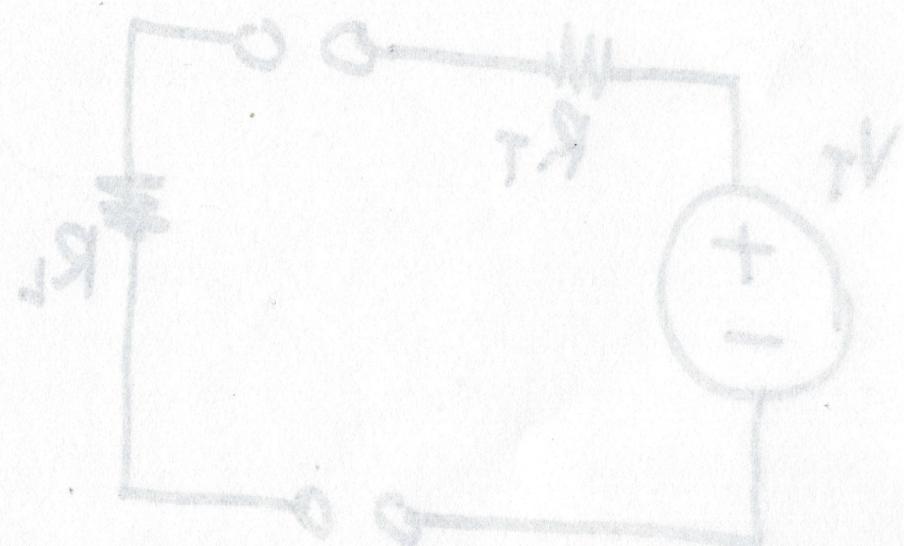
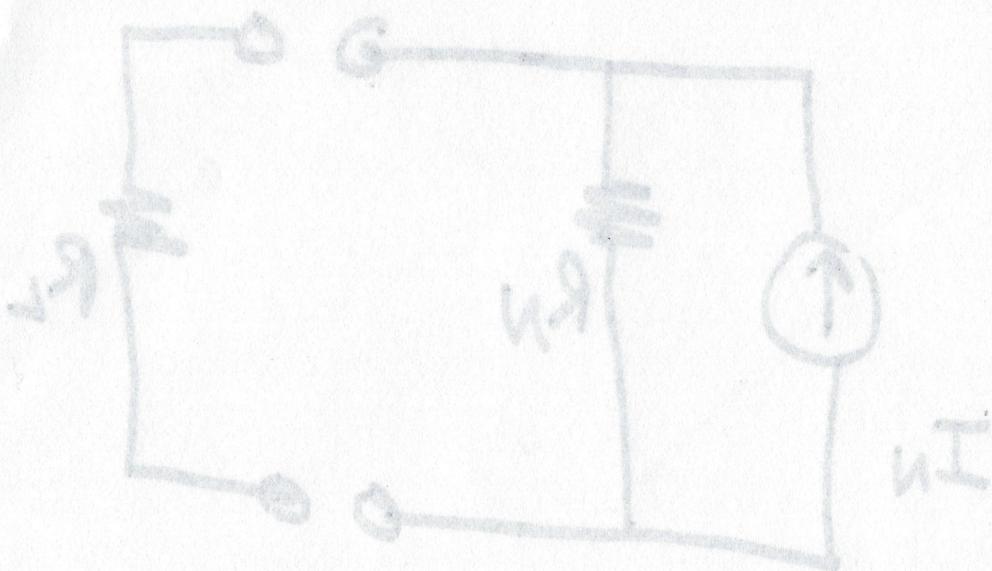
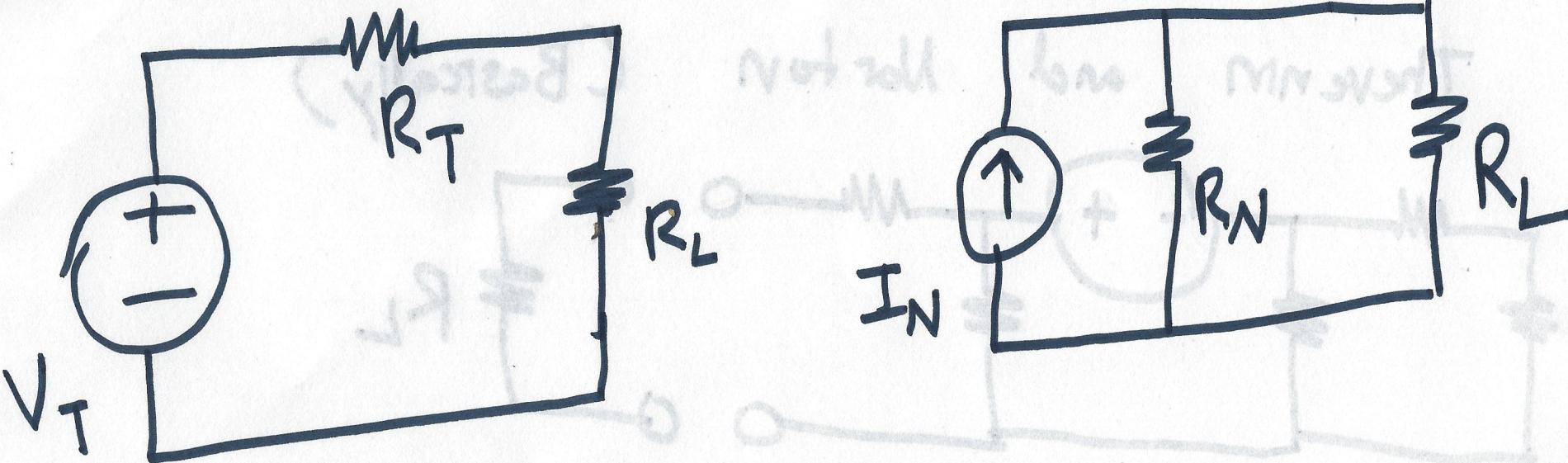
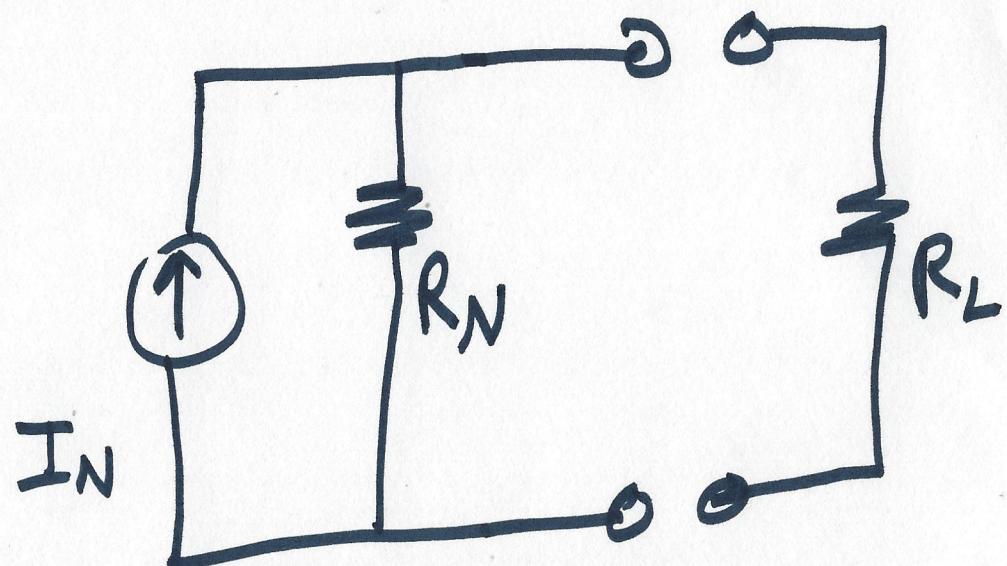
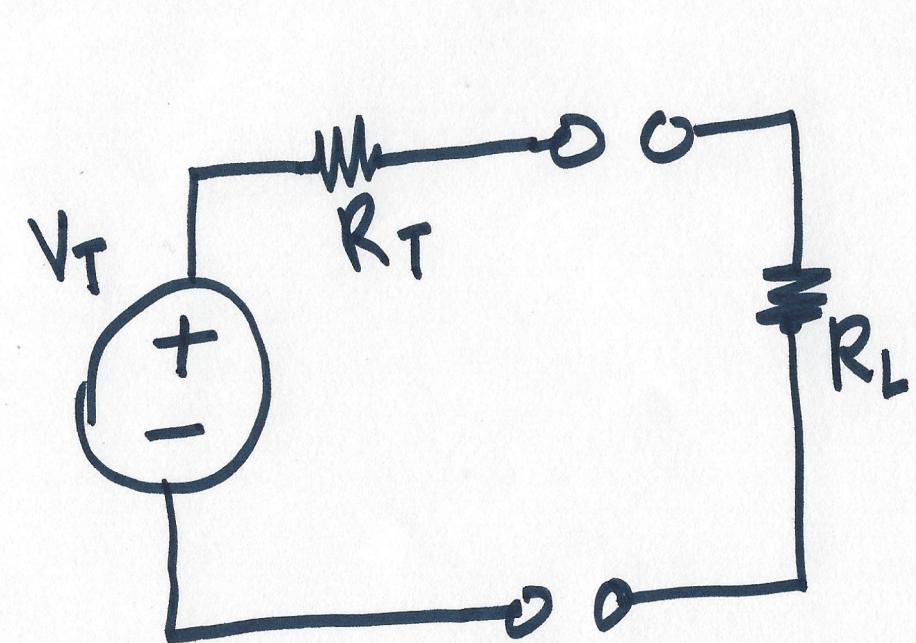
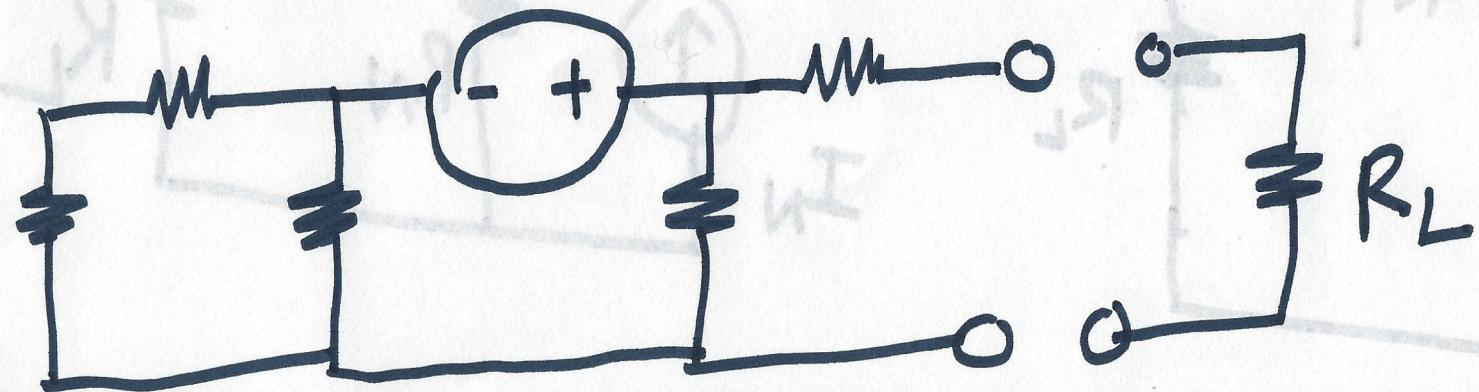


