SWARRNIM STARTUP & INNOVATION UNIVERSITY

Swarrnim institute of technology

Bridge course syllabus (Semester -1)

Computer programming using C– Lecture Notes

1. Introduction to C

- Developed by Dennis Ritchie in 1972 at Bell Labs.
- Middle-level programming language: combines features of both high-level and low-level languages.
- Used for system software (like operating systems), embedded systems, and application development.

Key Features:

- Simple and efficient.
- Structured programming language.
- Portable (runs on different machines with minimal changes).
- Rich set of operators and built-in functions.

2. Structure of a C Program

Header	#include <stdio.h>
main()	int main() {
Variable declaration	int a = 10;
Body	Printf(@%d@,a);
Return	return 0; }

Sections in a C Program:

1. **Documentation Section** → Program info, author, date (in comments).
2. **Preprocessor Section** → Header files (#include <stdio.h>).
3. **Global Declaration Section** → Variables, constants, functions.

4. **main() function** → Execution starts here.
5. **Subprograms/Functions** → User-defined functions.

3. C Tokens

Definition

In C programming, in a program.
Just like English sentences are made of words, a C program is made of tokens.

Types of C Tokens

1. **Keywords**
    - Reserved words with special meaning.
    - Cannot be used as identifiers (variable names).
    - Example:
    - int, float, if, else, return, for, while, switch, break
    - C has 32 keywords (in standard C).

2. **Identifiers**
    - User-defined names for variables, functions, arrays, etc.
    - Rules:
        - Must begin with a letter or underscore (_).
        - Can contain letters, digits, and underscores.
        - Cannot use keywords as identifiers.
    - Example:
    - int age, totalMarks, _count;

3. **Constants**
    - Fixed values that do not change during program execution.
    - Types:
        - Integer constants → 10, -25, 0
        - Floating constants → 3.14, -0.75

- Character constants → 'A', '9'
- String constants → "Hello", "C language"

4. **Operators**
   - Symbols used to perform operations on data.
   - Types:
     - Arithmetic → + - * / %
     - Relational → == != > < >= <=
     - Logical → && || !
     - Assignment → = += -= *= /=
     - Increment/Decrement → ++ --
     - Bitwise → & | ^ ~ << >>

5. **Special Symbols**
   - Punctuation symbols with special meaning.
   - Examples:
     - Braces { } → denote block of code
     - Parentheses ( ) → used in functions, conditions
     - Brackets [ ] → used for arrays
     - Semicolon ; → end of statement
     - Comma , → separator
     - Hash # → preprocessor directive

6. **Strings**
   - A sequence of characters enclosed in double quotes " ".
   - Stored as an array of characters with \0 (null character) at the end.
   - Example:
   - char name[] = "OpenAI";

Example Program with Tokens:

```
#include <stdio.h>  // Tokens: #, include, <, stdio.h, >
int main() {       // Tokens: int, main, (, ), {, }
  int a = 10;     // Tokens: int, a, =, 10, ;
  printf("Value: %d", a); // Tokens: printf, (, "Value: %d", ,, a, ), ;
  return 0;       // Tokens: return, 0, ;
}                 // Token: }
```

4. Data Types in C

Definition

Data types in C define the type of data a variable can hold, and how much memory is allocated for it.
For example: an int variable holds integers, while a float variable holds decimal values.

Categories of Data Types

1. Basic (Primary) Data Types

Data Type	Size (in bytes)*	Range (approx.)	Example
int	2 or 4	-32,768 to 32,767 (2 bytes) or larger	int age = 20;
char	1	-128 to 127	char grade = 'A';
float	4	3.4e-38 to 3.4e+38 (6 decimal places)	float pi = 3.14;
double	8	1.7e-308 to 1.7e+308 (15 decimal places)	double x = 12.345678;
void	0	No value	void main()

1.1. Define following terms

(a) Current

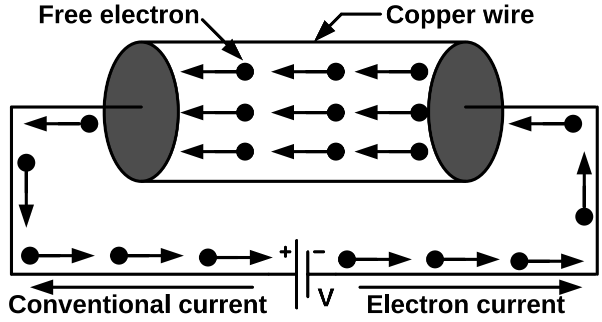

Figure 1.1Concept of electric current

- Flow of electron in closed circuit is called current.
- Amount of charge passing through the conductor in unit time also called current.
- Unit of current is charge/second or Ampere (A).

