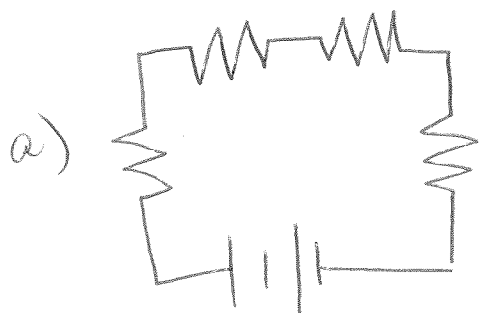


10.5  
p. 325

(A)



(Answers may vary)

b)  $V = \frac{9}{4}$

∴ V through each resistor is 2.25V

c)  $R_T = 22 \Omega \times 4$   
 $= 88 \Omega$

3. a) 120 V

c) 200  $\Omega$

b) 0.6 A

d) 100  $\Omega$

4. a) 280 mA (Because 280 mA + 160 mA ~~3~~ = 440 mA)

b) No ... or else the same amount of current would flow through each

c)

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{3}{0.16}$$

$$\rightarrow 160 \text{ mA} = 0.16 \text{ A}$$

$$= 18.75 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{3}{.28}$$

$$.28$$

$$= 10.7 \Omega$$

$$R_T = \frac{3}{0.44}$$

$$= 6.8 \Omega$$

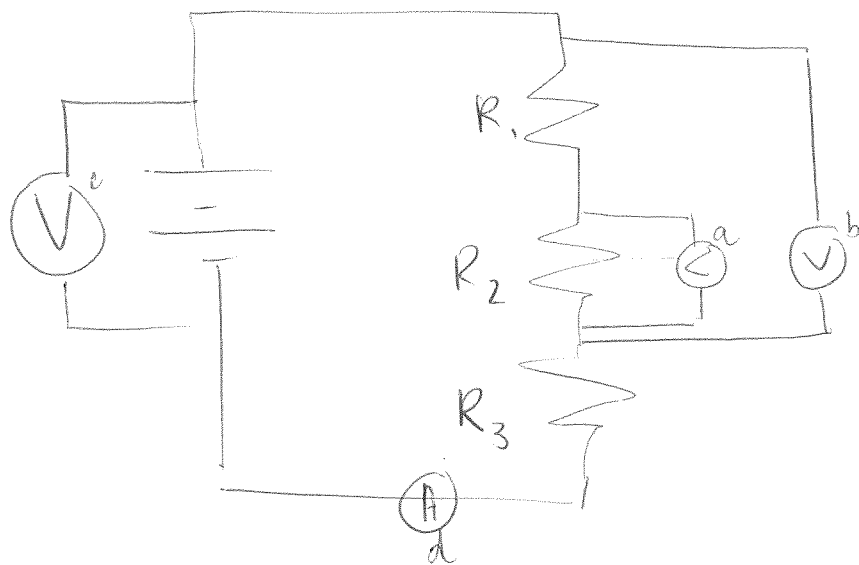
d)  $V=0$  because no current will get to  $R_2$

e) Still 3V, no change.

f) ~~160mA~~ 440mA

5.  $30 + 60 + 90 = 180 \quad \therefore 180 \Omega$

6.



7.

