

cheat sheet Physics Eq.
 $Q = CV$
 etc.

This Course

- Foundation: KVL, KCL, MCA, NVA, components
- Equivalent Circuits, Norton/Thevenin, Superposition
- 1st and 2nd Order Circuits
- Nonlinear Components: Diodes, MOSFETs, Op Amps

The Final

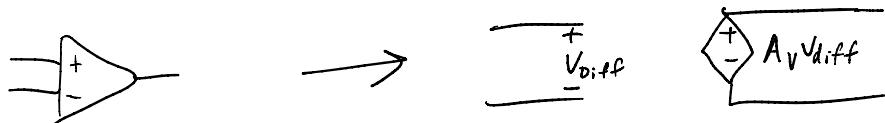
- 5 Questions

→ Topics:

- 1. Thevenin/Norton
- 2. 1st and 2nd Order
- 3. MOSFET (Digital)
- 4. MOSFET (SSM)
- 5. Op Amps

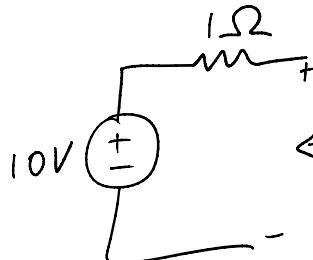
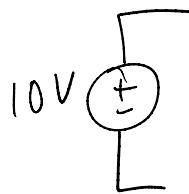
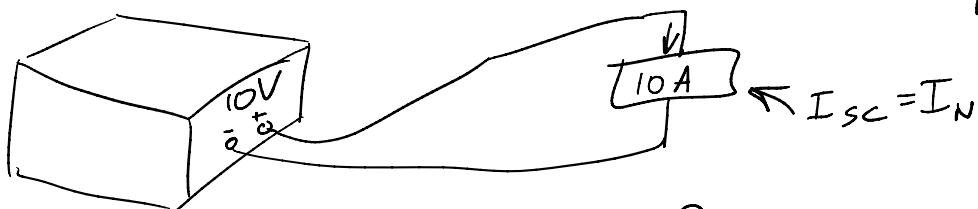
Today

Tomorrow

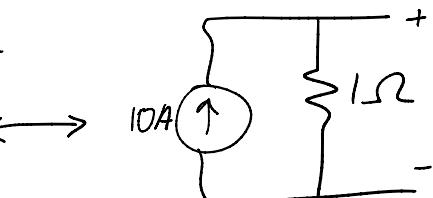
Thevenin/Norton

$$V_{OC} = V_{Th}$$

$$R_{Th} = \frac{V_{Th}}{I_N} = 1\Omega$$



(Thevenin)



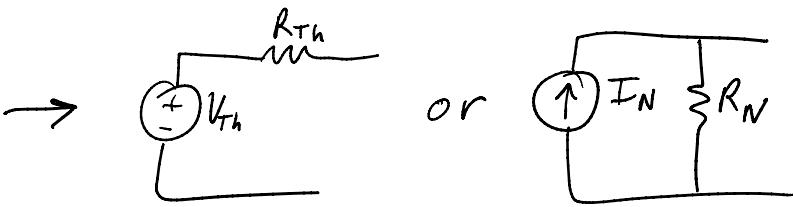
(Norton)

Resistors →

$$\underline{\underline{R_{Th}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{T}}$$

Resistors
 Dependent
 Independent
 Sources

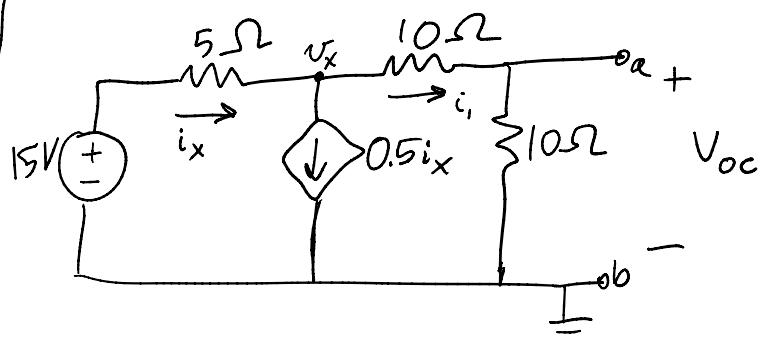


$$R_{Th} = R_N$$

$$V_{Th} = I_N R_N = I_N R_{Th}$$

$$V_{Th} = V_{oc} \quad I_N = I_{sc}$$

P-Final Q1



$$V_{oc} = 10i_1$$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_{oc}}{10}$$

