

$$e^- \quad q = -1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$I = \frac{\text{charge}}{\text{time}} \quad \text{amps} \quad 1 \text{ A} = \frac{1 \text{ C}}{\text{s}}$$

Energy?

$$F_e = qE$$

$$W = \int F dx = \int qE dx$$

$$-\Delta U = \int qE dx$$

$$\frac{\Delta U}{q} = - \int E dx$$

potential energy
charge

~ Voltage
(electric potential)

240 Reminder

$$E = - \nabla \phi_e$$

↑
electric potential

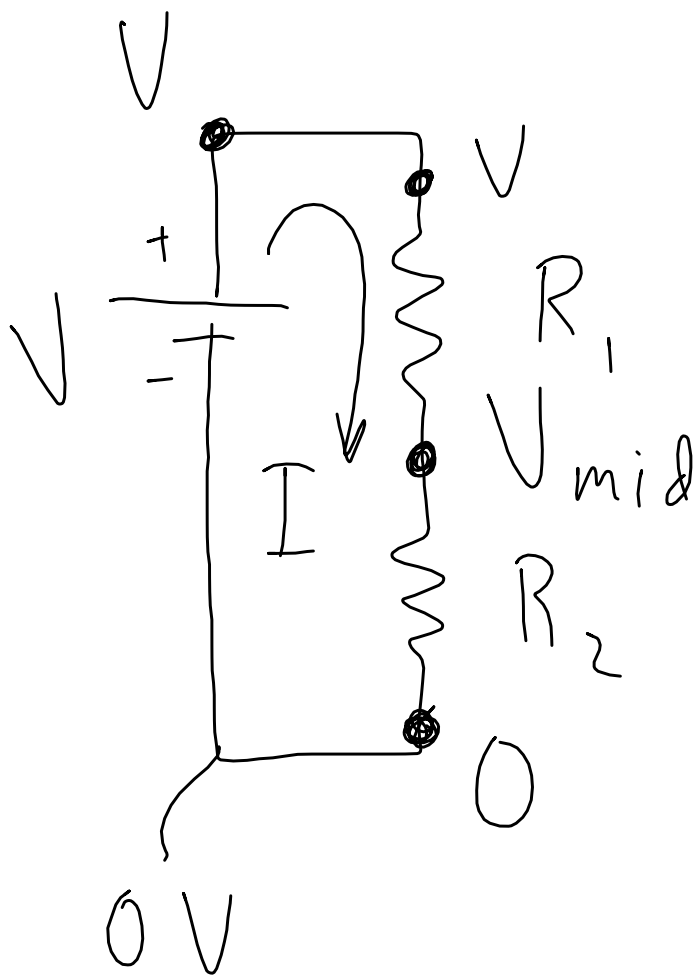
Ohm's Law

$$V = IR \rightarrow \text{resistance } \Omega$$

$$V = \frac{I}{G} \quad \text{or} \quad I = GV$$

↑
conductance





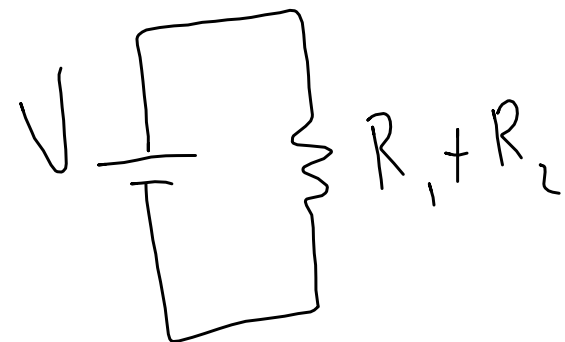
$$V - V_{mid} = I R_1$$

