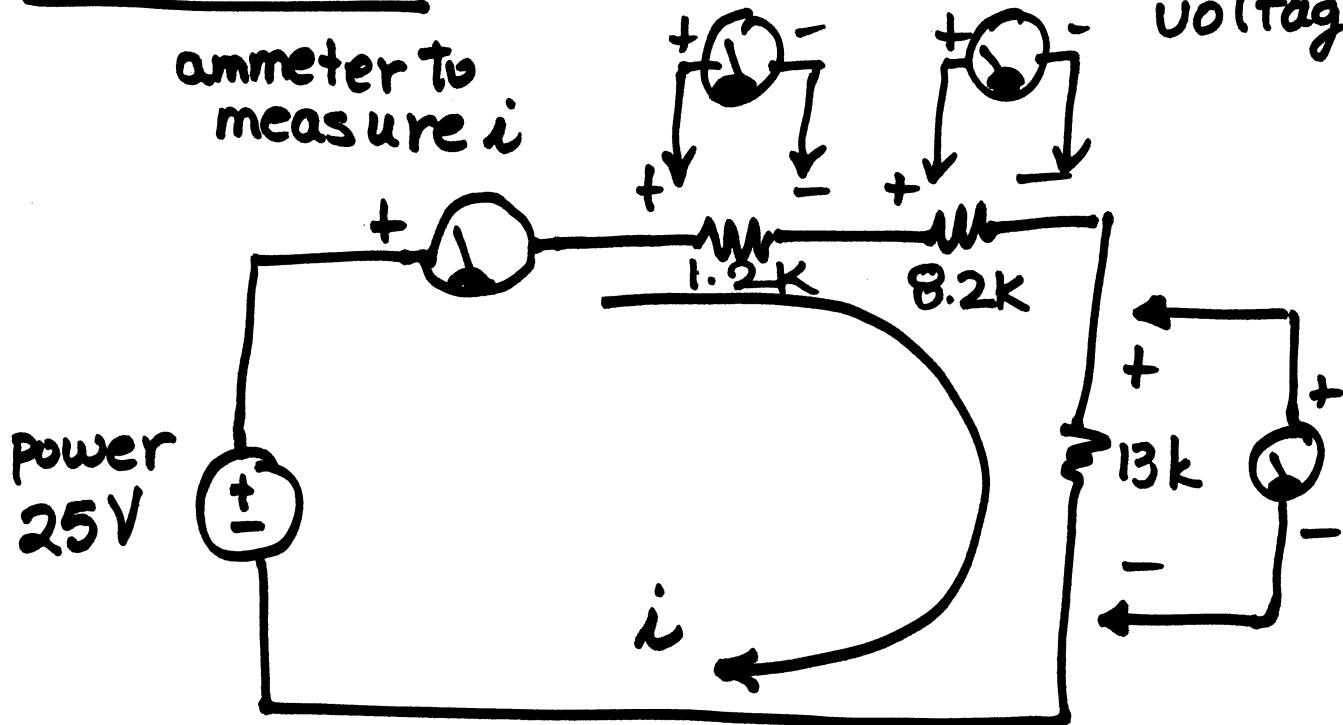


Lab #3 circuit

ammeter to measure i

voltmeters to measure voltages

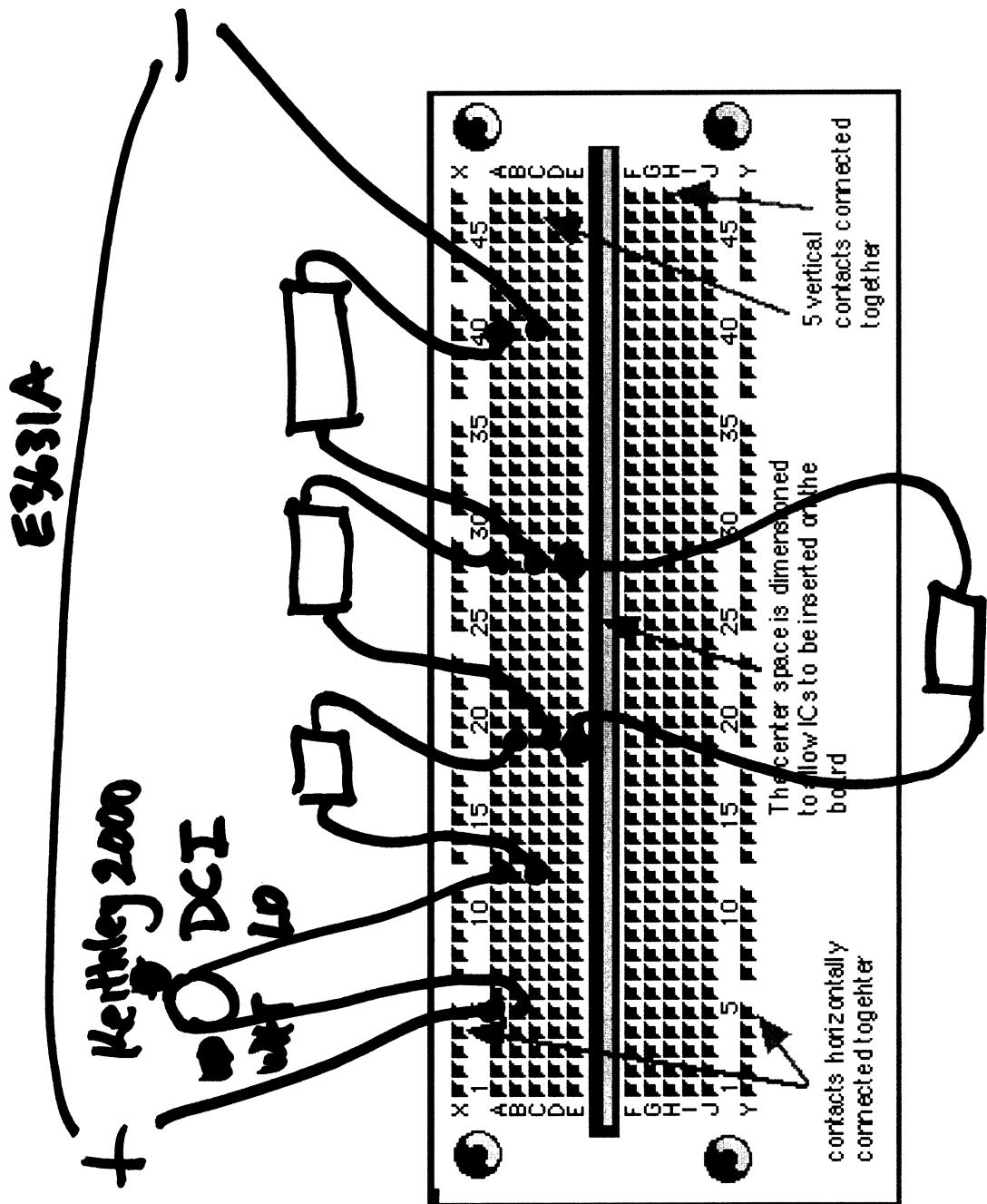


