

Two new (strange) elements:

4A
①

Nullator

$$V=0, I=0$$



just a circle -
nothing in it

Norator

$$V = \text{arbitrary}$$

$$I = \text{arbitrary}$$



two circles -
looks like
infinity

NO numbers

Review -

Voltage source : $V = \text{specified}$
 $I = \text{arbitrary}$

Current source : $V = \text{arbitrary}$
 $I = \text{specified}$

Short : $V = 0$
 $I = \text{arbitrary}$

Open : $V = \text{arbitrary}$
 $I = 0$

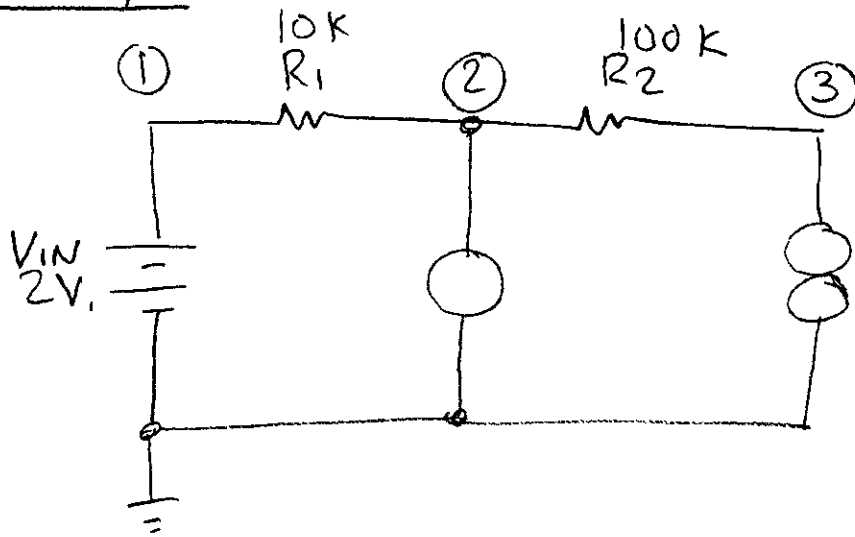
Nullator, Norator always are in pairs,

For a circuit to be solvable,

$$\# \text{ nullators} = \# \text{ norators}$$

Example

4A
②



Node equations (ignore Nullator, treat Norator like voltage source)

① Can't do it — I is arbitrary

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{R_2} = 0$$

③ Can't do it — I is arbitrary —
(like a voltage source).

Voltage sources

$$V_1 = V_{IN} = 2$$

Nullators (treat like short).

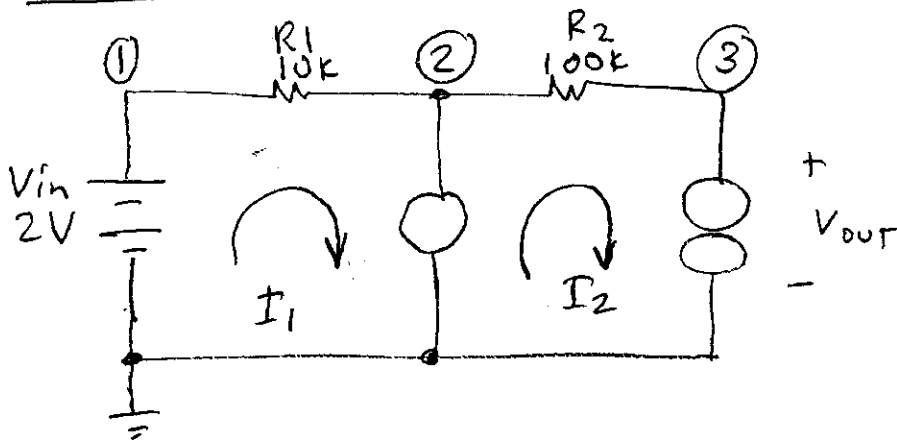
$$V_2 = 0$$

plug in:

$$\frac{0 - 2}{10K} + \frac{0 - V_3}{100K} = 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{10K} = \frac{V_3}{100K} \rightarrow V_3 = 100K \frac{-2}{10K} = -20$$

Loop equations:



Nullator and norator must be in same loop.

Norator has its own loop (like a current source)

Nullator must share a loop.

① $-V_{IN} - R_1 I_1 = 0$

② $R_2 I_2 + V_{OUT} = 0$

Nullator: $I_1 - I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = -I_2$

solve: ① $V_{IN} = -R_1 I_1$

$$I_1 = -\frac{V_{in}}{R_1}$$

$$I_2 = -I_1 = \frac{V_{in}}{R_1}$$

② $R_2 \frac{V_{in}}{R_1} + V_{OUT} = 0$

$$V_{OUT} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{in}$$

Substitute:

$$V_{OUT} = -\left(\frac{100k}{10k}\right)(2)$$

$$= -20$$

Homework

Find V_{out}

4A
4

