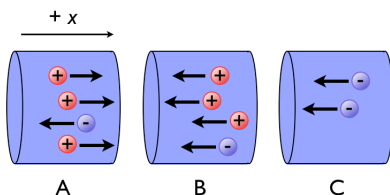


PH 102 Quiz 4: Resistance is Futile

$$\Delta V = IR \quad I = v_d n q A \quad R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

- When we power a light bulb, are we using up charges and converting them to light?
 - Yes, charges moving through the filament produce “friction” which heats up the filament and produces light
 - Yes, charges are emitted and observed as light
 - No, charge is conserved. It is simply converted to another form such as heat and light.
 - No, charge is conserved. Charges moving through the filament produce “friction” which heats up the filament and produces light.
- The drift velocity of charges in a typical copper wire is very small, $\sim 10^{-3}$ m/s. At this rate, it would take about 15 minutes after flipping the switch for your lights to come on. Why do your lights actually come on almost instantaneously?
 - Charges are already in the wire. When the circuit is completed, there is a rapid rearrangement of surface charges in the circuit.
 - Charges store energy. When the circuit is completed, the energy is released.
 - Charges in the wire travel very fast
 - The circuits in a home are wired in parallel. Thus, a current is already flowing
- If you double the current through a resistor ...
 - The potential difference doubles
 - The potential difference is half
 - The potential difference is the same
 - None of the above



- Rank the relative currents in figures a, b, and c from lowest to highest. Assume positive current corresponds to positive charges flowing to the right, and that all charges move at the same velocity.

- $a < b < c$
- $b < a < c$
- $c < b = a$
- $b < c < a$

- Suppose a current-carrying wire has a cross-sectional area that gradually becomes smaller along the wire, so that the wire has the shape of a very long cone. How does the drift speed vary along the wire? *Hint - perhaps an equation above can help.*

- It slows down as the cross section becomes smaller
- It speeds up as the cross section becomes smaller
- It doesn't change
- More information is required