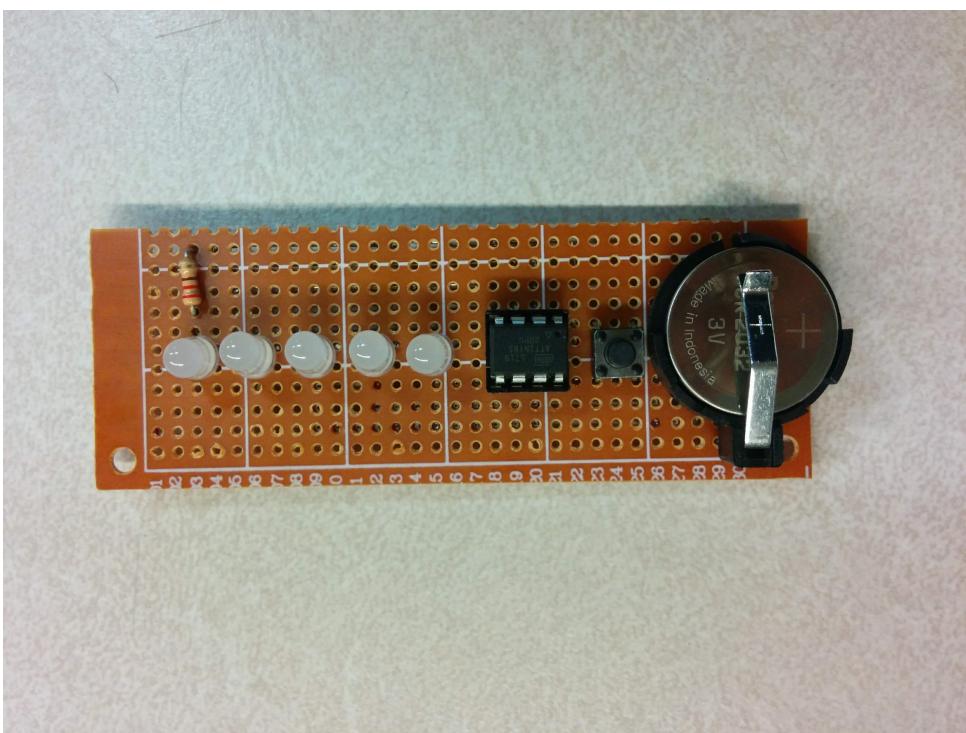
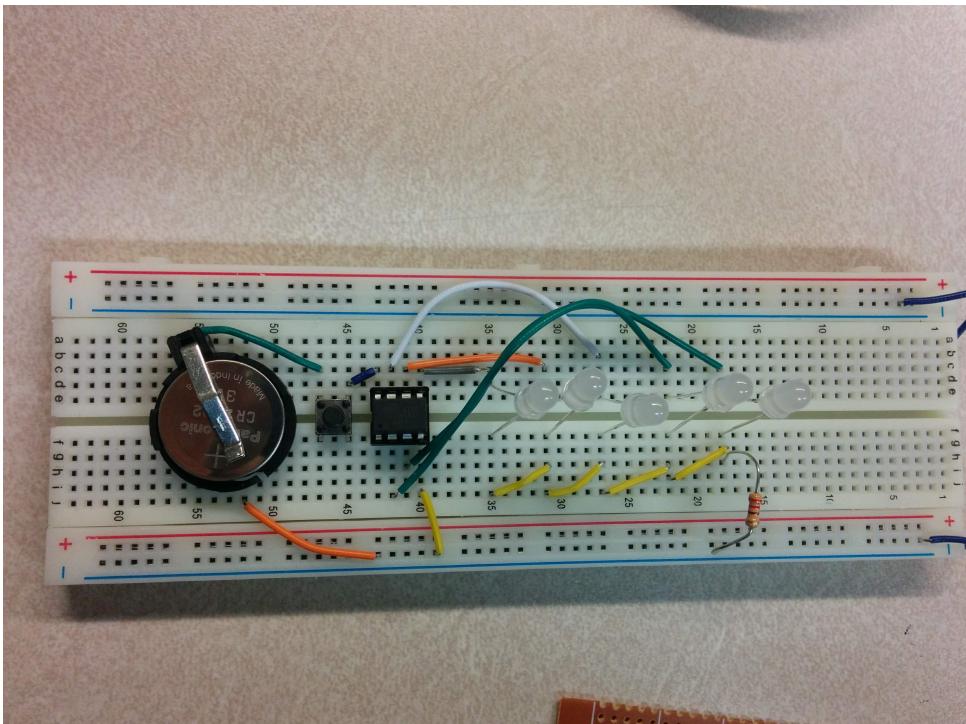
