

Well assembled breadboard

Multimeter Inputs

DC Voltage Mode

DC Current Mode

Ohm Mode

SERIES mode

CH1 Voltage Switch

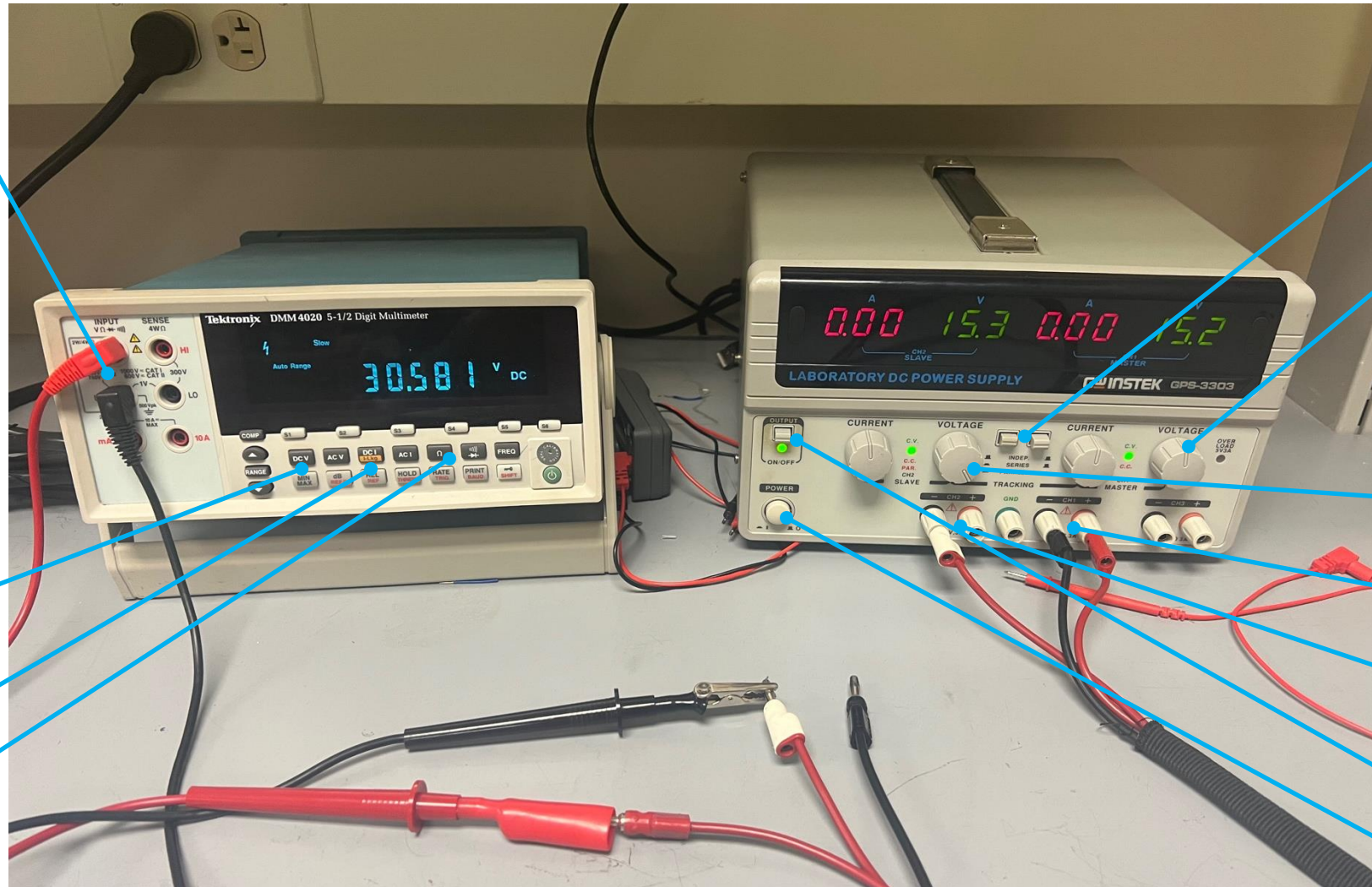
CH2 Voltage Switch

