

① Phys 2420 2014-09-29

Exam 1 Wed 10/1

TI-84

$$\sim I_1 + \sim I_2 + \sim I_3 = \sim$$

Matrix \rightarrow Edit \rightarrow A \rightarrow 4x3

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \\ \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \\ \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \\ \sim & \sim & \sim & \sim \end{bmatrix}$$

matrix of coefficients

Matrix \rightarrow rref ([A])

It returns

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \sim \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \sim \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \sim \end{bmatrix}$$

\uparrow \underline{I} values

TI-89

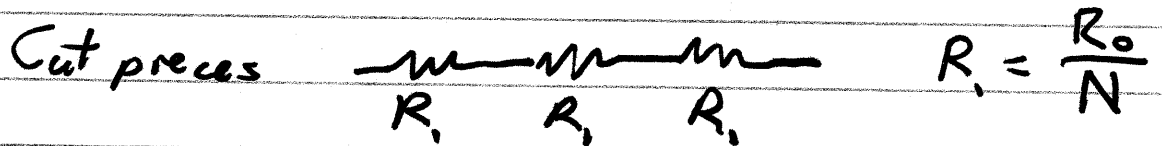
solve ({ $\sim x + \sim y + \sim z = \sim, \sim, \sim$ }, x)

$$P = IV = I^2 R$$

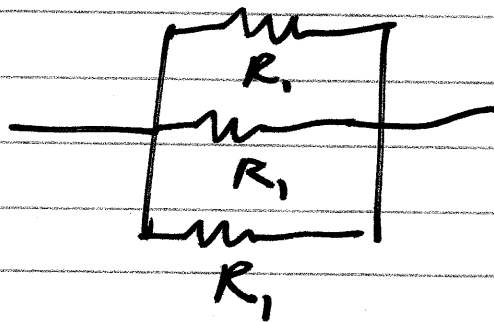
$$\hookrightarrow V = IR$$

②

Cut a wire & place pieces side-by-side



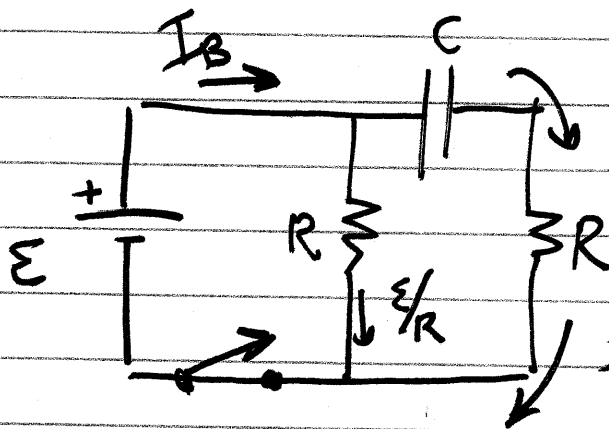
Place in parallel



$$R_{eq} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \dots \right)^{-1}$$
$$= \left(\frac{N}{R_1} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{R_1}{N}$$

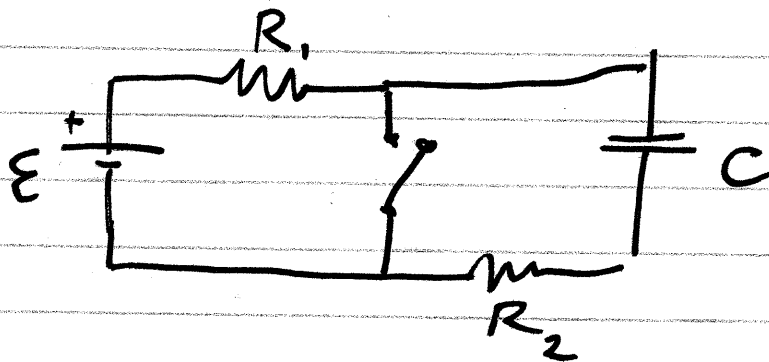
$$R_{eq} = R_0 / N^2$$



$$V_B = V_C + V_R$$

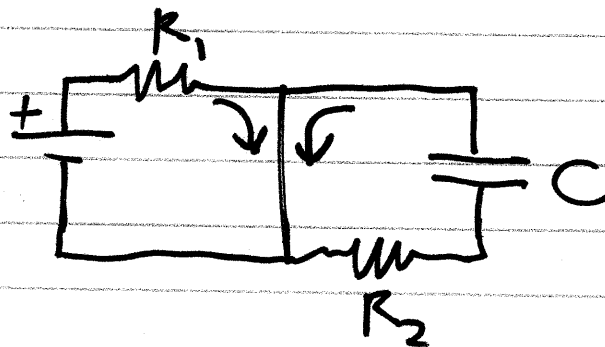
$$I = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}/R & \text{initially} \\ 0 & \text{finally} \end{cases}$$

3



$$\varepsilon = V_1 + V_2 + V_C \quad \tau = RC$$

$R_1 + R_2$ ↗



$$\varepsilon = R_1 I \quad V_C = V_2 \quad \tau = RC$$

R_2 ↗

I in switch includes

$$I_{\text{Batt}} = I_1 = \varepsilon / R_1$$

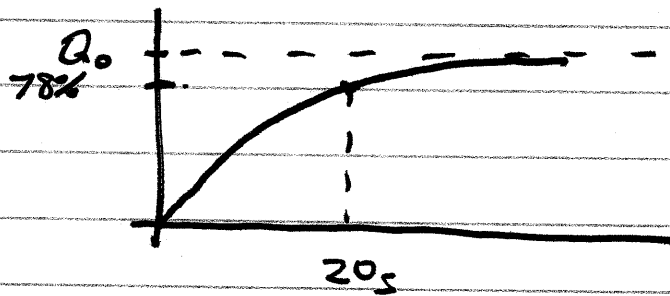
-and-

$$I_C = I_0 e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{V_0}{R_2} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$~ + ~ e^{(-t/~)}$$

④

Reach 78% of full charge in 20 s.



$$V = V_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$\frac{V}{V_0} = 1 - e^{-t/\tau}$$

% Complete = 100% - % incomplete

$$e^{-t/\tau} = 0.22$$

$$-t/\tau = \ln(0.22) = -1.51$$

$$t = 1.51 \tau$$

(20 s) is 1.51 time constants

$$\tau = \frac{20 \text{ s}}{1.51}$$

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} \quad A = \pi r^2 \quad r = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{RA}{l}$$

$$(15 \text{ V}) - (7 \Omega) I_1 - (5 \Omega)(2.82 \text{ A}) = 0$$