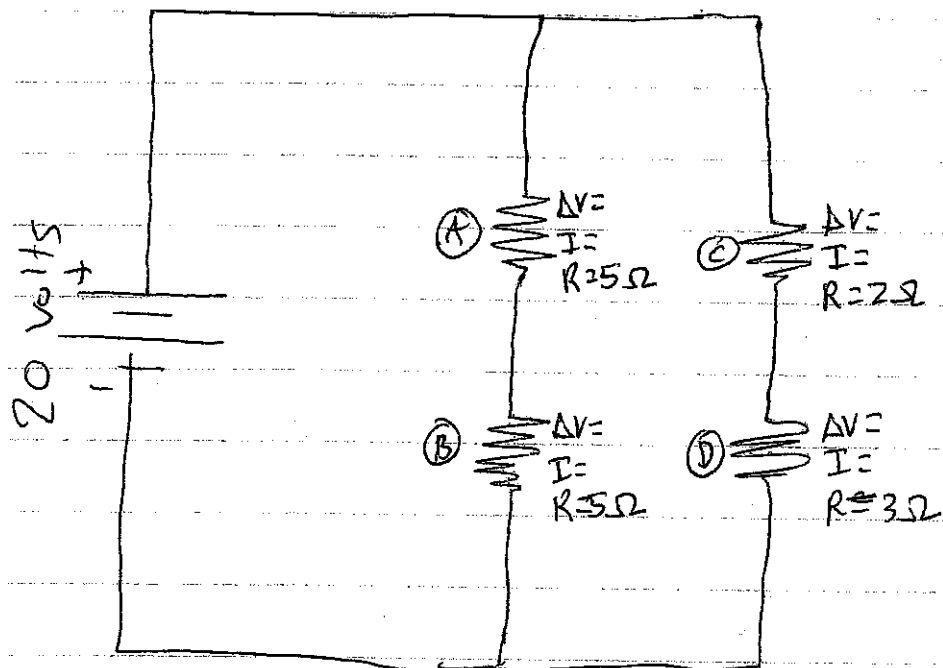


65

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



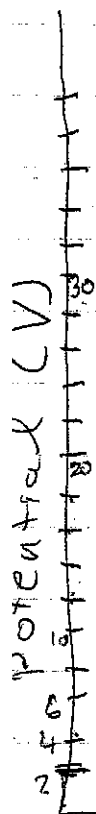
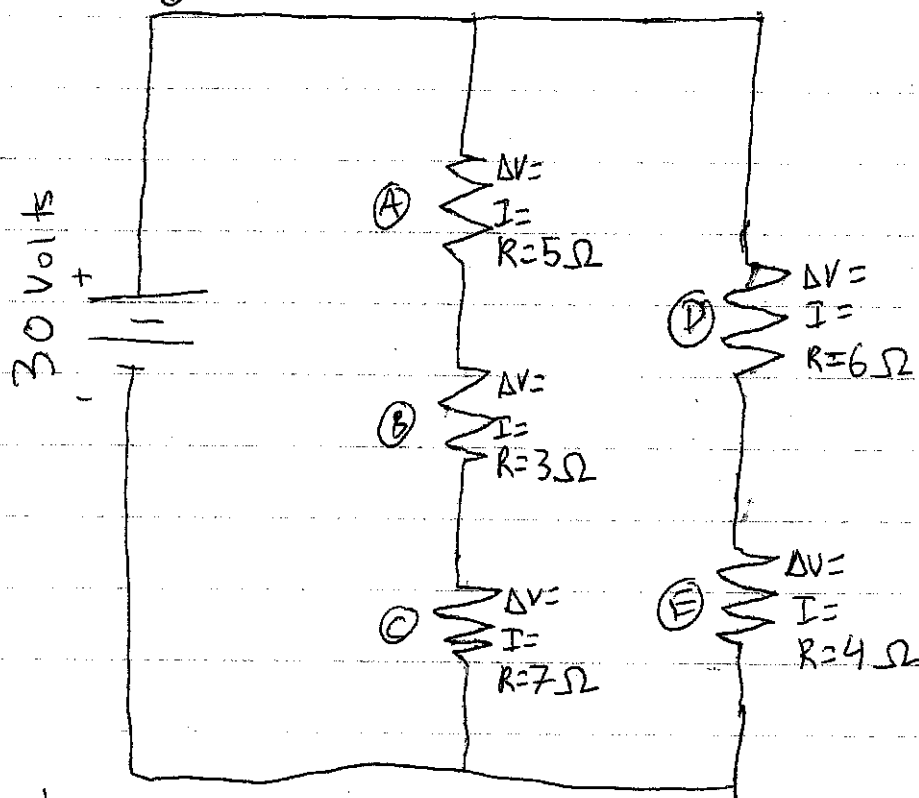
Electric Potential (V)

