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When dealing with electrical circuits, calculating the total resistance is crucial for understanding the behavior of the circuit. Whether you're working with resistance will help you design efficient electrical systems. In this article, we will explore how our Total Resistance Calculator can assist you in determining the total resistance in any given circuit, our tool makes the process simple and efficient. What is Total Resistance? The total resistance in a circuit represents the opposition that the circuit provides to the flow of electric current. The calculation of total resistance depends on the configuration of the resistors. The three main configurations are: Series Circuit: Resistors are connected end to end, resulting in a total resistance that is the sum of all individual resistances. Parallel Circuit: Resistors are connected side by side, and the reciprocal of the sum of the reciprocals of the individual resistances determines the total resistance. Combination Circuit: A mixture of series and parallel configurations, requiring step-by-step calculation. Total Resistance Calculation Formula for different types of circuits are as follows: 1. Series Circuit: In a series circuit, the total resistance (RtotalR\_{\text{total}}) is simply the sum of all resistances.Rtotal=R1+R2+R3+...+RnWhere R1,R2,...,RnR\_1, R\_2, \dots, R\_n are the resistance is found using the reciprocal formula. The reciprocal of the total resistance is the sum of the reciprocals of the individual resistances.1Rtotal=1R1+1R2+1R3+...+1RnRearranging the formula gives:Rtotal=(1R1+1R2+1R3+...+1Rn)-13. Combination circuit: In a combination circuit separately, then combine the results. Step 1: Calculate the resistance for the parallel portions of the circuit separately. resistors.Step 2: Add the resistance for the series resistors.The final result depends on how the components are arranged.How to Use the Total Resistance Calculator Our Total Resistance Calculator makes it easy to find the total resistance Calculator. Choose whether your circuit is a Series, Parallel, or Combination circuit. Enter the Resistance Values: Enter the resistance Values. Choose the Resistance Values. For a series or parallel circuit, enter the resistance Values. For a series or parallel circuit is a Series of the resistance Values. Enter the resistance Values. Enter the resistance Values. Choose the Resistance Values. Enter t (MΩ).Click Calculate: Hit the "Calculate Total Resistance" button to get the result. The tool will instantly provide the total resistance for the selected circuit type, along with the calculation Let's take an example of a Series Circuit. Suppose we have three resistors with the following values: 5Ω, 10Ω, and 15Ω. The total resistance in a series circuit is simply the sum of all resistances: Rtotal=5Ω+10Ω+15Ω=30ΩFor a Parallel Circuit, suppose the resistance can be calculated as: 1Rtotal=10.35=2.86ΩResistance Calculation ChartHere's a simple resistance table to give you an idea of how the resistance behaves in different circuits: Resistor Values (Ω)Series Circuit (Ω)Parallel Circuit (Ω)F, 10, 1530Ω2.86Ω3, 6, 918Ω1.83Ω12, 2436Ω8ΩFinal VerdictThe Total Resistance Calculator is an essential tool for anyone working with electrical circuits. Whether you're a student, hobbyist, or professional, this tool will save you time and effort in calculating the total resistance for your circuits. It handles series, parallel, and combination circuits, making it versatile and easy to use. Understanding the total resistance is critical in designing circuits and ensuring proper functionality, especially in more complex systems. resistance, ensuring your circuits work as expected.FAQsWhat is the formula for total resistance in a series circuit?In a seri the reciprocal formula:1Rtotal=1R1+1R2+1R3+...+1RnCan the Total Resistance Calculator to calculator can handle combination circuits. It breaks down the circuit into series and parallel parts and provides the total resistance after calculations. How can I use the calculator to calculate resistance in kilohms or Megaohms?Simply select the desired unit (Ohms, Kiloohms, or Megaohms) in the tool before entering the resistance values. 20 Please Wait 20's.... This tool calculates the total resistance of a series and parallel combination of resistor values. Enter the series and parallel resistance values. (1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3 + .... + 1/Rn)-1 Rseries = R1 + R2 + R3 + .... + Rn Rtotal = Rparallel + Rseries Consider three resistors in parallel: 1  $\Omega$ , 3  $\Omega$ , and 5  $\Omega$  and two resistors in series: 1  $\Omega$  and 2  $\Omega$  The total parallel = 0.652  $\Omega$  The total series resistance Rseries = 3  $\Omega$  The total effective resistance Rtotal = 3.652  $\Omega$  Series Resistance Calculator Parallel Resistance Calculator. In the field of engineering, circuits play a crucial role in the design and analysis of electrical systems. Understanding how resistors behave in series and parallel configurations is fundamental in circuit analysis. This tutorial will introduce the concept of series and parallel circuits, explain the formulas to calculate the total resistance of Series, Parallel Circuit Calculator Results Total Resistance(R1) = ohm Total Resistance(R2) = ohm Total Resistance(R3) = ohm Total Resista end-to-end, creating a single path for current flow. The same current flows through each resistors are connected side-by-side, providing multiple paths for current flowing through the circuit is inversely proportional to the total resistances. The total current flowing through the circuit is the sum of the reciprocals of the individual resistances. The total current flowing through the circuit is the sum of the reciprocal soft the sum of the current needs to flow through multiple components, such as in holiday lights or a series of LED lamps. Parallel circuits are frequently employed when it is necessary to power multiple devices independently, such as in household electrical wiring or a network of computers. Formula for Total Resistance Calculation The total resistance of a series circuit is the sum of the individual resistances. The formula for calculating the total resistance of all resistance of a parallel circuit is: Total Resistance of a parallel circuit R1, R2, R3, ..., Rn are the individual resistances in the series circuit. The total resistance of a parallel circuit can be calculated using the formula: Total Resistance (Parallel) = 1 / (1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3 + ... + 1/Rn) Where: Total Resistance of the parallel circuit. R1, R2, R3, ..., Rn are the individual resistance with an