1

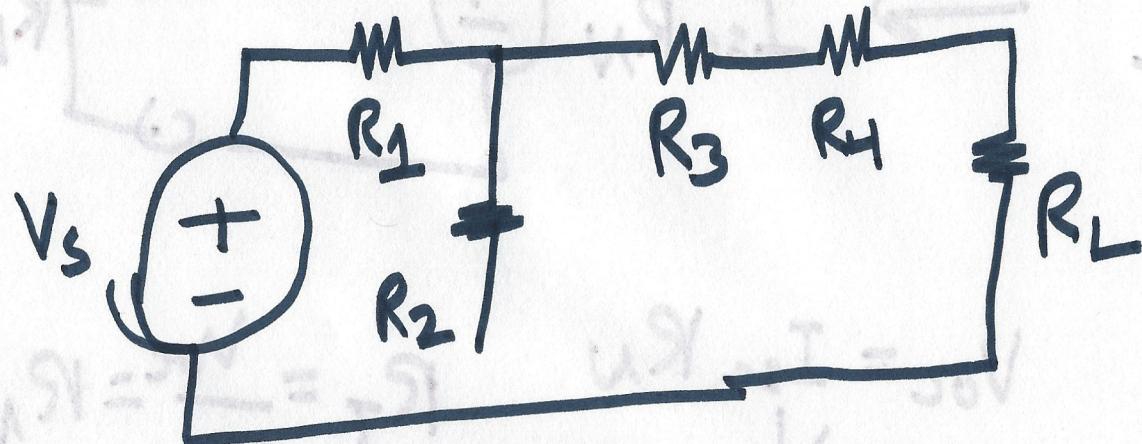


②

Thevenin and Norton (Basically)



#1 Thevenin is always

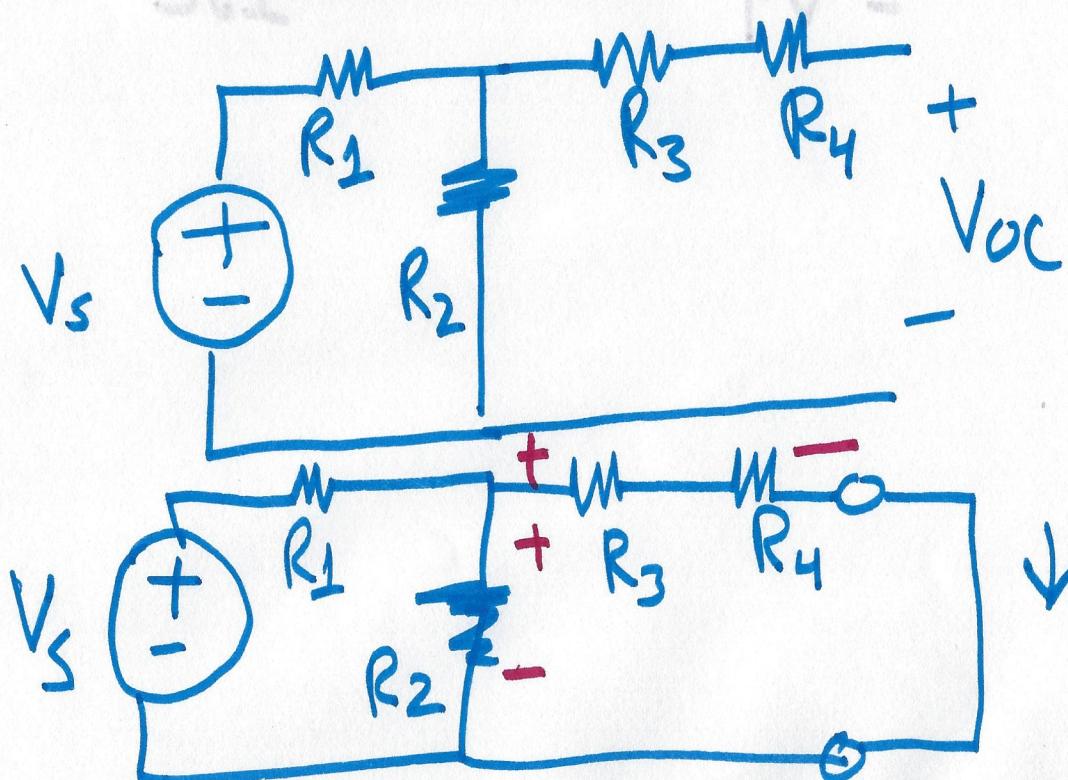


$$V_{oc} = I_{sc} R_T \quad (3)$$

$$V_T = V_{oc}$$

$$I_N = I_{sc}$$

$$R_T = \frac{V_{oc}}{I_{sc}}$$



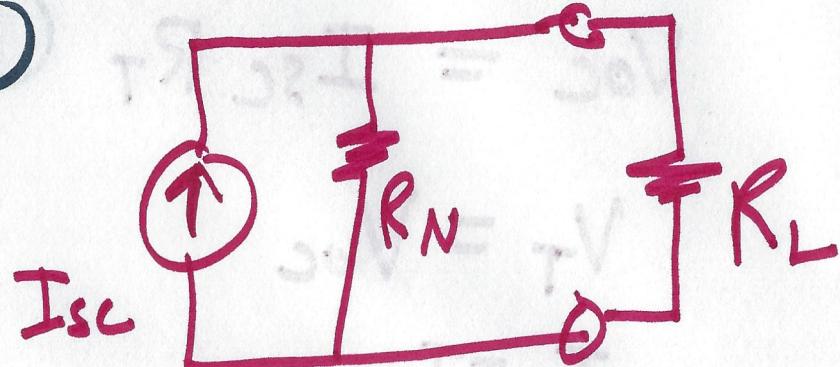
$$V_{oc} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_s$$

$$\downarrow I_{sc}$$

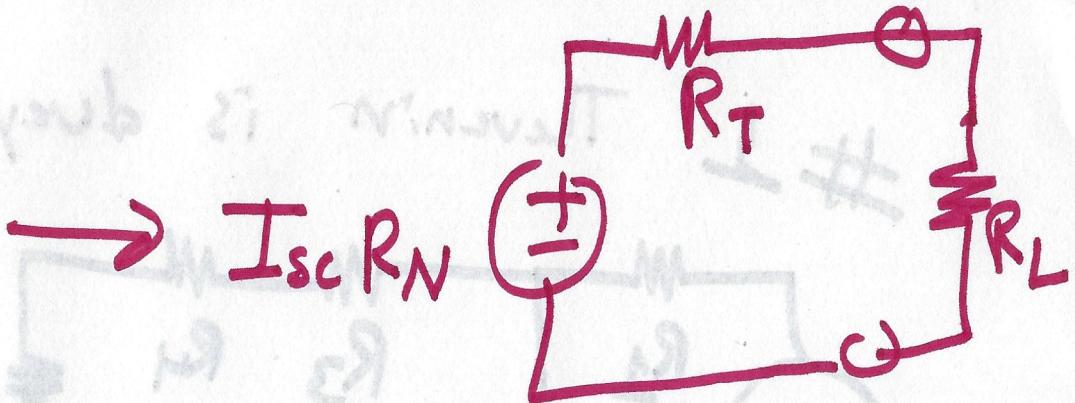
$$R_{eq} = (R_3 + R_4) // R_2$$

$$I_{sc} = \left[ \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_s \right] \left[ \frac{1}{R_3 + R_4} \right]$$

