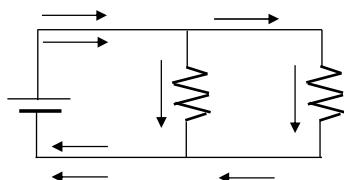


# Parallel Circuits

1

## Parallel Circuits

- Circuits in which there are \_\_\_\_\_ paths for the current to travel.

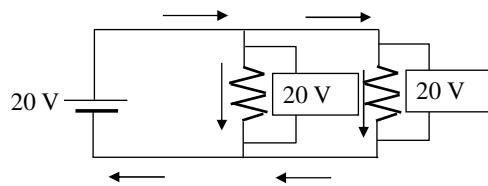


2

1

## General Rules for Parallel Circuits

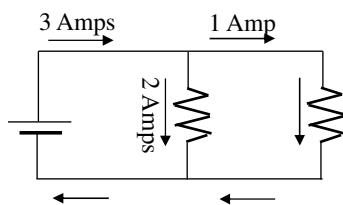
- The voltage drop across each of the branches of a parallel circuit is the same as the rest. (Voltage \_\_\_\_\_)



3

## General Rules for Parallel Circuits

- The sum of all the currents in each branch is equal to the total current in the circuit. (Current \_\_\_\_\_ Up)



4



## Kirchoff's First Law

- The sum of the currents at any junction in a circuit is zero
- Kirchoff's laws summarize the basic principles of all electric circuits—energy and current are conserved

5



## Resistance in Parallel Circuits

- The equivalent resistance of resistors in parallel can be found by:

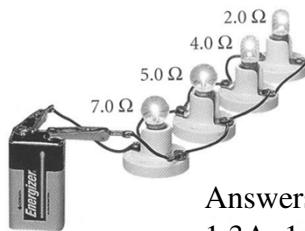
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq \ (parallel)}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + etc.$$

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## Sample Problem

- A 9.0 V battery is connected to four light bulbs, as shown in the picture.
- What is the equivalent resistance in the circuit?
- What is the total current in the circuit?
- What is the current in each resistor?

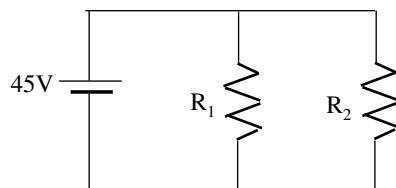
	V	I	R
Batt			
$R_1$			
$R_2$			
$R_3$			
$R_4$			



Answers:  $0.92\Omega$ ,  $9.8A$ ,  $1.3A$ ,  $1.8A$ ,  $2.2A$ ,  $4.5A$

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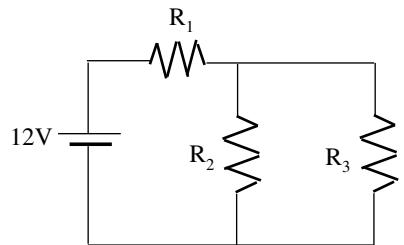
## Sample Problem



	V	I	R
Batt	45 V		
$R_1$		1.5 A	
$R_2$			$10\Omega$

8

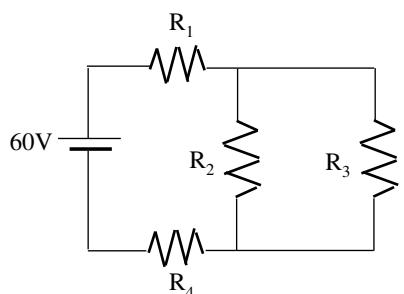
## Sample Problem



	<b>V</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>R</b>
Batt	12 V		
$R_1$	8.0 V		
$R_2$		4.0 A	
$R_3$		2.0 A	

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## Sample Problem



	<b>V</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>R</b>
Batt	60 V		
$R_1$	20 V		
$R_2$		1.2 A	
$R_3$			30 $\Omega$
$R_4$		2.0 A	

10