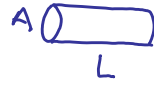


## Circuits Review

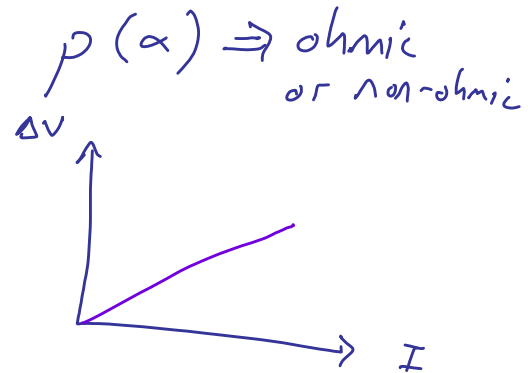
### I. General

(A)  $I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$  (A) flow rate, not speed

(B)  $R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$   $\rho$  - resistivity



(C) Ohm's Law:  $\Delta V = IR$



(D) Power =  $I^2 R = I \Delta V = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R} = \frac{dE}{dt}$

(E)  $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$  ; parallel plates  $C = \frac{\epsilon \cdot A}{d} K$

$$U_c = \frac{1}{2} C \Delta V^2$$

### II. Resistor Circuits

#### (A) Series

i.  $R_{eq} = \sum_i R_i$

ii.  $\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{C_i}$

#### (B) Parallel

i.  $\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$

ii.  $C_{eq} = \sum C_i$

#### (C) Complex

i. Solve for  $R_{eq}$

ii. Solve for  $I$  through battery

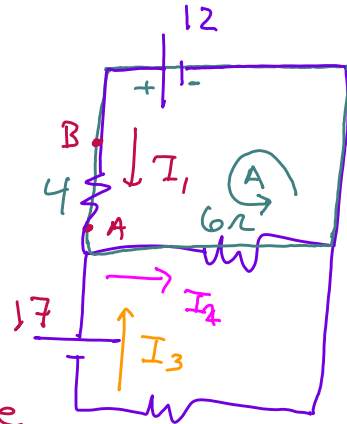
iii. Use  $\Delta V = IR$

$$A: 12 - 4I_1 - 6I_2 = 0$$

(D) Kirchhoff's Laws:

i.  $I_{in} = I_{out}$

ii.  $\sum_{loop} V = 0$  ( $\pm \mathcal{E}, \pm IR$ )



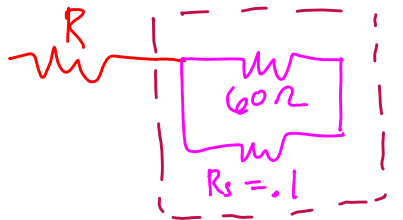
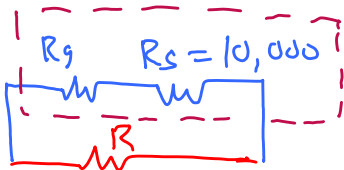
(E) Voltmeters & Ammeters

i. How to connect? voltmeter, //,  $R_v$  large

ammeter, series,  $R_a$  small

ii. How to make a galvanometer into each?  $R_g \approx 60\Omega$

Voltmeter



### III. RC Circuits

(A) Differential equation

$$\mathcal{E} - IR - \frac{q}{C} = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} - \frac{q}{RC} = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

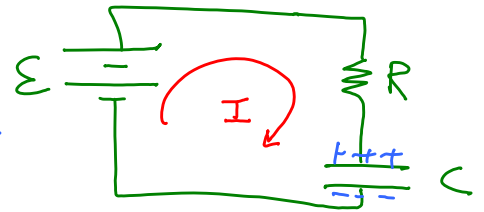
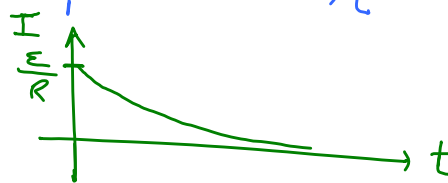
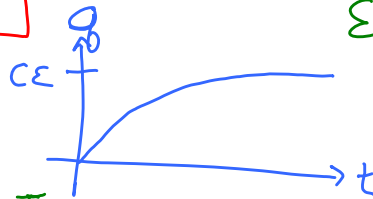
$$Q_{MAX} = C\mathcal{E}$$

(B)  $q(t) = Q_{MAX} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$

$$q(t) = C\mathcal{E} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

(C)  $I(t) = I_{MAX} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

$$I_{MAX} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$



(D) Time constant:

$$\tau = RC$$

$$I = I_{MAX} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = I_{MAX} \frac{1}{e}$$

(E)  $\Delta V$  across capacitor and resistor for charged & uncharged capacitor.

(F) Capacitor at  $t = 0$  and  $t = \infty$

i. An uncharged capacitor acts like a wire

ii. A charged capacitor acts like a opposing battery / open switch  
 $I_c = 0$

# TEST - 1 period

7 M.C.

- Capacitor, Ceq, Q
- Complex, Wheatstone
- Power
- RC graphs

## 1 F.R.

Complex RC

When C is fully charged  $I = 1A$

$$V_{11} = 7V$$

