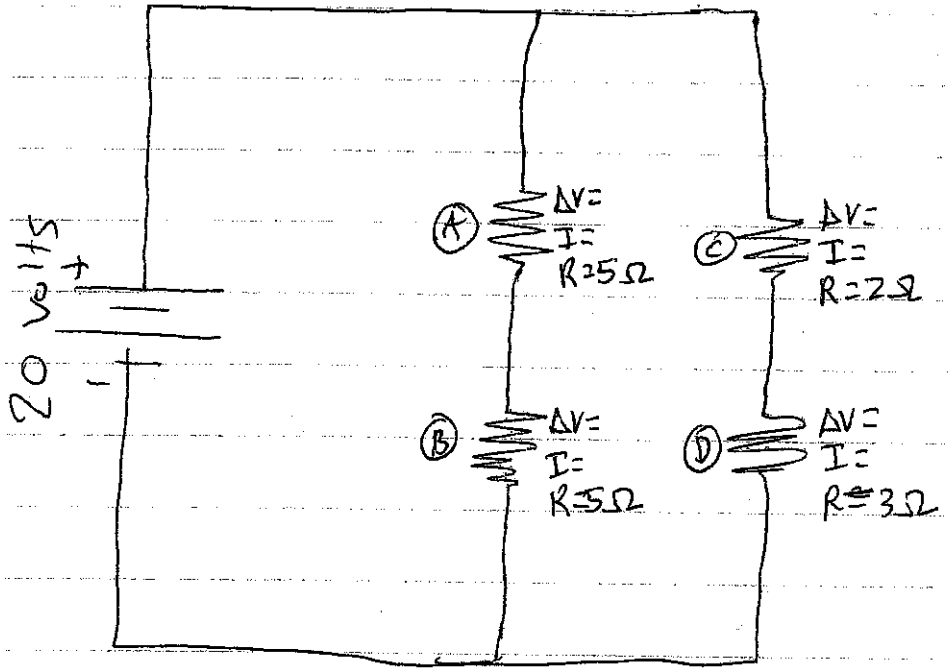
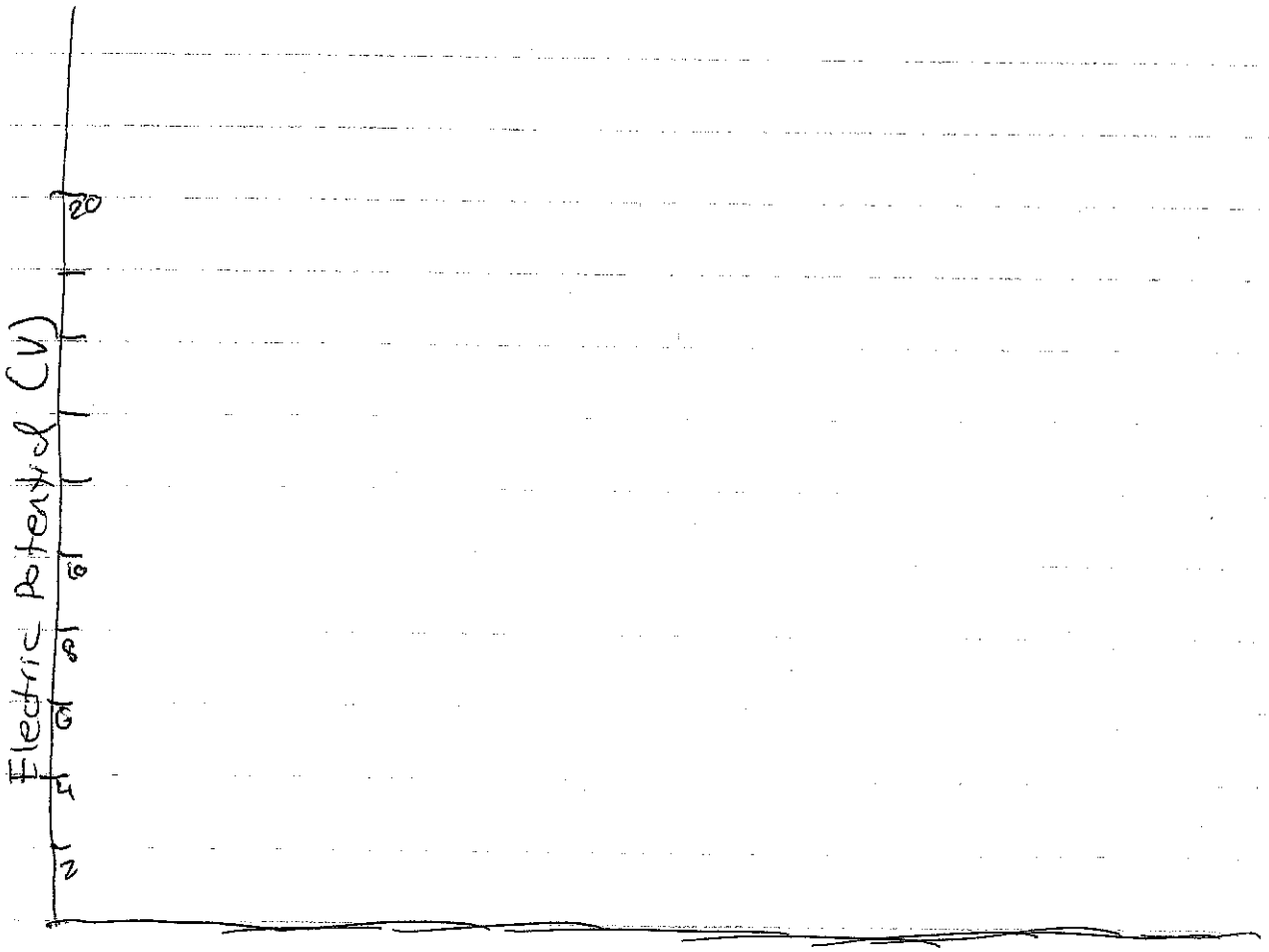
(65)

