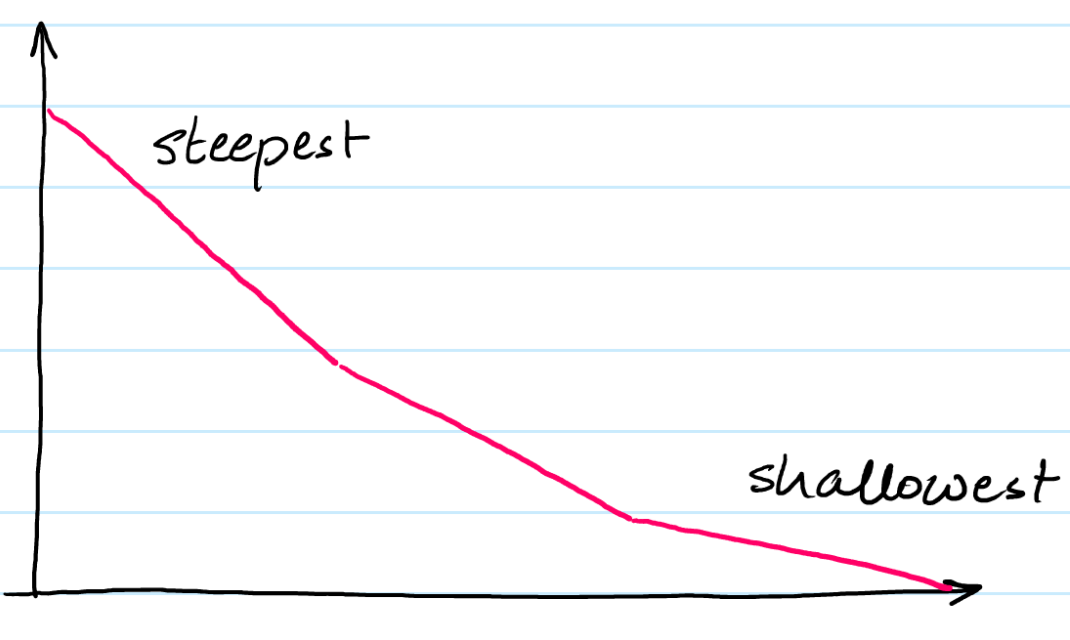
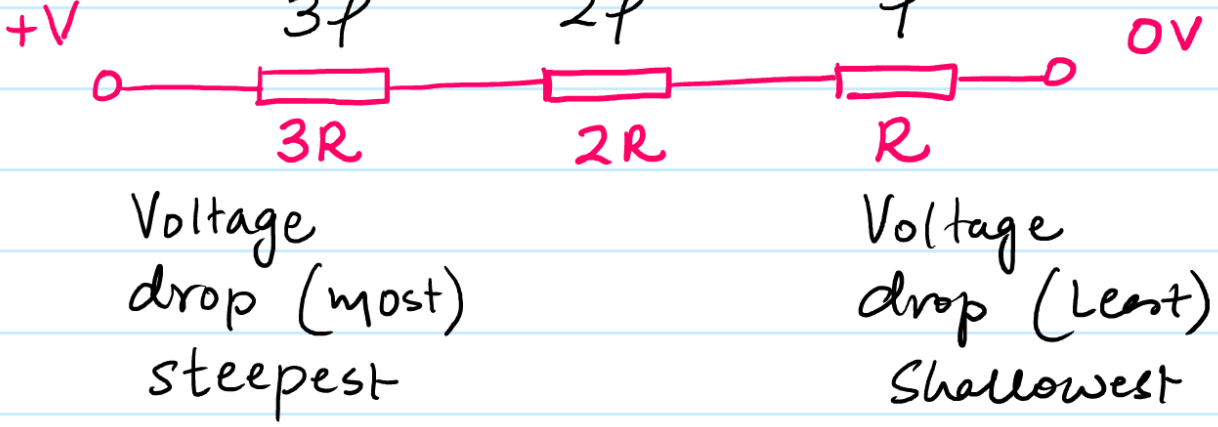


