Resistors are with R, and the symbol is omega

If we have one resistor 220 and another one 220 and we connect them we have 420.

The longer the distance is in a circuit the faster the stream of electricity is for the resistance

To calculate the current, we take I = V divided by R (to measure the current in a circuit). I is the current

Current always has a preference choosing the last path of resistance, the resistance with low resistance.

Voltage in parallel circuits is the same. In parallel circuits doesn’t matter where you probe it’s the same intensity (ex: if we have 4 paralele resistors and a 5v battery it will be the same volt 5 at each oint between the resitor).

Series circuit it has different voltage, as it is one resistance next to each other not paralele and the resistor adds up).

The current in series is the same.

If it is parallel it branches.

The resistor is limiting the current in a circuit. Current limiting resistor, resistors control the current. (the waterpipe analogy).

If we have equal resistance (two resistors) then we have half voltage. In series connection the current is the same.