$\Delta V = I \cdot R$





① - Draw an equivalent circuit ⑥ Draw the graph

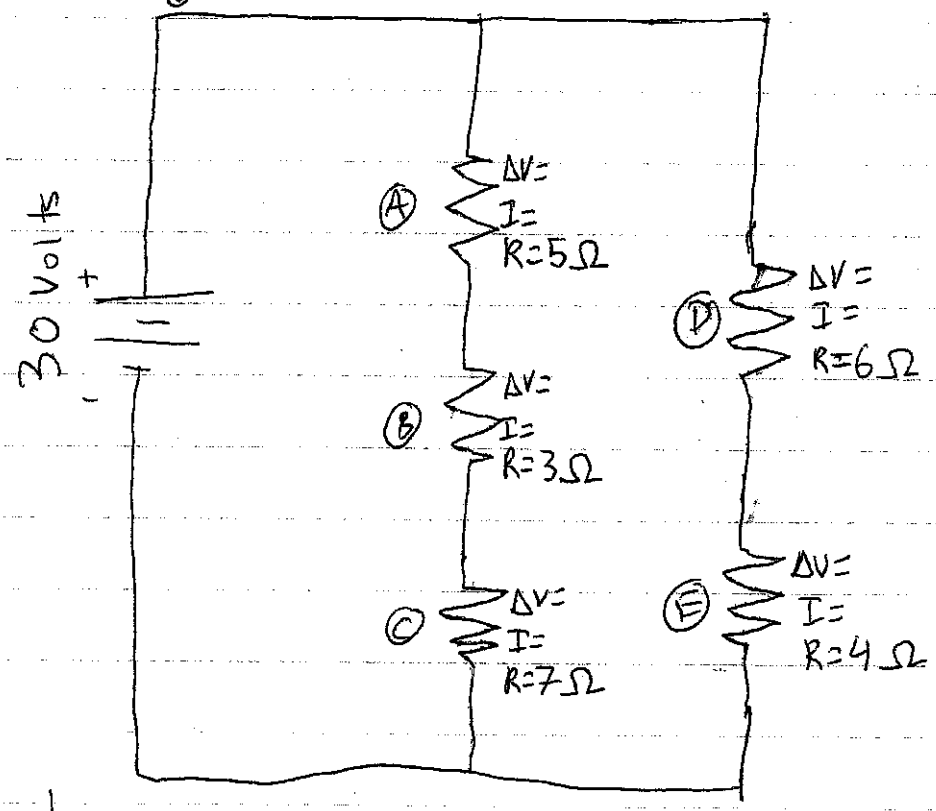
② - Solve the equivalent circuit

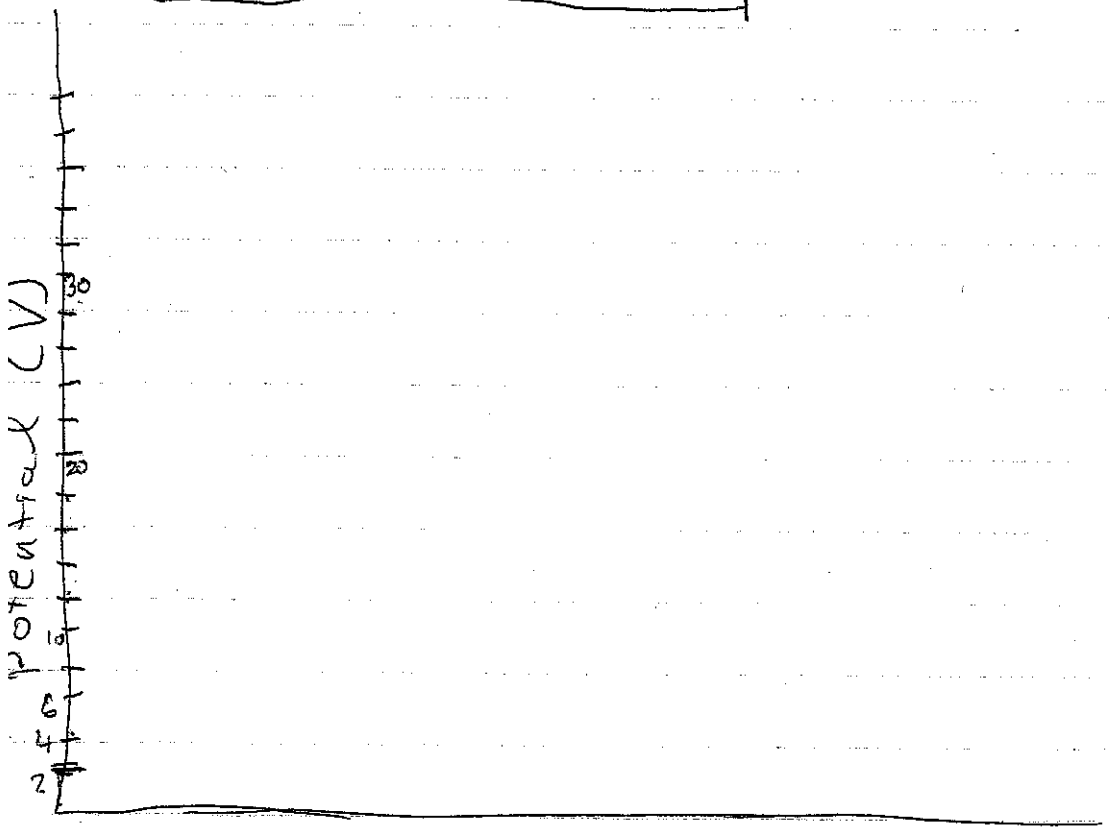
③ - Draw the current on the equivalent circuit

