

- C1, C2: 330  $\mu$ F
- D1, D2: LED
- R1, R4: 100  $\Omega$
- R2, R3: 10-100K
- Q1, Q2: NPN
- Vcc = 3V

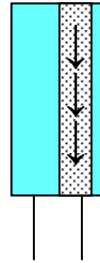
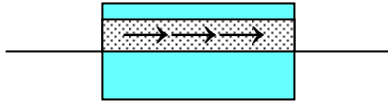
Resistors resist the flow of electric current.



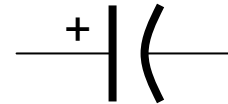
R1, R2, R3, R4



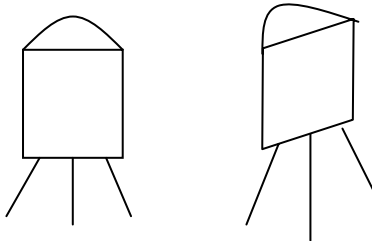
Capacitors store electric charge.



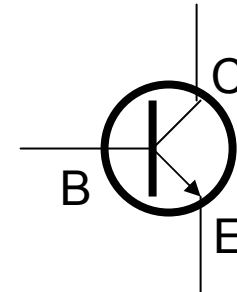
C1, C2



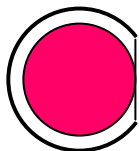
Transistors control the flow of electric current.



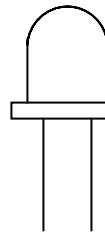
Q1, Q2



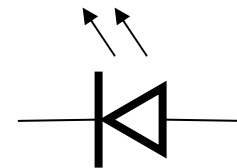
Diodes pass electric current only in one direction.



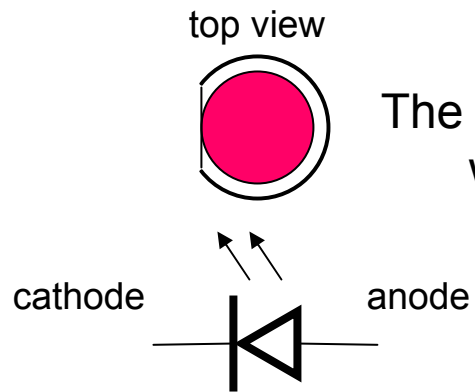
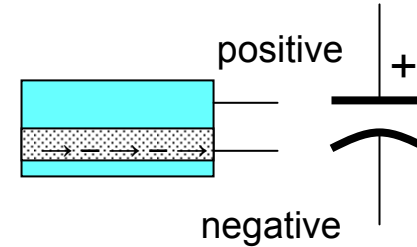
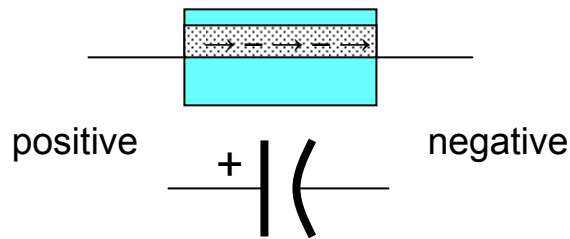
top view



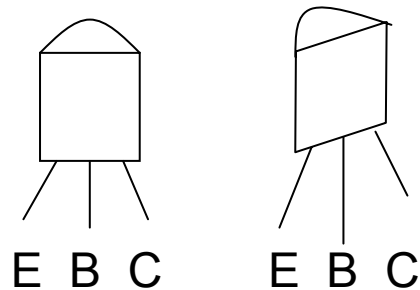
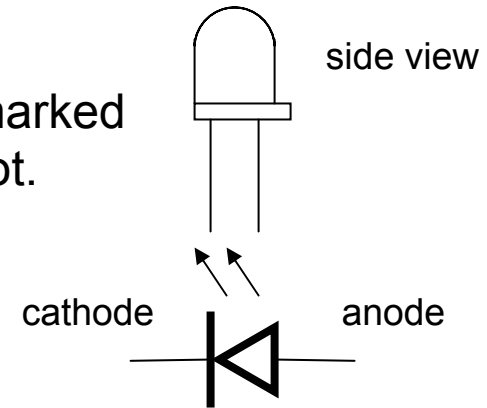
D1, D2



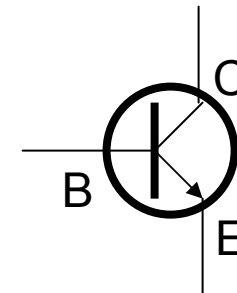
The negative lead of an electrolytic capacitor is usually marked.



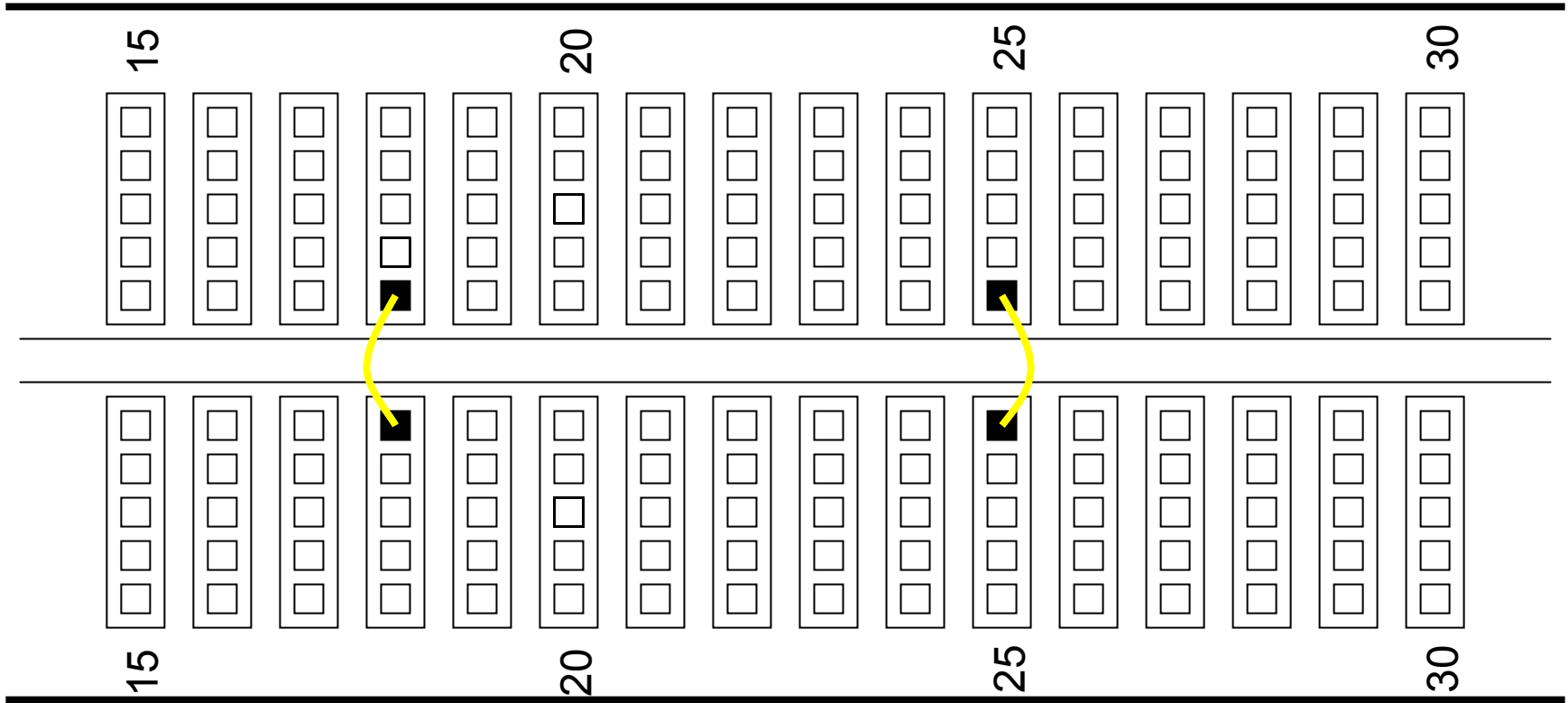
The cathode of a diode is marked with a band or a flat spot.