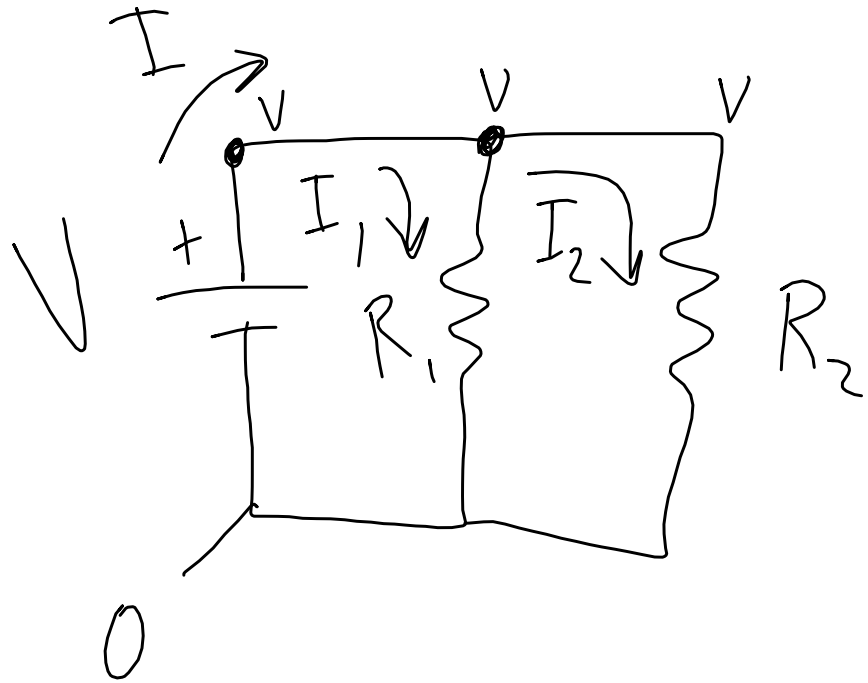
$$V_{mid} - 0 = I R_2$$

$$I = \frac{V - V_{mid}}{R_1}$$

$$= \frac{V - I R_2}{R_1}$$

$$V = I (R_1 + R_2) \Rightarrow$$





$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$V = I_1 R_1$$

$$V = I_2 R_2$$

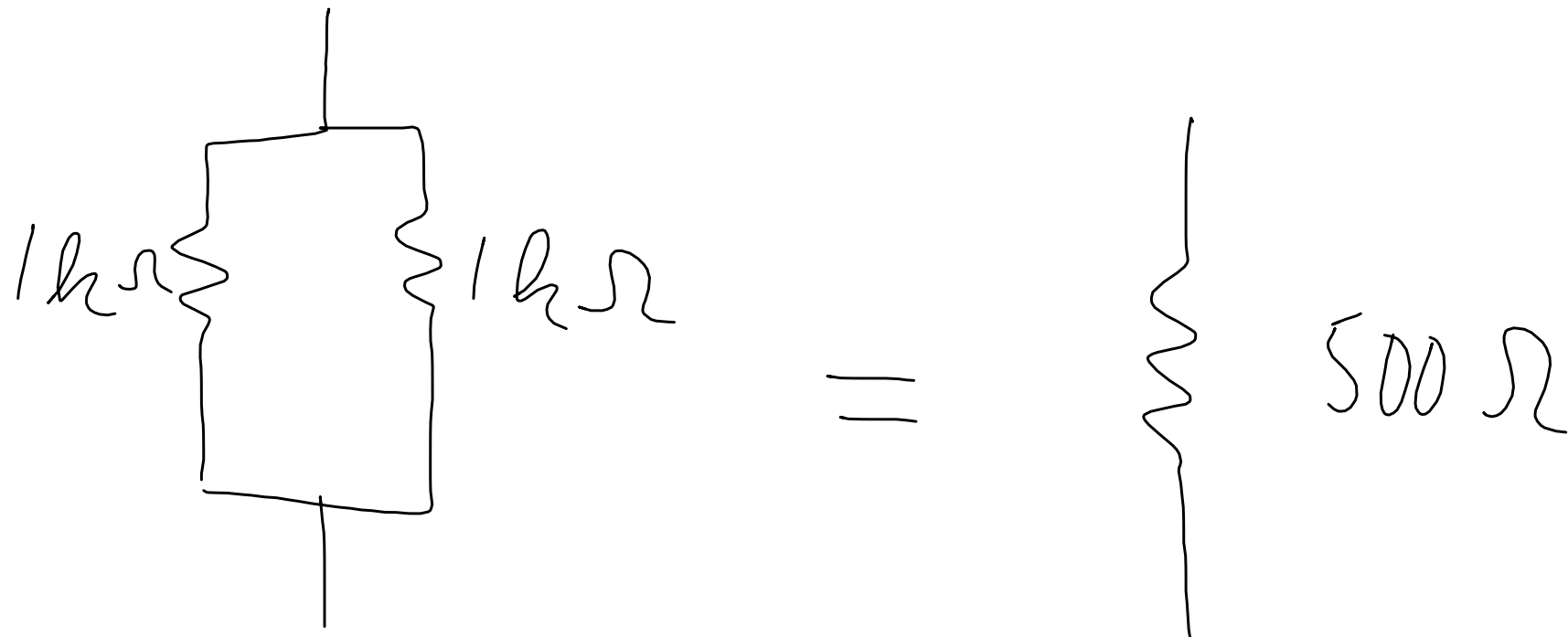
$$I = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2} = V \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$V = I \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} V \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} V \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right] R_{eq} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)^{-1}$$