$$V_{oc} = 5V$$

$$i_x = i_1 + 0.5i_x$$

$$0.5i_x = i_1$$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_x}{20} = \frac{1}{2}A$$

$$0 = \frac{v_x}{20} - i_x + 0.5i_x$$

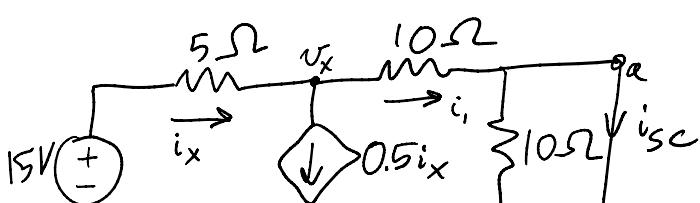
$$0 = \frac{v_x}{20} - 0.5 \left(\frac{15-v_x}{5} \right)$$

$$0 = \frac{v_x}{20} - \frac{15}{10} + \frac{v_x}{10}$$

$$\frac{15}{10} = \frac{3v_x}{20}$$

$$30 = 3v_x$$

$$v_x = 10V$$

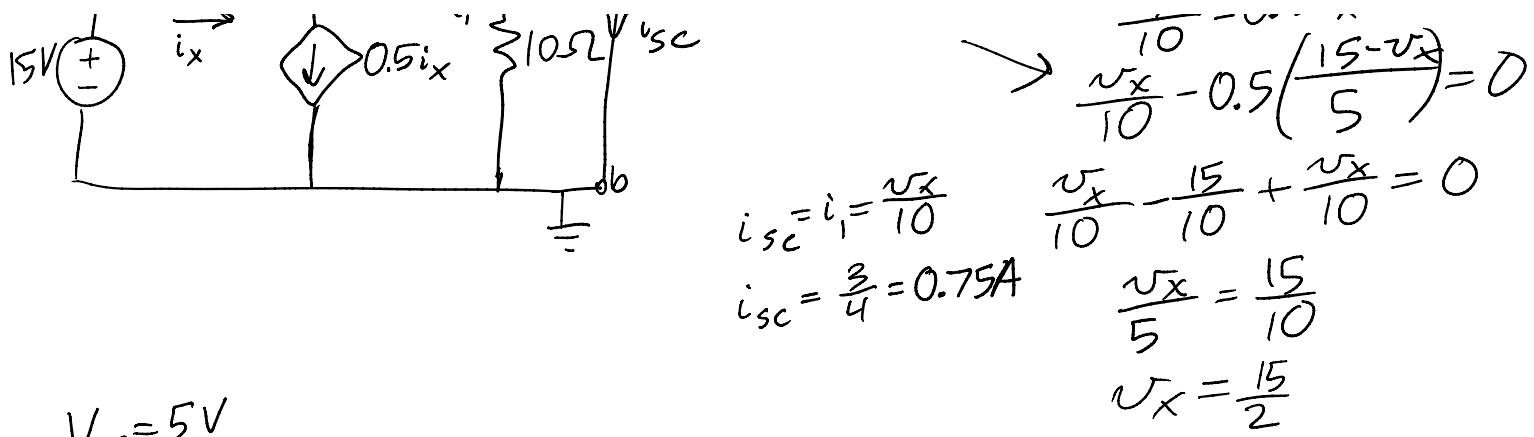


$$i_x = \frac{15v_x}{5}$$

$$i_1 + 0.5i_x - i_x = 0$$

$$\frac{v_x}{10} - 0.5i_x = 0$$

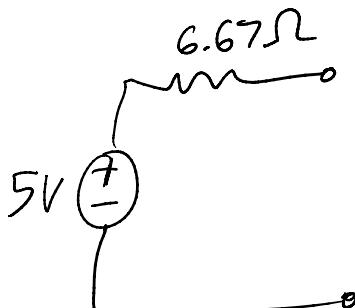
$$\frac{v_x}{10} - 0.5 \left(\frac{15-v_x}{5} \right) = 0$$



