

Node

Branch: 一条电路(含且只含一个元器件)

Loop: closed path $\text{branches} = \text{meshes} + \text{nodes} - 1$

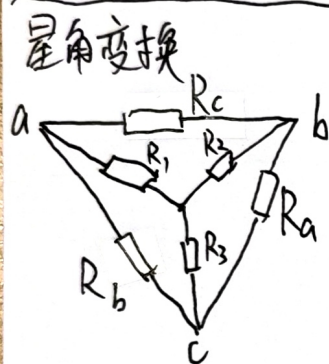
Mesh: 最小的 loop

In series / in parallel: 串联、并联

Independent loops: 一组 loop 使得减少任何 1 个 loop 就会有线路没被覆盖

Kirchhoff's laws

星角变换



$$R_1 = \frac{R_6 R_5}{R_4 + R_5 + R_6}$$

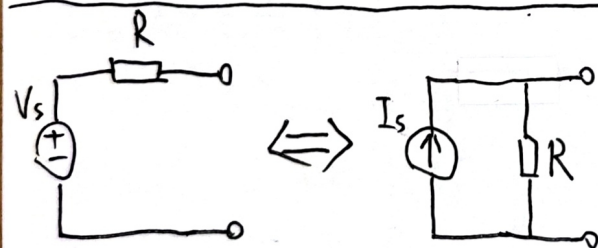
$$R_2 = \frac{R_5 R_4}{R_4 + R_5 + R_6}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_4 R_6}{R_4 + R_5 + R_6}$$

$$R_4 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_1}$$

$$R_5 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

$$R_6 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3}$$



$$V_s = I_s R$$

Thevenin's Theorem

等效电压源

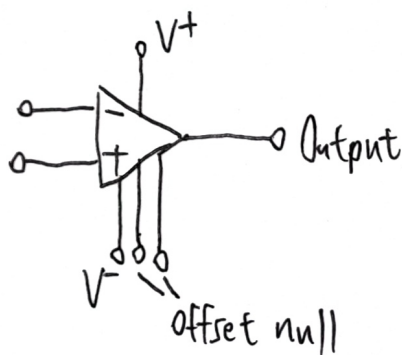
若 R_{Th} 为负, 则说明外部电路在供电

Norton's theorem

电压源变为电流源, 并联一个电阻

Operational Amplifier (Op amp)

offset null	1	0	8	None
Negative input	2		7	V^+
Positive input	3		6	Output
V^-	4		5	offset null



V^+ 、 V^- 一般在电路图中不会画出来
当 Output 接回 + 或 - 时(可包含其它元器件), +、- 两端电压相同这个接口均无电流, output 端可以有电流

Capacitor 电容 (F)

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$I = C \cdot \frac{dV}{dt}$$

串并联与电阻相反

Inductor 电感 (H)

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{i} (\Phi: \text{磁通量, Wb})$$

$$W_L = \frac{1}{2} Li^2$$

$$V = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$

串并联与电阻相同

unit step

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

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unit ramp

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ t, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

微分方程

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dx}{dt} + mx = 0$$

设 $x = Ae^{Bt}$, 代入

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + mx = n$$

设 $x = Ae^{Bt} + C$, 代入

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + m \frac{dx}{dt} + nx = 0$$

设 $x = Ae^{Bt}$, 代入

得到关于 B 的一元二次方程

会有三种情况:

i) $\Delta > 0$, 解出 B_1, B_2

$x = A_1 e^{B_1 t} + A_2 e^{B_2 t}$, 凑初始条件

ii) $\Delta = 0$, 解出 B

$x = (A_1 t + A_2) e^{Bt}$, 凑初始条件

iii) $\Delta < 0$

$B_1 = b + aj$ $B_2 = b - aj$ (j 为虚数)

$x = e^{Bt} [C_1 \cos(ajt) + C_2 \sin(ajt)]$

凑初始条件

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + m \frac{dx}{dt} + nx = p$$

$$x = A_1 e^{B_1 t} + A_2 e^{B_2 t} + \frac{p}{n}$$

其它2种情况也是一样, 加 $\frac{p}{n}$

然后去凑初始条件

焦天成

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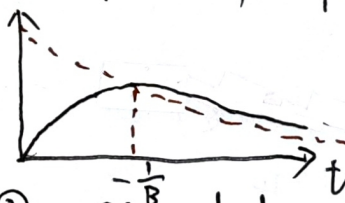
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不同情况

