

**CECS 211 - LAB 3**  
**Series and Parallel, Equivalent Resistances**

NAME:

POSSIBLE POINTS: 10

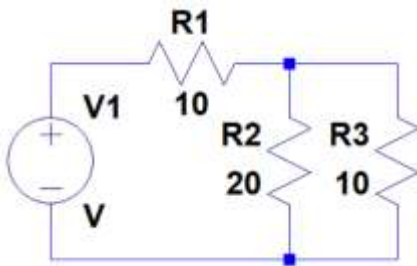
STUDENT ID:

COURSE DATE & TIME:

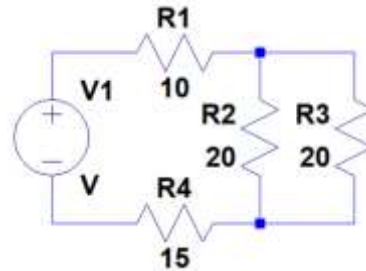
**DIRECTIONS:**

Solve the following circuits by hand, write the answers on the lab and staple the handwritten work with the lab when you submit the write-up. You may round resistances to 2 decimal points of precision.

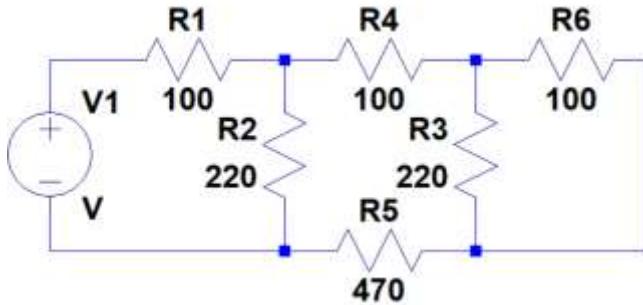
1) Find the Total/Equivalent Resistance -  $R_t$  for the following circuits:



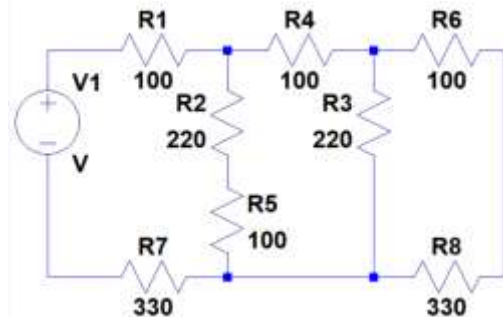
$R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_



$R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_



$R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_



$R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**CECS 211 - LAB 3**  
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2) For each of the figures, find the Total/Equivalent Resistance -  $R_t$  between points A and B.

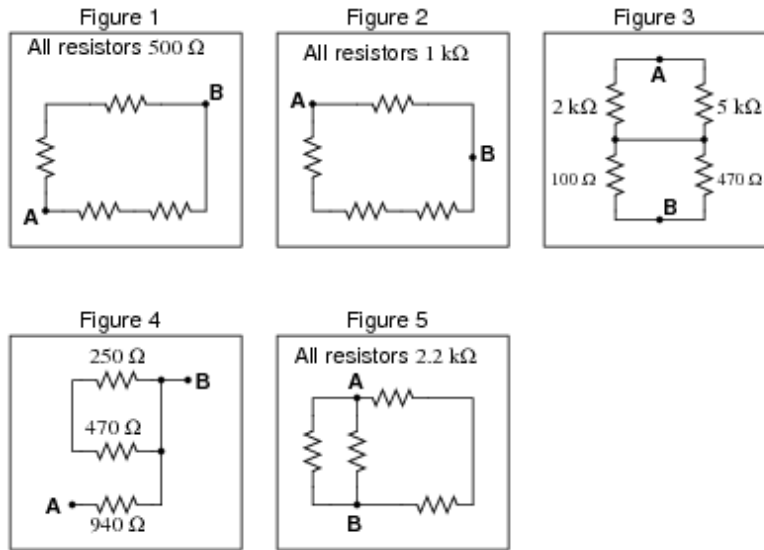
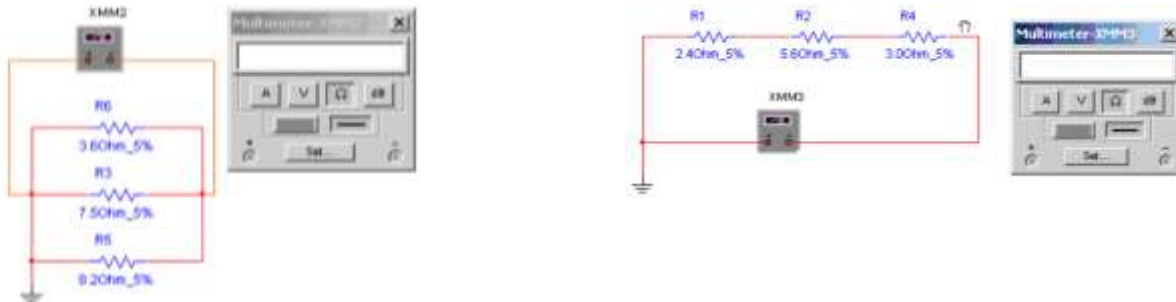