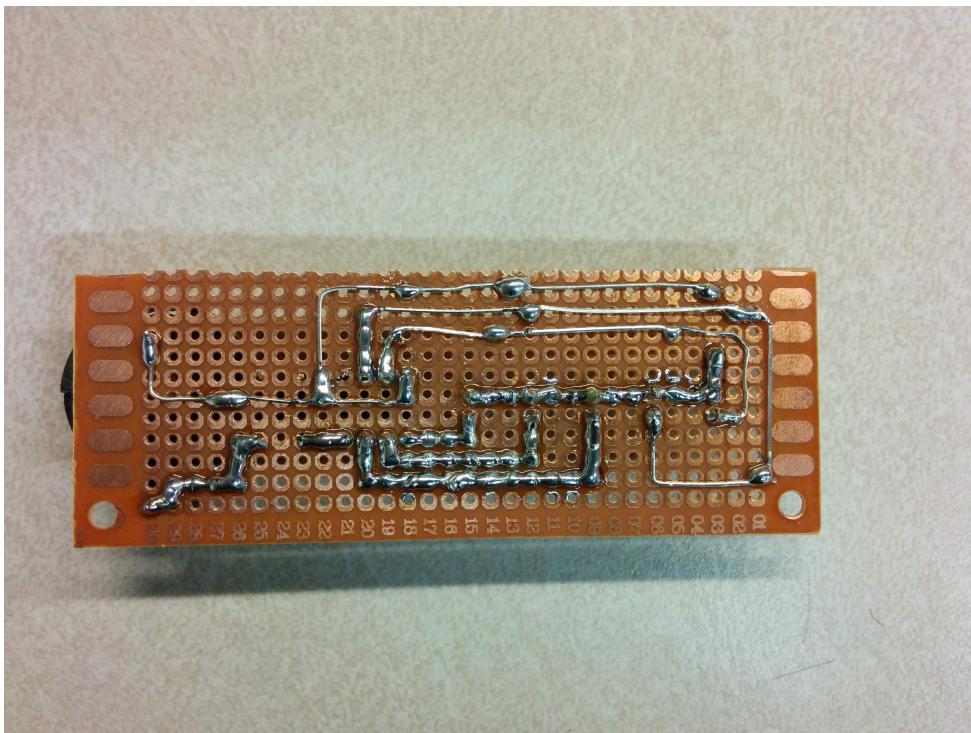
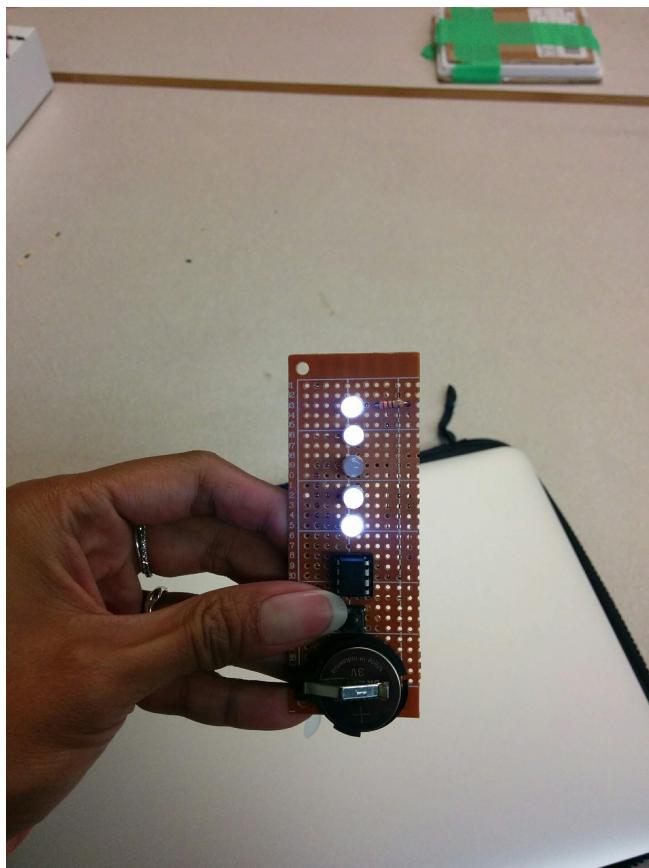