④ - Go back to the original circuit and draw the current on it

⑤ - Solve each element of the original circuit

$\Delta V = I \cdot R$

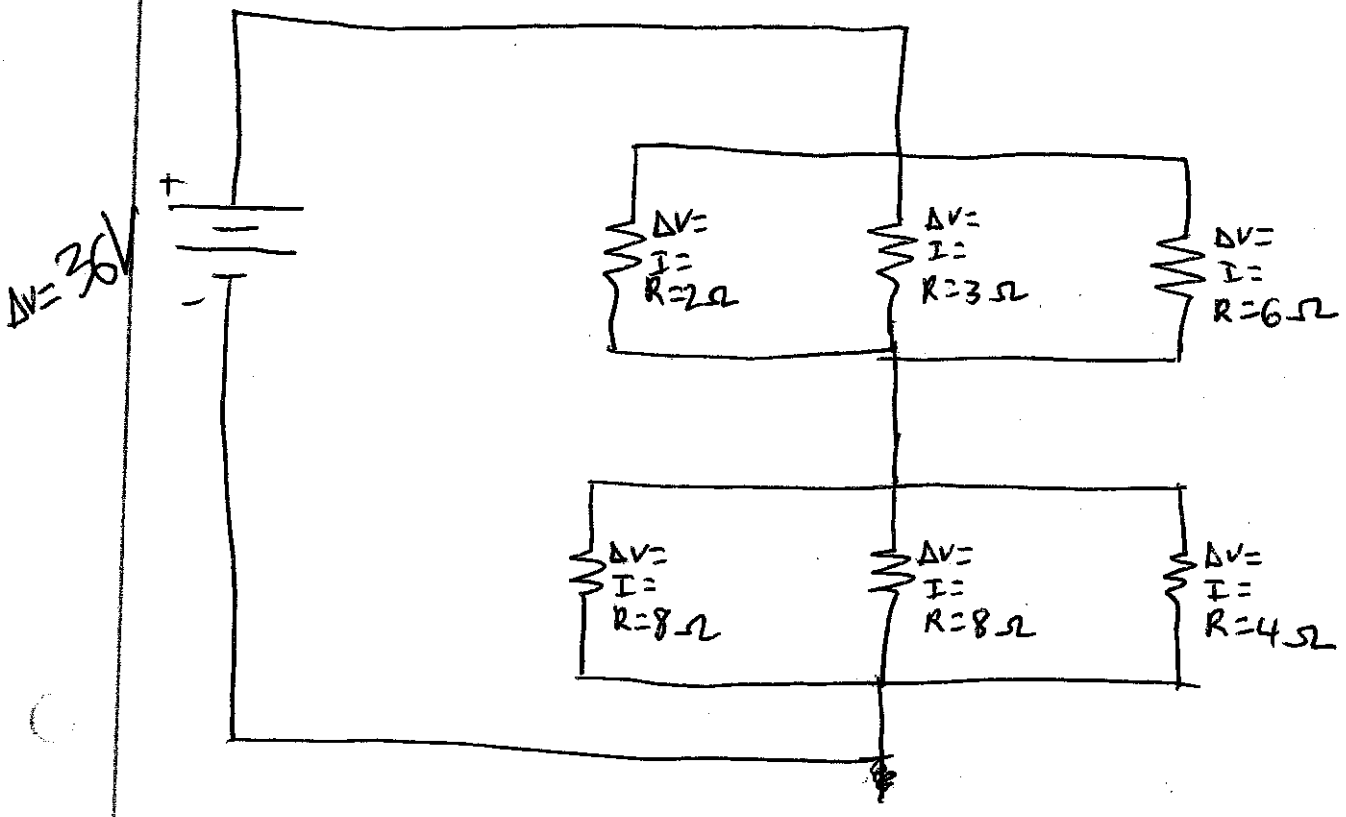




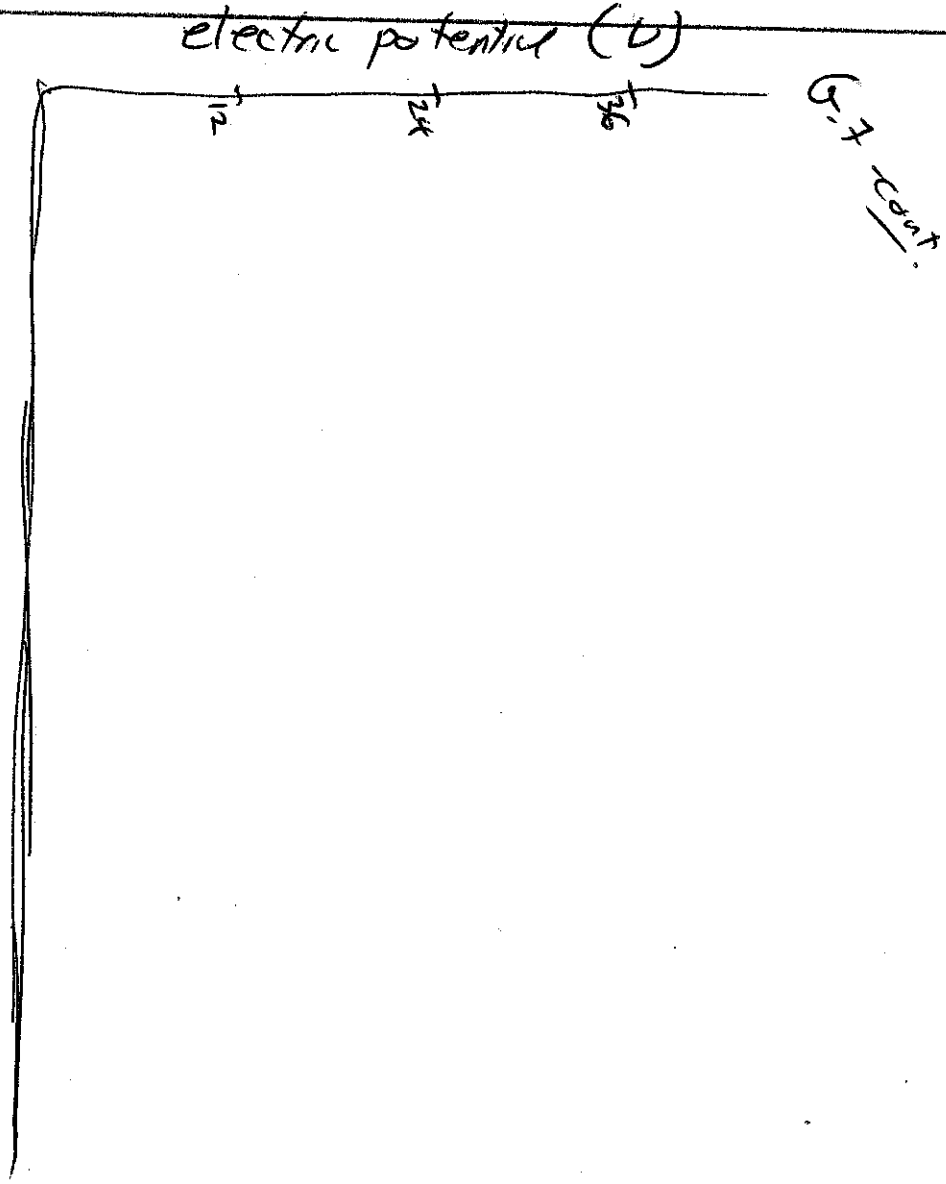
different steps!