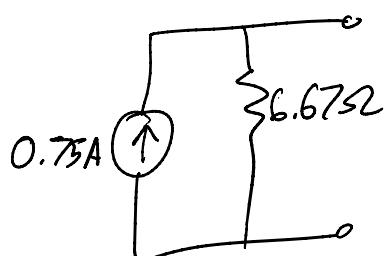
$$V_{oc} = 5V$$

$$i_{sc} = 0.75A$$

$$R_{th} = \frac{V_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 6.67\Omega$$

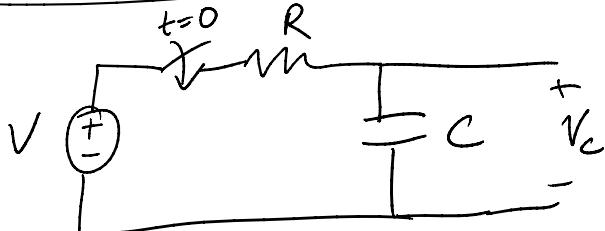


Thevenin



Norton

1st and 2nd Order



General Form

$$V_c(t) = V_{\infty} - (V_{\infty} - V_0)e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$V_c(t) = V - (V) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$V_0 = 0 \quad \boxed{V_0 = V}$$

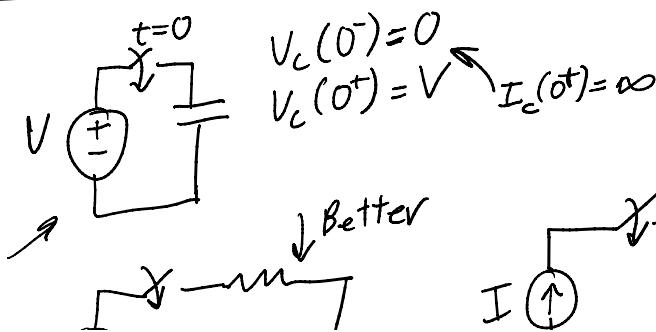
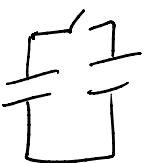
Cap V cannot change instantly
Ind I cannot change instantly

$$I_c = C \frac{dV_c}{dt}$$

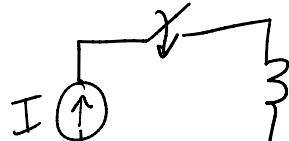
$$V_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$E_{L_1} = \frac{1}{2} L i_1^2$$

$$i_{L_1}(0^-) = 1, i_{L_2}(0^-) = 0$$

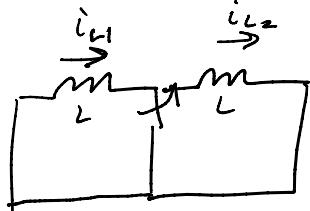


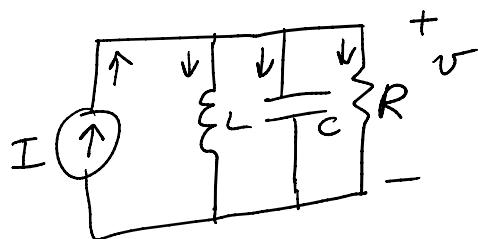
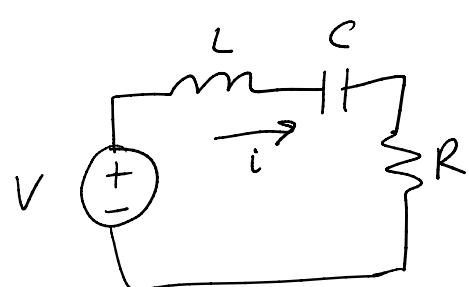
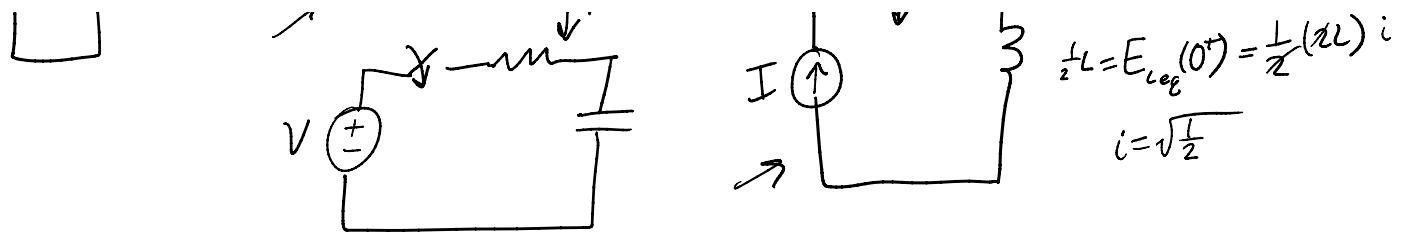
Better