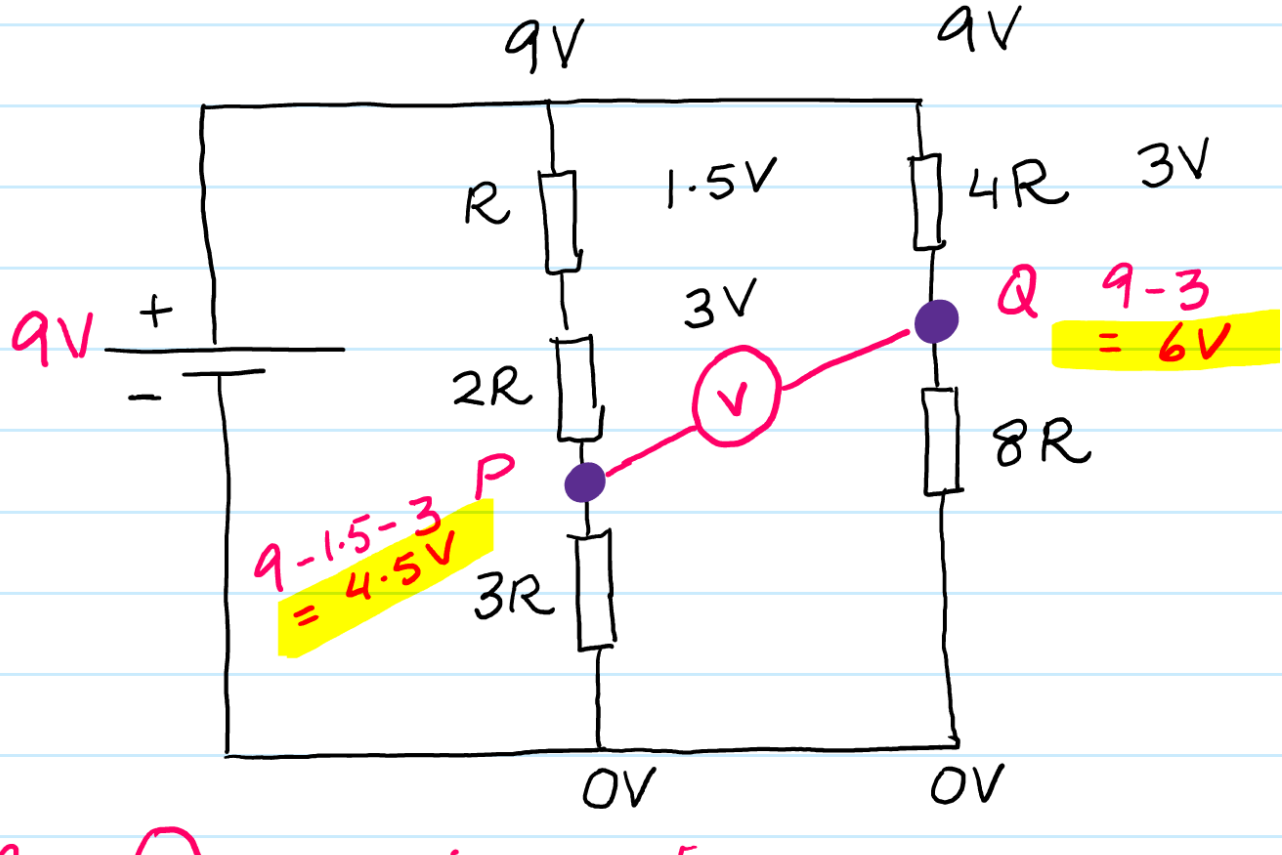
Sketch a graph to show how voltage varies as we move from P to Q.



