

Aschenbach, Konrad  
Muthuswamy, Bharathwaj

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
TA: \_\_\_\_\_  
Section: \_\_\_\_\_

## EECS40 Lab Introduction to Lab: Report

### i. Breadboard

- |  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| a. Are the two wires connected? Check Yes or No: | Yes | No |
| b. Are the two wires connected? Check Yes or No: | Yes | No |
| c. Are the two wires connected? Check Yes or No: | Yes | No |

### ii. Use DMM to measure power supply voltages.

Supply Readout Voltage Value:      5 V  
Measured Voltage Value:

Supply Readout Voltage Value:      14 V  
Measured Voltage Value:

### iii. Use DMM to measure some resistors and pots.

Nominal Resistance:              1 k $\Omega$   
Measured Resistance: \_\_\_\_\_

Measured resistance between the outer two legs of pot:  
Measured resistance between the middle leg and one of the outer two legs:

### iv. Series resistor circuit.

	Expected	Measured
Voltage across R1		
Current through R1		

### v. Parallel resistor circuit.

	Expected	Measured
Voltage across R2		
Current through R2		

On a concluding remark, notice that we **ALWAYS** say “voltage across” and “current through”. We **NEVER** say “voltage through” and “current across”. Because a voltage is a potential difference across two points and a current always flows through a device. If you use the incorrect form when talking to electrical engineers, they will be wondering if you got your electrical engineering degree from that “university” in Palo Alto.