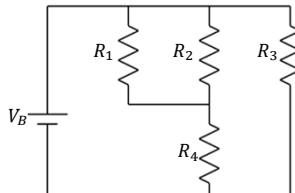


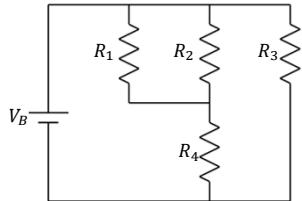
Example: Consider the given circuit.

- Determine the total (equivalent) resistance.
- Determine the total current.
- Determine the potential difference across each resistor.
- Determine the current through each resistor.



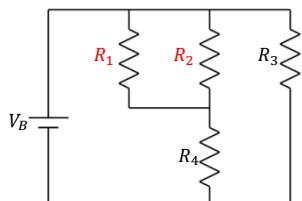
$$\begin{aligned}R_1 &= 75\Omega \\R_2 &= 50\Omega \\R_3 &= 80\Omega \\R_4 &= 90\Omega \\V_B &= 24V\end{aligned}$$

Example



	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3		80	
4		90	
Total			24

Example



	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3		80	
4		90	
Total			24

Example

	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3		80	
4		90	
Total			24

$R_{12} = 30\Omega$

Example

	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3		80	
4		90	
Total			24

$R_{12} = 30\Omega$

$R_{124} = 120\Omega$

Example

	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3		80	
4		90	
Total		48	24

$R_{12} = 30\Omega$

$R_{124} = 120\Omega$

Example

	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3		80	
4		90	
Total	0.5	48	24

$R_{12} = 30\Omega$
 $R_{124} = 120\Omega$

Example

	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3	0.3	80	24
4		90	
Total	0.5	48	24

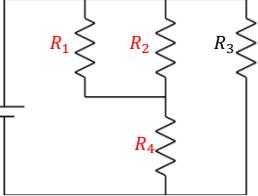
$R_{12} = 30\Omega$
 $R_{124} = 120\Omega$

Example

	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)
1		75	
2		50	
3	0.3	80	24
4	0.2	90	18
Total	0.5	48	24

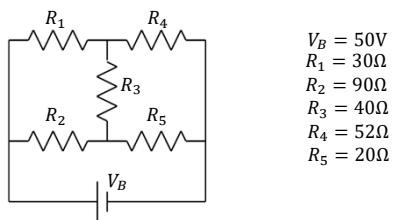
$R_{12} = 30\Omega$
 $R_{124} = 120\Omega$
 $I_{124} = 0.2A$

Example

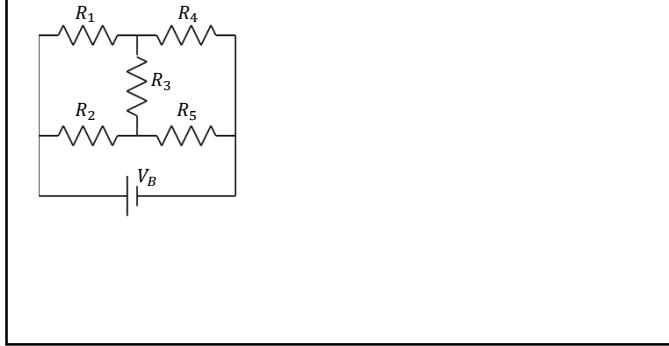
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>I (A)</th><th>R (Ω)</th><th>V (V)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>0.08</td><td>75</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>0.12</td><td>50</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>0.3</td><td>80</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>0.2</td><td>90</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>0.5</td><td>48</td><td>24</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)	1	0.08	75	6	2	0.12	50	6	3	0.3	80	24	4	0.2	90	18	Total	0.5	48	24
	I (A)	R (Ω)	V (V)																						
1	0.08	75	6																						
2	0.12	50	6																						
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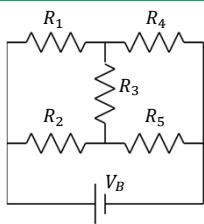
Example: Consider the given circuit.

- (a) Determine the total (equivalent) resistance.
 (b) Determine the total current.
 (c) Determine the potential difference across each resistor.



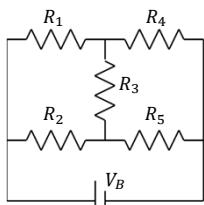
$$\begin{aligned}V_B &= 50V \\R_1 &= 30\Omega \\R_2 &= 90\Omega \\R_3 &= 40\Omega \\R_4 &= 52\Omega \\R_5 &= 20\Omega\end{aligned}$$

Example

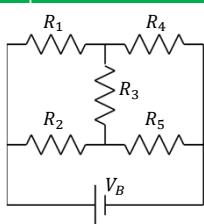
Example

Resistors are neither connected in series nor parallel.
Apply Kirchhoff's rules.

- Loop Rule: $\sum \Delta V = 0$
- Junction Rule: $\sum I = 0$ or $\sum I_{in} = \sum I_{out}$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}V_B &= 50V \\R_1 &= 30\Omega \\R_2 &= 90\Omega \\R_3 &= 40\Omega \\R_4 &= 52\Omega \\R_5 &= 20\Omega\end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{lll}I_1 = 0.8A & R_1 = 30\Omega & V_1 = 24V \\I_2 = 0.4A & R_2 = 90\Omega & V_2 = 36V \\I_3 = 0.3A & R_3 = 40\Omega & V_3 = 12V \\I_4 = 0.5A & R_4 = 52\Omega & V_4 = 26V \\I_5 = 0.7A & R_5 = 20\Omega & V_5 = 14V \\I_T = 1.2A & R_T = 42\Omega & V_B = 50V\end{array}$$
