### **OHM'S LAW**

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$
 or  $V = IR$  or  $I = \frac{V}{R}$ 

where R is resistance measured in Ohms  $[\Omega]$  V is voltage measured in Volts [V] and I is electric current measured in Amperes [A]

#### RESISTANCE

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

where  $\rho$  is resistivity of the material measured in Ohm meter  $[\Omega \cdot m]$  A is the cross-sectional area of the conductor measured in meter squared  $[m^2]$  and L is the length of the conductor measured in meters [m]

#### **ELECTRIC POWER**

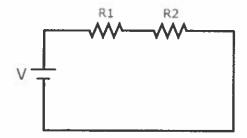
$$P = IV = I^2R$$

where P is power measured in Watts [W] I is electric current measured in Amperes [A] V is voltage measured in Volts [V] and R is resistance measured in Ohms  $[\Omega]$ 

#### **RESISTORS CONNECTED IN SERIES**

- > Equivalent (total) resistance in a circuit with resistors in series is the sum of all individual resistances.
- > Same current goes through every resistor.

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots + R_n$$



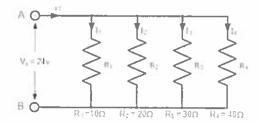
## **RESISTORS CONNECTED IN PARALLEL**

Equivalent (total) resistance in a circuit with resistors in parallel is calculated by finding the sum of reciprocal values of all resistors followed by reciprocating that sum.

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{eq}}}$$

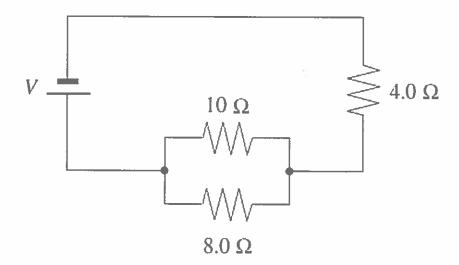
> Same voltage is applied across each resistor.



## RESISTORS CONNECTED IN SERIES AND IN PARALLEL

> Most circuits have resistors wired in series as well as in parallel

**Example:** Find the equivalent resistance in the circuit below. If the battery provides 12.0 V of voltage, what is the current through the  $10\Omega$  resistor?



# **KIRCHHOFF'S RULES**

- **1. Junction rule**: The sum of the magnitudes of the currents directed into a junction equals the sum of magnitudes of the currents directed out of the junction.
- **2. Loop rule:** Around any closed-circuit loop, the sum of potential drops equals the sum of potential rises.

**Example:** Find the equivalent resistance in the circuit given that the current through the  $8.0~\Omega$  is 1.25~A.

