

EE 220

Lecture 3

Sept. 6,

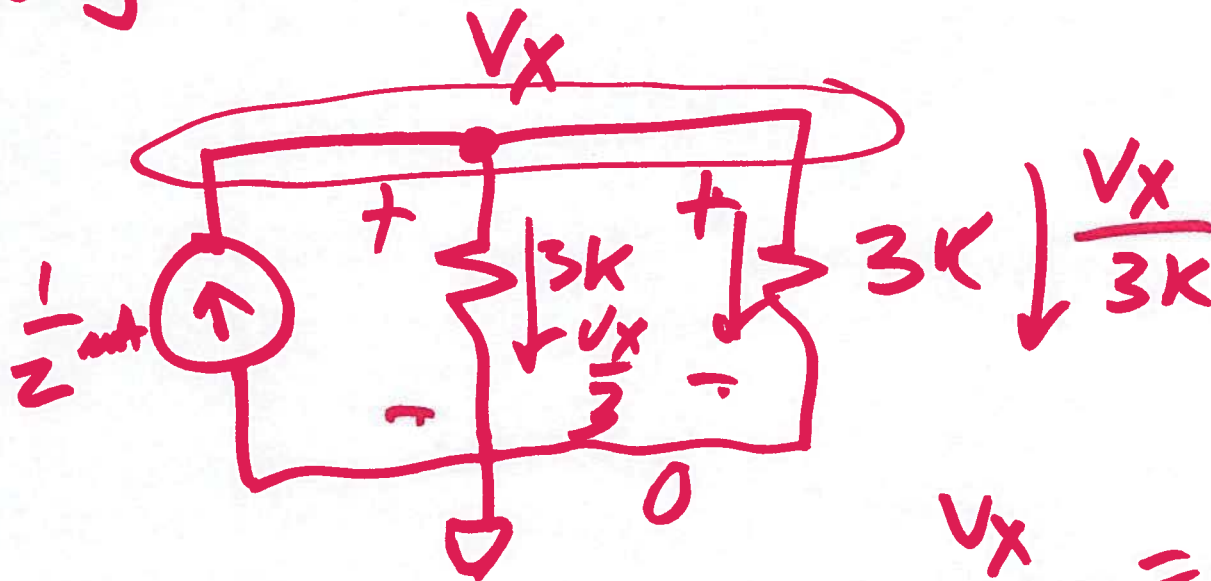
3

$$V=IR$$

$$2017 \quad I = \frac{V}{R}$$

KCL

2.9



$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ mA} = \frac{V_x}{3 \text{ k}} + \frac{V_x}{3 \text{ k}}$$

$$\frac{V_x}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ mA}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3 \text{ k}} + \frac{1}{3 \text{ k}}}$$

1)

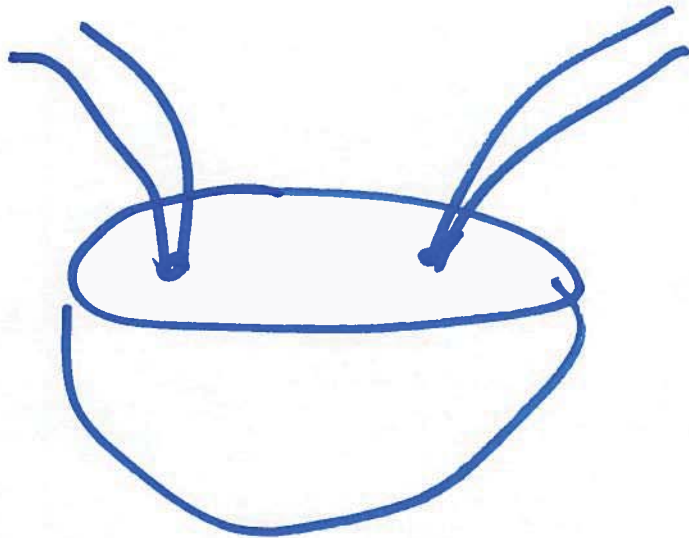
$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{5 \cdot (a+3)}{4}$$

$$\frac{b}{1} = \frac{5 \cdot c \cdot (a+3)}{4 \cdot a}$$

$$\frac{4ab}{5(a+3)} = c$$

2 hours

10 hours



$$\frac{1 \text{ pool}}{2 \text{ hours}} + \frac{1 \text{ pool}}{10 \text{ hours}}$$

