



Enhanced Guided Notes: Set 4

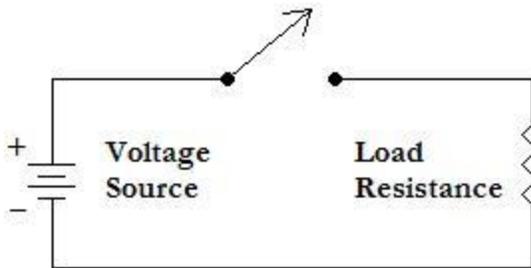
Voltage and Current

Topics:

- A. Ohm's Law
- B. Power

- C. Energy
- D. Efficiency

A. Ohm's Law



$$\frac{V}{I} = k$$

Where $V =$
 $I =$

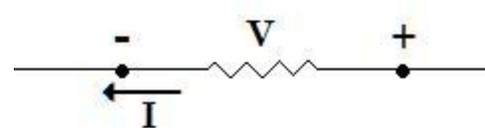
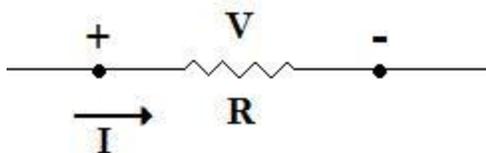
Discovered by Georg Simon Ohm

$\Delta T = 0 \rightarrow$ Double V \rightarrow Double I
 Triple V \rightarrow Triple I

Conclusions

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Now, we can say that $\frac{V}{I} = R$

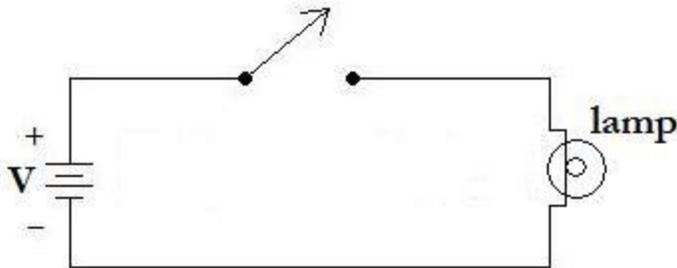
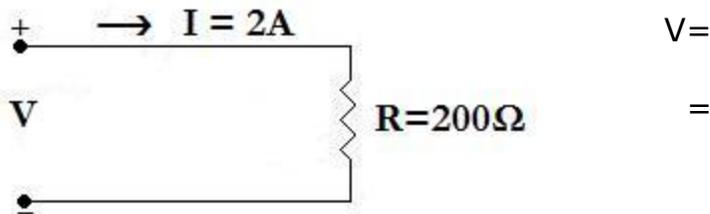


✳ Examples:

Calculate the resistance of a lamp if a current of 100 mA flows through a lamp when a voltage of 12V is applied to its terminals.

$$R = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$$

Calculate the voltage that must be applied across the electric kettle to establish a current of 2A through the heating element if its internal resistance is 200 Ω .

