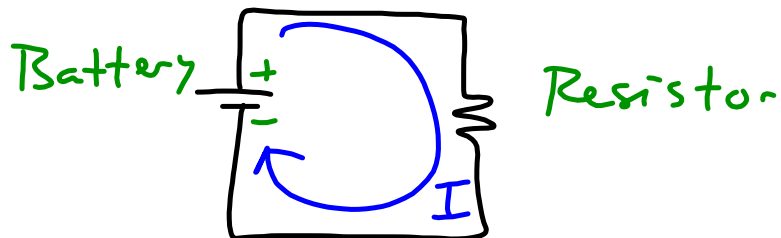


CIRCUITS



$I \rightarrow$ conventional current, from + to -
(Amps $\rightarrow A$)

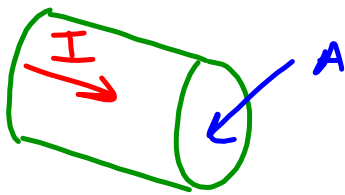
$R \rightarrow$ resistance Ohms (Ω)

$V \rightarrow$ volts Volts (V)

Resistance

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

↗ resistivity
 → length



↳ cross-sectional area

Current

$$I = N e v_d A$$

→ cross-sectional area

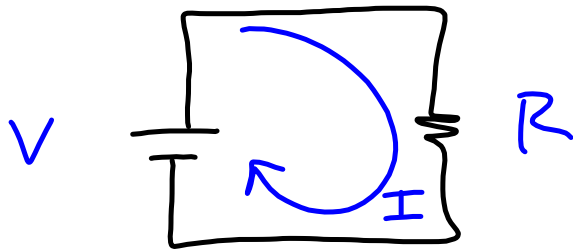
↳ drift velocity
 ↳ charge of electron
 ↳ number of charge carriers per unit volume

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$\vec{E} = \rho \vec{J}$$

↓
electric field

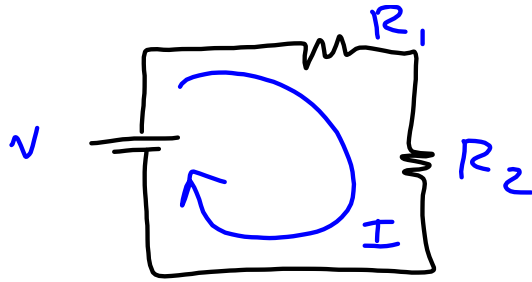
↘ current density
↙ resistivity



$$P = IV = I^2R \\ = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

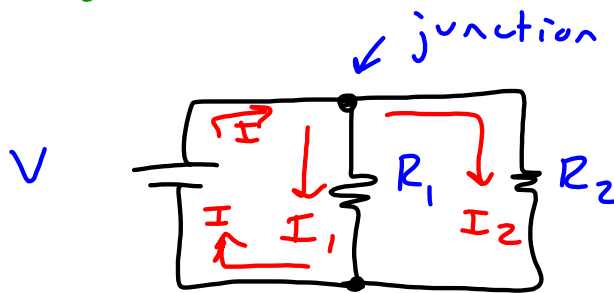
Ohm's Law: $V = IR$

- True for Ohmic materials
- False for non-Ohmic materials



$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots$$

↳ equivalent resistance



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$$

Kirchhoff's Rules:

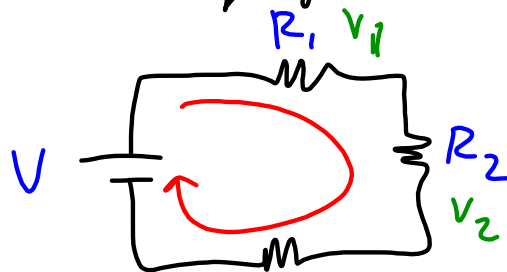
1. Current into a junction equals current out of a junction.

Junction Rule

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

2. Voltage lost is equal to the voltage gained in a loop.

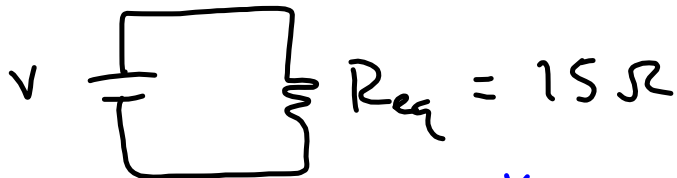
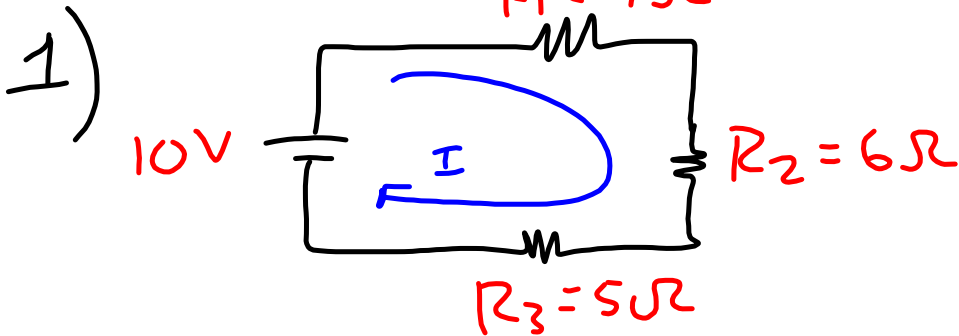
Loop Rule



