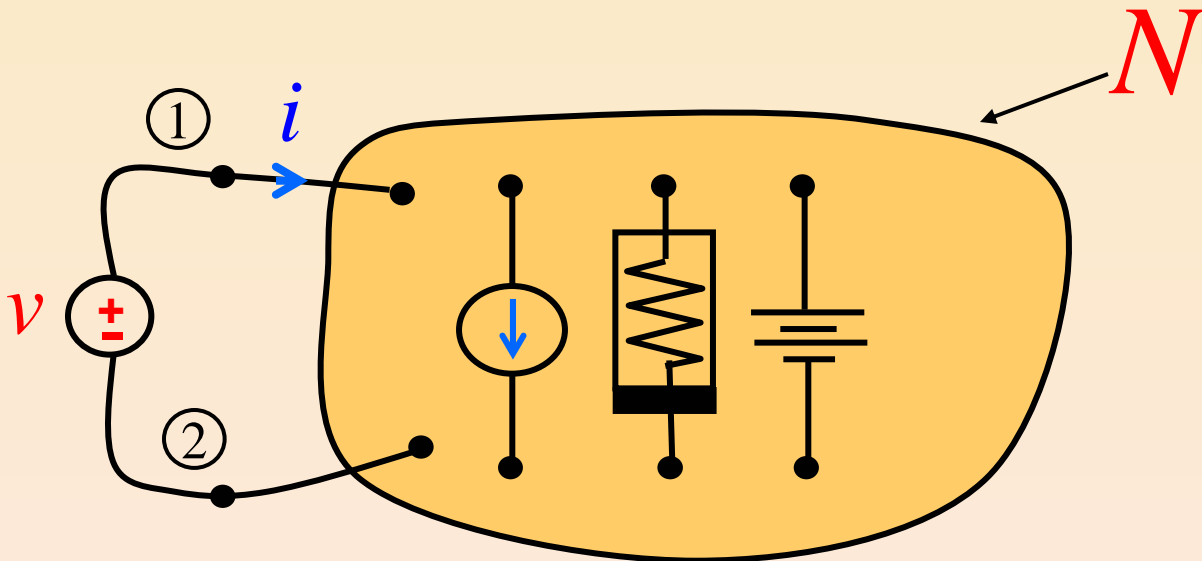


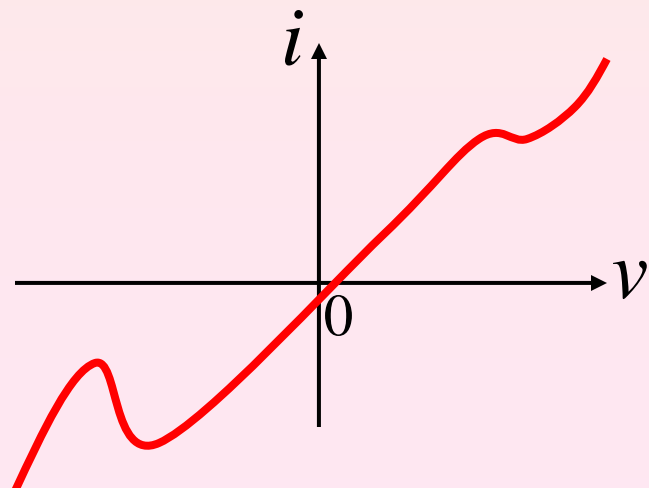
# Driving-Point Characteristic



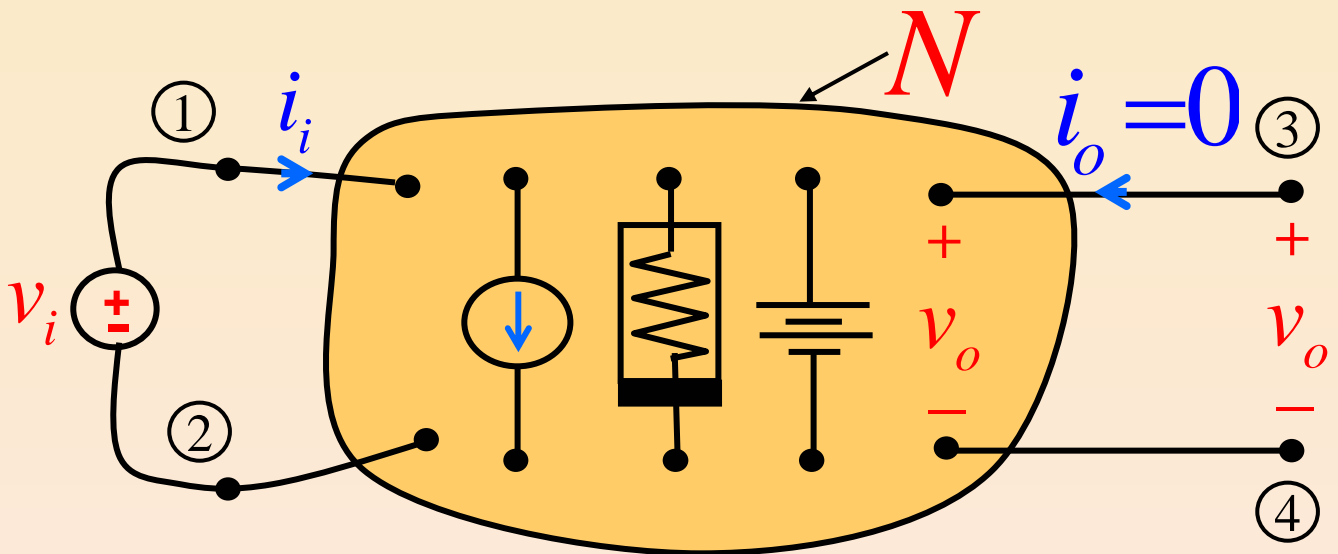
The 2 nodes { ① , ② } where the voltage source is connected are called **driving-point terminals**.

The  $i$ -vs.- $v$  **driving-point characteristic** is the set of all  $(i,v)$  which simultaneously satisfy:

1. KCL
2. KVL
3.  $v - i$  characteristics of all elements inside  $N$



# Transfer Characteristic

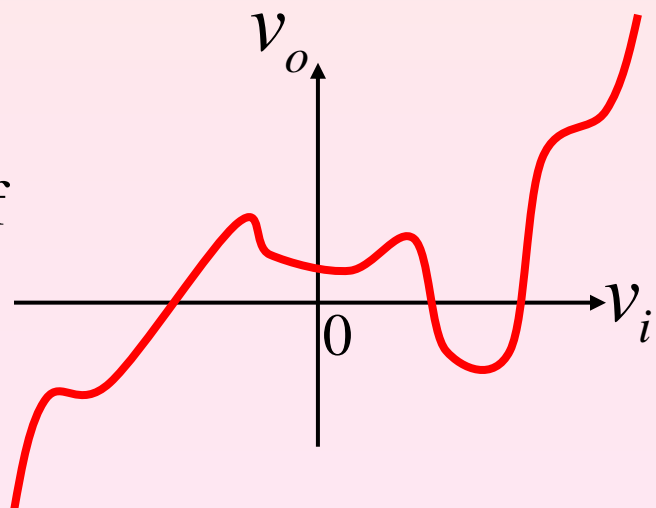


Nodes ① and ② are called driving-point terminals.