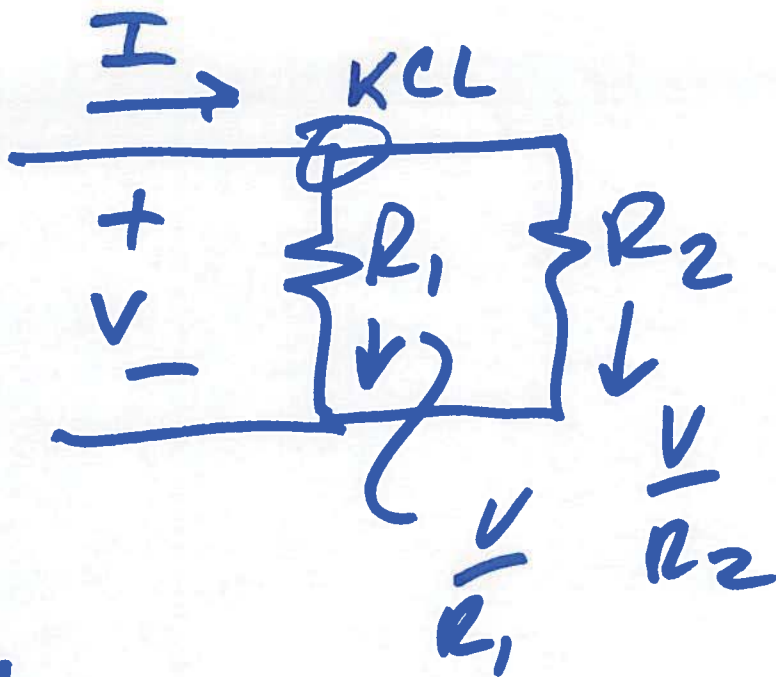
$$= \frac{1 \text{ pool}}{\text{together}}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{T}$$

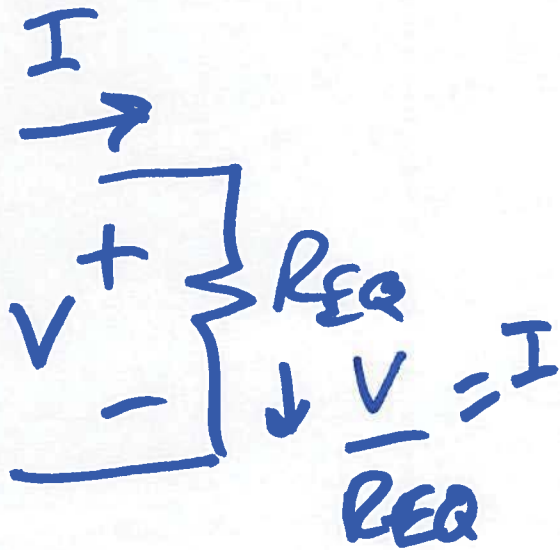
$$T = \frac{200}{30} = \underline{\underline{6.67 \text{ hrs}}}$$

$$\frac{10 \cdot 20}{20 + 10} = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow T = \frac{20 + 10}{10 \cdot 20} = \frac{1}{\frac{10 \cdot 20}{20 + 10}}$$

3)



$$V = IR$$

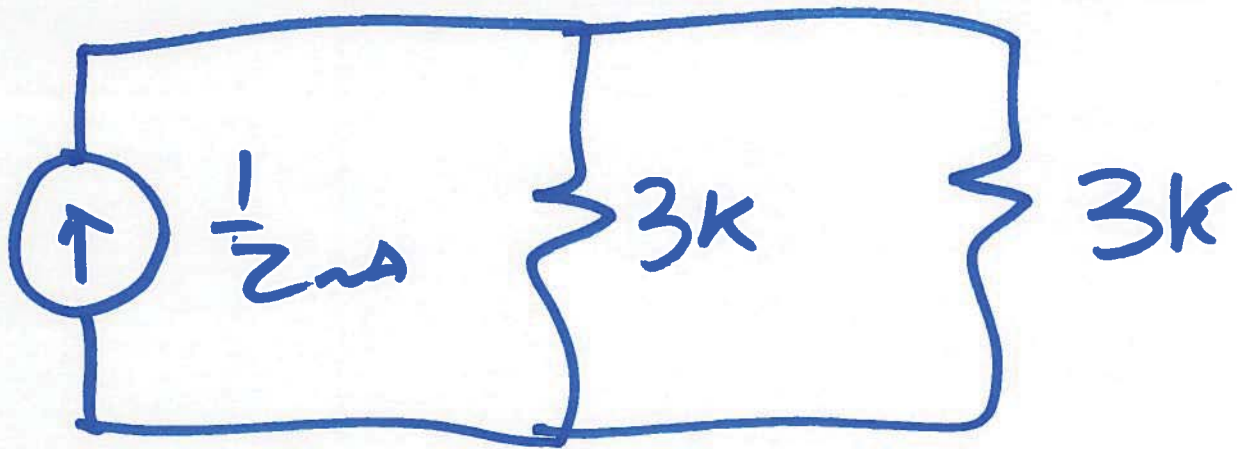


$$I = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2} = V \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$R_{EQ} = \frac{V}{I}$$