example: Example: Series Circuit:  $R1 = 10 \Omega$ ,  $R2 = 15 \Omega$ ,  $R3 = 20 \Omega$  Parallel Circuit:  $R4 = 8 \Omega$ ,  $R5 = 12 \Omega$ ,  $R6 = 6 \Omega$  Using the formulas, we can calculate the total resistance (Series) = R1 + R2 + R3 Total Resistance (Series) =  $10 \Omega + 15 \Omega + 20 \Omega$  Total Resistance (Series) =  $45 \Omega$  Total Resistance (Parallel) =  $1 / 10 \Omega$ (1/R4 + 1/R5 + 1/R6) Total Resistance (Parallel) = 1 / (0.125 + 0.0833 + 0.1667) Total Resistance (Parallel) = 1 / (0.125 + 0.0833 + 0.1667) Total Resistance (Parallel) = 2.667 \Omega Therefore, in the series circuit example, the total resistance (Parallel) = 1 / (0.125 + 0.0833 + 0.1667) Total Resistance (Parallel) = 2.667 \Omega approximately 2.667  $\Omega$ . Real-Life Application The concept of total resistance in series and parallel circuits is highly applicable in various electrical systems and devices. One real-life application is in the design and installation of electrical systems and devices are typically organized in a combination of series and parallel configurations. Series circuits are commonly used in lighting systems, where multiple light fixtures are connected in series to ensure that the same current flows through each one. On the other hand, parallel circuits are extensively used in power outlets and appliances. In a parallel circuit, each power outlet or appliance receives the same voltage, allowing them to operate independently. This arrangement is crucial to ensure that appliances in a building can function simultaneously without affecting each other. By calculating the total resistance in series and parallel circuits, electrical engineers and electricians can determine the appropriate wire gauge, circuit breaker rating, and ensure safe and efficient operation of the electrical system. The calculation helps in preventing overloads, voltage drops, and ensures that devices receive the correct voltage and current. Furthermore, understanding the concept of total resistance in series and parallel circuits is fundamental in troubleshooting electrical issues. When a device or component fails in a circuit, analyzing the circuit's configuration and calculating the total resistance of series and parallel circuits calculator provides a valuable tool for engineers, electricians, and enthusiasts working with electrical systems. Understanding the formulas and applying them correctly allows for accurate determination of the total resistance in different circuits to ensure optimal performance, safety, and efficiency in various real-life applications. By the end of this section, you will be able to: Draw a circuit with resistors in parallel and in series. Calculate the voltage drop of a current across a resistor using Ohm's law. Contrast the way total resistance of any of the resistors in that circuit. Calculate total resistance of a circuit that contains a mixture of resistors connected in series and in parallel. Most circuits have more than one component, called a resistor that limits the flow of charge in the series and parallel connections illustrated in Figure 1. (a) A series connected. Figure 1. (b) A parallel connection of resistors. (b) A parallel connection of resistors are in series? Resistors are in series? Resistors are in series? Resistors are in series? must flow through devices sequentially. For example, if current flows through a person holding a screwdriver and into the Earth, then R1 in Figure 1(a) could be the resistance of its handle, R3 the person's body resistance, and R4 the resistance of her shoes. Figure 2 shows resistors in series connected to a voltage source. It seems reasonable that the total resistance is the sum of the individual resistance, considering that the current has to pass through each resistor in sequence. (This fact would be an advantage to a person wishing to avoid an electrical shock, who could reduce the current by wearing high-resistance rubber-soled shoes. It could be a disadvantage if one of the resistances were a faulty high-resistance cord to an appliance that would reduce the operating current.) Figure 2. Three resistances in series do indeed add, let us consider the loss of electrical power, called a voltage drop, in each resistor in Figure 2. According to Ohm's law, the voltage drop, V, across a resistor when a current I flow through a current resistance R. So the voltage drop across R1 is V1 = IR1, that across R2 is V2 = IR2, and that across R3 is V3 = IR3. The sum of these voltages equals the voltage output of the source; that is, V = V1 + V2 + V3. This equation is based on the conservation of energy and conservation of charge. Electrical potential energy can be described by the equation PE = qV, where q is the electric charge and V is the voltage. Thus the energy supplied by the source is  $qV_1 + qV_2 + qV_3$ . The derivations of the expressions for series and parallel resistance are based on the laws of conservation of charge, which state that total charge and total energy are constant in any process. These two laws are directly involved in all electrical phenomena and will be invoked repeatedly to explain both specific effects and the general behavior of electricity. These energies must be equal, because there is no other source and no other destination for energy in the circuit. Thus, qV = qV1 + qV2 + qV3. The charge q cancels, yielding V = V1 + V2 + V3, as stated. (Note that the same amount of charge passes through the battery and each resistor in a given amount of time, since there is no capacitance to store charge to leak, and charge is conserved.) Now substituting the values for the individual voltages gives V = IR1 + IR2+ IR3 = I(R1 + R2 + R3). Note that for the equivalent single series resistance Rs of a series connection is Rs = R1 + R2 + R3 + ..., as proposed. Since all of the current must pass through each resistor, it experiences the resistances in series simply add up. Suppose the voltage output of the battery in Figure 2 is 12.0 V, and the resistances are  $R1 = 1.00 \Omega$ ,  $R2 = 6.00 \Omega$ , and  $R3 = 13.0 \Omega$ . (a) What is the total resistance? (b) Find the current. (c) Calculate the voltage drop in each resistor, and show these add to equal the voltage output of the source. (d) Calculate the power dissipated by the resistors. Strategy and Solution for (a) The total resistance is simply the sum of the individual resistances, as given by this equation:  $[latex]\begin{array}{II}{R}_{2}+{R}_{3}\ &=\& {R}_{1}+{R}_{2}+{R}_{3}\ &=\& {R}_{1}+{R}_{3}\ &=\& 20.0\text{}\ &=& 20.0$ resistance yields the current for the circuit: [latex]I= $frac{V}{R}_{\text{s}}=0.60\text{V}{R}$  $V2 = IR2 = (0.600A)(6.0 \Omega) = 3.60 V$  and  $V3 = IR3 = (0.600A)(13.0 \Omega) = 7.80 V$ . Discussion for (c) The three IR drops add to 12.0 V, as predicted: V1 + V2 + V3 = (0.600 + 3.60 + 7.80)V = 12.0 V. Strategy and Solution for (d) The easiest way to calculate power in watts (W) dissipated by a resistor in a DC circuit is to use Joule's law, P = IV, where P is resistor has the same full current flowing through it. By substituting Ohm's law V = IR into Joule's law, we get the power dissipated by the first resistor as P1 = I2R1 =  $(0.600 \text{ A})2(1.00 \Omega) = 0.360 \text{ W}$ . Similarly, P2 = I2R2 =  $(0.600 \text{ A})2(6.00 \Omega)$ Power can also be calculated using either P = IV or [latex]P=\frac{{V}^{2}}{R}\\[/latex], where V is the voltage drop across the resistor (not the full voltage drop across the resistor (s to use P = IV, where V is the source voltage. This gives P = (0.600 A)(12.0 V) = 7.20 W. Discussion for (e) Note, coincidentally, that the total power dissipated by the resistors is also 7.20 W, the same as the power jut out by the source. That is, P1 + P2 + P3 = (0.360 + 2.16 + 4.68) W = 7.20 W. Power is energy per unit time (watts), and so conservation of energy requires the power output of the source to be equal to the total power dissipated by the resistors. Major Features of Resistors in Series series resistances add: Rs = R1 + R2 + R3 + .... The same current flows through each resistors in series. Individual resistors are in parallel when each resistor is connected directly to the voltage source by connecting wires having negligible resistance. Each resistor thus has the full voltage source (provided the voltage source is not overloaded). For example, an automobile's headlights, radio, and so on, are wired in parallel, so that they utilize the full voltage of the source and can operate completely independently. The same is true in your house, or any building. (See Figure 3.(a) Three resistors connected in parallel to a battery and the equivalent single or parallel resistance. (b) Electrical power setup in a house. (credit: Dmitry G, Wikimedia Commons) To find an expression for the equivalent parallel resistance Rp, let us consider the currents that flow and how they are related to resistance. Since each resistor in the circuit has the full voltage, the currents that flow and how they are related to resistance.  $\{R_{1}\}\setminus[/latex], [latex]_{I}_{2}=\rac_{V}_{R}_{3}\setminus[/latex], and [latex]_{I}_{3}=\rac_{V}_{R}_{3}\setminus[/latex], and [latex]_{I}_{3}=\rac_{V}_{R}_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{I}_{3}=\rac_{V}_{R}_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{I}_{3}=\rac_{V}_{R}_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{I}_{3}=\rac_{V}_{R}_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{I}_{3}=\rac_{V}_{R}_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{I}_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{3}\times[/latex], and [latex]_{3}$  ${R} {2}+\frac{1}{R} {1}+\frac{1}{R} {1}+\frac{1}{R}$ number of resistors, the total resistance Rp of a parallel connection is related to the individual resistances. (This is relationship results in a total resistance Rp that is less than the smallest of the individual resistances. (This is relationship results in a total resistance Rp that is less than the smallest of the individual resistances. (This is relationship results in a total resistance Rp that is less than the smallest of the individual resistances. (This is relationship results in a total resistance Rp that is less than the smallest of the individual resistances.) seen in the next example.) When resistors are connected in parallel, more current flows from the source than would flow for any of them individually, and so the total resistance is lower. Let the voltage output of the battery and resistances in the parallel connection in Figure 3 be the same as the previously considered series connection: V = 12.0 V,  $R1 = 1.00 \Omega$ ,  $R2 = 6.00 \Omega$ , and  $R3 = 13.0 \Omega$ . (a) What is the total current output of the source. (b) Find the total current output of the source. (c) Calculate the currents in each resistor. (c) Calculate the currents in each resistor. dissipated by the resistors. Strategy and Solution for (a) The total resistance for a parallel combination of resistors is found using the equation below. Entering known values gives [latex]/frac{1}{{R} {1}}+(frac{1}{{R} {1}}+(frac{1}{{R} {3}})=(frac{1}{{R} {1}}+(frac{1}{{R} {3}}))  $\text{1}\tex$ shown with an extra digit.) We must invert this to find the total resistance Rp. This yields [latex]{R}\_{text{ $2436}}text{} Nmega = 0.804 \Omega Discussion for (a) Rp is, as predicted, less than the smallest the correct number of significant digits is Rp = 0.804 \Omega Discussion for (a) Rp is, as predicted, less than the smallest$ individual resistance. Strategy and Solution for (b) The total current can be found from Ohm's law, substituting Rp for the total resistance. This gives  $[14]/text{p}}=\frac{14}{14}/text{p}}$ devices connected in series (see the previous example). A circuit with parallel connections has a smaller total resistors connected in series. Strategy and Solution for (c) The individual currents are easily calculated from Ohm's law, since each resistor gets the full voltage. Thus, [latex]{I} = {frac{V}{{R} {1}} = frac{V}{{R} {1}} = frac{V}{{1}} = frac{V}{{  $V = \frac{V}{A} \left[1.00\text{A}\left[1.0\text{A}\left[1.0\text{A}\right] = \frac{V}{A} \right] = \frac{V}{A} \left[1.0\text{A}\left[1.0\text{A}\right] = \frac{V}{A} \left[1.0\text{A}\left[1.0\text{A}\left[1.0\text{A}\right] = \frac{V}{A} \left[1.0\text{A}\left[1.0\text{A}\left[1.0\text{A}\right] = \frac{V}{A} \left[1.0\text{A}\left[1$ (c) The total current is the sum of the individual currents: I1 + I2 + I3 = 14.92 A. This is consistent with conservation of charge. Strategy and Solution for (d) The power to current, voltage, and resistance, since all three are known. Let us use [latex]P=\frac{{V}^{2}}  $R^{P}_{1}=\frac{V}^{2}_{0,0,1}, ince each resistor gets full voltage. Thus, [latex]{P}_{1}=\frac{V}^{2}_{1,0,1}, ince each resistor gets full voltage. Thus, [latex]{P}_{1}=\frac{V}^{2}_{1,0,1}, ince each resistor gets full voltage. Thus, [latex]{P}_{3}=\frac{V}^{2}_{1,0,1}, ince each resistor gets full voltage. Thus, [latex]{P}_{3}=\frac{V}^{2}_{1,0,1}, ince each resistor gets full voltage. Thus, [latex]{P}_{1,0,1}, ince each resistor gets full voltage. Thus,$ {R} {3}=\frac{(12.0\text{V})^{2}}{13.0\text{ }\Omega}=11.1\text{ W}\\[/latex]. Discussion for (d) The power dissipated by each resistor is considerably higher in parallel than when connected in several ways. Choosing P = IV, and entering the total current, yields P = IV = (14.92 A)(12.0 V) = 179 W. Discussion for (e) Total power dissipated by the resistors is also 179 W: P1 + P2 + P3 = 144 W + 24.0 W + 11.1 W = 179 W. This is consistent with the law of conservation of energy. Overall Discussion Note that both the currents and powers in parallel connections are greater than for the same devices in series. Parallel resistance is found from [latex]\frac{1}{{R}\_{3}}+\text{p}}= frac{1}{{R}\_{3}}+text{...