Exam #1 → ~~Thursday January 31~~

→ Tuesday February 5

Concepts Chapter #1:

- Current/Charge Relationship
- Power/Energy/Current/Voltage Relationships
- Conservation of Energy

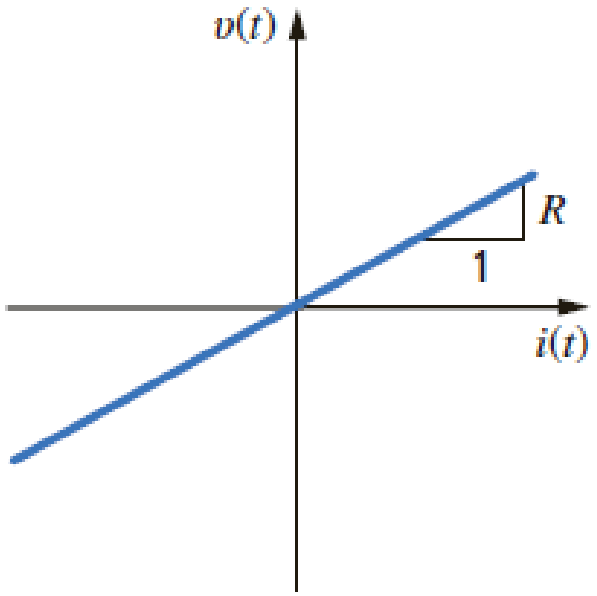
Concepts Chapter #2:

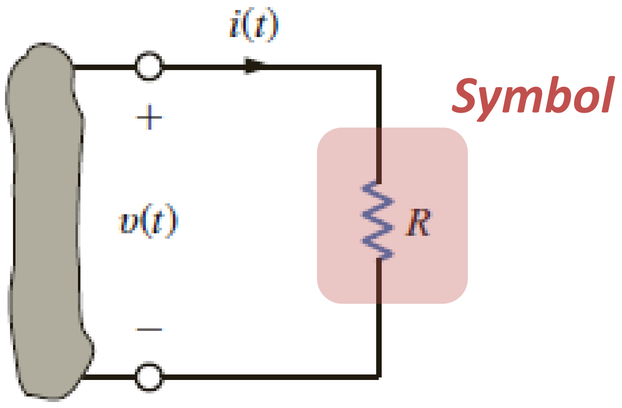
- Ohm's Law (passive sign convention)
- Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL)
- Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL)
- Voltage/Current Divider
- Equivalent Resistance
- Wye/Delta Transformations
- Solving Circuits

*** "Bate": bring your own set of equations (no problems, photocopies, solutions, etc)… subject to approval by the professor

Last Lecture → Ohm's Law

States that the voltage across a resistance is directly proportional to the current flowing through it.





$$v(t) = R \cdot i(t)$$

- *Resistance [Ω = V/A]*

$$R = \frac{v(t)}{i(t)}$$

- *Conductance [S = A/V]*

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{i(t)}{v(t)}$$

- *Power Dissipation [W]*

$$p(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t) = R \cdot i(t)^2 = \frac{v(t)^2}{R} = \frac{i(t)^2}{G} = G \cdot v(t)^2$$