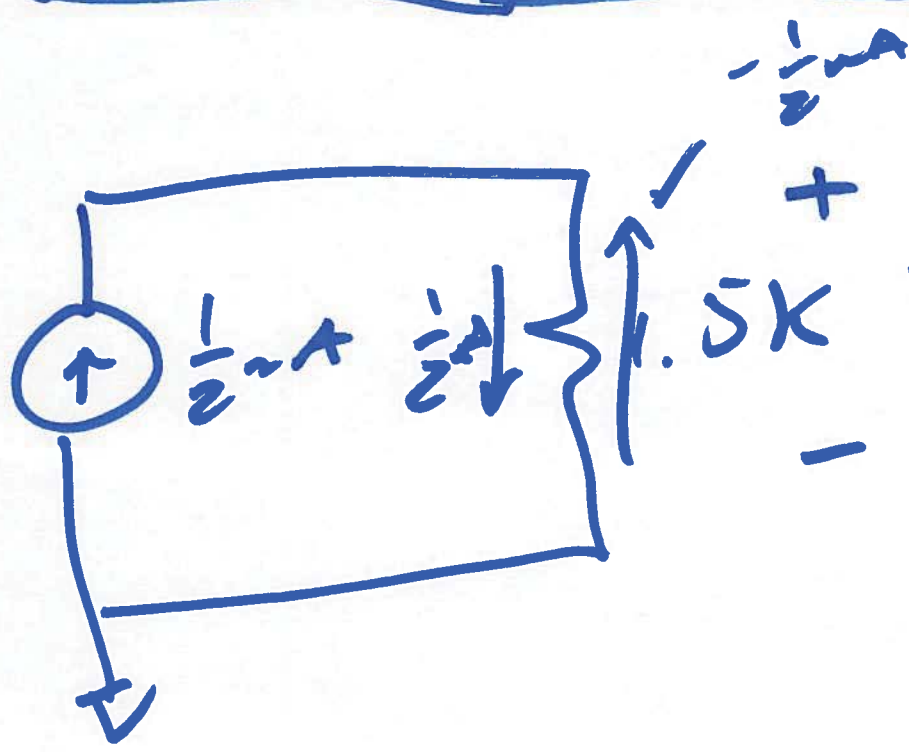
$$\frac{V}{I} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \boxed{\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = R_{EQ}}$$

4)



$$R_{eq} = \frac{3k \cdot 3k}{3k + 3k}$$

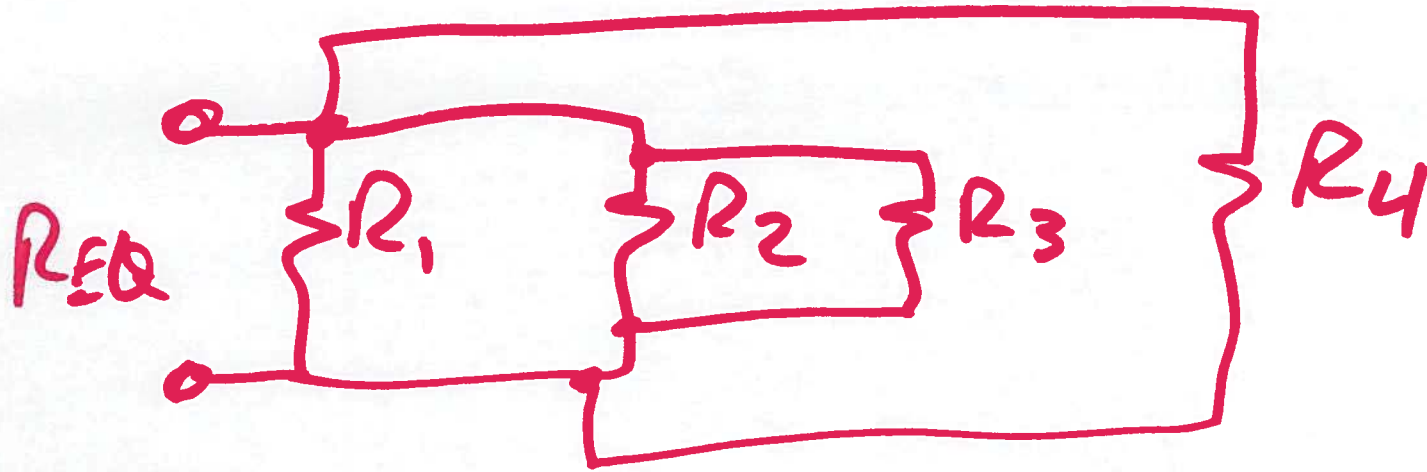
$$= \frac{9 \cdot k \cdot k}{6 \cdot k}$$



