

Voltage (current)
pressure/Force that pushes electrons through a conductor/circuit

↑ voltage, greater the ability to push electrons

Voltage = Pressure

Current

Flow of electrons through a circuit

CURRENT = FLOW

↑ VOLTAGE ↑ CURRENT ($V = IR$)

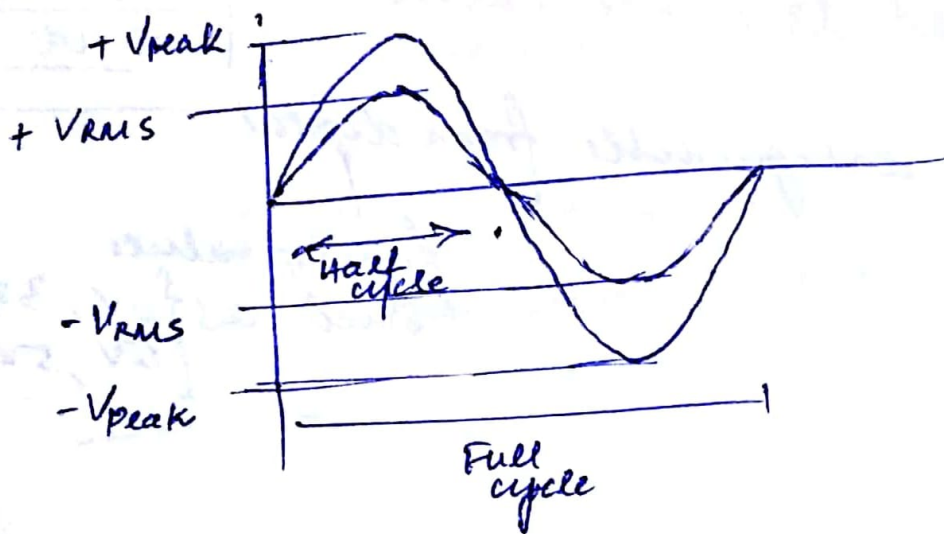
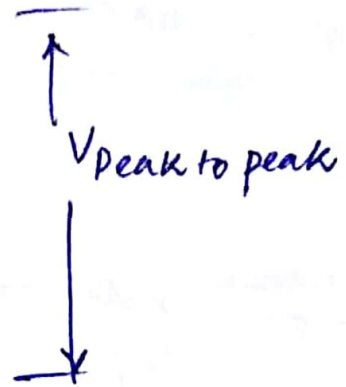
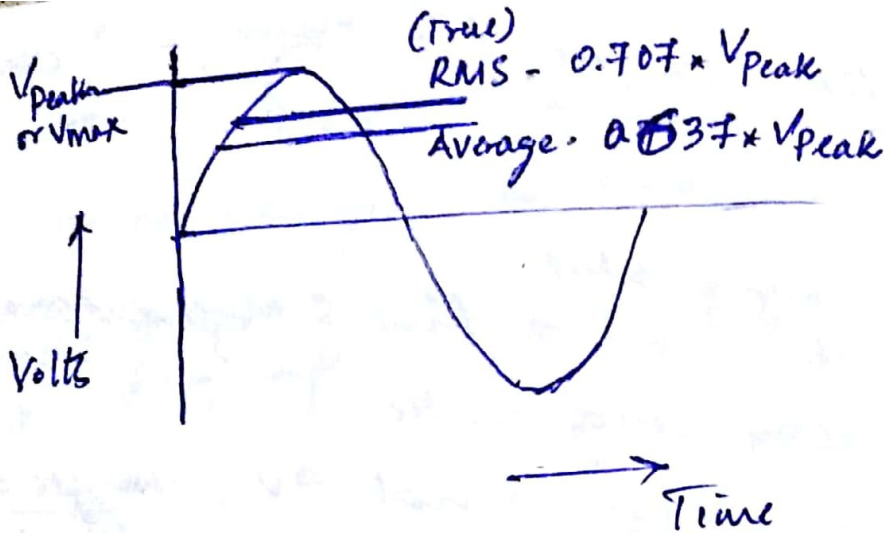
Power:

In a electrical circuit is present only when Both voltage & current are present

Open-circuit - No. current
∴ No. Power

Short circuit - No. voltage
No. Power

Frequency - Rate at which current changes direction per Second



$$V_{RMS} = \frac{V_P}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{RMS} = \frac{V_{P-P}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{RMS} = \frac{\pi \cdot V_{AVG}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Mic

Power RATINGS

- Ideal power consumption of the equipment.
- The amount the device is capable of handling in the form of work
- The amount of power that can go through the component or assembly

Power

Actual power that is converted into useful work

Power Dissipated

(Something that could be used to do useful work)

Power lost in the form of heat
Amount of power that is absorbed by the component / Assembly