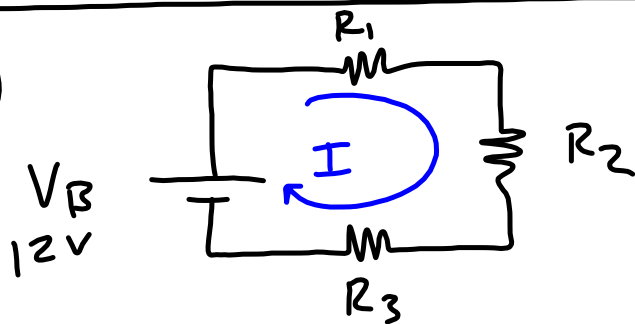


## SERIES AND PARALLEL CIRCUITS

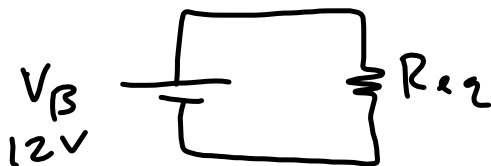
1)



$$V_1 = IR_1 = (1.09 \text{ A})(1 \Omega) = 1.09 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = IR_2 = (1.09 \text{ A})(4 \Omega) = 4.36 \text{ V}$$

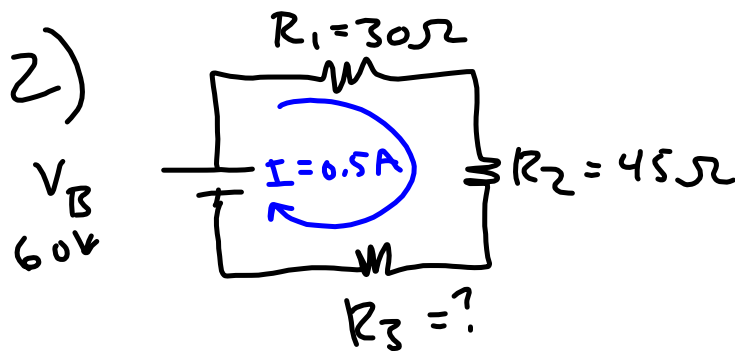
$$V_3 = IR_3 = (1.09 \text{ A})(6 \Omega) = 6.54 \text{ V}$$



$$\begin{aligned} R_{eq} &= R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \\ &= 1 \Omega + 4 \Omega + 6 \Omega \\ &= 11 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

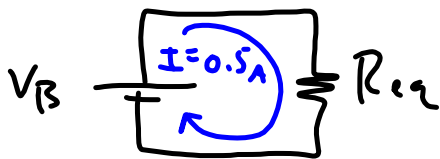
$$I_{\text{total}} = \frac{V_B}{R_{eq}} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{11 \Omega} = 1.09 \text{ A}$$

- Terms that are the same:
  - Electric potential
  - Voltage
  - Voltage drop
  - Potential difference

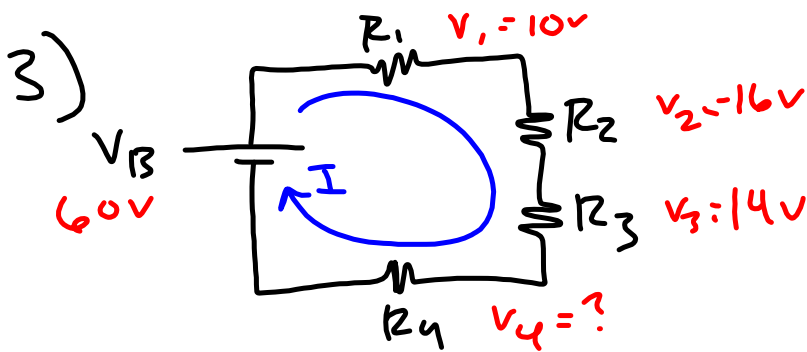


$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_3 &= R_{eq} - R_1 - R_2 \\ &= 120\Omega - 30\Omega - 45\Omega \\ &= 45\Omega \end{aligned}$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{V_B}{I} = \frac{60V}{0.5A} = 120\Omega$$

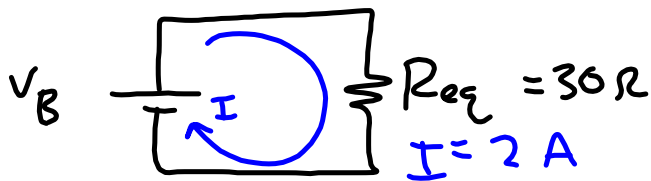


$$V_B = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4$$

$$V_4 = V_B - V_1 - V_2 - V_3$$

$$= 60V - 10V - 16V - 14V$$

$$= 20V$$



$$V_B = IR_{eq}$$

$$= (2A)(30\Omega)$$

$$= 60V$$

$$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I} = \frac{10V}{2A} = 5\Omega$$