$$V = \frac{1}{2} \mu A \cdot 1.5k = 1.5k$$

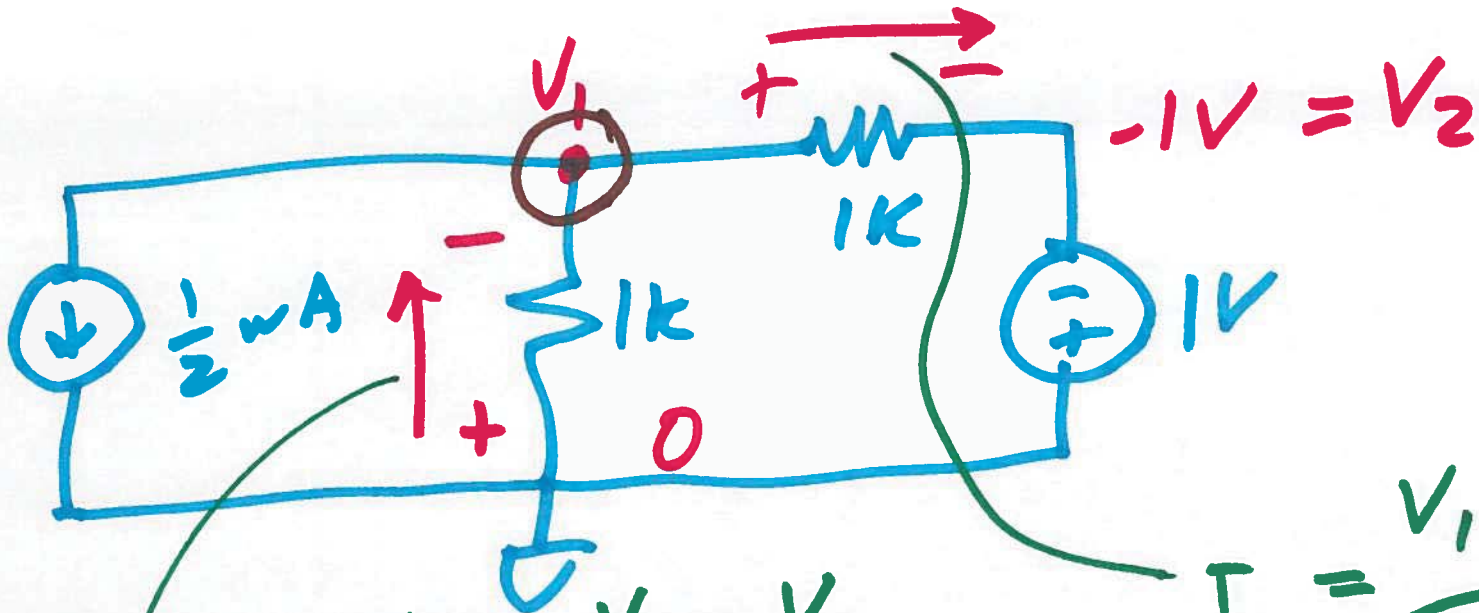
$$= \underline{\underline{0.75V}}$$

5)



$$\frac{1}{R_{EQ}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}$$

Parallel Resistor



$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{V_+ - V_-}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{1k}$$

$$= \frac{V_1 - (-1)}{1k}$$

$$I = \frac{0 - V_1}{1k} = \frac{-V_1}{1k}$$

$$= \frac{V_1 + 1}{1k}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{V_1}{1k} = \frac{1}{2} \text{mA} + \frac{V_1 + 1}{1k}}$$

