

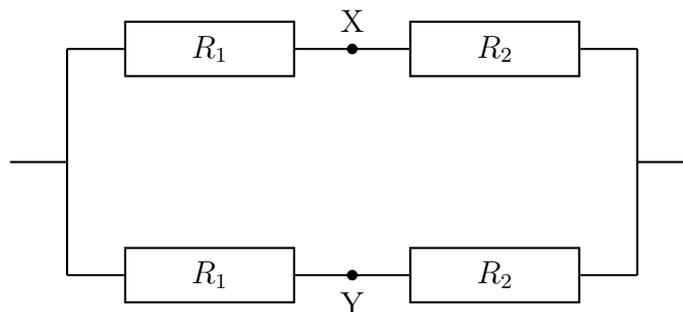
1. Exercise:

A Nichrome wire ($\rho_s = 1.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \Omega\text{m}$) has a radius of $r = 6.5 \text{ mm}$.

- What length ℓ of a wire is needed to obtain a resistance of $R = 20 \text{ m}\Omega$?
- Find the magnitude of the electric field \mathcal{E} in the wire if it is carrying a current of $I = 1.3 \text{ A}$.
- What would be the capacitance C of a similar isolating wire made of Barium titanate with $\epsilon_r = 4000$ (and metallic bases)?
- How many charges Q would be on its bases if the same electric field is present?

2. Exercise:

Consider the following resistor network:



The resistors have the resistances $R_1 = 3.0 \Omega$ and $R_2 = 2.0 \Omega$.

- Determine the equivalent resistance R_{tot} .
- What would be the current I_0 through the whole circuit if a voltage of $U_0 = 1.5 \text{ V}$ is applied?
- How large is the current I_1 which flows through a resistor with resistance R_1 in this case?
- Find the voltages U_1 and U_2 which drop at the resistors with resistance R_1 and R_2 .
- What powers P_1 and P_2 are dissipated at the resistors R_1 and R_2 ?
- Determine the electrical potential at the points X and Y if the left end of the circuit lies at the potential of $\phi_0 = 2.0 \text{ V}$ while the right end is at a lower value.

- (g) Which voltage U_{XY} drops between the points X and Y and how large is the current I_{XY} which flows in a wire connecting these points?

Note:

The Vacuum permittivity is given by $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{As}}{\text{Vm}}$