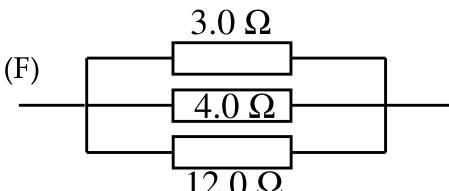
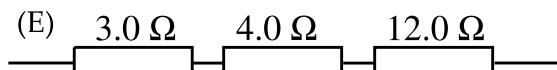
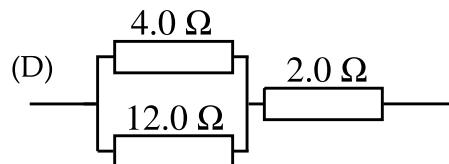
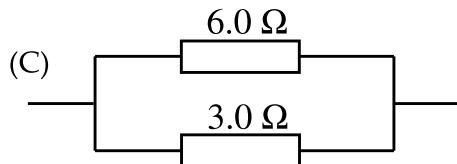
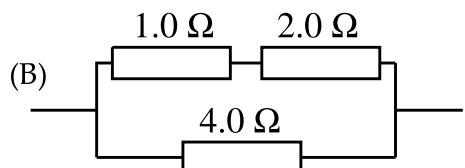


Chapter C

Electric Circuits

9/12

C1 Combinations of Resistors



What is the resistance of labelled combination?

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| C1.1 | a) A | b) B |
| C1.2 | a) C | b) D |
| C1.3 | a) E | b) F |

Resistivity

Complete the questions in the table:

Length /m	Wire thickness	Resistivity / Ω m	Resistance / Ω
68	cross sectional area: $2.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$	1.5×10^{-8}	C1.4
C1.5	cross sectional area: $0.50 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$	4.9×10^{-7}	15
1.0	1.0 mm radius	4.9×10^{-7}	C1.6
15 000	1.0 cm diameter	1.5×10^{-7}	C1.7

- C1.8 Conventional domestic 13 A sockets are connected with copper cables with a cross sectional area of 2.5 mm^2 . Copper has a resistivity of $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$. What is the resistance of 20 m of cable?
- C1.9 A high voltage wire for transmission of electricity across the country is made of 10 aluminium wires (resistivity = $2.5 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$) wound together with 15 copper wires (resistivity of $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$). If all of the wires have a radius of 2.0 mm, calculate the overall resistance of 20 km of cable. (The aluminium is there to give strength to the cable.)