Last Lecture → Kirchhoff's Laws

KCL- the algebraic sum of the all the currents entering any node is zero

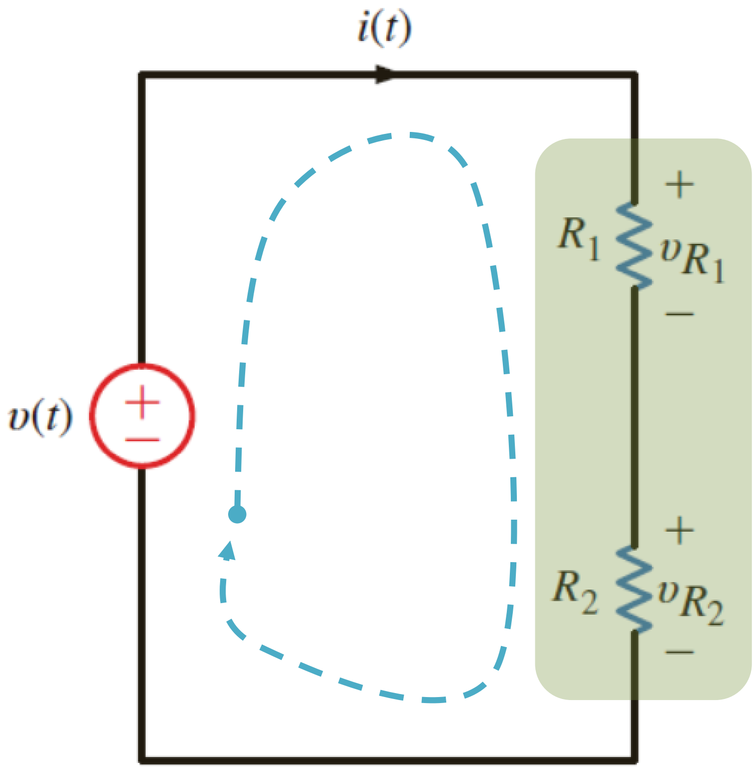
$$\sum_{h=1}^{K} i_h^{in}(t) = 0 \longrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{N} i_j^{in}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} i_i^{out}(t)$$

KVL- the algebraic sum of the voltages around any loop is zero

$$\sum_{h=1}^{K} v_h(t) = 0 \longrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{N} v_j^{\uparrow}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} v_i^{\downarrow}(t)$$

Single Loop Circuits → Voltage Division

$v_{R_1} = ?$ $v_{R_2} = ?$



- **KVL:** $v(t) = v_{R_1} + v_{R_2}$
- **Ohm's:** $v_{R_1} = R_1 \cdot i(t)$
  $v_{R_2} = R_2 \cdot i(t)$

$$\therefore \mathrm{i}(t) = \frac{v(t)}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\therefore v_{R1} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot v(t)$$

$$v_{R2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot v(t)$$

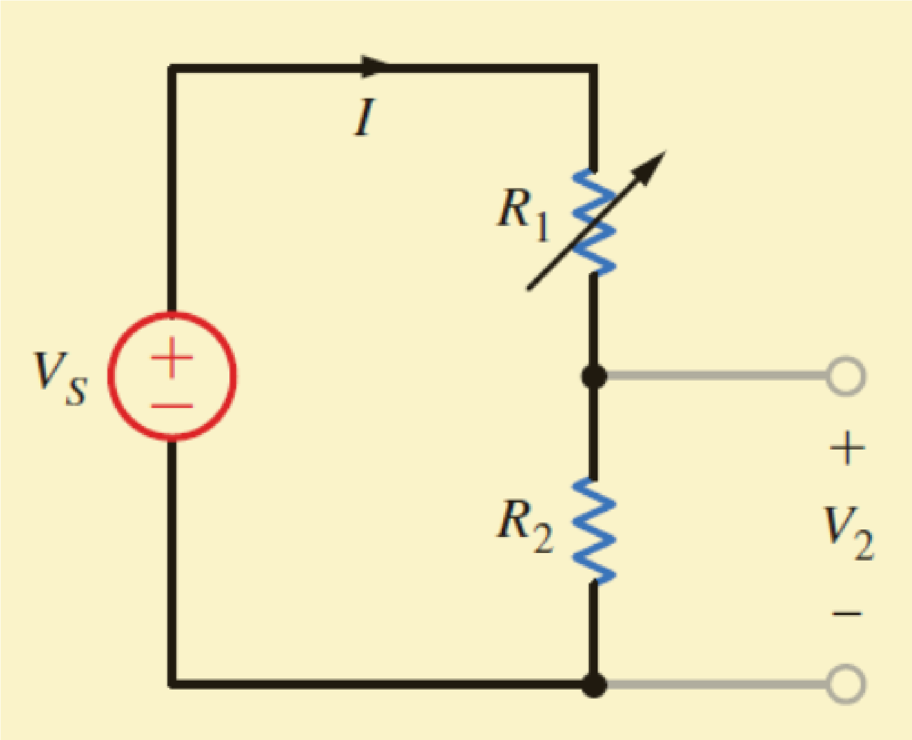
** $I_{R1} = I_{R2} = i(t)$*

∴ R_1 and R_2 are in series

The source voltage v(t) is divided between the resistors R_1 and R_2 in direct proportion to their resistances.