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

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



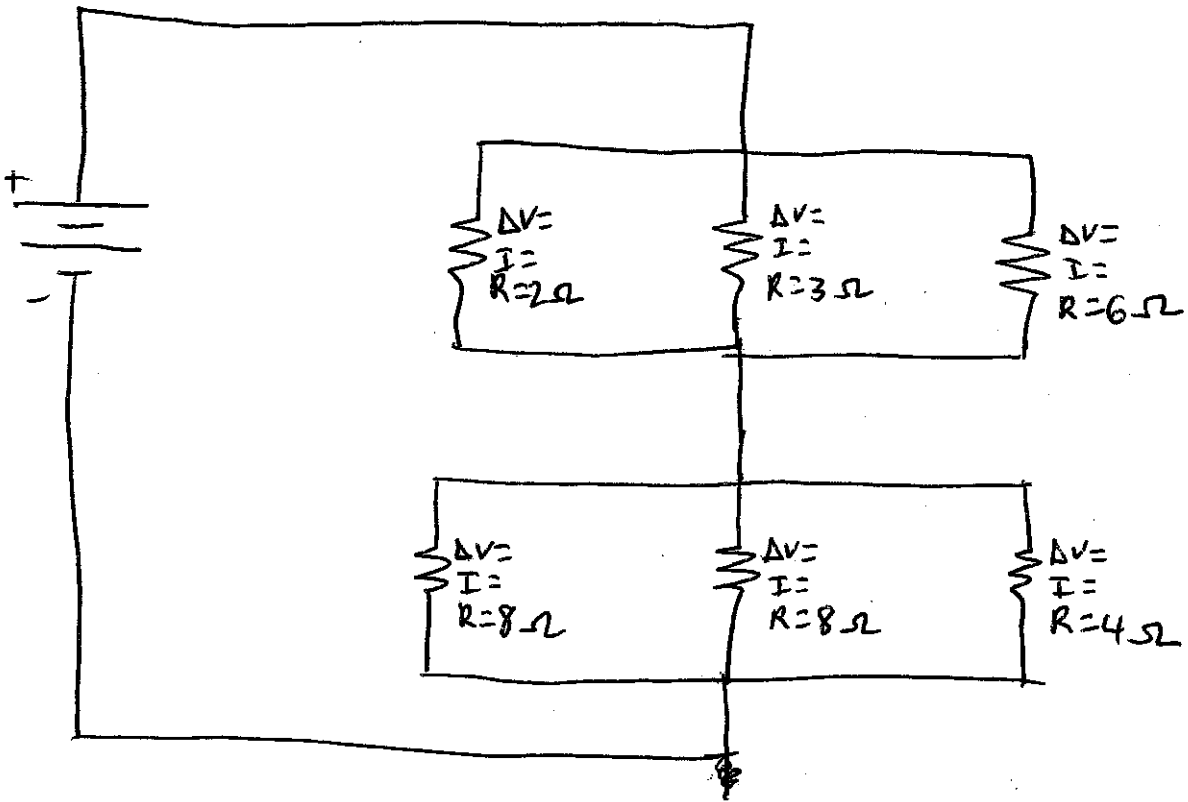
Different steps!

