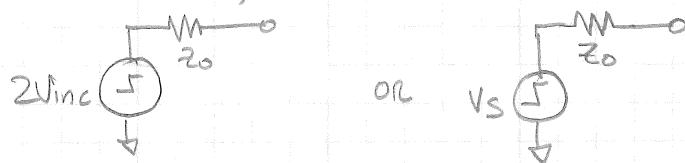


## Stuff to Grok (wk3)

Understand the reflections generated on a point-to-point T-line when:

- $P_s > 0, P_l > 0$
- $P_s > 0, P_l < 0$
- $P_s < 0, P_l > 0$
- $P_s < 0, P_l < 0$

Looking "into" a T-line from the load, if source terminated with  $R_s = Z_0$ , looks like:



The  $R_G$  OR  $R_L$  time constant for a reactive load is just like a lumped time constant except that you have to account for the Thevenin equivalent resistance.

To the edge of a signal, a capacitor appears as a short circuit.

To the edge of a signal, an inductor appears as an open circuit.

If a resistor network is inserted between two transmission lines, any transmission coefficient must be scaled by any resistive divider present.