}\[/latex], and it is smaller than any individual resistance in the combination. Each resistor in parallel has the same full voltage of the source applied to it. (Power distribution systems most often use parallel connections to supply the myriad devices served with the same voltage and to allow them to operate independently.) Parallel resistors do not each get the total current; they divide it. Combinations of Series and Parallel. These are commonly encountered, especially when wire resistance is considered. In that case, wire resistance is in series or parallel, reduced to a single equivalent resistance is in series and parallel. Combinations of series and parallel can be reduced to a single equivalent resistance is in series with other resistance is in series and parallel. their equivalents, and further reduced until a single resistance is left. The process is more time consuming than difficult. Figure 4. This combination of seven resistance, and these are further reduced until a single equivalent resistance is reached. The simplest combination of series and parallel resistance, shown in Figure 4, is also the most instructive, since it is found in many applications. For example, R1 could be the resistance of wires from a car battery to its electrical devices, which are in parallel. R2 and R3 could be the resistance of wires from a car battery to its electrical devices, which are in parallel. that wire resistance is negligible, but, when it is not, it has important effects, as the next example indicates. Figure 5 shows the resistance of wires leading to R2 and R3. (a) Find the total resistance. (b) What is the IR drop in R1? (c) Find the current I2 through R2. (d) What power is dissipated by R2? Figure 5. These three resistors are connected to a voltage source so that R2 and R3 are in parallel and their combination Rp is in series with R1. Thus the total (equivalent) resistance of this combination is Rtot = R1 + Rp. First, we find Rp using the equation for resistors in parallel and entering known values:  $[latex]/rac{1}{R}_{2}+rac{1}{R}_{3}=\frac{1}{4R}_{1}$  $\frac{1}{0.2436}$  (latex] (0.2436) (latex]. So the total resistance is Rtot = R1 + Rp = 1.00  $\Omega$  + 4.11  $\Omega$  = 5.11  $\Omega$ . Discussion for (a) The total resistance of this combination is intermediate between the pure series and pure parallel values (20.0 Ω and 0.804 Ω, respectively) found for the same resistors in the two previous examples. Strategy and Solution for (b) To find the IR drop is V1 = IR1 We must find I before we can calculate V1. The total current I is found using Ohm's law for the circuit. That is,  $[latex]I=\frac{V}{8}=\frac$ significantly affect the operation of the devices represented by R2 and R3. Strategy and Solution for (c) To find the current through R2, we must first find the voltage applied to it. We call this voltage Vp, because it is applied to a parallel combination of resistors. The voltage applied to both R2 and R3 is reduced by the amount V1, and so it is Vp = V -V1 = 12.0 V - 2.35 V = 9.65 V. Now the current I2 through resistance R2 is found using Ohm's law: [latex]{I}\_{2}=\frac{V}\_{(latex]}. Discussion for (c) The current is less than the 2.00 A that flowed through R2 when it was connected in parallel to the battery in the previous parallel circuit example. Strategy and Solution for (d) The power dissipated by R2 is given by P2 =  $(12)2R2 = (1.61 \text{ A})2(6.00 \Omega) = 15.5 \text{ W}$  Discussion for (d) The power is less than the 24.0 W this resistor dissipated when connected in parallel to the 12.0-V source. One implication of this last example is that resistance in wires reduces the current and power delivered to a resistor. If wire resistance is relatively large, as in a worn (or a very long) extension cord, then this loss can be significant. For example, when you are rummaging in the refrigerator and the motor comes on, the refrigerator light dims momentarily. Similarly, you can see the passenger compartment light dim when you start the engine of your car (although this may be due to resistance, and so when it is switched on, a large inside the battery itself). What is happening in these high-current situations is illustrated in Figure 6. The device represented by R3 has a very low resistance, and so when it is switched on, a large inside the battery itself). current flows. This increased current causes a larger IR drop in the wires represented by R1, reducing the voltage across the light bulb (which is R2), which then dims noticeably. Figure 6. Why do lights dim when a large appliance is switched on? The answer is that the large current the appliance motor draws causes a significant drop in the wires and reduces the voltage across the light. Can any arbitrary combinations of series and parallel. No, there are many ways to connect resistors that cannot be broken down into combinations of series and parallel. including loops and junctions. In such cases Kirchhoff's rules, to be introduced in Kirchhoff's Rules, will allow you to analyze the circuit. Draw a clear circuit diagram, labeling all resistors and voltage sources. This step includes a list of the knowns for the problem, since they are labeled in your circuit diagram. Identify exactly what needs to be determined in the problem (identify the unknowns). A written list is useful. Determine whether resistors are in series if the same current must pass sequentially through them. Use the appropriate list of major features for series or parallel connections to solve for the unknowns. There is one list for series and another for parallel. If your problem has a combination of series or parallel connections, as done in this module and the examples. Special note: When finding R, the reciprocal must be taken with care. Check to see whether the answers are reasonable and consistent. Units and numerical results must be reasonable. Total series resistance should be greater, whereas total parallel compared with series, and so on. Section Summary The total resistance of an electrical circuit with resistors wired in a series is the sum of the individual resistances: Rs = R1 + R2 + R3 + .... Each resistor in a series circuit has the same amount of current flowing through it. The voltage drop, or power dissipation, across each individual resistor in a series circuit has the same amount of current flowing through it. power source input. The total resistance of an electrical circuit with resistors wired in parallel is less than the lowest resistance of any of the components and can be determined using the formula:  $latex=1+{R}_{1}+rac{1}{R}+rac{1}{R$ the same full voltage of the source applied to it. The current flowing through each resistors is a combination of series and parallel, it can be reduced to a single equivalent resistance by identifying its various parts as series or parallel, reducing each to its equivalent, and continuing until a single resistance is eventually reached. 