

Step 1:

Combine the resistors using the correct formula until you have a simple circuit.

Equivalent Resistance for a Series Circuit	Equivalent Resistance for a Parallel Circuit
$R_s = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$	$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$

Step 2:

Solve the simple circuit.

Step 3:

Go upward to each complex circuit, one at a time. In each case, follow the rule for separating resistors.

Rule for separating two resistors in series	Rule for separating two resistors in parallel.
Two resistors in series <i>always have the same current.</i>	Two resistors in parallel <i>always have the same voltage (potential difference).</i>

Step 4:

Solve each more complex circuit as you reach it.

Repeat.

Step 5:

Use the information you have compiled to answer the final question:

Problem 1:

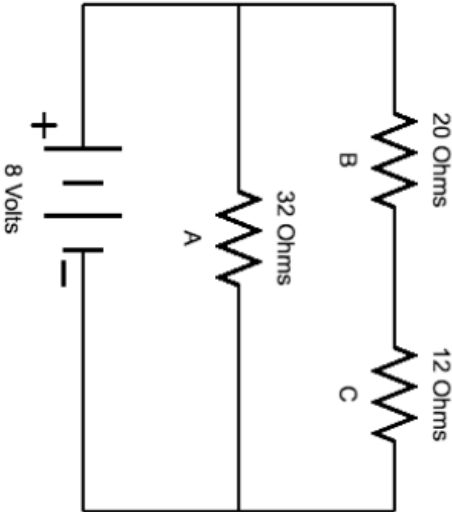
Using the table below, find the power dissipated by each individual resistor and the total circuit:

Original Circuit						
		V				
		I				
		R				
		P				
Simpler Circuit		V				
		I				
		R				
		P				

Final Answer:

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)				

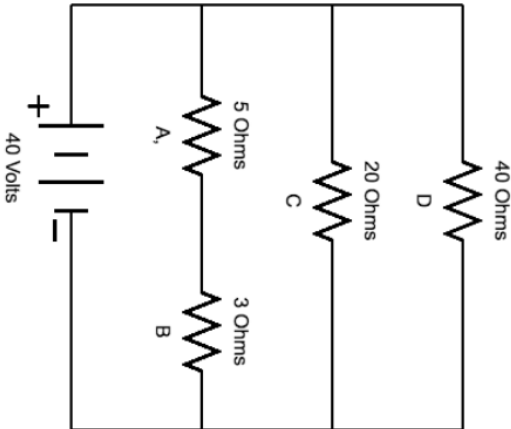
Problem 2: Using the table below, find the power dissipated by each individual resistor and the total circuit:

Original Circuit					
	V				
	I				
	R				
	P				
Simpler Circuit	V				
	I				
	R				
	P				

Final Answer:

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)				

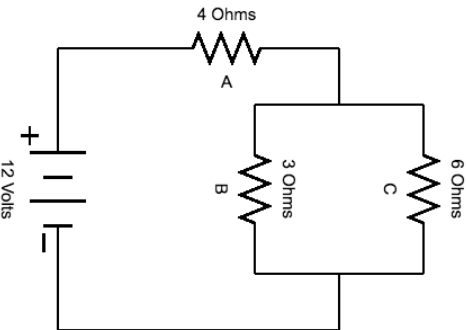
Problem 3: Using the table below, find the power dissipated by each individual resistor and the total circuit:

Original Circuit							
							
V							
I							
R							
P							
Simpler Circuit							
V							
I							
R							
P							

Answer the final question

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Resistor D	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)					

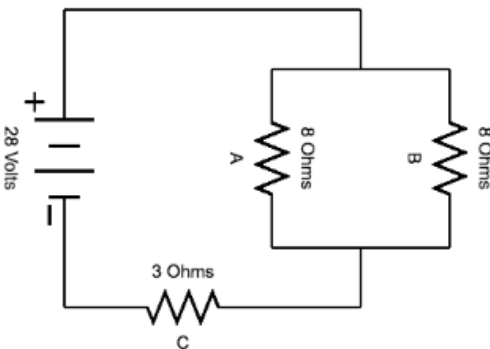
Problem 4: Using the table below, find the power dissipated by each individual resistor and the total circuit:

Original Circuit 				
	V			
	I			
	R			
	P			
Simpler Circuit	V			
	I			
	R			
	P			

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)				

Problem 4:

Using the table below, find the power dissipated by each individual resistor and the total circuit:

Original Circuit		<table><tr><td>V</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>R</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>P</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	V					I					R					P				
V																						
I																						
R																						
P																						
Simpler Circuit		<table><tr><td>V</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>R</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>P</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	V					I					R					P				
V																						
I																						
R																						
P																						

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)				

Answers**1.**

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)	64	128	96	288

2.

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)	2	1.25	0.75	4

3.

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Resistor D	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)	125	75	80	40	320

4.

	Resistor A	Resistor B	Resistor C	Total Circuit
Power (Watts)	48	32	32	112