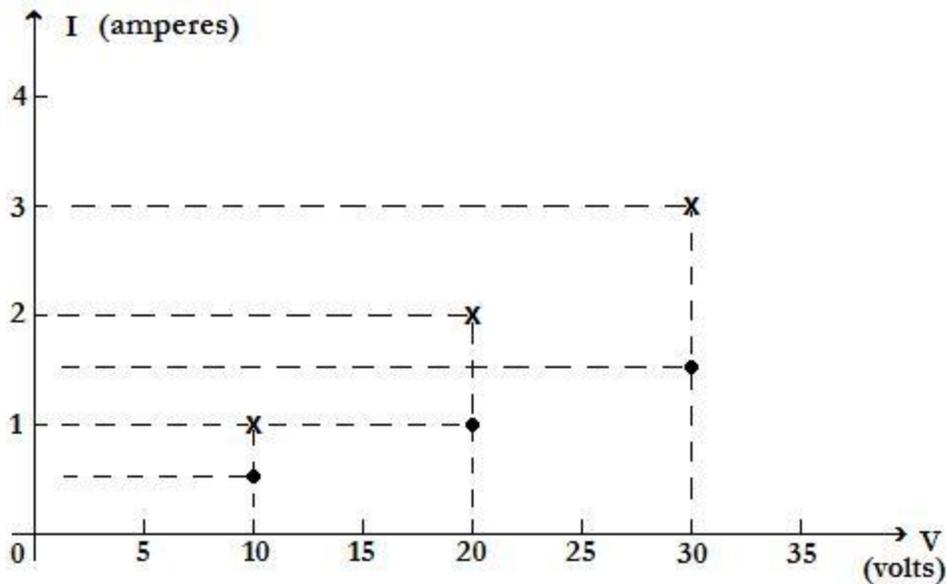


How do we dim the lamp?

Why?

Plotting Ohm's Law

What would the graph look like?



$$M = \text{slope} = \Delta y / \Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\therefore R = \Delta \underline{\hspace{2cm}} / \Delta \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (ohm)}$$

Conclusions:

B. Power

What is power?

Therefore, power (P) =

And the unit for power is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ =

$$P = w/t = \underline{\hspace{10em}} = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

We know that $I = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

$$\bullet\bullet P = \hspace{10em} = \hspace{10em} =$$

$$I = \hspace{10em} \text{ and } V =$$

✱ Examples:

What is the power dissipated by a 10Ω resistor if the current is 5A.

What do we know about the I-V characteristics of a light bulb?



C. Energy

$$W = P t \quad (\text{wattseconds, Ws or J})$$

$$\text{Unit: kwh} = \text{power (W)} * \text{time (h)} / 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

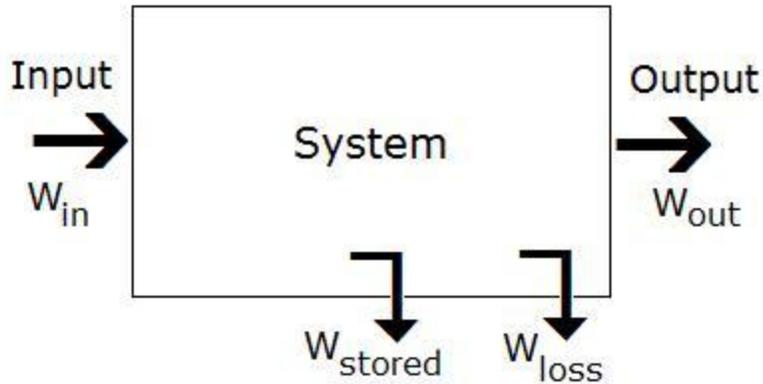
* Examples:

At 10¢ per kilowatt hour, how much will it cost to leave a 100 watt lamp burning for five days?

What is the total cost of using all of the following at 10¢ per kilowatt hour?

- A 1200 W toaster for 30 min
- Six 50W bulbs for 4 hours
- A 400 W washing machine for 45 min
- A 4800 W electric clothes dryer for 20 min

E. Efficiency



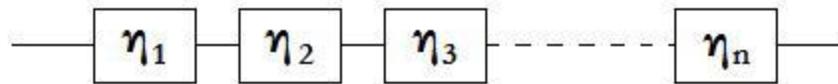
Energy input = energy output plus energy lost or stored by the system

$$W_{in} = W_{out} + W_{\text{lost or stored by the system}}$$

$$P_{in} = P_{out} + P_{\text{lost or stored}}$$

$$\eta = P_{out} / P_{in} = W_{out} / W_{in}$$

For a cascaded system



$$\eta_{\text{total}} = \eta_1 * \eta_2 * \eta_3 * \dots * \eta_n$$

* Example:

What is the input power for an electric motor that has an output of 24 hp and an efficiency of 85%?

$$P_{out} =$$

$$P_{in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$$