

### Intro to Electric Power

The rate at which energy is converted from one form to another is *power*.

$Voltage = \frac{Energy}{Charge}$  Therefore:  $Energy = (Voltage)(Charge)$

$Power = \frac{Energy\ Converted}{Time}$  therefore  $P = \frac{(Voltage)(Charge)}{time} = (Voltage) \frac{Charge}{time}$

Since  $\frac{Charge}{time} = Current$   $P = IV$

$P = IV$   
 $= (2)(120)$

1. What power is produced when a voltage of 120 V drives a 2.0 A current through a device? 240W
2. How much current does a 60-W lamp draw when connected to 120 V? 0.5 AMPS
3. How much current does a 100-W lamp draw when connected to 120 V? 0.833 Amps

$P = IV$   
 $60 = I \cdot 120$   
 $I = P/V = \frac{100}{120} = 0.833 A$



4. If part of an electric circuit dissipates energy at the rate of 6 W when it draws a current of 3 A, what voltage is impressed across it? 2.0 V

$V = P/I = 6/3 = 2.0 \text{ Volts}$

5. Using the equation  $power = \frac{energy\ converted}{time}$  a simple rearrangement gives

$energy\ converted = \underline{POWER \cdot Time}$



6. Explain the difference between a kilowatt and a kilowatt-hour (hint look at the units).

$KW = 1000W$  of Power       $KW-HR$  is Power  $\times$  Time = ENERGY

7. One deterrent to burglary is to leave your front porch light on all the time. If your fixture contains a 60 W bulb that operates at 120 V, and your local power utility sells energy at the rate of 8 cents per kilowatt-hour, how much will it cost to leave the bulb on for the whole month? Show your work below!

$E = P \cdot t$   
 $E = \frac{60W \cdot 1 \text{ month}}{1} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ KW}}{1000W} \cdot \frac{30 \text{ days}}{1 \text{ month}} \cdot \frac{24 \text{ HRS}}{1 \text{ DAY}} = \frac{43200}{1000} = 43.2 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{hr}$

$COST = (43.2)(0.08) = \$3.46$

