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Hey, as ☺, the Image is worth a thousand words, and the one they have above sums us up in general the famous Law of Om, this well-known and important law gives us an understanding of the concept and relationship of electricity through any leading material. At the time, a major physicist, Om, found that for various materials mostly metals, the link between voltage and current remained constant, that constant value would be presented as an R resistance conductor. Thus, we can summarize that the OM Law tells us that:For different conductors, especially metals, the value of resistance remains constant and does not depend on any voltage inflicted on the conductor. Peeeeeero is a !!!, not all drivers operate under OM law, as there are some conductors called non-ohmic that their resistance value varies as such tension is applied. But now we are not interested in non-ochmetics, we will only work with those who, if they meet the ☺ Voltage Label (V) vs Current (I)Graph or chart is somewhat simple in construction, since the resistance or value of R remains constant and when this happens, it makes us realize that It is directly proportional, that is, the line that crosses the origin , as shown in the image. Thanks to the Om Law, many appliances are manufactured with an excellent electronic design for handling the voltage they supply themselves.⚡ Resolute exercises of the OmahCe Act to address some of the exercises of the Law of Om, without first remembering that our Law, we can define it with the following formula: where: I ' Current (Amper)R ' Resistance (Om)V ' Or Voltage (Volts)Now ... Example 1. Calculates the intensity of the current that feeds the tote washer, which has 10 om resistance and works with a battery with a potential difference of 30 V Solution: To solve this problem, just recreate these problems, that in this case there will be resistance of 10 Ohms, and a voltage of 30 Volts so we would have. ? The problem is asking us to flow, so we'll have to apply the OM law to find it. So we need 3 amps to feed the washer for the quicks. Easy, isn't it? Example 2. It calculates the voltage between the two points of the iron contour through which it passes through current 4 amplifiers and has resistance to 10 OmSolution: Just like the previous example that we need, is to recover our data, which in this case will be 4 amplifiers that pass through the plate scheme and resistance 10 Om Yes?: In this case, our formula will be the same, only now we will clean it. Now we are replacing our what we will have is 40 volts in return, which would be the ones that cross between the two points of the plate. Before moving forward with two more problems, there is something important to mention current is the flow of electrons that travels from one point to the other, so that the more resistance the material has, the smaller the amount of current that passes over it, as seen in the representative image of the post. Now let's look at another example. Example 3. Calculates resistance crossed by current with an intensity of 5 amplifiers and a potential difference of 11 volts. Solution: If we always examine the data of our problems, it is easier to solve the problem of physics, in which case we will have the following: ? Now out of ohm law, we've cleared the value of R in order to get our final equation: So our resistance would be 2.2 Ohms, which would finish our exercise.⚡ Ohm LawRes practice exercises return the following exercises and check the results step by step by clicking on the part to see the decision. ☺Problem 4. The electric toaster has a resistance of 40 when hot. What will be the current intensity that will come when you connect to line 120 V?> View SolutionProblema 5. Determines the value of resistance derived from the scheme 110 V, and in turn passes current 3 A?>: Calculate the difference in the potential applied to resistance 25 if it flows 8 A?> See Solutions⚡ How can you say the Law of Om is not complicated, on the contrary, it is a very simple law to use to solve various problems or situations that can be crossed regarding issues of electricity and electronics, so far I will leave this post here , in the span of days will be added more than ☺ that this post you liked if so feel free to share. ☺ What is the resistance to the chain through which 2 electrical current amplifiers are circulating with a voltage of 12 volts? Calculates the intensity of current circulating through a 2,000-degree resistor device, applying a potential difference of 200 V. Calculates the voltage between the ends of the 100 Ω stability through which it circulates 0.1 A . If the resistance of 15 years Ω intensity of 30 A circulates, what potential difference will be created? If the driver at its ends has a potential difference of 220 V and its resistance is 100 Ω. What intensity is circulating through it and in what sense? What is the strength of the lamp 100 W and 230 V? What intensity is circulating through it if we connect it at 125 V? Calculates the value of the resistor R in this diagram. What is the intensity if value R has been doubled? Calculates the current intensity in this diagram. a) What would mark the ammeter if the resistance value had been halved. What value will the voltmeter mark on the 100-degree resistor Ω? If your stereo is 40w and you listen to music for 5 hours, how much kWh have you consumed? Knowing that 1 kWh currently costs 0.125 euros, how much will it cost us to listen to music? In the mobile charger marked 230 V - 25 mA, a) calculates its power in W. b) If you charge it every night for 8 hours, how much energy does it consume, in kWh, per year? c) If the cost is \$0.125/kWh, how much does it cost to charge for the whole year? Published work with the nonprofit Recognition Creative Commons Share equals 4.0 As part of our study of electromagnetics we find one of the most prominent laws of physics, and important in electronics matters. The OM Law is based specifically on the intensity of the electrical current circulating by the conductor and which is directly proportional to the voltage applied at its ends and is inversely proportional to its stability . Where its formula can be found as follows: Where: I' Electric Current Intensity (A) V' Capacity Difference or Voltage (V) R' Resistance Conductor (Ω) ⚡ Solved Exercise Law Om Let's Look at Some Examples for This Law and How to Apply Our Formula: Problem 1.- What intensity does the current conductor circulate 50 Ω resistance, when at its ends is applied a potential difference of 220 volts? Solution: The first thing we are going to do is post our data: R x 50 v x 220V I? Applying the Formula Om, we must: Result: So we get the current value 2.4 Amps Problem 2.- Current intensity 6.5 A circulates explorer 27o. What potential difference applies at the ends of the driver? Solution: We put our data back on, and proceed to make clear to get a difference in potential. R? 27o I ? 