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

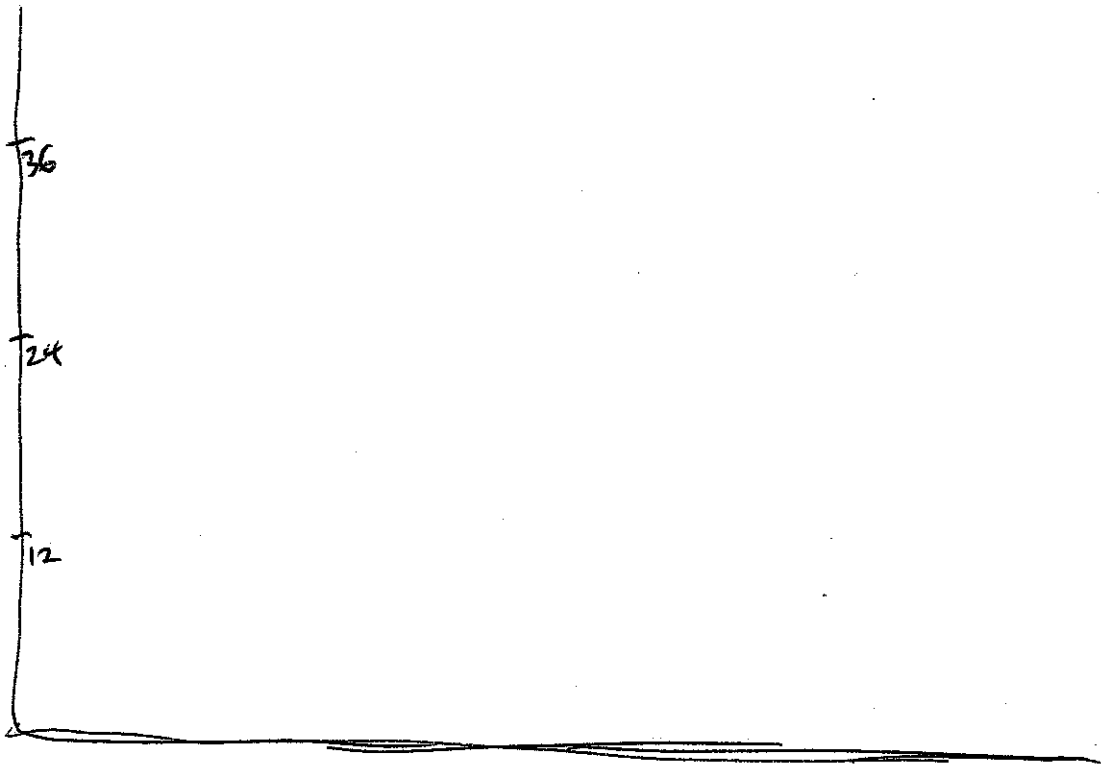
G.7 cont.

electric potential (V)