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$Where,\ I =$ Current

$Q =$ Charge

$t =$ Time

(b) Potential or Voltage

- The capacity of a charged body to do work is called potential.
- Unit of potential is joule/coulomb or Volt (V).

$$V = \frac{W}{Q}$$

$Where,\ V =$ Potential or Voltage

$W =$ Workdone

(c) Potential difference

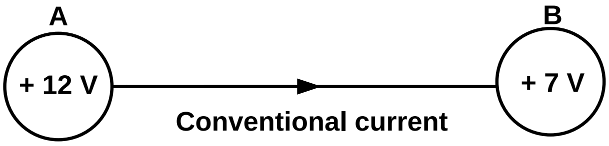

Figure 1. 1Potential differences

- The difference of electrical potential between two charged bodies is called potential difference.
- Unit of Potential Difference is Volt (V).
- If potential of body A is +12V and potential of body B is +7V then potential difference is +5V.
  i.e. (+12V) - (+7V) = +5V

(d) Electro Motive Force (emf)

- The force is required to move electron from negative terminal to positive terminal of electrical source in electrical circuit is called emf.
- Unit of emf is volt (V).
- Emf is denoted as ε.

(e) Energy

- Ability to do work is called energy.
- Unit of energy is Joule or Watt-sec or Kilowatt-hour (KWh).
- 1KWh is equal to 1 Unit.

$$W = P \times t = VIt = I^2Rt = \frac{V^2 t}{R}$$

$Where,\ W$=Energy

P =Power

t =Time

(f) Power

- Energy per unit in time is called power.
- Unit of Power is Joule/Second or Watt (W).

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

(g) Resistance

- Property of a material that opposes the flow of electron is called resistance.
- Unit of resistance is Ohm (Ω).

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$Where,\ R =$ Resistance

(h) Conductance

- Property of a material that allows flow of electron.
- It is reciprocal of resistance.
- Unit of conductance is (Ω^{-1}) or mho or Siemens(S).

$$G = \frac{1}{R}$$

$Where,\ G =$Conductance

(i) Resistivity or Specific Resistance

- Amount of resistance offered by 1m length of wire of 1m^2 cross-sectional area.
- Resistivity is denoted as a ρ.
- Unit of Resistivity is Ohm-meter (Ω-m).

$$R \propto \frac{l}{a}$$

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$$R = \rho \frac{l}{a}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Ra}{l}$$

$Where, R =$ Resistance

$\rho =$ Resistivity

$l =$ Length of wire

$a =$ Cross section area of wire

(j) Conductivity

- Ability of a material to allow flow of electron of a given material for 1 m length & 1 m^2cross-sectional area is called conductivity. Unit of conductivity is$\Omega^{-1}m^{-1}$ or Siemens m^{-1}.

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$Where, \sigma =$ Conductivity

1.2. Explain types of electrical energysource

- Electrical source is an element which supplies energy to networks. There are two types of electrical sources.

(a) Independent sources

Independent voltage source

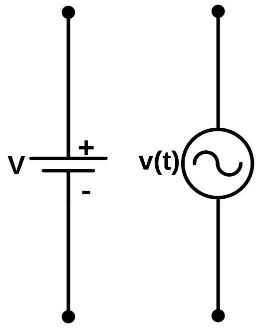

Figure 1. 2Independent voltage source

- It is a two terminal element that provide a specific voltage across its terminal.
- The value of this voltage at any instant is independent of value or direction of the current that flow through it.

Independent current source

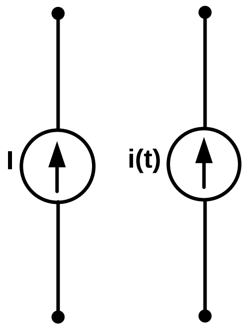

Figure 1. 3Independent current source

- It is two-terminal elements that provide a specific current across its terminal.
- The value and direction of this current at any instant is independent of value or direction of the voltage that appears across the terminal of source

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(b) Dependent sources

Voltage controlled voltage source (VCVS)

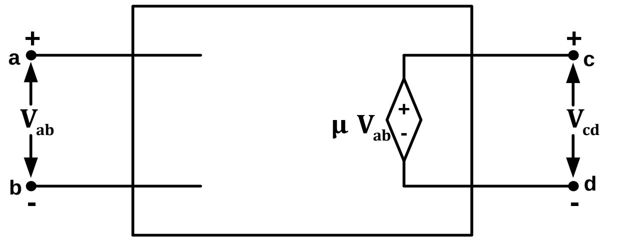


Figure 1.5VCVS

- Voltage controlled voltage source is four terminal network components that established a voltage V_{cd} between two-point c and d.
  $V_{cd} = \mu V_{ab}$
- The voltage V_{cd} depends upon the control voltage V_{ab} and μ is constant so it is dimensionless.
- μ is known as a voltage gain.