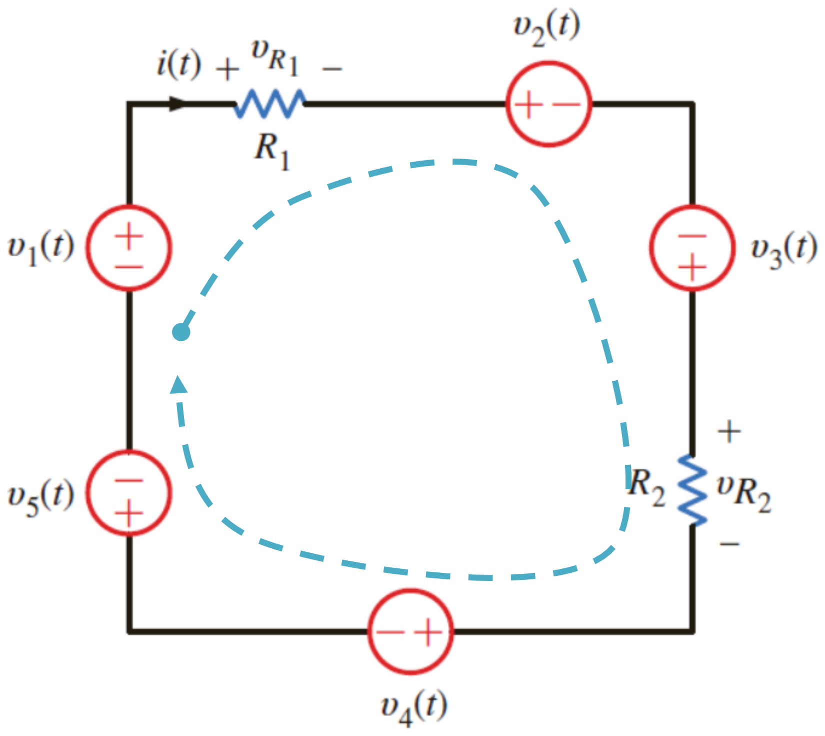
Example 2.13

Assuming V_s=9V, R_1=90kΩ, and R_2=30kΩ, examine the change in both the voltage across R_2 and the power absorbed in the resistor as R_1 is changed from 90kΩ to 15kΩ.



Single Loop Circuits → Multiple Source/Resistor Networks

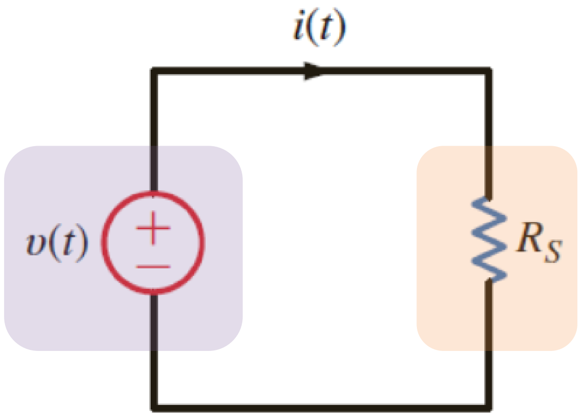
- **KVL:** $v_1(t) - v_{R1} - v_2(t) + v_3(t) - v_{R2} - v_4(t) - v_5(t) = 0$



$$v_1(t) - v_2(t) + v_3(t) - v_4(t) - v_5(t) = v_{R1} + v_{R2}$$

$$\underbrace{v_1(t) - v_2(t) + v_3(t) - v_4(t) - v_5(t)}_{v(t)} = i(t) \cdot \underbrace{[R_1 + R_2]}_{R_s}$$