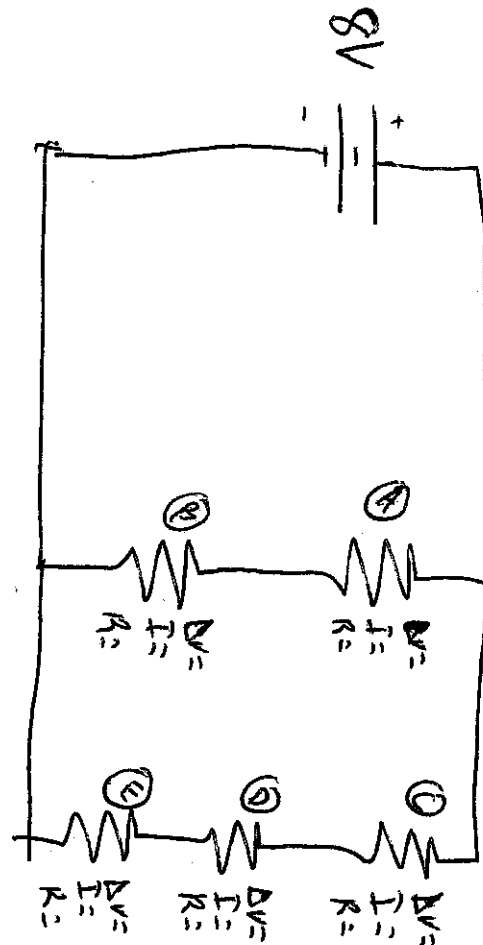
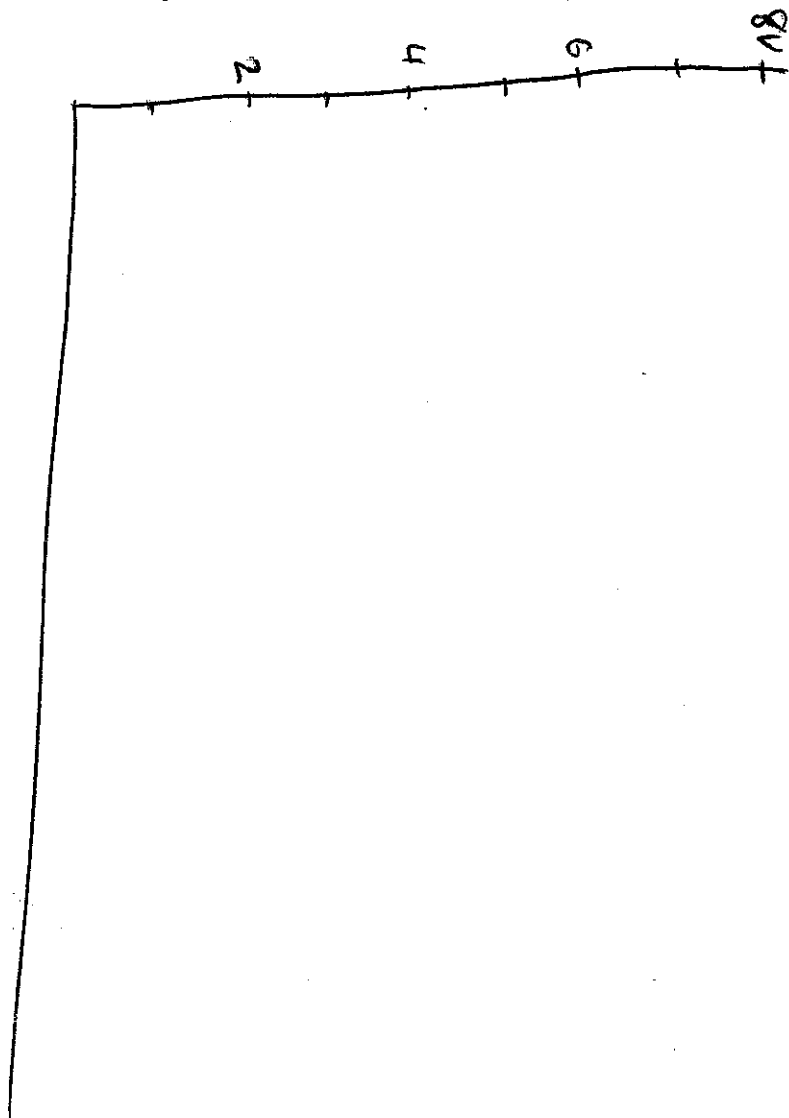
36

24

12



Electric Potential (V)