1. A switch has a variable resistance that is nearly zero when closed and extremely large when open and it is placed in series with the device it controls. Explain the effect the switch in Figure 7 has on current when open and when closed. Figure 7. A switch is ordinarily in series with a resistance and voltage source. Ideally, the switch has nearly zero resistance when closed but has an extremely large resistance when open. (Note that in this diagram, the script E represents the voltage across an open switch, such as in Figure 7. Why, then, is the power dissipated by the open switch small? 4. Why is the power dissipated by a closed switch, such as in Figure 8. Explain why the bulb is on when the switch is open, and off when the switch is closed. (Do not try this—it is hard on the battery!) Figure 8. A wiring mistake put this switch in parallel with the device represented by [latex]R[/latex]. (Note that in this diagram, the script E represented by [latex]R[/latex]. body, would you prefer to be in series or parallel with a resistance, such as the heating element of a toaster, if shocked by it? Explain. 7. Would your headlights dim when you start your car's engine if the wires in your automobile were superconductors? (Do not neglect the battery's internal resistance.) Explain. 8. Some strings of holiday lights are wired in series to save wiring costs. An old version utilized bulbs that break the electrical connection, like an open switch, when they burn out. If one such bulb burns out, what happens to the others? If such a string operates on 120 V and has 40 identical bulbs, what is the normal operating voltage of each? Newer versions use bulbs that short circuit like a closed switch, when they burn out. If one such bulb burns out, what happens to the others? If such a string operates on 120 V and has 39 remaining identical bulbs, what is then the operating voltage of each? 9. If two household lightbulbs rated 60 W and 100 W are connected in series to household power, which will be brighter? Explain. 10. Suppose you are doing a physics lab that asks you to put a resistor into a circuit, but all the resistors supplied have a larger resistance to attempt to get the smaller value asked for? 11. Before World War II, some radios got power through a "resistance cord" that had a significant resistance. Such a resistance cord reduces the voltage to a desired level for the radio's tubes and the like, and it saves the expense of a transformer. Explain why resistance cords become warm and waste energy when the radio is on. 12. Some light bulbs have three power settings (not including zero), obtained from multiple filaments that are individually switched and wired in parallel. What is the minimum number of filaments needed for three power settings? Note: Data taken from figures can be assumed to be accurate to three significant digits. 1. (a) What is the resistance of a 1.00 × 102-Ω, a 2.50-kΩ, and a 4.00-kΩ resistor connected in series? (b) In parallel? 3. What are the largest and smallest resistances you can obtain by connecting a 36.0-Ω, a 50.0-Ω, and a 70-Ω resistor together? 4. An 1800-W toaster, a 1400-W toaster, a 1400parallel when plugged into the same socket.). (a) What current is drawn by each device? (b) Will this combination blow the 15-A fuse? 5. Your car's 30.0-W headlight and 2.40-kW starter are ordinarily connected in parallel in a 12.0-V system. What power would one headlight and the starter consume if connected in series to a 12.0-V battery? (Neglect any other resistance in the circuit and any change in resistance in the two devices.) 6. (a) Given a 48.0-V battery and 24.0- $\Omega$  and 96.0- $\Omega$  resistances are in parallel. 7. Referring to the example combining series and parallel circuits and Figure 5, calculate I3 in the following two different ways: (a) from the known values of I and I2; (b) using Ohm's law for R3. In both parts explicitly show how you follow the steps in the Problem-Solving Strategies for Series and Parallel with one another and that combination is in series with R1. 8. Referring to Figure 5: (a) Calculate P3 and note how it compares with P3 found in the first two example problems in this module. (b) Find the total power supplied by the source and compare it with the sum of the powers dissipated by the resistors. 9. Refer to Figure 6 and the discussion of lights dimming when a heavy appliance comes on. (a) Given the voltage source is 120 V, the wire resistance is 0.400 Ω, and the bulb is nominally 75.0 W, what power will the bulb is nominally 75.0 W, what power will the bulb is nominally 75.0 W, what power will the bulb dissipate if a total of 15.0 A passes through the wires when the motor? Figure 6. Why do lights dim when a large appliance is switched on? The answer is that the large current the appliance motor draws causes a significant drop in the wires and reduces the voltage across the light. 10. A 240-kV power transmission line carrying 5.00 × 102 is hung from grounded metal towers by ceramic insulators, each having a 1.00 × 109-Ω resistance (Figure 9(a)). What is the resistance to ground of 100 of these insulators? (b) Calculate the power dissipated by 100 of them. (c) What fraction of the power carried by the line is this? Explicitly show how you follow the steps in the Problem-Solving Strategies for Series and Parallel Resistors above. Figure 9. High-voltage (240-kV) transmission line carrying  $5.00 \times 102$  is hung from a grounded metal transmission tower. The row of ceramic insulators provide 1.00  $\times 109 \Omega$  of resistance each. 11. Show that if two resistance each. 11. Show that if two resistance R1 . (b) Their parallel resistance is very nearly equal to the greater resistance R1 . (b) Their parallel resistance is very nearly equal to the greater than the other (R1 >> R2): (a) Their series resistance each. 11. Show that if two resistance each. 12. Show that if two resistance each. 13. Show that if two resistance each. 14. Show that if two resistance each. 14. Show that if two resistance each. 14. Show that if two resistance each. 15. Show that if two resistance each. 15. Show that if two resistance each. 14. Show that if two resistan very nearly equal to smaller resistance R2. 