(4)

 $I_N$ 

$$R_N = \frac{V_{OC}}{I_{SC}}$$



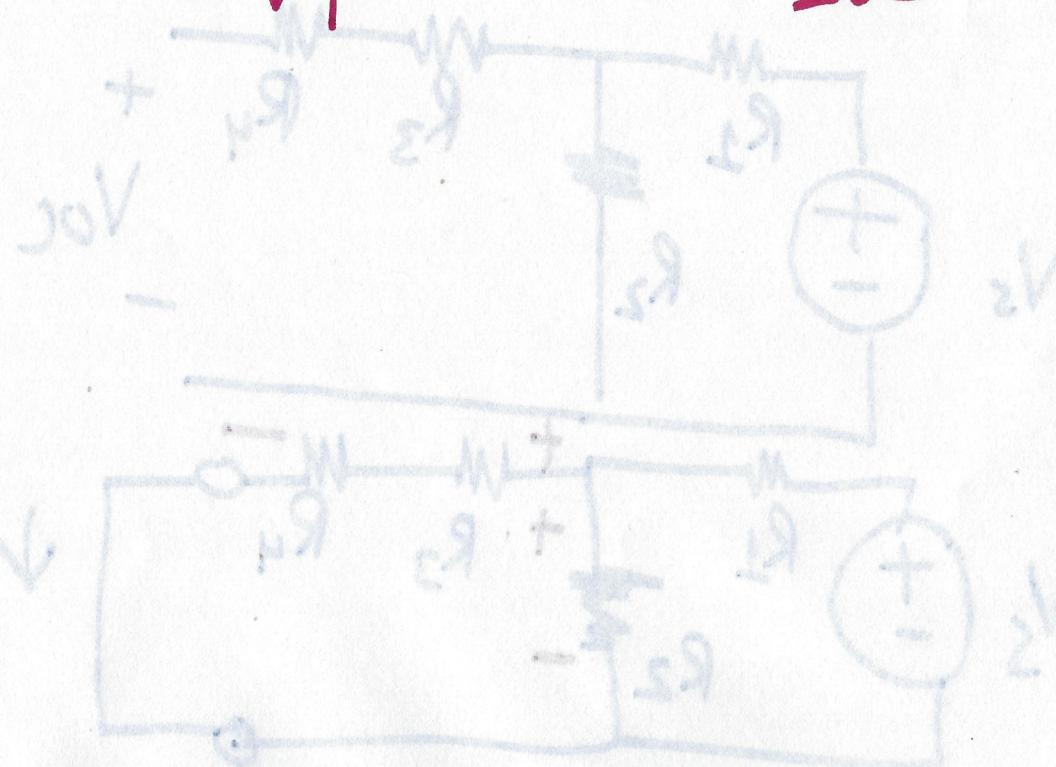
$$V_{OC} = I_{SC} R_N$$

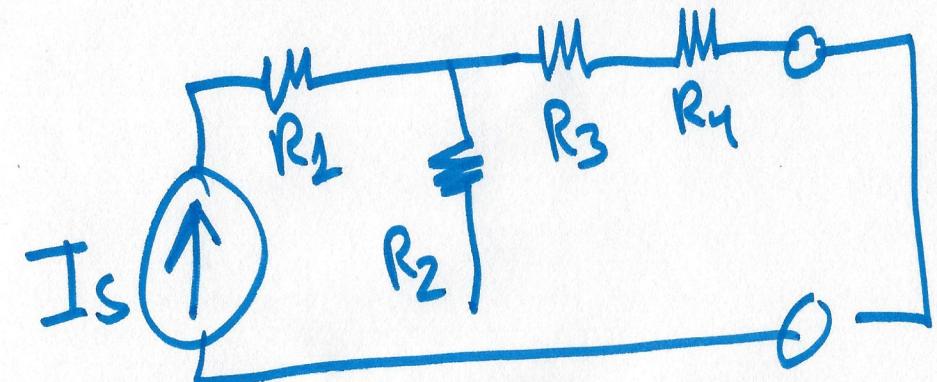
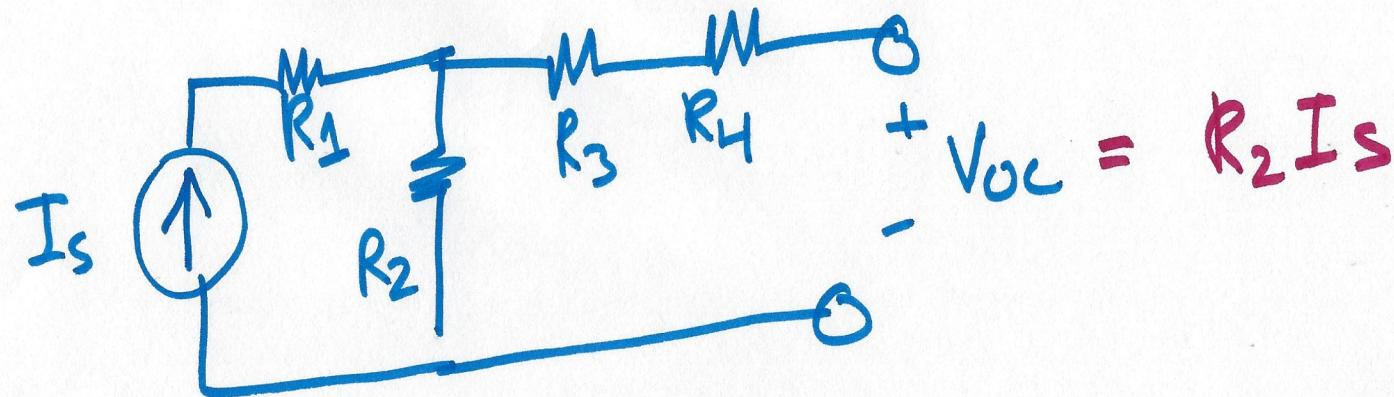
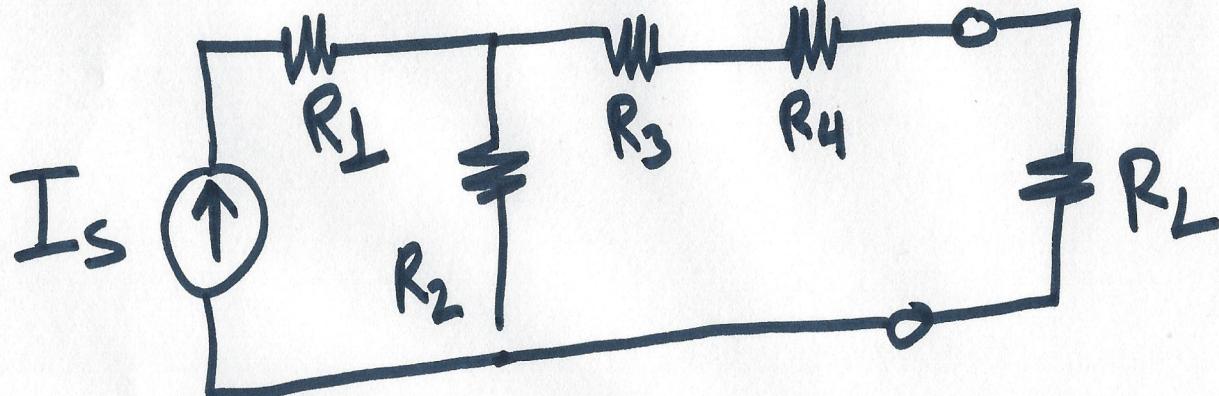
$$= V_T$$

