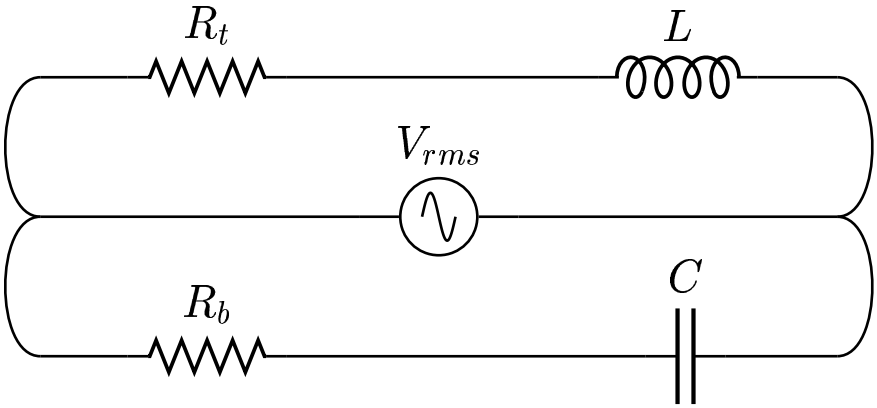
In the figure shown, the capacitance is C and the inductance is L. The resistance in the top branch is R_t, and in the bottom branch is R_b. The potential of the power supply is V_{rms}.



Find the rms current delivered by the power supply when the frequency is very large.

A) $I = \dfrac{V_{rms}}{R_t + R_b}$

B) $I = \dfrac{V_{rms}}{R_t}$

C) $I = \dfrac{V_{rms}}{R_b}$

D) $I = \dfrac{V_{rms}\,(R_t + R_b)}{R_t\,R_b}$

The impedance of the bottom and top branches is

$$Z_b = \sqrt{R_b^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega\, C}\right)^2} \quad \text{and} \quad Z_t = \sqrt{R_t^2 + (\omega\, L)^2}\,.$$

We notice that, when the frequency is very large, $\dfrac{1}{\omega\, C} \to 0$ and $\omega\, L \to \infty$.

This means that the top branch, with very large impedance, carries negligible current; while the impedance of the bottom branch reduces to R_b. The current that flows in the power supply and the top branch is

$$I = I_b = \frac{V_{rms}}{Z_b} = \frac{V_{rms}}{R_b}\,.$$

Answer **C**.