Transistors have three leads: emitter (E), base (B), and collector (C).

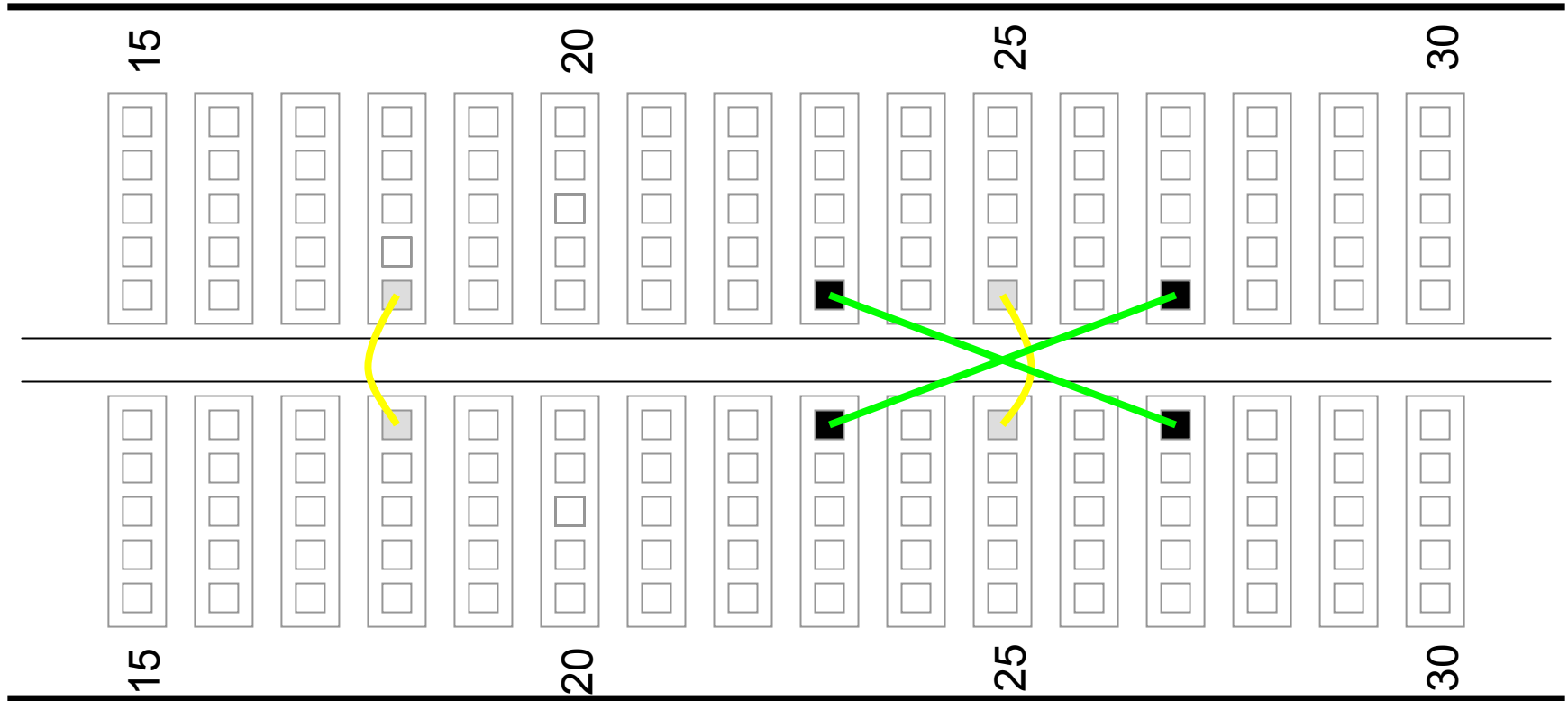


Project A: flip-flop flasher



A1

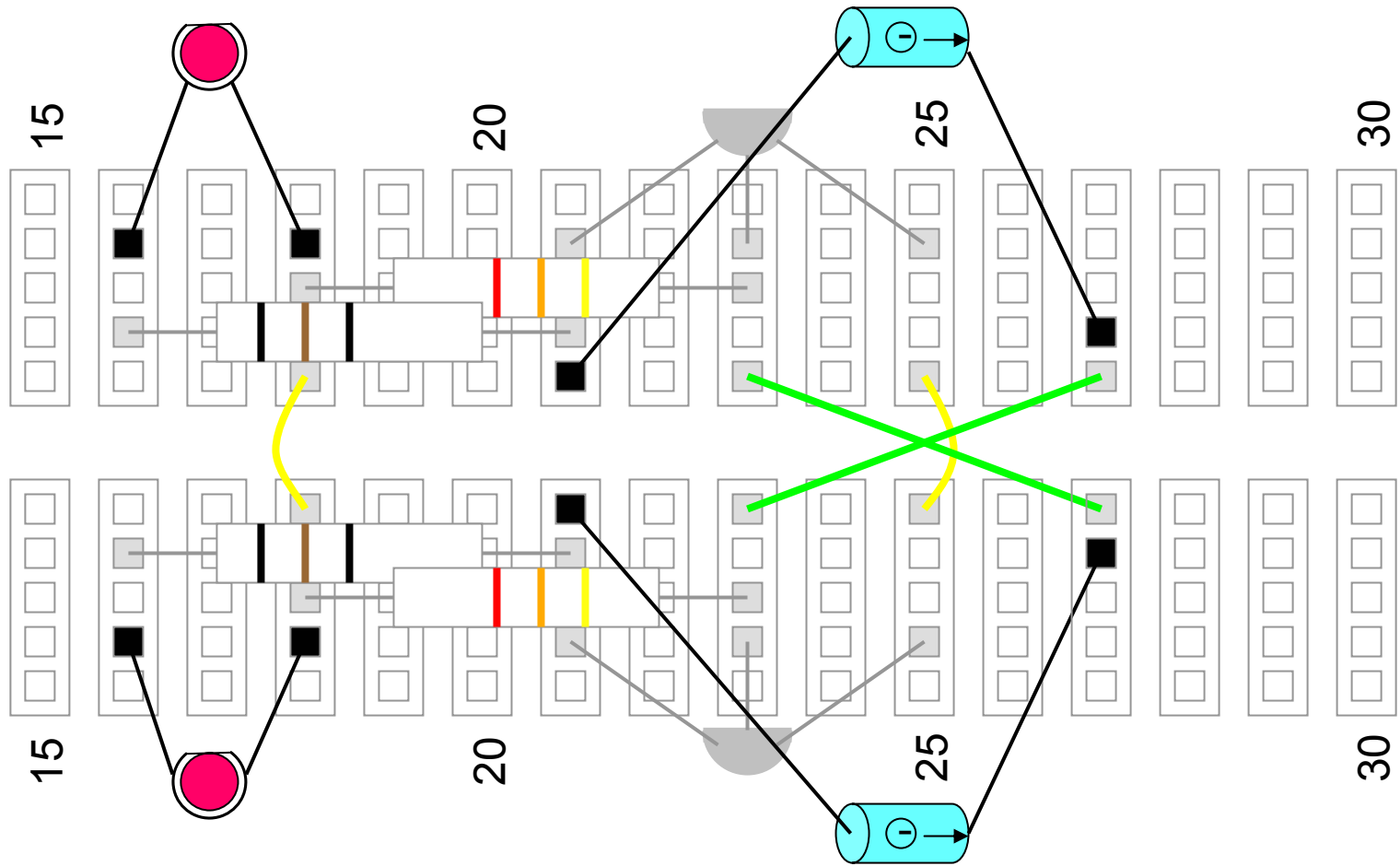
