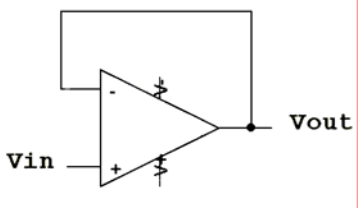
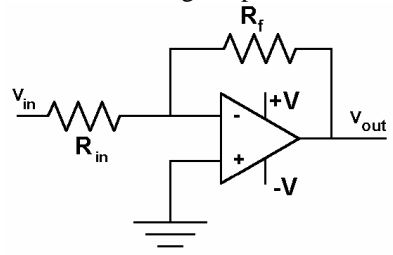
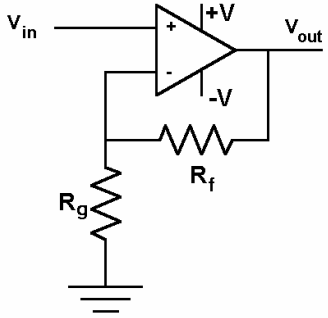
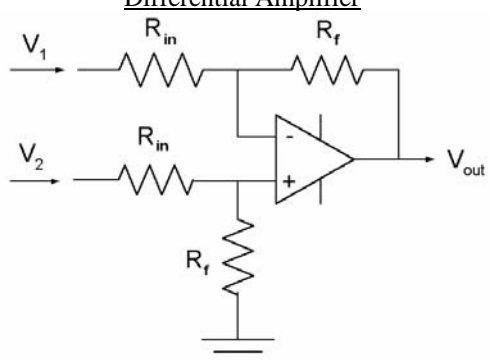
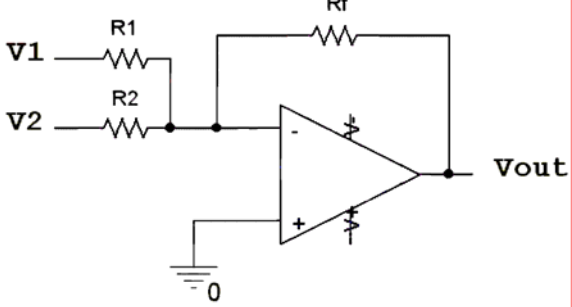
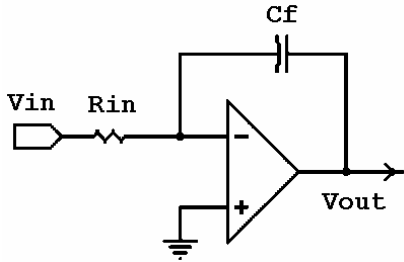


Thevenin Voltage Sources		
Find V_{th}	Set load between A and B to open and find $V_A - V_B$	$V_L = \frac{R_L}{R_{th} + R_L} V_{th}$
Find R_{th}	Set voltage sources to shorts and find combined resistance between A and B.	

Harmonic Oscillation		
UnDamped	Damped	Cantilever Beam
$\frac{d^2V}{dt^2} + \omega_0^2 V = 0$ $v(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$ $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$	$\frac{d^2V}{dt^2} + 2\alpha \frac{dV}{dt} + \omega_0^2 V = 0$ $v(t) = A e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$ $v_1 = v_0 e^{-\alpha(t_1 - t_0)} \quad \alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$	$\frac{Ewt^3}{4I^3} = (m + m_n)(2\pi f_n)^2$ $m = 0.23m_{beam}$

Op-Amp Circuits	
<p><u>Op Amp Analysis Rules</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $V_+ = V_-$ $I_+ = I_- = 0$ <p><u>Op-Amp Analysis</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Remove Op-Amp Draw a circuit at each input to the op-amp Solve for V_{out} in terms of the input voltage(s). 	<p><u>Voltage Follower</u></p>  $A_V = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1$
<p><u>Inverting Amplifier</u></p>  $A_V = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{in}}$	<p><u>Non-Inverting Amplifier</u></p>  $A_V = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_g}$
<p><u>Differential Amplifier</u></p>  $V_{out} = \frac{R_f}{R_{in}} (V_2 - V_1)$	<p><u>Adder</u></p>  $V_{out} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 - \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_2$