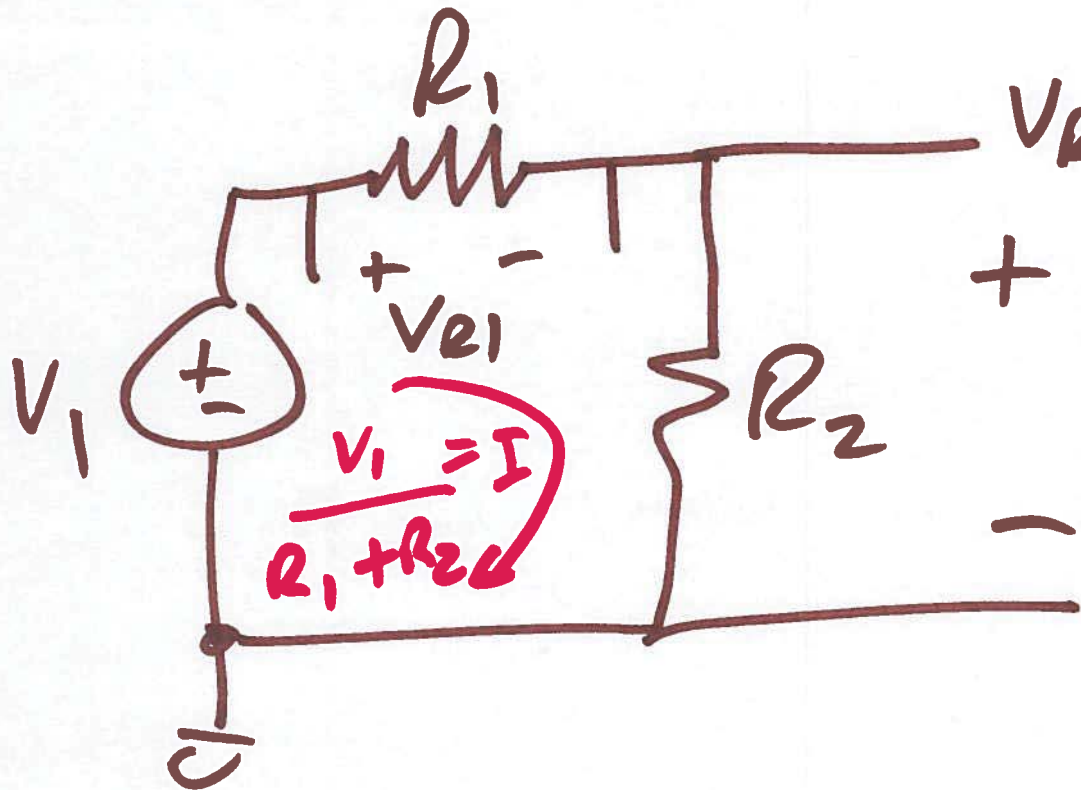
$$2V_1 = -1.5V$$

$$-V_1 = \frac{1}{2}V + V_1 + 1$$

$$\boxed{V_1 = -.75V}$$

7)

Voltage divider (attenuator)

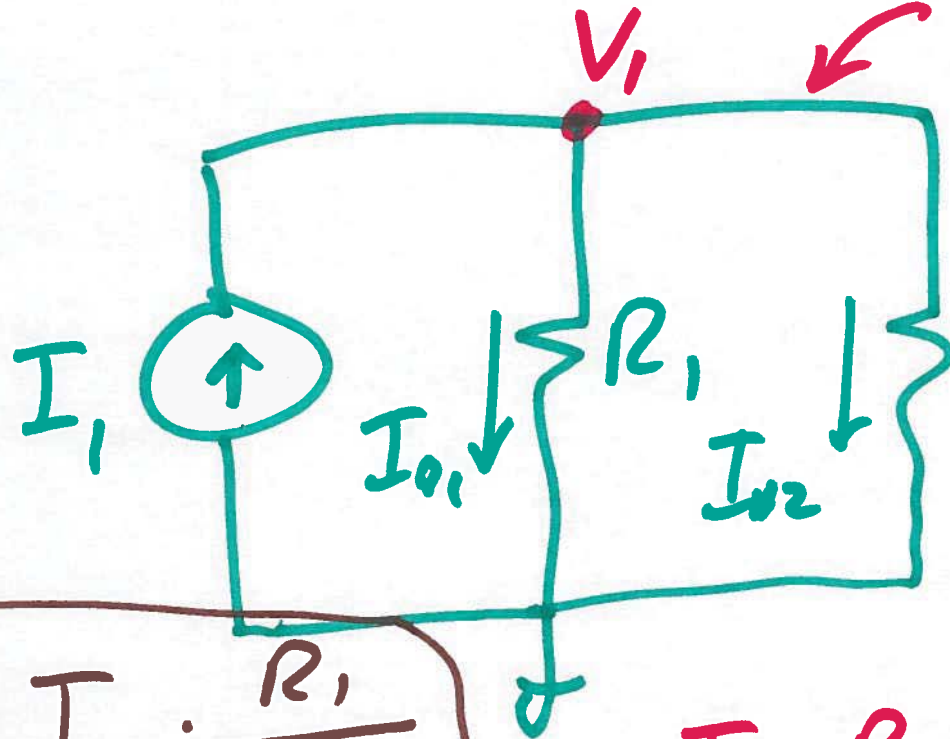


$$V_{R_2} = I \cdot R_2$$
$$= V_1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_{R_1} = I \cdot R_1 = V_1 \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

