3,5V

2 A

R = ?Ω

$R = V/I$

$= 3,5/2$

$= 1,75\ \Omega$

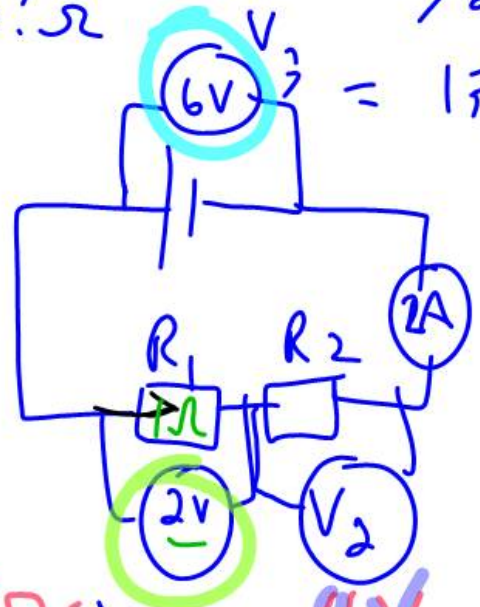
$R_1 =$

$V = IR$

$V \propto R$

19-02-2013

Gr 9 Tut



$R_1 = \frac{V}{I}$ ✓

$= \frac{2V}{2A}$

$= 1\ \Omega$

Present:

Jo Piagalis

$V_2 = 6V - 2V$

$= 4V$

$R_2 = V/I = 4/2$

$= 2\Omega$

V_1 2V 4V

1Ω : 2Ω

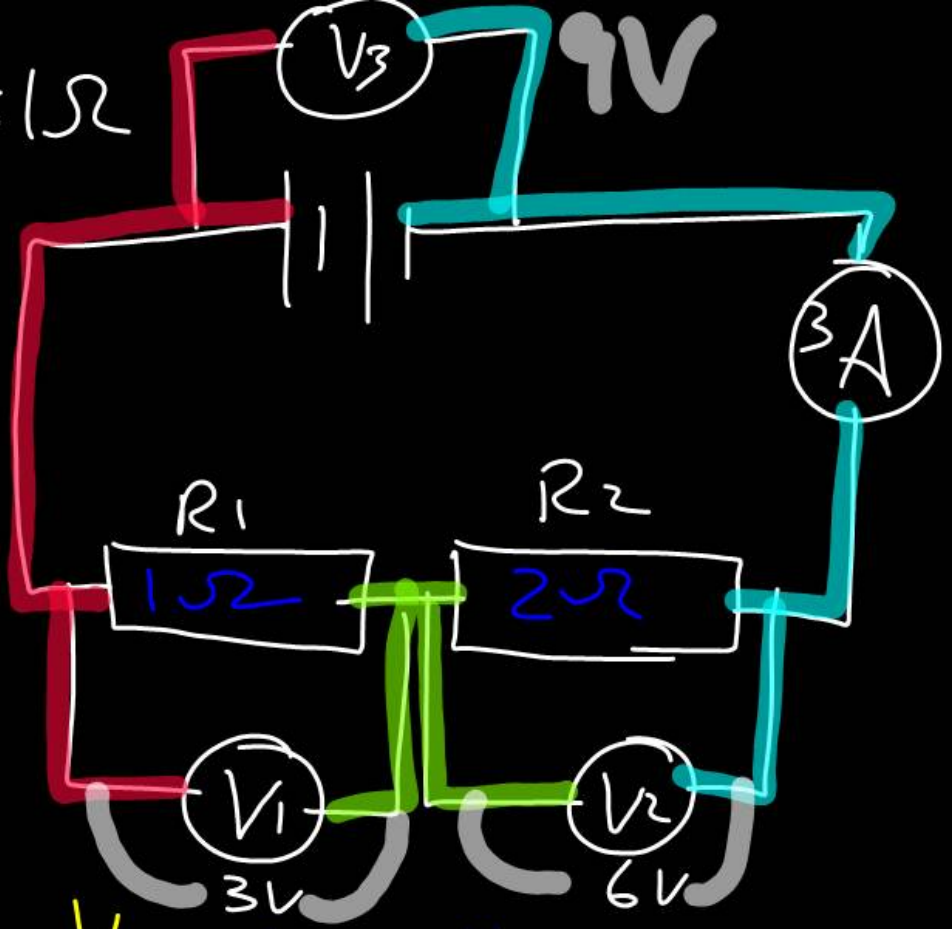
Only in series

Resistors in Series are potential diff. dividers.

