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techkeen · Jan 19 · 1 min read



Voltage

Updated: 15 hours ago

TL;DR Voltage is represented by V , in units of V (volts). It is the flow of charges from one point in the circuit to another.



Voltage

To quote my textbook:

If energy is expended (as work) on a quantity of charge, the ratio of work to charge is given the name voltage. For example, a battery uses chemical processes to do the work on charged particles , thus a voltage appears across its terminals. The unit of voltage in the M. K. S. system is the Volt (abbreviated V) . It is equal to energy of one joule given to a charge of one coulomb. In other words, if a total energy of one Joule is required to move a group of charged particles with a total charge of one coulomb from one point to another in a given circuit , then a potential difference of one volt is produced between the two points. We shall use the literal symbol $v (t)$ for voltage.
([Basic Circuit Theory \(Third Edition\)](#) , 2017, page 4.)

If the following information confuses you, I would suggest you review Ohm's Law. (Link needed)

Voltage: The electrical potential difference between two points in a circuit.

Voltage is represented by v (lower or upper case, see notes below);
The unit of measure is v (voltage, volts).

Symbolism

V Uppercase
 v Lowercase
 $v(t)$ Lowercase time-varient

Polarity Reference Direction

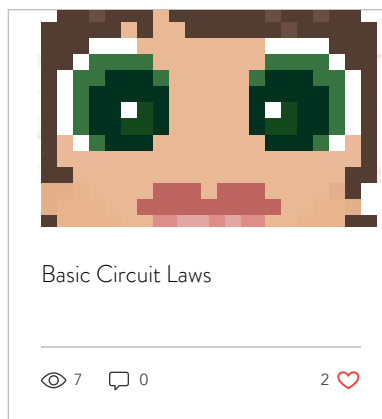
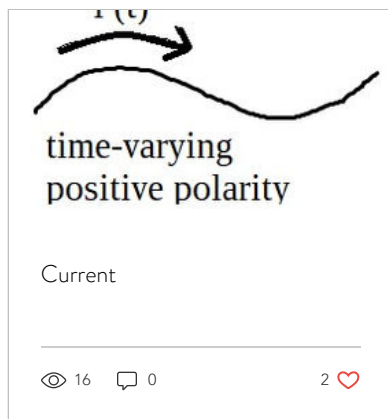
In short,



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