CH1 Output

CH2 Output

Output Switch

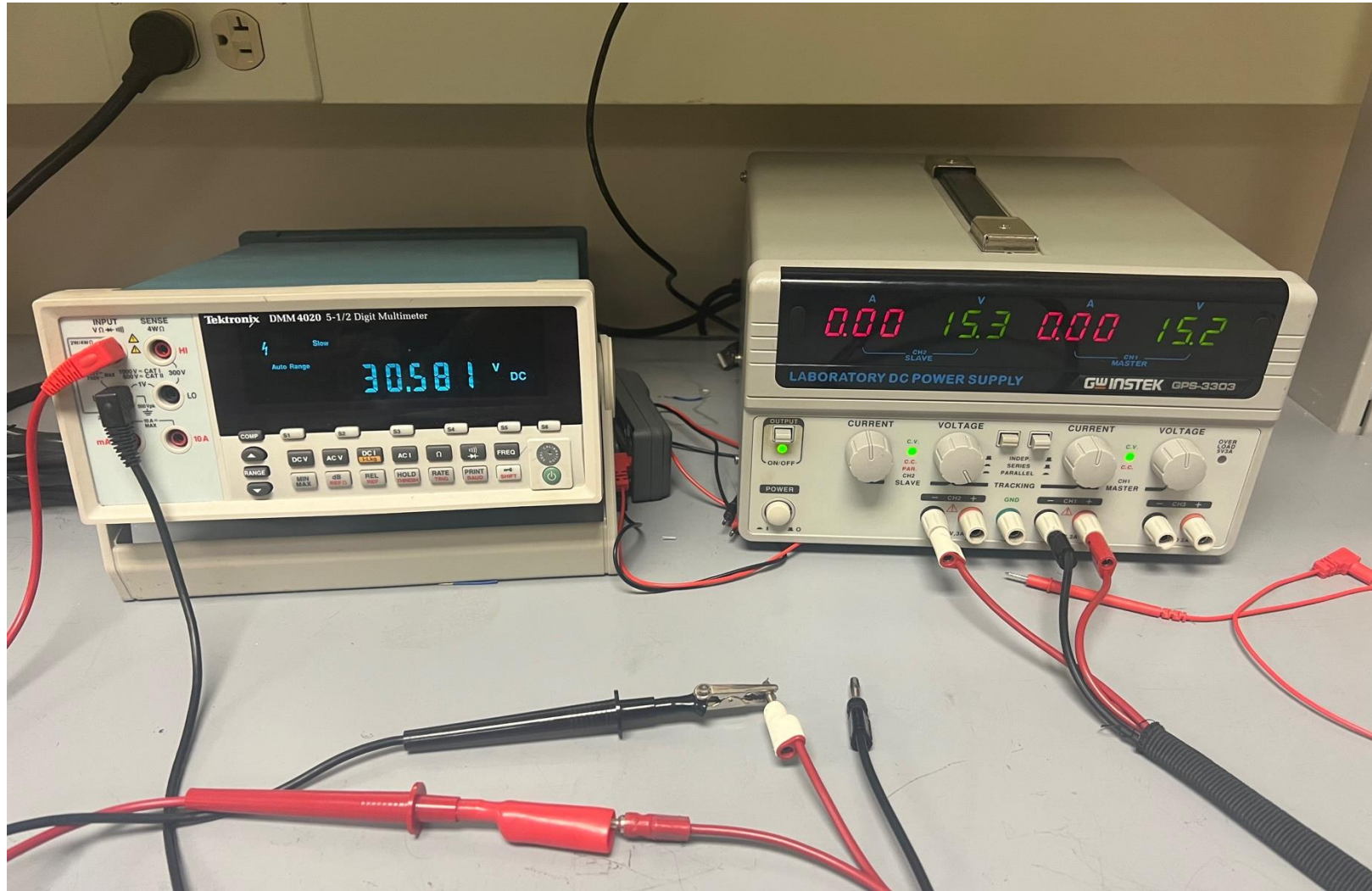
Power Switch



Power Source and Multimeter

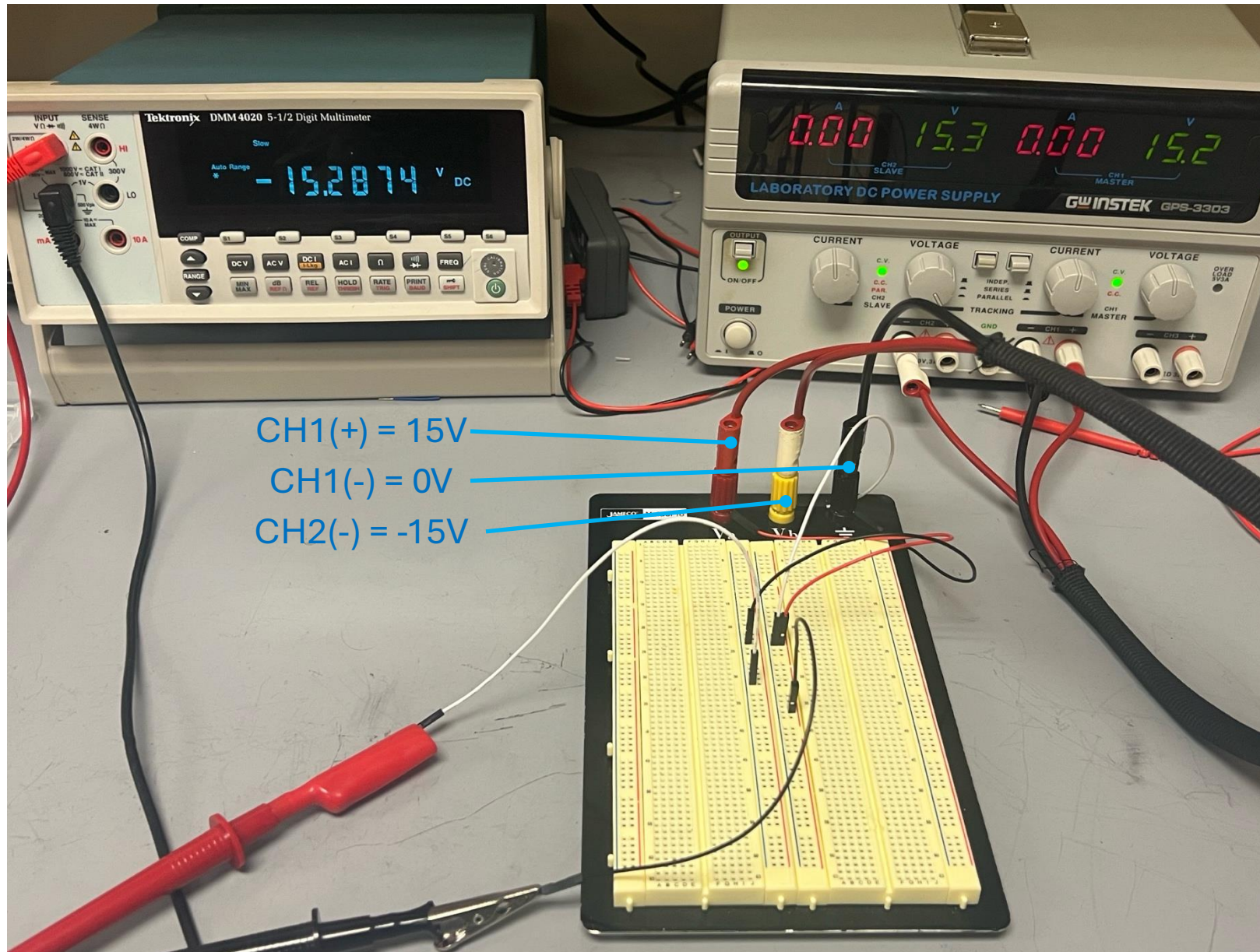