$$R_T = \frac{V_{OC}}{I_{SC}} = R_N$$

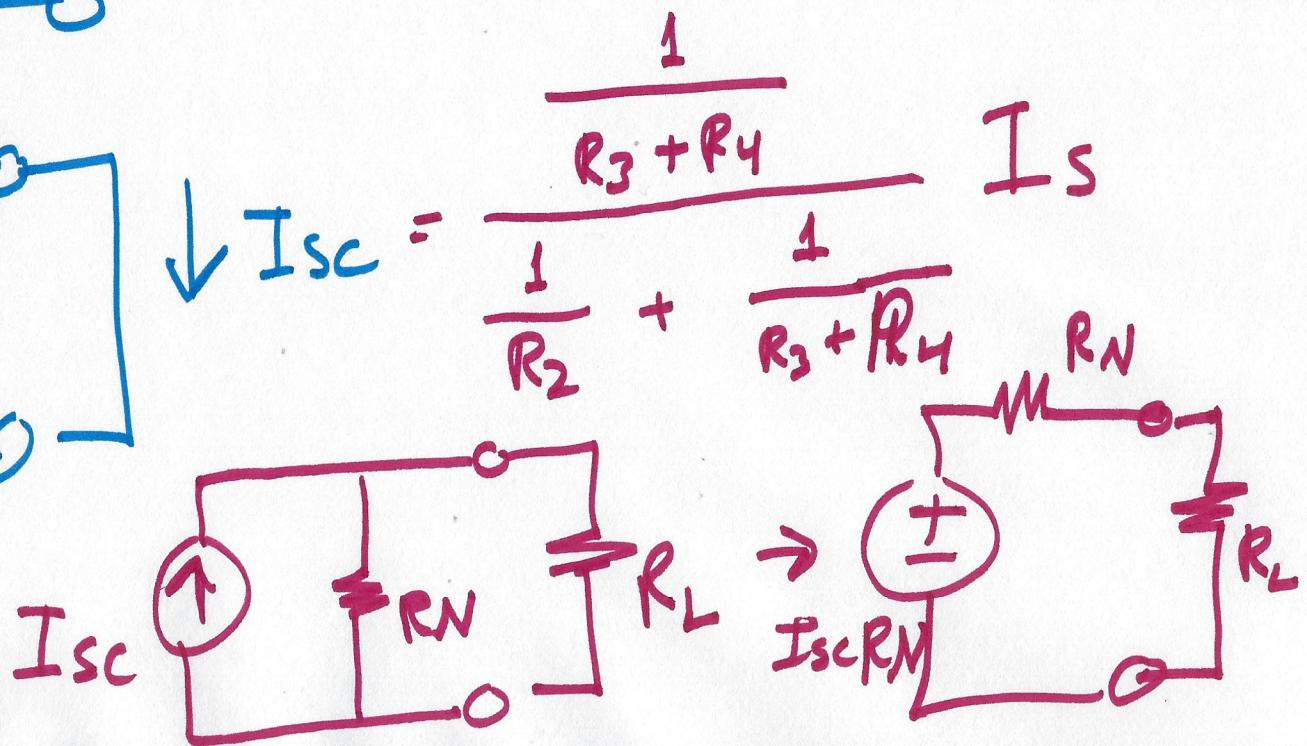
$$2V \quad \frac{6}{6+6} = 1V$$

$$\sin((\theta_1 + \theta_2)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6^2 + 6^2}} \left[ \frac{6}{\sqrt{6^2 + 6^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$



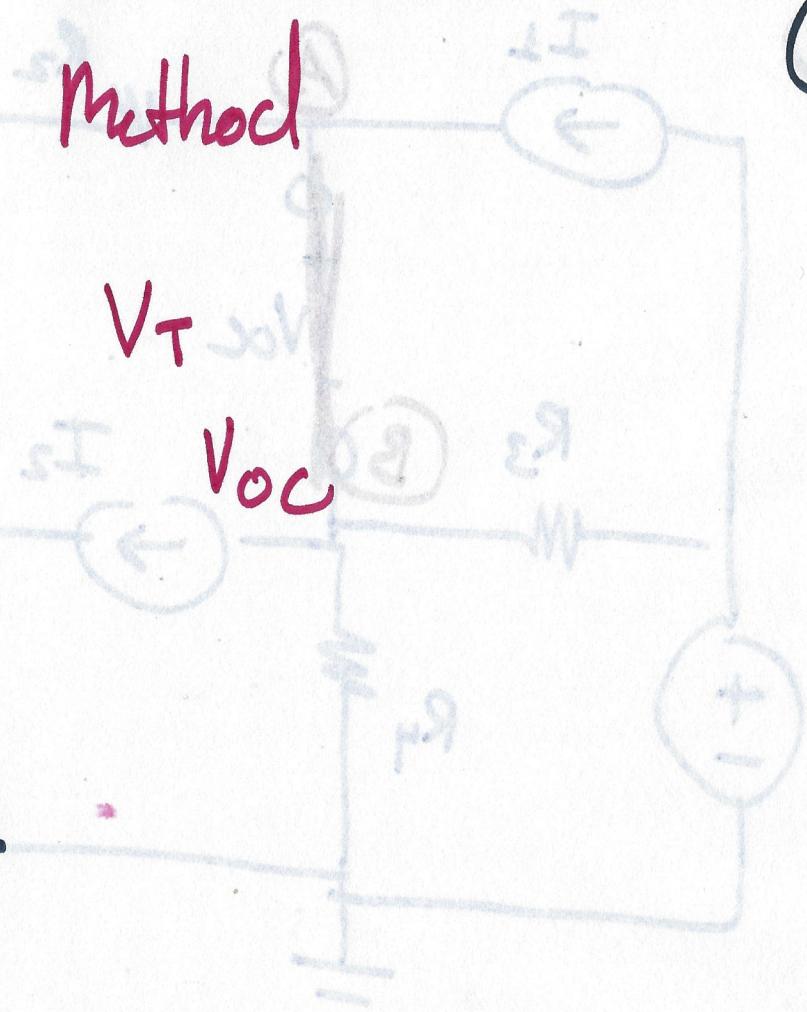
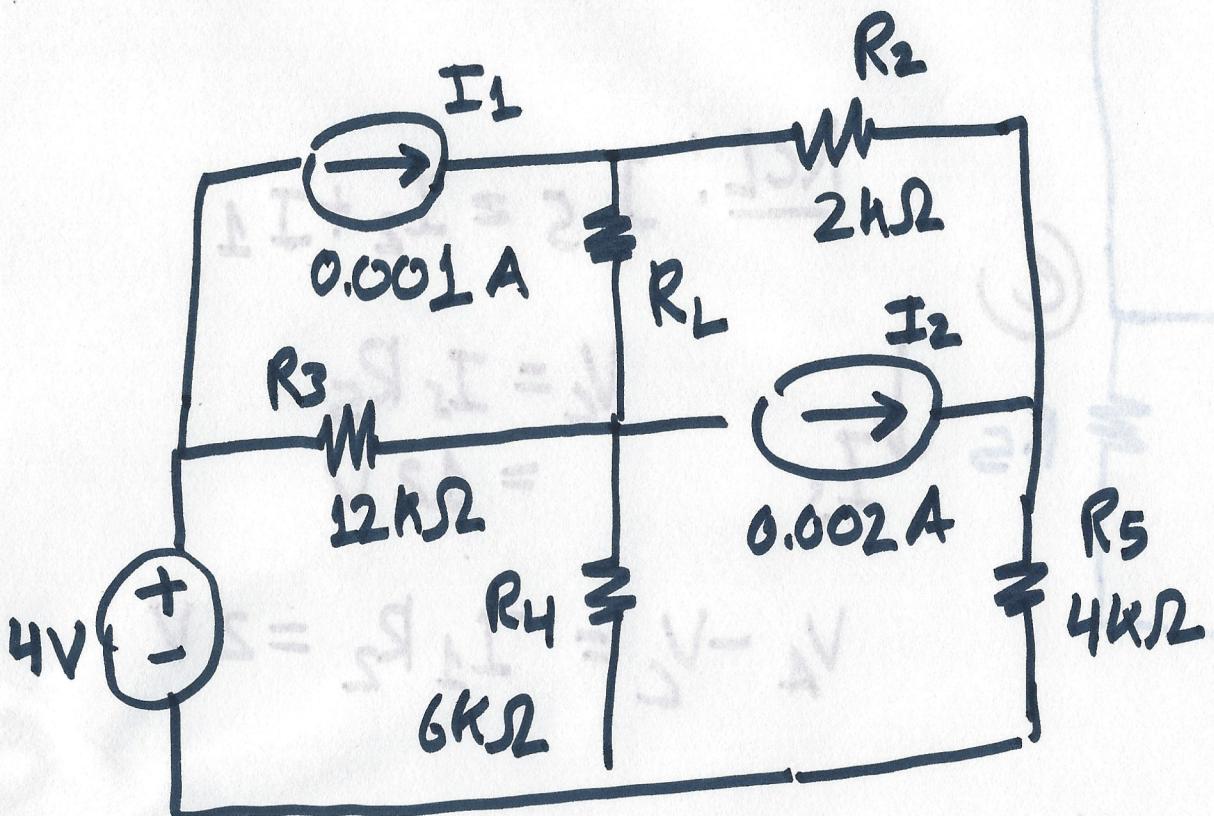