$$L_{eq} = L + L = 2L$$

$$\frac{1}{2}L = E_{L_{eq}}(0^+) = \frac{1}{2}(2L) i^2$$





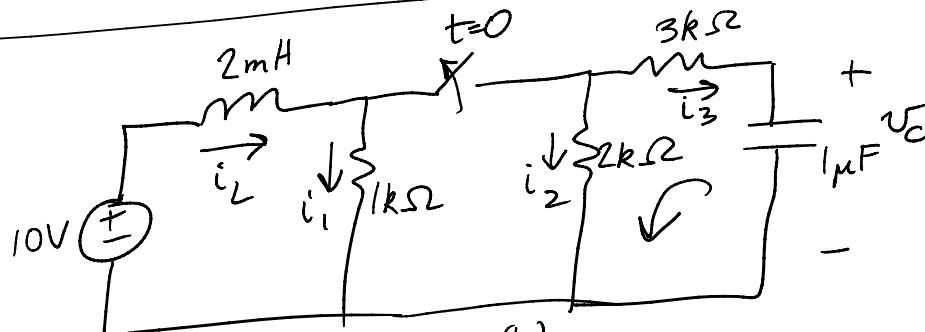
$$\text{KVL: } V = L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt + iR$$

$$0 = L \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{C} i + R \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\text{KCL: } I = \frac{1}{L} \int v dt + C \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{v}{R}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{L} v + C \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{dv}{dt}$$

P-Final Q2



$$(a) i_L(0^-) = i_1(0^-) + i_2(0^-) = 15mA$$

$$i_1(0^-) = 10mA$$

$$i_2(0^-) = 5mA$$

$$i_3(0^-) = 0$$

$$v_C(0^-) = 10V$$

$$(b) i_L(0^+) = 15mA$$

$$i_1(0^+) = 15mA$$

$$i_2(0^+) = \frac{10}{5000} = 2mA$$

$$i_3(0^+) = -2mA$$

$$v_C(0^+) = 10V$$

$$(c) i_L(t) = i_{L\infty} - (i_{L\infty} - i_{L0}) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i_L(t) = 0.01 - (0.01 - 0.015) e^{-t/(2 \times 10^{-6})}$$

$$i_L(t) = 0.01 + 0.005 e^{-t/(2 \times 10^{-6})}$$

$$i_{L\infty} = 10mA$$

$$i_{L0} = 15mA$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 2 \times 10^{-6} s$$

$$(d) v_C(t) = v_{C\infty} - (v_{C\infty} - v_{C0}) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$v_C(t) = 0 - (0 - 10) e^{-t/(5 \times 10^{-3})}$$

$$v_{C\infty} = 0$$

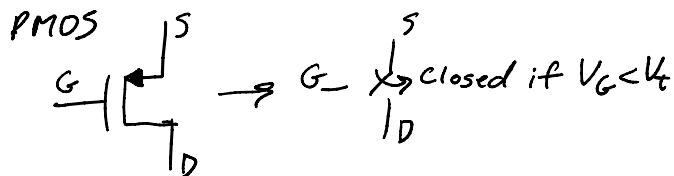
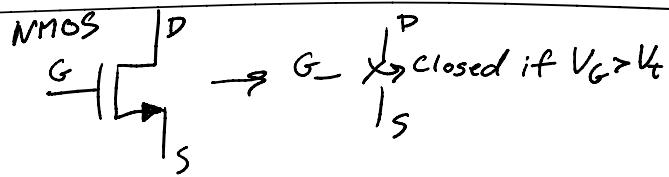
$$v_{C0} = 10$$

$$\tau = RC = 5 \times 10^{-3} s$$

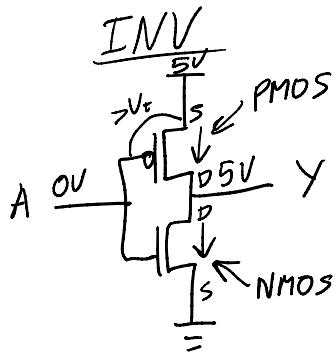
$$v_o(t) = 0 - (0-10)e^{-\frac{t}{(5 \times 10^3)}} \\ v_c(t) = 10e^{-\frac{t}{(5 \times 10^3)}}$$

$$\tau = RC = 5 \times 10^{-3} s$$

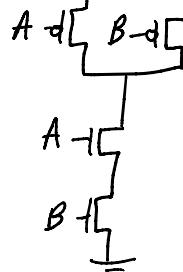
MOSFETs (Digital)