## Example 1: Testing the connection of power source, and multimeter



Multimeter reading:  $CH1(+) - CH2(-) = (+15V) - (-15V) = 30V$

## Example 2: Testing the connection of power source, breadboard, and multimeter

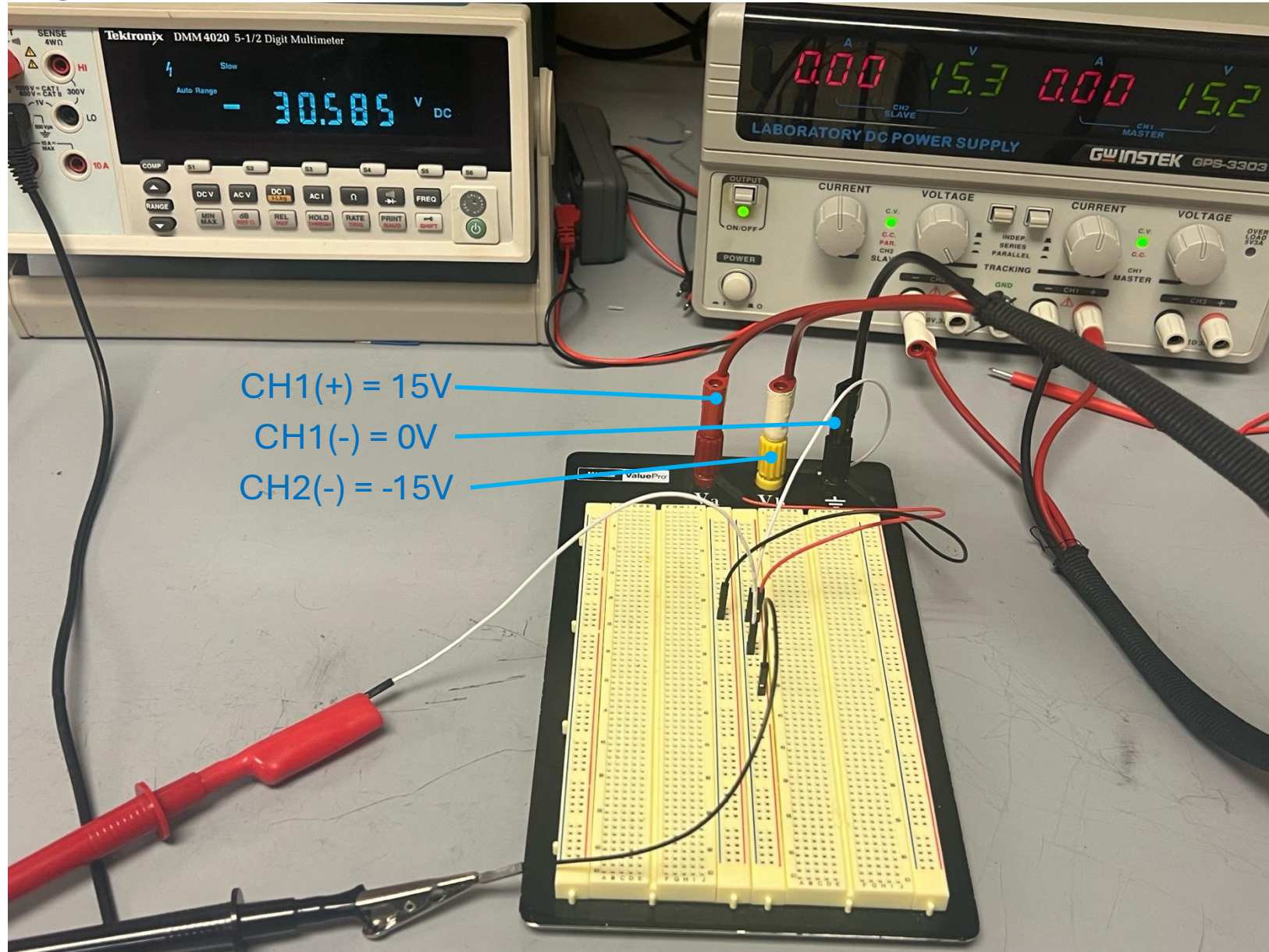


Multimeter reading:  $\text{CH1(-)} - \text{CH1(+)} = (0\text{V}) - (+15\text{V}) = -15\text{V}$

