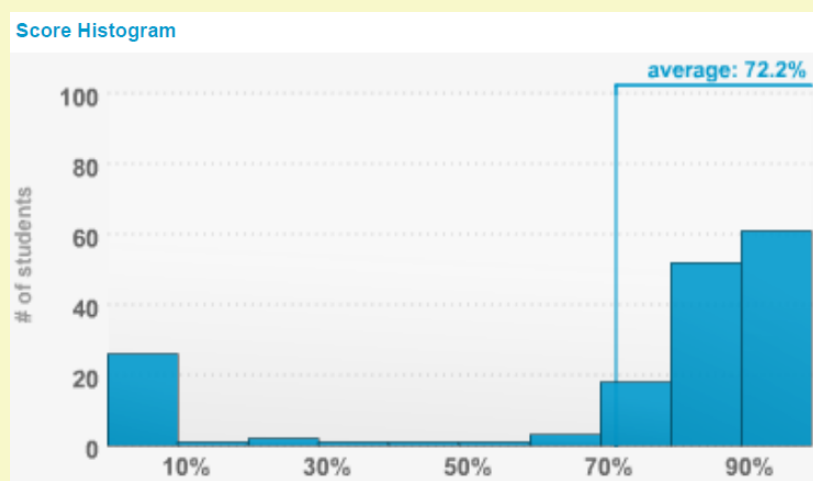
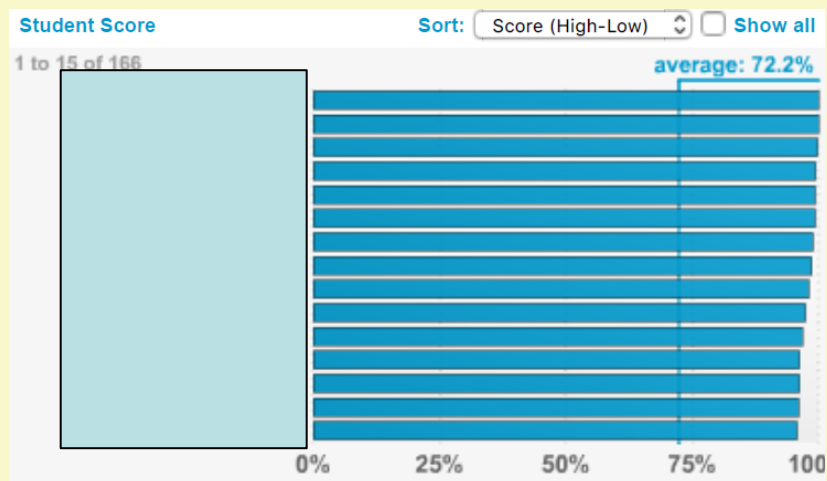
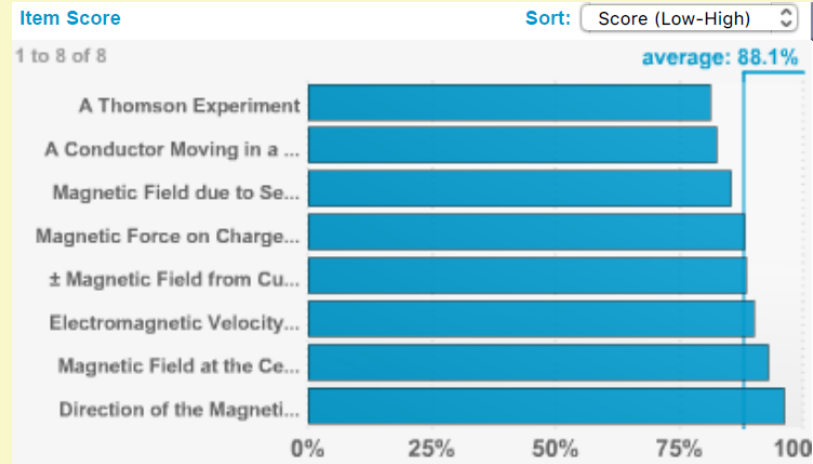
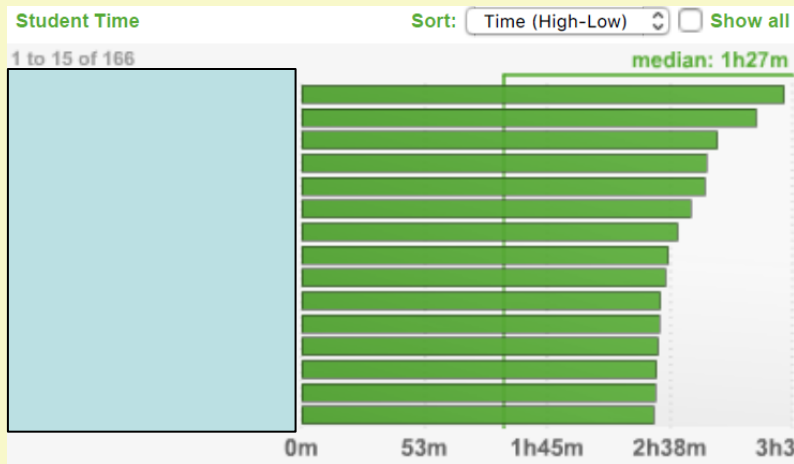


Average 72.2% ('18) 75.3% ('17) 74% ('16) 84.9%('15) 78.5% ('14) 79%('13) 81.4%('12)
79.7% ('11)

Ave Time: 1 hr 27 min ('18) 1 hr 19 min ('17) 1 hr 25 min ('16) 1 hr 30 min ('15) 1 hr 17 min ('14)
1hr 21min ('13) 1hr 20min ('12) 1 hr 21min ('11)



Teaching Sessions Henceforth

Week 10 - problem classes
- no tuesday lecture
- MP due

Week 11 – Monday lecture – 1 hour revision class
- Tuesday lecture – revision lecture
- problem classes
- Last MP due

Xmas

Week 12 – Monday 11-1 – revision Q&A session



Joseph Henry (1797 – 1878) was an [American](#) scientist who served as the first Secretary of the [Smithsonian Institution](#). While building electromagnets, Henry discovered the [electromagnetic](#) phenomenon of self-[inductance](#). He also discovered mutual inductance independently of [Michael Faraday](#), though Faraday was the first to publish his results.

Prof. Henry was introduced to [Prof. Thaddeus Lowe](#), a balloonist from New Hampshire who had taken interest in the phenomenon of lighter-than-air gases, and exploits into meteorology, in particular, the high winds which we call the [Jet stream](#) today. It was Lowe's intent to make a transatlantic crossing by utilizing an enormous gas-inflated aerostat. Henry took a great interest in Lowe's endeavors, promoting him among some of the more prominent scientists and institutions of the day.

Henry identified the [room acoustics](#) phenomena we now call direct sound, early reflections, and reverberation.

Henry showed an interest in seeing Bell's experimental apparatus. After the demonstration, Bell mentioned his untested theory on how to transmit human speech electrically by means of a "harp apparatus". Henry said Bell had "the germ of a great invention". When Bell objected that he lacked the necessary knowledge, Henry firmly advised: "Get it!"