ConcepTest 33.1b Transformers II

	1)	1/4 A
Given that the intermediate	2)	1/2 A
current is 1 A, what is the	3)	1 A
current through the	4)	2 A
lightbulb?	5)	5 A



ConcepTest 33.1b Transformers II

Given that the intermediate current is 1 A, what is the current through the lightbulb?



Power in = Power out

 $240 V \times 1 A = 120 V \times ???$

The unknown current is 2 A.



ConcepTest 33.1c Transformers III

A 6 V battery is connected to one side of a transformer. Compared to the voltage drop across coil A, the voltage across coil B is:

- 1) greater than 6 V
- 2) 6 V
- 3) less than 6 V
- 4) zero



ConcepTest 33.1c Transformers III

A 6 V battery is connected to one side of a transformer. Compared to the voltage drop across coil A, the voltage across coil B is:



B

2) 6 V

4)

A

3) less than 6 V

zero

The voltage across B is zero. Only a changing magnetic flux induces an EMF. Batteries can only provide DC current.

ConcepTest 34.1a EM Waves I

A loop with an AC current produces a changing magnetic field. Two loops have the same area, but one is made of plastic and the other copper. In which of the loops is the induced voltage greater?

- 1) the plastic loop
- 2) the copper loop
- 3) voltage is same in both



ConcepTest 34.1a EM Waves I

A loop with an AC current produces a changing magnetic field. Two loops have the same area, but one is made of plastic and the other copper. In which of the loops is the induced voltage greater?

1) the plastic loop

- 2) the copper loop
- 3) voltage is same in both

Faraday's law says nothing aboutthe material:

The change in flux is the same (and *N* is the same), so the induced emf is the same.



plastic

ConcepTest 34.1b EM Waves II

In which of the loops is the induced current greater?

- 1) the plastic loop
- 2) the copper loop
- 3) current is same in both



ConcepTest 34.1b EM Waves II

In which of the loops is the induced current greater?

the plastic loop
the copper loop

3) current is same in both

plastic

Remember that *I* = *V*/*R* (Ohm's Law), and copper has smaller resistance, so the copper loop has the greater current.