(6.7)

$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$ → formula to add resistors in parallel

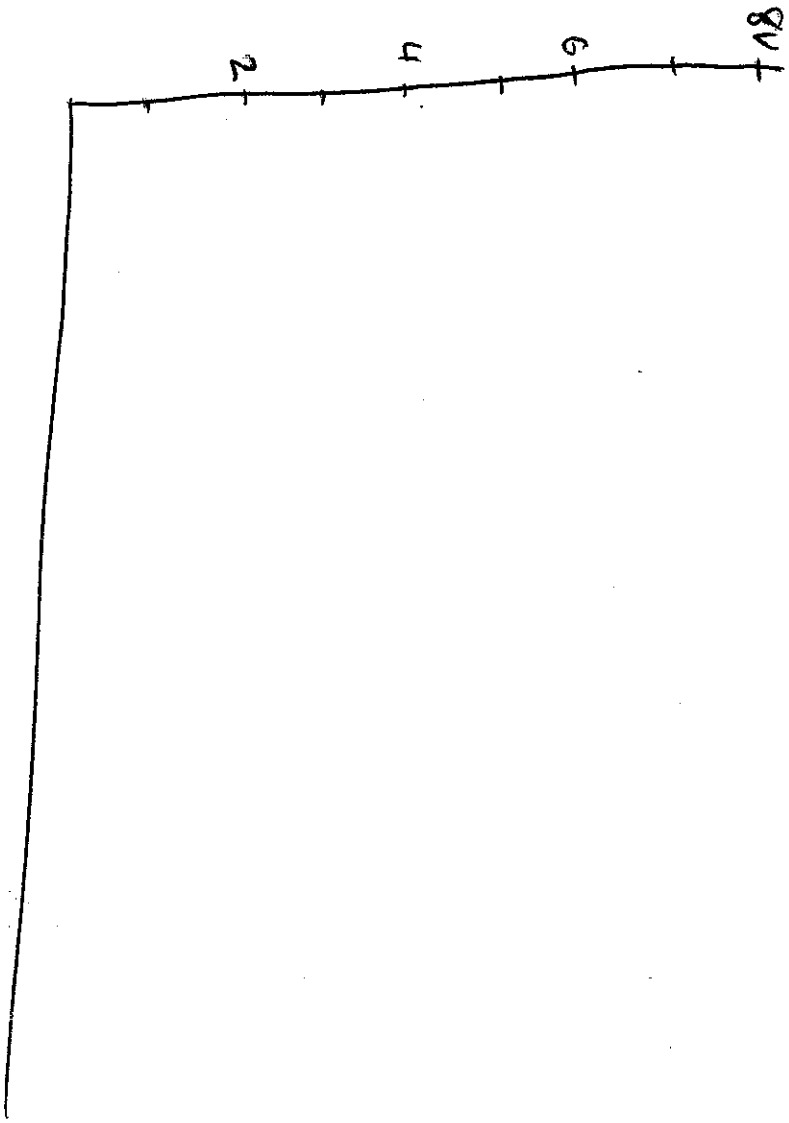


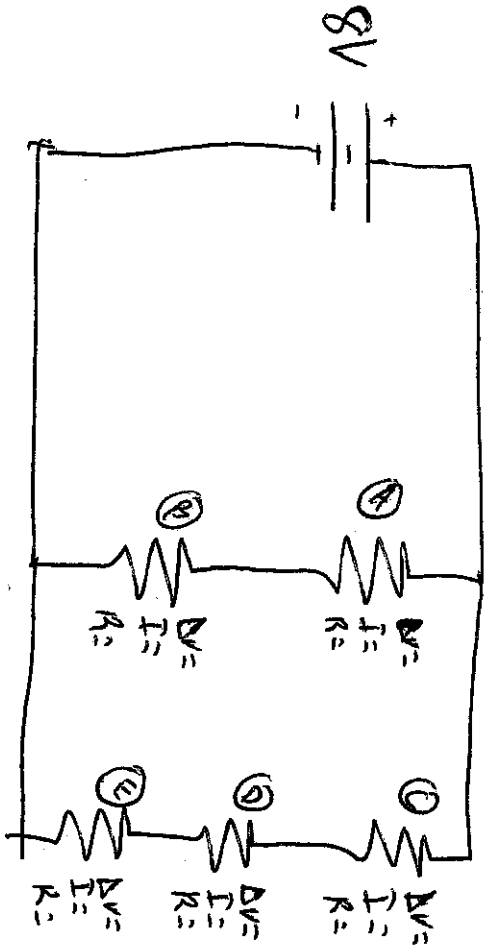
Draw the equivalent circuit here



G.7 cont.

