

# The Daily Circuit

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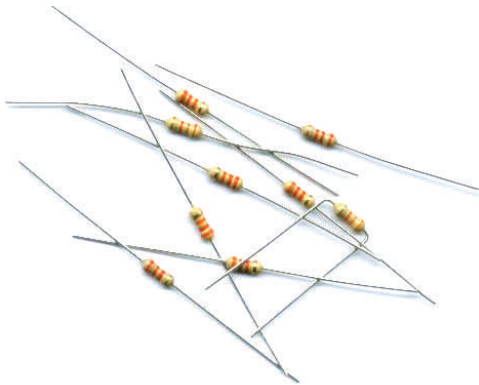
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## Irresistible Single Resistors

Resistors all over the world are finding themselves single and resisting their currents alone. What does this mean for electricity? Resistors alone are still powerful when it comes to modifying electrical currents and volts. Resistors have four colored bands on them. The first two are the are the first and second digits of it's resistance. The third band is the multiplier telling you what to multiply your two digit number by to get the actual resistance. The final band is the tolerance, meaning this

color determine the range that the resistor could be operating at. With a constant voltage these resistors will resist according to the color bands they have. Increasing the voltage results in an increased current because Voltage equals current times resistance and resistance is staying the same.



## Energetic Food



Scientists recently have been investigating different foods as conductors of electricity, hoping to create a new battery made of food. In a recent study, researchers have studied the following foods: orange juice, chocolate pudding, pineapples in their juice, and pizza crust. Test were conducted with multiple forms of metal and food. The following results were found. The most conductive food was orange juice, and the least conductive food was pizza crust. Zinc is the best metal to use, while Lead is the worst.

## Coiled Controversy

Electricity can be resisted through coils but the question arises, what makes the coil have the highest conductivity? Scientists have argued



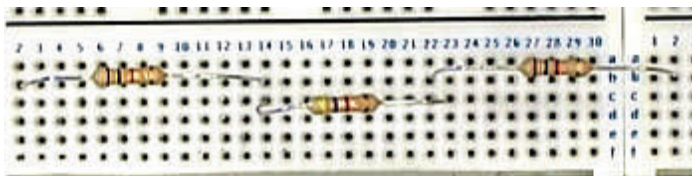
over what makes a coil have the highest resistance for a long time, but a revolutionary study has proved the best. To get the most resistance use a longer or thicker wire. In the study, a much longer

length of Copper wire was used than the other so it was difficult to determine which material had more resistance. However, it is believed that copper has less resistance.

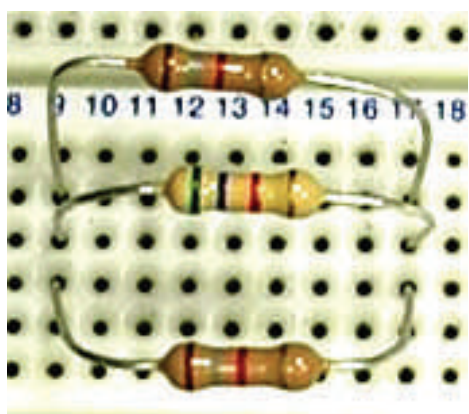
## Resistor World Series

This year the series is a big one. The best resistors from all over the world are in series, but what does it mean? This is when resistors are connected in a chain as pictured where only one end of each resistor is in a connected section of the breadboard. When resistors are in series, you can

find total resistance by adding the resistance of each of the resistors. The current stays the same in a series of resistors and the voltage for each of the resistors add to make the total voltage of the



series. Recently studied have been on series of three different resistors have been studied.



Some resistors are leading parallel lives in different sections of their breadboards. When resistors are connected in parallel they all have the beginning and end connected in the same section of the breadboard. The total resistance of resistors in parallel can be found by adding the recip-

## In Parallel

rocals of the resistance to get the reciprocal of the total resistance. The voltage is constant for resistors in parallel and the current for each of the resistors add to make the total current of the resistors in parallel.

## Resistors' Combined Effort

This is truly a heart-warming story. Resistors all over the world are forming combinations to aid in the circuit's flow of electricity. What exactly are they doing? Resistors are forming into groups of five to service their local circuits. They can form both parallels and series. The upper-class resistors in a parallel follow all the same rules as described above. It was expected that the poorer resistors in series would try to break the laws in an attempt to better themselves in this time of crisis but they followed their laws. That's right folks,

the current is constant in a se-

tempt to safely and correctly flow the electricity in times of need such as this. It is amazing how the upper class parallels have combined with the lower class series. They truly made some amazing circuits and we at The Daily Circuit are proud of such

ries of resistors and the voltage for each of the resistors add, while the voltage stays the same for resistors in parallel and the current for each of the resistors add. Even their rules for total resistance are followed in an at-

kind and brave resistors.

*“Resistors all over the world are forming combinations to aid in the circuit's flow of electricity”*