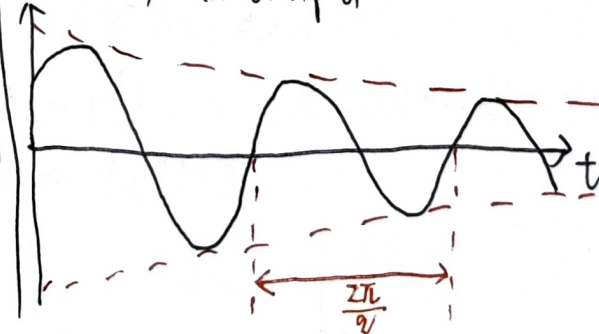
① $\Delta > 0$, overdamped



② $\Delta = 0$, critically damped

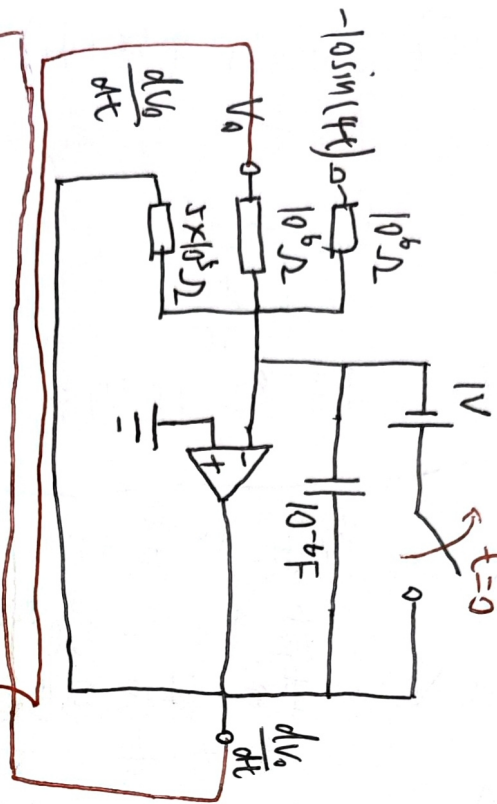


③ $\Delta < 0$, underdamped

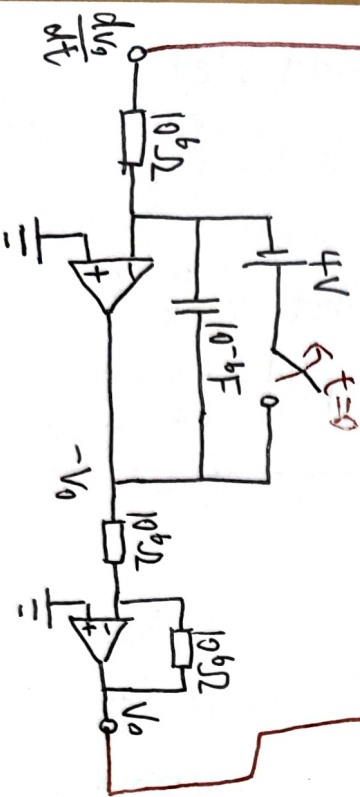


$$\frac{d^2 V_0}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dV_0}{dt} + V_0 = 10 \sin(4t)$$

$$\frac{dV_0}{dt} = \int_0^t [10 \sin(4t) - 2 \frac{dV_0}{dt} - V_0] dt + V_0'(0)$$



$$V_0 = \int_0^t \left(\frac{dV_0}{dt} \right) dt + V_0(0)$$



Duality

每个 mesh 中间选一个点

2个 mesh 共边的, 在这2个 mesh 的点之间连一条线代替原来的边
在外面选一个接地点, 为0, 只存在于1个 mesh 的电路, 从 mesh 的点
连到0来代替

电阻 \Leftrightarrow 电阻倒数

电容 \Leftrightarrow 电感 (数值不变)

开关闭合 \Leftrightarrow 开关断开

电流源 \Leftrightarrow 电压源 (数值不变)

针对电压、电流源: 顺时针 \Leftrightarrow 从0(接地点)向外
逆时针 \Leftrightarrow 从外向0

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt} \quad u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = \int_0^+ \delta(t) dt = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

$\delta(t)$

1. The first part of the paper is a
 description of the general situation
 of the country. It is a very
 interesting and useful paper.

Name of the place	Date of the visit	Description of the place
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