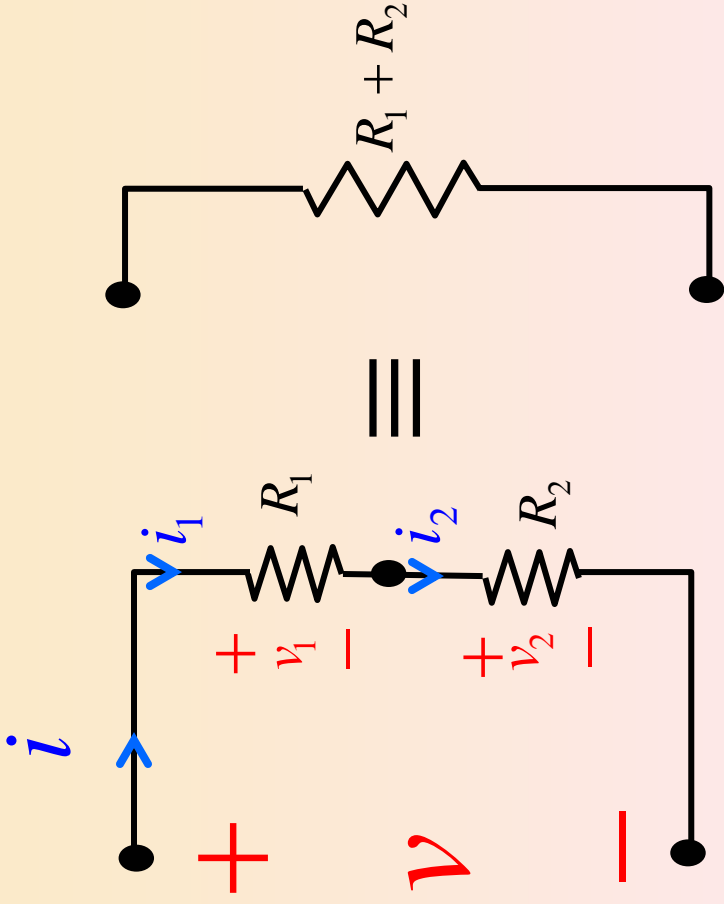
## **Remark:**

The  $v_o$ -vs.- $v_i$  **transfer characteristic** is the set of all  $(v_i, v_o)$  which simultaneously satisfy:

1. KCL
2. KVL
3.  $v - i$  characteristics of all elements inside  $N$
4.  $i_o = 0$   
(no-loading condition)



## Equivalent Series Resistance



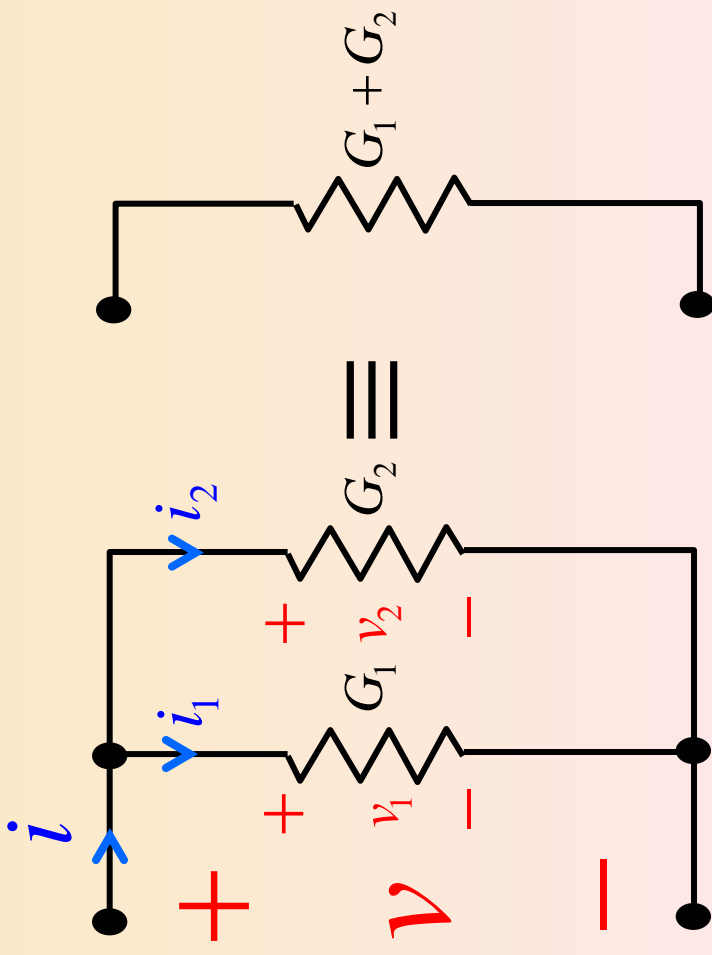
$$\text{KCL: } i = i_1 = i_2$$

$$\text{KVL: } v = v_1 + v_2$$

$$= R_1 i_1 + R_2 i_2$$

$$= (R_1 + R_2) i$$

## Equivalent Parallel Conductance



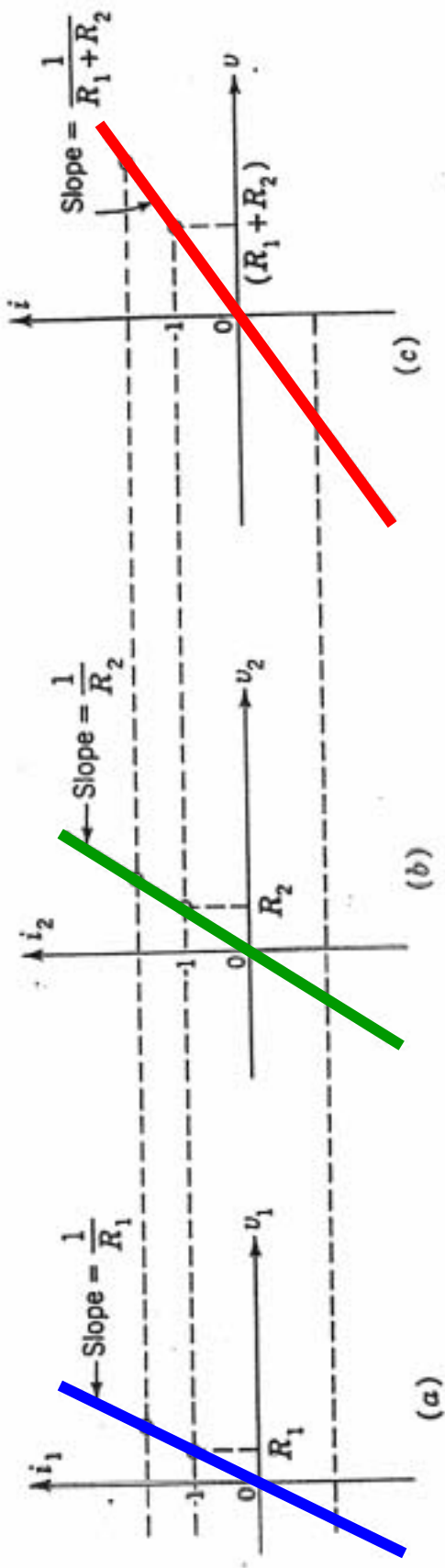
$$\text{KVL: } v = v_1 = v_2$$

