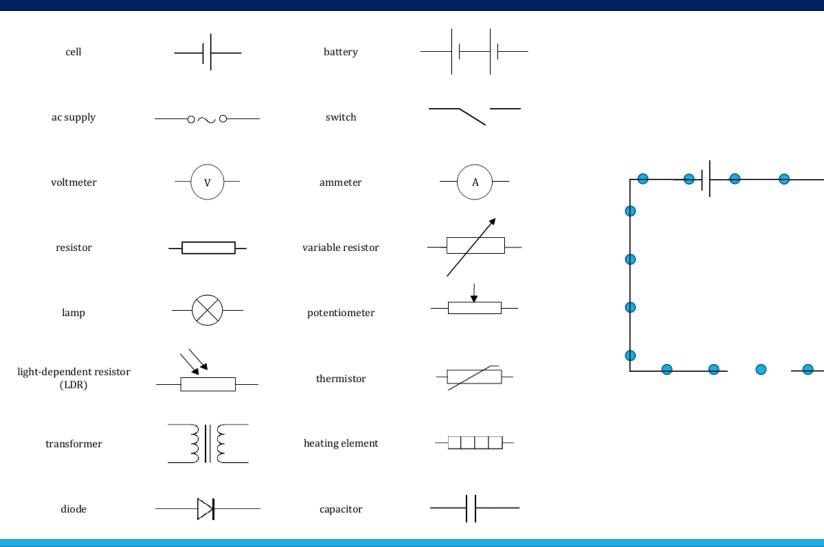
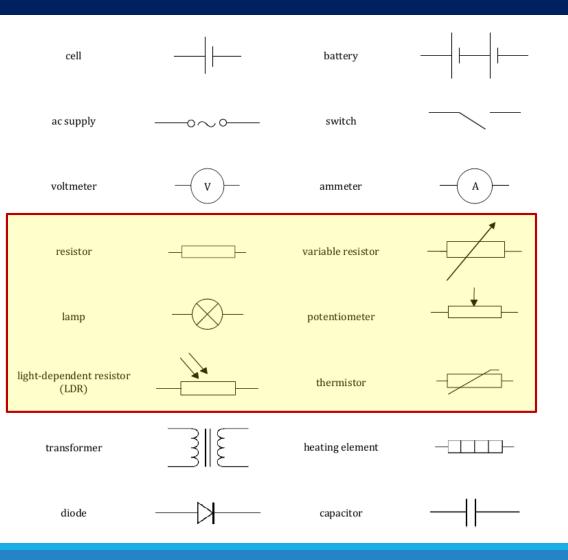
# Circuits

IB PHYSICS | ELECTRICITY

### Circuits

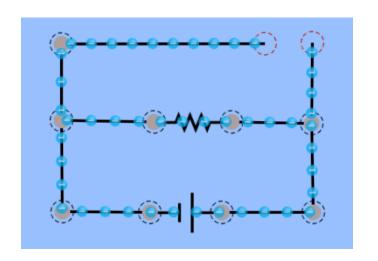


#### Resistance in a Circuit



There are many different components that act as resistors when placed in a circuit