12. Unreasonable Results Two resistance of 145 Ω, are connected in parallel to produce a total resistance? (b) What is unreasonable about this result? (c) Which assumptions are unreasonable or inconsistent? 13. Unreasonable Results Two resistors, one having a resistance of 900 kΩ, are connected in series to produce a total resistance of 0.500 MΩ. (a) What is the value of the second resistance? (b) What is unreasonable about this result? (c) Which assumptions are unreasonable or inconsistent? series: a sequence of resistors or other components wired into a circuit one after the other resistance to the current flowing through an electrical circuit resistance within an electrical circuit resist created by a power source, such as a battery voltage drop: the loss of electrical power as a current travels through an electric circuit past a given point of measurement Joule's law: the relationship between potential electrical power, voltage, and resistance in an electrical circuit past a given point of measurement Joule's law: the relationship between potential electrical power, voltage, and resistance in an electrical circuit past a given point of measurement Joule's law: the relationship between potential electrical power as a current travels through a resistance in an electrical power as a current travels through a resistance in an electrical power. given by: [latex]{P}\_{e}=\text{IV}[/latex] parallel: the wiring of resistors or other components in an electrical circuit such that each component receives an equal voltage from the power source; often pictured in a ladder-shaped diagram, with each component receives an equal voltage from the power source; often pictured in a ladder-shaped diagram, with each component receives an equal voltage from the power source; often pictured in a ladder-shaped diagram, with each components in an electrical circuit such that each component receives an equal voltage from the power source; often pictured in a ladder-shaped diagram, with each component receives an equal voltage from the power source; often pictured in a ladder 1. (a) 2.75 kΩ (b) 27.5 Ω 3.(a) 786 Ω (b) 20.3 Ω 5. 29.6 W 7. (a) 0.74 μer (b) 20.3 Ω 5. 29.6 W 7. (b) 20.3 Ω 5. 29.6 W 7. (c) 0.74 μer (b) A (b) 0.742 A 9. (a) 60.8 W (b) 3.18 kW 11. (a) [latex]\begin{array}{} R} {1}+{R} {2}\\\Rightarrow {R} {1}+{R} {2}\\\Rightarrow {R} {1}+{R} {2}\\[latex] (b) [latex]\frac{1}{{R} {1}+{R} {2}}\\[latex] (b) [latex]\frac{1}{{R} {1}+{R} {2}}\\[latex] (b) [latex]  $[latex]\begin{array}{}{R}_{2}\begin{array}}{R}_{2}\begin{array}{}{R}\begin{array}{}{R}$ the resistors. How to Calculate Resistors in Series and Parallel: 30+ Solved Examples, Circuit diagram- in this article, you will learn how to calculate the resistance of resistors connected in series and parallel. As an electronics student or as an engineering student, you should be able to solve simple and complex circuits. We will start with simple circuits and then in the end we will also solve some complex circuits as well. We will also solve circuits consisting series and parallel connected in series across a 4-volt supply. Find; (a). Total resistance (b). Current (c). Voltage drops across each resistor Solution; Let R1 = 2 Ω  $R2 = 3 \Omega$  and  $R3 = 6 \Omega$  (a). If RT is the total resistance of the circuit, then RT = R1 + R2 + R3 = 2 + 3 + 6 = 11 \Omega (b). If I is the current flowing through the circuit, then by applying ohm's law; I = VT / RT = 4/11 = 0.363 Amp. ©. Voltage drops across R1, V1 = IR1 = 0.363 Amp. ©. Voltage drops across R1, V1 = IR1 = 0.363 X 2 = 0.727 V Voltage drops across R2, V2 = IR2 = 0.363 X 3 = 1.089 V Voltage drops across R3, V3 = IR3 =  $0.363 \times 6 = 2.178 \vee Example 2$ ; What is the total resistance of four resistors connected in series if their individual resistance values are  $1M \Omega$ ,  $1.5M \Omega$ ,  $150K \Omega$ , and  $50000 \Omega$ . Solution; RT = R1 + R2 + R3 + R4 RT =  $1M \Omega + 1.5M \Omega + 0.05M \Omega = 2.7M \Omega$ .  $1M \Omega = 106 \Omega$  Figure  $1.34 \times 10000 \Omega$ . circuit consisting of three resistors, 2, 8, and 20  $\Omega$ , connected to a battery has a current of 2A, what voltage exists across each resistor and also calculate the total voltage of the battery. Solution; V1 = I R1 = 2 x 2 = 4 V V2 = I R2 = 2 x 8 = 16 V V3 = I R3 = 2 x 20 = 40 V Total voltage V= V1 + V2 + V3 = 4 + 16 + 40 = 60 V Figure 1.35 Example 4: What value resistor connected in series with a 1.8- K $\Omega$  resistor, will result in a total resistance of 2K $\Omega$ . Solution; We know that; RT = R1 + R2 R2 = RT - R1 = 2 K $\Omega$  - 1.8 K $\Omega$  = 0.2 K $\Omega$  or 200  $\Omega$  Figure 1.36 Example 5; Three resistors are connected in series. The values of the two resistors are 10 K $\Omega$  and 20 K $\Omega$ . The supply voltages are 200 volts. If the current flowing through the third resistor is 5mA, find the value of this resistor. Solution; VT = 200 V,  $R1 = 10 K\Omega$ ,  $R2 = 20 K\Omega R3 = ?$ ; I = 5mA in series circuit, the current flows in all resistance is same i.e., 5mA, so  $V1 = 5mA x 10 K\Omega = 50 V V2 = 5mA x 20 K\Omega = 100 V$  Sum of V1 and V2 = 50 + 100 = 150 V But 150 + V3 must be equal to 200 V,  $R1 = 10 K\Omega$ ,  $R2 = 20 K\Omega R3 = ?$ ; I = 5mA in series circuit, the current flows in all resistance is same i.e., 5mA, so  $V1 = 5mA x 10 K\Omega = 50 V V2 = 5mA x 20 K\Omega = 100 V$ . so V3 = 200 - 150 = 50 V Now 50 V = I. R3 or R3 = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 / 0.005 = 10000 \Omega or 10 K\Omega, and R3 = 50 V / I = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 50 V / I = 50 V / 5mA = 15 K $\Omega$  Now total resistance of the series circuit is RT = R1 + R2 + R3 = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30 K $\Omega$  According to voltage drops are; Vi = V x R3 / RT = 24 x 15 / 30 = 4 V V2 = V x R3 / RT = 24 x 15 / 30 = 4 V V2 = V x R3 / RT = 24 x 10 / 30 = 8 V V3 = V x R3 / RT = 24 x 10 / 30 = 12 V Calculations About Resistors in Parallel Circuits Example 7; Three resistors of 4 V V3 = V x R3 / RT = 24 x 10 / 30 = 12 V Calculations About Resistors in Parallel Circuits Example 7; Three resistors of 4 V V3 = V x R3 / RT = 24 x 10 / 30 = 12 V Calculations About Resistors in Parallel Circuits Example 7; Three resistors of 4 V V3 = V x R3 / RT = 24 x 10 / 30 = 12 V Calculations About Resistors in Parallel Circuits Example 7; Three resistors of 4 R = 10 R R ohms, 6 ohms, and 8 ohms respectively are connected in parallel. Find the equivalent resistance. Solution: 1 / Re + 1 / R1 + 1 / R2 + 1 / R3 = 1.4 + 1 Equivalent resistance = Product / Sum = 3.1 x 7.2 / 3.1 + 7.2 = 22.32 / 10.30 = 2.16 ohms Example 9; A battery with a 12 V emf and negligible internal resistance (b). Current in each resistor (c). Total current Solution; Given V = 12 V, R1 = 2 Ω,  $R^2 = 4 \Omega$ , and  $R^3 = 6 \Omega$  Figure 1.37 Total resistance 1 /  $RT = 1 / R1 + 1 / R2 + 1 / R3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = 6 + 3 + \frac{2}{12} = 11 / 12 = 1$ through resistance R2, I2 = V / R2 = 12 / 4 = 3A Current through resistance R3, I3 = V / R3 = 12 / 6 = 2 A (c). (i) Total current IT = I1 + I2 + I3 = 6 + 3 + 2 = 11A (ii). IT = V / RT = 12 / 1.09 = 11 A Example 10; Calculate the total equivalent resistance of the parallel network shown below; Figure 1.38 Solution; 1 / RT = 1 / R1 + 1 / R2 + 1 / R3 + 1 R4 = 1/12 + 1/15 + 1/18 + + 1/33 = 0.0833 + 0.0667 + 0.0556 + 0.0303 = 0.2359 R = Reciprocal of 0.2359 R = Reciprocal onetwork, there is only one circuit voltage and so the voltage across R3 must be the same as the generator voltage. V = I3 R3 = 4 x 25 = 100 V This emf of 100 V will also be the voltage across the other three resistors R1, R2, and R4, I1 = V/R2 = 100/20 = 5 A I4 = V/R4 + 2 = 21 A Example 12; A parallel network has elements with resistances of 30, 40, 60, and 120  $\Omega$ . What is the network's total equivalent (a). Resistance (b). Conductance Figure 1.40 Solution; (a). 1/RT = 1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3 + 1/R4 = 1/30  $\Omega$  + 1/40  $\Omega$  + 1/60  $\Omega$  + 1/120  $\Omega$  = 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 1/12  $\Omega$  And RT = 12  $\Omega$  GT = G1 + G2 + G3 + G4 = 1/30  $\Omega$ S + 1/40 S + 1/60 S + 1/120 S .: S means Siemens = 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 /120 = 1/12 S Note; Siemens is the unit of conductance. Example 13; what is the common voltage across the circuit in figure shown below; Fig. 1.41 Solution; Method 1; Applying ohm's law to the entire circuit V = IT RT = 5A x 8 Ω = 40V Method 2; Applying ohm's law to any one element;  $V = I1R1 = 4A \times 10 \Omega = 40V$  or  $V = I2R2 = 1A \times 40 \Omega = 40V$  Example 14; What is the current I1 in the circuit shown below; Fig. 1.42 Solution; Method 2; Ohm's law (resistance form) I1 = V/R1 = 40V \times 0.1S = 4A Method 3; Resistance ration i.e., I1 / I2 = R2 / R1 I1 = I2 x R2 / R1 I1 = 1 x 40 / 10 = 4A Example 15; Two resistances of 4 ohm and 8 ohms are connected in parallel across a 6-volt source. Using current division rule, determine the amount of current flowing through each resistance is given by Re = R1R2 / R1 + R2 = 4 x 8/4 + 8 =  $32/12 = 2.66 \Omega$  Total current, I = V/Re = 6/2.66 = 2.25A Current passing through R1 I1 = I [R2/R1 + R2] = 2.25 [8/4 + 8] = 1.5A Similarly, current passing through R2 I2 = I [R1/R1 + R2] = 2.25 [8/4 + 8] = 0.75A Example 16; Three resistors connected in parallel have an equivalent resistance 1.2 ohms. The value of two of the resistors are 6 ohms and 12 ohms. Find the value of third Solution; It is a parallel combination, so their equivalent resistance is; 1/Re = 1 / R1 + 1 / R2 + 1 / R3 + ... Let R3 be the unknown resistance, then 1 / 1.2 = 1/6 + 1/12 = 1/6 +parallel. If the total current taken is 12 amperes, find the current through each. Fig. 1.43 Solution: The equivalent resistance of the parallel circuit is; 1/R = 1/4 + 1/12 + 1/6 = 3 + 1 + 2/12 = 6/12 R = 12/6 = 2 ohm V = 1R = 12 x 2 = 24 V Applying ohm's law to each branch we get; Current in 4 ohms resistor = V/R = 24/4 = 6A Current in 12 ohms resistor = 24/12 = 2A Current in 6-ohm resistor x are joined in parallel. The current flowing through x is 5 amperes and the equivalent resistors (c) total current from the supply. Solution; In parallel combination, the equivalent resistance is given by; (a). 1/Re = 1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3 + 1/R = 1/R + 1/R3 + 1/R + 1/R3 + 1/R = 1/R + 1/R3 + 1/(c). In parallel combination, the total current is; I = I1 + I2 + I3 = 15 + 10 + 5 = 30 A Example 19; In the parallel arrangement of resistors (b). The resistors (c). The equivalent resistors (c). The equivalent resistors (c). The equivalent resistor (c) and (c) a resistor is 2.5 A, so the voltage is. = IR = 2.5 x 8 = 20 V So current in 40-  $\Omega$  resistor = 20 / 40 = 0.5 A Current in 25-  $\Omega$  resistor = 20 / 40 = 0.5 A Curr circuit, when taking 4A at 20V. Re = V / IT = 20 / 4 = 5 Ω Calculations About Resistors in Series-Parallel Circuits Example 20; For the arrangement shown, determine the voltage across the parallel branch and current in the main circuit. Fig. 1.45 Solution; The parallel combination may be replaced by a single resistor where; 1/R = 1/1 + 1/2 + 1/5 = 10 + 5 + 2 / 10 = 17 / 10 So, current in the circuit, I = V/RT = 10 / 5.588 = 1.79 A Voltage across parallel branch = 1.79 x 0.588 = 1.05 V Example 21; Find the resistance of the circuit shown. Fig. 1.46 Solution It is a compound circuit. Central branch has a parallel branch = 1.79 x 0.588 = 1.79 A Voltage across parallel branch = 1.79 x 0.588 = 1.05 V Example 21; Find the resistance of the circuit shown. Fig. 1.46 Solution It is a compound circuit. branch is; Req = Product / Sum =  $4 \times 4 / 4 + 4 = 16 / 8 = 2 \Omega$  So, the total resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$ ,  $5 \Omega$ , and  $10 \Omega$  resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$ ,  $5 \Omega$ , and  $10 \Omega$  resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$ ,  $5 \Omega$ , and  $10 \Omega$  resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$ ,  $5 \Omega$ , and  $10 \Omega$  resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$ ,  $5 \Omega$ , and  $10 \Omega$  resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$ ,  $5 \Omega$ , and  $10 \Omega$  resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$ ,  $5 \Omega$ , and  $10 \Omega$  resistance of the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$  so the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$  so the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$  Now we can say that there is a circuit having 2-  $\Omega$  so the central branch is; R =  $3 + 2 = 5 \Omega$ . circuit shown. Fig. 1.47 Solution; Gave name to the circuit ABCD as shown. Let us calculate branch AB. Equivalent resistance of branch BC. 1/ RBC = 1/6 + 1/4 = 2 + 3/12 = 5/12 RBC =  $1/2 + 1/5 = 2.4 \Omega$  Here, branch ABCD is a series circuit, so their total branch resistance; RAB + RB + RCD = 1.25 + 2.4 + 1.35 = 5.00 Ω Now we are having two resistances of 5 Ω connected in parallel. Their equivalent resistance of the circuit shown; Solution; Name the circuit and calculate branch wise. In branch ABCD, first solve parallel combination CD. In this