A 10 V supply is connected across a 1 H inductor.

The initial rate of change of current is

- 1. $0.1 \,\mathrm{A}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$
- $2.1 \,\mathrm{A}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$
- $3. 3.14 \,\mathrm{A}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$
- 4. $10 \, \text{A} \, \text{s}^{-1}$

A sinusoidal current waveform flows through an inductor.

Will the phase of the voltage waveform, measured with respect to the current waveform, be

- 1. At +90°
- 2. At +1.57 rad
- 3. At 0°
- 4. At −90°
- 5. At -1.57 rad

The greatest rate of change of current occurs when

- 1. 20 V is applied across a 1 H inductor
- 2. 1 V is applied across a 0.1 H inductor
- 3. 10 mV is applied across a $1 \mu H$ inductor
- 4. 1 mV is applied across a 1 mH inductor

A coil is wound on a tubular plastic former. When a ferrite rod is inserted into the center of the coil

- 1. The inductance decreases
- 2. The inductance remains the same
- 3. The inductance increases

In calculating the value of the waveform in equations such as

$$V = L2\pi f I_0 \sin(2\pi f t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

your calculator should be set to operate in

- 1. Degrees
- 2. Rads
- 3. Grads