

## 1 | Current

Current could be understood as the *flow* of electricity on a circuit. Note the difference between KBh-PHYS201Voltage — which is a measure of the *pressure* of electrons — and current, which is a measure of the "volume of electrons per second".

Use the variable  $I$ , a unit  $\frac{C}{s}$ , *Amps*, to measure current. This also equals  $\frac{\Delta V}{Resistance}$ . Big resistance, little current. Current is measured in a unit  $\frac{C}{s}$ , which intuitively makes sense — Current/second is kind of like  $\frac{m^3}{s}$  — it measures, roughly, the "amount of flow"/second.

Current  $I$ {A value measured in unit  $\frac{C}{s}$ , a.k.a. *Amps* that measures electron flow}