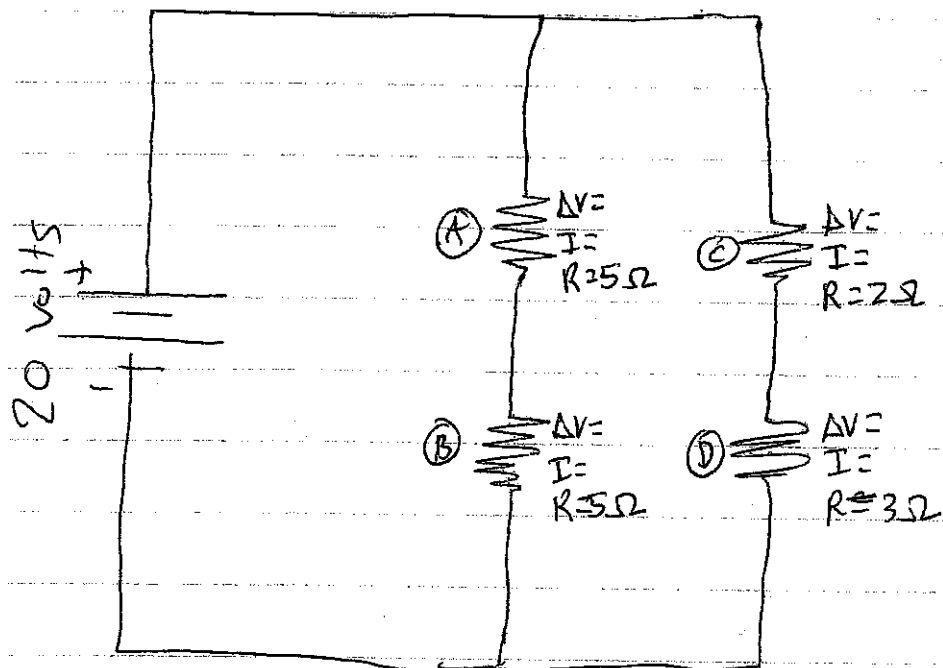


65

$$\Delta V = I \cdot R$$



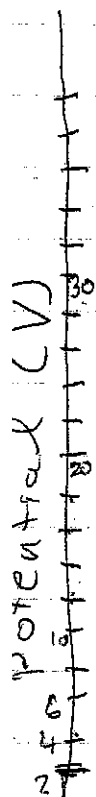
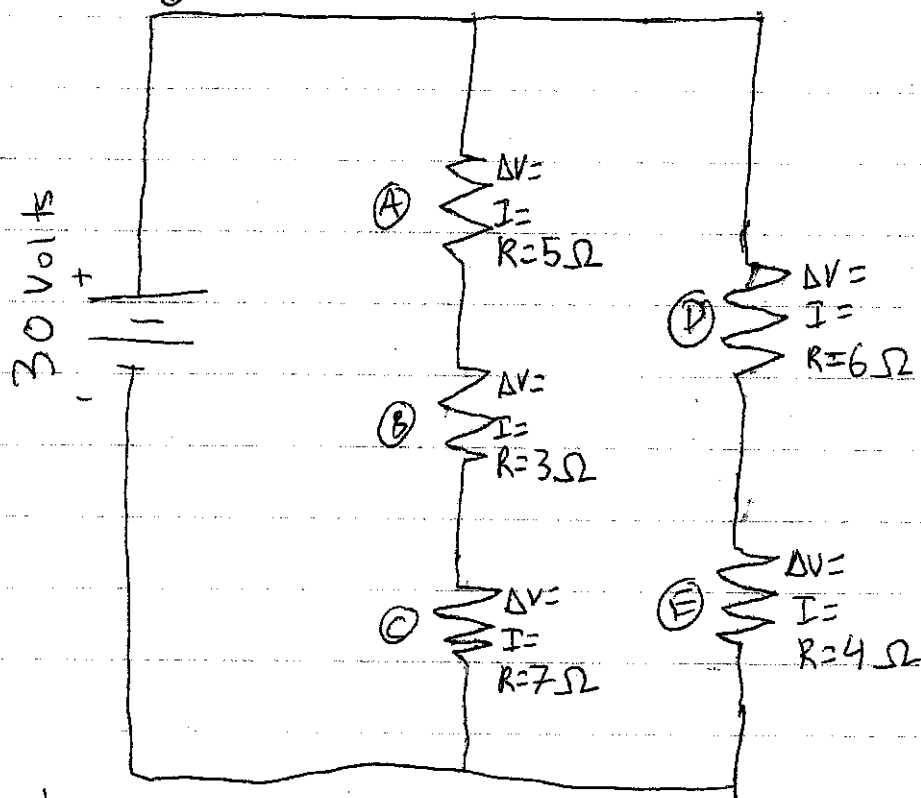
Electric Potential (V)