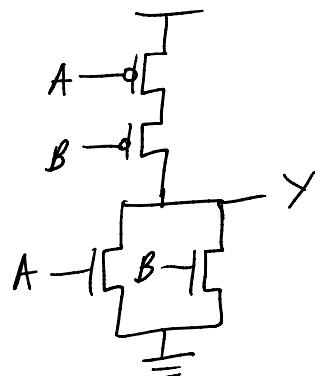
P-Final Q3



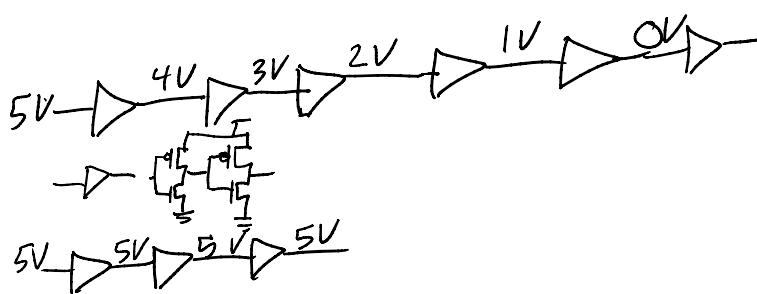
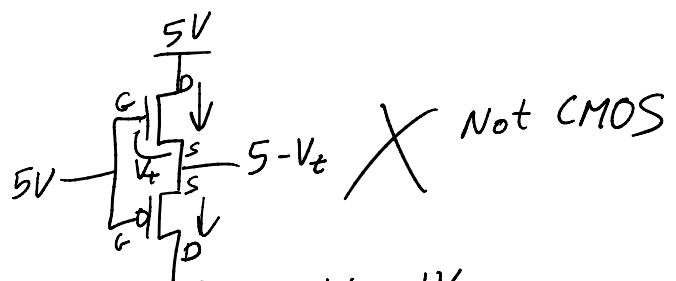
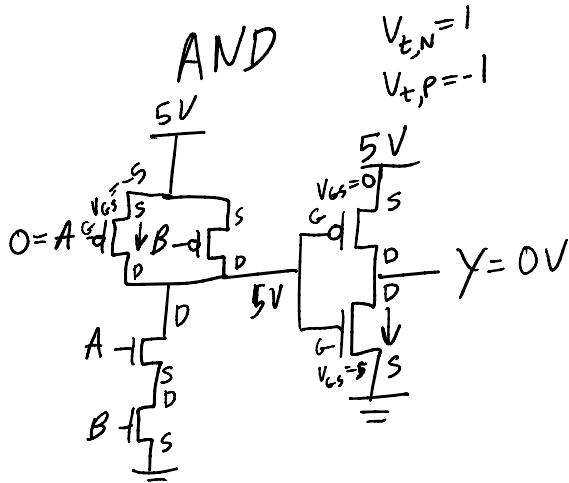
NAND

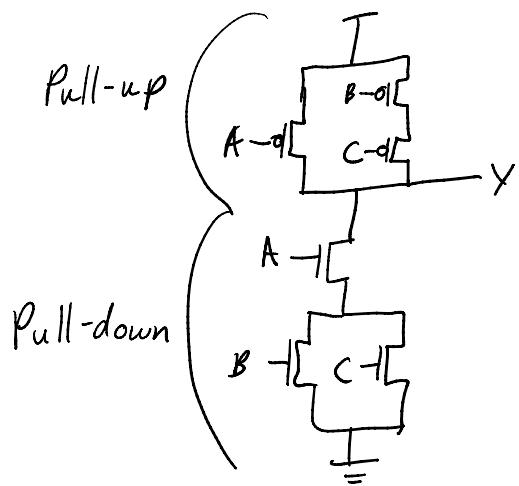


NOR



Why are PMOS pull-up?
NMOS pull-down?





A	B	C	X
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$V_{GS} > V_t$
 $V_S < V_G - V_t$ if MOSFET is on.

$\textcircled{+} \textcircled{\times} I$ → Constant Current

$\textcircled{+} \textcircled{-} V$ → Constant Voltage

