ELECTRICITY

CHARGE (Q) :-

Two types of charge : positive charge ⊕ and Negative charge ⊖

like charges repel ←⊕⊕→ , ←⊖⊖→

Unlike charges attract ←⊕⊖→

$1e^- = -1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C

SI unit of charge : Coulomb (C)

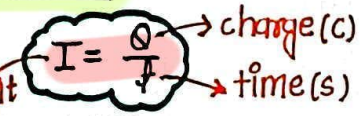
smallest independent charge : charge on e^- (Fundamental charge)

CURRENT (I) :-

current is rate of flow of positive charge.

$I = \frac{Q}{t}$ → charge (C), time (s), current (A)

$Q = I \times t$



Direction of current = opposite to the flow of e^-

S.I unit of current = Ampere (A)

other popular unit = mA, μA (micro)

$1mA = 10^{-3}A$

$1\mu A = 10^{-6}A$

(Q) Kyu ayl Thi ?

POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE (V) :-

Potential difference between two points is amount of work done in moving a unit charge (1C) from one point to the other.

$V = \frac{W}{Q}$

$W = QV$

V = potential difference (volt) (V)

W = work done (Joule) (J)

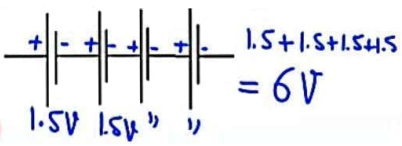
Q = charge (coulomb) (C)

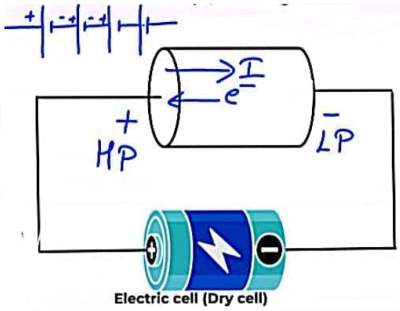
$W = QV$

S.I unit of P.D is volt (V)

Why Current Flows ? - Potential Difference (V) [PD]

- e^- flows lower potential to Higher potential (LP → HP)
- current flows from Higher potential to lower potential (HP → LP)
- symbol of cell
- combination of cells - Battery





$Q = It$

C A s

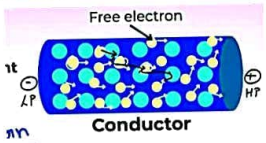
$W = QV$

work J, c, P.D V

Resistance (R)

property of a conductor to oppose the flow of electric current.

Factors on which resistance of conductor depends.



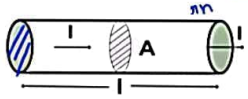
(1) length (l) $R \propto l$

(2) Area (A) $R \propto \frac{1}{A}$

(3) Material $R \propto P$

$R = \frac{Pl}{A}$ → m, m^2

ohm or Ω



l - length
A - Area of cross section

Resistivity (P) - property of material

(4) Temperature

* Temp↑
1) Metals R↑
2) Alloys (nichrome) R↑
3) semiconductor (C, Si) R↓

Temp↑ R↑

imp $P = \frac{RA}{l} = \frac{\Omega m^2}{m} = \Omega m$

- SI unit of R : ohm or Ω
- SI unit of Resistivity (P) : Ωm

Resistivity (P) → only on Material

- Resistivity (P) is a property of the material. Does not change with shape and size of material (like length, Area, Diameter or radius).
- Resistivity order : Metals < Alloys < insulators
- Copper and aluminium are used for transmission lines.
- Insulators like rubber and glass have high ρ - poor conductors.
- SI unit of resistivity is ohm m.

Potential difference is measured by an instrument -> Voltmeter. (V)

Electric Current is measured by an instrument -> Ammeter (A)

Material	Resistivity (Ω·m)
A Insulator	10^{17}
B Alloy	44×10^{-8}
C Metal	1.62×10^{-8}

(CBSE 2025)

$R = P\frac{l}{A}$ → πr^2

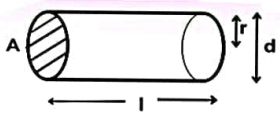
Area of circle, $A = \pi r^2$

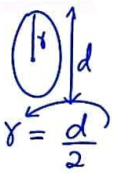
$R = P\frac{l}{\pi r^2}$

$R \propto l \Rightarrow 2l \; 2R, \frac{l}{2} \; \frac{R}{2}$

$R \propto \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow 2A \; \frac{R}{2}, \frac{A}{2} \; 2R$

$R \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \Rightarrow 2r \; \frac{R}{4}, \frac{r}{2} \; 4R$ → same relation diameter





