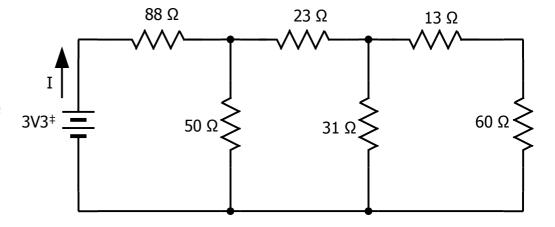
1. Using your knowledge of series and parallel equivalents that you learned on p. 23 of the Week 1 lab, determine the current I.

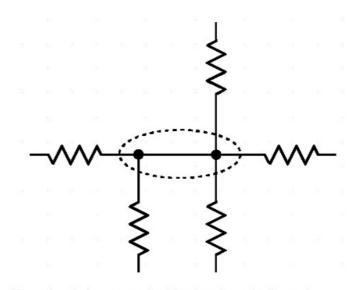


I = 0.0296 A = 29.6 mA

[‡] 3V3 is shorthand for 3.3 V. You will see this often on schematics.

2. When are my office hours?

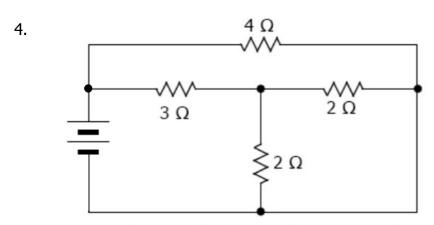
3. This question may require a little digging on your part.



The circuit fragment inside the dotted ellipse is:

Choose one answer.

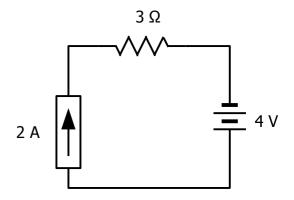
- a. not a node
- O b. 1 node
- O c. 2 nodes



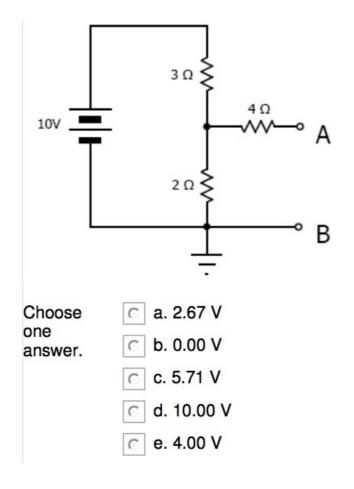
This circuit can be reduced to a voltage source and one resistor. What is the value of that one final resistor?

Challenge: try to do this one in your head: no paper/pencil, no calculator/computer. If you understand series and parallel, you can do it.

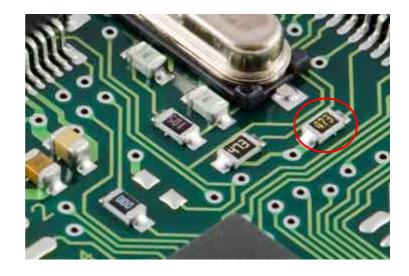
5. Using your knowledge of the I-V curves for voltage and current sources, plus your knowledge of the Passive Sign Convention, determine if the 4 V battery providing or absorbing power.



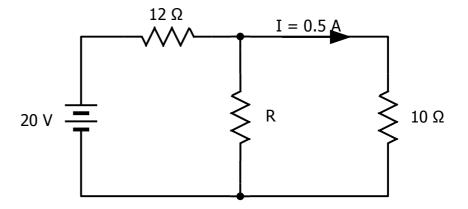
6. What is the voltage across the 4 Ω resistor? NOTE: you may consider this to be a trick question, but it has real meaning.



7. This is the picture of a surface mount resistor (labeled 473) on a PC board. Assuming that the three numbers correspond to the first three colors of a regular resistor, what is the resistance of this surface mount resistor?

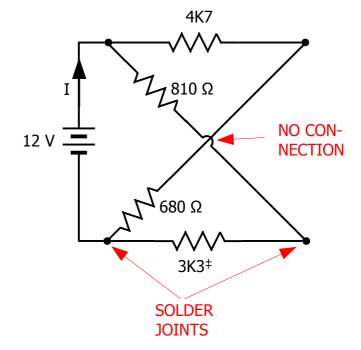


8. Using your knowledge of series and parallel equivalents plus the Voltage Divider equation, determine the value of R.



 $R = 6.67 \Omega$

9. Using your knowledge of series and parallel equivalents, determine the value of I.



I = 0.00515 A = 5.15 mA

 $^{^{\}ddagger}$ 3K3 is shorthand for 3.3K Ω . You will see this often on schematics.