20  
10  
0  
-10  
-20

5

- ① - Draw an equivalent circuit
- 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

$$\Delta V = I \cdot R$$



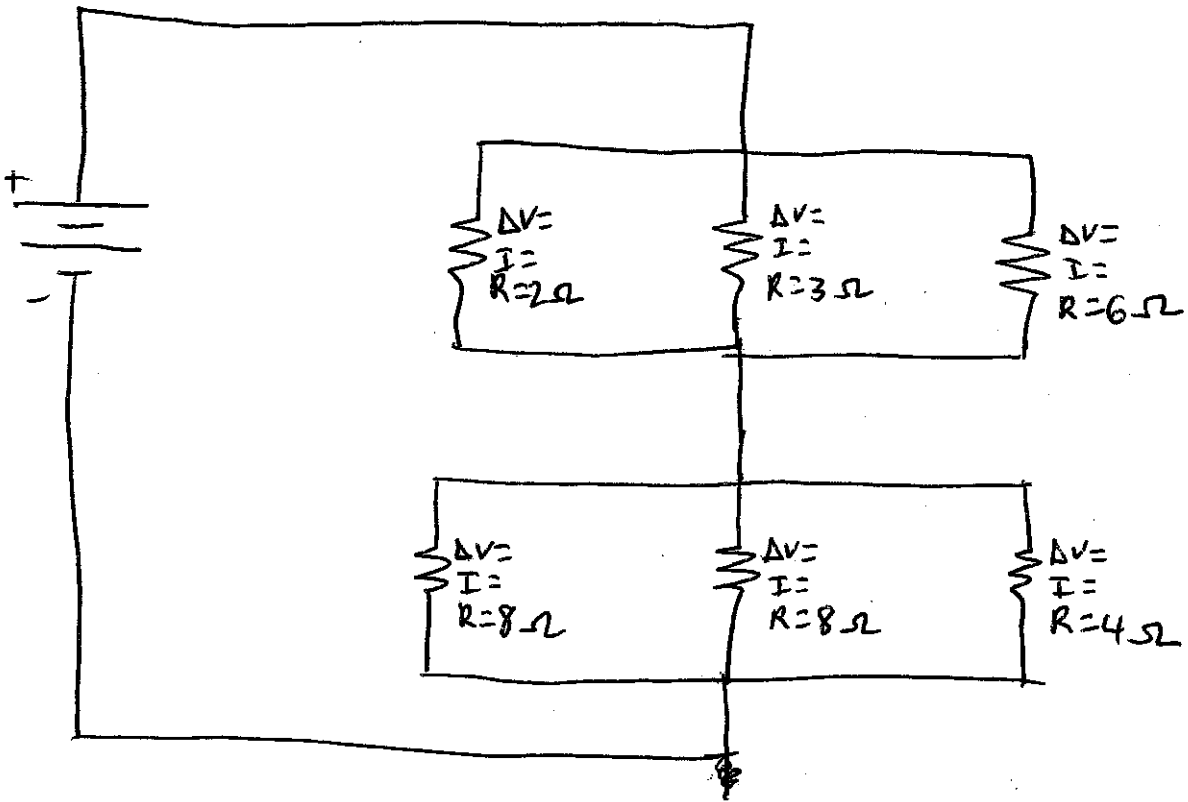
Different steps!