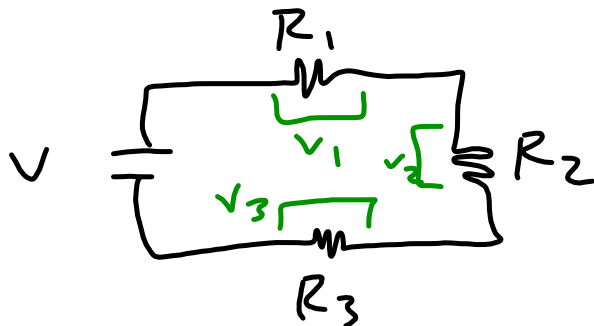
$$[+V - V_1 - V_2 - V_3 = \emptyset] \text{ conservation of energy!}$$

$$\sum V = \emptyset$$

PRACTICE → Find all I's, V's, R's, P's



$$I = \frac{V}{R} = 0.66A$$



$$V_1 = IR_1 = 2.67V$$

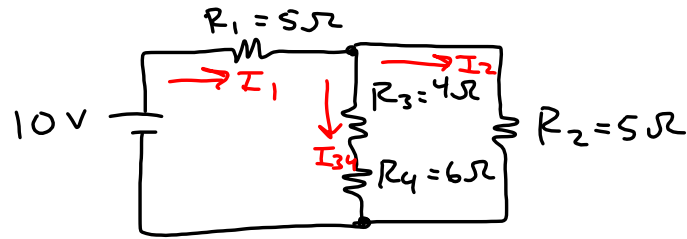
$$V_2 = IR_2 = 4V$$

$$V_3 = IR_3 = 3.33V$$

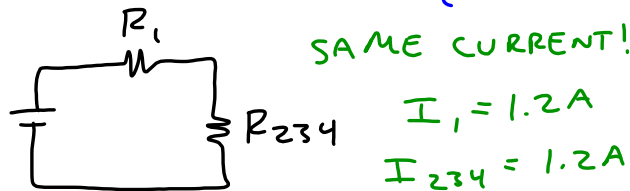
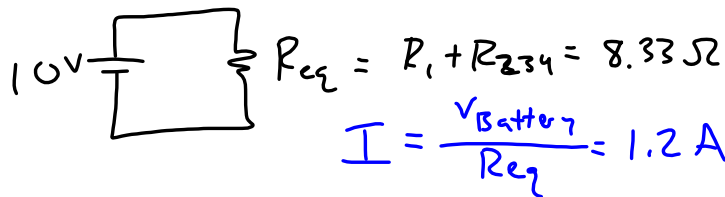
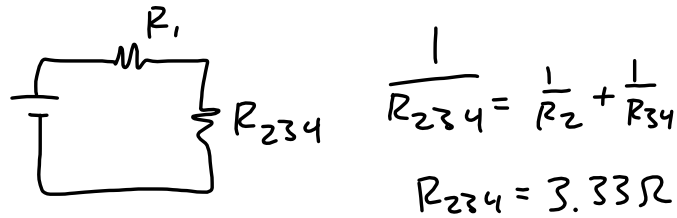
$$P_1 = IV_1 = 1.78W$$

$$P_2 = IV_2 = 2.64W$$

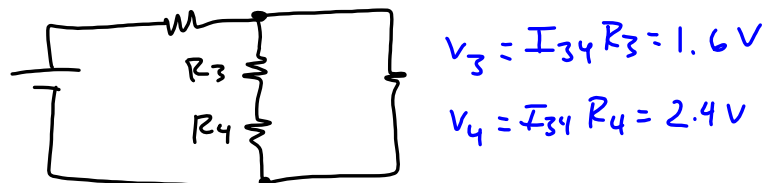
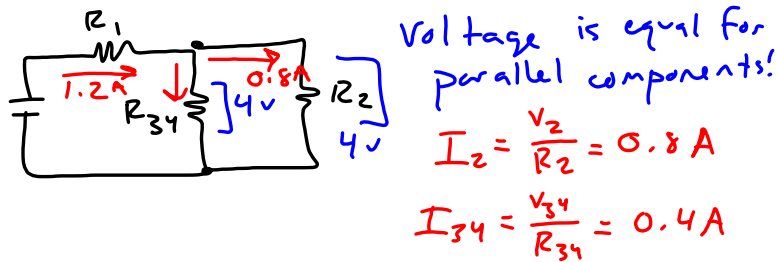
$$P_3 = IV_3 = 2.22W$$

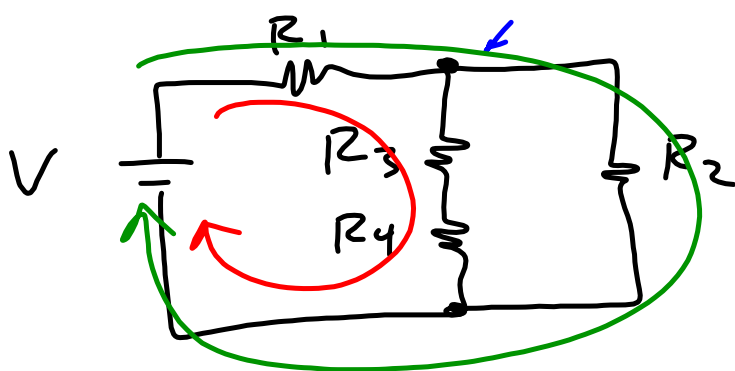


V_1
 I_1
 R_1
 P_1



$V_1 = I_1 R_1 = 6.0 \text{ V}$
 $V_{234} = I_{234} R_{234} = 4.0 \text{ V}$





$$I_1 - I_{34} - I_2 = 0$$

$$V - I_1 R_1 - I_{34} R_{34} = 0$$

$$V - I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2 = 0$$