

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

TA: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

**EECS 40**  
**Introduction to Basic Electronics**  
**Lab Report**

i. Understanding the breadboard connections.

- |  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| 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 multimeter to measure power supply voltages.

Actual Voltage Value: 5 V

Measured Voltage Value:

Actual Voltage Value: 14 V

Measured Voltage Value:

iii. Use multimeter to measure some resistors and pots.

Actual Resistance: 1 k $\Omega$

Measured Resistance:

Resistance between the outer two legs:

Resistance between the middle leg and one of the outer two legs:

iv. Simple series circuit.

Voltage across R1:

Current through R1:

v. Simple parallel circuit.

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 in a wire and a current always flows through a wire. 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.