Name _____

1. Fill in the table:

	symbol	unit	= (use J , C , s)
current			
power			
voltage			
work			
resistance			XXXXXXXXXXXX

- 2. What is the resistance of an electric frying pan that draws 14a when connected to a 110v circuit?
 - b. What is the power of the frying pan?
- 3. A 1500w appliance runs for 6.2h. What is its cost at 9.5 cents/kw hr?
- 4. Give 3 examples of electric charge pumps. What do they do to charges? What happens when the charges go through loads in the circuit and return to the pump?
- 5. Draw symbols for these parts of a circuit: open switch resistor load

fuse

battery (label + and - poles)





- 1. R_3 , R_4 , and R_5 are connected in _____ with each other and in _____ with R_2 .
- 2. Calculate the resistance from:
 B to C (outside branch) ______ B to C (both branches) ______
 B to C (inside branch) ______
 The resistance from A to D = _____ (This is the _____ R of the circuit.)
- From R_T and V_T, calculate total current in the circuit: I_T = ______
 On the diagram show where you would put an ammeter to measure total current.
 Which two resistors have current readings equal to I_T? ______ and ______
 On the diagram, label these currents.
- Use Ohm's Law to calculate: V₁ = _____ and V₆ = ______. Because the charge pump furnishes a V_T = ______, and R₁ and R₆ use up ______. v together, the voltage drop from point B to C = ______. V₂ = ______ and the V of the outside branch = ______, since the two branches are connected in ______, and voltage (adds up, is the same) in both branches. Since R₃, R₄, and R₅ are connected in ______, their voltage drops must add up to ______v.
- From V₂ and R₂, calculate: I₂ = _____ Then how much current runs through the outside branch? _____ How do you know? _____ Since all the resistors in this branch are in series, the current running through them (adds up, stays the same). Label each with their current.
- 6. Calculate: V3 = _____
 V4 = _____
 V5 = _____

 V3 + V4 + V5 = _____
 How does this compare to V2? _____