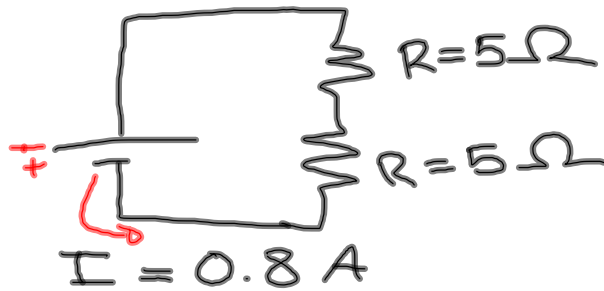


$$\Delta V = IR$$

$$\Delta V = (.2)(3) = .6 \text{ V}$$



$$\Delta V = IR$$

$$\Delta V = (.8)(5) = 4\ \text{V}$$

↑
this is the voltage drop across 1 Resistor.

$$\Delta V_{\text{circuit}} = 2(4\ \text{V}) = 8\ \text{V}$$

what if we thought about these resistors being one.



$$V = IR$$

$$8\ \text{V} = (.8\ \text{A})R$$

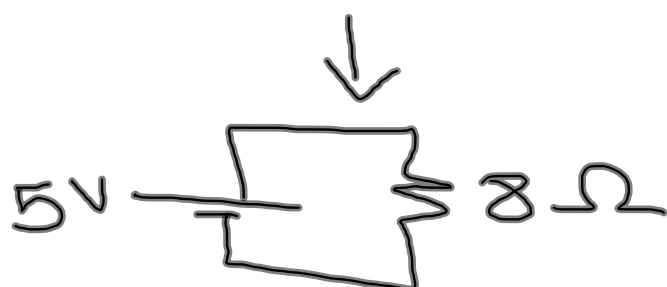
$$R = 10\ \Omega$$

$$R_{\text{eq}} = \sum R_i$$

$$\sum R_i = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots + R_n$$

When Resistors are in series.

series: in the same line.



$$V = IR$$
$$5V = I(8)$$
$$I = 0.625 A$$