Ideal Active Integrator

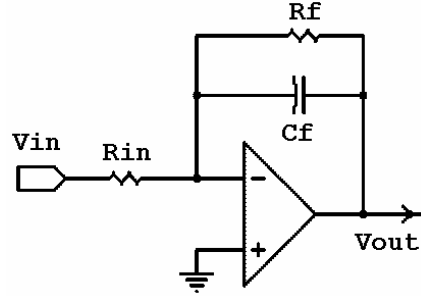


$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{1}{j\omega R_{in} C_f}$$

$$v_{out}(t) = -\frac{1}{R_{in} C_f} \int v_{in}(t) dt$$

$$\int \sin(\omega t) dt = -\frac{1}{\omega} \cos(\omega t) + K$$

Miller Integrator

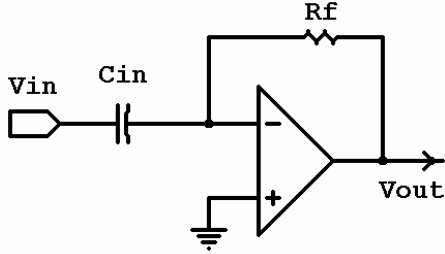


$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{R_f}{R_{in}(1 + j\omega R_f C_f)}$$

$$\omega \gg \frac{1}{R_f C_f} \Rightarrow H(j\omega) \approx -\frac{1}{j\omega R_{in} C_f}$$

$$\omega \gg \frac{1}{R_f C_f} \Rightarrow v_{out}(t) \approx -\frac{1}{R_{in} C_f} \int v_{in}(t) dt$$

Ideal Active Differentiator

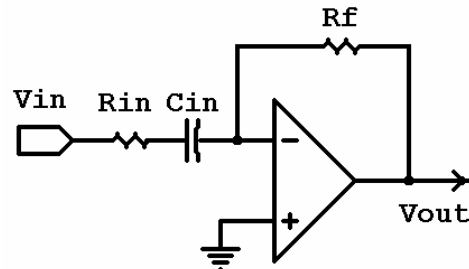


$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -j\omega R_f C_{in}$$

$$v_{out}(t) = -R_f C_{in} \frac{dv_{in}(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d \sin(\omega t)}{dt} = \omega \cos(\omega t)$$

Practical Active Differentiator

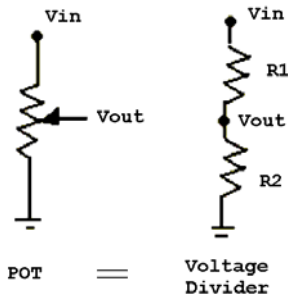


$$H(j\omega) = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{j\omega R_f C_{in}}{1 + j\omega R_{in} C_{in}}$$

$$\omega \ll \frac{1}{R_{in} C_{in}} \Rightarrow H(j\omega) \approx -j\omega R_f C_{in}$$

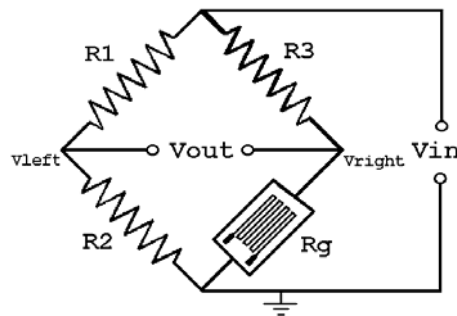
$$\omega \ll \frac{1}{R_{in} C_{in}} \Rightarrow v_{out}(t) = -R_f C_{in} \frac{dv_{in}(t)}{dt}$$

Potentiometers



$$R_T = R_1 + R_2 \quad V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_T} V_{in}$$

Strain Gauge Bridge



$$V_{out} = dV = V_{left} - V_{right} = V_{in} \left[\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_g}{R_3 + R_g} \right]$$