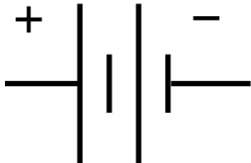



Electricity – Summary Sheet

Electricity Equations:			
Equations:	Concept	Symbol	Units
1) $P = VI$ 2) $R = \frac{V}{I}$ 3) $I = \frac{Q}{t}$ 4) $Q = ne$ 5) $V = \frac{\Delta E}{Q}$ 6) $E = Pt$ 7) $Cost = (E)(rate)$	Power	P	Watts (W)
	Current	I	Amps (A)
	Voltage (potential difference)	V	Volts (V)
	Charge	Q	Coulomb (c)
	Time	t	Seconds (s) – (Equation #3) Hours (h) – (Equation #6)
	Energy	E	Joules (J) – (Equation #5) Kilowatt-hours (kWh) – (Equation #6 & 7)
	Rate	R	Dollars per kWh (\$/kWh)
	Cost	C	Dollars (\$)

Shopping Analogy		
Symbol	Meaning	Analogy
	<u>Power source</u>	<u>The bank.</u> This symbol gives out the money to all the people in the circuit
	<u>Resistor</u> (represents conversion of electricity to any “load,” such as a light, a speaker or any other conversion	<u>The store</u> This symbol represents the place where people spend their money
V	<u>Voltage</u> <u>(potential difference)</u>	<u>The money</u>
I	<u>Current</u>	<u>The people running around the store</u>
R	<u>Resistance</u>	(I don’t have a good analogy in this case

Solving Circuits – Cheat Sheet

Kirchoff’s Laws:

	Series Circuit	Parallel Circuit
Voltage (V)	$V_T = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots$	$V_T = V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = \dots$
Current (A)	$I_T = I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = \dots$	$I_T = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots$
Resistance ( $\Omega$ )	$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$	$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$

Or...more simply...

	Series	Parallel
(V)	+	=
(I)	=	+
(R)	Add up values	Add up reciprocal values

Four Rules for solving circuits:

- 1. Simplify the part of the circuit you recognize
- 2. If given two values, find the third
- 3. Transfer information that is the same
- 4. Redraw every time you change information