



PHYSICS

BOOKS - HC VERMA

ALTERNATING CURRENT

Solve Example

1. The peak value of an alternating current is 5A and its frequency is 60Hz. The rms value and the time taken by current take to reach the peak value starting from zero is:

A. 3.5 A,
$$\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$$
 s
B. 3.5 A, $\left(\frac{1}{360}\right)$ s
C. 35 A, $\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$ s
D. 4.0 A, $\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$ s

Answer: A



2. Find the reactance of a capacitor $(C = 200 \mu F)$ when it is connected to (a) a 10HzACsource, (b) a 50HzAC source and (c) a 500HzAC source.

A. 3.5 A,
$$\left(rac{1}{240}
ight)$$
 s

B. 3.5 A,
$$\left(\frac{1}{360}\right)$$
 s
C. 35 A, $\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$ s
D. 4.0 A, $\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$ s

Answer: A



3. An inductor (L = 200mH) is connected to an AC source of peak emf210V and frequency 50Hz. Calculate the peak current. What is the instantaneous voltage of the source when the current is at its peak value?

A. 3.5 A,
$$\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$$
 s
B. 3.5 A, $\left(\frac{1}{360}\right)$ s
C. 35 A, $\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$ s
D. 4.0 A, $\left(\frac{1}{240}\right)$ s

Answer: A



4. An LCR series circuit with $L = 100mH, C = 100\mu F, R = 120\Omega$ is connected to an AC source of $emf\varepsilon = (30V)\sin(100s^{-1})t$. Find the impedane, the peak current and the resonant frequency of the circuit.



5. A radio set operates at 6VDC. A transformer with 18 turns in the secondary coil is used to step down the input $220VACemf \rightarrow 6VACemf$. This ACemf is then rectified by another circuit to give 6VDC which is fed to the radio. Find the number of turns in the primary.



Workder Examples

1. A resistance of 20Ω is connected to a source of alternating current rated 110V, 50Hz. Find (a) the rms current, (b) the maximum instantaneous current in the resistor and (c) the time taken by the current to change from its maximum value to the rms value.



2. The current in a discharging LR circuit is given by

 $I=i_0igg(rac{t}{ au}igg)$ where au is the time constant of the circuit. Calculate the rms current for the period t=0 to t= au.



3. A coil having a resistance of 50.0Ω and an inductance of 0.500 henry is connected to an AC source of 110 volts, 50.0 cycle/s. Find the rms value of the current in the circuit.



4. A capacitor of capacitance $100\mu F$ and a coil of resistance 50Ω and inductance 0.5H are connected in series with a110V, 50HzAC source. Find the rms value of the current.

5. A capacitor of capacitance $12.0\mu F$ is joined to an AC source of frequency 200Hz. The rms current in the circuit is 2.00A. (a) Find the rms voltage across the capacitor. (b) Find the average energy stored in the electric field between the plates of the capacitor.



6. A series AC circuit contains an inductor (20mH), a capacitor $(100\mu F)$, a resistor (50Ω) and an AC source of 12V, 50Hz. Find the energy dissipated in the circuit in 1000s.



7. An inductor of inductance 100mH is connected in series with a resistance, a variable capacitance and an AC source of frequency 2.0kHz. What should be the value of the capacitance so that maximum current may be drawn into the circuit?

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8. An inductor coil joined to a 6V battery draws a steady current of 12A. This coil is connected to a capacitor and an AC source of rms voltage 6V in series. If the current in the circuit is in phase with the emf, find the rms current.



2. Can the peak voltage across the inductor be greater

than the peak voltage of the source in an LCR circuit?

3. In a circuit containing a capacitor and an AC source, the current is zero at the instant the source voltage is maximum. Is it consistent with Ohm's law?



4. An AC source is connected to a capacitor. Will the rms current increase, decrease or remain constant if a dielectric slab is inserted into the capacitor?



5. When the frequency of the AC source in an LCR circuit equals the resonant frequency, the reactance of the circuit is zero. Does it mean that there is no current through the inductor or the capacitor?



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6. When an AC source is connected to a capacitor there is a steady-state current in the circuit. Does it mean that the charges jump from one plate to the other to complete the circuit?



7. A current $i_1 = i_0 \sin \omega t$ passes through a resistor of resistance R. How much thermal energy is produced in one time period? A current $i_2 = -i_0 \sin \omega t$ passes through the resistor. How much thermal energy is produced in one time period? If i_1 and i_2 both pass through the resistor simultaneously, how much thermal energy is produced? Is the principle of superposition obeyed in this case?