8)

CURRENT divider



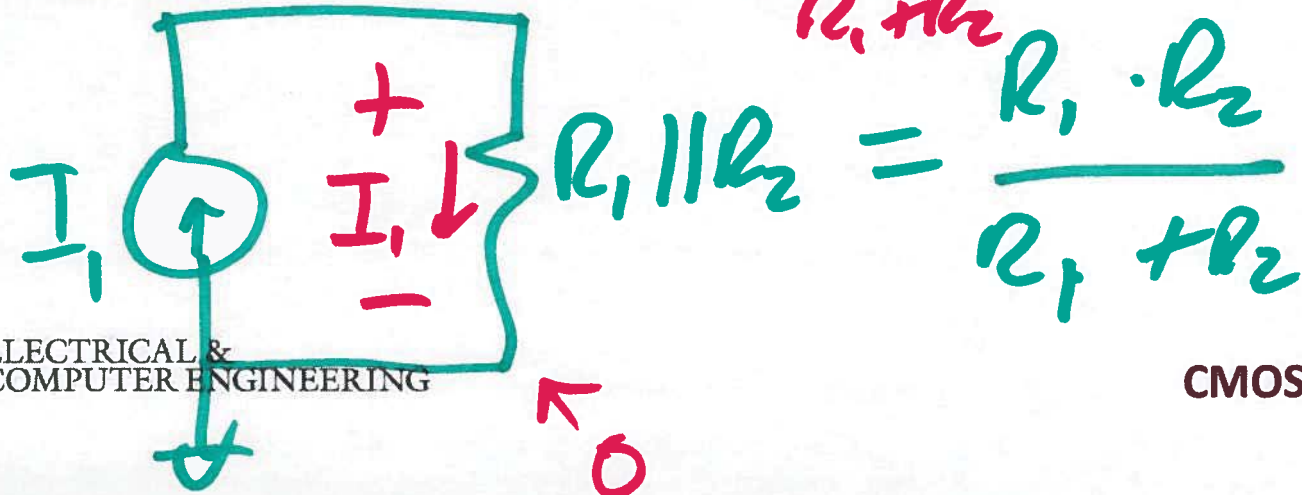
$$I \cdot \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = V_1$$