$r = \frac{d}{2}$

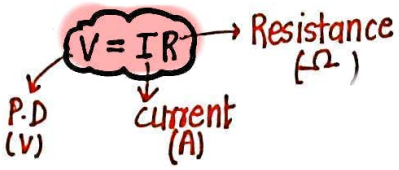
r and d are given in mm, cm

1mm = 10^{-3} m

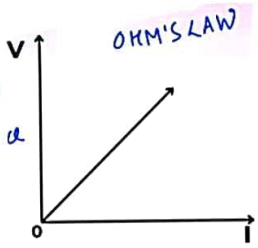
1cm = 10^{-2} m

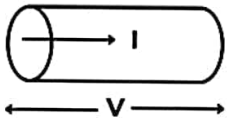
Ohm's law :- → V∝I (Temp→ same)

The potential difference V, across the ends of a metallic conductor is directly proportional to the current flowing through it provided its temperature remains the same



VIRal equation





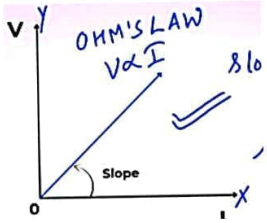
V∝I (Temp→ const)

2V 4V 6V

1A 2A 3A

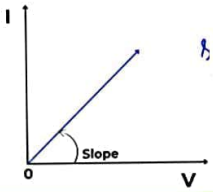
$V = IR \rightarrow \frac{V}{I} = R$

(CBSE 2024, 2023)

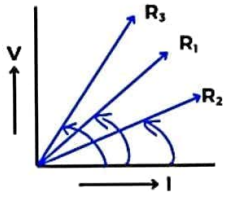


slope→ $\frac{Y}{X} = \frac{V}{I} = R$

slope↑ ⇒ R↑



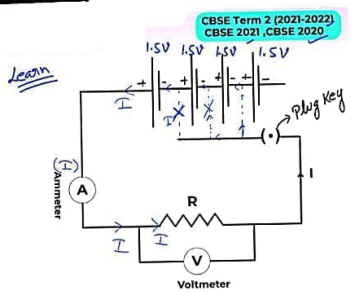
slope→ $\frac{1}{R}$ slope↑ R↓



$R_3 > R_1 > R_2$

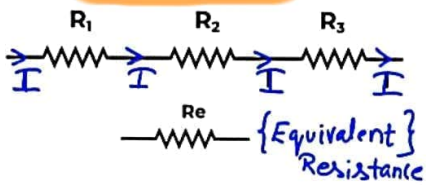
Ohm's law and Experimental setup

V	I
1.5V	1A
3V	2A
4.5V	3A



combination of Resistors

series

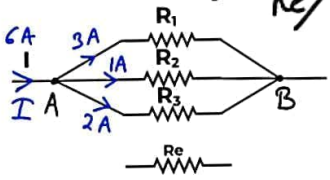


I → same
V → Different

$R_e = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

Parallel

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$

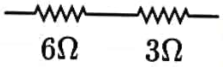


I → Different
V → same

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$

Imp Note → 1) $R_p < R_s$

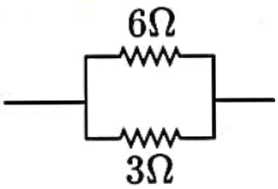
series



$R_e = R_1 + R_2 = 6 + 3 = 9$

$R_e = 9\ \Omega$

Parallel



$$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

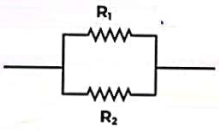
$$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1+2}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$R_e = 2\ \Omega$

Max Resistance → series
Min Resistance → parallel

Imp Note → 2

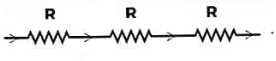


$$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

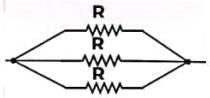
shortcut → $R_e = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ ($\frac{x}{+}$)

$$R_e = \frac{6 \times 3}{6+3} = \frac{18}{9} = 2\ \Omega$$

ImpNote → 3



$R_e = 3R$



$R_e = \frac{R}{3}$

Advantage of parallel over series Combination :-

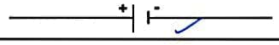
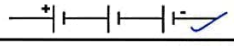
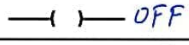
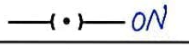
(1) Independence of Appliances :- if one appliance fails or there is a short circuit in one brance of the circuit the other appliances continue to operate normally. This is because each appliance is on a separate branch of the circuit, ensuring that a fault in one does not affect the others.