Equivalent Circuit

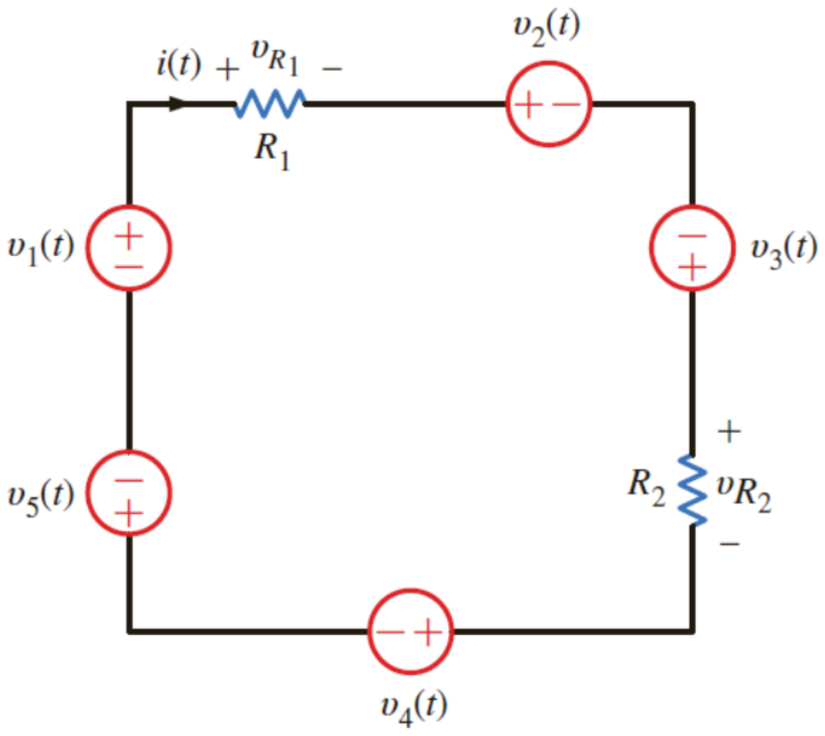


Single Loop Circuits → Multiple Source/Resistor Networks

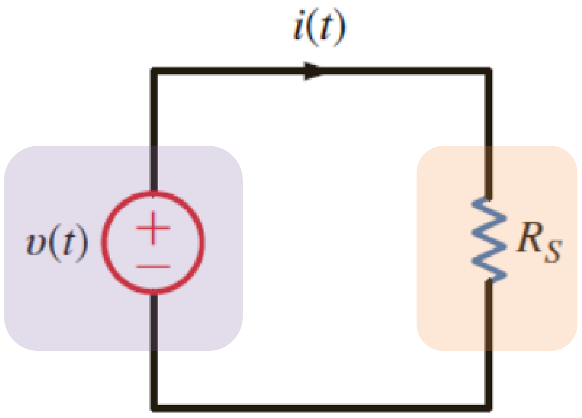
∴ **The sum of several <u>voltage source in series</u> can be replaced by one source whose value is the algebraic sum of the individual source**

∴ **The equivalent resistance of <u>N resistors in series</u> is simply the sum of the individual resistances.**