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8. Is energy produced when a transformer steps up the

voltage?

9. A transformer is designed to convert an AC voltage of 110V to an AC voltage of 12V. If the input terminals are connected to a DC voltage of 110V, the transformer usually burns. Explain.

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10. Can you have an AC series circuit in which there is a phase difference of (a) 180° (b) 120° between the emf and the current?

11. A resistance is connected to an *AC* source. If a capacitor is included in the series circuit, will the average power absorbed by the resistance increase or decrease? If an inductor of small inductance is also included in the series circuit, will the average power absorbed increase or decrease further?



12. Can a hot-wire ammeter be used to measure a direct current having a constant value? Do we have to change the graduation?



1. A capacitor acts as an infinite resistance for

A. DC

B. AC

C. DC as well as AC

D. Neither AC nor DC

Answer: A



2. An AC source producing emf

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon &= \varepsilon_0 \left[\cos \left(100 \pi s^{-1} \right) t + \cos \left(500 \pi s^{-1} \right) t \right] \\ \text{is connected in series with a capacitor and a resistor.} \\ \text{The steady-state current in the circuit is found to be} \\ I &= i_1 \cos \left[\left(100 \pi s^{-1} t \right) + \varphi_1 \right] + i_2 \cos \left[\left(500 \pi s^{-1} \right) t + \phi_2 \right] \\ \text{.} \end{split}$$

- A. $i_1>i_2$
- B. $i_1 = i_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,i_1 < i_2$

D. The information is insufficient to find the relation between i_1 and i_2 .



4. An AC source is rated 220V, 50Hz. The average voltage is calculated in a time interval of 0.01s. It

A. must be zero

B. may be zero

C. is never zero

D. is
$$\left(\frac{220}{\sqrt{2}}\right)V$$

Answer: B



5. The magnetic field energy in an inductor changes from maximum value to minimum value in 5.0ms when connected to an AC source. The frequency of the source is

A. `20 Hz

B. 50 Hz`

 $\mathsf{C.}\,200Hz$

D. 500Hz.

Answer: B

6. Which of the following plots may represent the

reactance of a series LC combination?





7. A series AC circuit has a resistance of 4Ω and a reactance of 3Ω . The impedance of the circuit is

A. 5Ω

 $\mathsf{B.}\,7\Omega$

$$\mathsf{C}.\,\frac{12}{7}\Omega$$
$$\mathsf{D}.\,\frac{7}{12}\Omega$$



8. Transformers are used

A. in DC circuits only

B. in AC circuits only

C. in both DC and AC circuits

D. neither in DC nor in AC circuits

Answer: B

9. An alternating current is given by

 $I = i_1 \cos \omega t + i_2 \sin \omega t.$

The rms current is given by

A.
$$rac{i_1+i_2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

B. $rac{|i_1+i_2|}{\sqrt{2}}$
C. $\sqrt{rac{i_1^2+i_2^2}{2}}$
D. $\sqrt{rac{i_1^2+i_2^2}{\sqrt{2}}}$

Answer: C



10. An alternating current having peak value 14A is used to heat a metal wire. To produce the same heating effect, a constant current i can be used where i is

A. 14A

B. about 20A

 $\mathsf{C.}\,7A$

D. about 10A

Answer: D

11. A constant current of 2.8A exists in a resistor. The

rms current is

 $\mathsf{A.}\,2.8A$

B. about 20A

 $\mathsf{C.}\,1.4A$

D. undefined for a direct current

Answer: A



1. An inductor, a resistor and a capacitor are joined in series with an AC source. As the frequency of the source is slightly increased from a very low value, the reactance

A. of the inductor increases

B. of the resistor increases

C. of the capacitor increases

D. of the circuit increases

Answer: A

2. The reactance of a circuit is zero. It is possible that

the circuit contains

A. an inductor and a capacitor

B. an inductor but no capacitor

C. a capacitor but no inductor

D. neither an inductor nor a capacitor

Answer: A::D

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3. In a circuit containing a capacitor and an AC source,

the current is zero at the instant the source voltage is

maximum. Is it consistent with Ohm's law?

A. pure inductor

B. pure capacitor

C. pure resistor

D. combination of an inductor and a capacitor

Answer: A::B::D



4. An inductor-coil having some resistance is connected to an AC source. Which of the following quantities have zero average value over a cycle?