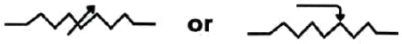
(2) Devices of different types need different current :- for example - a bulb and a Heater needs different current and can not be connected in series.
This can be done with parallel Combination.

(3) Reduced Equivalent Resistance :-
The equivalent resistance of a parallel circuit is less than the smallest resistance of any of the branches. This reduced resistance allows for a higher total current to flow through the circuit while maintaining the same voltage. Which can lead to more efficient energy consumption.

Circuit Diagram :-

CIRCUIT :- continuous and closed path of electric current.

S.No.	Componenets	Symbols
1	An electric cell	
2	A battery or a combination of cells	
3	Plug key or switch (open)	
4	Plug key or switch (closed)	
5	A wire joint	
6	Wires crossing without joining	

S.No.	Componenets	Symbols
7	Electric bulb	
8	A resistor of resistance R	
9	Variable resistance or Rheostat	
10	Ammeter	
11	Voltmeter	

Electric Power(P) :-

Rate at which Electric energy is consumed.

$P = VI$ $P = I^2R$ $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

PaVaI

P = Power, S.I Unit - watt(W)
V = Potential difference (Volt)
I = current (Ampere)

$P = Vi = i^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$

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

Jis bhi element ki baad karenge

ELECTRICAL ENERGY(E)

Electrical energy → supplied by cell

$E = P \times t$
kwh kw h

Energy = PoT

S.I Unit of Energy is Joules(J)

1 KWh = 3.6×10^6 Joules

watt
100

Bill = no. of unit x Price of 1 unit
no. of kwh
E(kwh)

Electric Meter → 1 Unit of Energy
1 Unit = 1 kWh
Bill = No. of units × Price of Unit
Energy in kWh

Heating Effect of Electric Current :-

When an electric current passes through a conductor or an electric device, the conductor becomes hot after some time and produces heat. This is called heating effect of electric current.

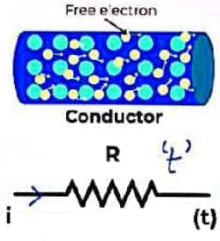
Joule's law of Heating :-

Heat (H) produces in a Pure resistor

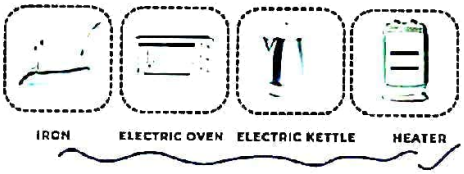
(1) $H \propto I^2$
(2) $H \propto R$
(3) $H \propto t$

$H = i^2Rt$

Heat(H) is measured in Joules



Practical Application of Heating Effect of Electric current



Material used for making Heating Devices
Alloys - •High Resistivity than metals
•High Melting point.

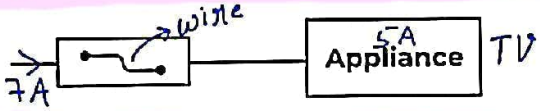
(CBSE 2025, CBSE 2023)

Electric Bulb :-

filament - Tungsten.
filament is heated and it emits light.
Tungsten has very high Melting point.
Most of Energy consumed appears as heat, only small part as light
Based on Heating effect of current.

Electric Fuse - safety Device :- Based on Heating effect of current.

- Electrical fuse is used to prevent short circuit. fuse has low melting point so when high current passes through it melts due to Heat produced given by Joule's law ($H = I^2RT$) and stop the flow of current.
- fuse wire is connected in series with the appliance.



Fuse wire - Alloy of Al, Cu, lead, iron
Fuse wire should have:
High resistivity and low melting point.

Rating of Fuse Wire - Max Current

If high current flows (more than required) Fuse wire gets heated & melts

Rating of Fuse - 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, 10A, etc.

Define S.I unit Of Current 1 Ampere $Q = It$ $I = \frac{Q \to 1C}{t \to 1s}$

$1A \leftarrow I = \frac{Q \to 1C}{t \to 1s}$ ($I \to 1A$)

If one coulomb of charge flows through a conductor in one second, the current flowing through the conductor is known as one ampere.

Define S.I unit Of Potential Difference 1 Volt

$1V \leftarrow V = \frac{W \to 1J}{Q \to 1C}$

The potential difference between two points is said to be 1 volt if 1 Joule of work is done in moving a positive charge of 1 Coulomb from one point to the other.

Define S.I unit Of Resistance 1 Ohm $V = IR$

$1\Omega \leftarrow R = \frac{V \to 1V}{I \to 1A}$

One ohm is defined as that resistance of an object when a current of 1 Ampere flows through an object on applying Potential difference of 1V.