\* Yellow hat is connected to the white wire



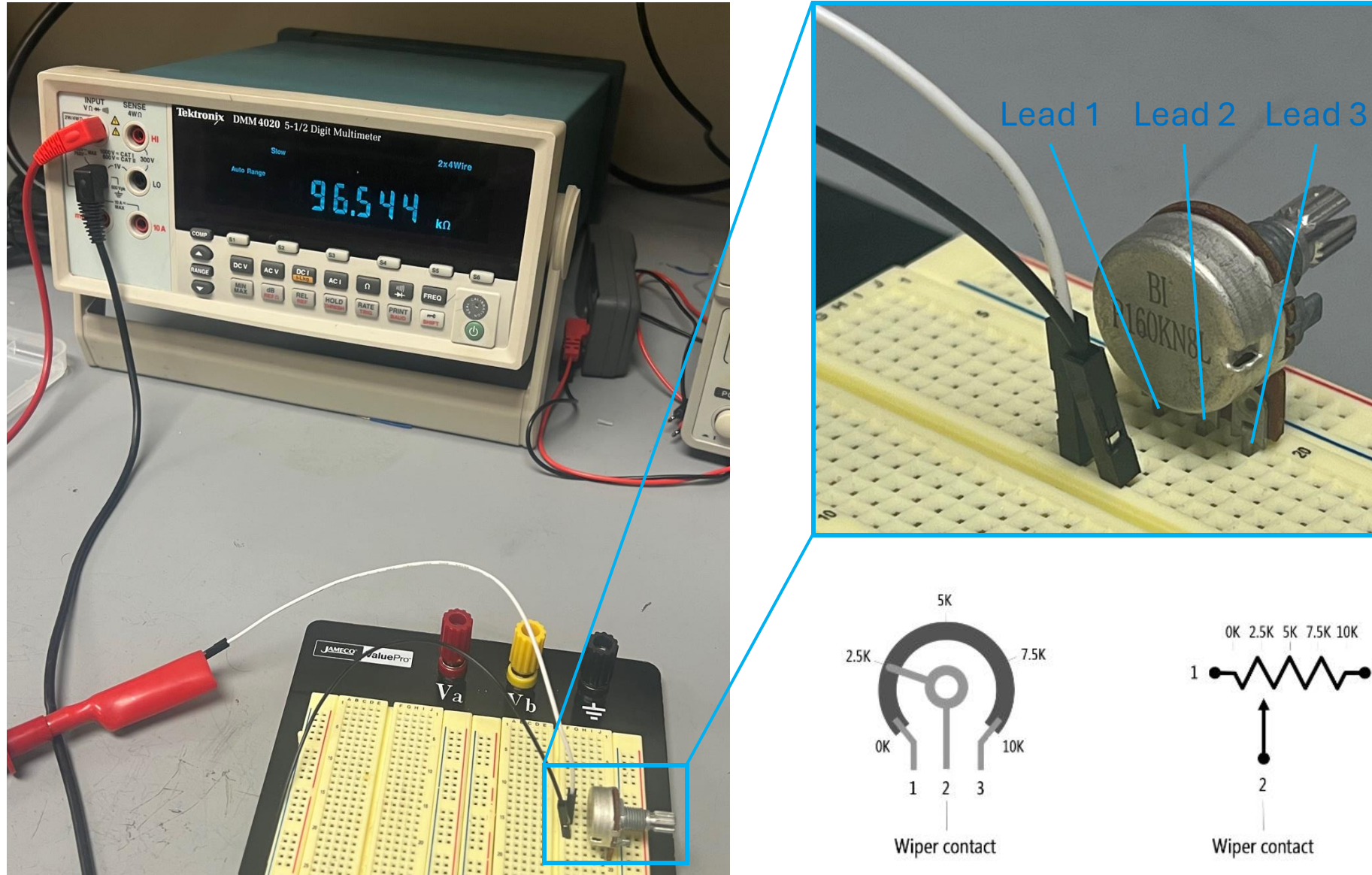
### Example 3: Testing the connection of power source, breadboard, and multimeter



Multimeter reading:  $\text{CH2(-)} - \text{CH1(+)} = (-15\text{V}) - (+15\text{V}) = -30\text{V}$

\* Yellow hat is connected to the white wire

## Example 4: Measuring the resistance of a potentiometer



### Comments:

- If lead 1 and 3 are connected to circuit, potentiometer is always connected with full range
- If lead 1 (or 3) and 2 are connected, potentiometer is connected with varying resistance