Electric Potential (V)

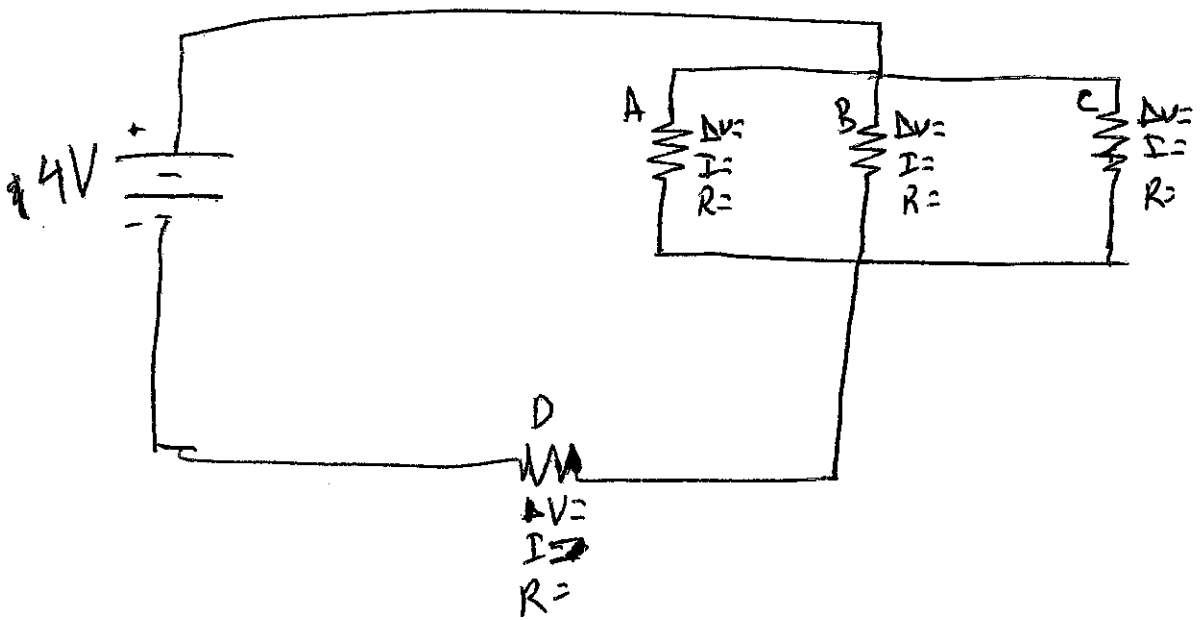


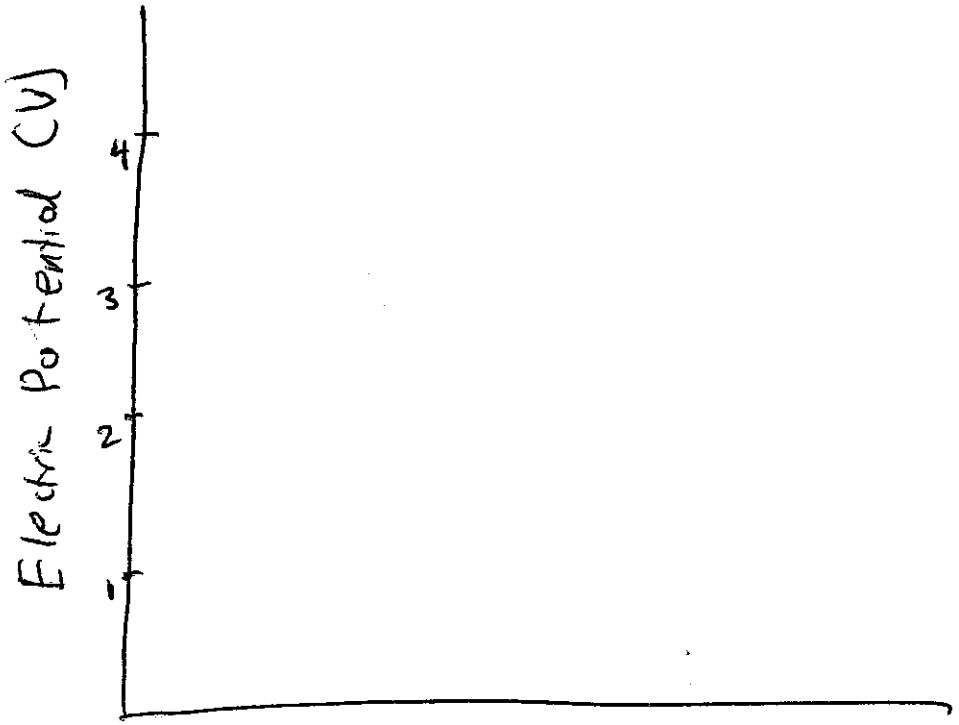


Equivalent Circuit

(6.9)