$$R_S = \sum R_1 + R_2 + \cdots + R_N$$

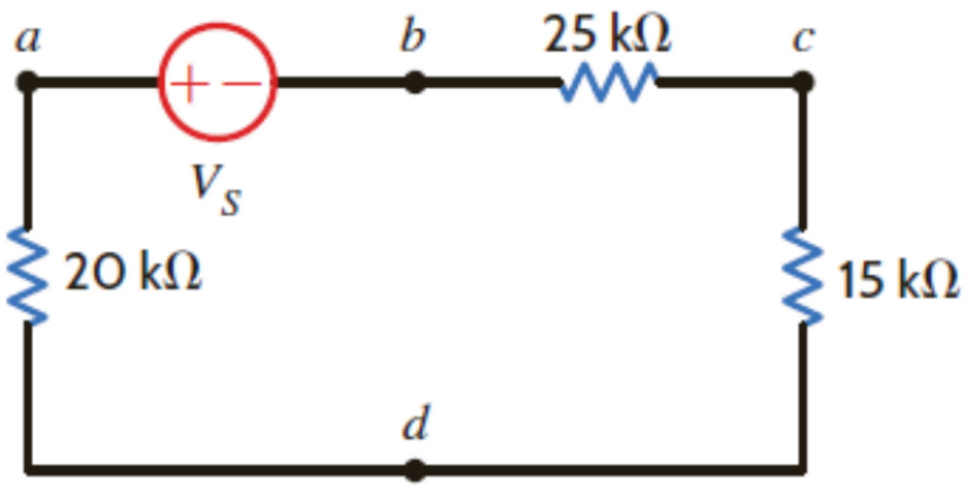


Equivalent Circuit



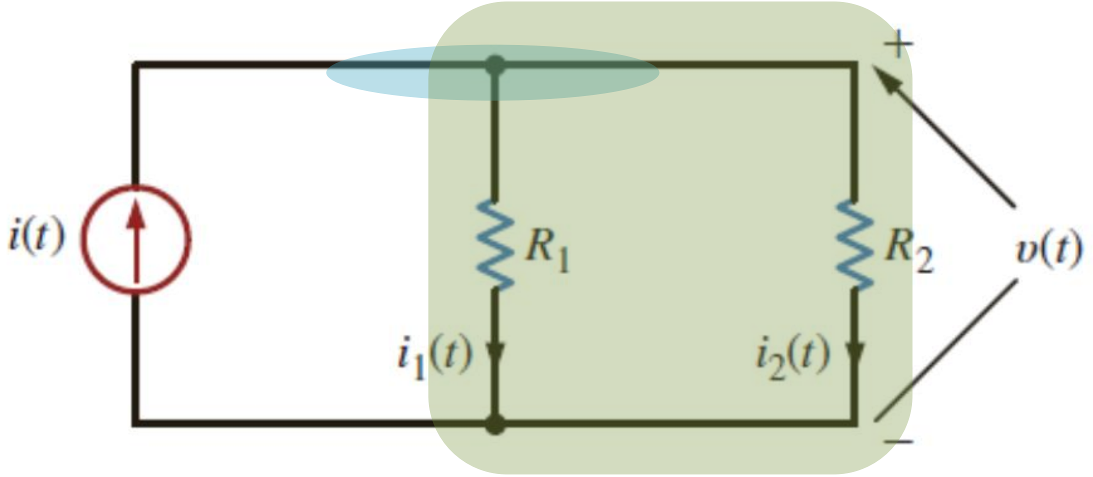
Learning Assessment E2.11

In the network provided, if V_{ad} is 3V, find V_s.



Current Division

$i_1 = ?$ $i_2 = ?$



- KCL: $i(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t)$
- Ohm's: $i_1(t) = \frac{v(t)}{R_1}$

  $i_2(t) = \frac{v(t)}{R_2}$

$\therefore v(t) =$

$$i(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

$$\therefore i_1(t) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot i(t)$$