You can not measure these simultaneously with only one meter.

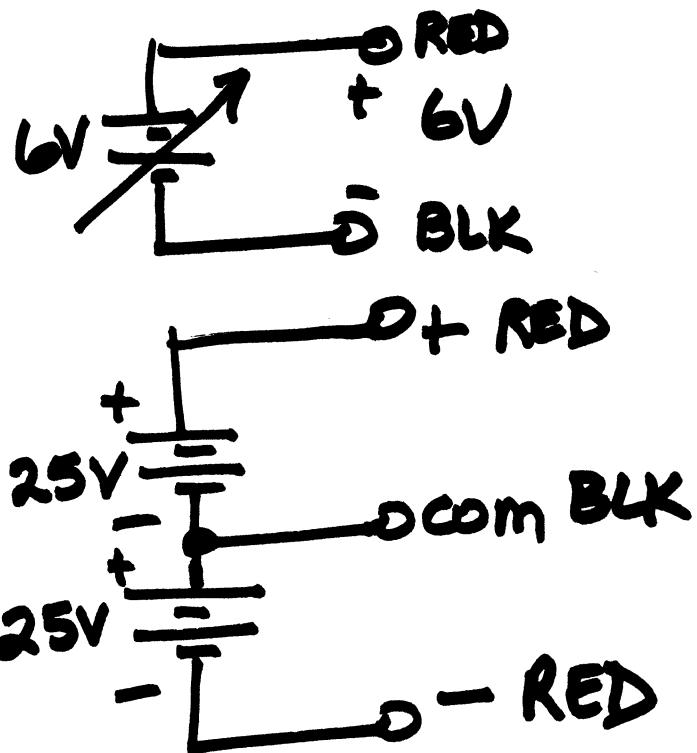
Measure one at a time

- turn power supply OFF while you are disconnecting/connecting meter leads!