6.7

$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

→ formula to add resistors in parallel

$$\Delta V = 36V$$



Draw the equivalent circuit here

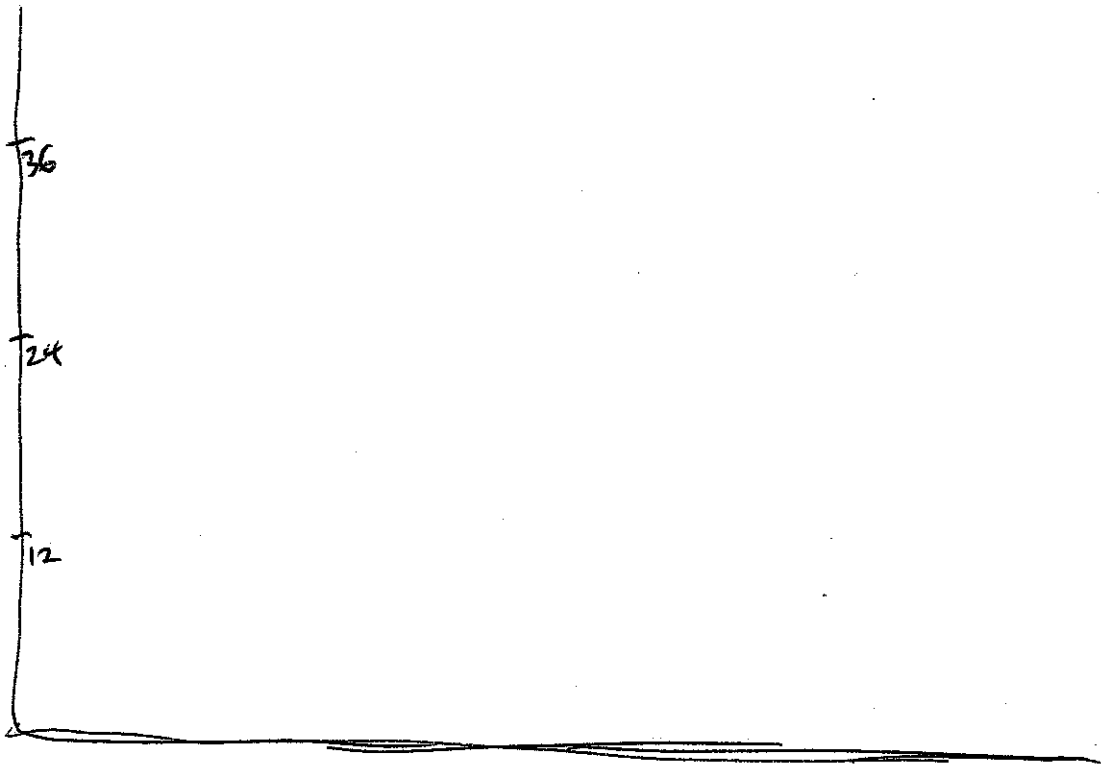
G.7 cont.

electric potential (V)

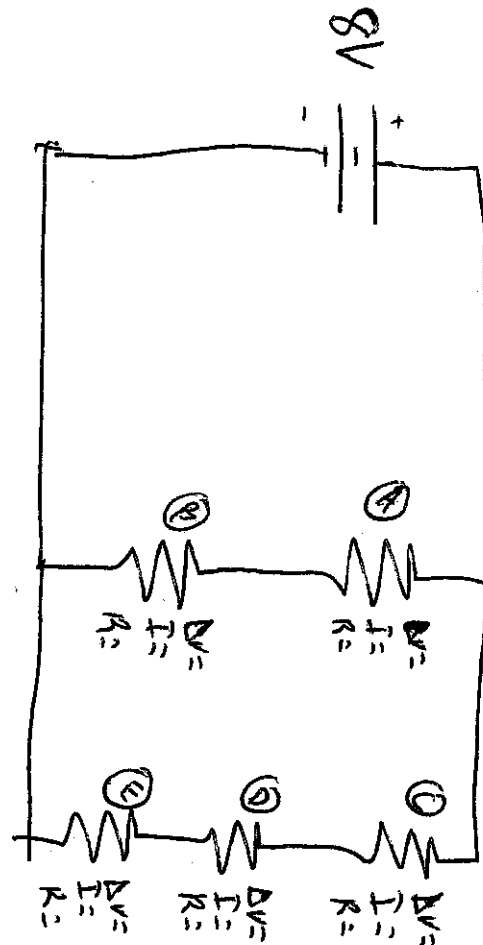
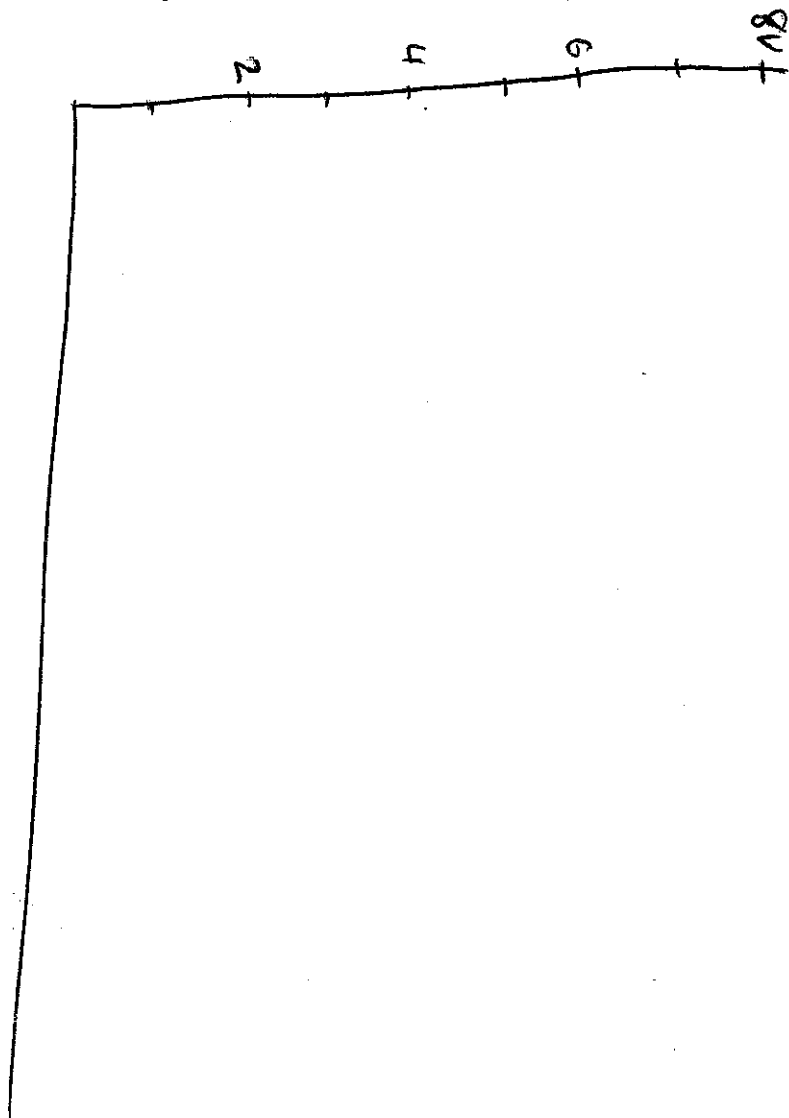
36

