

rank of device $\left\{ \begin{matrix} A \\ v \\ = \\ B \\ i \end{matrix} \right.$

j : independent currents, E : independent voltages

rank of connection

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} KVL, \\ KCL \end{matrix} \right.$

tree voltages

link currents

$$v_b = E^T v_f, \quad i_b = J^T i_f$$



$$v_f = v_b - E, \quad i_f = i_b - J \Rightarrow A v_f = A v_b - A E = B i_b - B J = B i$$

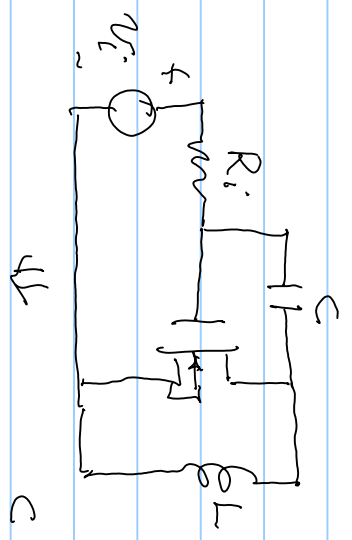
$$A v_b - A E = A E^T v_f - A E = B J^T i_f - B J$$

rank $\Rightarrow A E^T v_f - B J^T i_f = A E - B J \Leftarrow$ source elements $\left[\begin{matrix} v_f \\ i_f \end{matrix} \right] \Leftarrow b$ -vector

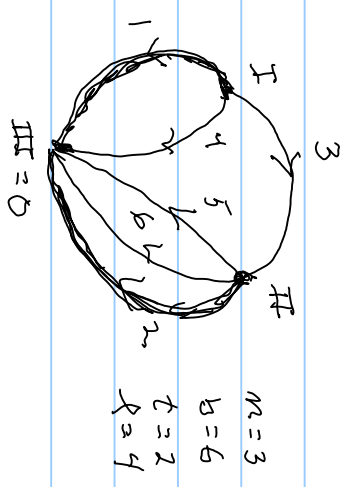
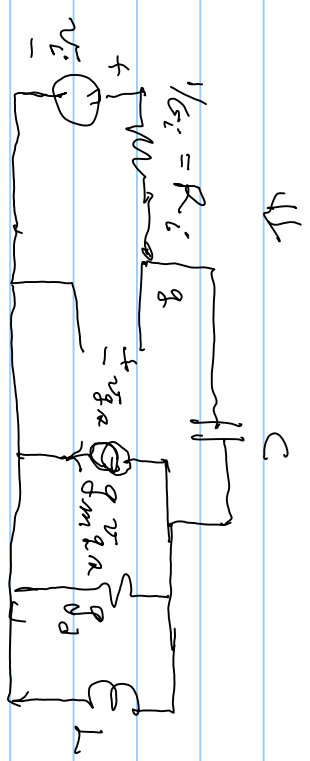
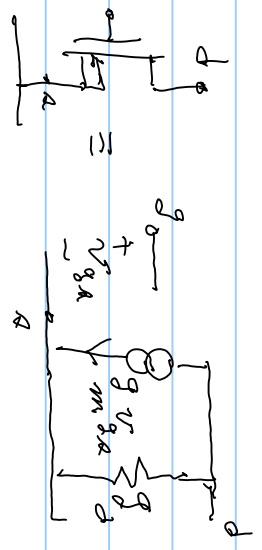
$$= [A E^T - B J^T] \begin{bmatrix} v_f \\ i_f \end{bmatrix} = A E - B J$$

device $[AE^T \quad -B^T]^{-1} (AE - B^T) = \begin{bmatrix} v_f \\ i_x \end{bmatrix}$

Ex:

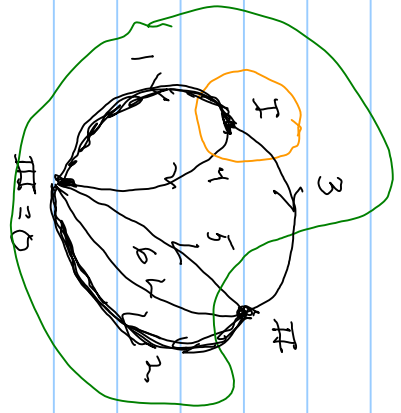


small signal



$AV = Bi$, A & B are 6×6

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & AC & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Delta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \\ v_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \\ i_6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad i_j = 0, \quad e = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \\ v_6 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$e \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} i_b \Rightarrow e^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -K_v^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} v_b \Rightarrow e^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_v \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -K_v^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_v \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & AC & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A E^T = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ AC & -AC \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -B B^T = - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ AC & -AC \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & g_m \\ 0 & g_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -R_L & 0 & R_L & R_L \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \cdot \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \\ v_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_i v_i \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

↔ circuit equations
can drop rows & columns 4

If the inductor term is sent to the A matrix then

$$A v = v' \Rightarrow A = Y_{b \times b}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_{b \times b} e^T \\ -e^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ v' \end{bmatrix} = Y_{b \times b} e \quad \text{Norton equivalent circuit answer}$$

or $P_m = 0$; $v_b^T i_b = v_e^T e e^T i_R = 0 \Rightarrow e e^T = 0_{t \times r}$

$$e \begin{bmatrix} Y_{b \times b} e^T \\ -e^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ v' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e Y_{b \times b} e^T & 0_{t \times r} \\ 0_{r \times r} & -e e^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ v' \end{bmatrix} = e Y_{b \times b} e$$

$$e_{y_b} E_{n_f}^T = e_{y_b} e \Rightarrow n_f = [e_{y_b \times b} \quad e^T]^{-1} [e_{b \times b} e]$$