$$I_{01} = \frac{V_1}{R_1}$$

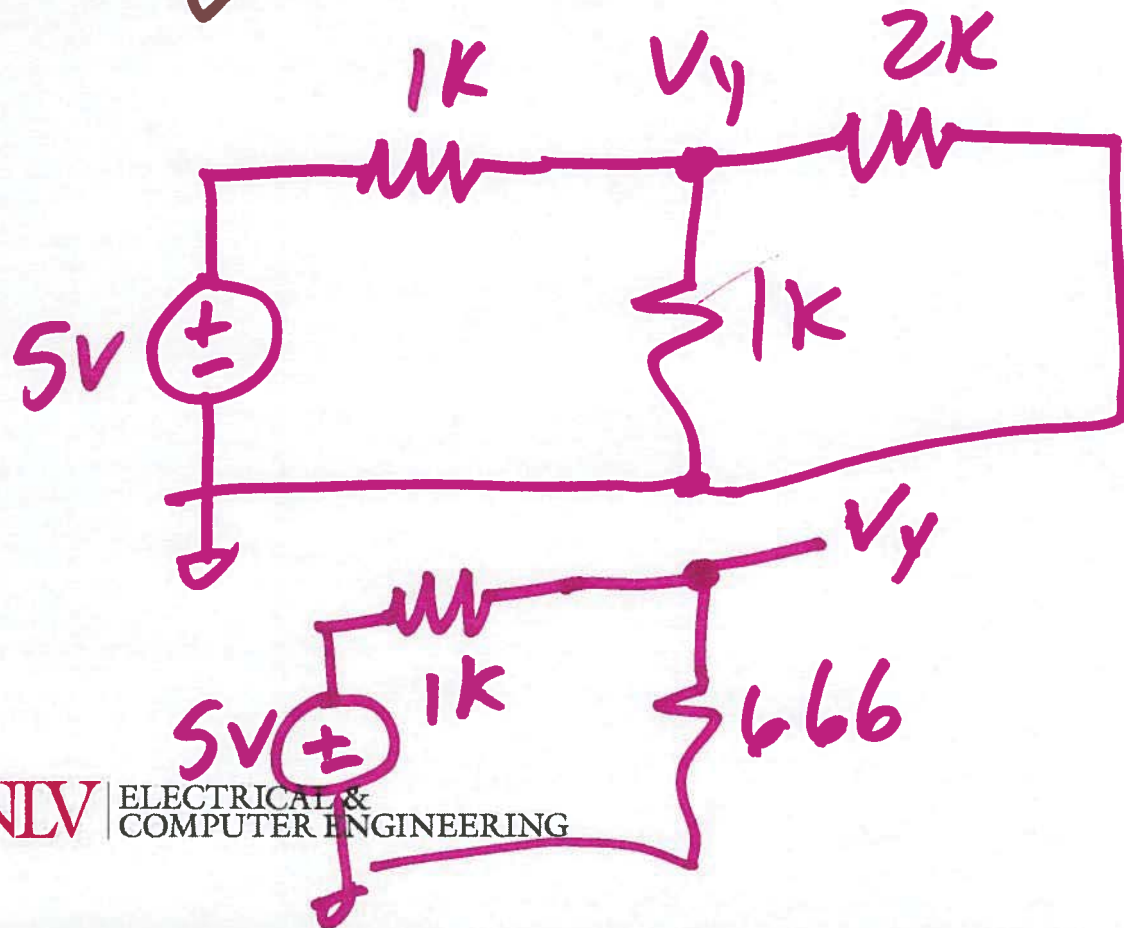
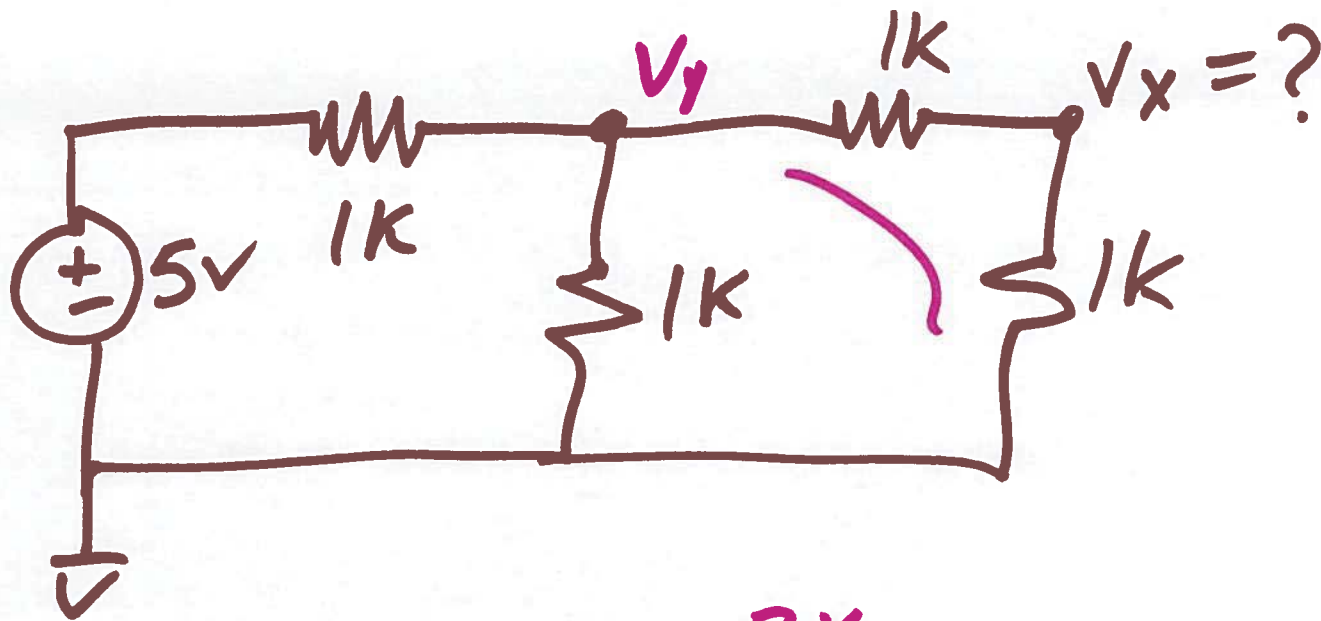
$$I_{R2} = I_1 \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_{01} = I_1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_1 \cdot \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



