

**ELT 101: Basic Electricity: AC/DC****Unit 8 Exam: Parallel Circuits**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the most correct answer (2 points each for a total of 20 points)**

- 1) In a parallel circuit, \_\_\_\_\_ path(s) exist for current flow.
  - A. one
  - B. two or more
  - C. at least three
  - D. none of the above
  
- 2) A parallel circuit is often referred to as a:
  - A. current divider
  - B. voltage divider
  - C. both A & B
  - D. none of the above
  
- 3) In a parallel circuit, voltage is:
  - A. common
  - B. that same across all the parts of the circuit
  - C. equal to the sum of the individual voltages
  - D. both A & B
  
- 4) In a parallel circuit, current is:
  - A. common
  - B. the same in all parts of the circuit
  - C. the sum of the branch currents
  - D. none of the above

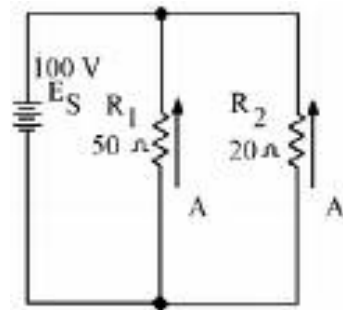
- 5) The amount of current through a resistor in a parallel circuit is inversely proportional to:
- A. the value of the resistor
  - B. the voltage across in the resistor
  - C. both A & B
  - D. none of the above
- 6) A node has 6.5 amps and 3 amps coming into it, what is the current out?
- A. 3A
  - B. 3.5 A
  - C. 9.5 A
  - D. 6.5 A
- 7) A small branch resistance will result in a \_\_\_\_\_ branch current.
- A. small
  - B. medium
  - C. large
  - D. infinite
- 8) If two resistors are in parallel, their total resistance equals::
- A. the sum of the resistors
  - B. three times the value of one resistor
  - C. the product over the sum
  - D. the sum over the product
- 9) Four 1k ohm resistors are in parallel, the total resistance equals:
- A. 200 ohms
  - B. 250 ohms
  - C. 500 ohms
  - D. 1k ohms
  - E. 4k ohms

- 10) Total power in a parallel circuit equals:
- A. total current times the applied voltage
  - B. total current divided by the applied voltage
  - C. current times the total resistance squared
  - D. none of the above

**Solve the following (points for each problem are shown, for a total of 30 points)**

**Make sure to show your work!**

- 1) In the circuit below, solve for  $I_T$ ,  $I_{R1}$  and  $I_{R2}$  (6 points)



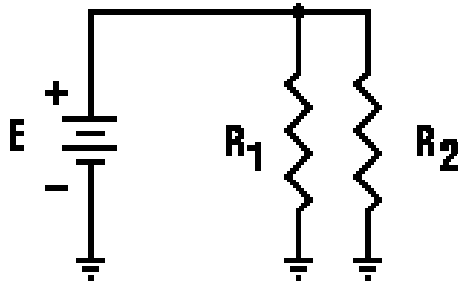
$$I_T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$I_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

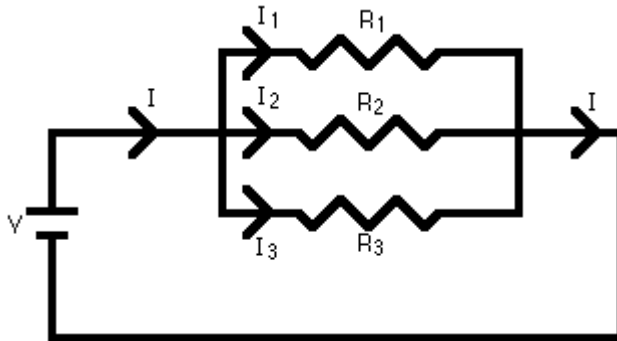
$$I_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2) In the circuit below,  $I_{R1} = 20\text{mA}$ ,  $I_{R2} = 40\text{mA}$ ,  $R_2 = 1\text{k}$ ; solve for  $V_S$  and  $R_1$ .

(4 points)



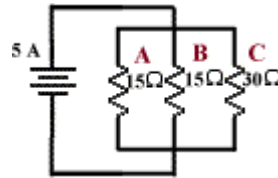
3) For the circuit shown, calculate the following:  $I_{R1}$ ,  $I_{R2}$ ,  $I_{R3}$ ,  $I_T$ ,  $R_T$  given that  $V_S = 24\text{V}$ ,  $R_1 = 1\text{K}$ ,  $R_2 = 470\text{ ohms}$  and  $R_3 = 10\text{k}$  (10 points)



$I_{R1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $I_{R3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

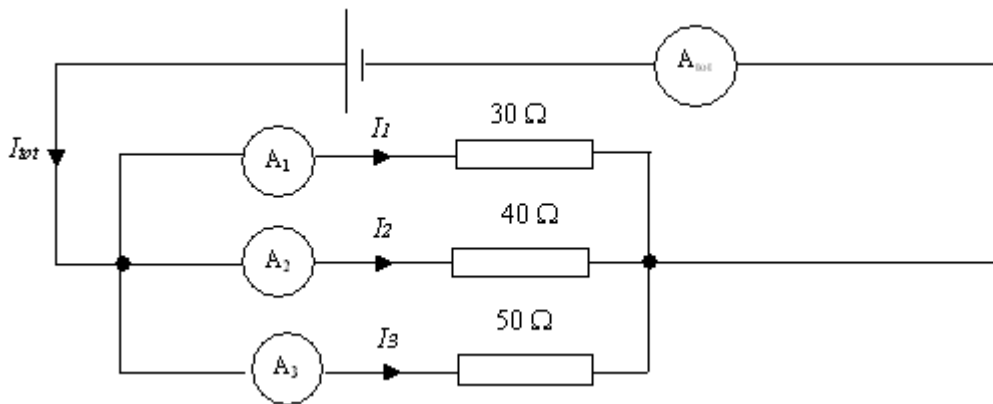
$I_T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$      $R_T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) ) Given the circuit below, what is the applied voltage? (4 points).



$V_S =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5) Identify the fault in the circuit below when  $V_S = 24V$  and  $I_T = 1.08A$  (6 points).



Faulty component is \_\_\_\_\_

Why ?

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**Points possible:**

Multiple choice: 20

Problems: \_\_\_\_\_ 30

50

\*\*\*\*\* end of unit 8 exam \*\*\*\*\*