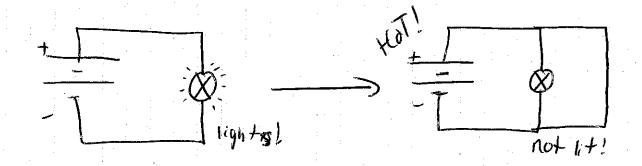
pogo 1

In previous pods, we saw that an extra Wire can cause a light bill to shot off and a battery to overheat.



In this pad, we will quantitatively analyze this situation.

In order to properly complete this, we need the following information:

- or ting light bulb has a resistance of about 8 Ohms [light bulbs are actually non-ohmic resistance but for this assignment we will pretend they are

- Two AA batteries have an internal resistance of about 0.80 hms. This means, the battery shall be represented with a resistor ->

+ L

- T 3V

- T 3V

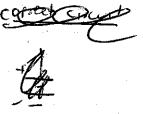
- T 3V

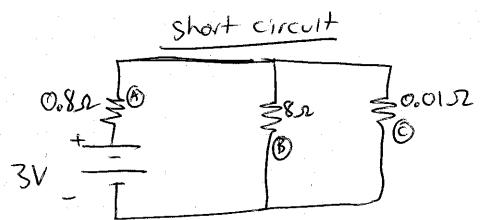


- We will assume that a small length of Wire has a resistence of about 0.01\_12.

Including all this information our circuits will look like two.







- Resistor (B) is the internal resistance of the buttery, any power dissapated by resistar (B) will be heat dissipated by the buttery
  - Resistor B represents the light bulb,

    any power classipated by resistor B

    will be beent t light enoughly from the bulb.

## circuit below:

3V = 582

A-internal resistance of buttery B-light helb

Describe strong tout wer conte

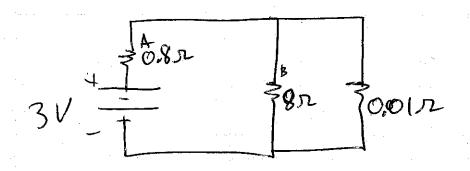
Forther

What is the power to dissipated by the internal resistance of the battery D-

Unoit is the power dissipated by the light bulk B?

Consider the incorrectly constructed circuit below

page



What is the power dissipated by the internal resistance of the buttery (A)?

by the light belb (B)?

- The power of resistor A representeds

  heat dissipated by the bottery.

   Did this value increase

  or decreased must extra use as added?

   By unit factor did it change?
  - The pover of resistor B represents

    the brightness of the light life.

     Did this care increase or decrease

    when the px tra crire was added?

     By unit ferefor did a it may energy.
  - be extra wire mutos the light bulb shot off and the buttery over heat

(s this qualifule onely sis consistent with an observations?