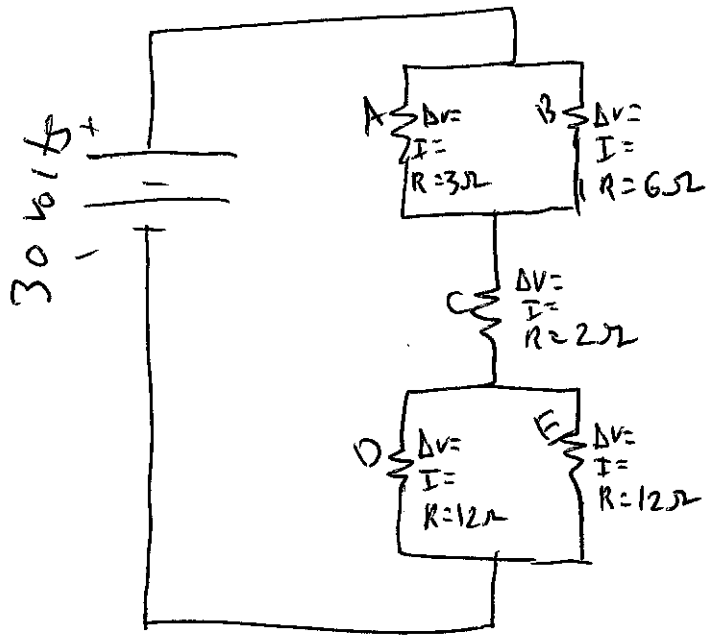
Equivalent Circuit

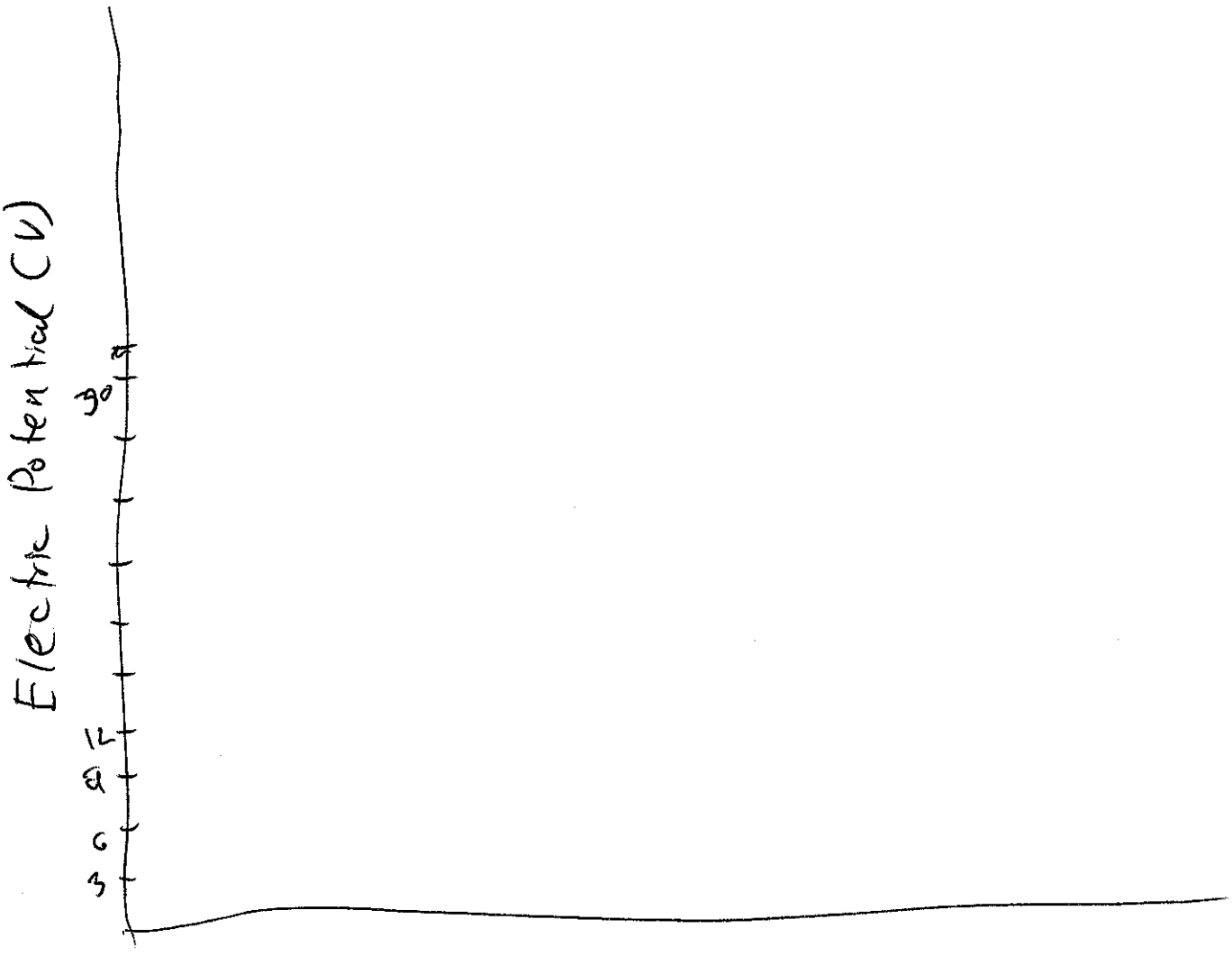




G.10

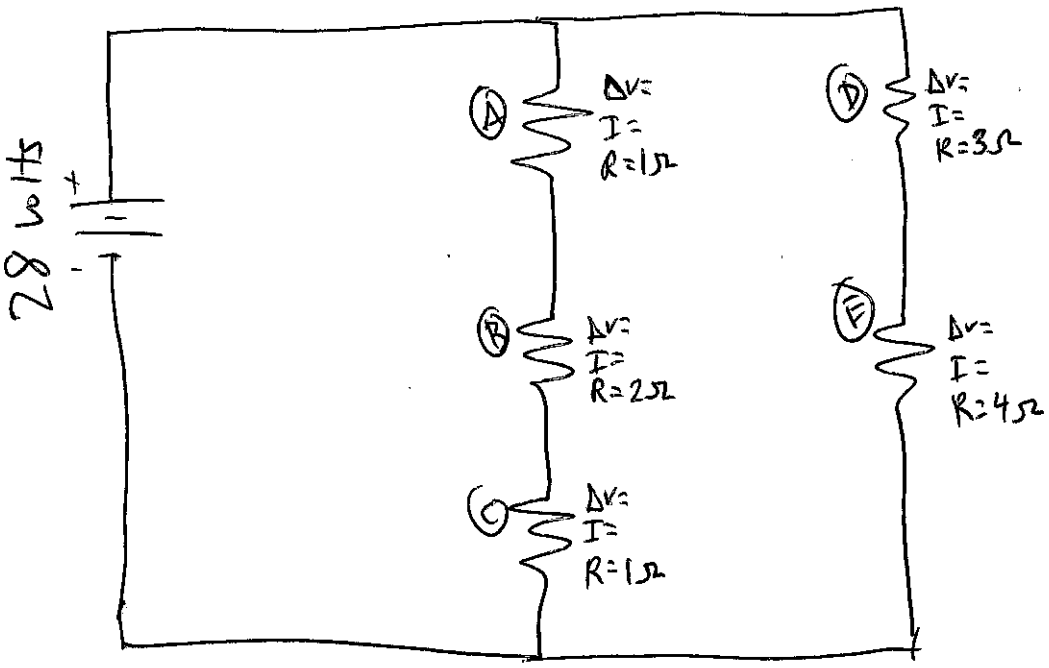
Draw Equivalent Circuit

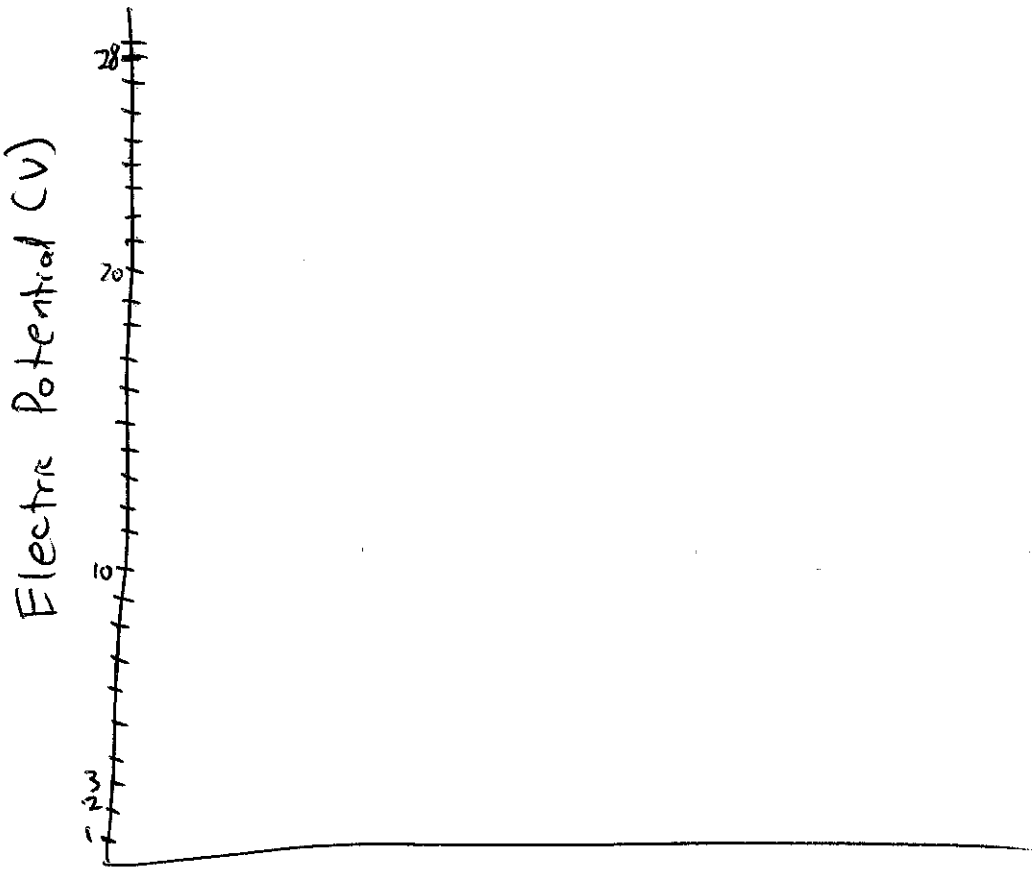




