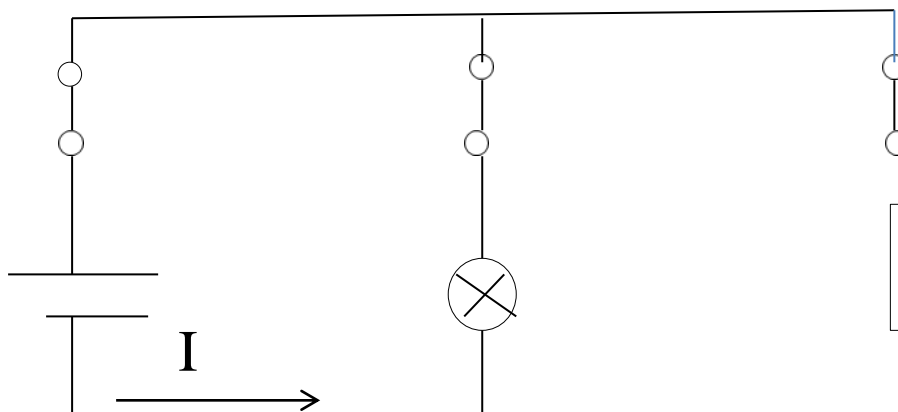


YEAR 09

Physics Homework

Revision of Electric Circuits

Jade has built a simple electrical circuit to power two components. The circuit diagram for Jade's circuit is shown below:

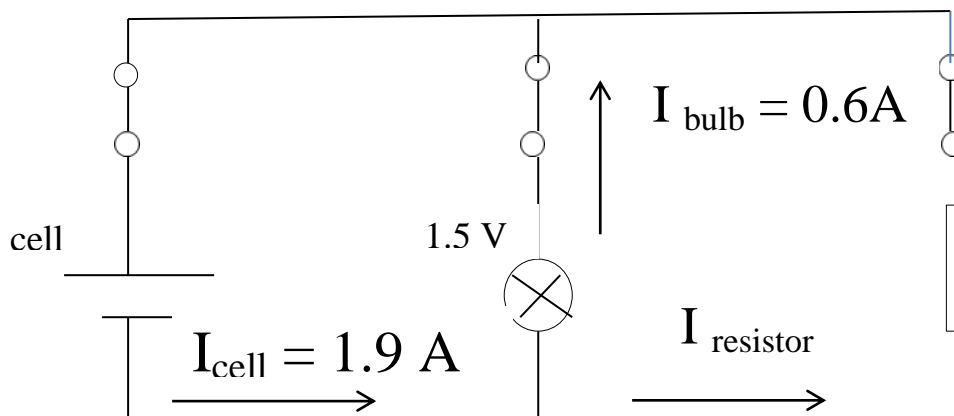


- a) Jade measures the current that is flowing through the bulb in her circuit. The current flowing through the bulb is 0.60 A.
- The current flowing through the cell in Jade's circuit is 1.90 A. Calculate the current flowing through the resistor. **Show your calculations.**
 - The potential difference across the bulb is 1.5 V. Calculate the resistance of the bulb.
- b) The energy transferred to an electrical component is given by this formula: **energy = power of appliance (W) x time (s)**
- The bulb in Jade's circuit has a power rating of 40 W. Calculate the energy, in Joules, that the bulb transfers when Jade leaves the circuit switched on for 6 minutes. **Show your calculations.**
 - Jade replaces the bulb with one with a much lower power rating. Explain how this will affect the energy transferred by the circuit when it is switched on for 6 minutes?

Solution

- a) i. As shown in the Figure above, the current I leaving the cell will now meet a junction upon which it will be distributed/split to the current flowing through the bulb (I_{bulb}) and the current flowing through the resistor (I_{resistor}).

$$\text{So } I_{\text{cell}} = I_{\text{bulb}} + I_{\text{resistor}}$$



We know that the current from the cell is 1.9 A and the current flowing through the bulb is 0.60 A, so the current flowing through the resistor will be $I_{\text{resistor}} = I_{\text{cell}} - I_{\text{bulb}} = 1.90 - 0.60 = \mathbf{1.30 \text{ A}}$.

iii. We also know that $\text{resistance}_{\text{bulb}} = \frac{\text{potential difference}_{\text{bulb}}}{\text{current}_{\text{bulb}}}$

$$= \frac{1.5 \text{ V}}{0.60 \text{ A}} = \mathbf{2.5 \Omega}.$$

- b) i. energy = power x time
if the power of the circuit is 40 W and it was switched on for 6 minutes, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{energy of the circuit} &= 40 \text{ W} \times 6 \times 60 \text{ seconds} \\ &= \mathbf{14400 \text{ J}}. \end{aligned}$$

ii as we can see, the energy is **directly proportional** to the power. So if we lower the power, we **lower** the **energy** too.