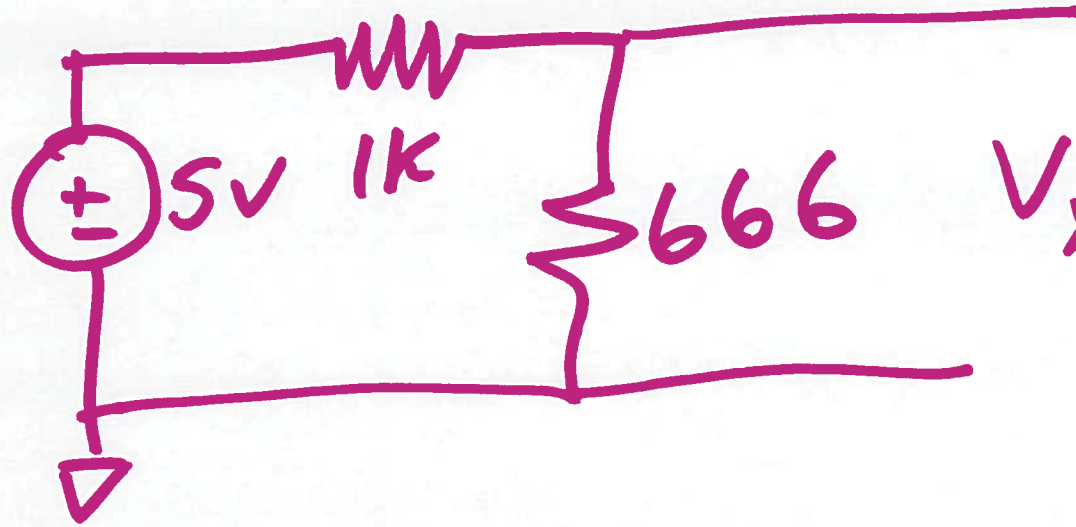
9)



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{1k} + \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1k \cdot 2k}{1k + 2k}$$

$$= 666\Omega$$



$$V_y = 5 \cdot$$

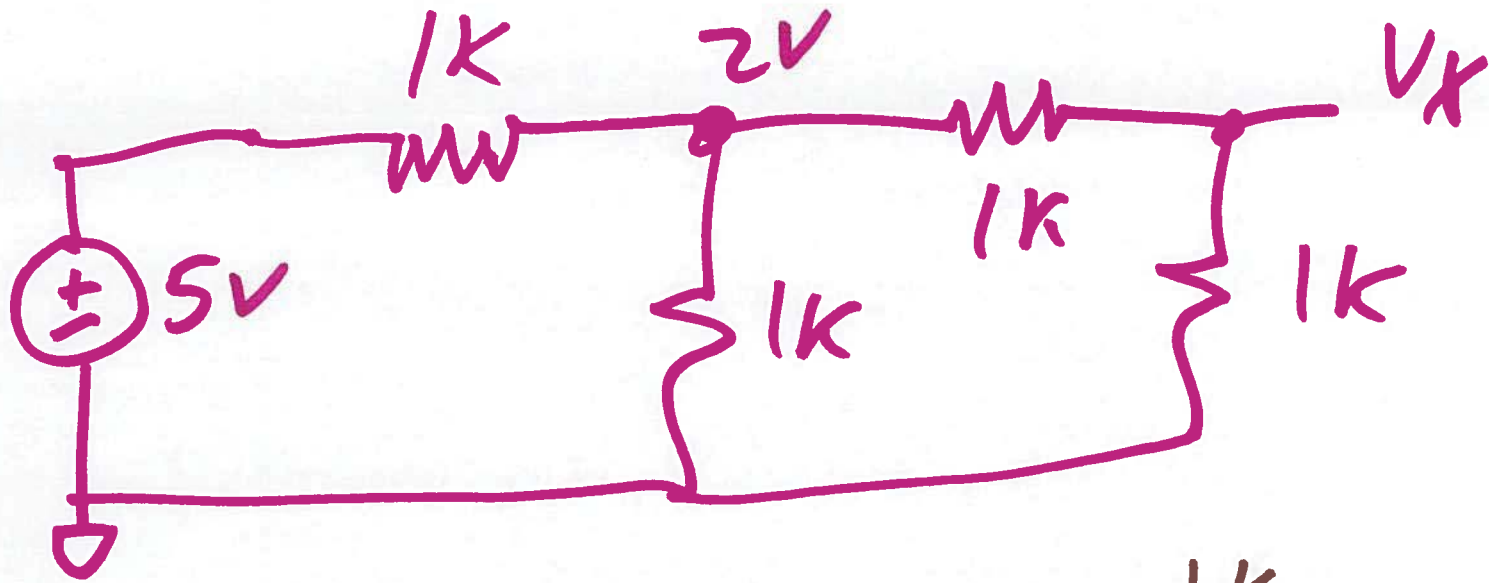
$$\frac{666}{1k + .666k}$$

$$= 5 \cdot$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}k}{\frac{5}{3}k}$$

$$V_y = 2V$$

11)



$$V_x = \frac{1k}{1k + 1k} \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{V_x = 1V}}$$