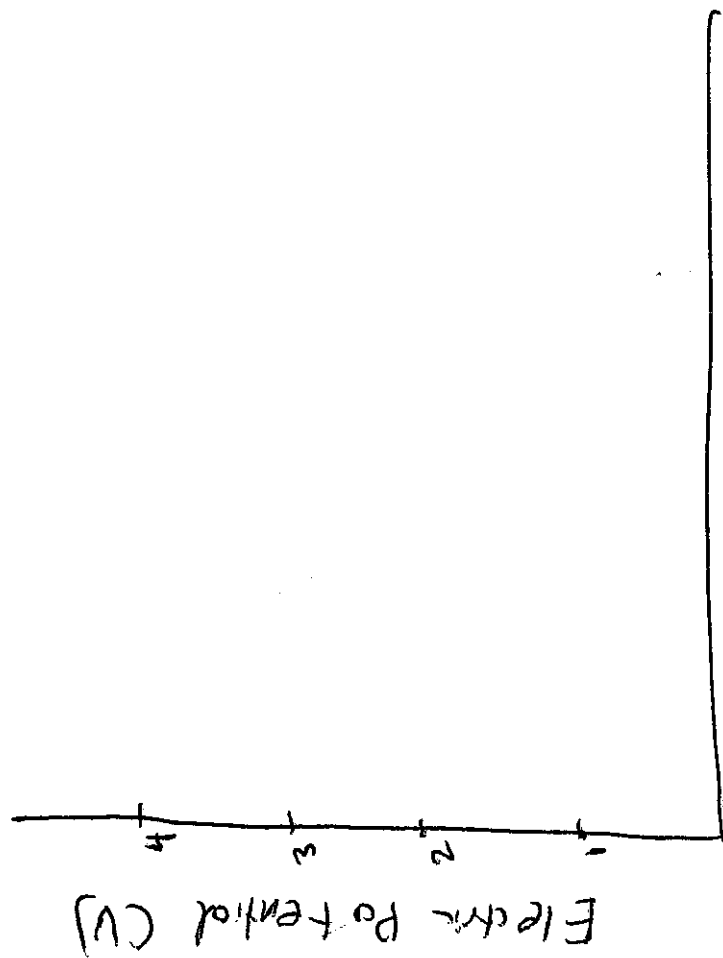
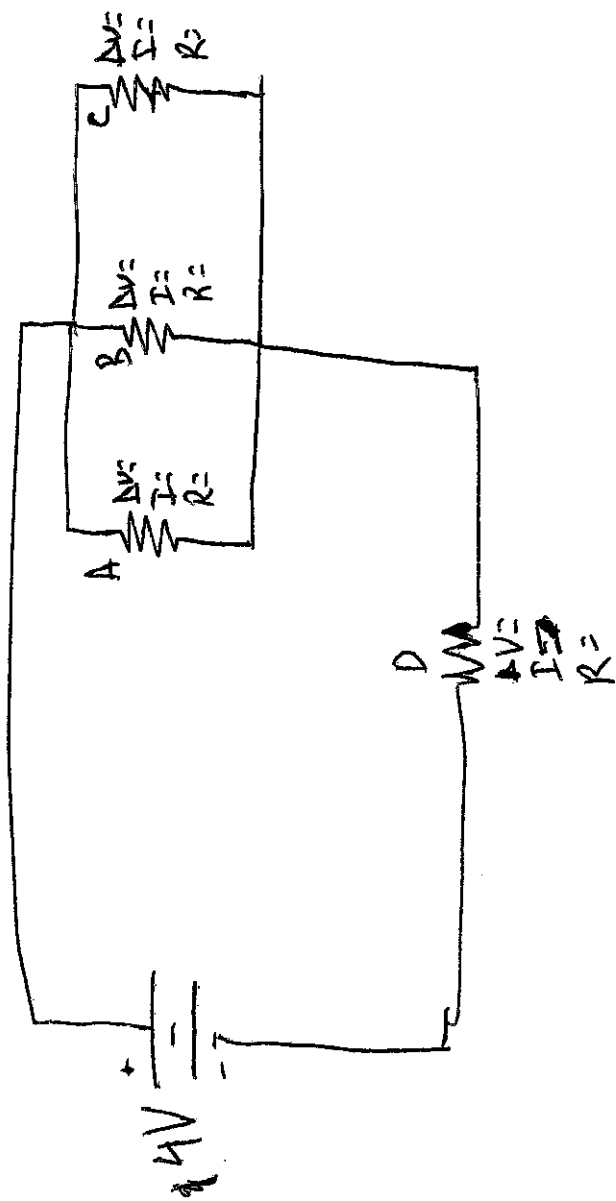


Equivalent Circuit

G.8'