connect yellow jumper wires across the channel at rows 18 and 25



A2

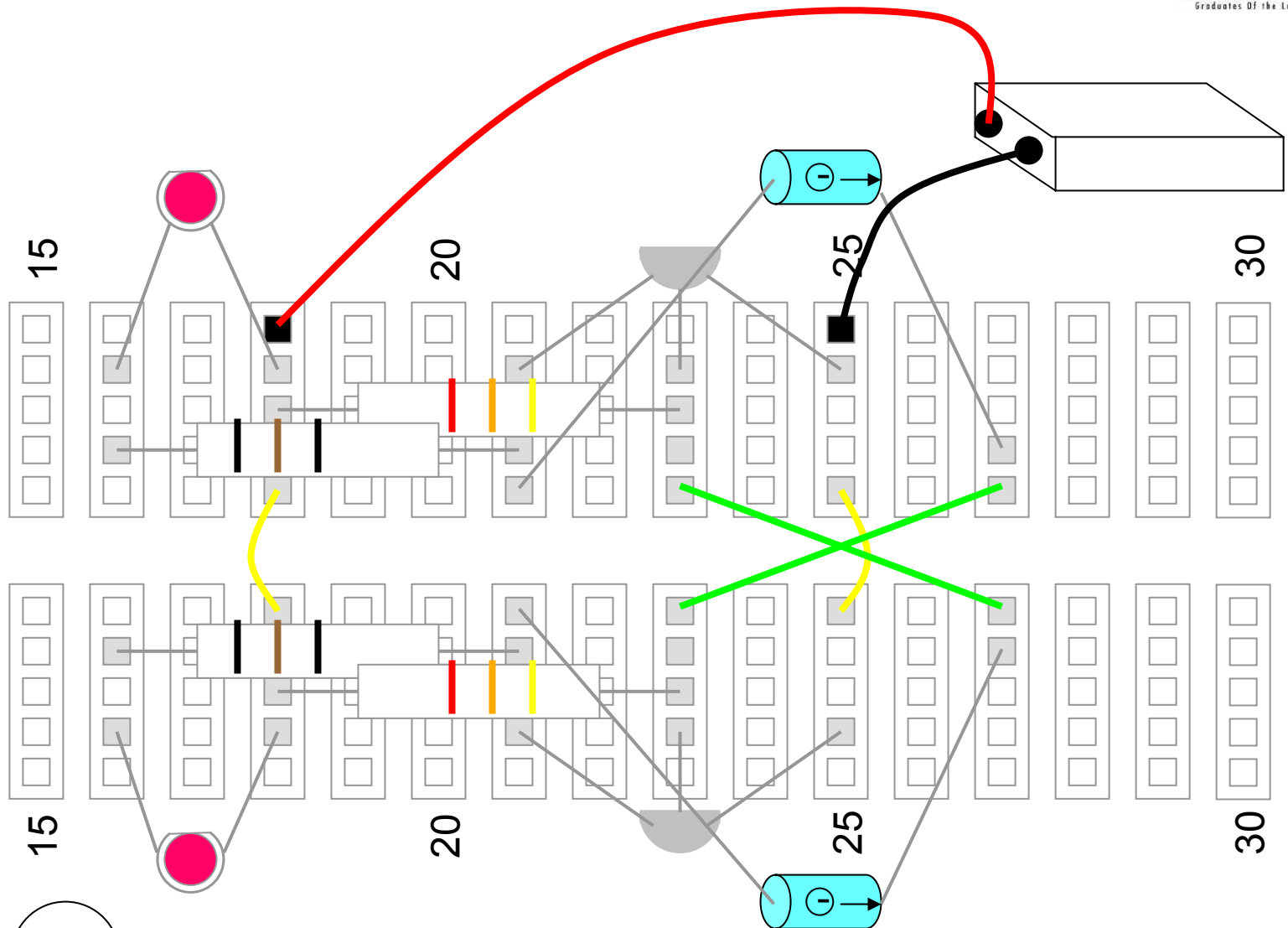
connect green jumper wires across channel from row 23 to row 27





A4

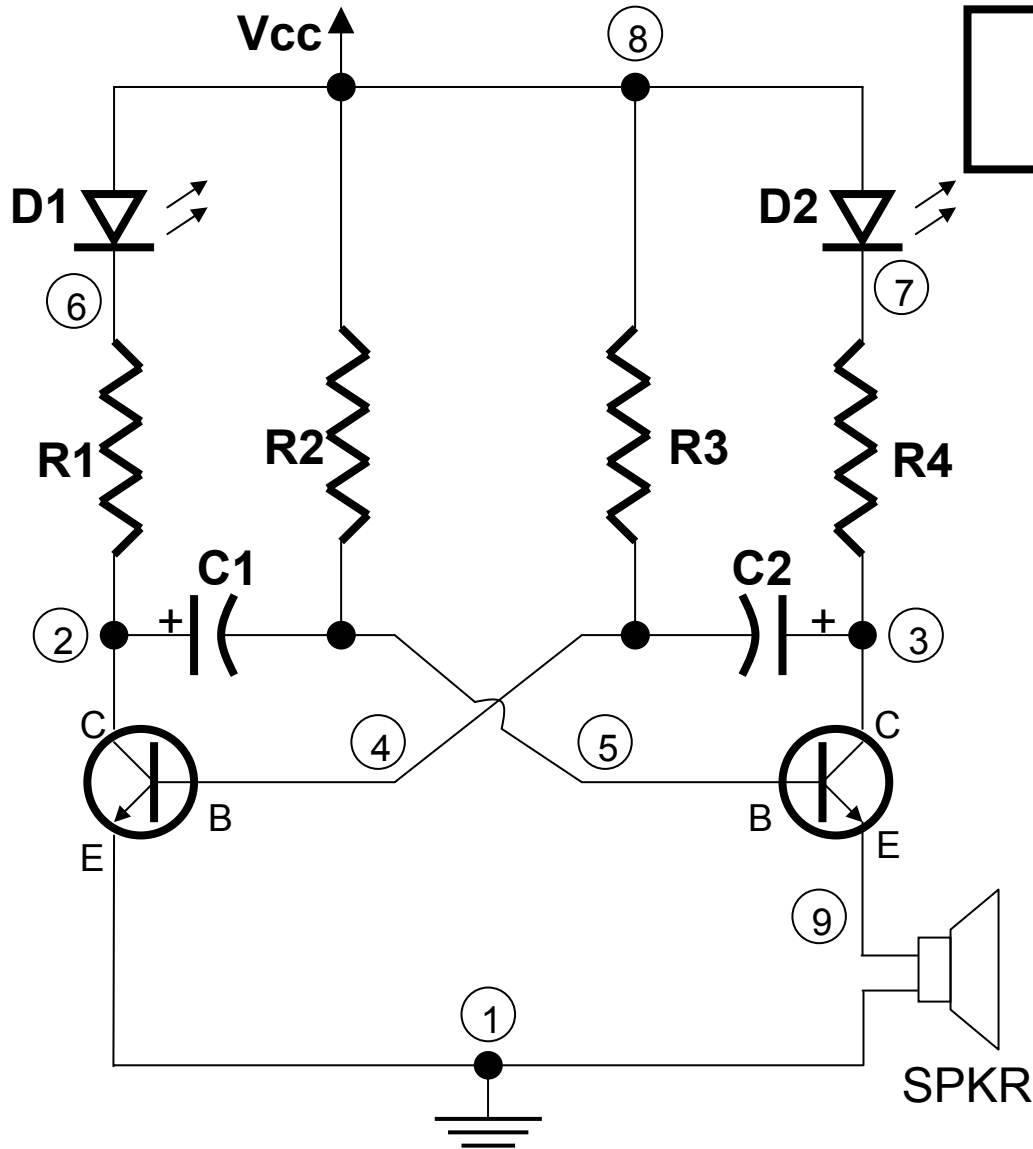
add capacitors at rows 21 and 27  
 add LEDs at rows 16 and 18 (FLAT SIDE UP!)



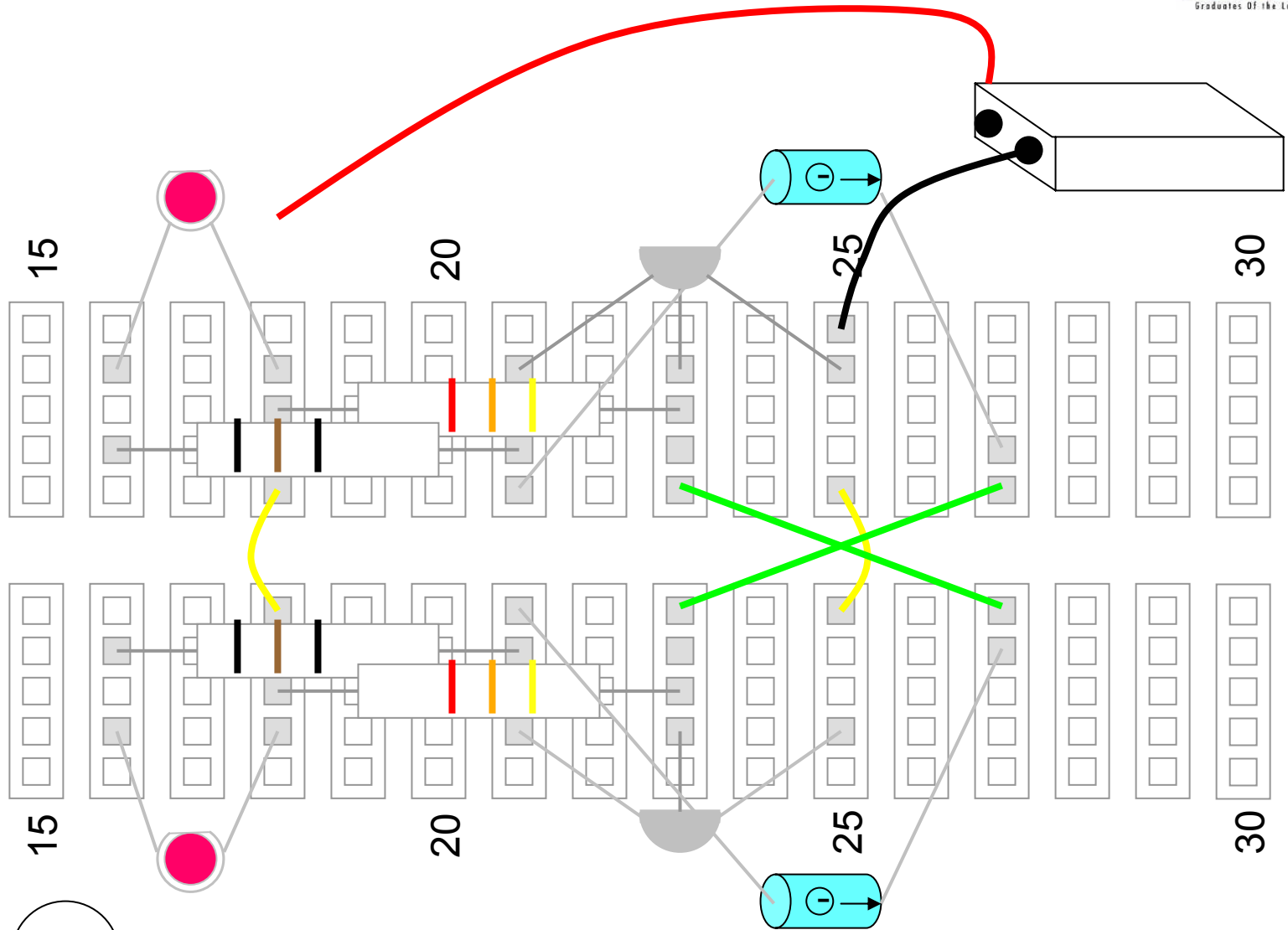
**A5**

last step: connect battery  
black wire to row 25, red wire to row 18

Project B: flip-flop clicker

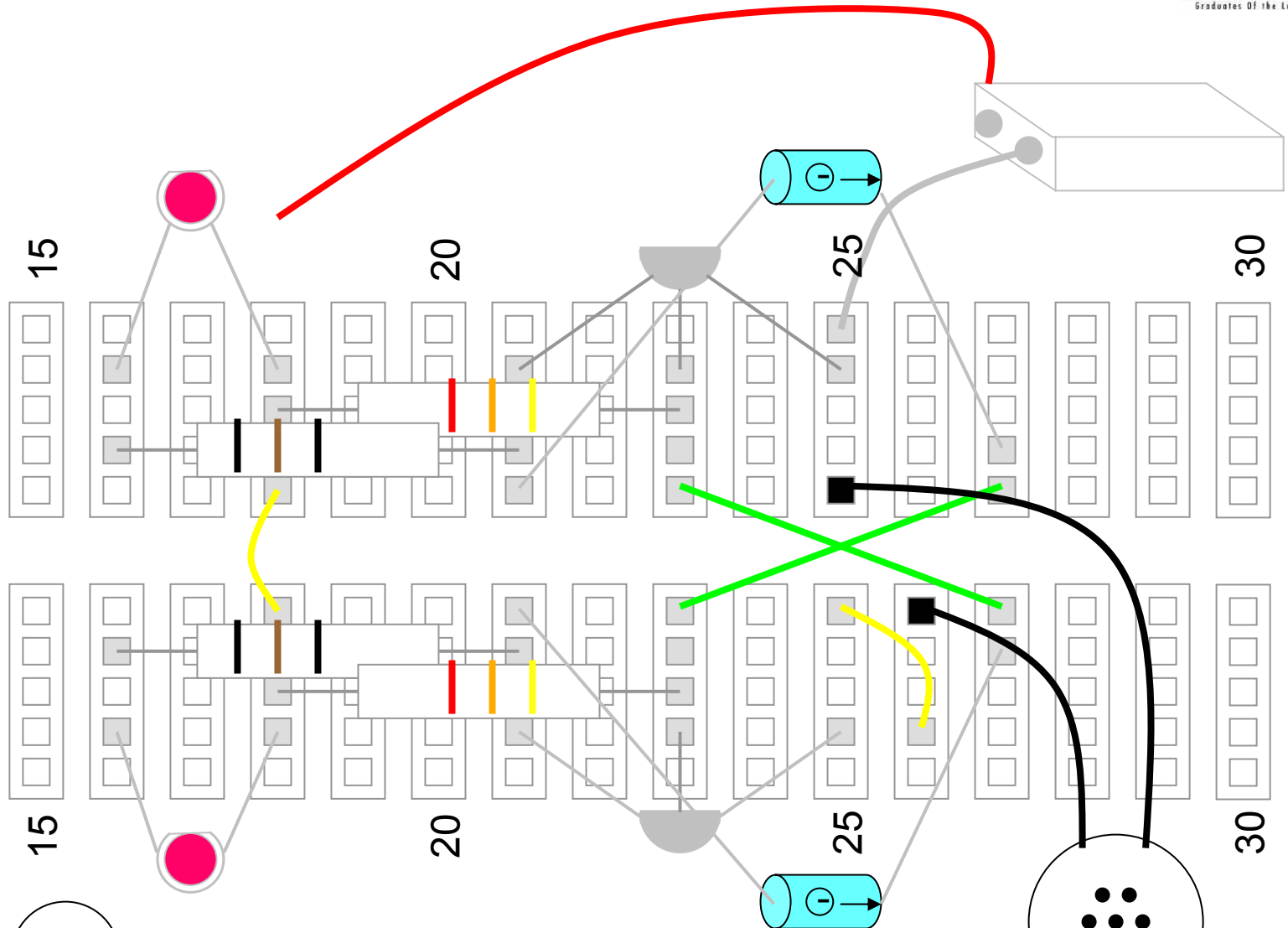


- C1, C2: 330  $\mu$ F
- D1, D2: LED
- R1, R4: 100  $\Omega$
- R2, R3: 10-100K
- Q1, Q2: NPN
- Vcc = 3V



**B1** disconnect red wire of battery



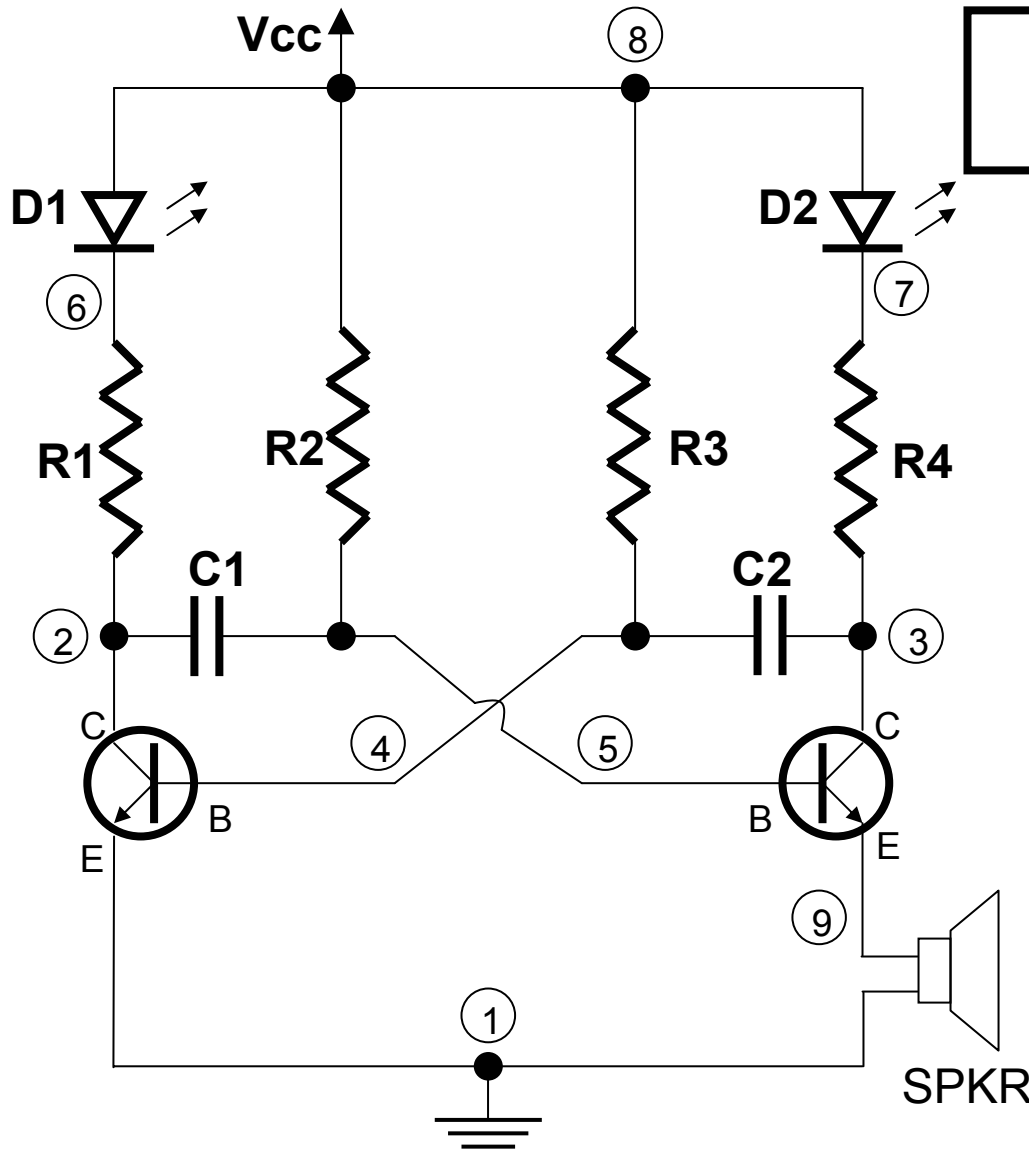


**B3**

connect speaker at row 26 where the yellow wire is, and at row 25 on the other side of the channel



Project C: flip-flop buzzer



**C1, C2: 0.1-0.22  $\mu$ F**

D1, D2: LED

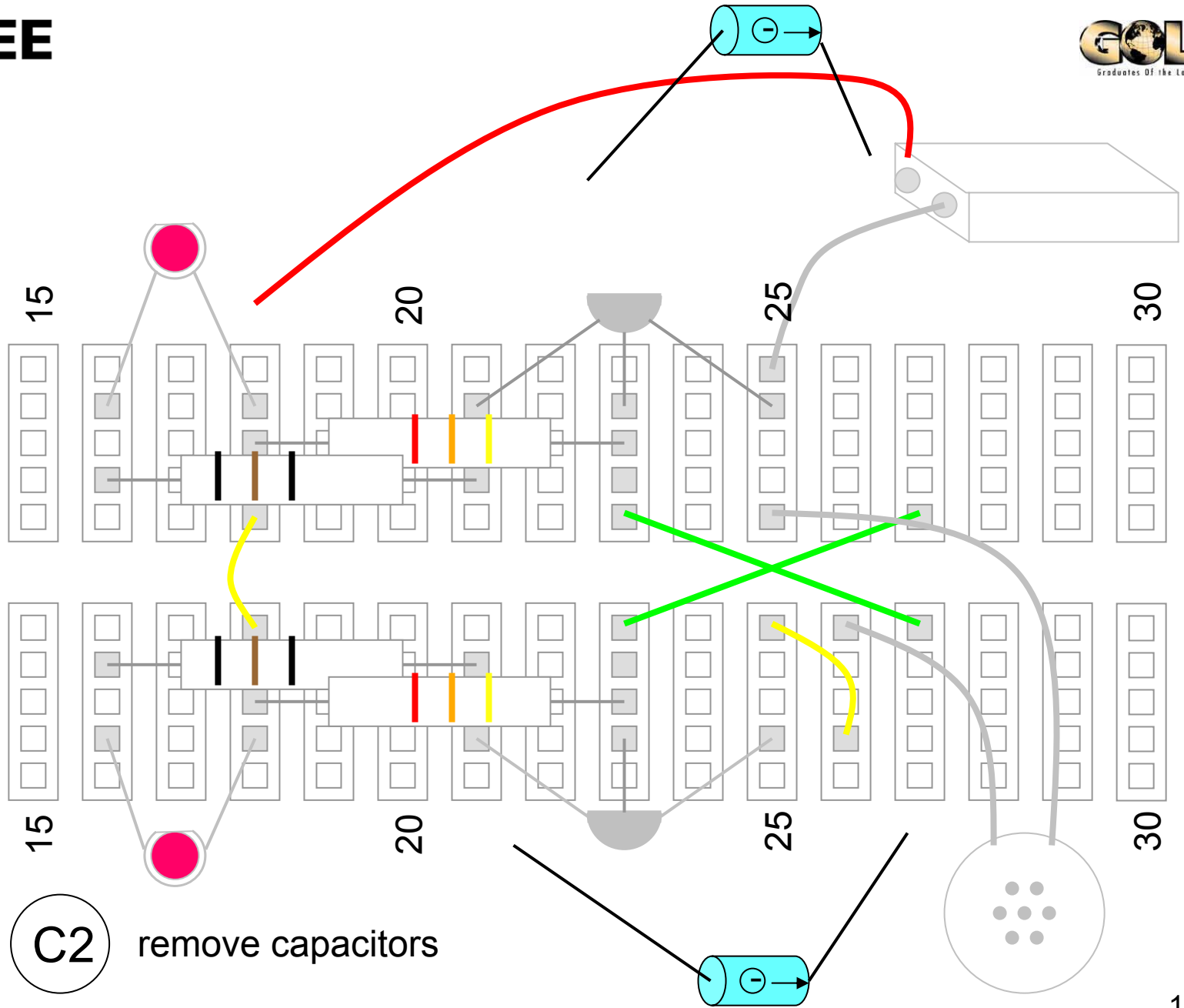
R1, R4: 100  $\Omega$

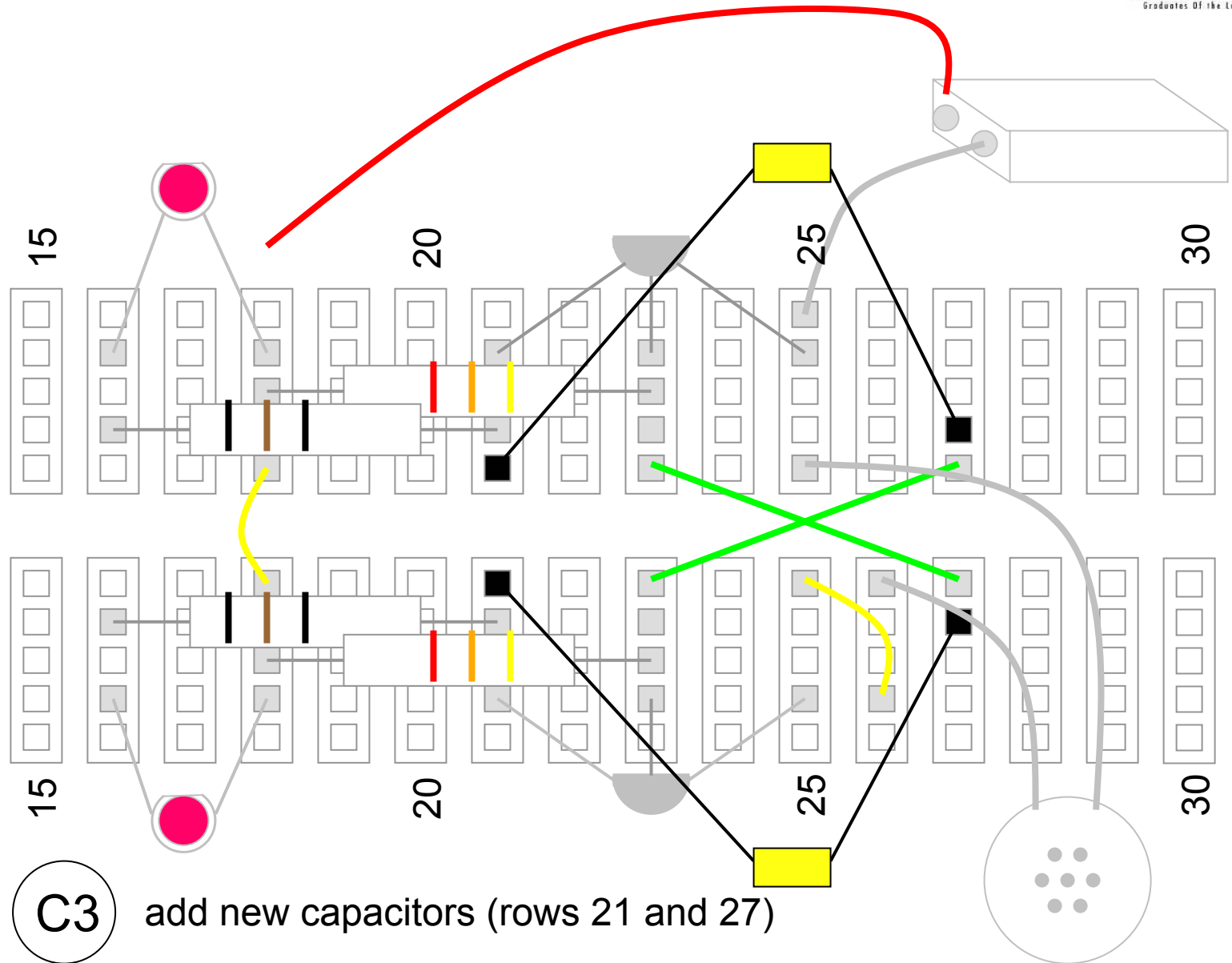
R2, R3: 10-100K

Q1, Q2: NPN

Vcc = 3V

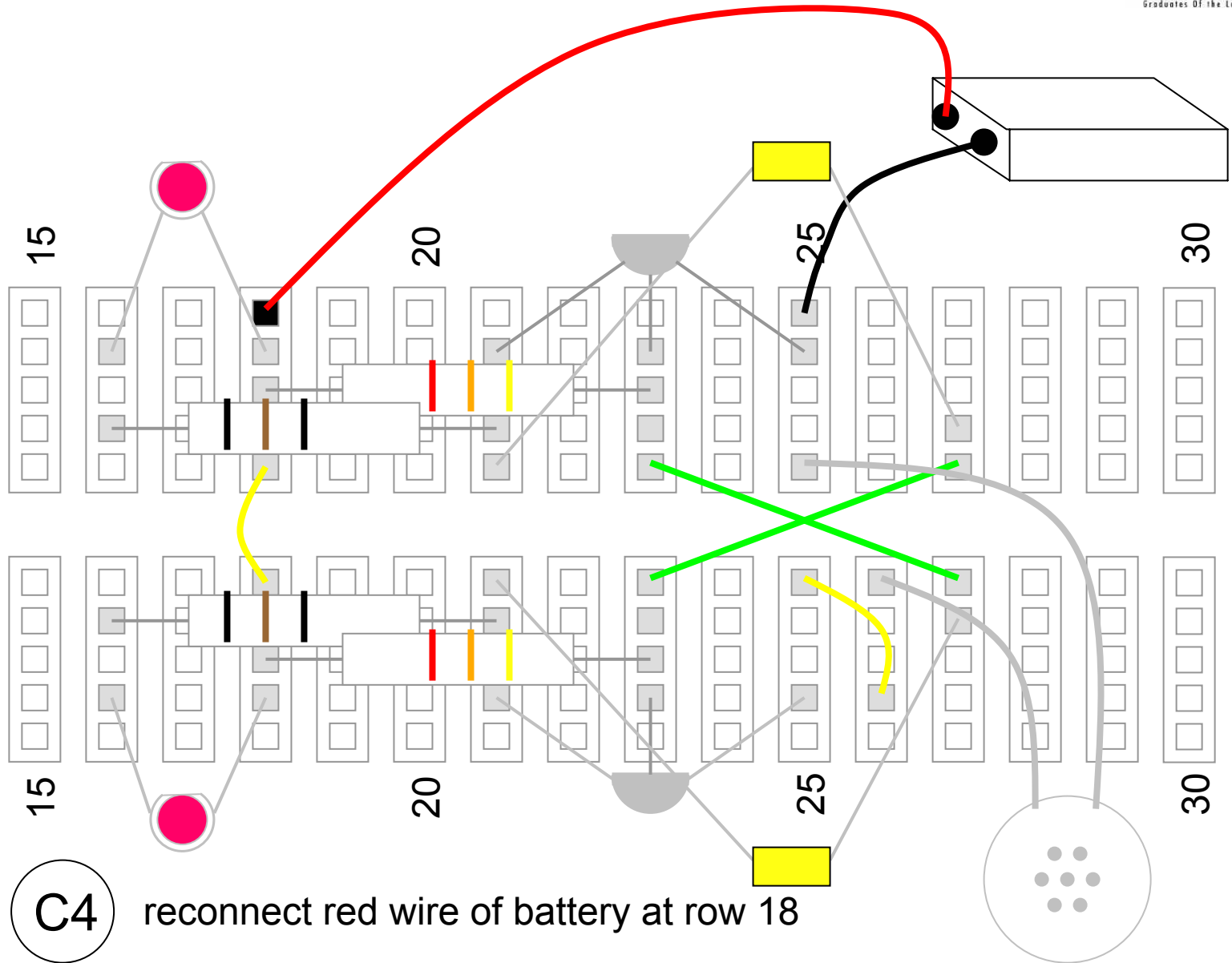




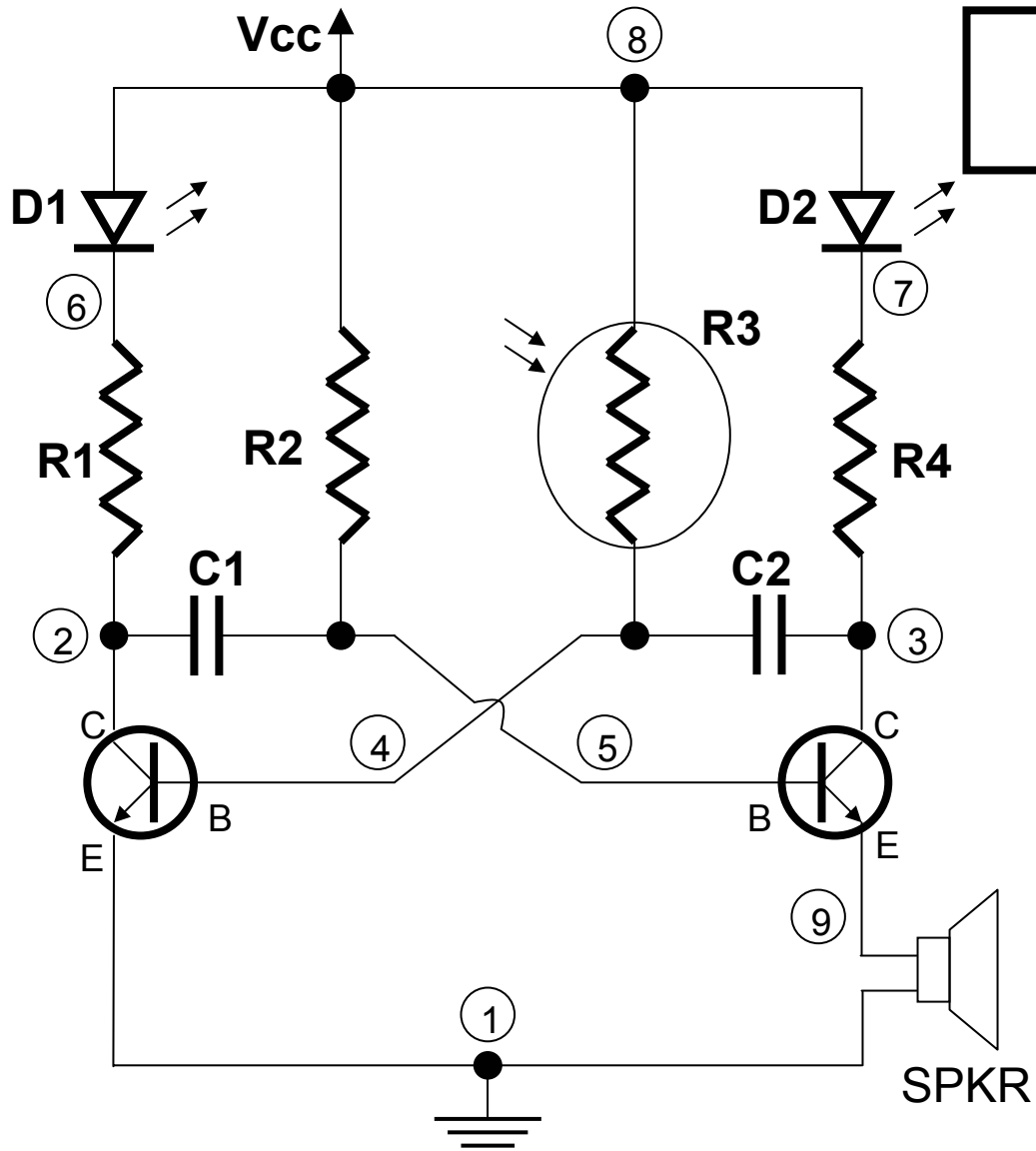


C3

add new capacitors (rows 21 and 27)



## Project D: light instrument



- C1, C2: 0.1-0.22  $\mu$ F
- D1, D2: LED
- R1, R4: 100  $\Omega$
- R2: 10-100K
- R3: CdS photocell**
- Q1, Q2: NPN
- Vcc = 3V