Example 2

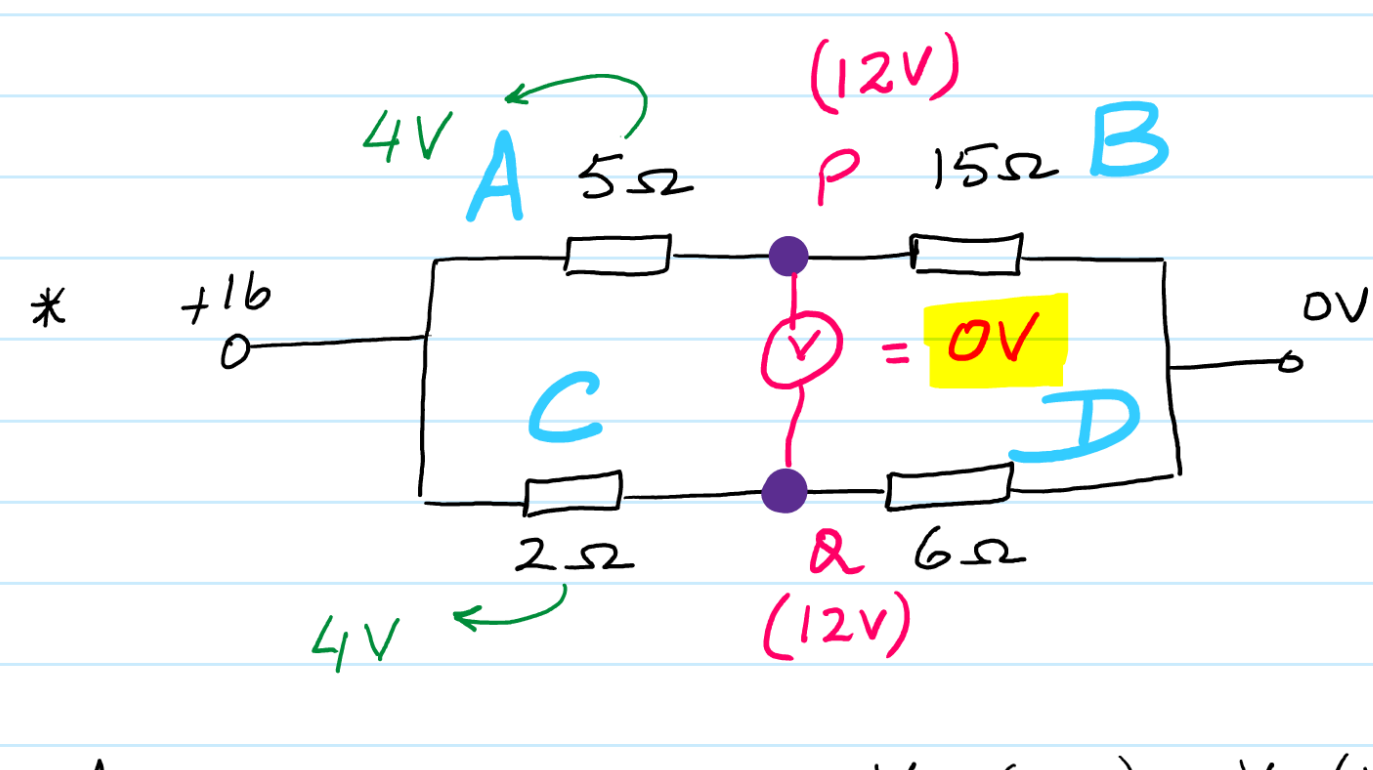
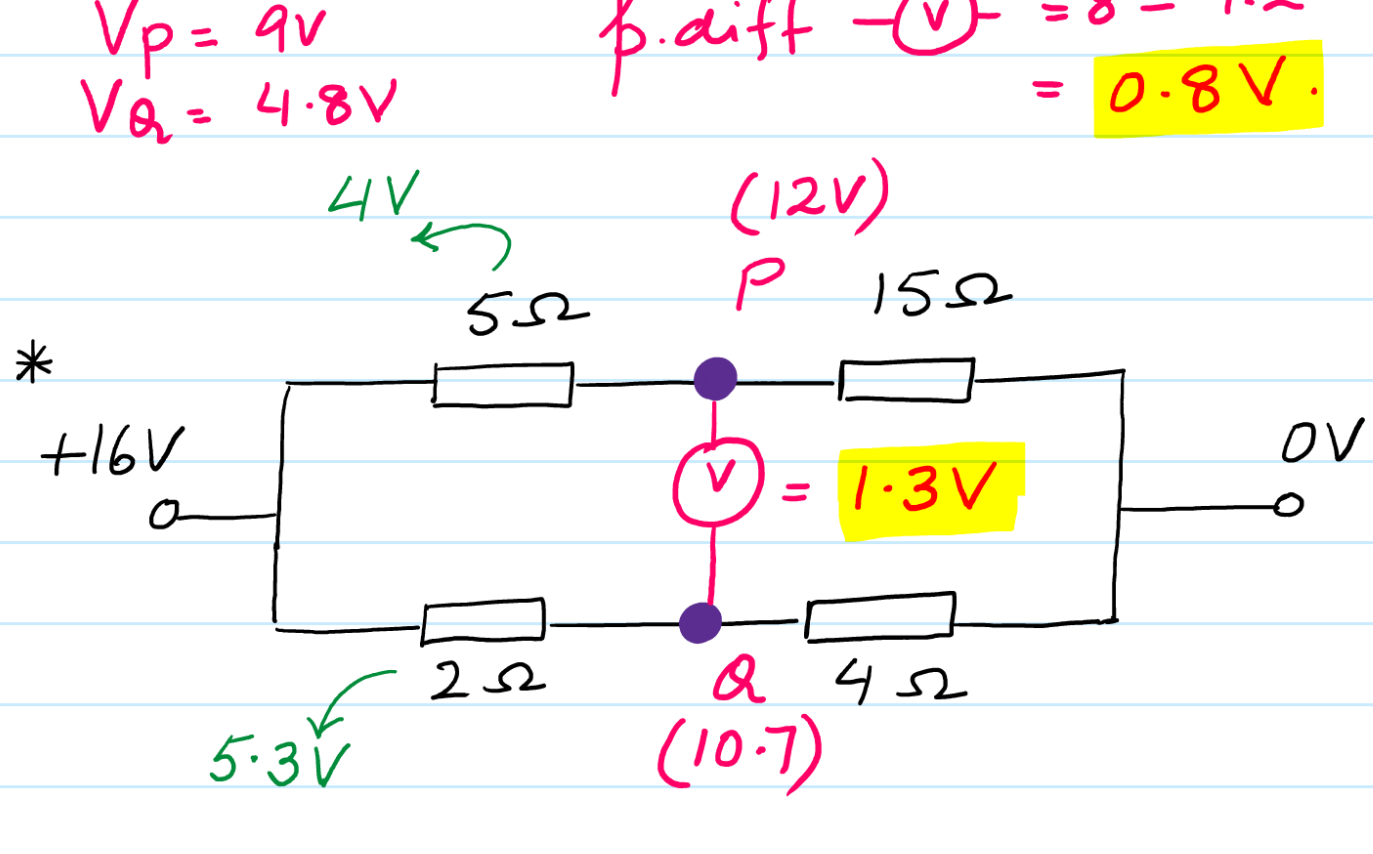
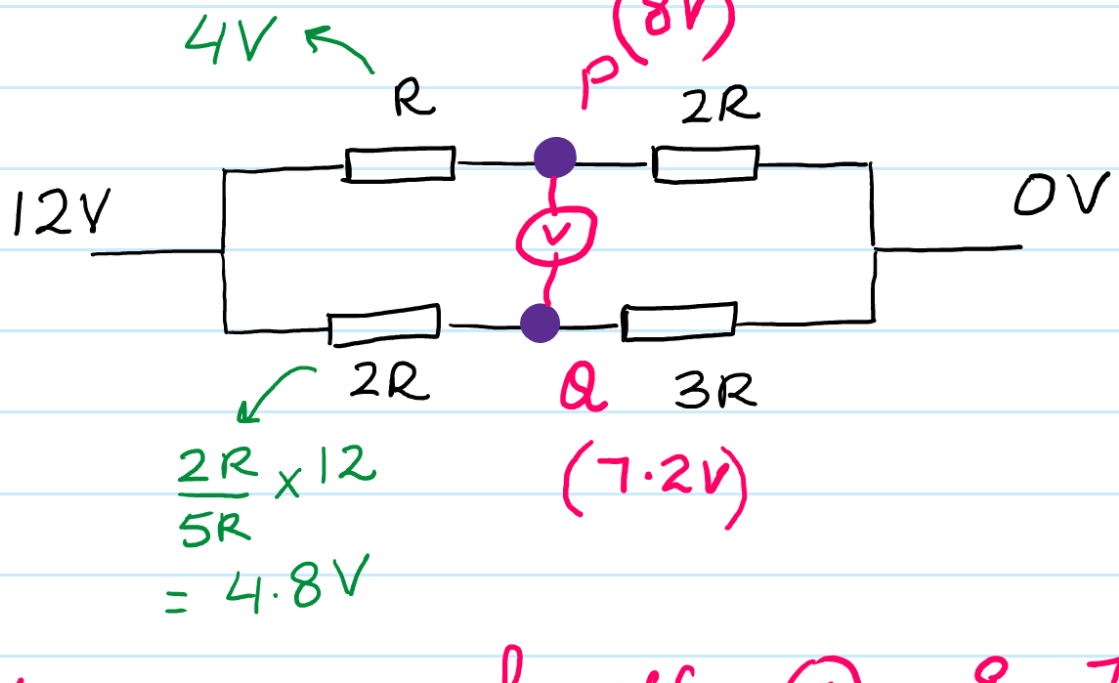
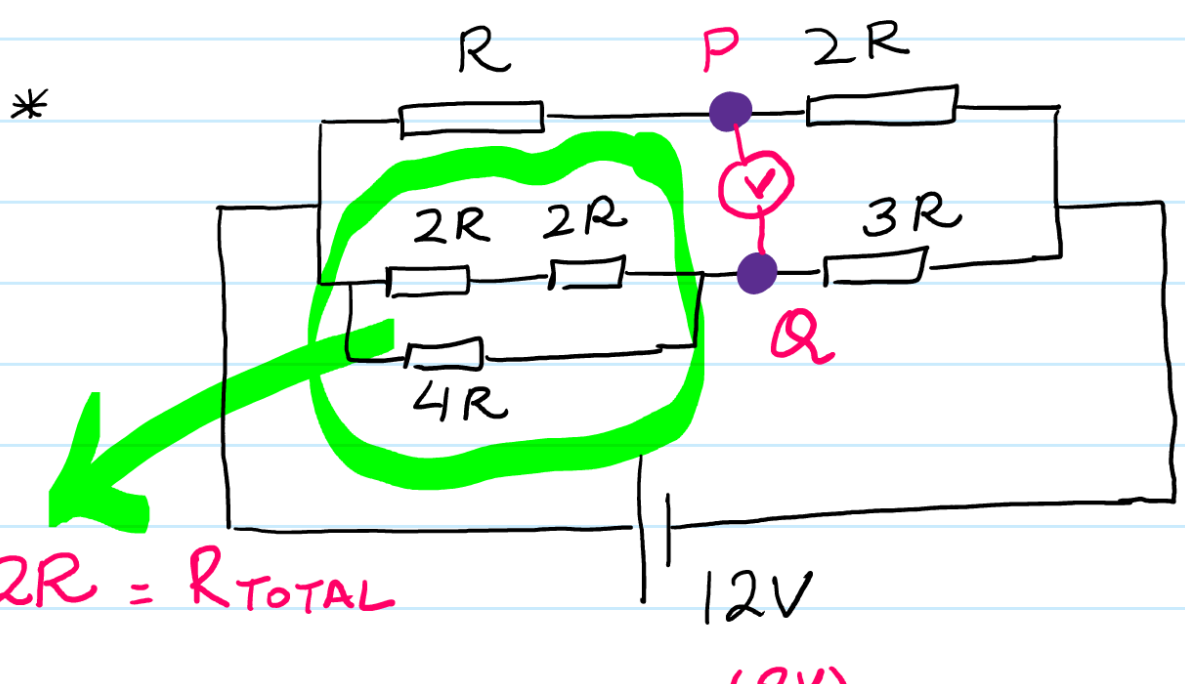


* How to calculate potential difference b/w 2 points.



Cal \odot reading. [voltmeter measures p.d b/w 2 points]

$V_p = 4.5V$ $V_q = 6V$
 p.diff $\odot = 6 - 4.5 = 1.5V$



In this condition, $V_p(12V) = V_q(12V)$
 \therefore potential diff b/w them is $0V$, hence the \odot records $0V$ as well. This condition is known as **Zero deflection or Null deflection**

Note: for this condition to arise, the resistors must follow a certain sequence / pattern

$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$ $1:3$
 $5:15$
 $2:6$
 $1:3$