Figure 1:  $R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_      Figure 4:  $R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Figure 2:  $R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_      Figure 5:  $R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Figure 3:  $R_t =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3) Calculate the reading on the Digital MultiMeter – DMM. Note that the button on the multimeter selects the property (Voltage, Resistance, Current) being measured. Also note that in order to measure Resistance we do not have a power supply attached to our circuit (there is no Supply Voltage ( $V_s$ )). In a real circuit under test the same would be true, power would have to be disconnected. Ignore the 5% next to the value on each component/resistor.

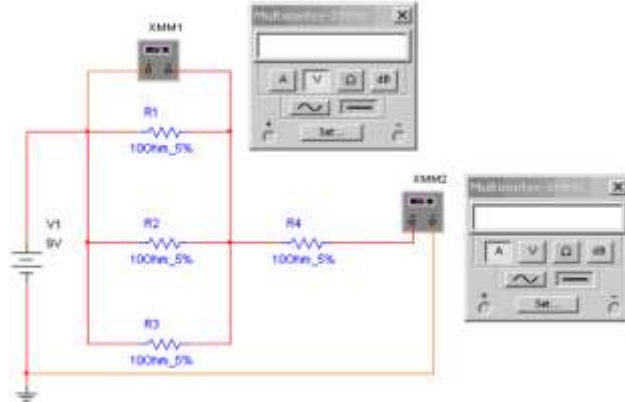


DMM Measured Resistance: \_\_\_\_\_      DMM Measured Resistance: \_\_\_\_\_

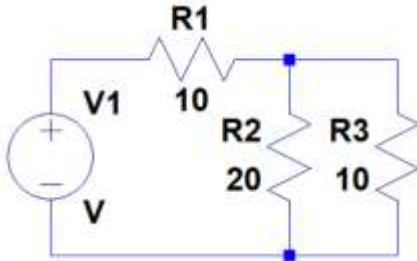
**CECS 211 - LAB 3**  
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3) Calculate the readings on the two DMMs for the following circuit. Note that in order to measure current with a DMM, we must cut the wire and insert our DMM in series. In other words XMM2 (The 2<sup>nd</sup> Multimeter measuring Current) is completing the circuit between R4 and the negative side of our DC voltage source.

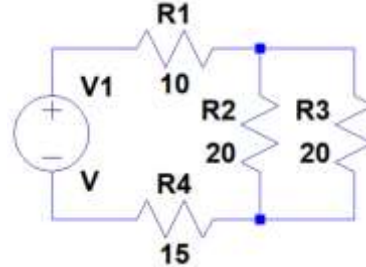
a) Voltage: \_\_\_\_\_ b) Current: \_\_\_\_\_



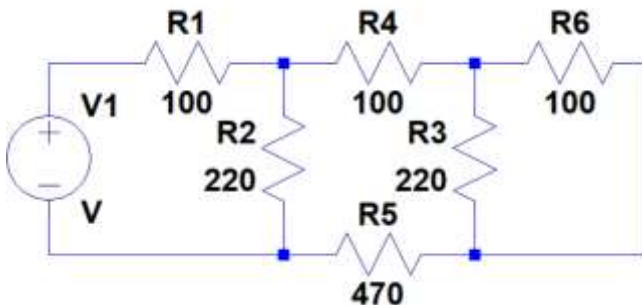
1) Calculate Current and Voltage for all resistors in the following circuits, you may round to 2 decimal points:



V1 = 12v  
 $V_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



V1 = 35v  
 $V_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



V1 = 100v  
 $V_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   
 $V_{R6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$