

Practice Problems for Common exam 3 ( Chapter 12 sect. 1-7 Chapter 16 Sect. 1-5, 7 Chapt  
 17 Sect.1-2 Chapt. 18 Sect. 1-7 Chapter 19 Sect.1-5,7  
 Common Exam 3 – April 27

1. The intensity at a distance of 4.0 m from a source that is radiating equally in all directions is  $9.85 \times 10^{-7} \text{ W/m}^2$ . What is the intensity level in dB at a distance of 6 m?

- A) 17.8 dB
- B) 20.0 dB
- C) 26.5 dB
- D) 32.2 dB
- E) **56.4 dB**

$$P = I \cdot 4\pi R^2 = 9.85 \times 10^{-7} \cdot 4\pi (4)^2 = 1.98 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W}$$

$$I = \frac{P}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{1.98 \times 10^{-4}}{4\pi (6)^2} = 4.37 \times 10^{-7} \quad \beta = 10 \text{ dB} \log \frac{4.37 \times 10^{-7}}{10^{-12}} = 56.4 \text{ dB}$$

2. The intensity of a certain sound wave is  $2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ W/m}^2$ . If its intensity is raised by 30 decibels, what is the new intensity in  $\text{W/m}^2$ ?

- A)  $6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W/m}^2$
- B)  $5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W/m}^2$
- C)  **$2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W/m}^2$**
- D)  $6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}^2$
- E)  $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W/m}^2$

$$\beta_2 - \beta_1 = 10 \text{ dB} \log \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$

$$3 = \log \frac{I_2}{I_1} \quad I_2 = I_1 \cdot 10^3 = 2 \times 10^{-4}$$

3. A factory siren indicating the end of the shift has a frequency of 80 Hz. What frequency is perceived by the occupant of a car traveling away from the factory at 30 m/s? The speed of the sound is 343 m/s.

- A) **73 Hz**
- B) 79 Hz
- C) 85 Hz
- D) 89 Hz
- E) 120 Hz

4. A factory siren indicating the end of the shift has a frequency of 82 Hz. If the occupant of a car traveling away from the factory perceives frequency of 76 Hz, what is the speed of the car? The speed of the sound is 343 m/s.

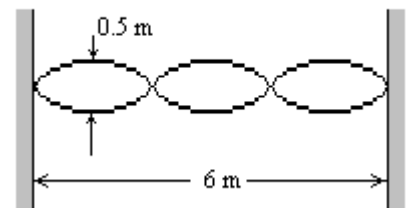
- A) 7.7 m/s
- B) 17 m/s
- C) **25.1 m/s**
- D) 32 m/s
- E) 12.4 m/s

5. A 500-Hz whistle is moved toward a listener at a speed of 10.0 m/s. At the same time, the listener moves at a speed of 20.0 m/s in a direction away from the whistle. What is the apparent frequency heard by the listener? (The speed of sound is 340 m/s.)

- A) 463 Hz
- B) 485 Hz**
- C) 533 Hz
- D) 547 Hz
- E) 562 Hz

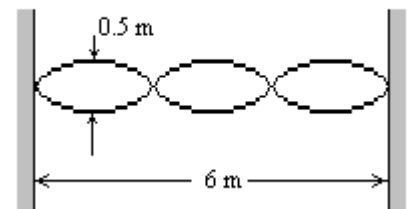
6. A standing wave of frequency 45 Hz is set up on a string 6 m long as shown. What is the speed at which wave propagates on the string?

- A) 25 m/s
- B) 45 m/s
- C) 100 m/s
- D) 180 m/s**
- E) 220 m/s



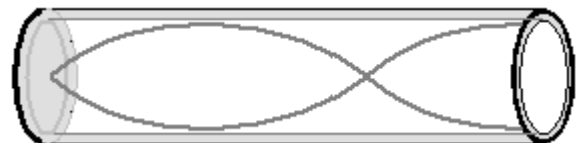
7. A 0.025-kg string stretched with a tension of 43 N between two fixed points 6.0 m apart oscillates according to pattern shown in the figure. What is the frequency of the oscillating string?

