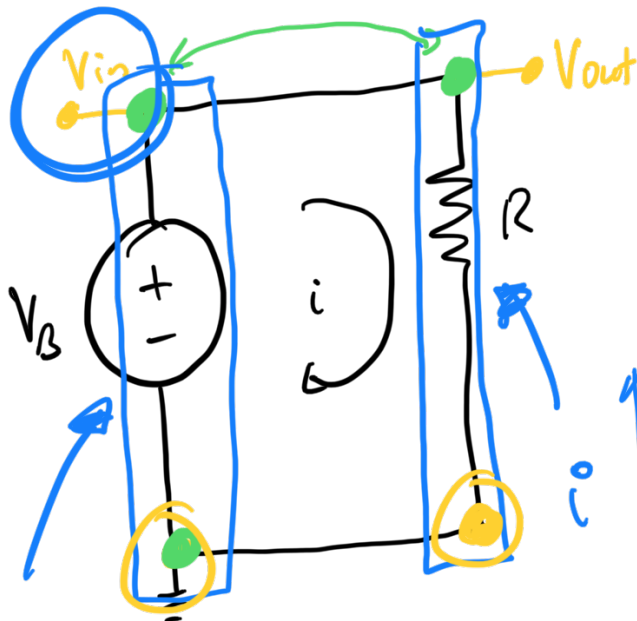


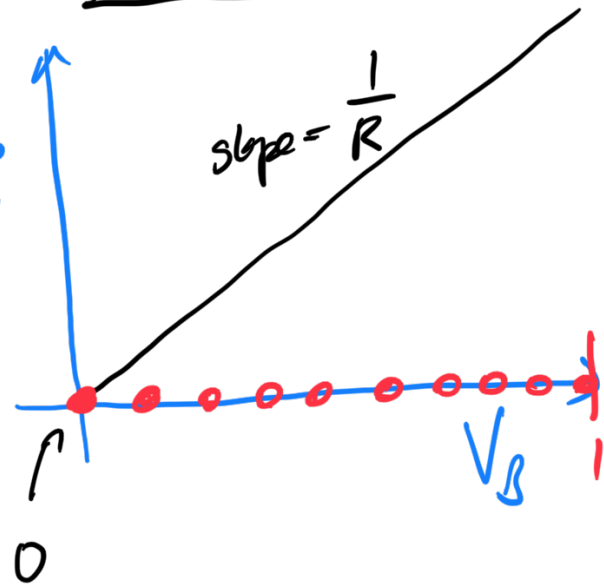
# Physics 421 - Lecture 29

