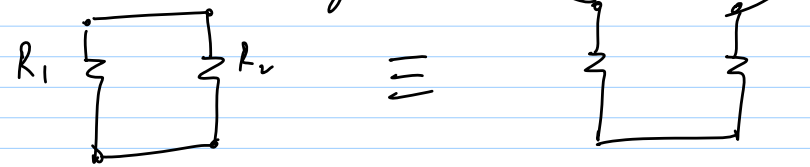


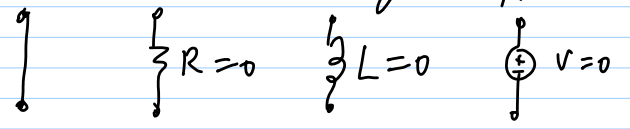
21/1/15

Lec 5

wire : ideal, can carry any current

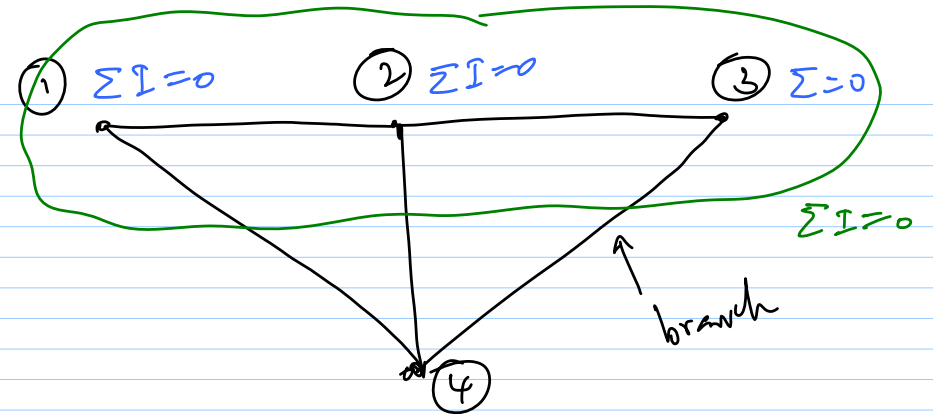
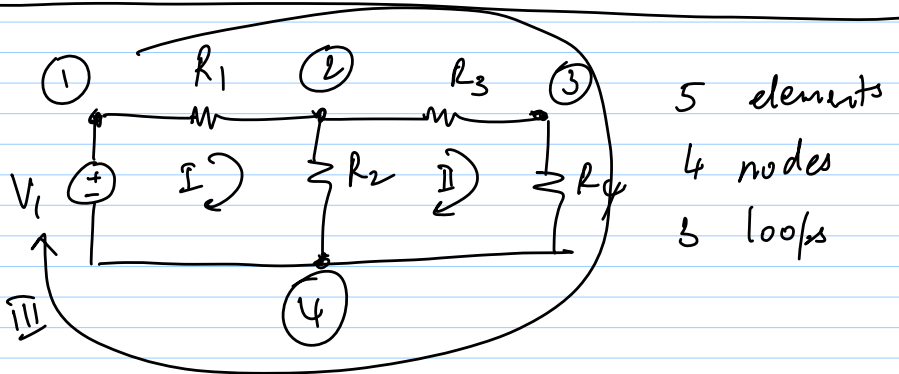
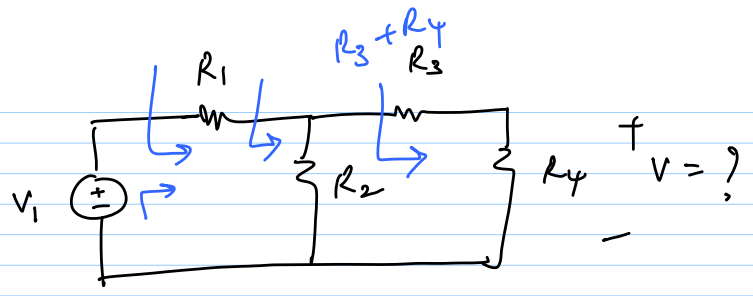
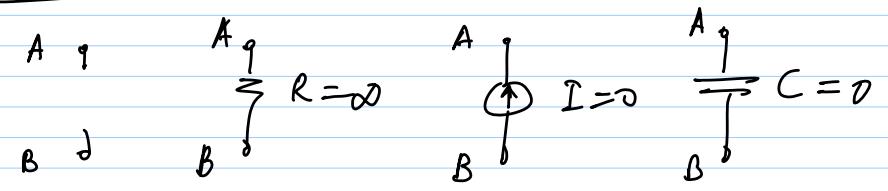