$$R_N = \frac{V_{OC}}{I_{SC}}$$



⑥

## #2) The Look Back Method

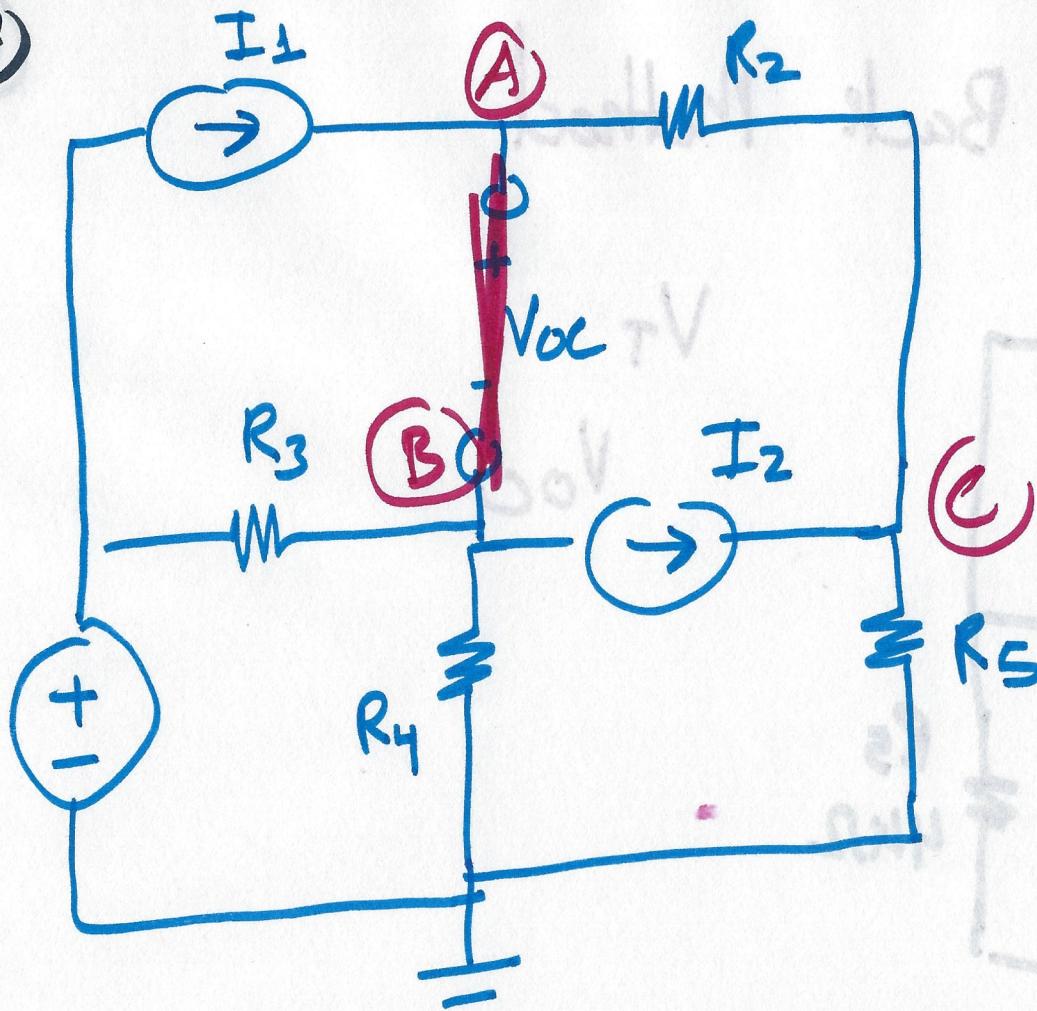


$$\text{Current } I = \frac{V}{R} + gV \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

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

$$V_T = 3.0\text{ V}$$

(7)



$$V_A = 14 \text{ V}$$

B: Node Analysis

$$-\left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)V_B + \frac{4}{R_3} = I_2$$

$$V_B = \underline{-6.667 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_A - V_B = V_{oc}$$

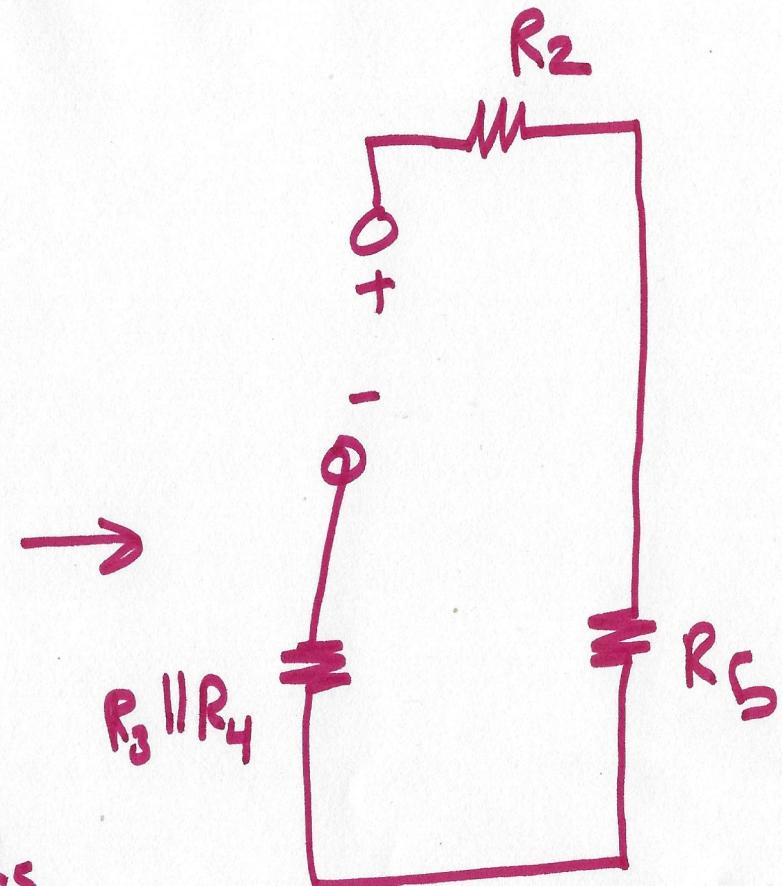
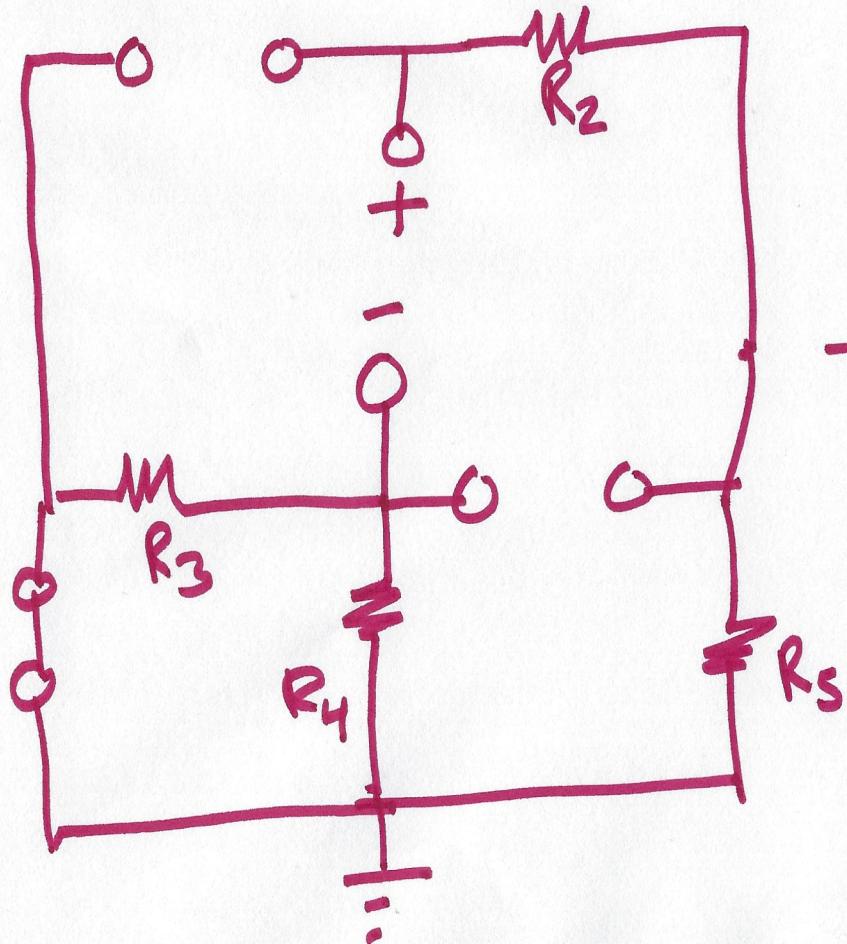
$$\underline{\text{KCL}}: I_5 = I_2 + I_1$$

