4.	In a purely capacitive circuit with an applied sine wave voltage, the voltage	
	A. must be DC.B. will lead the current.	C. will be in phase with the current. D. will lag the current.
5.	5. When one vibrating body sets a second body into vibration at the same natural frequency it's called	
(A. sympathy. B. sympathetic vibration.	C. natural sympathy.D. mutual sympathy.
6.	In a certain tuned series RLC circuit $X_L = X_C$. The impedance of that circuit is equal to	
	A. $X_L - X_C$. B. $X_L + X_C$.	C. R. D. R ² . Charte Pg 15
7.	As far as the generator is concerned, in a series-replaced by	resonant LC circuit (with no resistor), L and C can be
	 A. a single resistor with a value equal to L × C. B. the value of C. C. the value of L. D. a straight piece of wire. 	
8.	Which of the following is not true? At resonance in	n a series RLC circuit,
	A. the voltage across R, the voltage across C, an B. the current through all of the components (R, C. $V_C = V_L$. D. the phase angle of a generated AC voltage across C, and C. $V_C = V_L$.	
9.	The bandwidth of a series-tuned circuit is that ran of the maximum voltage.	ge of frequencies between where the voltage is
(A. 75% B. 70.7%	C. 50% D. 30%
10.). You can lower the resonant frequency of a series-tuned RLC circuit by	
Control of the Contro	A. decreasing C.B. increasing L.	C. increasing R. 3 4 D. decreasing R.
11.	When a capacitance is given as 6.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ farads, it can be written as	
	A. 6.3 millifarads.B. 6.3 microfarads.	C. 6.3 nanofarads.D. 6.3 picofarads.
12.	The reciprocal of circuit Q is called	
	A. CQ. B. reciprocal QR.	C. dissipation factor. D. RQ.
13.	In a parallel RLC circuit, increasing the resistance gohms will	e across the LC combination from 10 ohms to 10 me-
	A. increase the value of Q.B. decrease the value of Q.	C. not affect the value of Q.D. increase the resonant frequency.
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