Define S.I unit Of Power 1 Watt

$1W \leftarrow P = VI$ ($1V$, $1A$)

1 Watt is the Power Consumed in a circuit when 1 Ampere of Current Flows on applying a Potential difference 1 Volt.

Lots Of Numericals

40 + PYQS

1.An electric source can supply a charge of 500 coulomb. If the current drawn by a device is 25 mA. Find the time in which the electric source will be discharged completely. (CBSE 2024)

A 30,000 s
B 48,000 s
C 60000 s
D 20,000 s

$Q = 500C$
$i = 25mA = 25 \times 10^{-3} A$
$t = ?$
$Q = It$
$500 = 25 \times 10^{-3} \times t$
$t = \frac{500}{25 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{20}{25 \times 10^{-3}}$
$t = 20 \times 10^{3}$
$= 20,000\ s$

2.Define the term "potential difference" between two points in an electric circuit carrying current. Name and define its S.I. unit. Also express it in terms of S.I. unit of work and charge. (CBSE 2025)

3.Calculate the amount of work done by a cell when 20 C of charge is moved through a P.D. of 3V

A 6.66 J
B 66 J
C 60 J
D 0.15 J

$W = ?$
$Q = 20C$
$V = 3V$
$W = QV$
$= 20 \times 3$
$= 60J$

4. Assertion (A) : Electrons move from lower potential to higher potential in a conductor. F
Reason (R) : A dry cell maintains electric potential difference across the ends of a conductor. T
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

$Q = It$ (Q: C, I: A, t: s)
$W = QV$ (W: work, J; Q: C; V: P.D., V)

(CBSE 2024)

5.The resistance of a wire does not depend on its : (CBSE 2023)

A length
B area of cross - section
C shape
D material

6.Write the relation between resistance R and electrical resistivity (ρ) of the material of a conductor in the shape of cylinder of length (l) and area of cross-section (A). Hence derive the SI unit of electrical resistivity.

$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$ $\quad \rho = \frac{RA}{l} \rightarrow \Omega m$

(CBSE 2025, 2024, 2023)

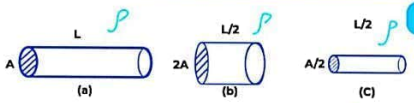
7.The resistance of a metal wire of length 3m is 60 Ω. If the area of cross-section of the wire is 4×10^{-7} m², calculate the electrical resistivity. (ρ) How will the resistivity of the wire change if the length and diameter of the wire both are doubled? Justify your answer. (CBSE 2025, 2023, 2022, 2021)

$l = 3m$
$R = 60\Omega$
$A = 4 \times 10^{-7} m^2$
$\rho = ?$
$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$
$\rho = \frac{RA}{l} = \frac{60 \times 4 \times 10^{-7}}{3}$
$= 80 \times 10^{-7}\ \Omega m$
$= 8 \times 10^{-6}\ \Omega m$

$l \rightarrow 2l$
$d \rightarrow 2d$
$\rho \rightarrow$

Resistivity is a property of the material. Does not change with shape & size of material (like length, Diameter)

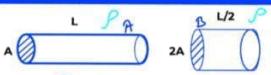
8. In the following figure, three cylindrical conductors A, B and C are shown along with their lengths and areas of cross - section. If they are made of same material, find R_a/R_b & R_a/R_c. $R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$ (CBSE 2024, CBSE2022, CBSE2021)



$R_a = \frac{\rho L}{A} = x$
$R_b = \frac{\rho \frac{L}{2}}{2A}$
$R_b = \frac{\rho L}{4A} = \frac{x}{4}$
$R_c = \frac{\rho \frac{L}{2}}{\frac{A}{2}}$
$R_c = \frac{\rho L}{A}$

$\frac{R_a}{R_c} = \frac{1}{1}$
$\frac{R_a}{R_b} = \frac{x}{\frac{x}{4}} = \frac{4}{1}$

9. A wire of given material having length (l) and area of cross-section (A) has a resistance of 4Ω . Find the resistance of another wire of the same material having length l/2 and area of cross - section 2A. (CBSE 2021)



$R = 4\Omega$
$R = ?$
$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$
$\rho = \frac{RA}{l}$
$\rho_a = \rho_b$
$\frac{4 \times A}{L} = \frac{R \times 2A}{\frac{L}{2}}$
$\frac{4A}{L} = \frac{4 \times R \times A}{L}$
$R = 1\Omega$

