

Ch 2

$$V = \frac{W}{Q} \text{ Voltage}$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} \text{ current}$$

$$\text{Life (hours)} = \frac{\text{ampere (Ah)}}{\text{hour rating}} = \frac{\text{ampere (A)}}{\text{ampere drawn (A)}}$$

$$V = \text{volts (V)}$$

$$I = \text{amperes (A)}$$

$$Q = \text{coulombs (C)}$$

$$W = \text{Joules (J)}$$

$$t = \text{time (s)}$$

$$Q = \text{Coulombs (C)}$$

Ch 3

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A} \text{ Resistance}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{R} \text{ conductance}$$

$$\rho = \text{ohm-centimeters } (\Omega \cdot \text{cm})$$

$$L = \text{centimeters (cm)}$$

$$G = \text{siemens (S)}$$

$$A = \text{square centimeters (cm}^2\text{)}$$

$$R = \text{ohm } (\Omega)$$

$$R = \text{ohm } (\Omega)$$

OHM'S LAW

Ch 4

$$\text{Current} = \frac{\text{potential difference}}{\text{resistance}}$$

$$I = \frac{E}{R} \text{ amperes (A)} \quad R = \frac{E}{I} \text{ ohms } (\Omega)$$

$$E = IR \text{ volts (V)}$$

Power

Ch4

Energy

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{QV}{t} = V \frac{Q}{t}$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} \rightarrow P = VI \text{ watts (W)}$$

$$P = VI = V \left(\frac{V}{R} \right) \rightarrow P = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$P = VI = (IR)I \rightarrow P = I^2 R$$

$$1 \text{ watts} = 1 \text{ joule/second (J/s)}$$

$$W = Pt$$

↳ W.s or J

$$Wh = \text{power (W)} \times \text{time (h)}$$

(Energy)

$$kWh = \frac{\text{power (W)} \times \text{time (h)}}{1000}$$

(Energy)

Series Resistors

Ch5

$$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + \dots$$

Source Current or Total current

$$I_s = \frac{E}{R_T}$$

Kirchhoff's voltage law

Power Distribution

$$P = EI_s \text{ watts W}$$

$$\sum \epsilon V = 0 \quad \sum \epsilon V_{\text{rises}} = \sum \epsilon V_{\text{drops}}$$

$$P_i = V_i I_i = I_i^2 R_i = \frac{V_i^2}{R_i}$$

Voltage Divider Rule

$$V_x = R_x \frac{E}{R_T}$$

~~Single~~ Subscript

~~P = P_1 + P_2 + \dots~~

Single Subscript

$$V_{ab} = V_a - V_b$$

$$P_E = P_{R_1} + P_{R_2} + \dots$$

Ch 6

Parallel Resistors

$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$$

$$R_T = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots}$$

$$G_T = G_1 + G_2 + \dots$$

$$R_T = \frac{R}{N}$$

When Resistors
are the same
Value

$$R_T = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

When you have
Two Parallel Resistors

Kirchhoff's
Current law

$$\sum I_i = \sum I_o$$

Current Divider
Rule: Two Parallel
Resistors

$$I_1 = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) I_2$$