The diagram shows a voltage source V connected to a resistor R_{eq} . An arrow points from the R_{eq} label to the equivalent resistance term in the equation.

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

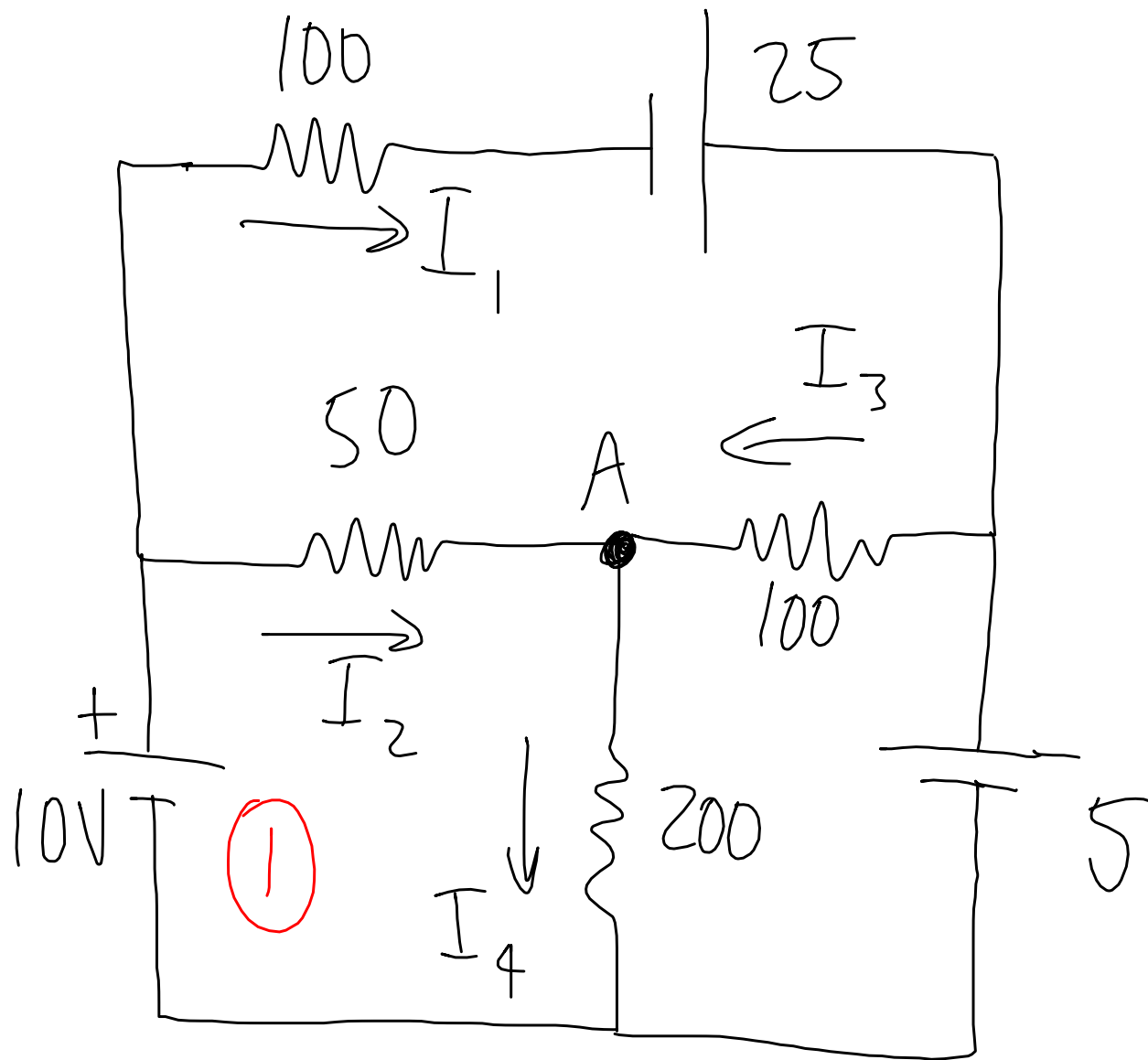


$$\text{Power } P = \frac{\text{Work or energy}}{\text{time}} = \frac{V \cdot Q}{t}$$

$$\text{If } P_{\max} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ W} = VI$$

$$\& U_{\max} = 10 \text{ V} = I^2 R$$

