



The plot above is of current flowing through a 75.0 mH inductor.

- a) What is the average emf (voltage) between 0 and 12 ms?

For average emf, we can find the difference in current over difference in time from the plot.

$$\varepsilon = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = -L \frac{(I_f - I_0)}{(t_f - t_0)}$$

$$\varepsilon = -(75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}) \frac{(0.75 \text{ A} - (-0.50 \text{ A}))}{(12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s} - 0 \text{ s})} = -(75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}) \frac{(1.25 \text{ A})}{(12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s})}$$

$$\varepsilon = -7.81 \text{ V}$$

- b) What is the instantaneous emf (voltage) at 6 ms?

For instantaneous emf, we need to find the slope at 6 ms. Since the current follows a straight line between 4 and 8 ms, we can find the slope by taking the difference in current between these two times.

$$\varepsilon = -L \frac{dI}{dt} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = -L \frac{(I_f - I_0)}{(t_f - t_0)}$$

$$\varepsilon = -(75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}) \frac{(-1.00 \text{ A} - (-0.50 \text{ A}))}{(8.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s} - 4.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s})} = -(75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}) \frac{(-0.50 \text{ A})}{(4.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s})}$$

$$\varepsilon = 9.38 \text{ V}$$