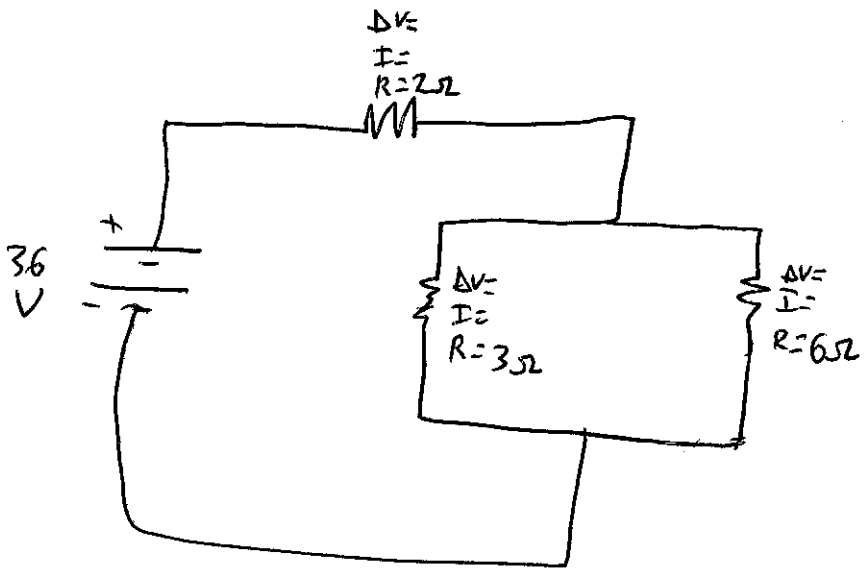
G.11

Draw an Equivalent Circuit



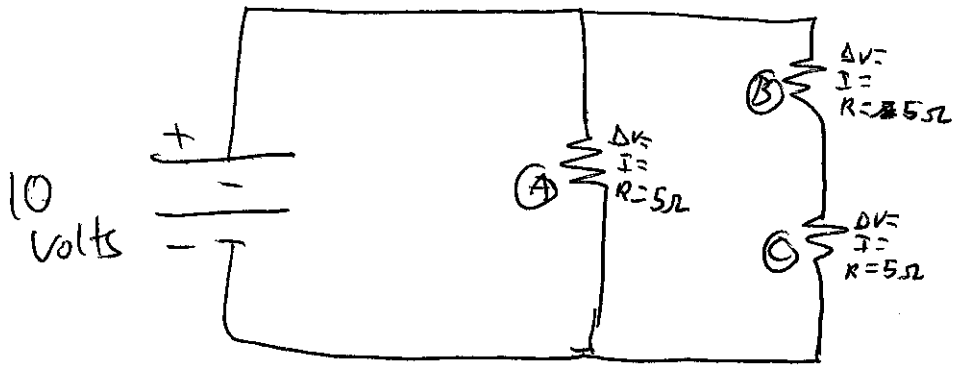


(G)



6

~~Solve~~



Solve for ΔV, I, and R,
then make a graph of electric potential for the circuit.

