



# **Electricity and Magnetism**

## **DC Circuits**

### **Using Kirchhoff's Laws**

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# Last time

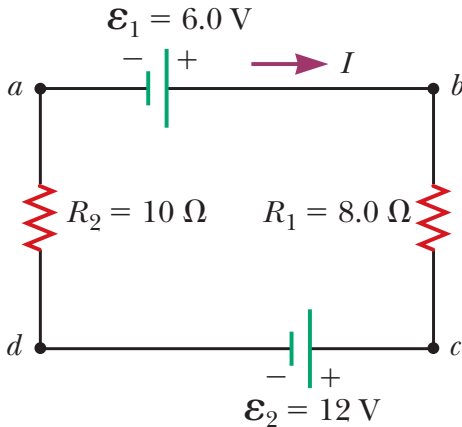
- power
- Kirchhoff's laws

# Overview

- more Kirchhoff examples

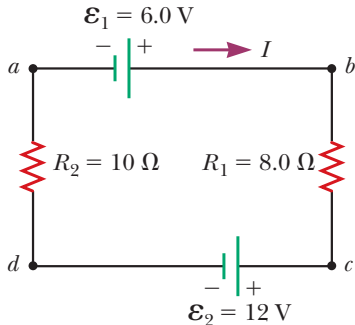
## Example with Two Batteries

Find the current in the circuit.



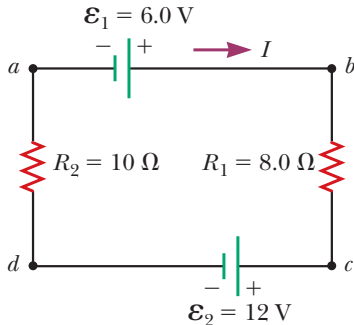
Suppose the current flows in the direction shown.

## Example with Two Batteries



$$\sum \Delta V = \mathcal{E}_1 - IR_1 - \mathcal{E}_2 - IR_2 = 0$$

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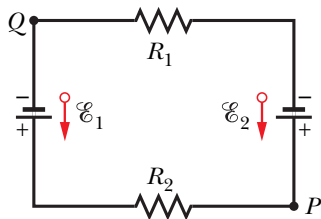
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\mathcal{E}_1 - \mathcal{E}_2}{R_1 + R_2} = -0.33 \text{ A}$$

Minus sign means that the current flows opposite to the direction shown in the diagram.

## Using Kirchhoff's Laws examples

Page 726, #2

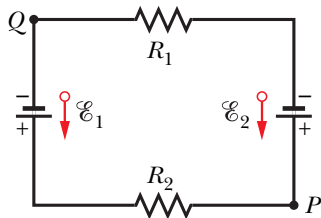
- 2 In Fig. 27-26, the ideal batteries have emfs  $\mathcal{E}_1 = 150 \text{ V}$  and  $\mathcal{E}_2 = 50 \text{ V}$  and the resistances are  $R_1 = 3.0 \ \Omega$  and  $R_2 = 2.0 \ \Omega$ . If the potential at  $P$  is  $100 \text{ V}$ , what is it at  $Q$ ?



## Using Kirchhoff's Laws examples

Page 726, #2

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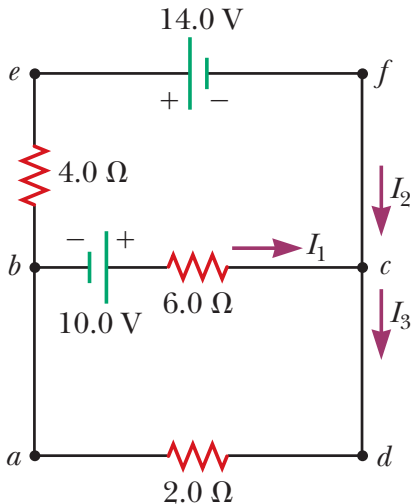
Loop rule:  $-\mathcal{E}_2 - IR_2 + \mathcal{E}_1 - IR_1 = 0$ ,  $I = 20 \text{ A}$ .

Potential at  $Q = -10 \text{ V}$ .



## Example with a Multiloop Circuit

Find the currents  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , and  $I_3$  in the circuit.



Suppose the currents flow in the direction shown.

## Example with a Multiloop Circuit

Junction rule:

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \quad (1)$$

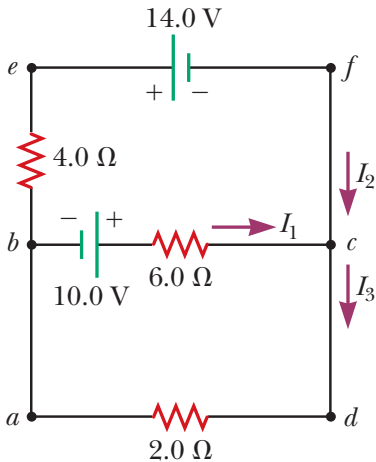
Loops:

$$10V - (6\Omega)I_1 - (2\Omega)I_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-14V + (6\Omega)I_1 - 10V - (4\Omega)I_2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$-14V - (2\Omega)I_3 - (4\Omega)I_2 = 0 \quad (4)$$

## Example with a Multiloop Circuit



$$I_1 = +2.0\text{ A} \quad I_2 = -3.0\text{ A} \quad I_3 = -1.0\text{ A}$$

# Summary

- using Kirchhoff's Laws

**Next Test** on Feb 15.

## Homework

- Collected homework 2, posted online, due on Monday, Feb 12.

Serway & Jewett:

- PREVIOUS: **Ch 28**, onward from page 857. Problems: 5, 9, 15, 27, 31