- A. 6 Hz
- B. 12 Hz
- C. 18 Hz
- D. 25 Hz**
- E. 80 Hz



8. If an organ pipe shown is to resonate at 370 Hz, what is its required length?  $v = 343$  m/s

- A) 70 cm**
- B) 60 cm
- C) 50 cm
- D) 40 cm
- E) 30 cm



9. An organ pipe, open at both ends, is 2.2 m long. If the velocity of sound in air is 343 m/s, the frequency of third harmonic of this pipe is:

- A) 116 Hz
- B) 234 Hz**
- C) 366 Hz
- D) 499 Hz
- E) 5640 Hz

10. A violin string 20.0 cm long with mass 4.8 g and tension 48 N, fixed at both ends, oscillates in its  $n=2$  mode. What is the wavelength in air of the sound emitted by this vibrating string? ( The speed of the sound in air is 343 m/s.)

- A) 0.002 m
- B) 0.082 m
- C) 0.170 m
- D) 0.246 m
- E) 1.534 m**

11. The attractive electrostatic force between the two point charges  $4 \times 10^{-6}$  C and Q has a magnitude of 1.77 N when the separation between charges is 25 cm. The sign and magnitude of the charge Q is closest to

- A)  $+3 \times 10^{-6}$  C
- B)  $-3 \times 10^{-6}$  C**
- C)  $+5 \times 10^{-7}$  C
- D)  $-5 \times 10^{-7}$  C
- E)  $+2 \times 10^{-9}$  C

12. A 2 mg particle carrying a charge of 4nC is placed in a uniform electric field of magnitude of 100 N/C. Find the particle's acceleration.

- A) 0.2 m/s<sup>2</sup>**
- B) 0.85 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- C) 7.2 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- D) 80.0 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- E) 0.0025 m/s<sup>2</sup>

13. How many electrons are removed from a metal ball if the ball is to carry a positive charge of 3.2 nC?

- A)  $5 \times 10^6$
- B)  $5 \times 10^8$
- C)  $2 \times 10^{10}$**
- D)  $8 \times 10^2$
- E)  $2 \times 10^6$

14. Find the magnitude of the electric field in a distance of 2 m from the 6 nC charge.

- A) 56 N/C
- B) 0.5 N/C
- C) 560 N/C
- D) 48 N/C
- E) 27 N/C**

15. Determine the magnitude and direction of the electric field midway between a -8nC and a -6 nC charge 60 cm apart.

- A) 200 N/C to the right
- B) 200 N/C to the left**
- C) 1400 N/C to the left
- D) 1400 N/C to the right
- E) none of the above

16. What is the speed of a proton that has been accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 4.0 kV?

( $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$  kg,  $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C)

- A)  $1.1 \times 10^6$  m/s
- B)  $9.8 \times 10^5$  m/s
- C)  $8.8 \times 10^5$  m/s**
- D)  $1.2 \times 10^6$  m/s
- E)  $6.2 \times 10^5$  m/s

17. How strong is the electric field between two parallel plates 8 cm apart if the potential difference between them is 50 V

- A) 625 V/m**
- B) 25 V/m
- C) 0.52 V/m
- D) 1250 V/m
- E) 156 V/m

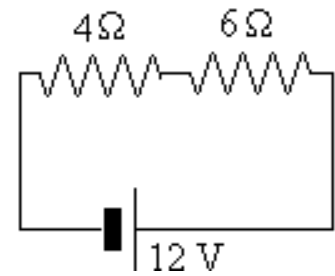
18. When a 1.0-m length of metal wire is connected to a 1.5 V battery, a current of 8.0 mA flows through it. What is the diameter of the wire? The resistivity of the metal is  $2.24 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ .

- A) 12  $\mu\text{m}$**
- B) 6.0  $\mu\text{m}$
- C) 24  $\mu\text{m}$
- D) 2.2  $\mu\text{m}$
- E) 45  $\mu\text{m}$

19. The wiring in a house must be thick enough so it does not become so hot to start a fire. What diameter must a copper wire ( $\rho = 1.68 \times 10^{-8} \Omega\text{m}$ ) be if it is to carry a maximum current of 30 A and produce no more than 1.6 W of heat per meter of length?
- A) 0.025 mm
  - B) 0.44 mm
  - C) 3.5 mm**
  - D) 8.4 mm
  - E) 2.2 cm
20. An electrical heating coil of resistance of  $28 \Omega$  is used to heat up a 3.0 kg of water at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . What is the current in the heating coil if the water warms up to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in 5 min? ( specific heat of water is  $4186 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ )
- A) 1.2 A
  - B) 2.4 A
  - C) 4.8 A
  - D) 7.7 A**
  - E) 8.8 A
21. A 200-W driveway light bulb is on 10 hours per day. Assuming the power company charges 10 cents for each kilowatt-hour of electricity used, estimate the annual cost to operate the bulb. (1 year = 365 days)
- A) \$3.65
  - B) \$7.3
  - C) \$36.5
  - D) \$73.00**
  - E) \$125
22. What is the resistance of a light bulb that uses an average power of 125 W when connected to **ac** power source with maximum voltage of 250 V?
- A)  $50 \Omega$
  - B)  $90 \Omega$
  - C)  $120 \Omega$
  - D)  $150 \Omega$
  - E)  $250 \Omega$**
23. An ac voltage of  $80\text{V} \cdot \sin(377\text{rad/s} \cdot t)$  is applied across a resistor of  $35 \Omega$ . What is the rms value of the current in this resistor?
- A) 1.62 A**
  - B) 1.12 A
  - C) 0.85 A
  - D) 0.05 A
  - E) 2.8 A

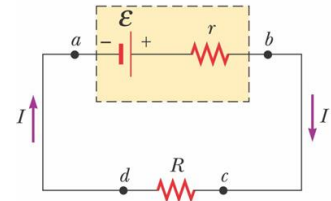
24. The power dissipated in the 6  $\Omega$  resistor is:

- A) 2.25W
- B) 8.64W**
- C) 9.56W
- D) 12.5W
- E) 24.0W

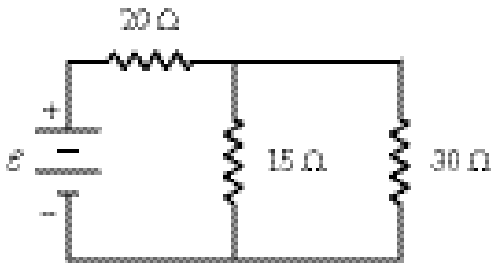


25. If the terminal voltage of the 9- V battery connected across 10-  $\Omega$  resistor R is 8.4 V, what is the internal resistance of the battery?

- A) 0.9  $\Omega$
- B) 8.0  $\Omega$
- C) 0.70  $\Omega$**
- D) 6.4  $\Omega$
- E) 0.25  $\Omega$



26. If the current in the 15- $\Omega$  resistor is 0.2 A, what is emf of the battery V?



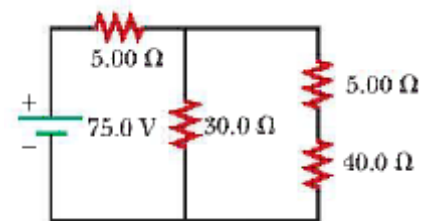
- A) 9 V**
- B) 3 V
- C) 12 V
- D) 5 V
- E) 18 V

For the circuit shown

Calculate the current through the battery.

- A) 3.26 A**
- B) 8.64 A
- C) 0.96 A
- D) 4.25A
- E) 1.96A

27.



28. Calculate the power dissipated in the 30  $\Omega$  resistor

- A) 2.25W
- B) 115 W**
- C) 95 W
- D) 12.5W
- E) 24.0W

