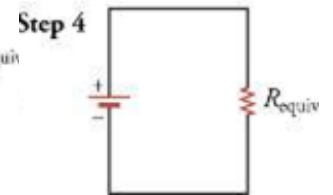
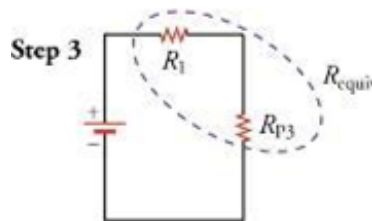
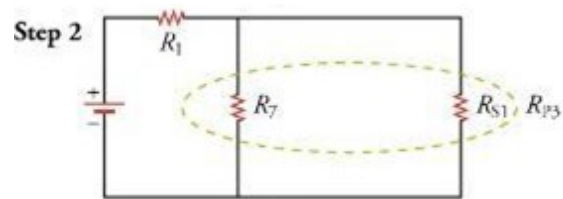
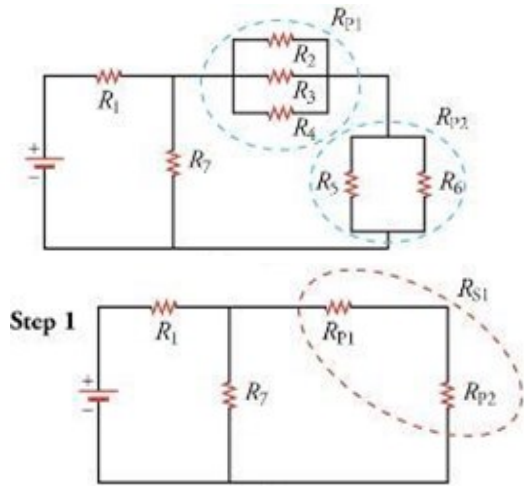
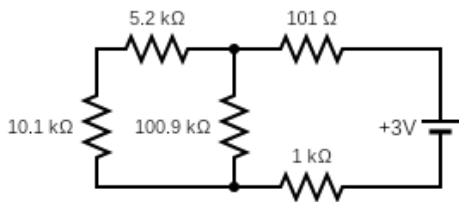


Circuits Wired Partially in Series and Partially in Parallel

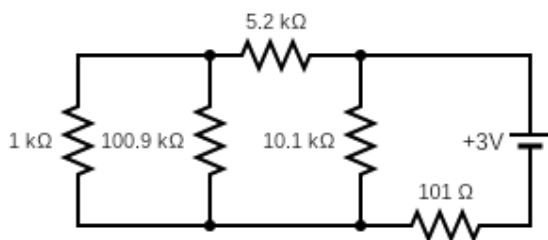
1. Simplify any _____ portions of each _____
2. Simplify the _____ circuitry of the _____
3. If necessary _____ any remaining _____



Find the equivalent resistance and the total current of the following circuit.

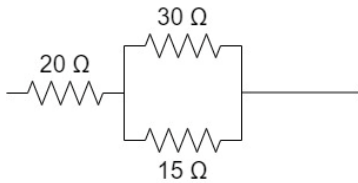


Find the equivalent resistance.

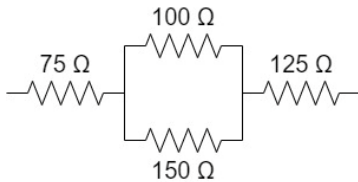


Practice Work

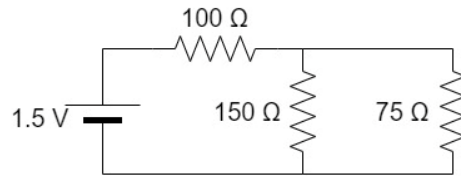
- How do you know where a branch of the circuit starts and ends?
- Describe the general process of finding the equivalent resistance of circuits in a combination of series and parallel.
- Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (RW) **30Ω**
- Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (RW) **150Ω**



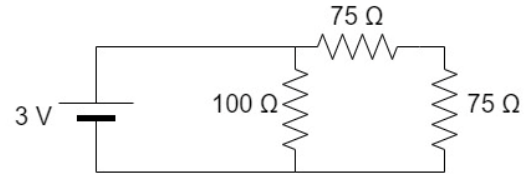
- Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (RW) **260Ω**



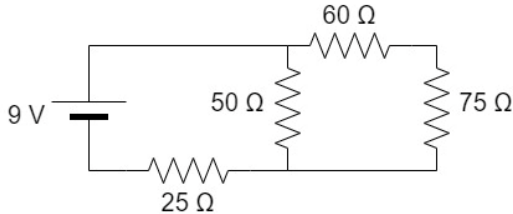
- Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (RW) **60Ω**



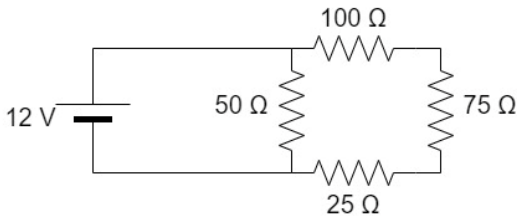
- Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (RW) **60Ω**



- (a) Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (b) What is the total current in the circuit? (RW) **61.5 Ω, 0.146 A**



- (a) Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (b) What is the current through the 50 Ω resistor? (RW) **40 Ω, 0.24 A**



- (a) Find the equivalent resistance of the circuit. (b) What is the current through the 100 Ω resistor? (c) What is the voltage drop over the 100 Ω resistor? (RW) **51.2 Ω, 0.0426 A, 4.26 V**