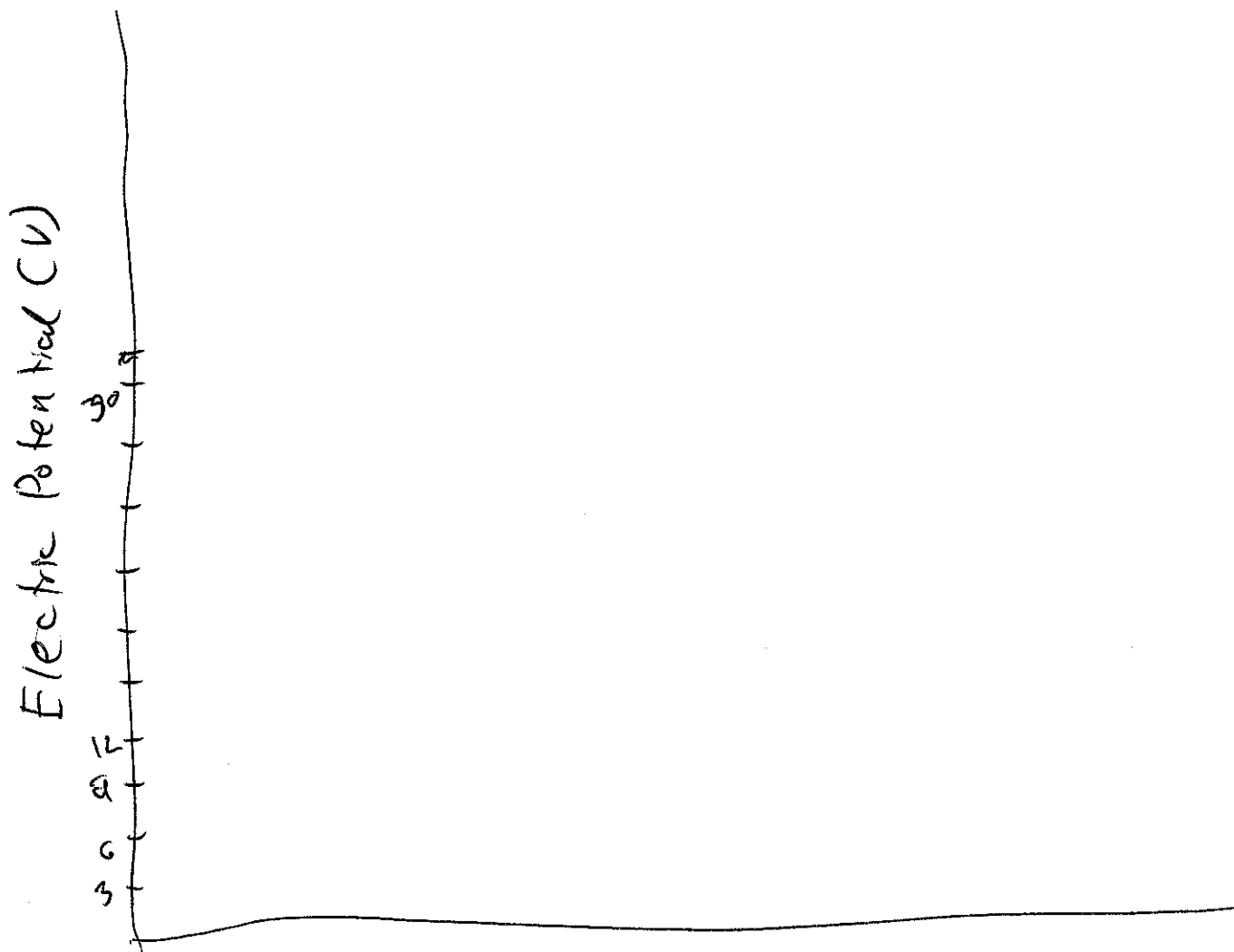
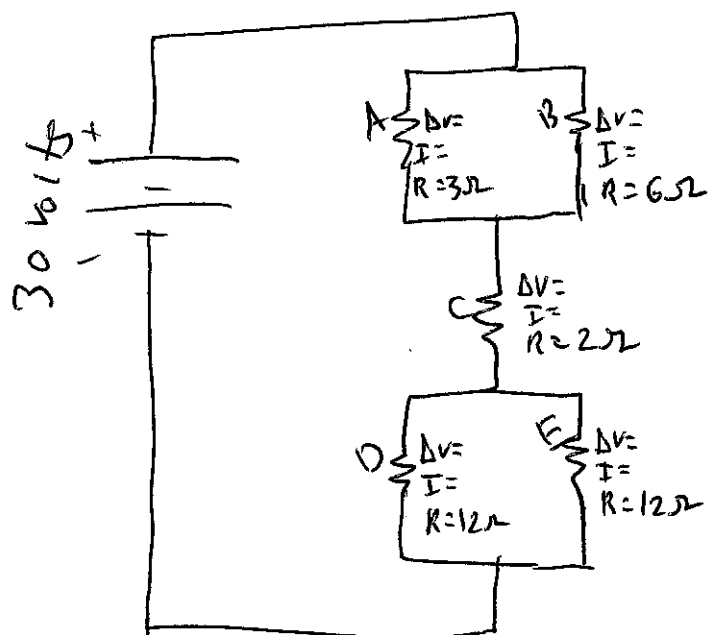
(5.9)

