Lecture 5, Jan 26, 2022

Resistors Continued

- Extreme cases of Ohm's law
 - 1. $R = 0 \implies \forall i, v = 0$; this is called a short circuit
 - A path with zero resistance is called an ideal conductor

0

- $+vvv_{-} \equiv \underbrace{i}_{i}$
- All parts of a circuit connected by ideal conductors can be considered the same node in a circuit
- $2. \ R \to \infty \implies \forall v, i = 0$
 - This is called an open circuit

$$-\overset{\circ}{\overset{}_{+}}\overset{\circ}{\overset{}_{v}}\overset{i}{\overset{}_{-}}^{\circ} = \cdot$$

Structure of a Circuit

- Node: A junction of two or more circuit elements
- Path: Start from one node, and if no other node is passed through more than once except the first one which may be passed twice, this is a path
- Loop: A path that begins and ends at the same node that consists of at least 3 nodes