$$\text{KCL: } i = i_1 + i_2$$

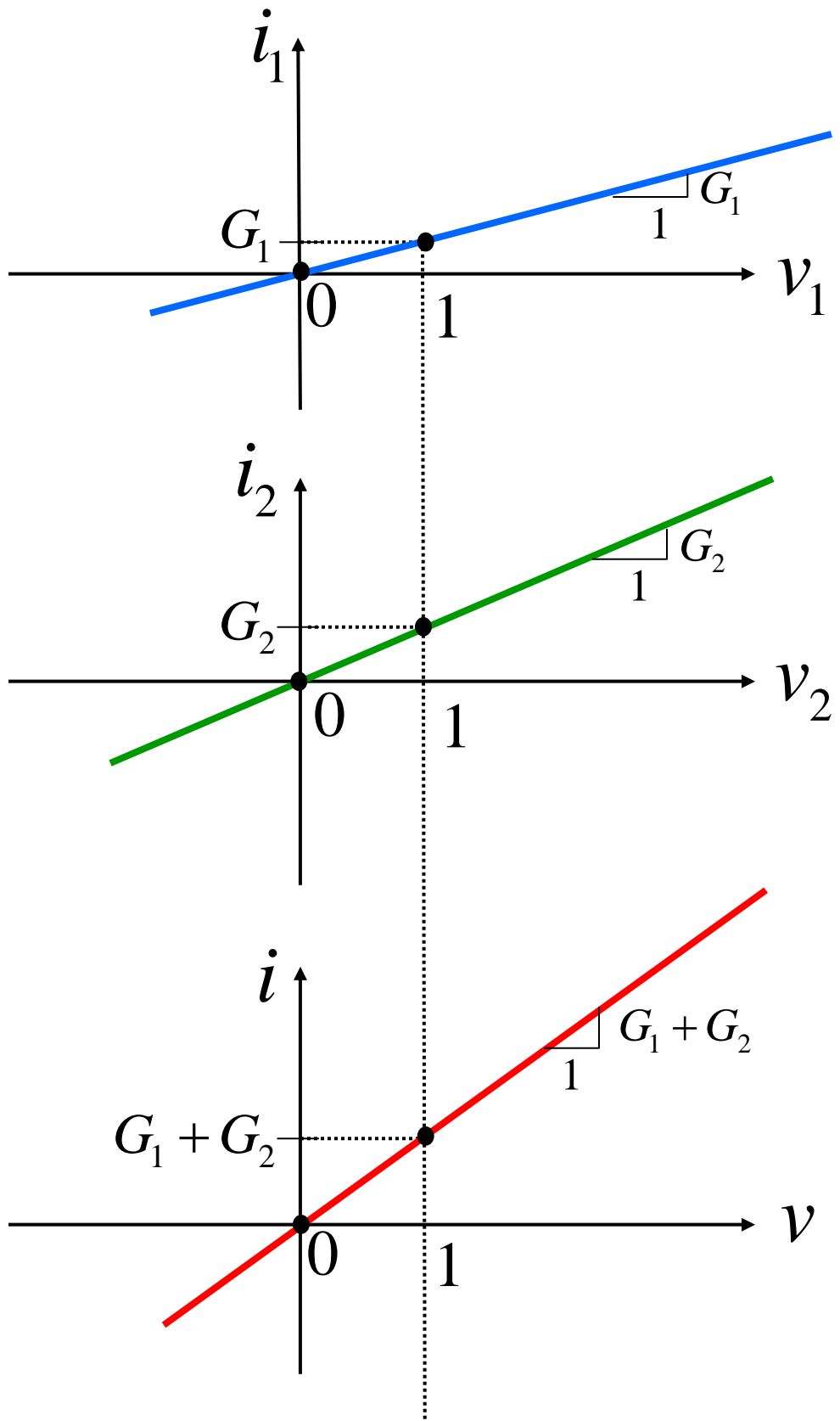
$$= G_1 v_1 + G_2 v_2$$

$$= (G_1 + G_2) v$$

# Graphical Procedure for Series connection



# Graphical Procedure for Parallel connection



# Piecewise-Linear Resistors

Every 2-terminal Resistor modeled by a continuous piecewise-linear function of the form  $i = \hat{i}(v)$  or  $v = \hat{v}(i)$  can be described by

$$i = a_0 + a_1 v + b_1 |v - E_1| + b_2 |v - E_2| + \dots + b_n |v - E_n|$$

or

$$v = a_0 + a_1 i + b_1 |i - I_1| + b_2 |i - I_2| + \dots + b_n |i - I_n|$$

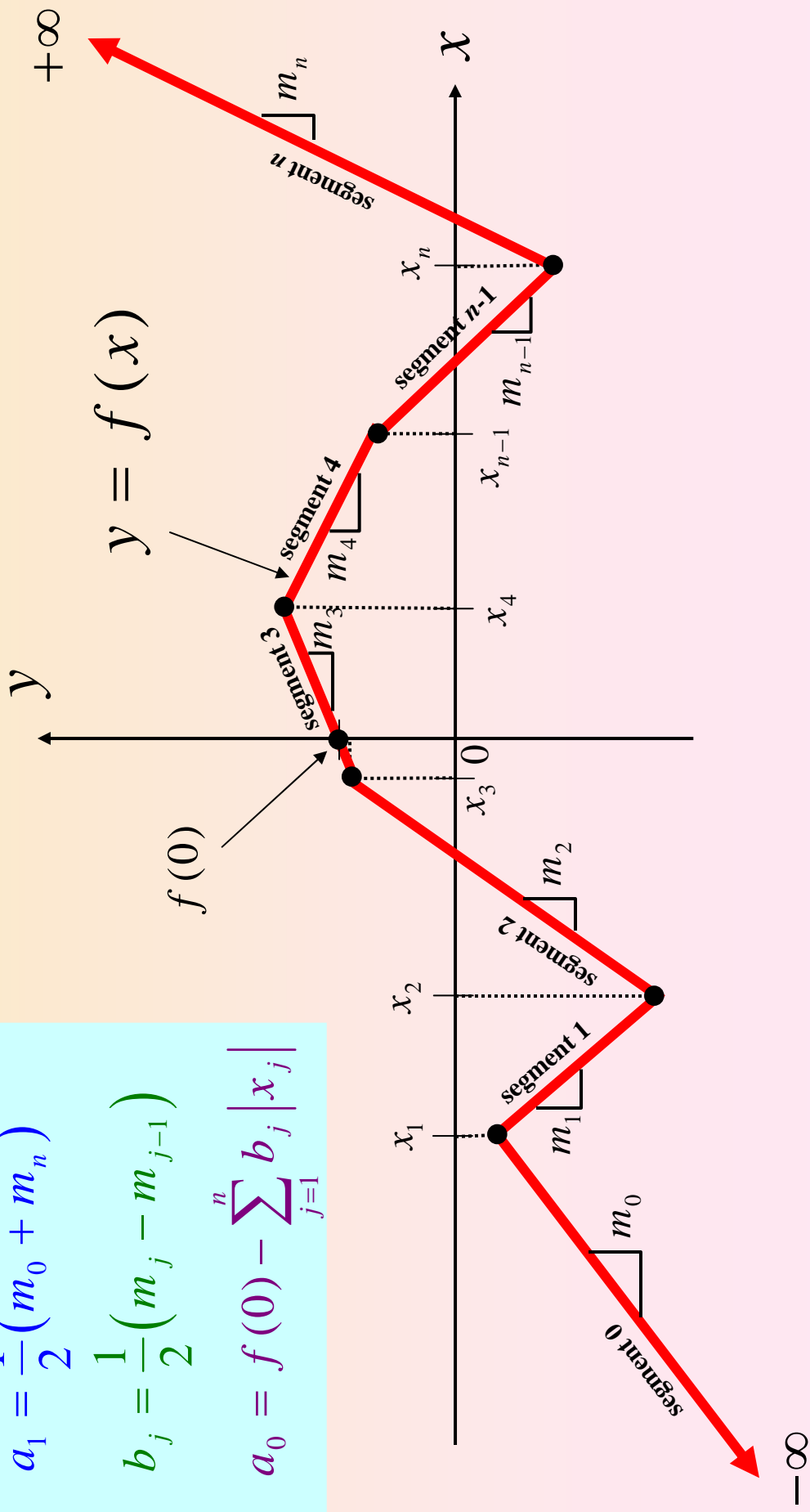
where  $(E_j, I_j)$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , is the  $(v, i)$  coordinate of the “ $n$ ” Breakpoints and  $\{a_0, a_1, b_j\}$  are coefficients determined by explicit formulas:

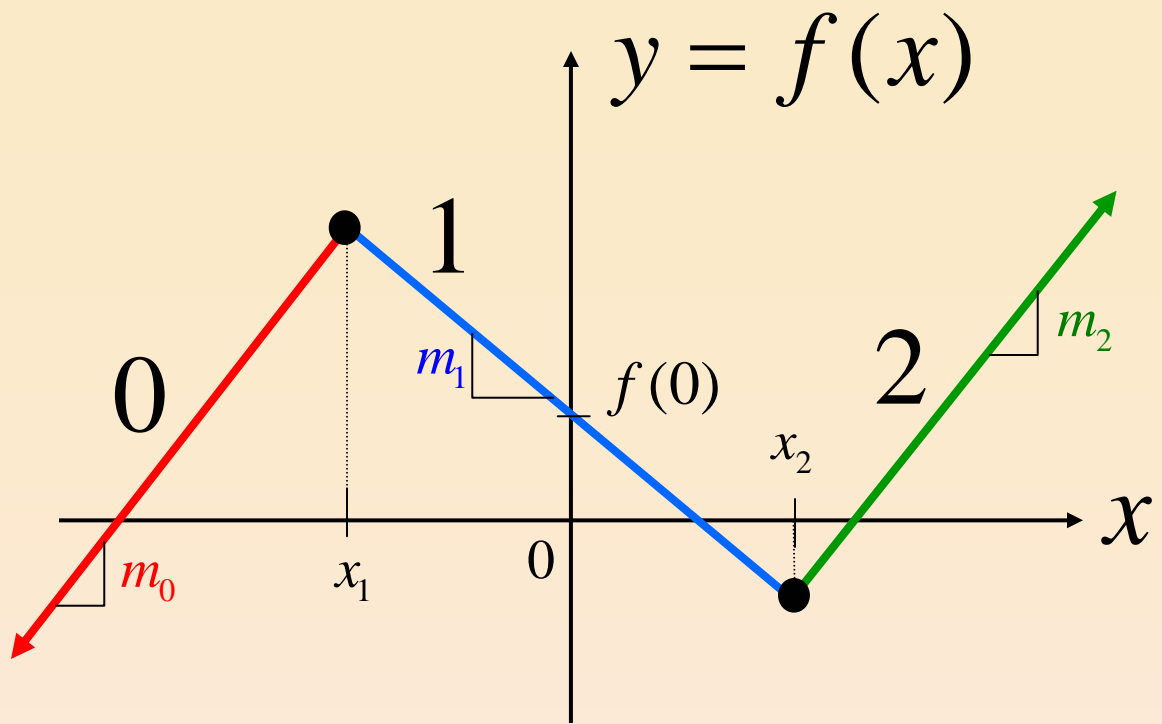
# Half-Sum Half-Difference Formulas

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(m_0 + m_n)$$

$$b_j = \frac{1}{2}(m_j - m_{j-1})$$

$$a_0 = f(0) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_j |x_j|$$





## Piecewise-Linear Equation:

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + b_1|x - x_1| + b_2|x - x_2|$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(m_0 + m_2)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 - m_0)$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2}(m_2 - m_1)$$

$$a_0 = f(0) - b_1|x_1| - b_2|x_2|$$



# Examples of 3-Segment PWL Curves