10. How much does the resistance change, if the diameter of the wire is doubled ? $d \rightarrow 2d$ $\quad \frac{R}{4}$ CBSE 2024

11.The resistance of a wire of 0.01 cm radius is 10Ω If the resistivity of the wire 50×10^{-8} Ω m, find the length of this wire. CBSE Term 2 (2021-2022)

$r = 0.01cm = 0.01 \times 10^{-2} m = \frac{1}{100} \times 10^{-2} = 10^{-4} m$
$R = 10\Omega$
$\rho = 50 \times 10^{-8}\ \Omega m$
$l = ?$
$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$ $\quad A = \pi r^2$ $\quad \pi = 3.14$ approx
$10 = \frac{50 \times 10^{-8} \times l}{\pi r^2} = \frac{50 \times 10^{-8} \times l}{3.14 \times (10^{-4})^2}$
$10 = \frac{50 \times 10^{-8} \times l}{3.14 \times 10^{-8}}$
$l = \frac{3.14}{5} = 0.62m \approx$

$R_a = \frac{\rho L}{A}$ $\quad R_b = \frac{\rho \frac{L}{2}}{2A}$
Lengthy $\frac{R_a}{R_b} =$

12. A copper wire has a diameter of 0.2 mm and resistivity of 1.6 x 10-8 m. What will be the length of this wire to make its resistance 14? How much does the resistance change, if the diameter of the wire is doubled?

CBSE 2024

$d = 0.2\,mm = 0.2 \times 10^{-3}\,m$

$r = \frac{d}{2}$, ρ , $l \rightarrow ??$ $R = 14\,\Omega$

HOMEWORK , COMMENT THE ANSWER

$d \rightarrow 2d$

$\rho \rightarrow$ not change

$R \rightarrow \frac{R}{4}$

13. The potential difference across the two ends of a circuit component is decreased to one - third of its initial value, while its resistance remains constant. What change will be observed in the current flowing through it ? Name & state the law which helps us to answer this answer.

(CBSE 2024, CBSE 2023, CBSE 2020, 2019,2016)

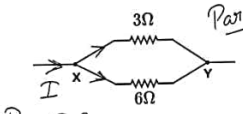
$V \rightarrow \frac{V}{3}$

$I \rightarrow \frac{I}{3}$

OHM'S LAW

OHM'S LAW - The potential difference V, across the ends of a metallic conductor is directly proportional to the current flowing through it provided its temperature remains the same .

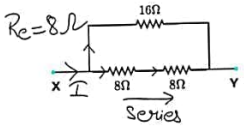
14. Find the equivalent resistance between X and Y.



Parallel $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1+2}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow R_e = 2\,\Omega$

$R_e = 2\,\Omega$

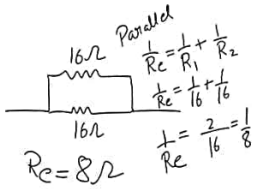


$R_e = 8\,\Omega$

8, 8 → Series

$R_e = R_1 + R_2 = 8 + 8 = 16\,\Omega$

$\Rightarrow$

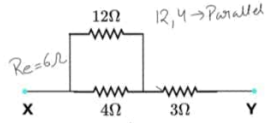


Parallel $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$

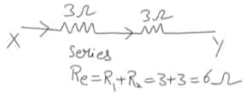
$R_e = 8\,\Omega$



$R_e = 6\,\Omega$

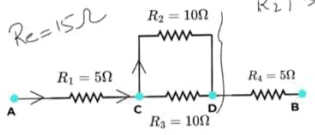
12, 4 → Parallel $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1+3}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$

$R_e = 3$



$R_e = R_1 + R_2 = 3 + 3 = 6\,\Omega$

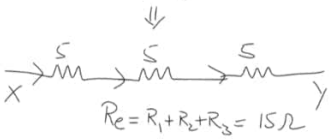
(CBSE Term II | 2021-2022)



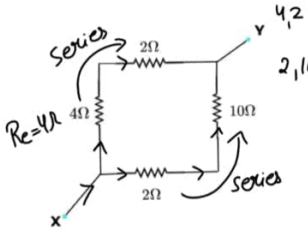
$R_e = 15\,\Omega$

R_2, R_3 → Parallel $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{5}$ $R_e = 5$



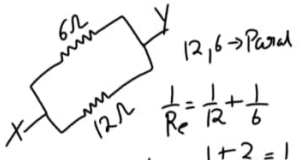
$R_e = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 15\,\Omega$



