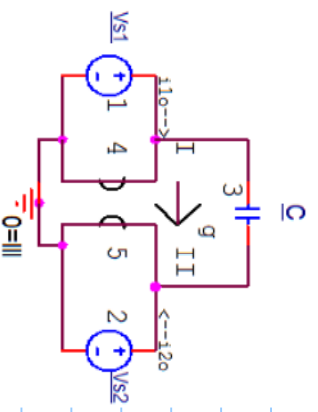


Try to choose a base paper over the weekend Blank 2



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ AC & -AC & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -g & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ g & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{S1} \\ V_{S2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 120 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

multiply 1st row by -g and let the 5th row

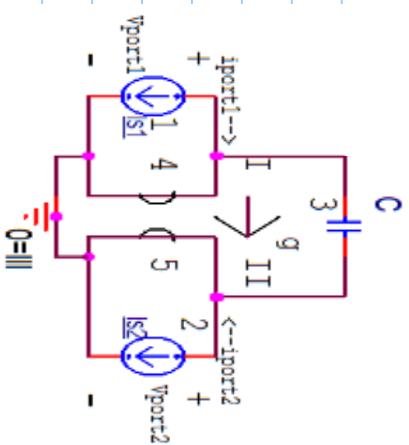
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ AC & -AC & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -g & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{S1} \\ V_{S2} \\ 0 \\ -gV_{S1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-I_2 = -AC V_{N1} + AC V_{N2}, \quad -I_2 = -gV_{N1}, \quad -0 \cdot I_2 = gV_{N2}$$

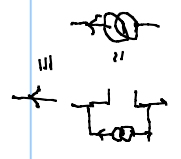
$$I_{10} = I_3 + I_4 = [ +AC V_{N1} \quad -AC V_{N2} ] \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AC & -AC \\ -AC + g & AC \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{N1} \\ V_{N2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_{\text{input}} = \begin{bmatrix} AC & -AC - g \\ -AC + g & AC \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}_{\text{input}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -g \\ g & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{V}_{\text{input}}$$





$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & AC & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -g & -g \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \end{bmatrix}$$



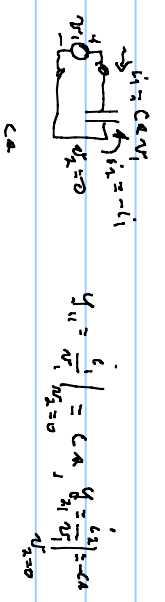
$$\begin{bmatrix} AC & -g \\ -g & AC \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ -II \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} AC & -g \\ -g & AC \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ -II \end{bmatrix}$$

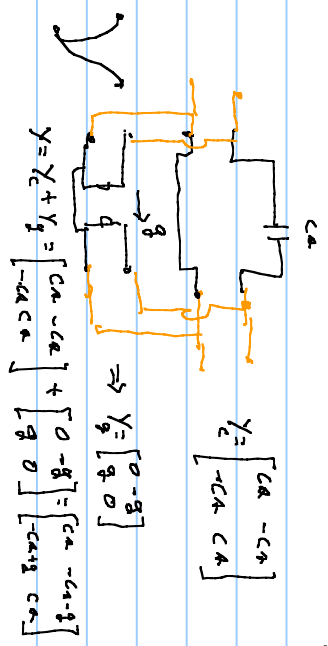
$$e_{2,1}^T \Rightarrow \text{multiplying by } e = e A e^T v_2 = -e \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i_1 \\ -i_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e A e^T = Y_{2-port}$$

$$e A e^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AC & -AC-g \\ 0 & 0 \\ -AC+g & AC \end{bmatrix} = Y_{2-port}$$

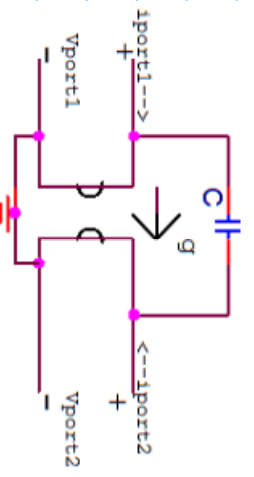


$$Y_{11} = \frac{i_1}{v_1} = \frac{CA}{CA} = CA$$

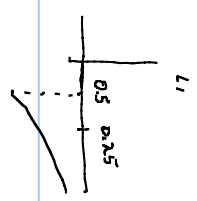
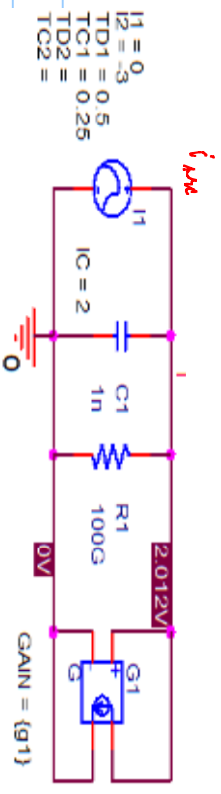


$$Y_{21} = \frac{i_2}{v_1} = \frac{-CA}{CA} = -CA$$

Richard's Relation



$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} CA & -CA \\ -CA & CA \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -g \\ g & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} CA & -CA-g \\ -CA+g & CA \end{bmatrix}$$



PARAMETERS:  
 $g1 = -1$   
 $C1dV(I) / dt = -g1V1 - I_{s1} - (1/R) V(I)$

$a'x + b'x \approx f(x)$ ,  $' = d/dt \approx \Delta$  Take  $x$  as voltage on a capacitor  $i_c = C \frac{d'v}{dt}$

$$\frac{C \frac{d'v}{dt}}{dt} = i_c = a'v = -b'x + f(x) = -b'v + i_s = -G'v + i_s$$

$C = a$