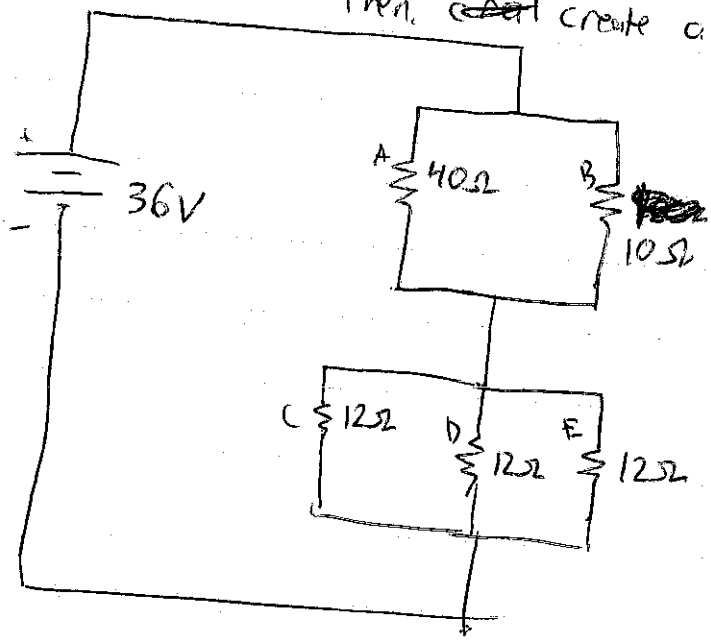
Extra question →

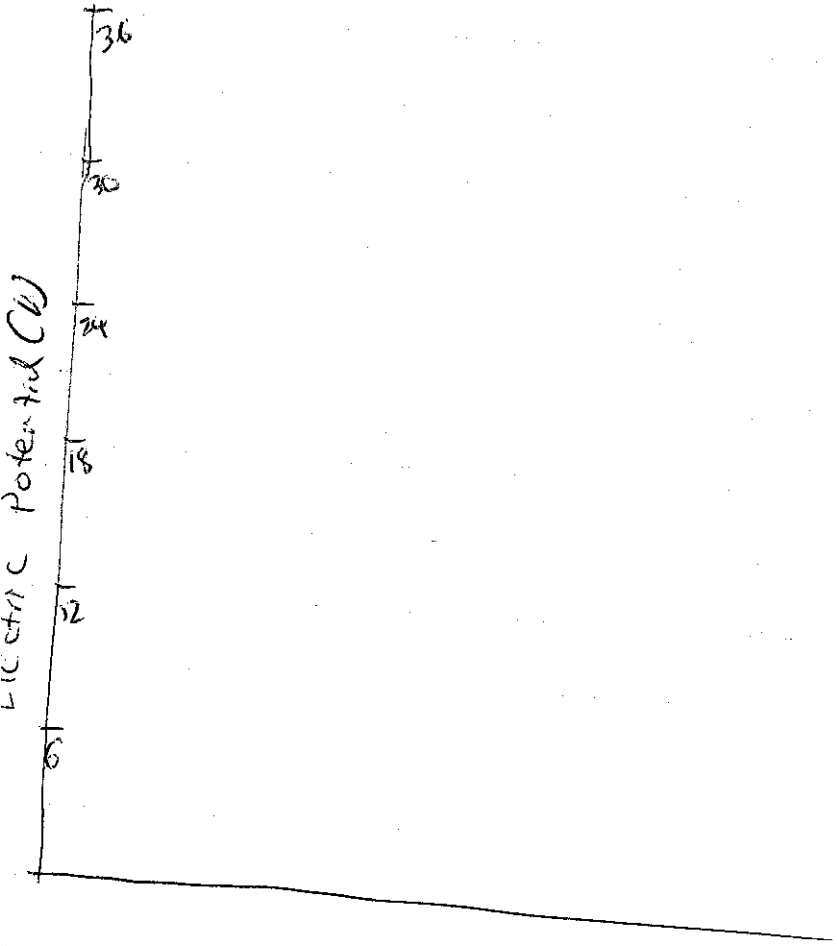
- Resistors (A) + (B) have the same resistance but a different potential difference. Why?
- Resistors (B) + (C) have the same resistance and also the same potential difference. Why?

G.T

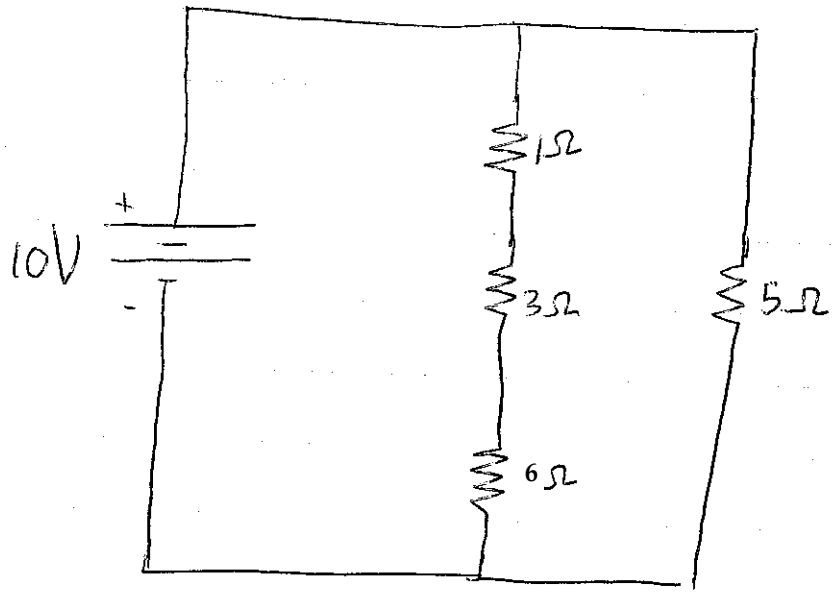
Draw an equivalent circuit to the circuit below. Use it to find the current and potential difference of each resistor.

Then, create a graph of electric potential for the circuit. Label each resistor and the current on each segment.





G.2



Draw an equivalent circuit: