Ohm's Law $V = I R$ Volts
Joule's Law $P = V I = I^2R$ Watts
Kirchoff's Law
Sum of the Loop Voltages = 0
Sum of the Node Currents = 0

Calculate Series & Parallel Equivalent Resistance

Sketch Series Resistors Voltage Divider (including voltage source)
Calculate voltage across load resistor
Voltage Divider (Resistors in Series with Voltage Source) $V_2 = V (R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$

Sketch Parallel Resistors Current Divider (including current source)
Calculate current through load resistor
Current Divider (Resistors in Parallel with Current Source) $I_2 = I (R_1 / (R_1 + R_2)$

Sketch Thevinen & Norton Equivalent Circuits
Describe how to calculate Equivalent Voltage, Current, Resistance from measurements

Thevenin's Theorem and Equivalent Circuit Series voltage source $\{V_{eq}\}$ and resistor equivalent $\{R_{eq}\}$
Any network of resistors and sources having two output terminals,
may be replaced by a series combination of a voltage source V_{eq} and a resistance R_{eq}.
The equivalent emf V_{eq} is the potential at the output terminals when the output current is zero;
i.e., the open-circuit voltage.
The equivalent resistance R_{eq} is the ratio of the V_{eq} to the output current when R_{Load} is zero;
i.e., the short-circuit current.

Norton's Theorem and Equivalent Circuit Parallel Current source $\{I_{eq}\}$ and resistor equivalent $\{R_{eq}\}$
Any network of resistors and sources having two output terminals,
may be replaced by a parallel combination of a current source I_{eq} and a resistance R_{eq}.
The current source I_{eq} is the short-circuit current in the output terminals,
and the resistance R_{eq} is the same as for Thevenin's Theorem.

Course Handouts:
Serial & Parallel Resistors Example
Simple Voltage & Current Dividers
Thevenin & Norton Equivalent Circuits
http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/electric/thevenin.html
Electrical Concepts