section three resistance of 12 ohm are connected in parallel. So, 1/RCD = 1/12 + 1/12 = 1 + 1 + 1/12 = 3/12 RCD = 1/2 + 1/4 = 3/4 RBC =  $4/3 = 1.33 \Omega$  Now both BC and CD are in series, their total resistance is; RBD =  $4 + 4/3 = 16/3 \Omega$  And now RBD and 3  $\Omega$  are in parallel, so; 1 / RBD = 1/3 + 3/16 = 16 + 9 / 48 = 25 / 48 RBD = 48/25 = 1.92  $\Omega$  RAD = RAB + BD = 2.08 + 1.92 = 4.00  $\Omega$  Here are two branches, one of 16  $\Omega$  and other of 4  $\Omega$  is in parallel. So, their equivalent circuit; 1/ Req = 1/4' + 1/16 = 4 + 1 / 16 = 5/16 Req = 16/5 = 3.2  $\Omega$  Example 24; For the network shown in figure, the potential difference between A and C is 10 V. Calculate the current in each resistor. Fig. 1.49 Solution; RAB =  $6.0 \times 2.0 / 6.0 + 2.0 = 1.5 \Omega$  RBC =  $7.0 \times 3.0 / 7.0 + 3.0 = 2.1 \Omega$  RAC = RAB + RBC =  $1.5 + 2.1 = 3.6 \Omega$  IAC = VAC / RAC = 10 / 3.6 = 2.8 A I6 =  $2.0 / 6.0 + 2.0 \times 2.8 = 0.7 A$  I2 = IAC - I6 = 2.8 - 0.7 = 2.1 A I7 =  $3.0 / 7.0 + 3.0 \times 2.8 = 0.8$ A I3 = IAC - I7 = 2.8 - 0.8 = 2.0 A Example 25; Find the resistance of the circuit shown. If the total current taken by this circuit is 5A, what is the supply voltage? Fig. 1.50 Solution; Let RAB = R, then; 1/R = 1/4 + 1/10 + 1/20 = 5 + 2 + 1/20 = 8/20 R = 20/8 = 2.50 RBC = 3/3x 2/3 + 2 = 6/5 = 1.2  $\Omega$  RAD = RAB + RBC + RCD = 2.5 + 1.2 + 2.3 = 6/5  $\Omega$  Equivalent resistance of the circuit = 6 x 6 / 6 + 6 = 36 / 12 = 3  $\Omega$  Supply voltage V = IR = 5 x 3 = 15V Example 26; In the series - parallel circuit shown, find (a) voltage control across 4-ohm resistor (b) the supply voltage V = IR = 5 x 3 = 15V Example 26; In the series - parallel circuit shown, find (a) voltage control across 4-ohm resistor (b) the supply voltage V = IR = 5 x 3 = 15V Example 26; In the series - parallel circuit shown, find (a) voltage Control across 4-ohm resistor (b) the supply voltage V = IR = 5 x 3 = 15V Example 26; In the series - parallel circuit shown, find (a) voltage Control across 4-ohm resistor (b) the supply voltage Control across 4-ohm resistor (b) the supply voltage Control across 4-ohm resistor (b) the supply voltage Control across 4-ohm resistor (circuit shown, find (circuit flowing through 8  $\Omega$  and 10  $\Omega$  resistances. We know the voltage across 8  $\Omega$  and 10  $\Omega$  resistor = 50/10 = 5 A Sum = 6.25 + 5 = 11.25 V This is the current flowing through the 4  $\Omega$  resistances. We know the voltage drop across 4  $\Omega$  resistor = 11.25 x 4 = 45 V The equivalent resistance of 8  $\Omega$ , 12  $\Omega$ , and 24  $\Omega$  resistors which are connected in parallel; 1/RCD =  $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{24} = 6 + 4 + \frac{2}{48} = 12 / 48$  RCD =  $\frac{48}{12} = 40$  Voltage drops across RCD =  $\frac{11.25 \times 4}{48} = \frac{45}{12} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{6}{4} + \frac{2}{48} = \frac{12}{48} + \frac{1}{22} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{6}{4} + \frac{2}{48} = \frac{12}{48} + \frac{1}{22} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24$ R6 = 1/R4 + 1/R5 = 1/3 + 1/6 = 1/2 and  $R6 = 2 \Omega$  Since R6 is in series with R3, we have;  $R7 = R3 + R6 = 4 + 2 = 6 \Omega$  Since R7 is parallel with R2, we have;  $R7 = R3 + R6 = 4 + 2 = 6 \Omega$  Since R7 is parallel with R2, we have;  $R7 = R3 + R6 = 4 + 2 = 6 \Omega$  Since R7 is parallel with R2, we have;  $R7 = R3 + R6 = 4 + 2 = 6 \Omega$  Since R8 is in series with R1, we have;  $R9 = R8 + R1 = 3 + 9 = 12 \Omega$  Current supplied by the battery is I = V/R9 = 6/12 = 0.5A Example 28; What is the current in R3 in figure shown; Figure 1.53 Solution; 1/RA = 1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3 = 1/12 + 1/R4 + 1/R5 + 1/R6 + 1/R5 + 1ground in the circuit in figure given below; Figure 1.54 Solution; Rx is the parallel combination R1 and R2 and R2 and R2 and R2 and R3 K $\Omega$  + 1/R3 + 1/R4 + 1/R5 = 1/18 K $\Omega$  + 1/R3 + 1/R4 + 1/R5 = 1/18 K $\Omega$  + 1/27 K $\Omega$  = R7 = 8.13 K $\Omega$  Applying the voltage - divider principle, Vy = VT [Ry / Rx + Ry] = 15 [8.137 / 7.765 + 8.137] = 7.675 V The potential at point A (with respect to ground) = +7.676 V Example 30; What is the current IA in the circuit in figure shown Figure 1.55 Solution; RA = R1 + R2 + R3 = 10 + 20 + 70 = 100 \Omega RB = R4 + R5 + R6 = 50 + 150 + 300 = 500 \Omega Applying the current divider principle, IA = IT [RB / RA + RB] = 1 [500 / 100 + 500] = 0.833 A Example 31; Determine I and the voltage across the 7  $\Omega$  resistor for the network of figure below; Figure 1.56 Solution; Network redrawn in fig. 1.37 RT = (2) (4  $\Omega$ ) + 7  $\Omega$  = 15  $\Omega$  I = E / RT = 37.5  $\Omega$ / 15  $\Omega$  = 2.5 A Ans. V 7 $\Omega$  = IR = (2.5 A) (7  $\Omega$ ) = 17.5 V Figure 1.57 Example 32; Using the voltage divider rule, determine the voltages V1, and V3 for the series circuit of figure 1.58) Solution; V1 = R1 E / RT =  $(2 \text{ K}\Omega)(45 \text{ V})/15 \text{ K}\Omega = (2 \text{ K}\Omega)(45 \text{ V})/15 \text{ K}\Omega = (2 \text{ K}\Omega)(45 \text{ V})/15 \text{ x} 103 \Omega = 360 \text{ V}/15 = 24 \text{ V}$  Example 33; Determine the value of R2 in figure 1.59 to establish a total resistance of 9 KΩ. Solution; RT = R1 R2 / R1 + R2 RT R1 + R7 R2 = R1 R2 RT R1 + R7 R2 = R1 R2 / R1 + R7 R2 = R1 R2 RT R1 + R7 R2 = R1 R2 RT R1 + R7 R2 = R1 R2 / R1 + R7 R2 = R1 R2 RT R1 + R7 R2 RT R1 in figure 1.60, if  $R^2 = 2R1$  and  $R^3 = 2R2$  and the total resistance is 16 KQ. Figure 1.60 Solution: 1/RT = 1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3 1/16 KQ = 1/R1 + 1/2R1 + 1/4R1 Since  $R^3 = 2R^2 = 2(2R1) = 4$  R1 And 1/16 KQ =  $1/R1 + 1/2[1/R1] + \frac{1}{4}[1/R1] 1/16$  KQ = 1/R1 + 1/2R1 + 1/2R1 + 1/4R1 Since  $R^3 = 2R^2 = 2(2R1) = 4$  R1 And 1/16 KQ = 1/R1 + 1/2R1 + 1/2R1Example 35; For the parallel network of figure 1.61, (a). Calculate RT (b). Determine IS (c). Calculate I1 and I2 and demonstrate that IS = I1 + I2 Figure 1.61 Solution: (a). RT = R1 R2 / R1 = 27 V / 6  $\Omega$  = 4.5 A (c). I1 = V1 / R1 = E / R1 = 27 V / 9  $\Omega$  = 3 A I2 = V2 / R2 = E / R2 = 27 V / 6  $\Omega$  $18 \Omega = 1.5 \text{ A IS} = \text{I1} + \text{I2} 4.5 \text{ A} = 3A + 1.5 \text{ A} 4.5 \text{ A} = 4.5 \text{ A}$  (checks) Example 36; Given the information provided in figure 1.62 (a). Determine R3 (b). Calculate E (c). Find IS (d). Find (b). E = V1 = I1 R1 = (4A) (10  $\Omega$ ) = 40  $\Omega$  (c). IS = E / RT = 40 V / 4  $\Omega$  = 10 A (d). I2 = V2 / R2 = E / R2 = 40 V / 20  $\Omega$  = 2 A Next Topic: Kirchhoff's Current & Voltage Law with Solved Examples Previous Topic: Resistance In Series and Parallel Formula