PART ONE





The light did not work because I was cheap on the soldering. Therefore, the circuit needed to be better connected.



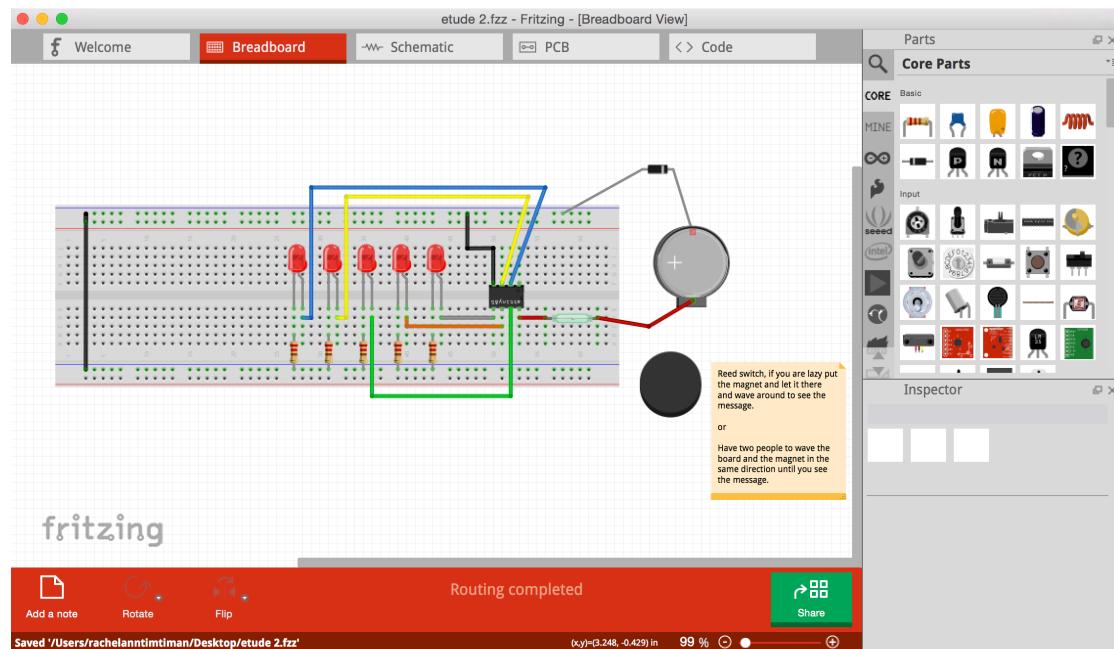
Light it's up ask someone else to look at it if they see letters and “yay” they did. The same goes for me I saw it when someone else is waving it.