24

12



Electric Potential (V)

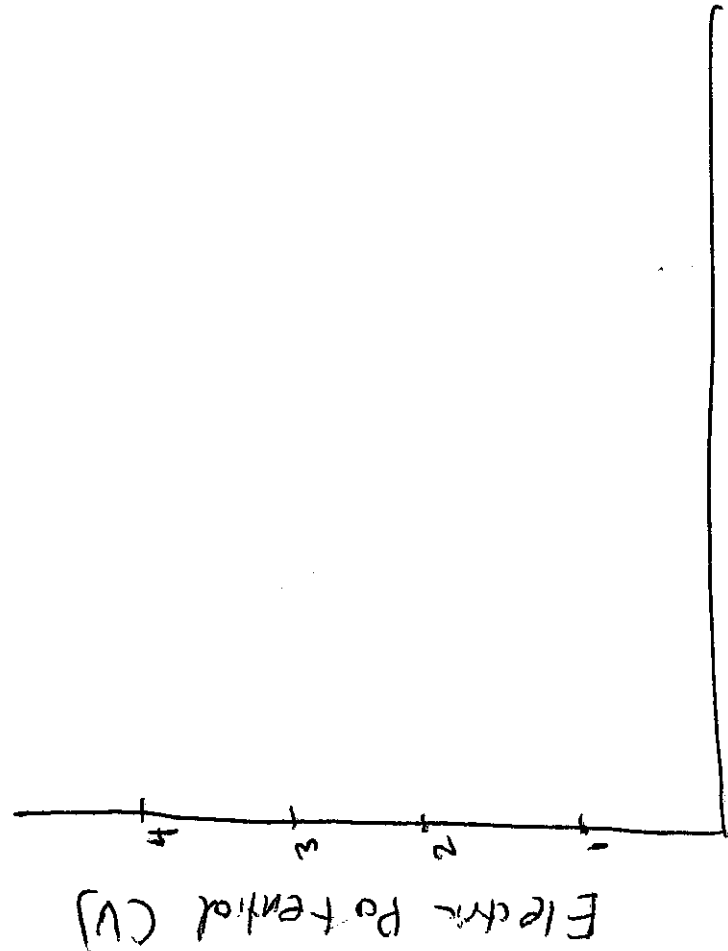
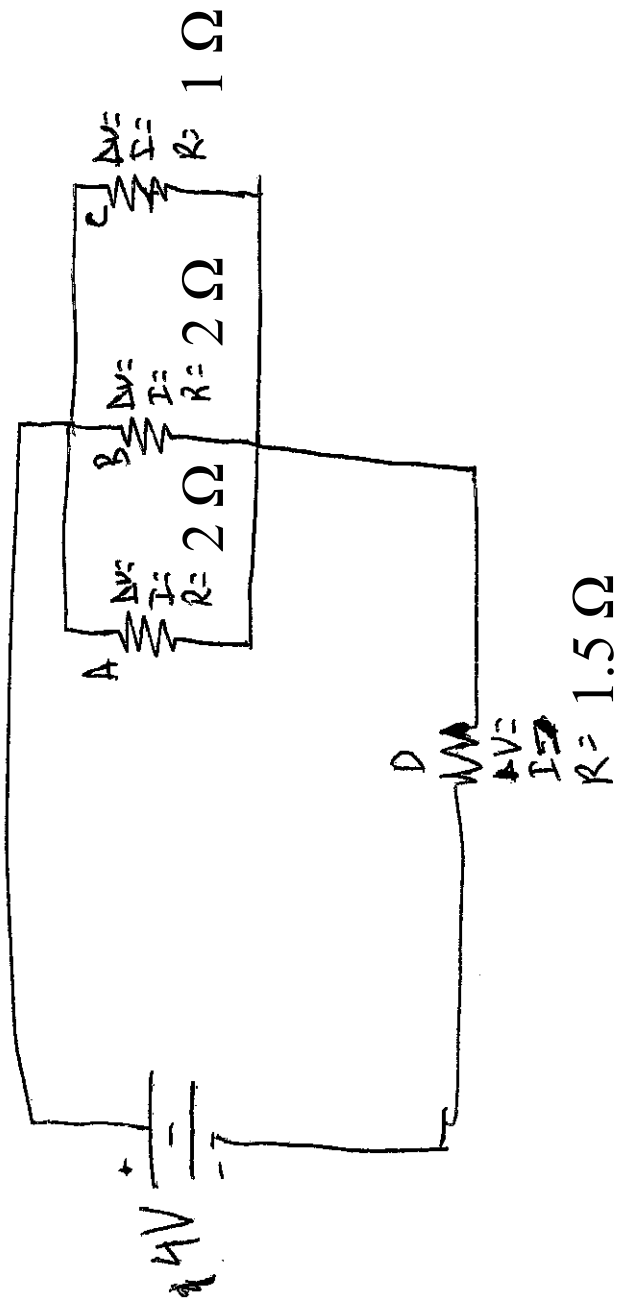


