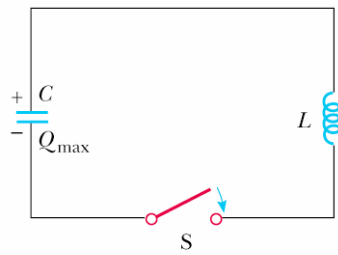


# LC Circuits



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Figure 32.15ab

(a)  $t = 0$ ,  $I = 0$ ,  $Q = +Q_{\max}$ ,  $E$ ,  $B = 0$ ,  $v = 0$ ,  $x = 0$

(b)  $t = \frac{T}{4}$ ,  $I = I_{\max}$ ,  $Q = 0$ ,  $B$ ,  $v = -v_{\max}$ ,  $x = 0$

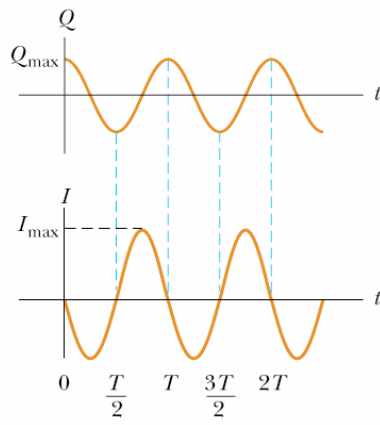
(c)  $t = \frac{T}{2}$ ,  $I = 0$ ,  $Q = -Q_{\max}$ ,  $E$ ,  $B = 0$ ,  $v = 0$ ,  $x = 0$

(d)  $t = \frac{3T}{4}$ ,  $I = I_{\max}$ ,  $Q = 0$ ,  $B$ ,  $v = v_{\max}$ ,  $x = 0$

- When the capacitor is fully charged: energy in the  $\mathbf{E}$  field is  $Q^2_{\max}/2C$
- When the capacitor is discharging, the current through the solenoid generates a  $\mathbf{B}$  field with energy:  $LI^2/2$
- When the capacitor is fully discharged all the energy is in the  $\mathbf{B}$  field, and the current is maximum.
- At this time the induced **emf** of the solenoid keeps the current going so that the capacitor is charged in the opposite direction.
- And this keeps going and going and ....
- Total energy of the system at any time:
 
$$U = Q^2/2c + LI^2/2$$
- Just like a spring-mass system
 
$$U = kx^2/2 + mv^2/2$$

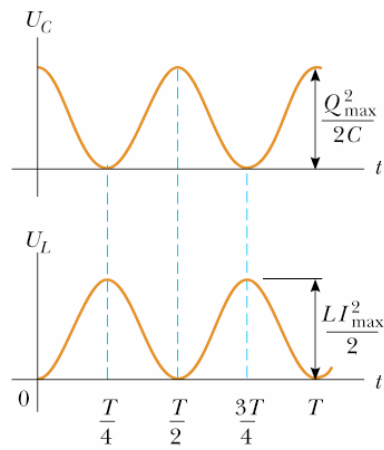
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Figure 32.16



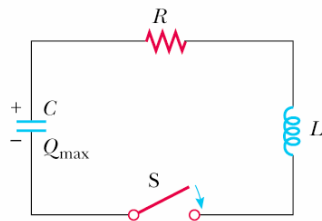
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Figure 32.17

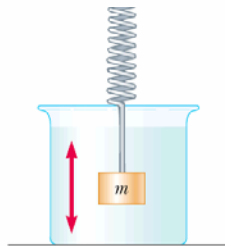
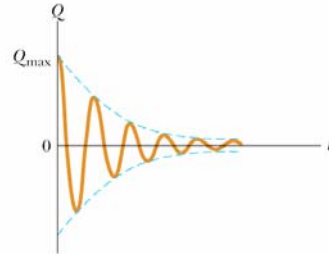


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## LCR Circuits



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Figure 32.21a



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## Maxwell's Equations

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = 0$$

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

## Electro-Magnetic Waves

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Figure 34.4

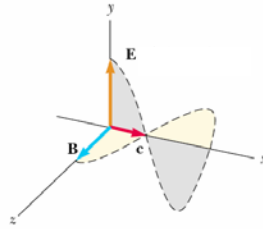
- Consider Maxwell's equations in free space:

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = 0$$

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = 0$$

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$



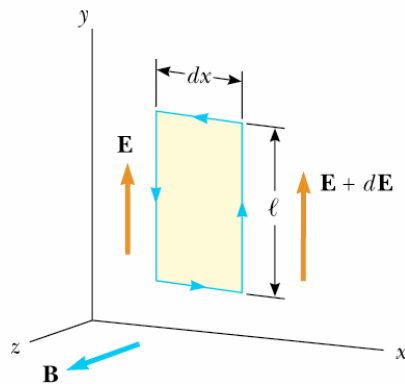
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- Assume an Electric field aligned in the  $y$  direction and a Magnetic field aligned in the  $z$  direction: Faraday's law and Ampere's law reduce to:

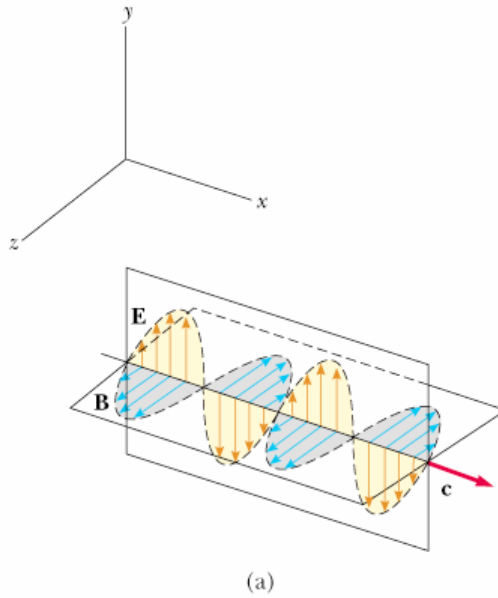
$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial x^2} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial t^2}$$

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Figure 34.5

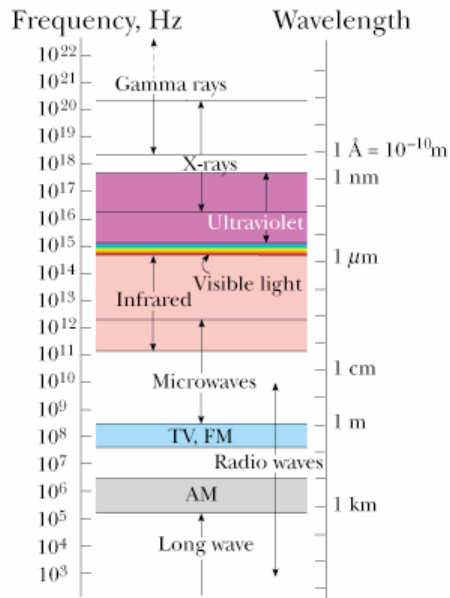


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Figure 34.3a



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Figure 34.17



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