PART TWO

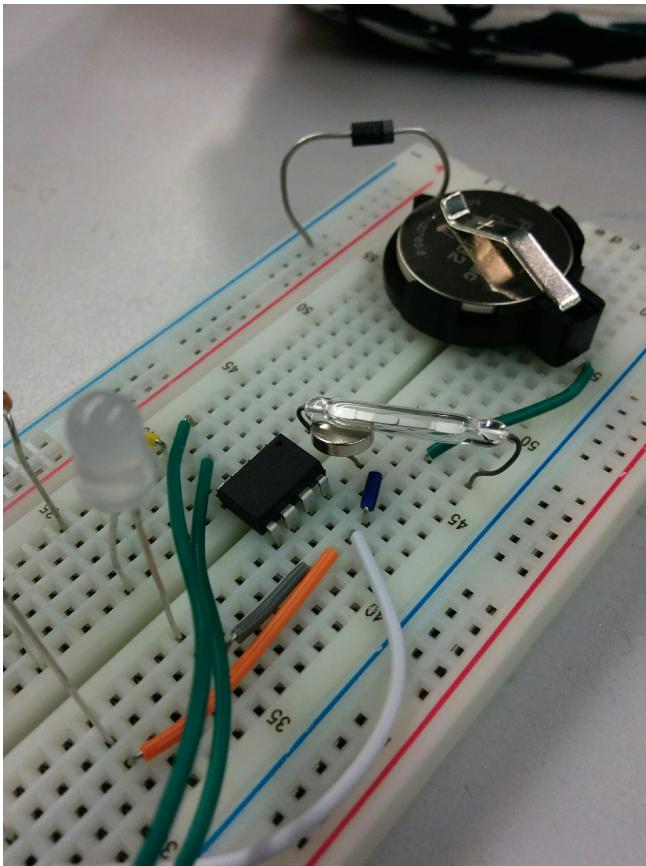
On part one, the cathode of the LED's are all connected and only one resistor regulates the flow of electricity in the circuit. This made it parallel. On part two, the cathode of the LED's are not connected together. They are connected to each resistor and all the resistors are connected to the battery. This makes the LED and resistor independent. Therefore, if you remove one of the resistors in any LED light, it will stop working but the rest will continue to light up.

I've concluded that according to Ohm's law, in part two the resistance is 1 100ohms total. In part the resistance is only 220ohms.

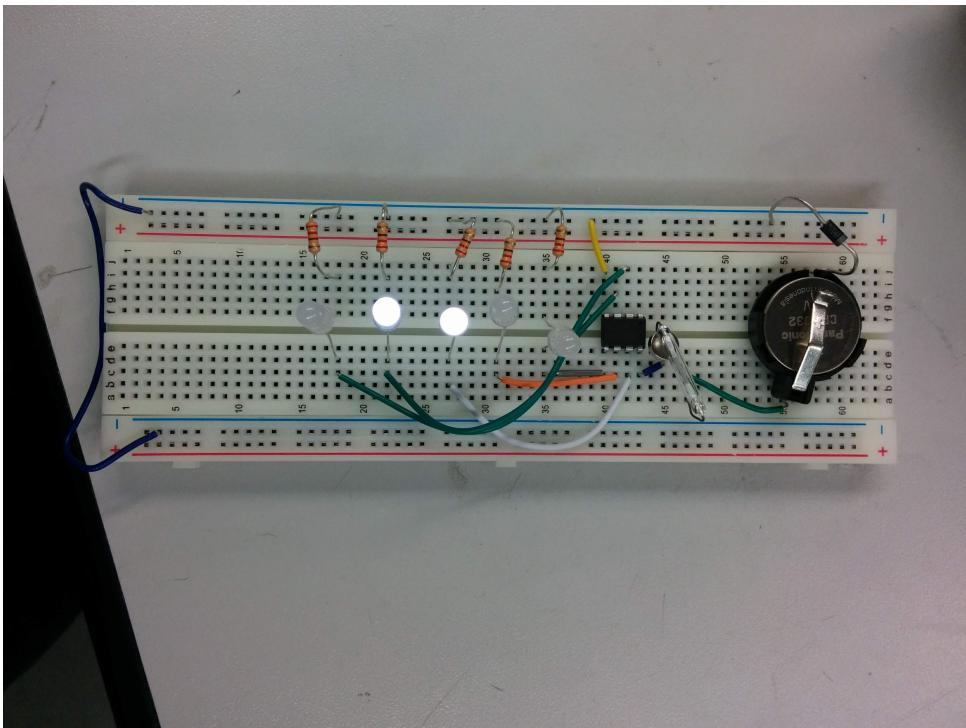
To make the experience better, I would add a diode to make the flow of current go forward instead of back and forth. I would change the switch button to a reed switch so that they would try to move the magnet in the same direction the board is going. Therefore, if two people were to play on the switch, they would wave the board and the magnet together to see the message on the board.



Modification on the circuit. Reed switch and diode.



The battery was very weak and I thought that there was something wrong with my circuit.



Everything is working. The magnet is stuck to the reed switch and this make the light continue to light up until you remove the magnet. For example on part one, you have to press the button to always light it up.