# Equivalent Circuit



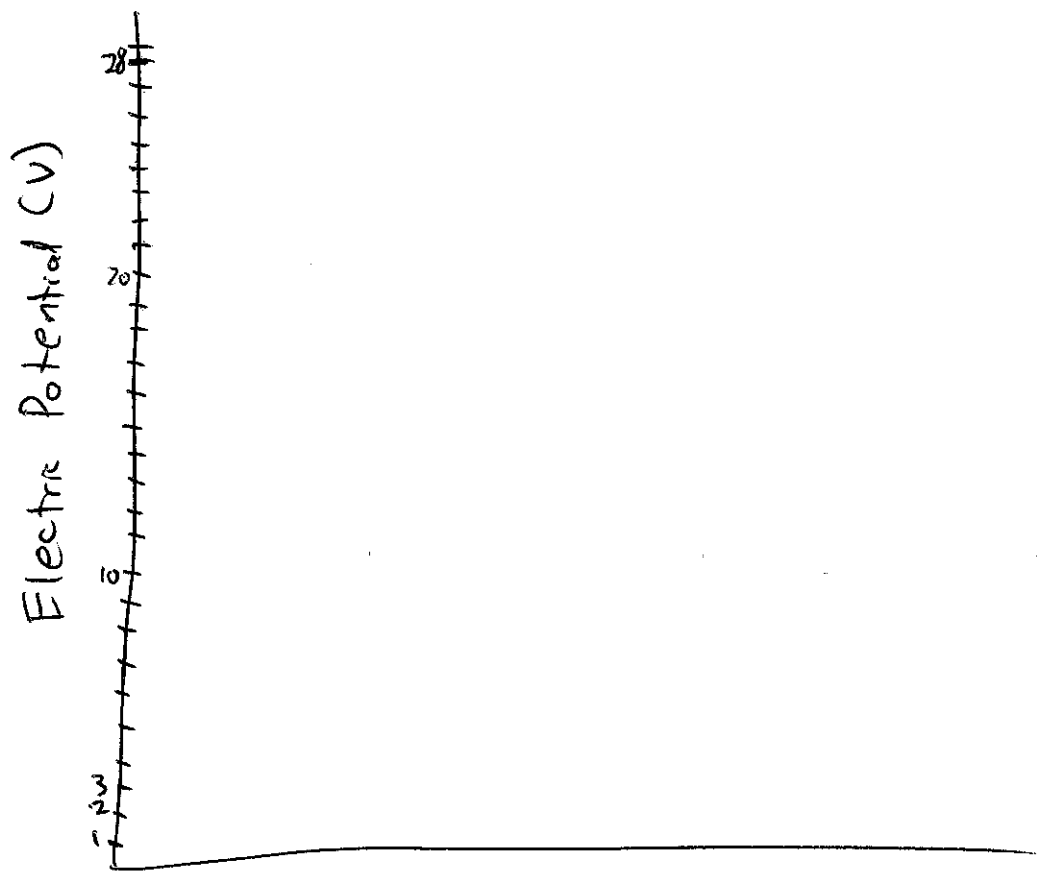
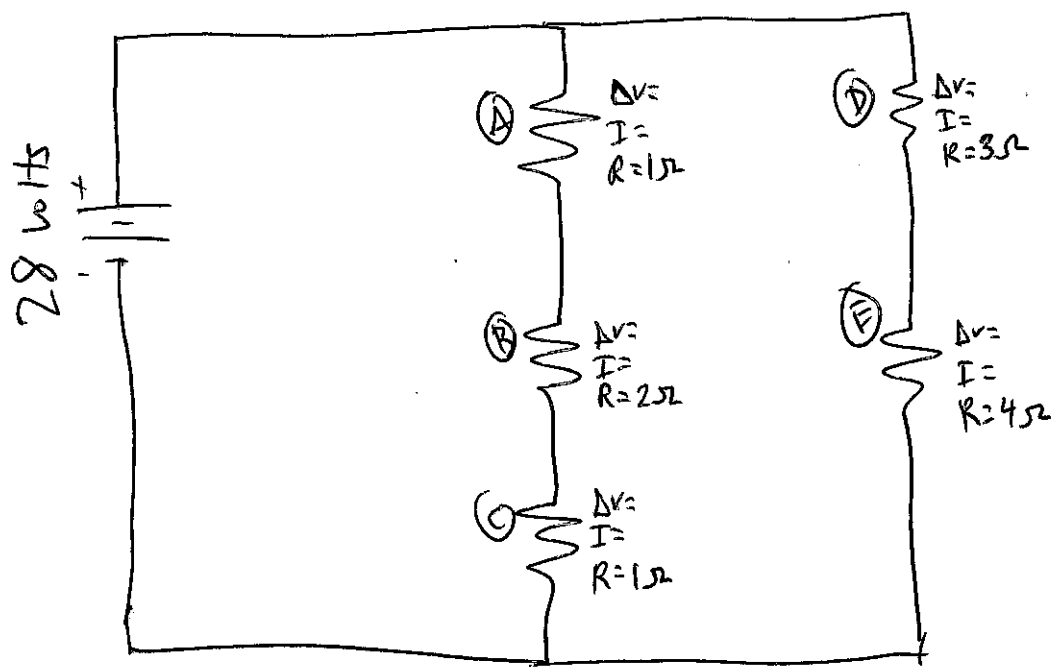
G.10

