

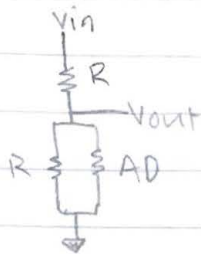
Pset 3

1)

Circuit (Ω)	V_{out} calculated	V_{out} measured
10k	2.5 V	2.55 V
100k	2.5 V	2.45 V
1M	2.5 V	1.73 V

V_{in} assumed = 5V
V_{in} actual = 5.14V

2)



$$R_p = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{AD}} = \frac{R \cdot AD}{R + AD}$$

V_{out} V_{in} R
solve for R_p then AD

$$V_{out} = \frac{V_{in} \cdot R_p}{R_p + R}$$

$$V_{out}(R_p + R) = V_{in} R_p$$

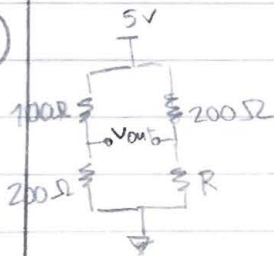
$$V_{in} R_p - V_{out} R_p = V_{out} R$$

$$R_p = V_{out} \cdot R / (V_{in} - V_{out})$$

$$AD = \frac{R R_p}{R - R_p}$$

Circuit (Ω)	R_p from V_{out} measured	AD from R_p	impedance of AD: approximately
10k	$9.85 \cdot 10^3 \Omega$	$6.57 \cdot 10^5 \Omega$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">$1.02 M\Omega$</div>
100k	$9.11 \cdot 10^4 \Omega$	$1.02 \cdot 10^6 \Omega$	
1M	$5.07 \cdot 10^5 \Omega$	$1.03 \cdot 10^6 \Omega$	

3)



for $\Delta V = 0$, $V_{left} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{200}{300}$ and $V_{left} = V_{right}$

$$V_{right} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R}{200 + R}$$

$$\frac{200}{300} = \frac{R}{200 + R}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(200 + R) = R$$

$R = 400 \Omega$

4)

1. $I_a = I_b + I_c$

2. Equal; $R_s = \sum R$

3. Lower; $R_p = \frac{1}{\sum (1/R)}$

4. $V \propto R$ so V_{out} lower. $I \propto 1/R$ so I_a higher.