

RESISTANCE — CONNECTION BETWEEN VOLTAGE AND CURRENT

_____ will flow if a _____ is applied to the circuit.

= electrons will move if they are _____.

The same voltage does **NOT** always produce the same current due to _____.

RESISTANCE - how _____ it is for electrons to flow through the material

- measured in a unit called _____ (Ω) by using an _____.

RESISTOR - any _____ that decreases the flow of _____ in a circuit.

Ex. Any kind of _____

Ex. Compressed carbon resistors use _____ to indicate the resistance that they provide.

Each colour has a given number value:

Black	0
Brown	1
Red	2
Orange	3
Yellow	4
Green	5
Blue	6
Violet	7
Grey	8
White	9

1st Band =

2nd Band =

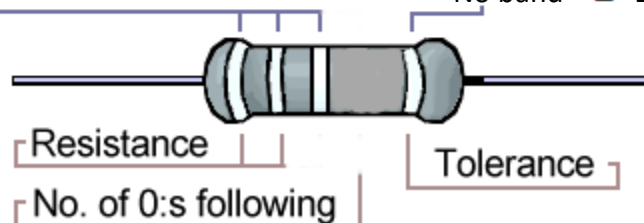
3rd Band =

4th Band =

Gold = \pm 5%

Silver = \pm 10%

No band = \pm 20%



Example: Red Black Red →

Practice:

1. Blue Orange Red Silver →
2. Yellow Yellow Orange Gold →
3. Grey Green Yellow →
4. White Red Red Silver →
5. Blue Green Red →

OHM'S LAW-

A scientist named George Ohm conducted experiments with circuits and determined that there is a **relationship** between **voltage**, **current** and **resistance**.

His work lead to the creation of _____.

OHM'S LAW	Symbols	Unit	

Important Points about Ohm's Law:

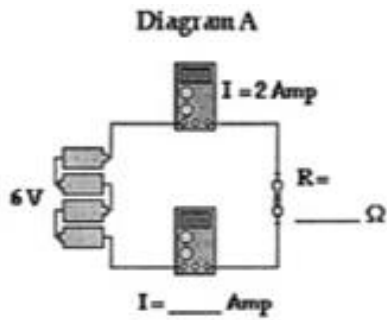
1. If you _____ voltage, current will _____ (if resistance remains constant)
2. If you _____ resistance, current will _____ (if voltage remains constant)

PRACTICING OHM'S LAW

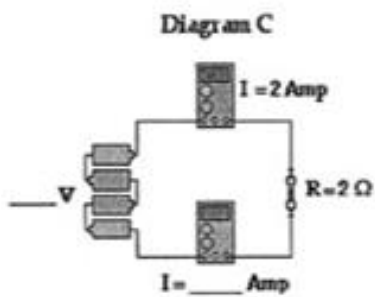
1. An electrical device with a resistance of $3.0\ \Omega$ will allow a current of 4.0 amps to flow through. What is the voltage across the device?
2. When a voltage of 120 V is used across an electric heater, a current of 10.0 amps will flow through the heater if the resistance is _____ Ω .

3. A flashlight that is powered by 3 V and uses a bulb with a resistance of $60\ \Omega$ will have a current of _____ Amps.

4. Determine the missing values:



$R = ______ \Omega$ $I = ______ \text{ A}$



$V = ______ \text{ V}$ $I = ______ \text{ A}$
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