# Drum Equivalent Circuit



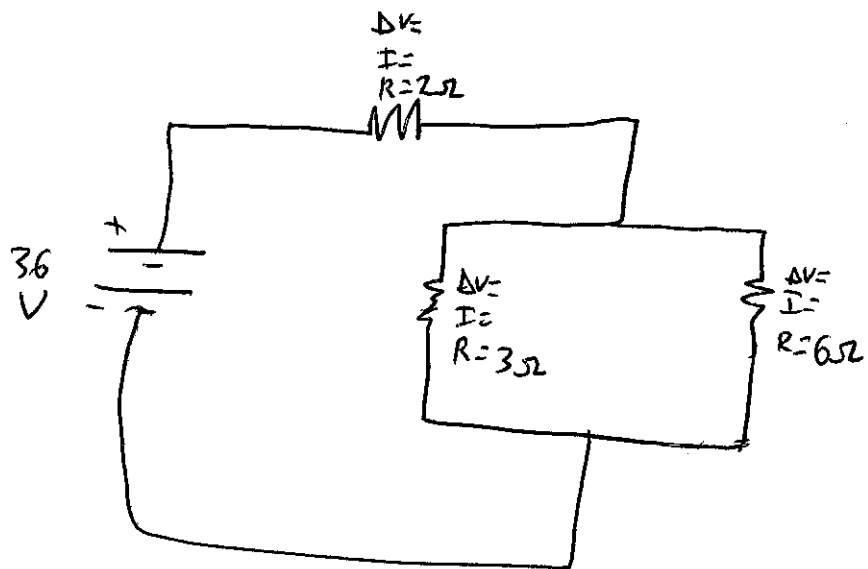
G.11

Draw an  
Equivalent  
Circuit



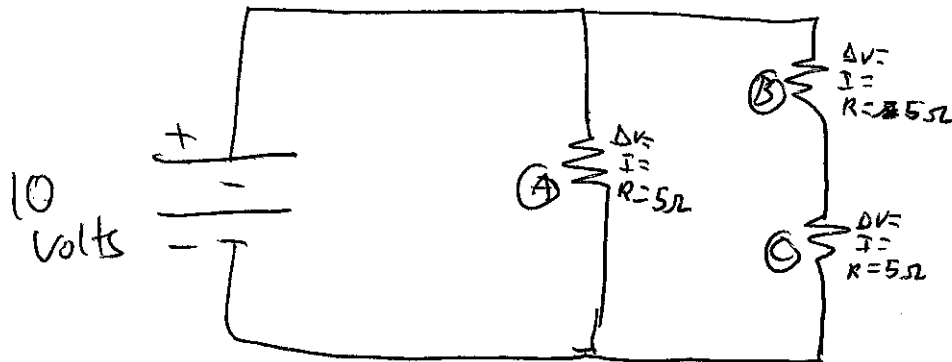


G



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?