$R_1 = V/I = 3/3 = 1\Omega$

R_2 $6/3 = 2\Omega$

V_3



$V_3 = V_1 + V_2$

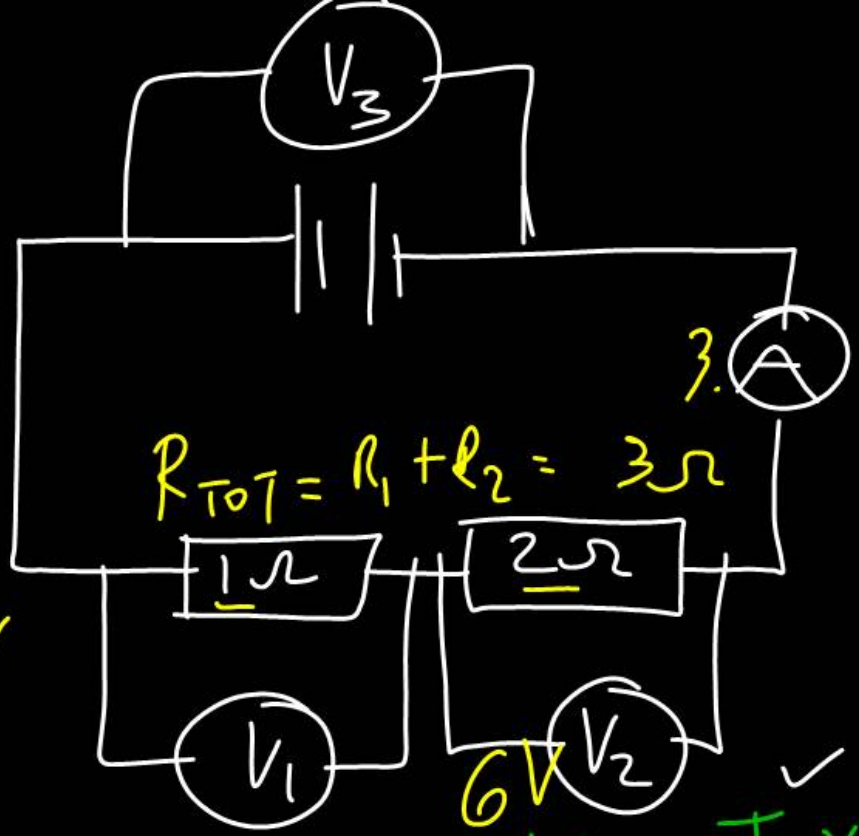
$= 3 + 6 = 9V$

3)

i) $I = 3A$

ii) $V_2 = 6V$

iii) $V_3 = 9V$



$R_{TOT} = R_1 + R_2 = 3\Omega$

3V

6V

$V_2 = I \times R$

3×2

$= 6V$

$R = V/I$

$I = V/R$ (start with resistor with most info)

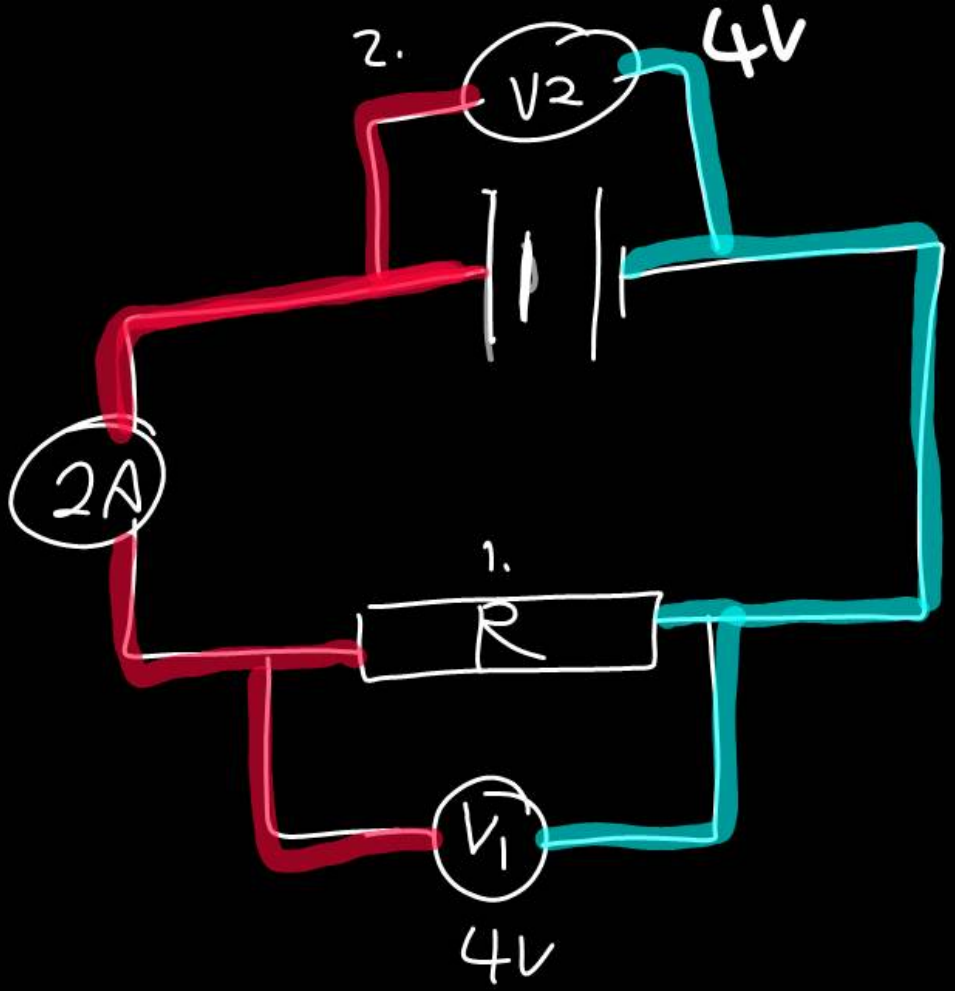
$= 3/1$

$= 3A$

$V_3 = I_{TOT} \times R_{TOT}$

$= 3 \times 3$

$= 9V$



$R = \frac{V}{I}$

$= \frac{4}{2}$

$= 2\Omega$ ✓

$V_2 = 4V$