Equivalent Circuit

G.8'

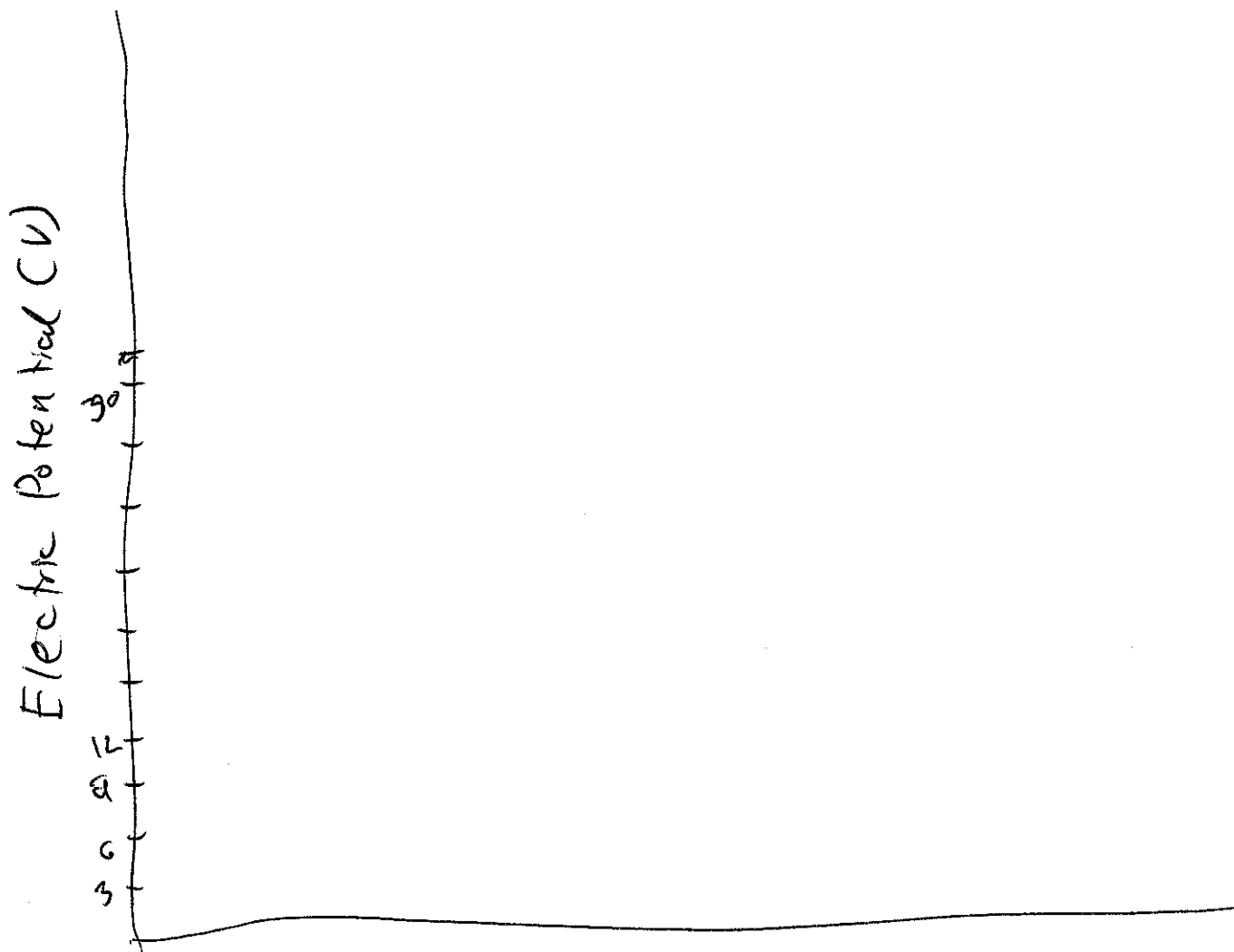
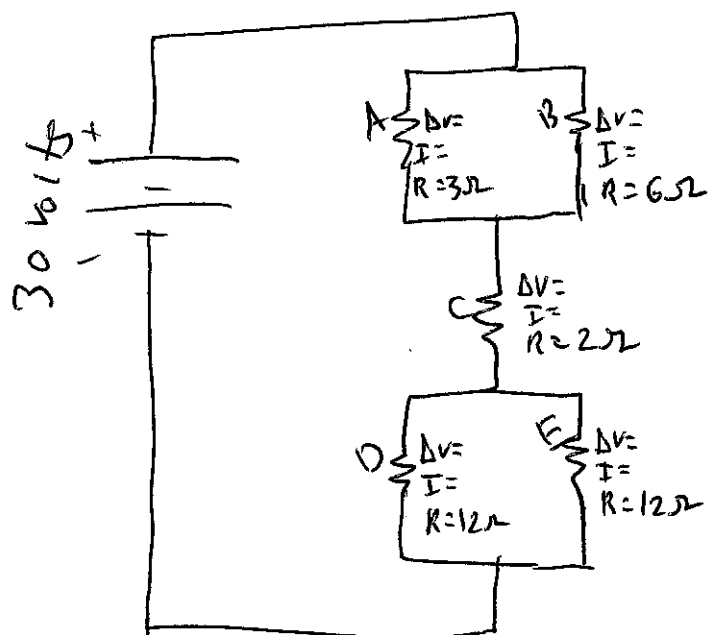
(5.9)

