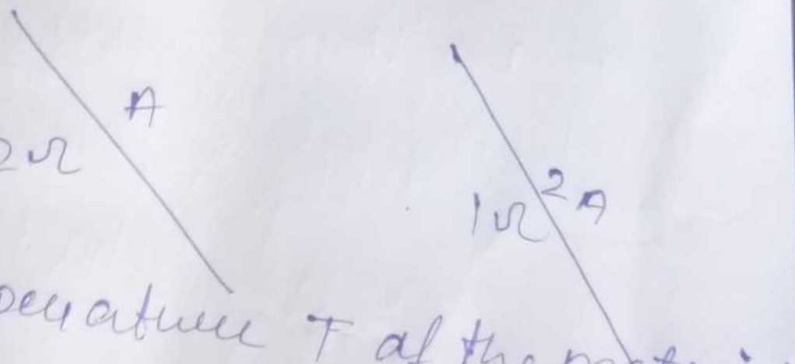
Ans 7 # The length L of the material Longer materials have greater resistance

$\frac{L}{1\Omega}$ $\frac{2L}{2\Omega}$

The cross-sectional area A of the material Larger areas offer LESS resistance.



The temperature T of the material The higher temperatures usually result in higher resistances

The kind of material. Iron has more electrical resistance than a geometrically similar copper conductor