$$V_C = I_5 R_5 \\ = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$V_A - V_C = I_1 R_2 = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_A - V_B = V_{oc} = V_T \approx 20.667 \text{ V}$$

$$I_N = I_{sc}$$



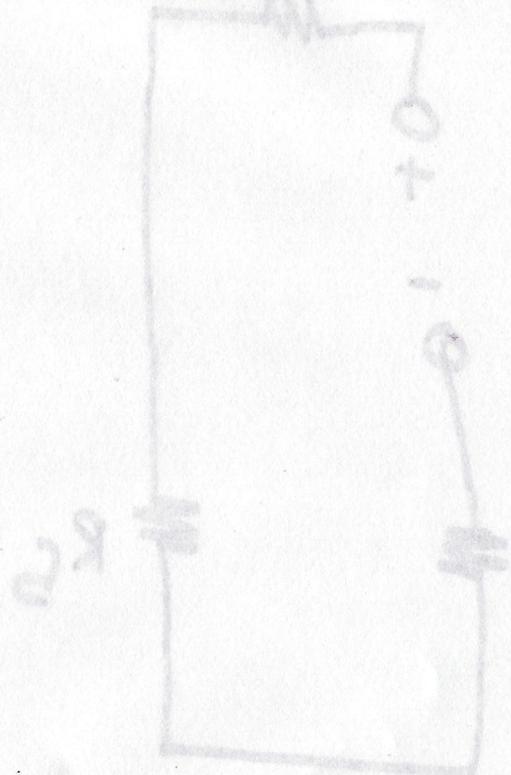
$$R_g = 10 \text{ k}\Omega = R_T$$

(9)

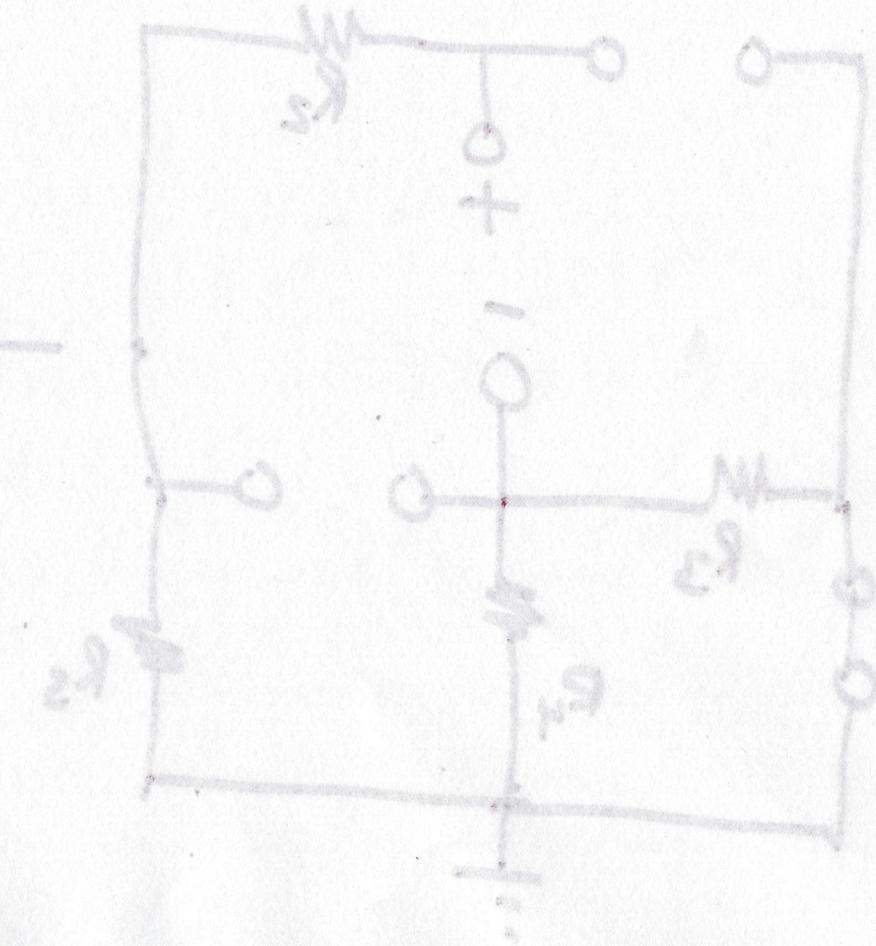
$$I_N = \frac{V_1}{R_T} = 2.06 \text{ mA}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 2.06 \text{ V} = 0 \text{ V} - 0 \text{ V}$$

$$sA I = u I$$

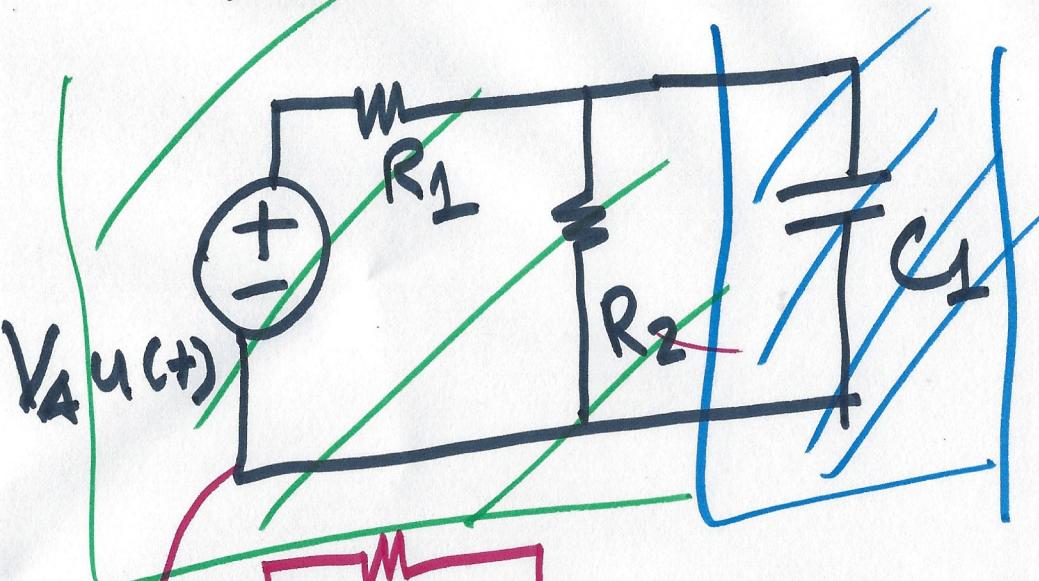


$\rightarrow$   
parallel



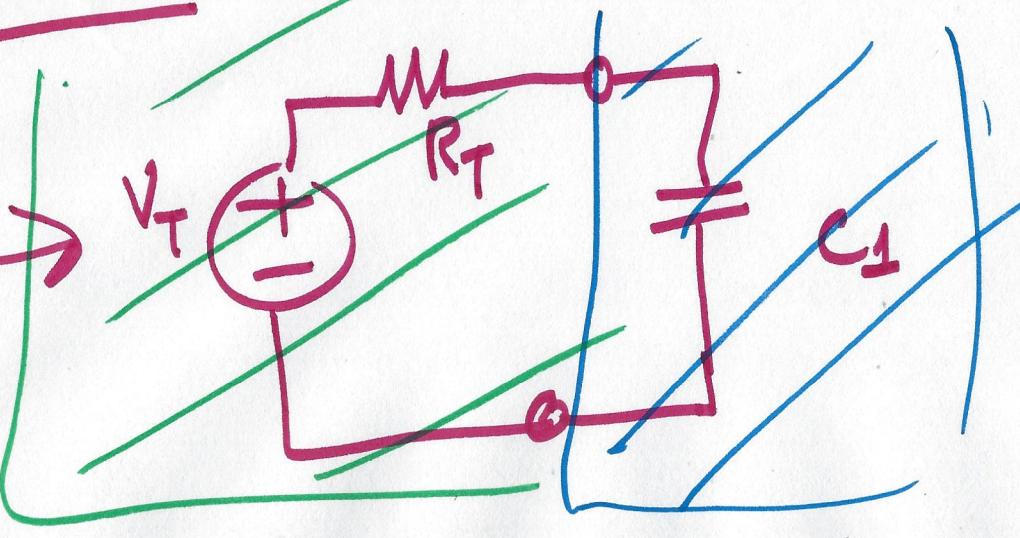
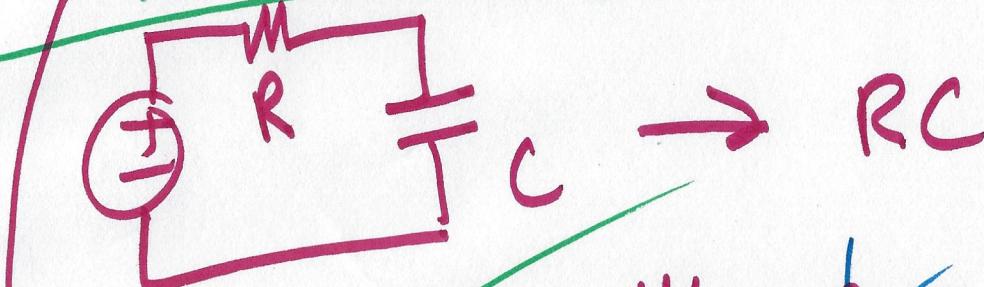
$$r_s = 20 \Omega = R_1$$

