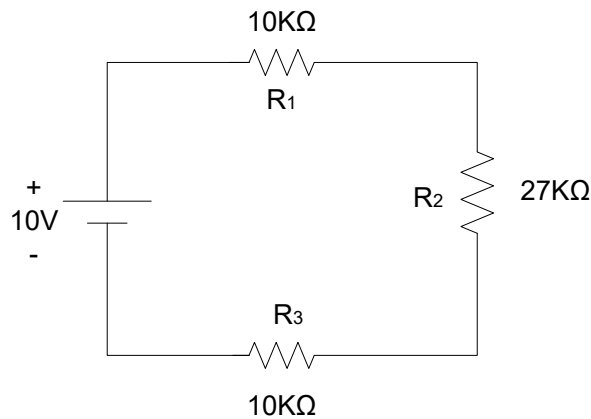


## Voltage and Current Division Lab#1

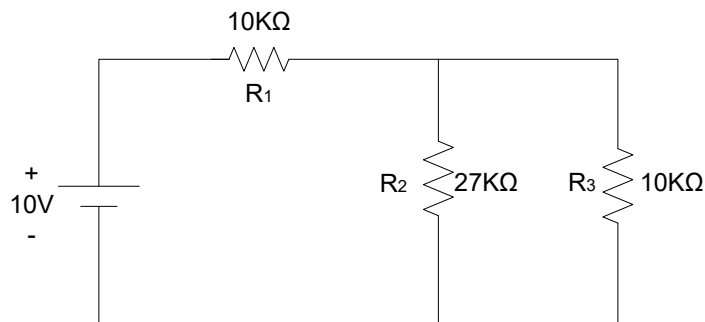
### Preparation Task

Problem 1: Calculate the values of  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$  and  $V_3$  for the circuit shown in Figure 1.



*Figure 1: Series Circuit for Problem 1*

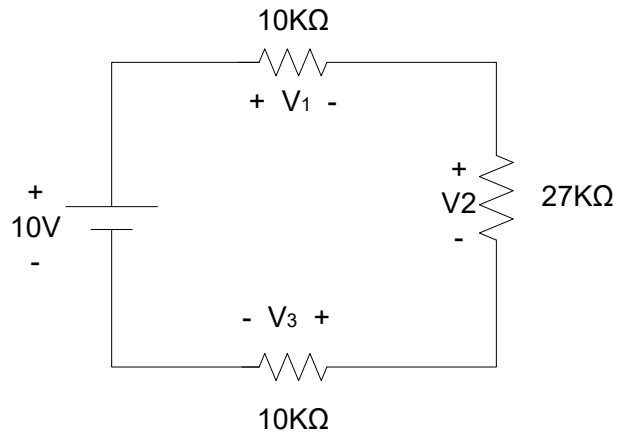
Problem 2: Calculate the values of  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  and  $I_3$  for the circuit shown in Figure 2.



*Figure 2: Series parallel circuit for Problem 2*

## Lab Work

1. Adjust the DC power supply to 10V. Set up a circuit with two  $10\text{K}\Omega$  resistors and one  $27\text{K}\Omega$  resistor as shown in Figure 1. Measure the actual values of these resistors and the power supplies voltage. Record your data in Table 1. Be sure to keep track of resistors and not mix them up since you have measured their values.



**Figure 1.** Circuit to verify Kirchhoff's Voltage Law

**Table 1.** Measured Data for Figure 1.

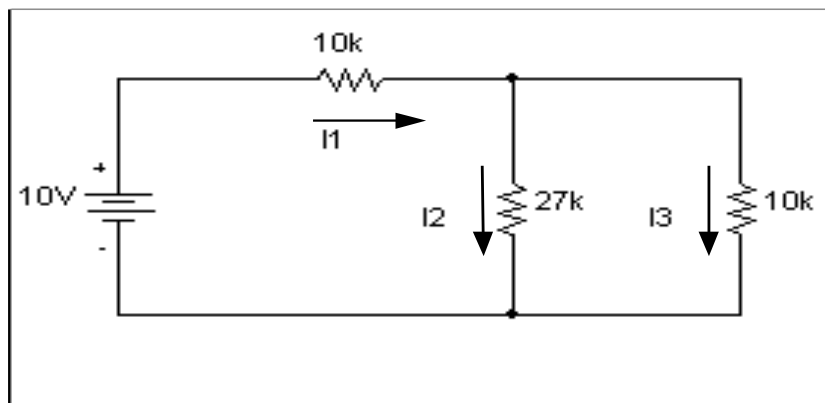
Component/ Value	Nominal R Value ( $\text{k}\Omega$ )	Measured R Value ( $\text{k}\Omega$ )	Measured Voltage (V)
$R_1, V_1$			
$R_2, V_2$			
$R_3, V_3$			

- Using your measured values for  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $V_s$ , calculate the voltage drops for  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ , and  $V_3$ . Write the values in the “Calculated Volts” column in Table 2. Measure the actual  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ , and  $V_3$ . Write the values in the “Measured Volts” column in Table 2. Calculate the % error between the calculated and measured voltages.

**Table 2.** *Calculated Data and Errors for Figure 1.*

Component/ Value	Calculated Volts (V)	Measured Volts (V)	% Error
$R_1, V_1$			
$R_2, V_2$			
$R_3, V_3$			

- The errors you obtained in Table 2 should be less than 5%. If they have are not, try to find the reason why.
- Construct the circuit shown in Figure 2. Measure the actual value of the supply voltage and the values of the resistors you use.



**Figure 2.** *Circuit to verify Kirchhoff's Current*

5. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the currents  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , and  $I_3$ . Record your data in Tables 3 and 4. Always turn off the power when you are making changes in the circuit, such as moving the ammeter to measure a different current.

**Table 3.** *Measured Data for Figure 2.*

Component / Value	Nominal R Value (k $\Omega$ )	Measured R Value (k $\Omega$ )	Measured Current (mA)
$R_1, I_1$			
$R_2, I_2$			
$R_3, I_3$			

**Table 4.** *Calculated Data and Errors for Figure 2.*

Component/ Value	Calculated Amps (mA)	Measured Amps (mA)	% Error
$R_1, I_1$			
$R_2, I_2$			
$R_3, I_3$			