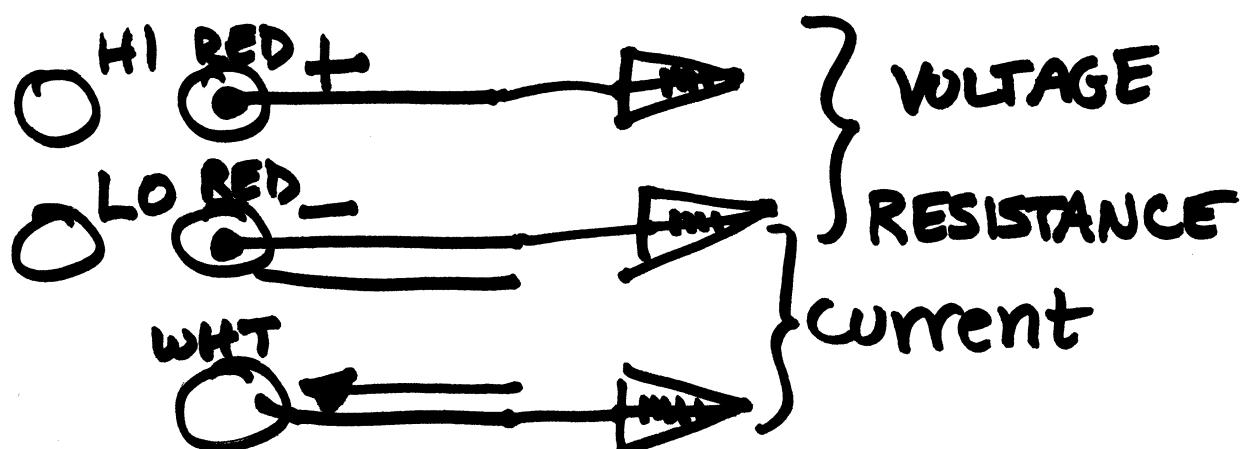
How to build the circuit



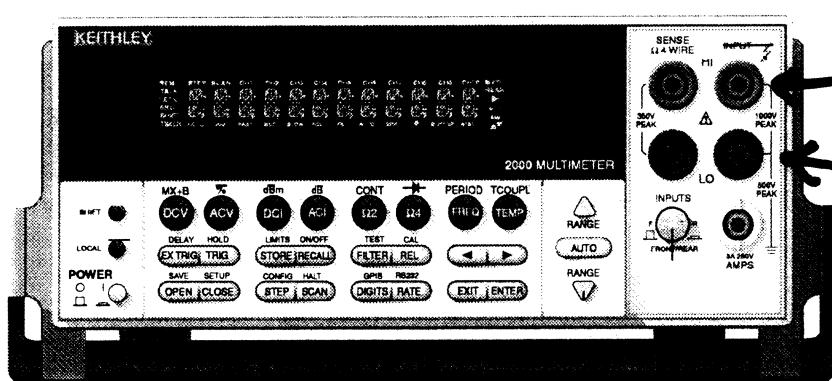
E3631A Power supply



KEITHLEY 2000 DMM

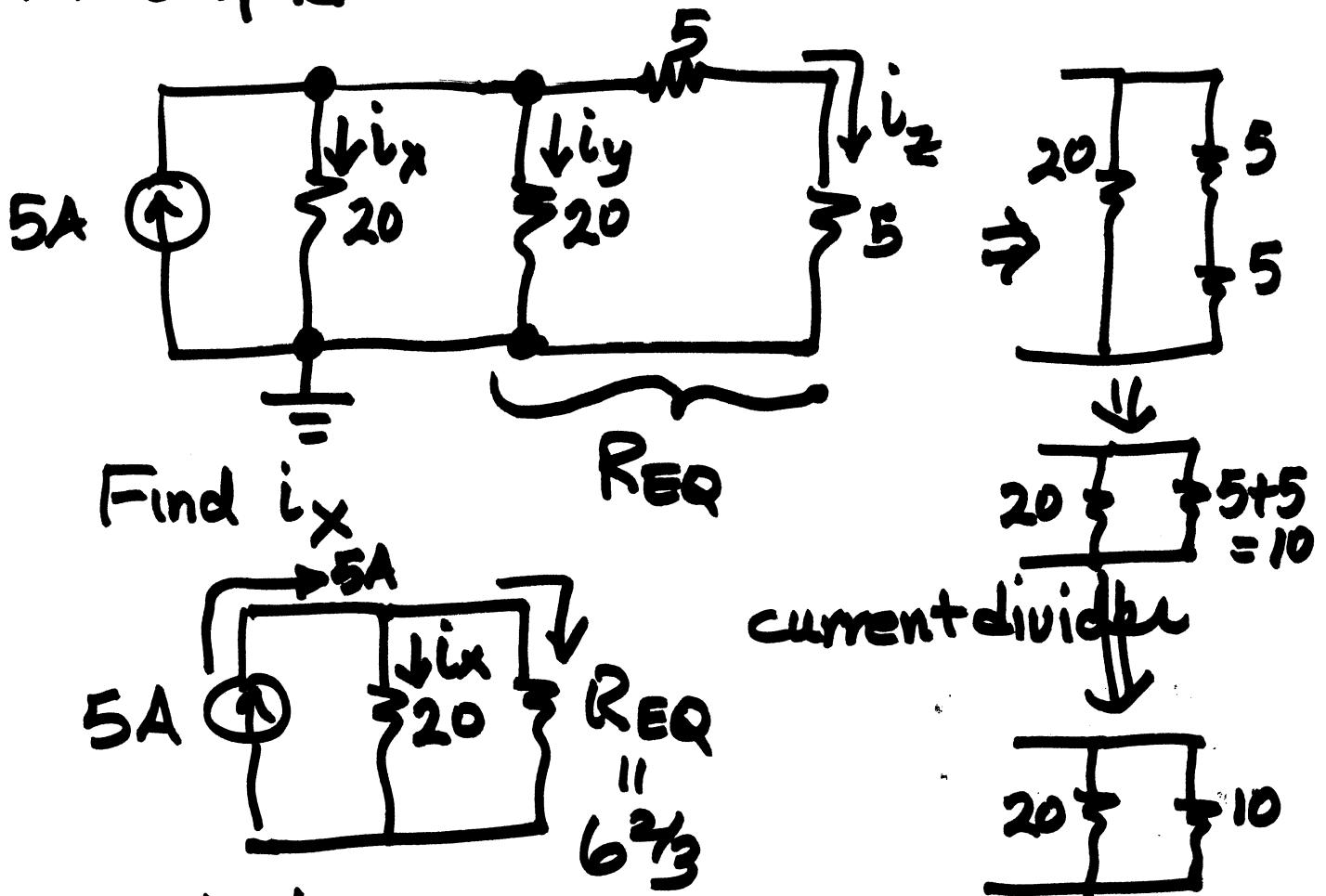


KEITHLEY 2000 DMM



+ voltage
resistance
- voltage
resistance
CU

Example 2-18



current divider

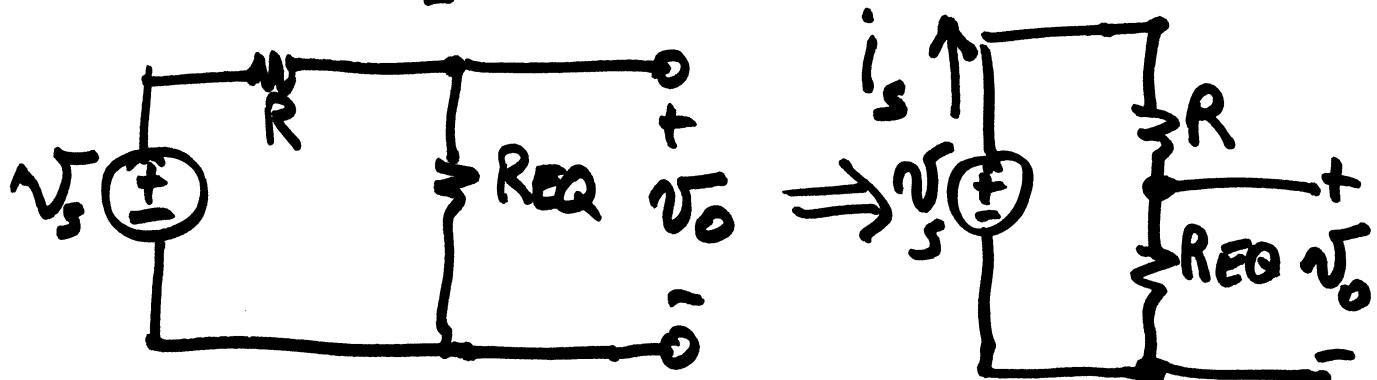
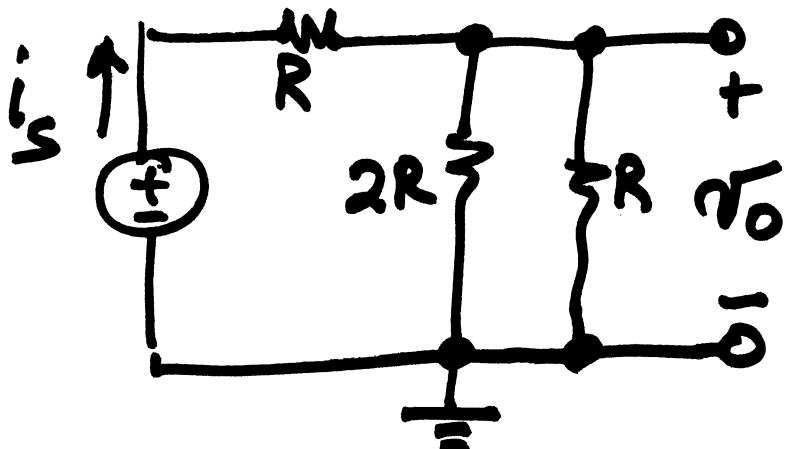
$$i_x = \frac{R_{EQ}}{R_{EQ} + 20} \cdot 5$$

$$i_x = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25A$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{EQ}} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$R_{EQ} = \frac{20 \cdot 10}{20+10} = \frac{200}{30} = 6\frac{2}{3}$$

Example 2-20



$$\frac{1}{Req} = \frac{1}{2R} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$Req = \frac{2R \cdot R}{2R + R} = \frac{2}{3}R$$

voltage
divider.