6.5A V ? From formula: Clearing to V Data Replacement: Result: Thus, having received a potential difference of 175.5 volts I will explain below the law of OM, a fundamental law for the study of electrical circuits. We'll take a closer look at your pronouncement of what programs you have, and some solved exercises step by step. I will also explain what the triangle of Om's law is and how you can use it to enforce this law. If you've come this far, it's because you probably need electrotechnical classes, and you're more likely to need a mathematical booster. After reading this, you want to continue to learn step by step, on a platform where you have everything explained, with exercises resolved and someone who solves your doubts, contact me for more information: CONTACT What you are going to read is just one example of what I can teach you by my method of teaching mathematics and electrical engineering. I can explain step by step any doubts that you do not understand. Just let yourself be guided and you'll see how you gradually learn how to solve your electrical exercises. What is the LAW of Om Law refers to three fundamental values of any DC scheme: intensity, tension or tension, and resistance. This is called since it was discovered by German physicist Georg Om. Georg Om found that at a constant temperature, the electric current, flowing through fixed linear resistance, directly proportional to the voltage applied through it, and also inversely proportional resistance: the formula of the law Om De: I: It is the intensity or current measured in amplifiers (A) V: This is the voltage or voltage measured in the volts (V) R : The resistance measured in Omah (Ω) law is used to address the schemes , in electronic calculations, so it is very important to understand and remember its formula. Any electrical device or component that obeys Om's law, that is, that the current flowing through it is proportional to the suspense that passes through it, such as resistors or cables, said to be ohmic or linear. Items that are not, such as transistors or diodes, are said to be non-hmic devices. Om's law for the use of the Om Law we can see that with a voltage of 1 V, applied to resistance of 1 Ω will cause current 1 A to circulate. The higher the resistance value, the lower the current flowing for a given applied voltage because both values are inversely proportional: On the other hand, the voltage and intensity are directly proportional, so if it increases, it also increases the rest: Knowing any two values of voltage, current or resistance, we can use Om's law to find the third missing value. OM Law to calculate intensity If we know tension and resistance, but we don't know the intensity, we only have to replace V and R with their values in the formula and work, since in the formula we have a clear intensity: For example: In the following scheme, the voltage value is 230 V and the resistance value is 100 Ω , what value does the current circulate through the circuit? In this case, we know the value of voltage and resistance: To calculate the current circulating through the circuit, tension and resistance to his values in the Oma Law formula, and we work: The intensity of passage through resistance equals 2.3 Amps. Om's law to calculate voltage If we know the intensity and resistance and want to calculate the voltage, we must first clear the V in the formula by passing the R multiplier to the opposite member of the equation, since it separates : Once V is cleared, we can already replace the value I and R and work. For example: With wet skin, the resistance of the human body is 2500 Ω. What voltage would be enough to cause in these conditions the passage of a dangerous flow of 30 mA through the human body? In this case, we know the resistance and intensity: We can calculate the voltage according to the formula: In order for the voltage to be in the volts, the resistance must be in the Omahs and current in the amplifiers. Resistance is already in Omah, but the current is in milliamperes, so before we use it in the Omma Law formula, we have to pass MAs on A, splitting by 1,000: Now we can replace resistance and intensity with its values in the formula and work: It would be enough voltage 75 of the W. Oma Act to calculate resistance When we know the stress and intensity we can calculate resistance through Om's law, we only have to clear R in the formula. To do this, R multiplies the first member, and I pass by separating the second member: After we have cleared the R, you can already replace the values V and I and work. For example: Calculates the resistance of lamp incandescent, knowing that if you expose it to a voltage of 125 V, when measuring the current ammeter get an intensity of 0.5 A. They give us the value of tension and current: We clean up R in the Omma Law formula, replace V and i with our values and work: Lamp brittleness has resistance to 250 Ω Ohm's Law Triangle Sometimes it's easier to remember this relationship with Om's law using the so-called Omma Law Triangle, by which we can directly obtain a formula from V, I and R already cleared. In this triangle, three magnitudes V, I and R are placed inside, leaving V at the top, I'm in the bottom left corner and R in the bottom right: Now, if we want to calculate V, we somehow point to V and see that at the bottom of the triangle is I and R, which is equivalent to because V equals I.R: If we want to calculate I, we put it in a triangle and we have A up and R down, which is equivalent to Fraction V/R: To calculate R, we point it out and we have a V at the top and I'm at the bottom equivalent to V/I: The formulas we get are the same as if we're clear in the formula Law The resolved exercises of Om's Law we will solve some exercises by applying the law of Om. Exercise 1 Car heat moon consumes 3 A voltage 1 V. What is the power of that moon? In this problem we know that I and V and are asked to calculate R. We are clear R: We replace V and I with their meanings and work: Exercise 2 In the explorer circulates the intensity of 4 A and has resistance 2 Om. What tension will you have at the end? We know me and R and ask B. First we clean V: We replace and operate: Do you need help in the electrical and mathematical industries? Do you want me to explain any questions you may have? I can teach you precisely because you need to learn how to understand the electrical and mathematics you need to apply. I have developed a practical and effective method to help you understand the electrical as well as the math you need to apply, step by step, explaining only what you need to know how to solve all your exercises and problems. Everything with simple and pleasant language that you will understand perfectly. With my method: You'll know the exact steps you need to take to solve your exercises and electrical problems You'll get results in a very short time without spending more hours trying to figure it out yourself without coming to any conclusion Sounds good, right? Why take 2 hours to search for information online if you can find it out in less than 20 minutes? He will explain that you need to learn to understand the electrical and mathematics that need to be applied. Do you want to know how you can learn electrical and mathematical? Contact me for more information: CONTACT CONTACT

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