

Combinations of Resistors

1. Series Connection (single path)

$$R_{\text{eq}} = \sum_{k=1}^N R_k$$

- In series, all resistors have the same charge, including with the equivalent charge
- In series, the **voltages** add up to the equivalent/total voltage

$$V_{\text{total}} = V_{\text{eq}} = \sum_{k=1}^N V_k$$

2. Parallel Connection (multiple paths)

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{eq}}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{R_k}$$

- In parallel, all resistors have the same voltage, including with the equivalent charge
- In parallel, the **currents** add up to the equivalent/total current

$$I_{\text{totl}} = I_{\text{eq}} = \sum_{k=1}^N I_k$$