1. $3.5V / 10 \Omega = 0.35mA$

2. $1.4mA \times 22 \Omega = 30.8V$

3. $V_I = 4.9V$

4. $V_2 = 5.58V$

Conclusion

1. **Voltage/Resistance = Current (Series)**
   - $R_{eq} = \sum \text{individual resistance}$
   - $V_T = \sum \text{individual voltage drops}$

2. **Parallel**
   - Components share same voltage
   - $I_T = \sum \text{individual branch currents}$

3. A series because once one resistance is taken away, the voltage will not go through the rest of the wires.

Ia. Mares 2/3/16