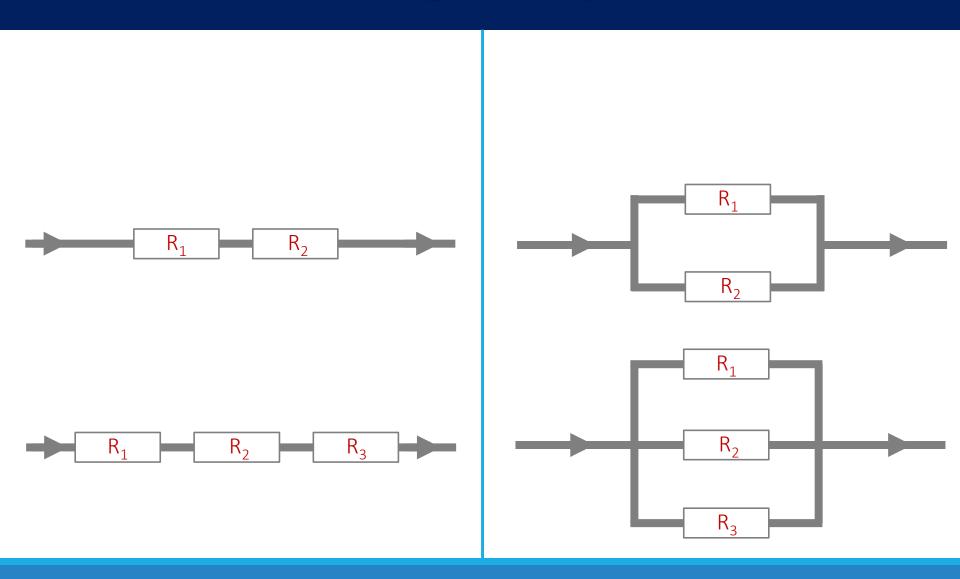
#### Resistance and Electron Flow



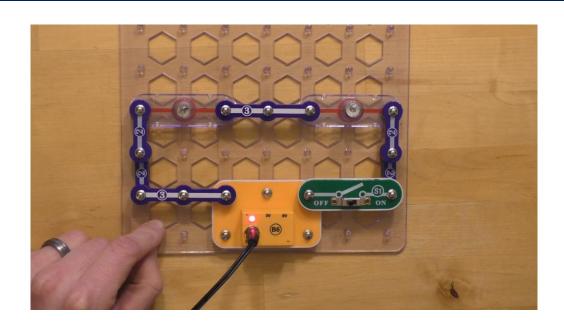
Electrons will follow the path of

\_\_\_\_\_

# Combining Components

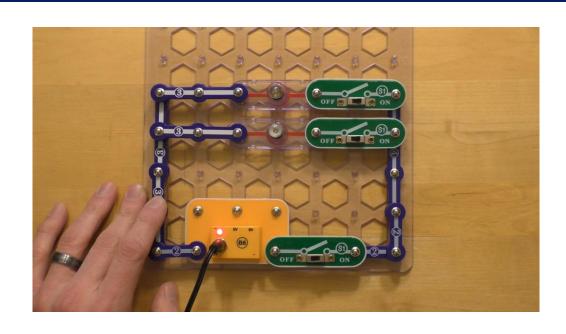


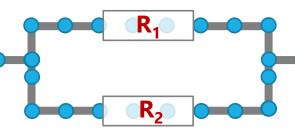
## Connecting in Series



R<sub>1</sub> R<sub>2</sub> R<sub>3</sub> R<sub>3</sub>

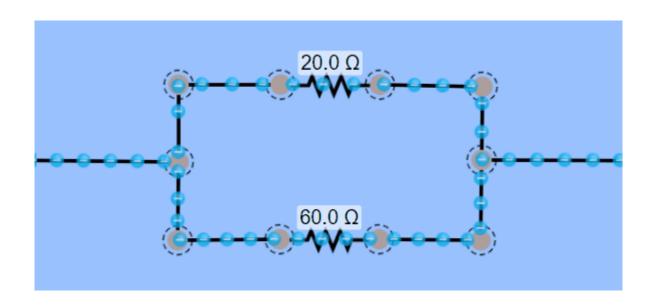
# Connecting in Parallel



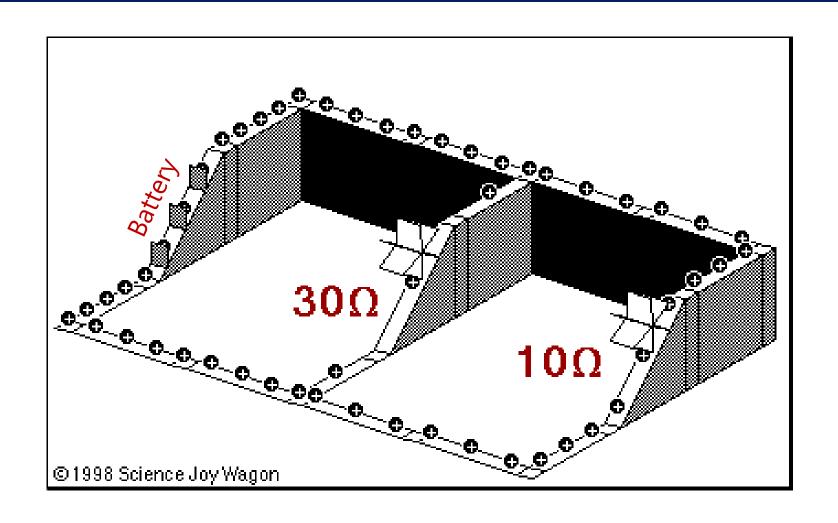


### Connecting in Parallel

Which resistor has less resistance?



#### Water Flow Model



### Measuring Circuits

When we measure **voltage** or **current** in a circuit, we need to connect our instrumentation in the right way