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→ DC circuit analysis

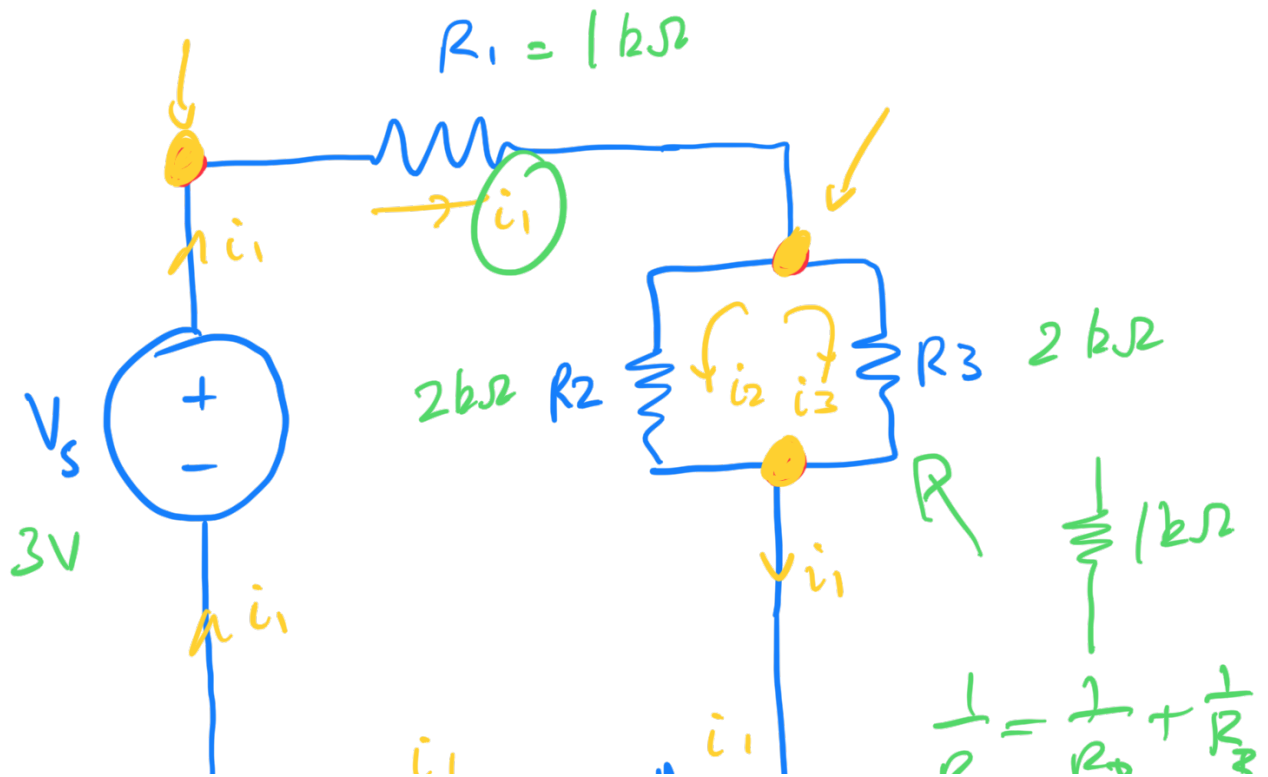
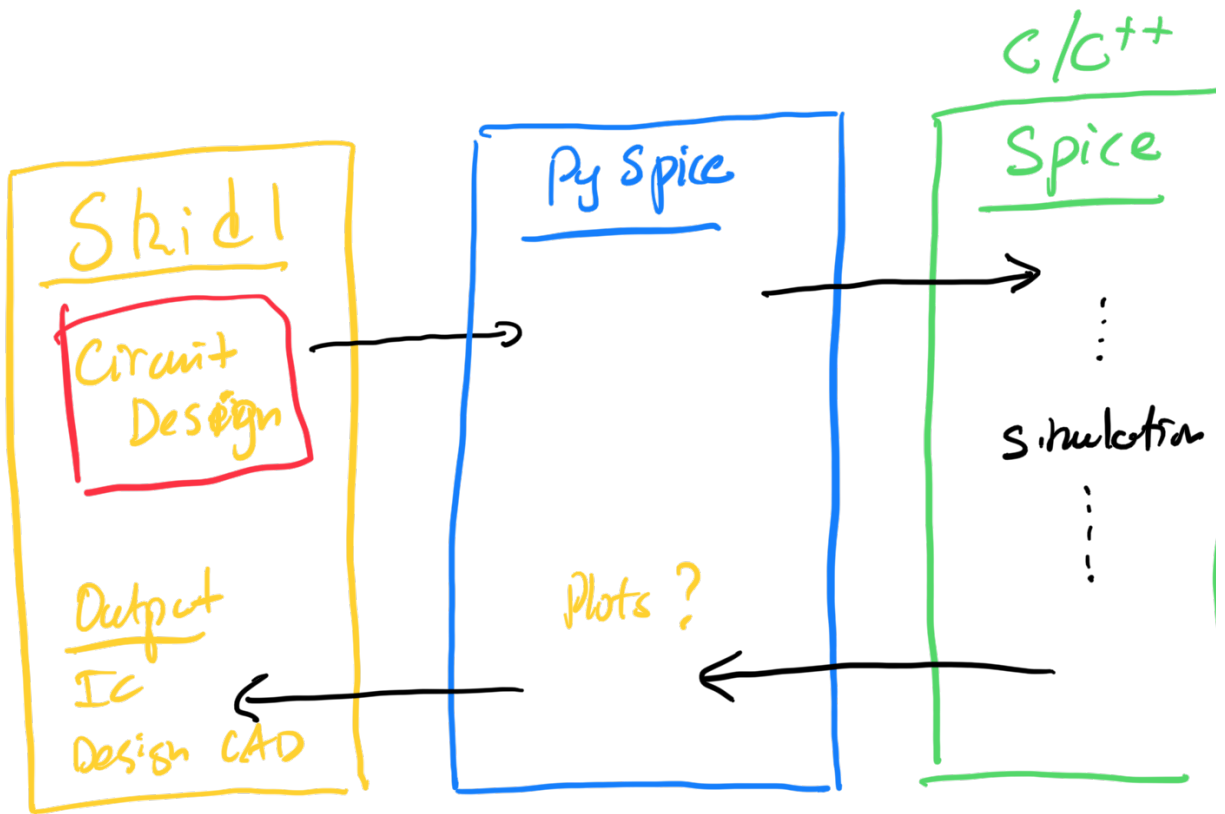


