

Chapter 32 (Benson)

- E01** $N = 120$, $l = 15$ cm & $r = 2$ cm: (a) $L = \mu_0 n^2 Al = 152 \mu\text{H}$; (b) $dI/dt = \mathcal{E}/L = 26.3$ A/s.
- E02** $l = 25$ cm, $r = 1.5$ cm, $\mathcal{E} = 1.6$ mV, $I = 3$ A & $dI/dt = 200$ A/s: (a) $L = \mathcal{E}/(dI/dt) = \mu_0 N^2 A/l$, thus $N = 47.5$; (b) $B = \mu_0 (N/l) I = 7.16 \times 10^{-4}$ T.
- E04** $\mathcal{E} = -LdI/dt$: (a) $(LI_0/\tau) \exp(-t/\tau)$; (b) $L(2bt - a)$; (c) $-\omega LI_0 \cos(\omega t)$.
- E18** $R = 6 \Omega$, $L = 2$ H, $\mathcal{E} = 12$ V, $\tau_L = L/R$. (a) $t/\tau_L = \ln 0.125$, $t = 0.693$ s; (b) $I = (\mathcal{E}/R) \exp(-t/\tau_L)$, $\mathcal{E}_L = LdI/dt = \mathcal{E} \exp(-t/\tau_L) = 1.5$ V.
- E19** $dI/dt = (\mathcal{E}/L) \exp(-t/\tau_L)$: (a) $dI/dt = \mathcal{E}/L = 6$ A/s; (b) $t = \tau_L \ln 2 = 0.231$ s; (c) $I = \mathcal{E}/R = (\mathcal{E}/L) t$, $t = L/R = 1/3$ s.
- E24** (a) $I_3 = 0$, $I_1 = I_2 = \mathcal{E}/(R_1 + R_2)$; (b) $I_2 = 0$, $I_1 = I_3 = \mathcal{E}/R_1$; (c) $I_1 = 0$, $I_3 = -I_2 = \mathcal{E}/R_1$; (d) $V_2 = I_2 R_2 = \mathcal{E} R_2/R_1$.
- E27** (a) $u_B = B^2/2\mu_0 = 3.98$ mJ/m³; (b) $\mu_0 n^2 I^2/2 = u_B$, so $I = 79.6$ mA.
- E35** (a) $u_B = B^2/2\mu_0 = (\mu_0 n I)^2/2\mu_0 = \mu_0 n^2 I^2/2$; (b) $LI^2/2 = u_B Al$, so $L = \mu_0 n^2 Al$.
- P01** (a) $I_1 = I_2 \equiv I$, $dI_1/dt = dI_2/dt = dI/dt$, $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 + \mathcal{E}_2 = L_1 dI_1/dt + L_2 dI_2/dt = (L_1 + L_2) dI/dt \rightarrow L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$; (b) $\mathcal{E}_1 = \mathcal{E}_2 \equiv \mathcal{E}$, $dI_1/dt = dI_2/dt$, $I = I_1 + I_2$, $dI/dt = dI_1/dt + dI_2/dt = \mathcal{E}_1/L_1 + \mathcal{E}_2/L_2 = \mathcal{E}(1/L_1 + 1/L_2) \rightarrow 1/L_{eq} = 1/L_1 + 1/L_2$.
- P03** $\phi = \int (\mu_0 I/\pi)(l dx/x) = (\mu_0 Il/\pi) \ln[(d-a)/a]$. $L/l = \phi/I = (\mu_0 l/\pi) \ln[(d-a)/a]$.
- P05** $d\phi = BdA = (\mu_0 I/2\pi x)(cdx)$, $\phi = \int d\phi = (\mu_0 cI/2\pi) \int_a^{a+b} dx/x = (\mu_0 cI/2\pi) \ln[(a+b)/a]$.
 $M = \phi/I = (\mu_0 c/2\pi) \ln[(a+b)/a]$. (Teacher: Jyh-Shinn Yang, 90.06.06)
- P11** $P_R = \int I^2 R dt = \int_0^\infty I_0^2 R \exp(-2t/\tau_L) dt = LI_0^2/2$.