

P 1.2-1

$t \geq 0$  일 때

$$q(t) = 4(1 - e^{-5t}) \quad \text{이므로}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{d}{dt} 4(1 - e^{-5t}) = 20e^{-5t} \quad [\text{A}]$$

P 1.2-2

$t < 0$  일 때

$$i(t) = 0 \quad \text{이므로} \quad q(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 i(\tau) d\tau = 0 \quad [\text{C}]$$

한편  $t \geq 0$  일 때

$$i(t) = 4(1 - e^{-5t}) \quad \text{이므로}$$

$$q(t) = \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t 4(1 - e^{-5\tau}) d\tau = 4t + \frac{4}{5}e^{-5t} - \frac{4}{5} \quad [\text{C}]$$

P 1.2-6

전류 600 A는 1초에 600 C의 전하가 단위면적을 통과하는 것을 의미.

한편 각각의 전하는 1.118 mg의 은을 운반하므로

$$20\text{분 동안 흐른 총 전하량} \rightarrow 600[\text{C/S}] \times (20 \times 60)[\text{s}] = 720000[\text{C}]$$

$$\text{침전된 은의 총량} \rightarrow 720000[\text{C}] \times (1.118 \times 10^{-3})[\text{g/C}] = 804.960 [\text{g}]$$

P 1.5-1

$$(a) \quad 10 \text{ A가 } 2\text{시간 흘렀으므로} \rightarrow 720000 [\text{C}]$$

$$(b) \quad p = iv \text{ 이므로} \rightarrow 1100[\text{W}]$$

$$(c) \quad \text{cost} = 1.1[\text{kW}] \times 6[\text{cent/kWh}] \times 2[\text{h}] = 13.2 [\text{cent}]$$

P 1.5-2

$$P = 6 \times 0.01 = 0.06 [\text{W}]$$

$$P \times x = 200[\text{W.s}]$$

$$\therefore x = 3.33 \times 10^3 [\text{s}]$$

P 1.5-4

$$i = 2 [\text{A}]$$

$$v = 11 + (0.5/3600)t [\text{V}]$$

$$(a) \quad p = vi = 22 + t/3600 [\text{W}] \rightarrow w = \int_0^{5 \times 3600} p(t) dt = 441 \times 10^3 [\text{J}]$$

(b) 10 cents per kWh

$$441 \times 10^3 \text{ [J]} = 0.123 \text{ [kWh]}$$

$$\therefore 1.23 \text{ cents}$$

$$1.5-8$$

$$P = 0.6 \text{ [W]}$$

$$E = 180 \text{ [J]}$$

DP 1-1

$v = 20 \text{ [V]}$ ,  $I = 8 \text{ [mA]}$ , 오차가 25%이므로

$$20 \times 0.75 \leq v \leq 20 \times 1.25, \quad 8 \times 0.75 \leq i \leq 8 \times 1.25$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{100} \leq p \leq \frac{25}{100} \quad \therefore \text{Grade B}$$

DP 1-2

$$p(t) = 0.6(e^{-8t} - e^{-16t})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} p(t) = -8 \times 0.6 \times e^{-8t} (1 - 2e^{-8t}) = 0$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{8} \ln 2$$

$$p\left(\frac{1}{8} \ln 2\right) = 0.15$$