$$R_{\min} = \frac{10^2}{.25} = 400 \Omega = \frac{V^2}{R}$$



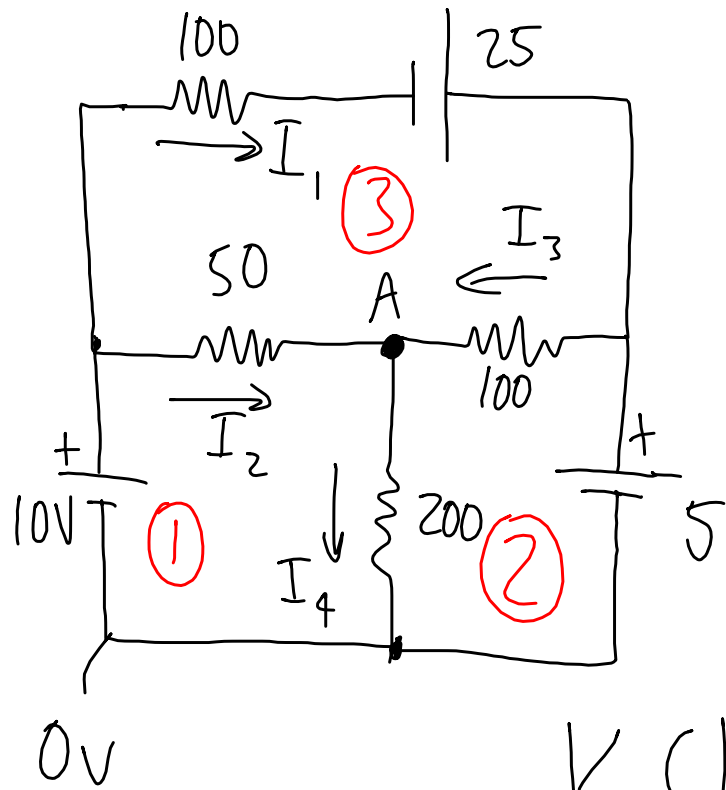
$$V_A = ?$$

Kirchhoff's Laws

KVL \Rightarrow cons of Energy

KCL \Rightarrow cons of charge

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 10 - I_2 \cdot 50 - I_4 \cdot 200 = 0$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad 200 I_4 + 100 I_3 - 5 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -100 I_1 + 25 - 100 I_3 + 50 I_2 = 0$$