$R_e = 4\,\Omega$

4, 2 → S $R_e = 4 + 2 = 6\,\Omega$

2, 10 → S $R_e = 2 + 10 = 12\,\Omega$



12, 6 → Parallel

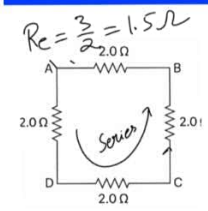
$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1+2}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

$R_e = 4$

15. Determine the equivalent resistance of the combination between its two ends A and B.

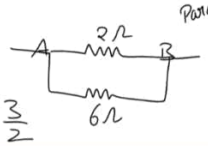
(CBSE 2025)



$R_e = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5\,\Omega$

2, 2, 2 → S

$R_e = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 6\,\Omega$



$R_e = \frac{3}{2}$

Parallel $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3+1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

16. The maximum & minimum resistance which can be made using four resistors each of 4 Ω is

(CBSE 2025, 2023, 2020)

Max → Series

$R_e = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16\,\Omega$

Min → Parallel

$R_e = 1\,\Omega$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{1}$

$\frac{R}{4} \rightarrow \frac{4}{4} \rightarrow 1$

17. If four identical resistors, of resistance 8 ohm, are first connected in series so as to give an effective resistance R_s, and then connected in parallel so as to give an effective resistance R_p, then the ratio R_s/R_p is

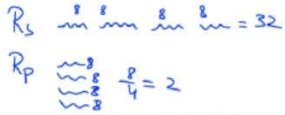
(CBSE 2023)

A. 32

B. 2

C. 0.5

D. 16



$R_s = 32$

$\frac{8}{4} = 2$

HOMEWORK , COMMENT THE ANSWER

18. A piece of wire of resistance 'R' is cut lengthwise into three identical parts. These parts are then connected in parallel. If the equivalent resistance of this combination is R', then the value of R/R' is:

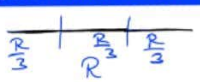
(CBSE 2025)

A. 1/9

B. 1/3

C. 3

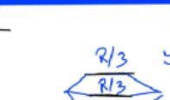
D. 9



$R' = \frac{R}{9}$

$9 = \frac{R}{R'}$

$R \propto l$ $R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$



$R' = \frac{R}{9}$ R'

$\frac{1}{R'} = \frac{9}{R}$

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$

$\frac{1}{R'} = \frac{1}{\frac{R}{3}} + \frac{1}{\frac{R}{3}} + \frac{1}{\frac{R}{3}}$

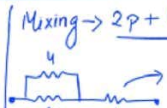
$\frac{1}{R'} = \frac{3}{R} + \frac{3}{R} + \frac{3}{R}$

19. How you would connect three resistors each of resistance 4Ω, so that the combination has a resistance of 6Ω.

Series $R_e = 4 + 4 + 4 = 12\,\Omega$

Parallel $R_e = \frac{4}{3} = 1.33\,\Omega$ X

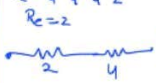
Mixing → 2p + 1s OR 2s + 1p



diagram

$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

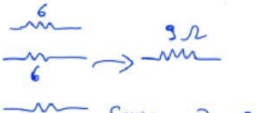
$R_e = 2$



$R_e = 2 + 4 = 6\,\Omega$

20. Show how you would connect three resistors each of resistance 6Ω, so that the combination has a resistance of 9Ω. Also justify your answer.

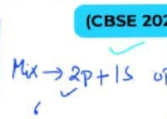
(CBSE 2024, 2020, 2016)



Series → $R_e = 18$ X

Parallel → $R_e = 2\,\Omega$

Mix → 2p + 1s OR 2s + 1p



21. *Three 2Ω resistors* A, B and C are connected in such a way that the *total resistance of the combination is 3Ω*. Show the arrangement of the three resistors and justify your answer.

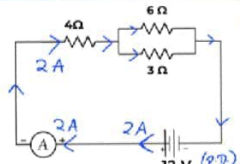
Comment (CBSE 2020)

HOMEWORK , COMMENT THE ANSWER

22. Which type of circuits – series or parallel – should be used when you have to operate different electrical gadgets in your house? List three reasons for your answer. (CBSE 2024,CBSE 2020)

23. What do the symbols given below represent in an electric circuit? Write one function of each. (CBSE 2025)

24. Find -
Req Reading of Ammeter P.D. in all resistors Current in all resistors



6,3 → Parallel $\frac{1}{Re}=\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1+2}{6}=\frac{3}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$

