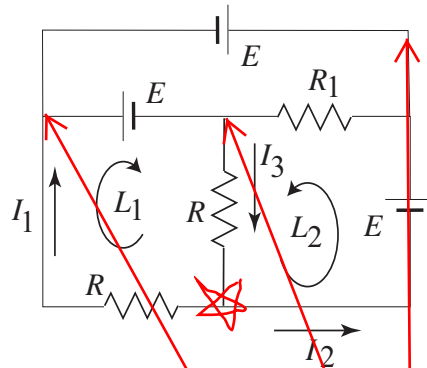


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_/20

1. All the batteries have the same electromotive force  $E$ . Find the current  $I$  in terms of  $E$  and  $R$ .



(1) What is the relation among  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  and  $I_3$  [3]?

**Kirchhoff junction rule**

Consider the red star junction:  $I_3$  comes in, but  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  go out. Hence  $I_3 - I_1 - I_2 = 0$ .

(2) Write down the loop equation for loop  $L_1$  [3].

**current direction going down**

$I_1$  goes down.

$E$  goes down

$I_3$  goes down

Hence,  $-IR - E - I_3R = 0$

**Assume this voltage is zero**

**5 V here**

**10 V here**

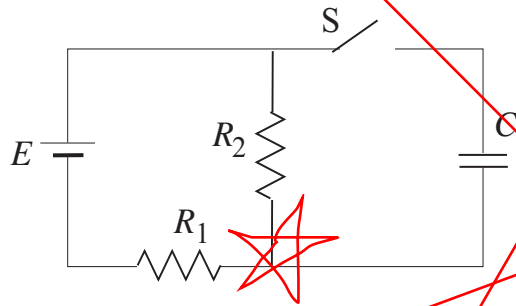
(3) Find the current through  $R_1$ . Assume all resistors are  $2 \Omega$  and all the batteries supply 5 V. [4].

**Ohm's law**

Thus, the voltage across  $R_1$  is 10 V.

Therefore,  $I = 10/R_1 = 10/2 = 5 \text{ A}$ .

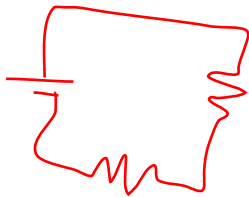
2. The voltage  $E = 20\text{ V}$ ,  $R_1 = R_2 = 4\text{ k}\Omega$  and the capacitance  $C = 8\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ . Initially, the switch  $S$  is open and the capacitor has no charge.



Principle:  
The voltage across  $C$  cannot change immediately.

Try to draw an effective circuit.

(1) What is the current through  $R_1$ ? [3]



series connection; Ohm's law

$$I = E / (R_1 + R_2) = 20 / 8000 = 2.5\text{ mA.}$$

(2) Now, at  $t = 0$  switch  $S$  is closed. Immediately after the switch is closed, what are the current  $I_1$  through resistor  $R_1$  and the current  $I_2$  through resistor  $R_2$ ? [4]

Thus, the voltage across  $C$  is zero. Therefore, the voltage across  $R_2$  is 0, so  $I_2 = 0$ .

Across  $R_1$  the voltage is  $E = 20\text{ V}$ .  $I_1 = E / R_1 = 20 / 4000 = 5\text{ mA}$ .

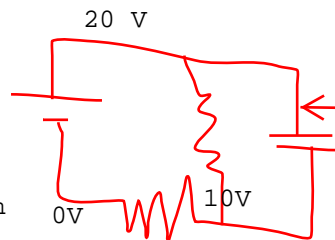


no voltage drop  
no current

no charge  
no voltage drop

(3) After a long time with switch  $S$  kept closed, what is the charge stored in capacitor  $C$ ? [3]

After a long time,  $C$  is filled up.  
No current through it



no current  
you can remove it to consider the circuit

The effective circuit is just as (1). Thus, the voltage at the star junction is  $E/2 = 10\text{ V}$ .

Therefore, the voltage across  $C$  is  $10\text{ V}$ .  $Q = CV = 8 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 = 80\text{ microC}$ .