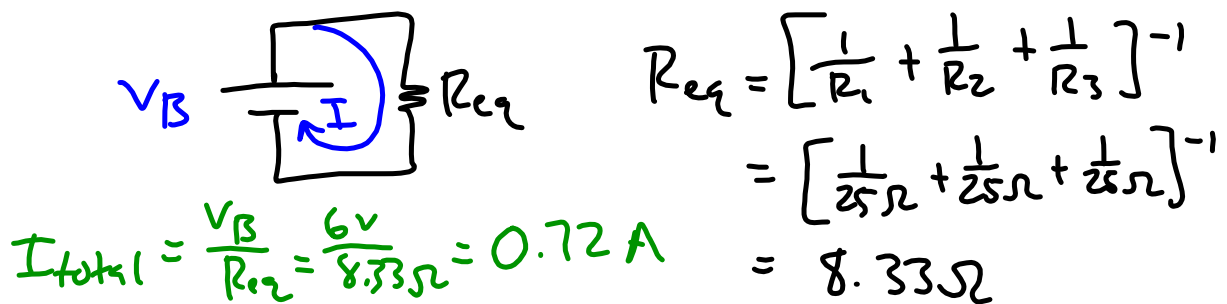
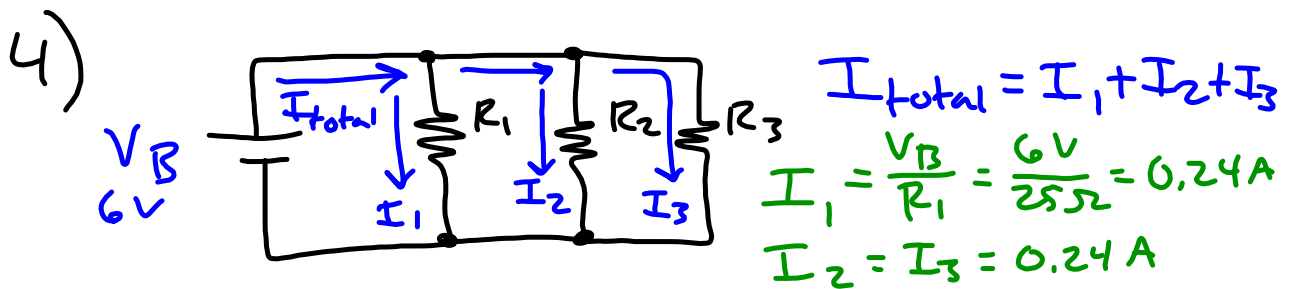
$$R_2 = \frac{V_2}{I} = \frac{16V}{2A} = 8\Omega$$

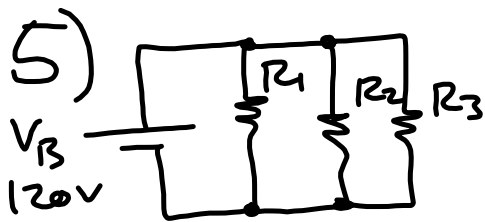
$$R_3 = \frac{V_3}{I} = \frac{14V}{2A} = 7\Omega$$

$$R_4 = \frac{V_4}{I} = \frac{20V}{2A} = 10\Omega$$

30Ω ✓

- Parts connected in SERIES
  - Same current through each part
  - $V$  determined by  $V = IR$
- Parts connected in PARALLEL
  - Same voltage across each part
  - $I$  determined by  $I = \frac{V}{R}$

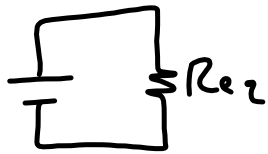




$$I_1 = \frac{V_B}{R_1} = \frac{120V}{60\Omega} = 2A$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_B}{R_2} = \frac{120V}{30\Omega} = 4A$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_B}{R_3} = \frac{120V}{20\Omega} = 6A$$



$$R_{eq} = \left[ \frac{1}{60\Omega} + \frac{1}{30\Omega} + \frac{1}{20\Omega} \right]^{-1}$$

$$= 10\Omega$$

$$I_{total} = \frac{V_B}{R_{eq}}$$

$$= \frac{120V}{10\Omega}$$

$$= 12A$$