#3) Abstract the Load and Source



$RC \rightarrow$  Time constant

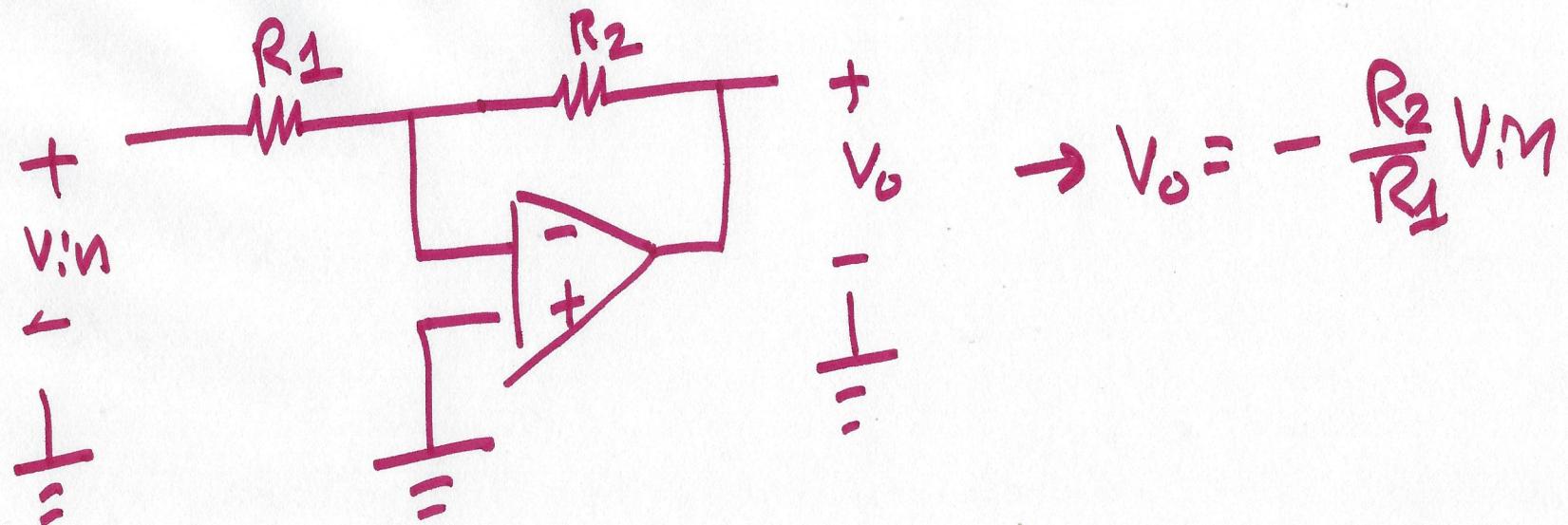
$R_2 C_1$



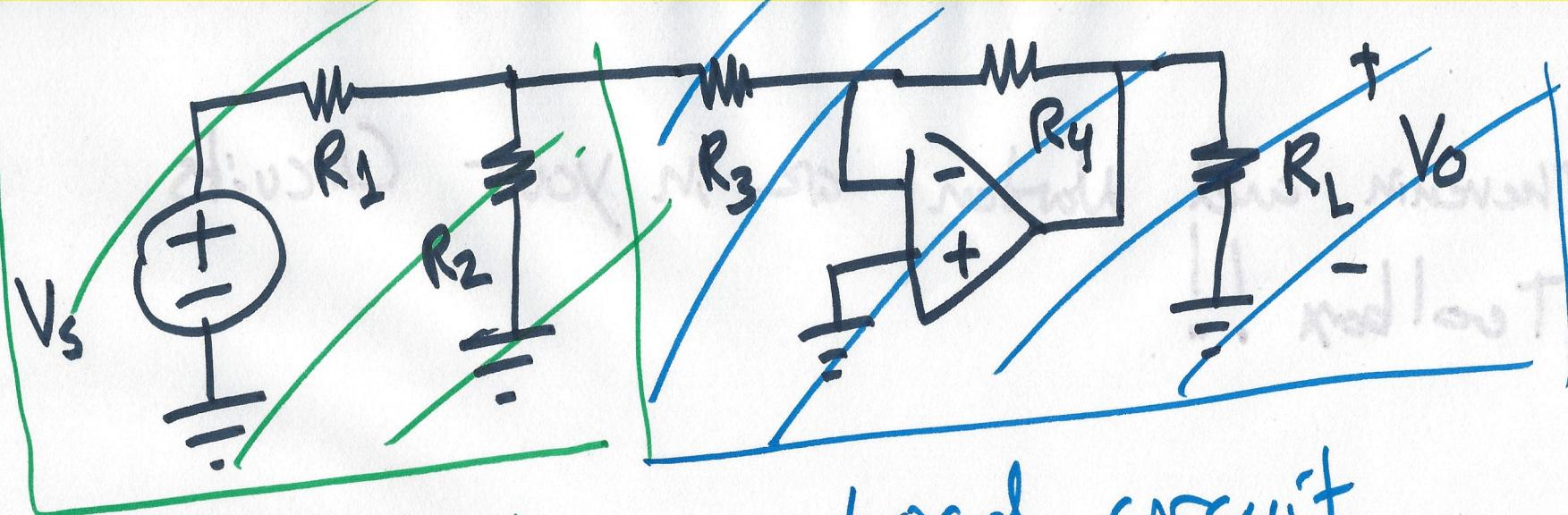
$$V_T = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_A u(t)$$

$$R_T = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$R_T C_1$$

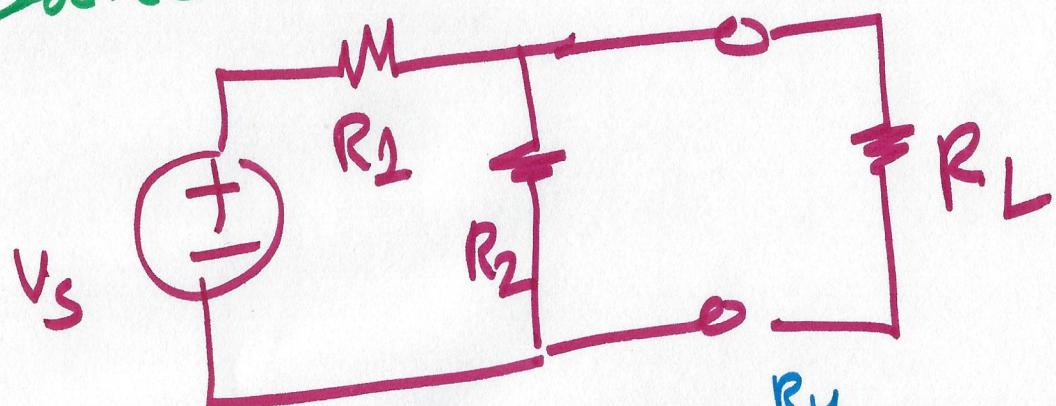
# 4) Comprehensive Problems with  
Thevenin

(12)



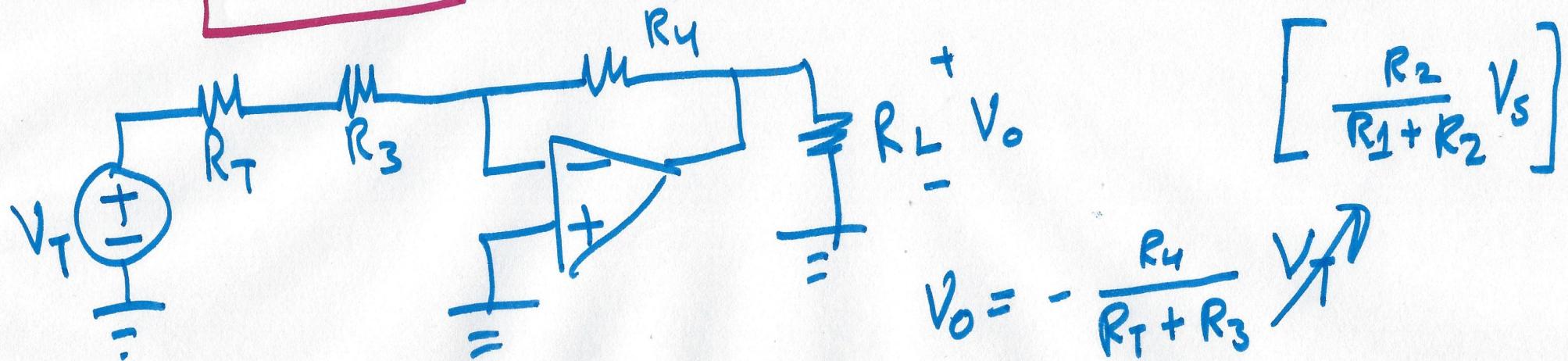
Source circuit

Load circuit



$$V_{oc} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_s$$

$$R_T = R_1 \parallel R_2$$



13

Thevenin and Norton are in your Circuits  
Toolbox !!

