

Fig. 4

1. Assemble the circuit in Fig. 4.

2. Calculate the total resistance. $R_{eq} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. Measure the total resistance with a ohmmeter. $R_{eq} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. Why does the total resistance decrease?

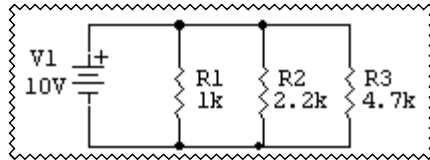


Fig. 5

Once again assemble the circuit in Fig. 5 but **do not** apply the power.

5. Calculate the total current. $I_{total} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. Calculate the current in each branch.

$I_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $I_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $I_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

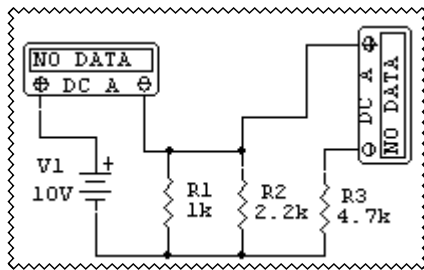


Fig. 6

Connect the ammeter as suggested in Fig.6.

7. Apply 10V to the circuit in Fig. 5.

8. Measure total current in the circuit. $I_{total} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. Measure the current in each branch of the circuit.

$I_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $I_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $I_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. Is the total current equal to the sum of the individual branch currents? How close are the calculated or theoretical values to the measured values?