$$v_o = \frac{Req}{R + Req} v_s$$

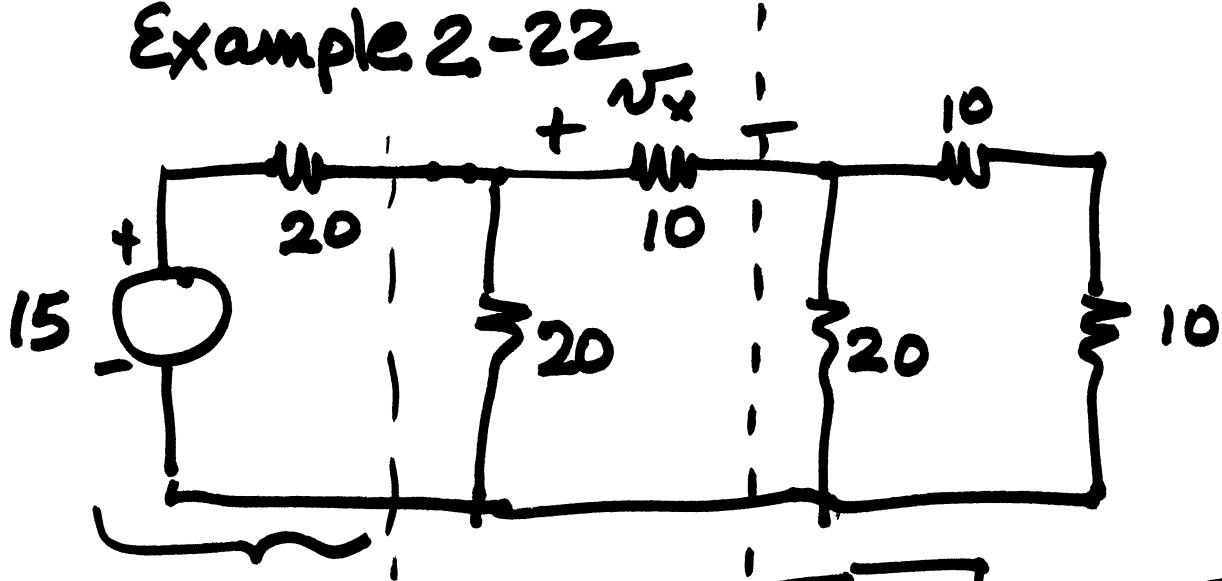
$$= \frac{2}{5} v_s$$



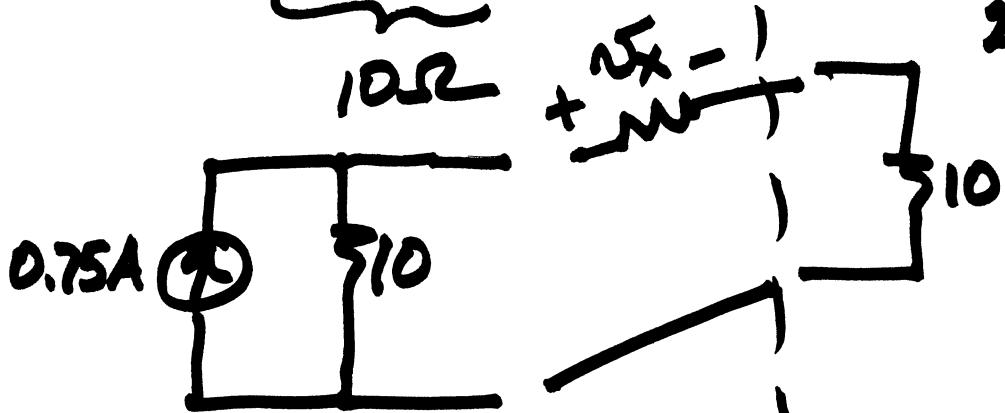
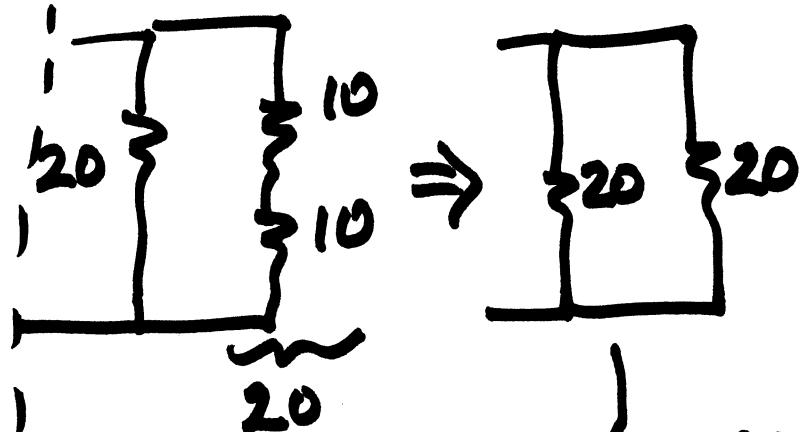
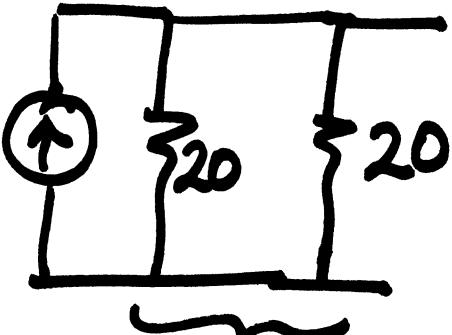
→ Ohm's Law

further simplify $i_s = \frac{v_s}{Req}$

Example 2-22

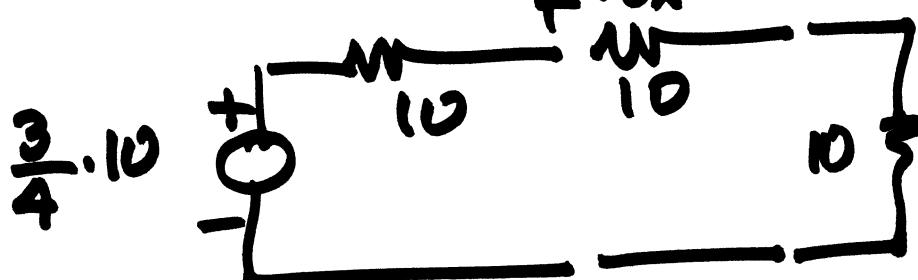


$$i = \frac{15}{20}$$



$$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{20 \cdot 20}{20+20} = 10$$

source transform



find V_x
by voltage divider.

$$V_x = \frac{10}{10+10+10} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 10$$