$Re=2\Omega$

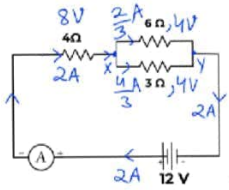
$Re=2+4=6\Omega$

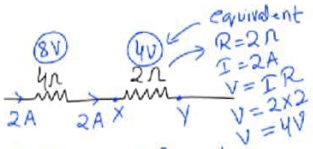
Cell $V=12V$, $I=?$, $Re=6\Omega$

$V=IR$, $12=I\times6$, $I=2A$

i) $Req=6\Omega$

ii) 2A





Equivalent: $R=2\Omega$, $I=2A$, $V=IR$, $V=2\times2$, $V=4V$

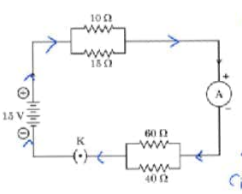
4Ω: $R=4\Omega$, $I=2A$, $V=IR=2\times4=8V$

6Ω: $R=6$, $I=?$, $V=4V$, $V=IR$, $4=I\times6$, $I=\frac{4}{6}=\frac{2}{3}$

3Ω: $R=3\Omega$, $I=?$, $V=4V$, $V=IR$, $4=I\times3$, $I=\frac{4}{3}$

Check: $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{4}{3}=\frac{6}{3}=2A$

25. Calculate the values of the following:
(a) The total resistance of the circuit ⇒ 30Ω
(b) The total current drawn from the source 0.5A (CBSE 2025)
(c) Potential difference across the parallel combination of 10 Ω and 15 Ω resistors ⇒ 3V



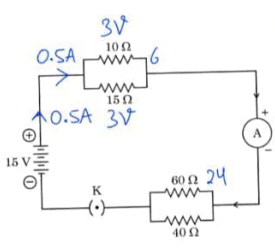
10, 15 → Parallel $\frac{1}{Re}=\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{15}=\frac{3+2}{30}=\frac{5}{30}=\frac{1}{6}$

$Re=6\Omega$

60, 40 → Parallel $\frac{1}{Re}=\frac{1}{60}+\frac{1}{40}=\frac{2+3}{120}=\frac{5}{120}=\frac{1}{24}$

$Re=24\Omega$

Circuit $Re=6+24=30\Omega$

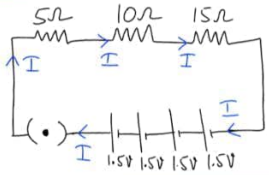


Cell $V=15V$, $Re=30\Omega$, Circuit $V=IR$, $15=I\times30$, $I=\frac{15}{30}=\frac{1}{2}=0.5A$

0.5A, 10, 15 ⇒ 0.5A, 6Ω, 3V equivalent

$R=6\Omega$, $I=0.5$, $V=IR$, $V=0.5\times6$, $V=3V$

26. Draw a schematic diagram of a circuit consisting of a battery of four 1.5 V cells, a 5 Ω resistor, a 10 Ω resistor and a 15 Ω resistor and a plug key, all connected in series. Now find
(i) The electric current passing through the circuit, and ⇒ 0.2A or $\frac{1}{5}A$
(ii) Potential difference across the 10 Ω resistor when the plug key is closed. 2V (CBSE 2024)



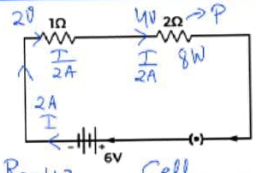
Cell $V=1.5+\dots$, $V=6V$, $I=?$, $Re=30\Omega$

$V=IR$, $6=I\times30$, $I=\frac{6}{30}=\frac{1}{5}A=0.2A$

Series $Re=5+10+15=30\Omega$

28. Define electric power. Express it in terms of potential difference (V) and resistance (R). (CBSE 2025, 2024)

29. In the given circuit calculate the power consumed in watts in the resistor of 2Ω. (CBSE 2024)



2Ω, 2A, 2Ω

PaVaI, $P=VI$, $P=4\times2$, $P=8W$

$R=2\Omega$, $I=2A$, $V=IR=2\times2$, $V=4V$

$P=VI$, $=I^2R$, $=2^2\times2$, $=8W$

$Re=1+2=3\Omega$

Cell $V=6V$, Circuit $Re=3\Omega$

$V=IR$, $6=I\times3$, $I=2A$

30. An electric heater rated 1100W operates at 220V. Calculate (i) its resistance, and (ii) the current drawn by it. (CBSE Term II | 2021-2022)

Power Rating: $P=1100W$, $V=220V$, $R=?$, $I=?$

$P=VI$, $1100=220\times I$, $I=\frac{110}{22}\frac{10}{2}=5A$

$V=IR$, $220=5\times R$, $R=\frac{220}{5}=44\Omega$

31. Consider two lamps A and B of rating 50 W; 220 V and 25 W; 220 V respectively. Find the ratio of the resistances of the two lamps (i.e. $R_A : R_B$). (CBSE 2025)

