

Foundations of Electrical and Computer Engineering

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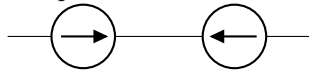
Elements

1. Independent Voltage Source



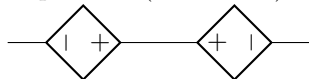
Provides a fixed voltage independent of what is already attached to the circuit.

2. Independent Current Source



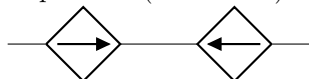
Provides a fixed current independent of what is already attached to the circuit as long as there is a closed path.

3. Dependant (Controlled) Voltage Source



Provides a voltage dependant on some other voltage or current.

4. Dependant (Controlled) Current Source



Provides a current dependant on some other voltage or current.

5. Resistor



Unit: Ohm (Ω)

Absorbs power and follows Ohm's Law. $V = Ri$

Analog Circuit Fundamentals

1. Current \equiv the flow of charge around a closed path in a circuit.
 Symbol $\equiv i(t)$ or i
 Unit \equiv Amperes, Amps or (A)
 Current is a vector of Amperes and direction. It may be defined at any one point along a circuit with either positive or negative values. A negative value current is equivalent to a positive value but opposite direction current.
2. Voltage \equiv the measure of potential difference between two points in a circuit.
 Symbol $\equiv v(t)$ or v
 Unit \equiv Volts or (V)
 Voltage is a vector of voltage and polarity. The point with positive polarity is the point where the potential difference is greatest. Voltage may also be either positive or negative, and a negative voltage is equivalent to a positive voltage with reversed polarity.
3. Power \equiv a measure of useful output of a circuit.
 Symbol $\equiv p(t)$ or p
 Unit \equiv Watts or (W)
 Relationship $\equiv p(t) = v(t) * i(t)$ or $p = vi$
 Conservation of Power \equiv in a valid circuit, the total power supplied is equivalent to the total power absorbed. Power can be absorbed or supplied by a given element. Circuit validity, as used in the of Conservation of Power is true as a consequence of the law. That is to say, a circuit that does not satisfy the Conservation of Power is not a valid circuit.

To determine if an element absorbs or supplies power:

1. Take measurements of current and voltage before and after the element, in terms of positive values.
2. If current flows into the positive side \rightarrow the element absorbs power.
 If current flows into the negative side \rightarrow the element supplies power.

Kirchhoff's Laws

1. Node \equiv a node is a point in a circuit where two or more elements are connected. All points along a wire are the same node.
2. Loop \equiv a loop in a circuit is a closed path that begins and ends at the same node and goes through at least one element.

Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL)

The total current into a node is equal to the total current out of the node.

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL)

The sum of the voltages around a loop in the circuit is zero.

When tracing the loop, if voltage goes from negative to positive through an

element, the voltage is positive. If voltage goes from positive to negative, the voltage is negative.

Both laws must be true in order to have a valid circuit.

Parallel Elements and Elements in Series

Series \equiv two elements are in series if they share 1 node and no other element is attached to that node. Elements in series always have the same current.

Parallel \equiv two elements are parallel if they share 2 nodes. Parallel elements have the same voltage.

Analyzing All-Series / Single Loop Circuits with Resistors

1. Label all elements with same current
2. Label Voltage across each element as variables
3. Calculate KVL for the loop
4. Calculate Ohm's Law for each resistor
5. Substitute Ohm's Law equation back into KVL equation
6. Modify the equation to solve for a single unknown (which is often the current)
7. Solve for the unknown
8. Use Ohm's Law to get voltages
9. Calculate power