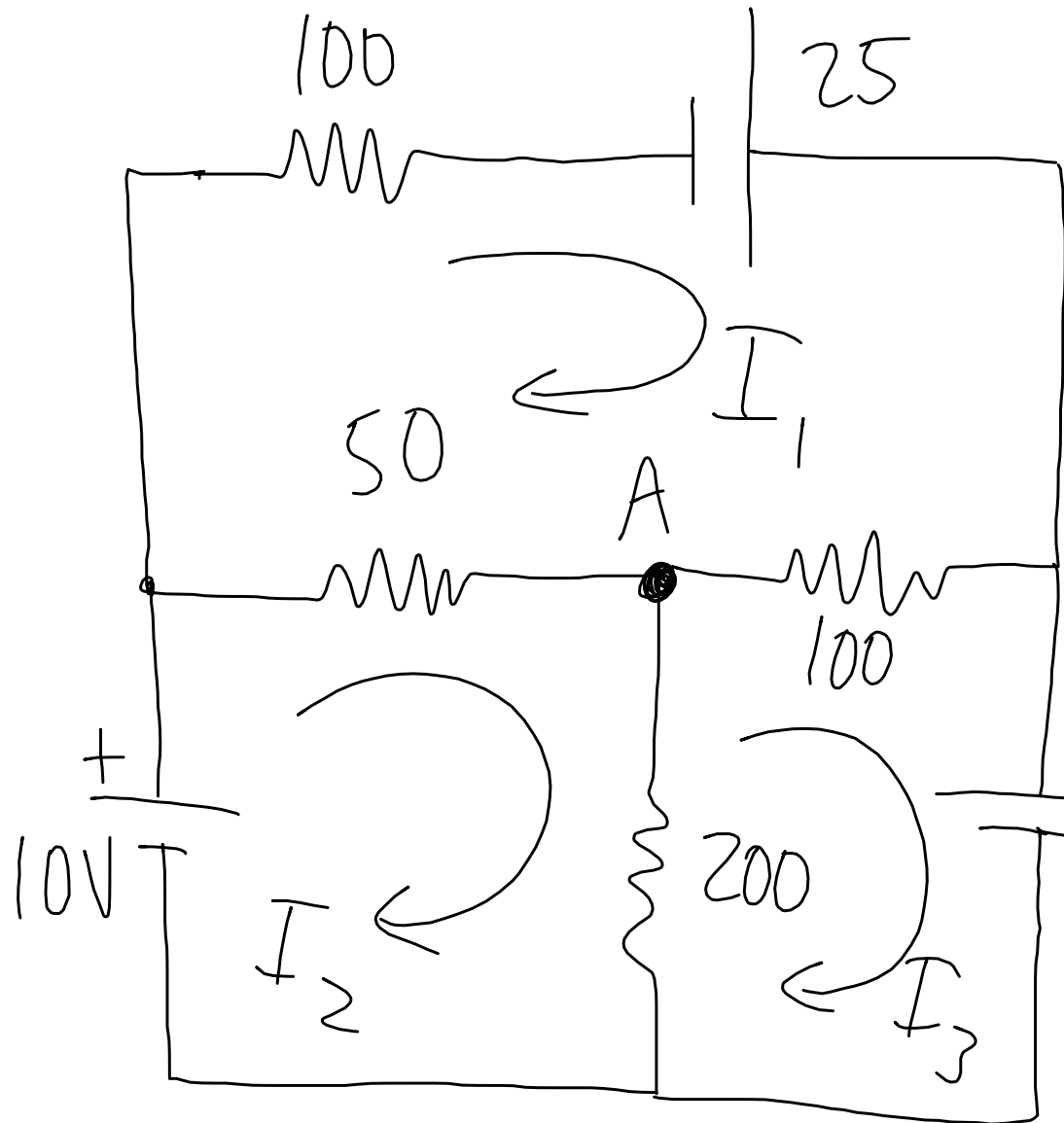
$$\text{KCL: } I_2 + I_3 = I_4$$

With Mathematizq

$$I_1 = 0.3 \text{ A} \quad I_2 = 0.05714 \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = -0.02143 \text{ A} \quad I_4 = 0.035714$$