$$i_2(t) = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot i(t)$$

$* V_{R1} = V_{R2} = v(t)$

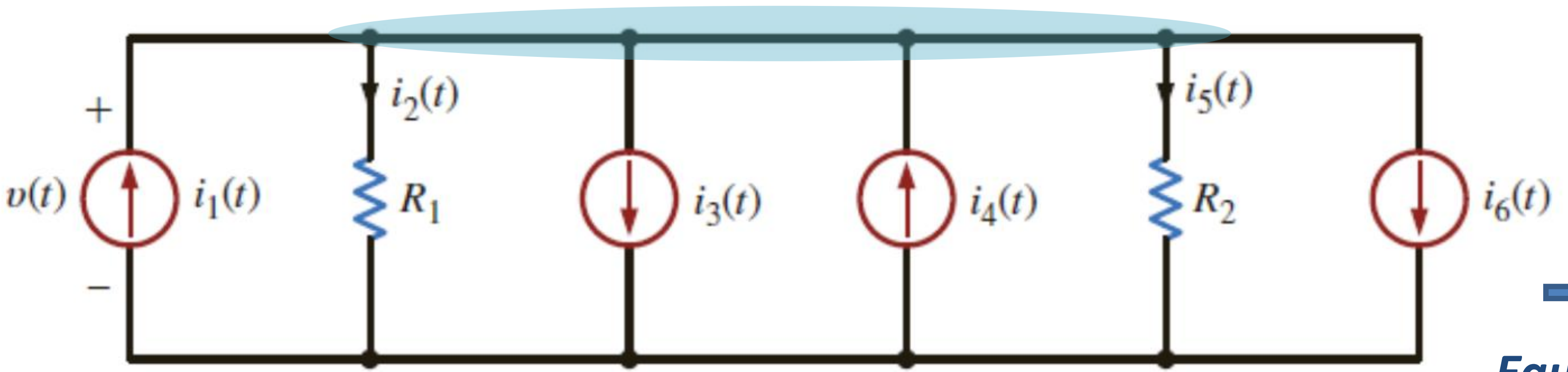
$\therefore R_1$ and R_2 are in <u>parallel</u>

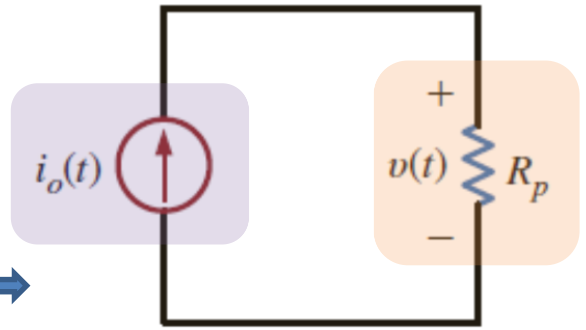
Single Loop Circuits → Multiple Source/Resistor Networks

- **KCL:** $i_1(t) - i_2(t) - i_3(t) + i_4(t) - i_5(t) - i_6(t) = 0$

$$i_1(t) - i_3(t) + i_4(t) - i_6(t) = i_2(t) + i_5(t)$$

$$\underbrace{i_1(t) - i_3(t) + i_4(t) - i_6(t)}_{i_0(t)} = v(t) \cdot \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right]}_{1/R_p}$$





Equivalent Circuit

Single Loop Circuits → Multiple Source/Resistor Networks

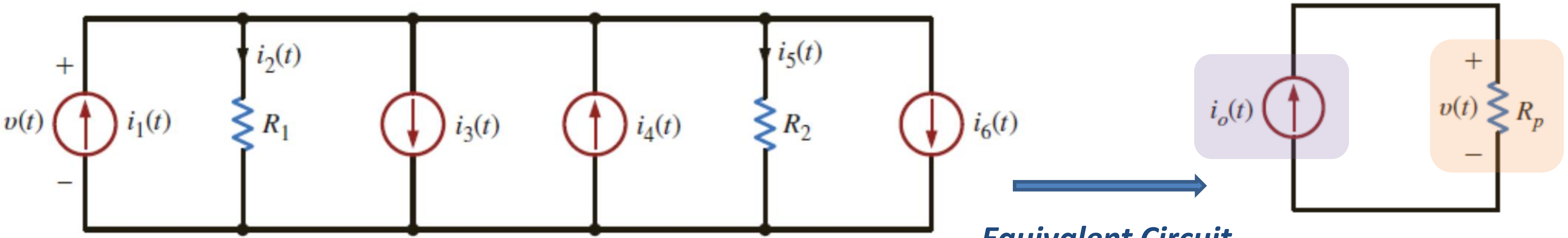
∴ **The sum of several <u>current sources in series</u> can be replaced by one source whose value is the algebraic sum of the individual source**

∴ **The reciprocal of the equivalent resistance of <u>N resistors in parallel</u> is equal to the sum of the reciprocal of the individual resistances.**