Rating

(A) $P=50W$, $V=220V$, $R=?$

$R_A=\frac{V^2}{P}=\frac{(220)^2}{50}$

(B) $P=25W$, $V=220V$, $R=?$

$R_B=\frac{(220)^2}{25}$

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

$\frac{R_A}{R_B}=\frac{\frac{(220)^2}{50}}{\frac{(220)^2}{25}}=\frac{25}{50}=\frac{1}{2}$

$P=VI$, $P=\frac{V^2}{R}$, $R=\frac{V^2}{P}$

32. An electric iron consumes energy at a rate of 880W when heating is at the maximum rate and 330W when the heating is at the minimum. If the source voltage is 220V, calculate the current and resistance in each case. (CBSE 2023)

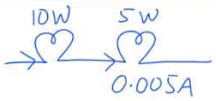
H.W. Comment

maximum rate: $P=880W$, $V=220V$, $I=?$, $R=?$

minimum rate: $P=330W$, $V=220V$

33. Two LED bulbs of 10W and 5W are connected in series. If the current flowing through 5W bulb is 0.005A, the current flowing through 10W bub is:

(CBSE 2023, 2020)



A 0.02 A

B 001 A

C 0.005 A

D 0.0025 A

34. For a heater, rated 4 kW and 220 V, calculate the following:
(a) Energy consumed in 2 hours
(b) If 1 kWh is prices at ₹4.50, then the cost of energy consumed.

(CBSE Term II | 2021-2022)

Rating
P = 4KW
V = 220V
t = 2h
E = Pt

$E = P \times t$ (P in KW, t in h)
$= 4\,KW \times 2\,h$
$= 8\,KWh$

Bill = no of unit (E in KWh) × Price of 1 unit
$= 8 \times 4.5$
$= 36.0\,Rs$

35. In a house, 2 bulbs of 50 W each are used for 6 hours daily and an electric geyser of 1 kW is used for 1 hour daily. Calculate the total energy consumed in a month of 30 days and its cost at the rate of ₹8.00 per kWh. 48KWh, 384 Rs

(CBSE 2023)

6hr
30Days
$t = 6 \times 30\,h$

1KW
1hr
30Days

$E = P \times t$ (P in KW)

Total Energy $= E_B + E_B + E_G$
$= Pt + Pt + Pt$
$= \frac{50}{1000} \times 6 \times 30 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \times 30$
$18 + 30$
$= 48\,KWh$

Cost = E(KWh) × Price of 1 unit $= 48 \times 8 = 384\,Rs$

36. The rated voltage of an air-conditioner is 220 V. This air-conditioner consumes 22 units of electric energy in 10 hours, calculate:
(i) Power rating of the air-conditioner,
(ii) Current drawn by the air-conditioner, and
(iii) Resistance of the air-conditioner

(CBSE 2025, 2024)

Air Cond
V = 220V
E = 22 units
E = 22KWh
t = 10hr

$E = Pt$
$22\,KWh = P \times 10\,h$
$P = \frac{22}{10} = 2.2\,KW$

$i = ?$
$P = VI$
$2.2\,KW = 220V \times I$
$2200 = 220 \times I$
$I = 10A$

$V = IR$
$220 = 10 \times R$
$R = 22\,\Omega$

37. What is heating effect of electric current ? Find an expression for the amount of heat produced when a current passes through a resistor for some tim

(CBSE 2023 CBSE 2024)

A 5 Ω resistor is connected across a battery of 6 Volts. Calculate the energy that dissipates as heat in 10 s.

(CBSE 2024, 2022, 2021)

$R = 5\,\Omega$
$V = 6\,V$
$H = ?$
$t = 10\,s$

$H = i^2 Rt$
$= \frac{6^2}{5^2} \times 5 \times 10$
$= \frac{36}{25} \times 5 \times 10^2$
$= 72\,J$

$R = 5\,\Omega$
$V = 6\,V$
$V = IR$
$6 = I \times 5$
$I = \frac{6}{5}$

39. State Joule's law of heating. How is this effect useful in electric circuits where fuse is used as a safety device ?

(CBSE 2024)

V = 220V
P = 1100W
$P = VI$
$1100 = 220 \times I$
$I = \frac{110}{22} \frac{10}{2} = 5A$

Q) Current Rating of Fuse Wire

X A) 4.5A
B) 6 A
C) 5.2 A
D) 6.5A