California Science Content Standards in 9-12 Physics

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC PHENOMENA

Electric and magnetic phenomena are related and have many practical applications.

STANDARDS¹

- a. *Students know* how to predict the voltage or current in simple direct current (DC) electric circuits constructed from batteries, wires, resistors, and capacitors.
- b. Students know how to solve problems involving Ohm's law.
- c. Students know any resistive element in a DC circuit dissipates energy, which heats the resistor. Students can calculate the power (rate of energy dissipation) in any resistive circuit element by using the formula Power = IR (potential difference) I (current) = I^2R .
- d. Students know the properties of transistors and the role of transistors in electric circuits.
- e. Students know charged particles are sources of electric fields and are subject to the forces of the electric fields from other charges.
- f. Students know magnetic materials and electric currents (moving electric charges) are sources of magnetic fields and are subject to forces arising from the magnetic fields of other sources.
- g. *Students know* how to determine the direction of a magnetic field produced by a current flowing in a straight wire or in a coil.
- h. *Students know* changing magnetic fields produce electric fields, thereby inducing currents in nearby conductors.
- i. *Students know* plasmas, the fourth state of matter, contain ions or free electrons or both and conduct electricity.

FRAMEWORK EQUATIONS²

a.
$$I = q/t$$

$$V = PE/q$$

b.
$$I = V/R$$

$$C = q/V$$

c.
$$P = IV$$
 • $P = I^2R$ • $P = V^2/R$

e.
$$F = kq_1q_2/r^2$$

- I current
- q charge
- t time
- V electric potential; voltage
- PE potential energy
- R resistance
- C capacitance
- F force
- $k = 9 \times 10^9 \,\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$
- r distance between charges