

Lecture 8 2/10/05

1) <http://hkn.eecs.berkeley.edu> ^{Administrivia} ← Free tutoring
[EECS Honors Society] (M-F, 10-4)

2) Today → Nothing new 😊, John will
answer questions etc.

3) Syllabus change → check online.

4) I have office hours today evening,
5-9 in Free Speech Cafe.

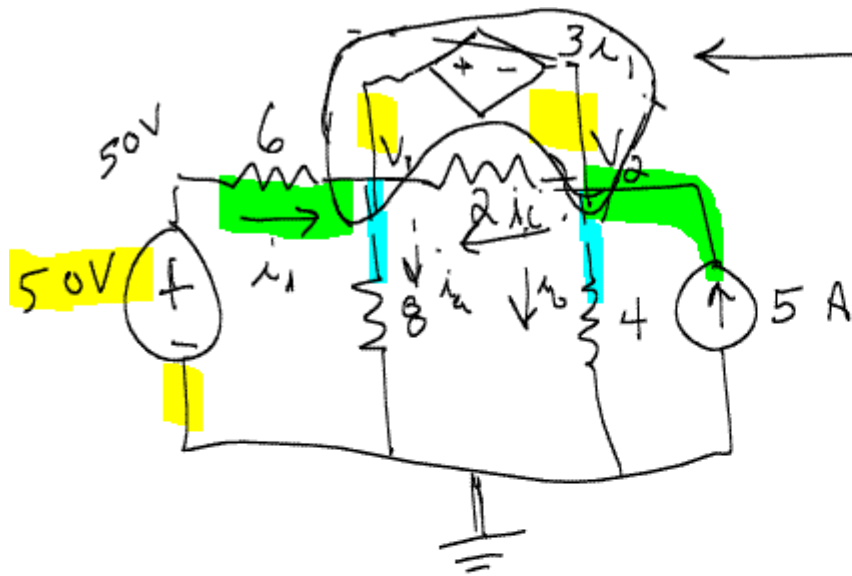
Nodal Analysis

- 1) Define reference
- 2) Label unknown nodes (voltages)
- 3) KCL
- 4) Solve

* Use super node analysis

Super Node Analysis

- 1) Define reference
 - 2) Label unknown nodes (voltages)
 - 3) Write down constraint equation
 - 4) Create our super node
 - 5) KCL \rightarrow Solve
- when we have a floating voltage source



Floating voltage source

Constraint Eq. $\frac{50 - V_1}{6}$

$$1) V_1 - V_2 = 3i_1$$

$$2) i_1 + 5 = i_a + i_b + i_c$$

$$2) \frac{50 - V_1}{6} + 5 = \frac{V_1}{8} + \frac{V_2}{4}$$



Power absorbed vs. Power delivered
(dissipated) (developed)

Notes: 1) Resistors absorb power

2) Passive sign convention

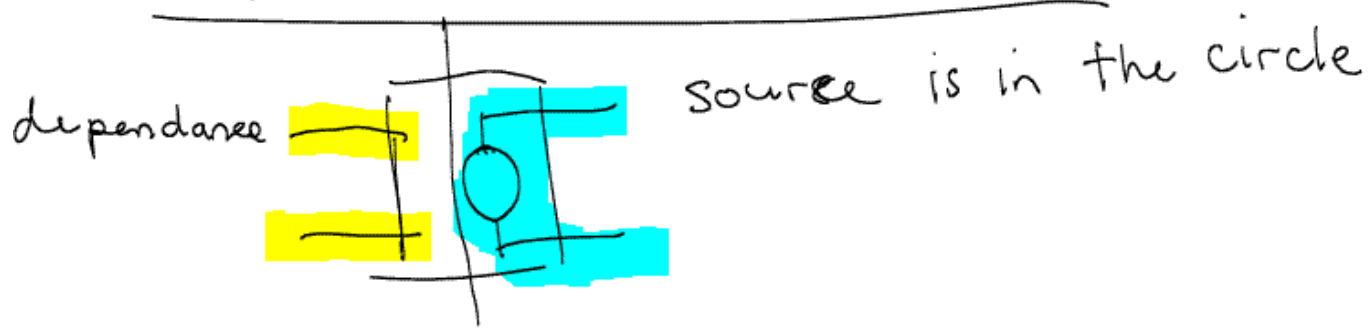
negative sign \rightarrow power delivered

positive sign \rightarrow power absorbed

3) Sources (Indep. or dependent) can absorb or deliver power

4) Power absorbed = power delivered

Dependent sources in PSpice



4 types

- 1) Voltage dep. voltage source (\bar{E})
- 2) Current dep. current source (F)
- 3) Voltage dep. current source (G)
- 4) Current dep voltage source (H)

$$a_{11}v_1 + a_{12}v_2 + a_{13}v_3 = b_1$$

$$a_{21}v_1 + a_{22}v_2 + a_{23}v_3 = b_2$$

$$a_{31}v_1 + a_{32}v_2 + a_{33}v_3 = b_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \vec{v} = \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{v} = A^{-1} \vec{b}$$