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \sum \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{R_N}$$

For 2 resistances in parallel R_p can be expressed as…

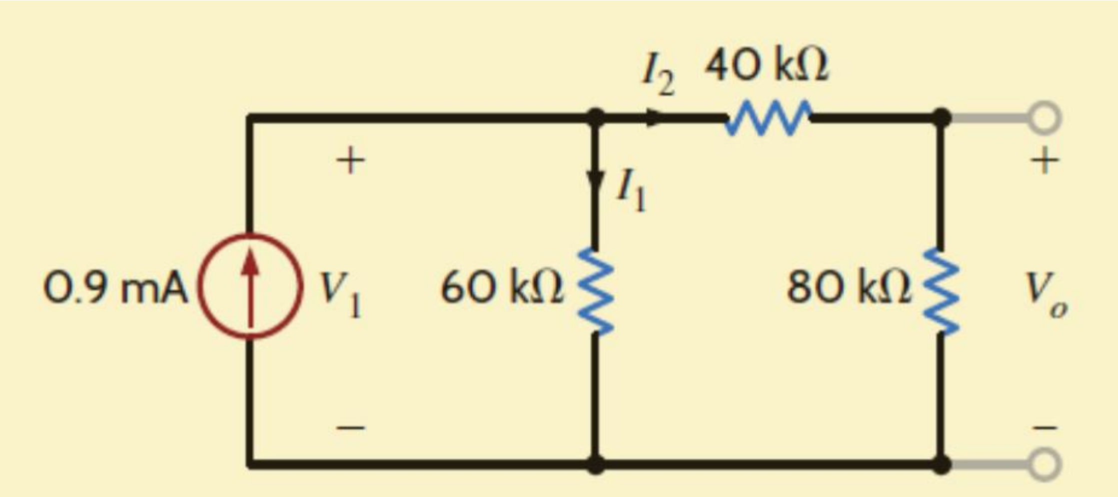
$$R_p = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



Equivalent Circuit

Example 2.17

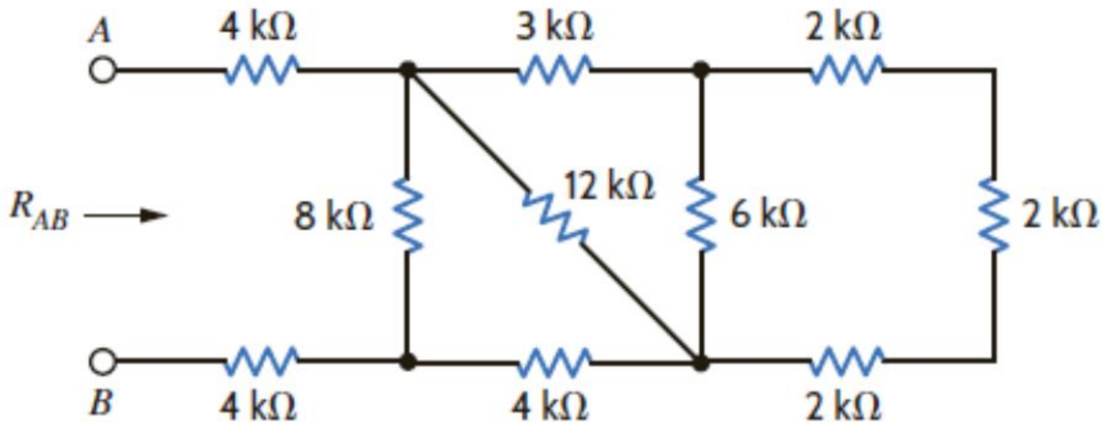
For the given network find I_1, I_2, and V_0.



Series/Parallel Resistor Combinations

E2.16: Find R_{AB} in the provided network.

- Series: $R_S = R_1 + R_2 + \cdots + R_N$
- Parallel: $\frac{1}{R_P} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{R_N}$



Learning Assessment E2.22

Find V_0, V_1, and V_2 in the network provided.