# Equivalent Circuit



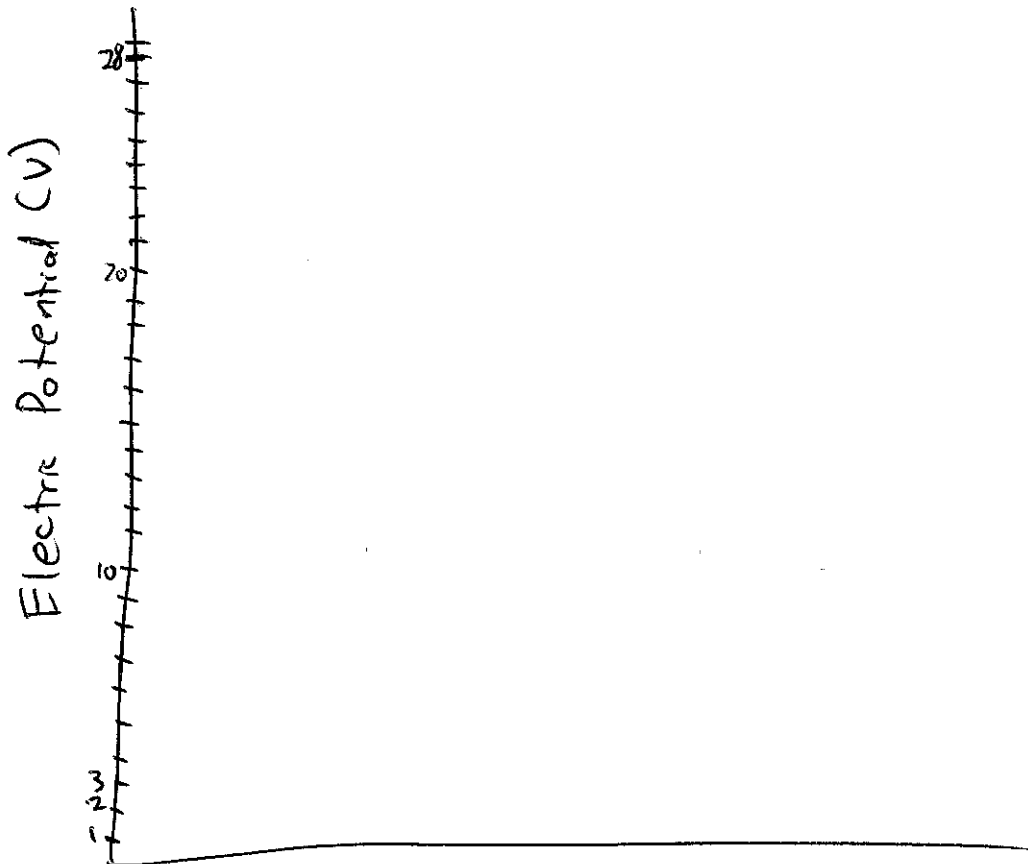
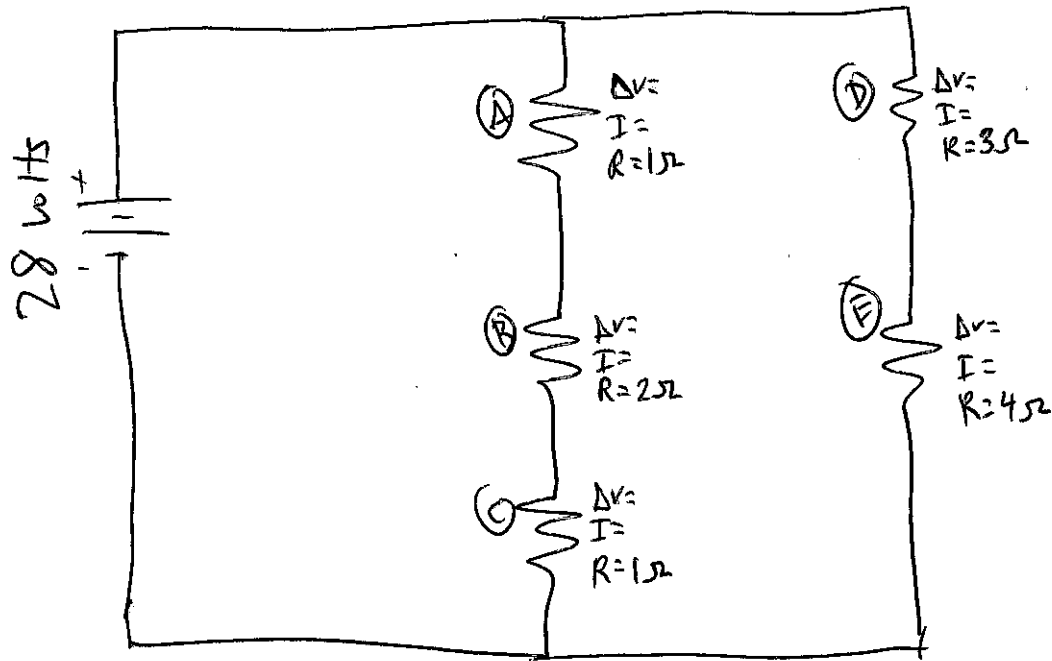
G.10

