

The point of this assignment is to practice your knowledge of how electric circuits work by explaining to other physics students that have misconceptions about how circuits work.

The gang of confused physics students:

Confused Katie

Befuddled Bobby

Baffled Betty

Bamboozled Buddy

Bewitched Brian

Thoroughly Muddled Millie

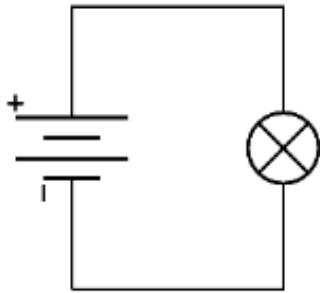
When explaining, you need to *refer to one of these principles*.

Principles:

1. A higher voltage means you have more current.
2. More voltage and more current means more power (brighter light bulbs!)
3. More resistance means you have <i>less current</i> .
4. Less resistance means you have <i>no current</i> .
5. No resistance at all means you have <i>a dangerous level of current</i> , called a <i>short circuit</i> . It typically overheats quickly.
6. Short circuits are often built by <i>accidentally</i> creating a path around a resistor.
7. If given multiple options, electric current will take the path with <i>least resistance</i> . This can result in a <i>short circuit</i> .
8. A series circuit that is broken <i>at any point</i> will stop all current in the entire circuit.
9. A parallel circuit that is broken <i>on a particular branch</i> will stop current along that branch. Current in other branches is unaffected.
10. Wiring light bulbs in series <i>increases the resistance</i> . (thus meaning <i>less current</i>)
11. Wiring light bulbs in parallel <i>decreases the resistance</i> (thus meaning <i>more current</i>).
12. Bulbs in series need to split the voltage between them (thus meaning less power).
13. Bulbs in parallel have access to all the voltage from the battery (thus have more power).

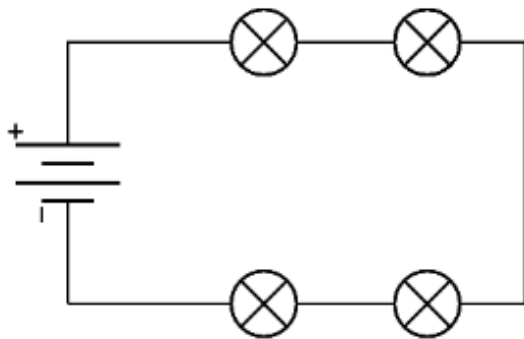
Note: All of the principles derive from Ohm's Law, Kirchoff's Laws, and the Conservation of Energy.

1. Confused Katie builds a circuit like this:



and smiles as the light bulb turns on!

She loves the light so much that she creates another circuit like this:



But, sadly, none of the light bulbs appear lit.

Confused Katie sighs and says, "My battery is just not strong enough to light four light bulbs."

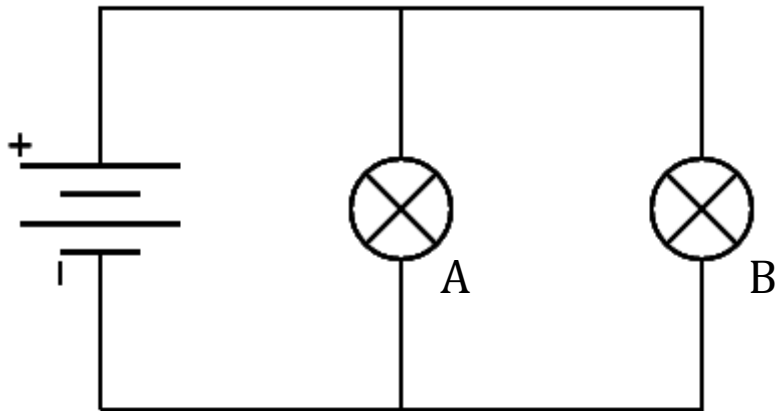
But Katie is wrong. It is strong enough to light four light bulbs!

Draw a new circuit which shows Katie how the battery can light four bulbs.

Explain, using the principles written above, Katie's circuit does not work, but the new one does:

2. Baffled Betty:

Baffled Betty builds the following circuit:



She unscrews light “B” from its socket, and notices that light bulb “A” stays on.

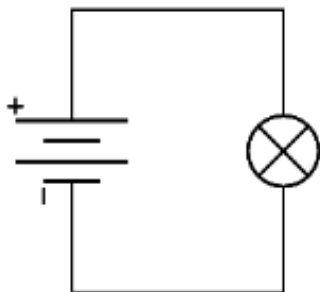
She then gets a piece of stone and carves into it:

“Betty’s Law: When one light bulb is unscrewed from its socket, all other light bulbs remain on.”

Please draw a *counterexample circuit* for Betty’s Law. A *counterexample circuit* is one that disproves Betty’s Law.

3. Befuddled Bob

Befuddled Bob starts out by building a simple circuit like this:

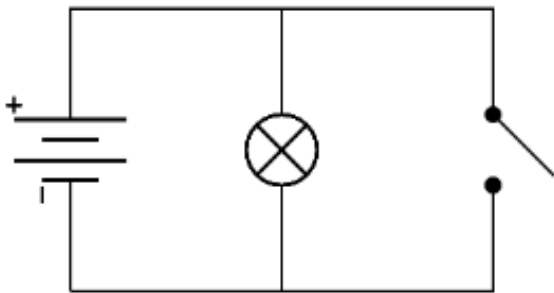


and the light bulb turns on!

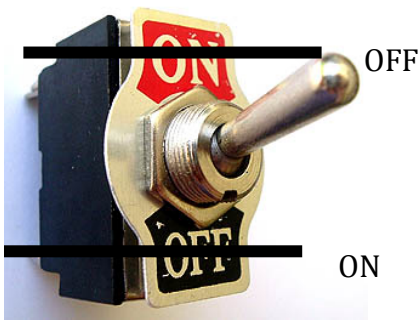
Bob decides he wants to get a switch, and bought this snazzy switch he got from an electronics store:



And then decides he wants to add a switch, so he adds one on like this:



Befuddled Bob plays with the switch for awhile, and is very befuddled indeed. He then takes his snazzy switch, crosses off the “ON” sign and replaces it with “OFF,” then crosses the “OFF” sign and replaces it with “ON.”



Bob is befuddled indeed if he thinks this is how things are supposed to work! Please draw what Bob should have done.

Then, *using the principles listed above*, explain why Bob’s switch worked the opposite of how he thought it should.