$$\therefore V_A = 10 - 50(.05714) = 7.143 \text{ V}$$

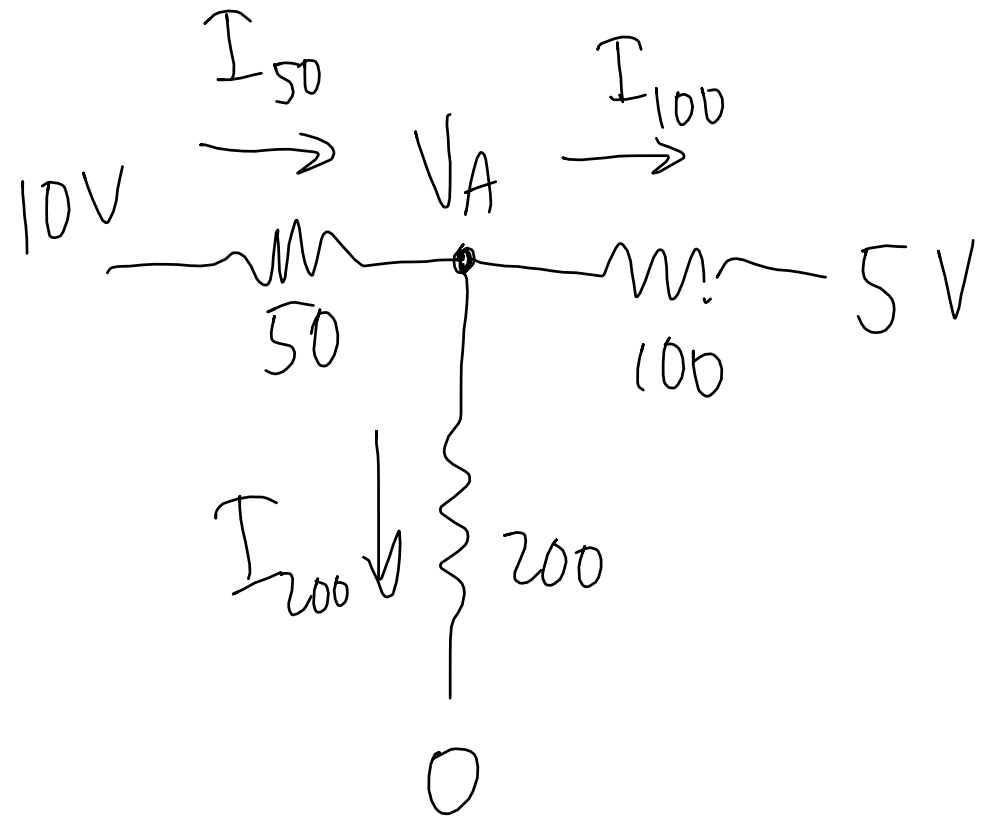
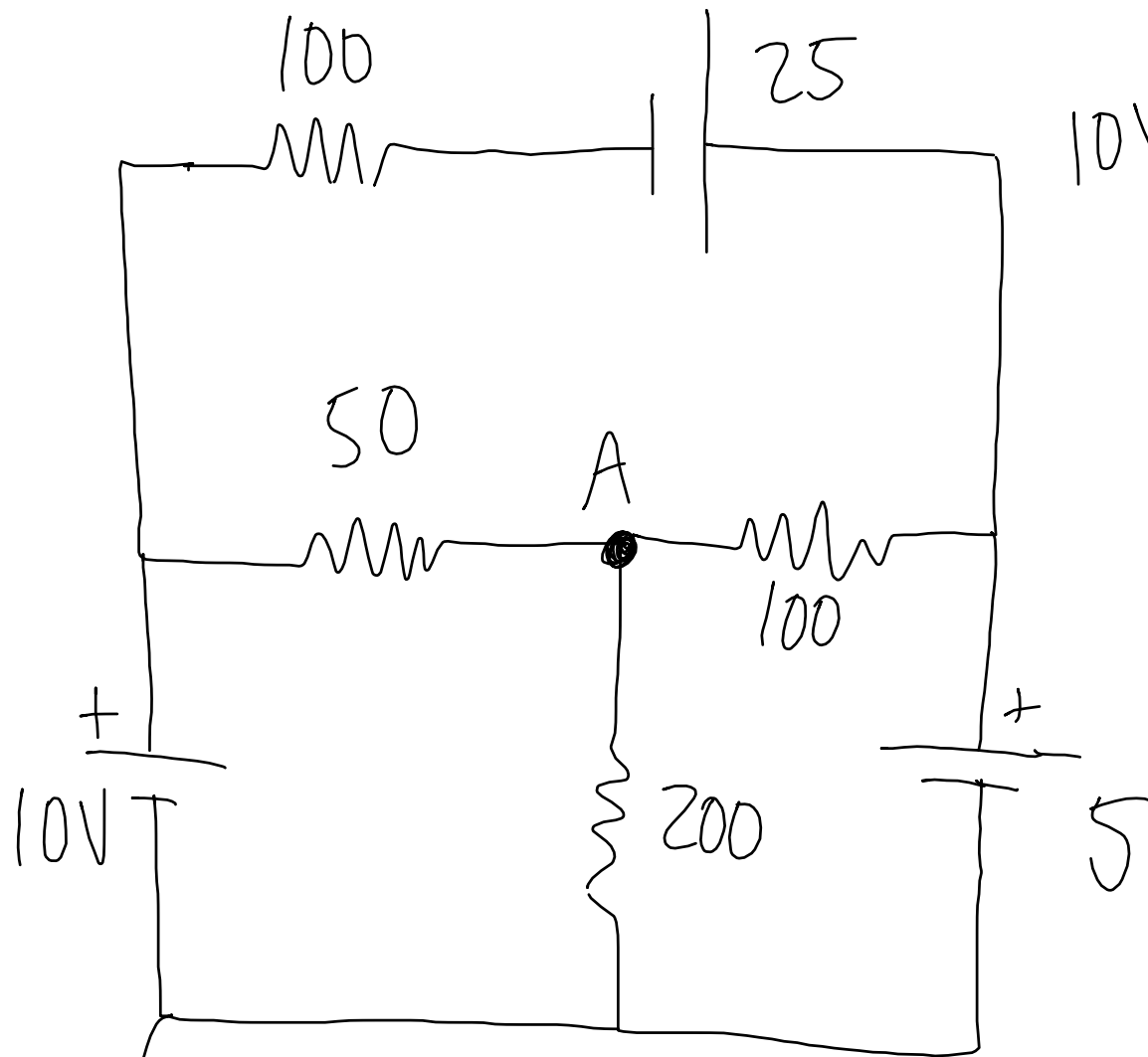


$$-100 I_1 + 25 - 100 I_1 + 100 I_3$$

$$-50 I_1 + 50 I_2 = 0$$

$$10 - 50 I_2 + 50 I_1 - 200 I_2 + 200 I_3 = 0$$

$$5 - 200 I_3 + 200 I_2 - 100 I_3 + 100 I_1 - 5 = 0$$



0V with Mathematica:

$$V_A = 7.14286 \quad I_{50} = 0.05714$$

$$I_{100} = 0.02143 \quad I_{200} = 0.035714$$

$$10 - V_A = 50 I_{50}$$

$$V_A - 5 = 100 I_{100}$$

$$V_A = 200 I_{200}$$

$$I_{50} = I_{100} + I_{200}$$