$$i = \frac{V_B}{R}$$



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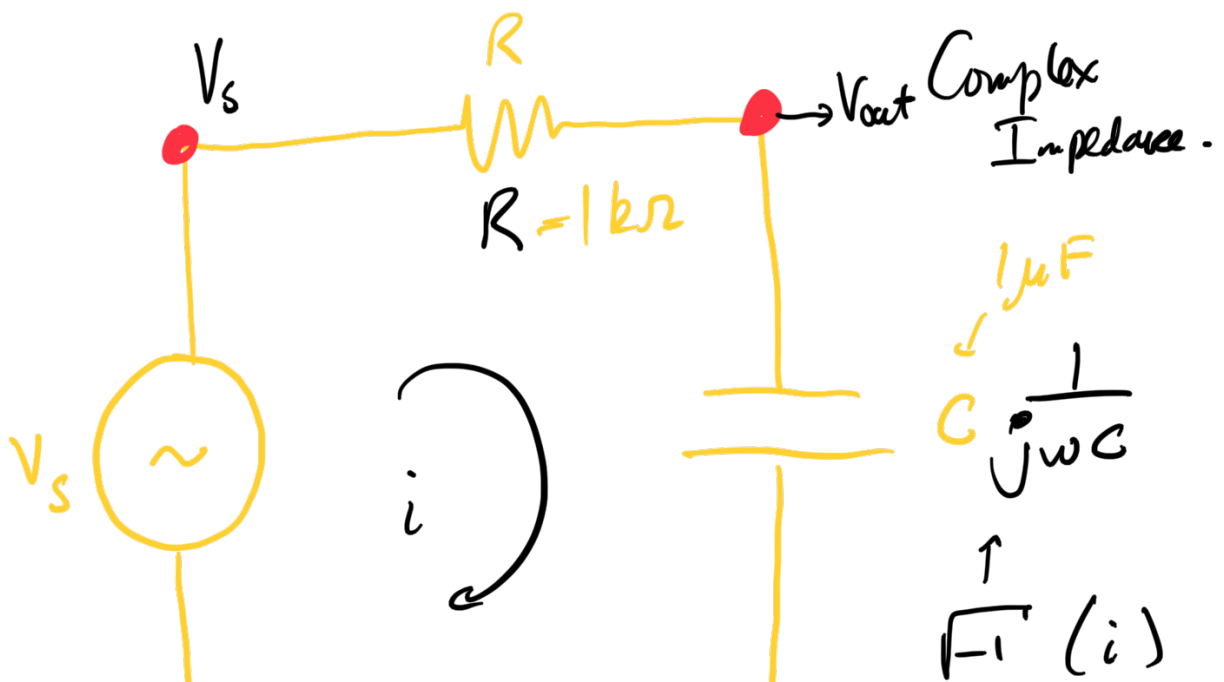
Skid!

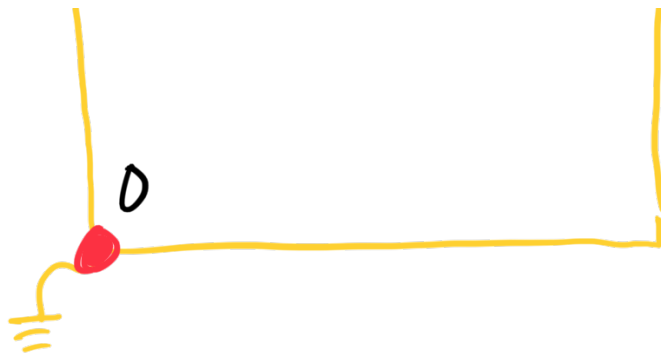




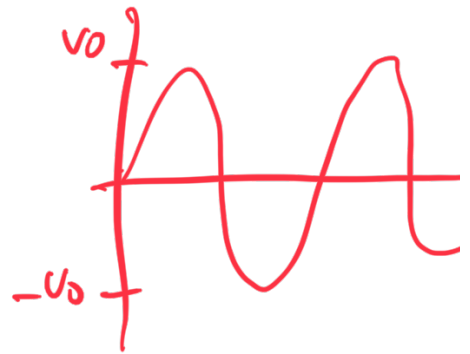
$$\begin{aligned} i_1 &= 1\text{ mA} \\ i_2 &= 0.5\text{ mA} \\ i_3 &= 0.5\text{ mA} \end{aligned}$$

## AC circuit analysis.

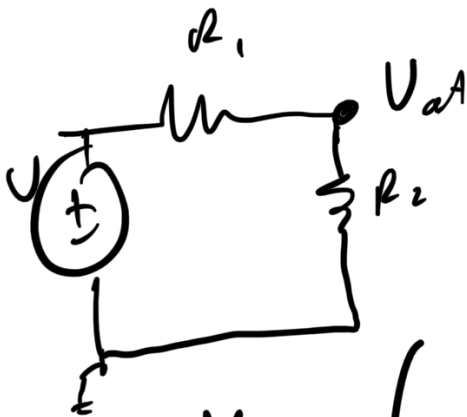




$$V_s = V_o \sin(\omega t)$$



$$V_{out} = V_s \left( \frac{1/j\omega c}{\frac{1}{j\omega c} + R} \right)$$



$$V_{out} = V_s \left( \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} \right)$$

$$V_{out} = \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) V_{in}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{X}{R}$$

$$1 \angle \phi = A(\cos \phi + j \sin \phi)$$

$H e$

$\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}}$

$$\tan(\phi) = -\omega RC \quad \phi = \tan^{-1}(-\omega RC)$$

$A$

$$= \frac{|V_s|}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}} \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{in} &= V_0 \sin(\omega t) \\ V_{out} &= A \sin(\omega t + \phi) \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 200\pi$$

$$V_0 = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$t = [0, 40 \text{ ms}, 0.01 \text{ ms}]$$

$$| \text{time constant} | \equiv RC$$

Time =

$$= (1000)(10^{-6})$$

$$= 10^{-3} = 1 \text{ ms}$$