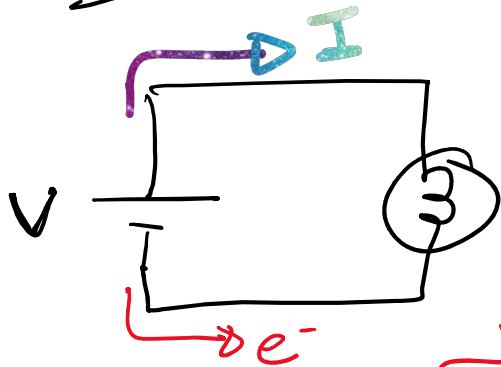


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$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

electric current (Ampere)

Amount of charge (Coulombs)

time (seconds)



$I = \text{rate of flow of charge}$

Converting Amps \rightarrow milliAmps
and milliAmps \rightarrow Amps.

base unit for current = Ampere
usually in Sci 9 we use milliAmps

prefix	symbol	meaning
milli	m	0.001
		$\frac{1}{1000}$

$$1 \text{ mA} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ A}$$

$$1 \text{ A} = 1000 \text{ mA}$$

To convert Amps to mA
 $\times 1000$

$$\text{eg. } 2.5 \text{ A} = \frac{2500 \text{ mA}}{(2.5 \times 1000)}$$

To convert mA \rightarrow A
 $\div 1000$

$$\text{eg. } 250 \text{ mA} = \underline{0.250} \text{ A}$$

pg 309 # 8 \rightarrow 11

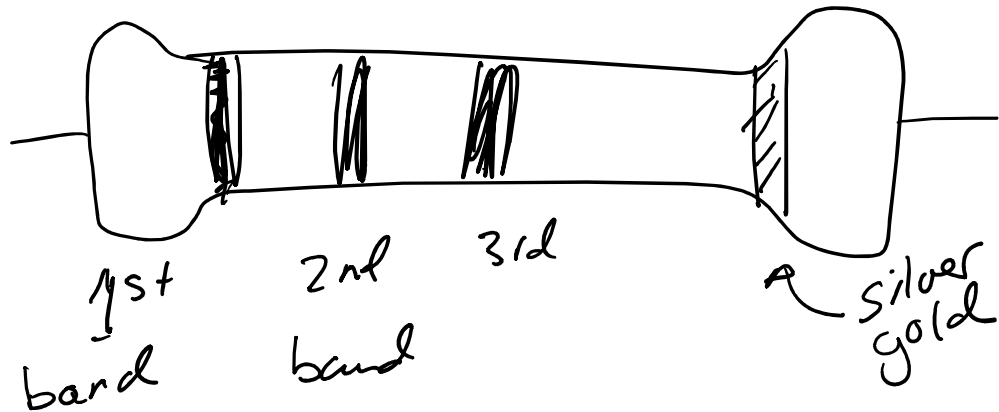
8. (a) 0.489 A
(b) 0.085 A
(c) 2.3 A

9. (a) 55 mA
(b) 2200 mA
(c) 625 mA

10. $0.2 \text{ A} = 200 \text{ mA}$

11. 140 mA

Resistor Codes



brown black brown silver

$$10 \times 10 = \boxed{100 \Omega} \pm 10\%$$

ohm →

$$\underline{90 \Omega \rightarrow 110 \Omega}$$