Art of Electronics

Ohm's law

- V = I * R (o Z)
- R = V / I
- I = V / R
- P = I x V
- $P = I^2 * R$
- $P = V^2 / R$
- $R_{dyn} = _{delta} V/_{delta} I$

Kirchoff's law

- Serie: $I_{total} = I_1 = I_2$
- Parallelo: $I_{total} = I_1 + I_2$
- Serie: $V_{total} = V_1 + V_2$
- Parallelo: $V_{total} = V_1 = V_2$

Resistenze in parallelo

$${\sf R}_{\sf tot} = ({\sf R}_1 \ ^\star {\sf R}_2) \ / \ ({\sf R}_1 \ + {\sf R}_2) \ {\sf R}_1 \ == {\sf R}_2 \colon {\sf R}_{\sf tot} = {\sf R}_1 \ / \ 2 \ {\sf R}_1 \ == 2 {\sf R}_2 \ : \ 2 {\sf R} / 3 \ \#\# \ {\sf Voltage \ Divider}$$

$$V_{out} = V_{in} * R_2/(R_1 + R_2)$$

Thevenin

$$V_{thev} = V_{opencircuit} \; (no \; load) = V_{in} \; ^{\star} \; R_2 / (R_1 \; + \; R_2) \; R_{thev} = R_1 \; II \; R_2 = (R_1 \; ^{\star} \; R_2) \; / \; (R_1 \; + \; R_2) \; R_{thev} \; = R_1 \; II \; R_2 \; R_1 \; / \; R_2 \; / \; R_1 \; / \; R_2 \; / \; R_1 \; / \; R_2 \; / \; R_2 \; / \; R_3 \; / \;$$

to find impedence: apply delta V, find delta I