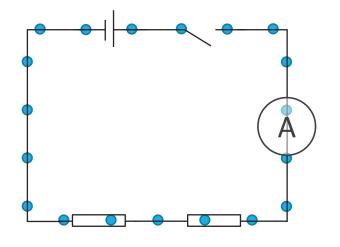


Voltmeter



Ammeter

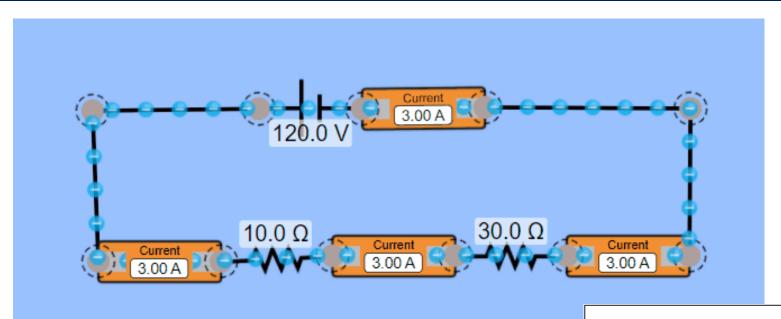
#### Ammeter

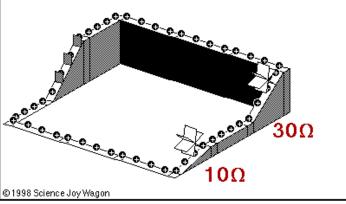


Hooked up in \_\_\_\_\_ with the component being measured

To measure the current, the current must flow through the ammeter

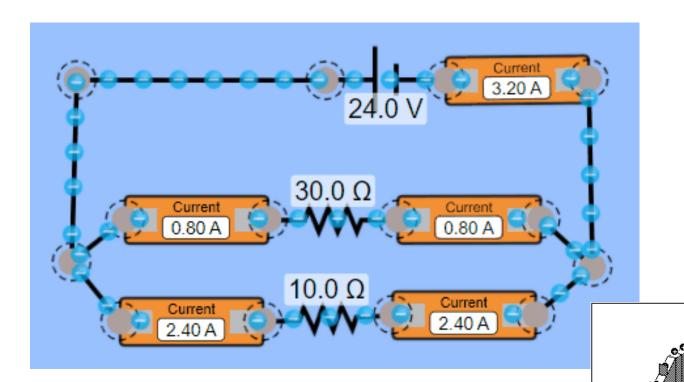
# Measuring Current



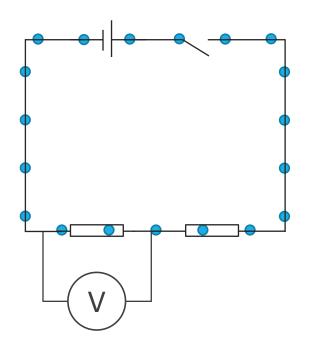


# Measuring Current

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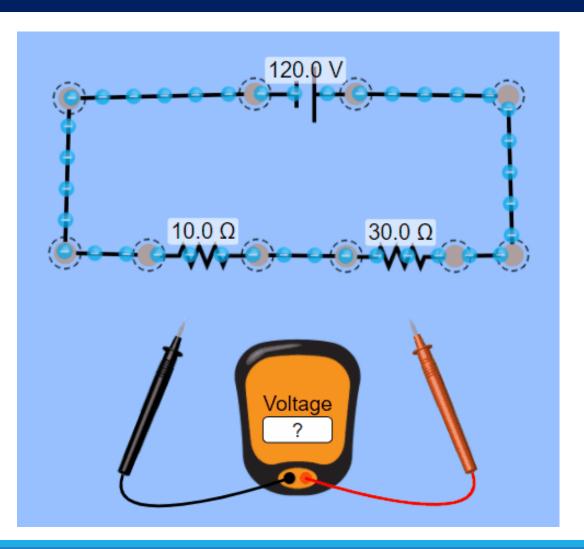
#### Voltmeter

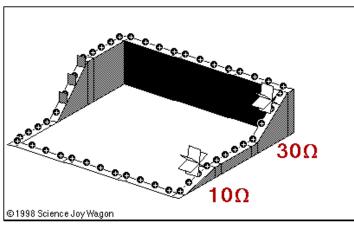


Hooked up in \_\_\_\_\_ with the component being measured

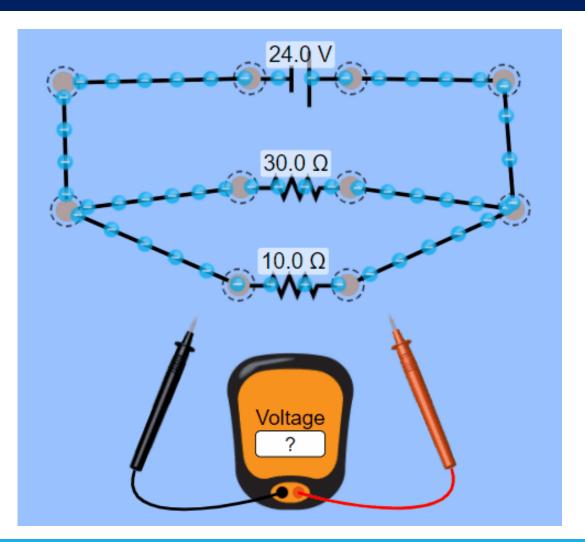
To measure the potential difference (voltage) a voltmeter needs to connect to two locations

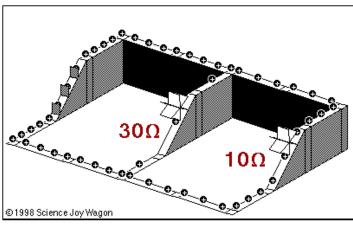
## Measuring Voltage





# Measuring Voltage





## Lesson Takeaways

- ☐ I can describe the direction of conventional current compared to the movement of charges through a circuit
- ☐ I can identify component combinations as parallel or series
- ☐ I can describe how current flows through parallel and series resistors
- ☐ I can describe the set up to measure current and voltage in a circuit