A. Current

B. Induced emf in the inductor

C. Joule heat

D. Magnetic energy stored in the inductor

Answer: A::B::D

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5. The AC voltage across a resistance can be measured

using

A. a potentiometer

B. a hot-wire voltmeter

C. a moving-coil galvanometer

D. a moving magnet galvanometer

Answer: B

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6. To convert mechanical energy into electrical energy,

one can use

A. DC dynamo

B. AC dynamo

C. motor

D. transformer

Answer: A::B::D

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7. An AC source rated 100V(rms) supplies a current of 10A(rms) to a circuit. The average power delivered by the source

A. must be 1000W

B. may be 1000W

C. may be greater than 1000W

D. may be less than 1000W

Answer: B::D



2. The household suply of electricity is at 220V (rms value) and 50Hz. Find the peak voltage and the least possible time in which the voltage an change from the rms value to zero.



3. A bulb rated 60W at 220V is connected across a household supply of alternating voltage of 220V. Calculate the maximum instantaneous current through the filament.

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4. An electric bulb is designed to operate at 12vo < sDC. If this bulb is connected to an AC source and gives normal brightness, what would be the peak voltage of the source?



5. The peak power consumed by a resistive coil when connected to an AC source is 80W. Find the energy consumed by the coil in 1000 seconds which is many times larger than the time period of the source.

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6. The dielectric strength of air is $3.0 \times 10^6 \frac{V}{m}$. A parallel-plate air-capacitor has area $20cm^2$ and plate separation 0.10mm.Find the maximum rms voltage of an AC source which can be safely connected to this capacitor.



7. The current in a discharging LR circuit is given by $I = i_0 \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)$ where τ is the time constant of the circuit. Calculate the rms current for the period t = 0 to $t = \tau$.



8. A capacitor of capacitance $10\mu F$ is connected to an oscillator giving an output voltage $\varepsilon = (10V)\sin \omega t$. Find the peak currents in the circuit for $\omega = 10s^{-1}, 100s^{-1}, 500s^{-1}, 1000s^{-1}$.



9. A coil of inductance 5.0mH and negligible resistance is connected to the oscillator giving an output voltage ' ϵ =(10V)sin ω t'.Find the peak currents in the circuit for $\omega = 100s^{-1}$, $500s^{-1}$, $1000s^{-1}$.

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10. A coil has a resistance of 10Ω and an inductance of

0.4 henry. It is connected to an AC source of $6.5V, \frac{30}{\pi}Hz$. Find the average power consumed in the

circuit.

11. A resistor of resistance 100Ω is connected to an AC source $\varepsilon = (12V)\sin(250\pi s^{-1})t$. Find the energy dissipated as heat during t = 0 to t = 1.0ms.

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12. In a series RC circuit with an AC source, $R = 300\Omega, C = 25\mu F, \varepsilon_0 = 50V$ and $v = \frac{50}{\pi}Hz$. Find the peak current and the average power dissipated in the circuit. **13.** An electric bulb is designed to consume 55W when operated at 110 volts. It is connected to a 220V, 50Hzline through a choke coil in series. What should be the inductance of the coil for which the bulb gets correct voltage?



14. In a series LCR circuit with an AC source, $R = 300\Omega, C = 20\mu F, L = 1.0henry, \varepsilon_{rms} = 50V$ and $v = \frac{50}{\pi}Hz$. Find (a) the rms current in the circuit and (b) the rms potential differences across the capacitor, the resistor and the inductor. Note that the sum of the rms potential differences across the three elements is greater than the rms voltage of the source.



15. Consider the situation of the previous problem. Find the average electric field energy stored in the capacitor and the average magnetic field energy stored in the coil.

16. An inductance of 2.0H, a capacitance of $18\mu F$ and a resistance of $10k\Omega$ are connected to an AC source of 20V with adjustable frequency. (a) What frequency should be chosen to maximise the current in the circuit? (b) What is the value of this maximum current?



17. An inductor- coil, a capacitor and an AC source of rms voltage 24V are connected in series. By varying the frequency of the source, a maximum rms current of 6 A is observed. If this inductor coil is connected to

a DC battery of emf 12 volt and internal resistance 4Ω ,

then current through it in steady state is



18. Figure shows a typical circuit for low-pass filter. An AC input $V_i = 10mV$ is applied at the left end and the output V_0 is received at the right end. Find the output voltages for v = 10kHz, 100kHz, 1.0MHz and 10.0MHz. Note

that as the frequency is increased the output decreases and hence the name low-pass filter.



19. A transformer has 50 turns in the primary and 100 in the secondary. If the primary is connected to a 220VDC supply, what will be the voltage across the secondary?