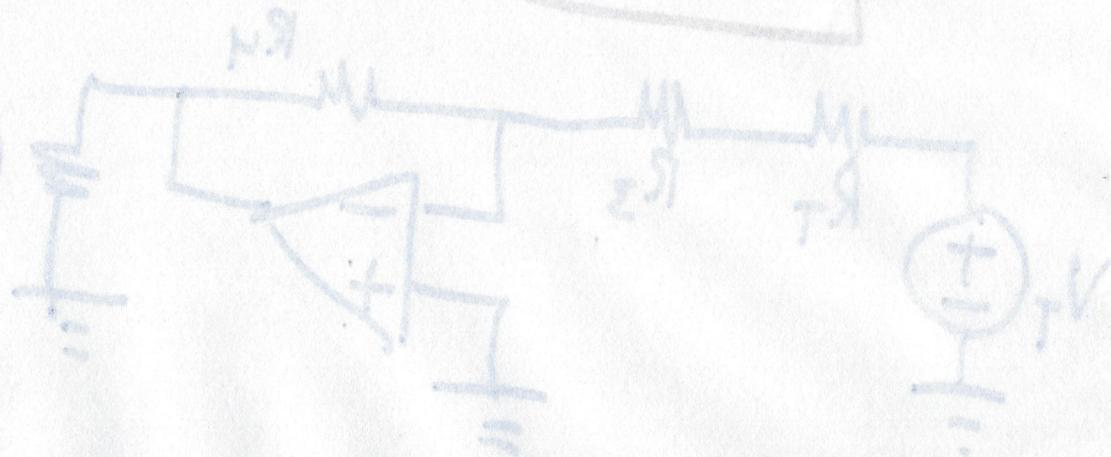
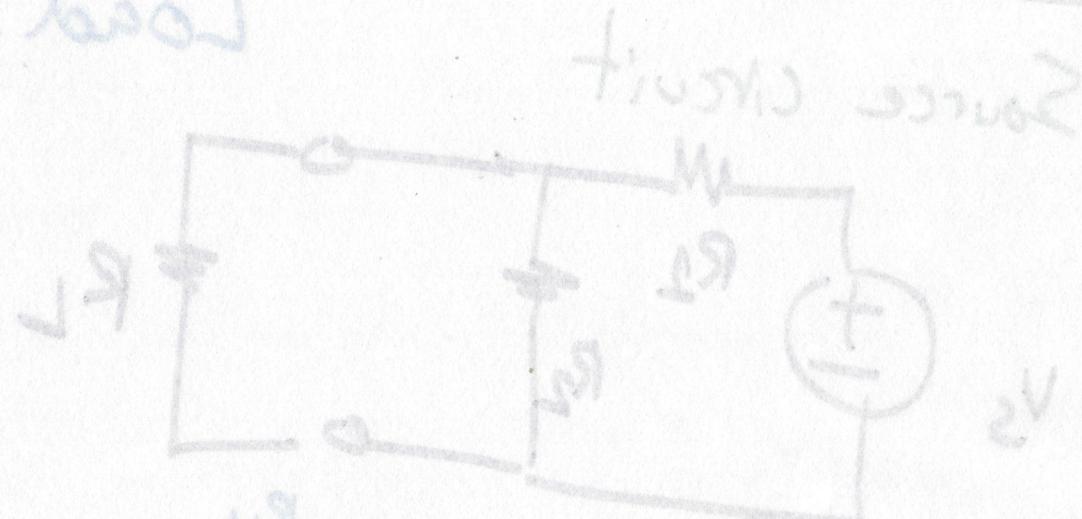
Focus lesson

$$V_o = \frac{R_f}{R_f + R_s} V_s$$

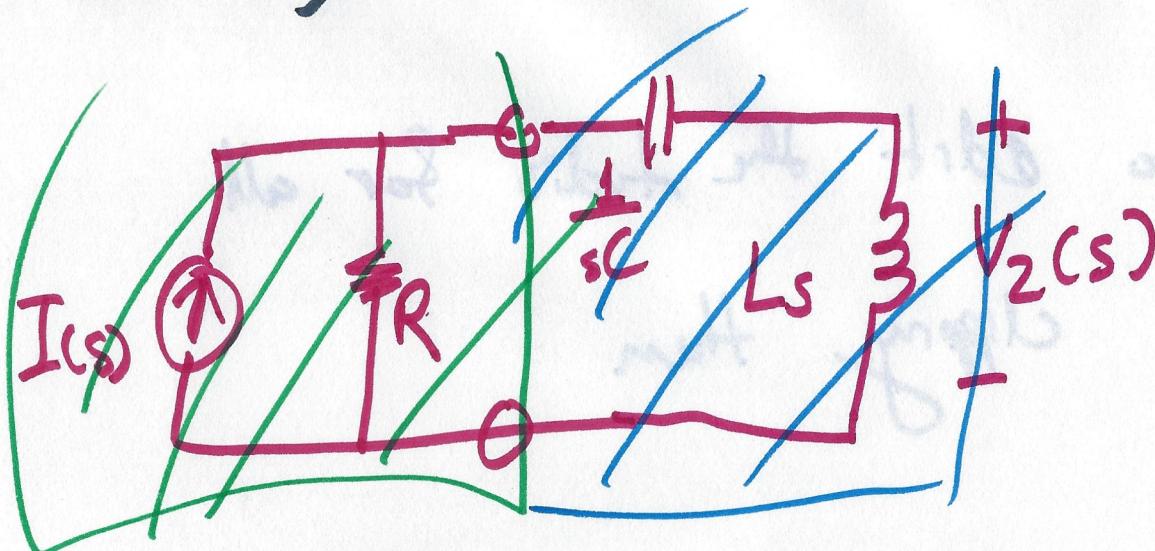
$$R_L = 15 \parallel 15 = 7.5$$

$$\left[ \frac{R_f}{R_f + R_s} \right]$$

$$V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_f + R_s} V_s$$

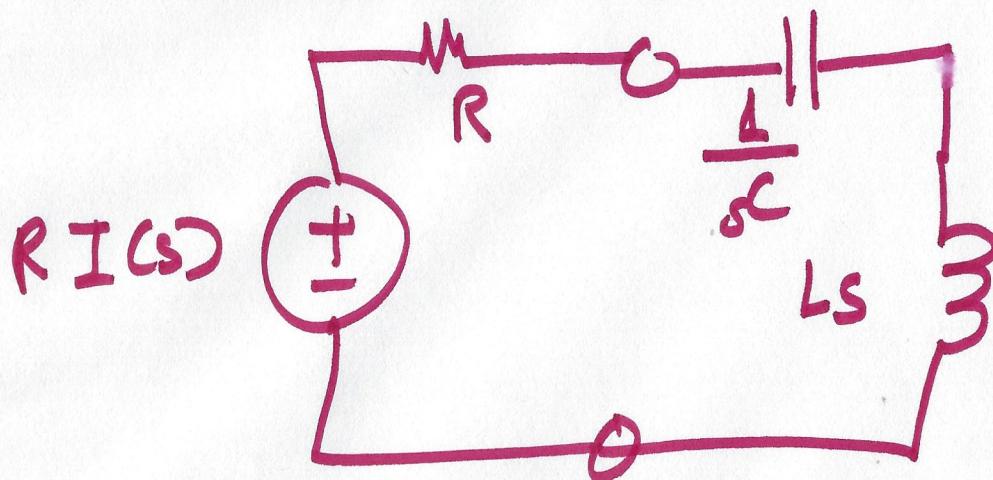


# 5) Make a crib sheet of your Tools



$$\frac{V_2(s)}{I(s)}$$

These are Impedances



$$V_2(s) = \frac{R L s}{L s + \frac{1}{s C} + R} I(s)$$