ideal wire \Rightarrow zero resistance / short circuit
short circuit \Rightarrow voltage difference = 0



$$\text{Voltage source } V_0 \equiv \text{Capacitor } C = \infty$$

open circuit \equiv (infinite resistance) current = 0



graph : representation of network retaining node & connection information

branch : connection standing in for the element in the graph

B branches
N nodes

2B variables

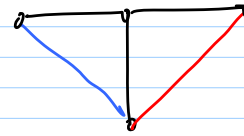
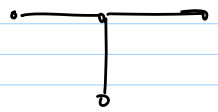
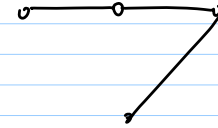
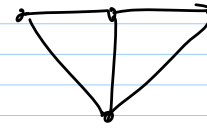
KVL, KCL, V-I relation of each element

(B-N+1) indep. eq.

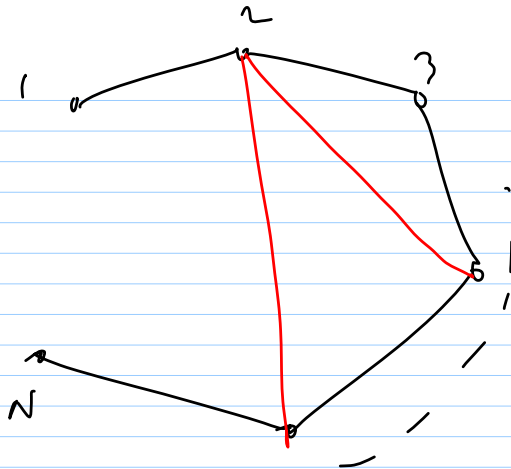
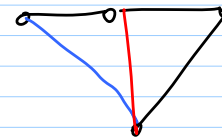
(N-1) indep. equations

B equations

tree: sub-network of the graph containing all nodes of the original graph, and no loops

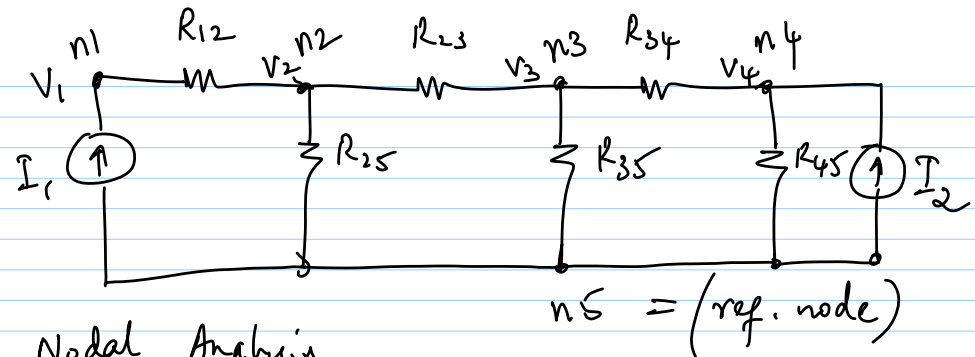


⇒ 2 KVL equations



B branches
N nodes

(B-N+1) KVL equations



Nodal Analysis

KCL - 4 equations; $\sum I_{\text{leaving node}} = 0$

$$\text{@ } n_1 \Rightarrow -I_1 + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_{12}} = 0$$

$$\text{@ } n_2 \Rightarrow \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_{12}} + \frac{V_2}{R_{25}} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{R_{23}} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{a} n_3 \Rightarrow \frac{V_3 - V_2}{R_{23}} + \frac{V_3}{R_{35}} + \frac{V_3 - V_4}{R_{34}} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{a} n_4 \Rightarrow \frac{V_4 - V_3}{R_{34}} + \frac{V_4}{R_{45}} - I_2 = 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Matrix of} \\ \text{resistances w} \\ \text{conductances} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{voltage} \\ \text{variables} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{indep.} \\ \text{curr} \\ \text{sources} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} I_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ I_2 \end{array} \right]$$