# Drum Equivalent Circuit



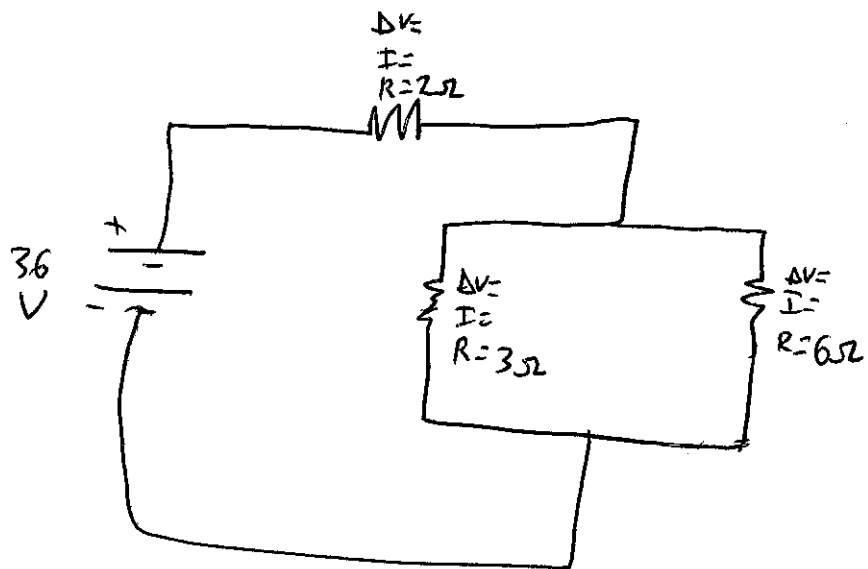
G.11

Draw an  
Equivalent  
Circuit



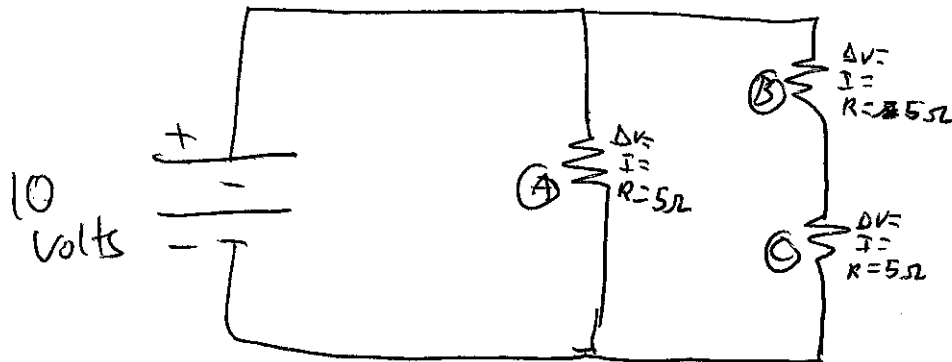


G



6

~~Solve~~



Solve for  $\Delta V$ ,  $I$ , and  $R$   
then make a graph of electric potential  
for the circuit.

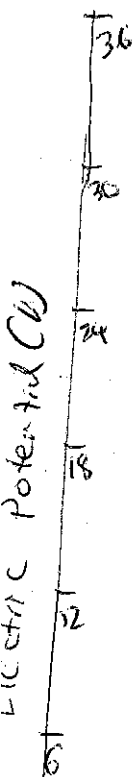
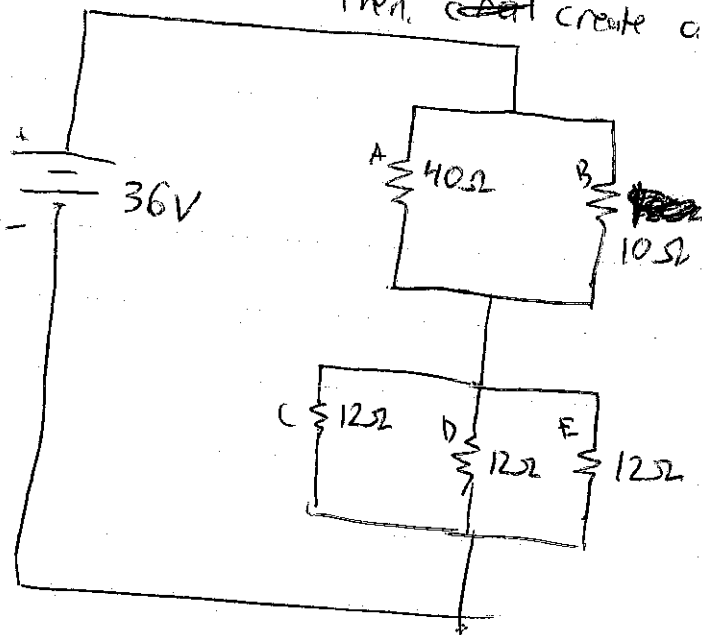
Extra question →

- 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?

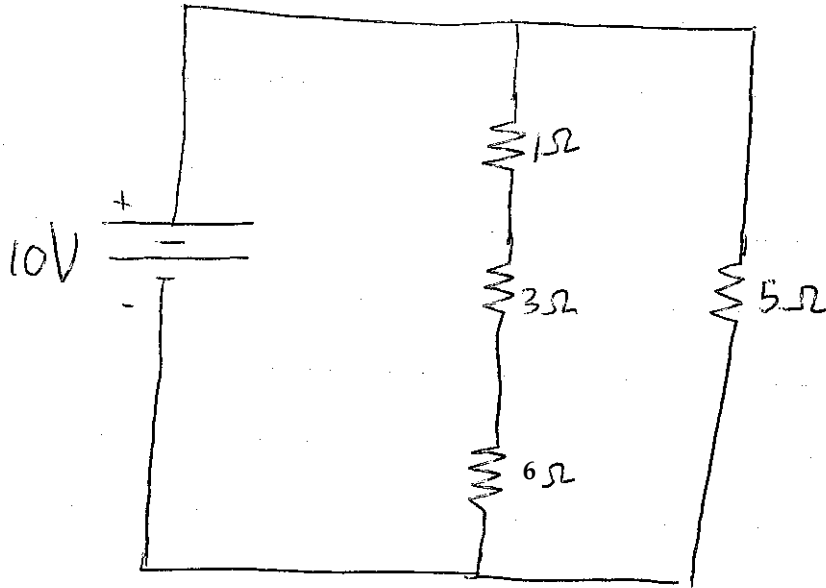
(G.T)

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

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



G.2



Draw an  
equivalent  
circuit:

