Equivalent Circuits

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Voltage Divider



Kirchhoff (1A)

Current Divider



$$I_1: I_2 = R_2: R_1$$
$$I_1 = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right) I_s$$
$$I_2 = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right) I_s$$

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Max Voltage



 $0 \leq V_2 \leq V_s$ max voltage

Max Current



$$I_{1} = \left(\frac{\infty}{R_{1} + \infty}\right)I_{s} = I_{s}$$

$$I_{1} = \left(\frac{0}{R_{1} + 0}\right)I_{s} = 0$$

$$I_{2} = \left(\frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} + \infty}\right)I_{s} = 0$$

$$I_{2} = \left(\frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} + 0}\right)I_{s} = I_{s}$$

 $0 \leq I_2 \leq I_s$ max current

Equivalent Resistance





 $R_{eq} = R_1$

Kirchhoff (1A)

Equivalent Resistance





$$R_{eq} = R_1$$

Kirchhoff (1A)

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Thevenin's Voltage Divider



Norton's Current Divider



$$I_2 = \left(\frac{R_{eq}}{R_{eq} + R_2}\right) I_s$$

divided max current

Thevenin and Norton Theorems



 $V_s = R_{eq} \cdot I_s$

Kirchhoff (1A)

References

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
 [2] www.allaboutcircuits.com

[3]