Voltage controlled current source (VCCS)

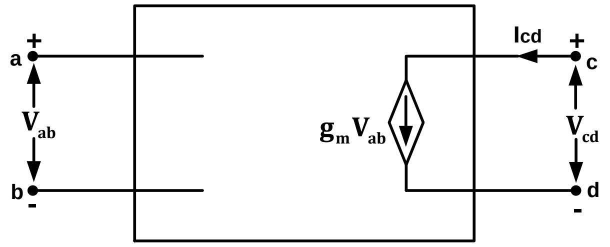


Figure 1.6VCCS

- Voltage controlled current source is four terminal network components that established a current i_{cd} in the branch of circuit.
  $i_{cd} = g_m V_{ab}$
- i_{cd} depends only on the control voltage V_{ab} and constant g_m ,is called trans conductance or mutual conductance.
- Unit of transconductance is Ampere/Volt or Siemens(S).

Current controlled voltage source (CCVS)

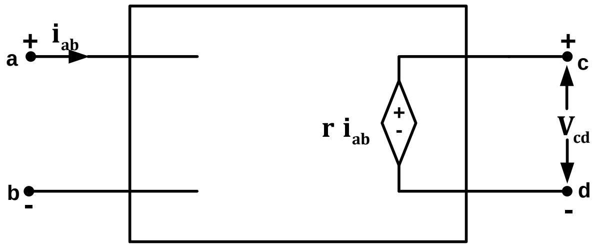


Figure 1.7CCVS

- Current controlled voltage source is four terminal network components that established a voltage V_{cd} between two-point c and d.
  $V_{cd} = r i_{ab}$
- V_{cd} depends on only on the control current i_{ab} and constant r and r is called trans resistance or mutual resistance.
- Unit of transresistance is Volt/Ampere or Ohm (Ω).

Current controlled current source (CCCS)

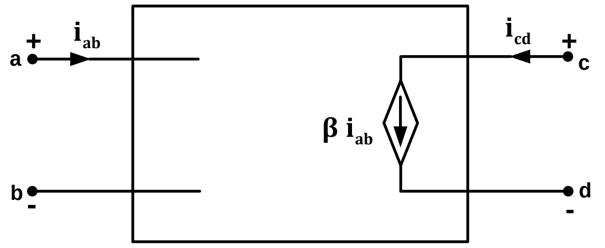


Figure 1.8CCCS

- Current controlled current source is four terminal network components that established a current I_{cd} in the branch of circuit.
  $i_{cd} = \beta i_{ab}$
- i_{cd} depends on only on the control current i_{ab} and constant β and β is called current gain. Current gain is constant.
- Current gain is dimensionless.

1.3. Explain source conversion

- A voltage source with a series resistor can be converted into an equivalent current source with a parallel resistor. Conversely, a current source with a parallel resistor can be converted into a voltage source with a series resistor.
- Open circuit voltages in both the circuits are equal and short circuit currents in both the circuit are equal.Source transformation can be applied to dependent source as well.

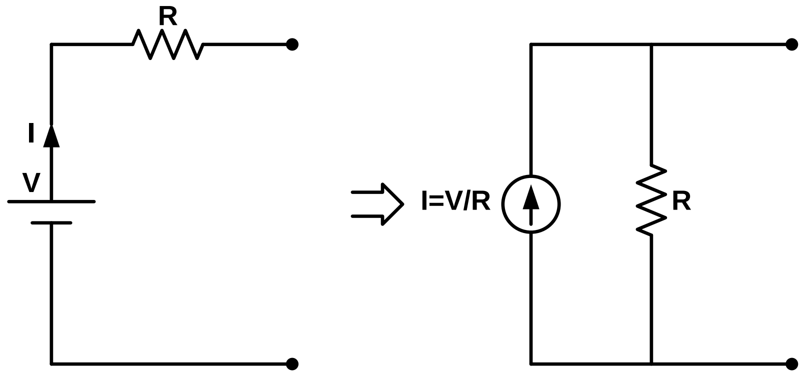
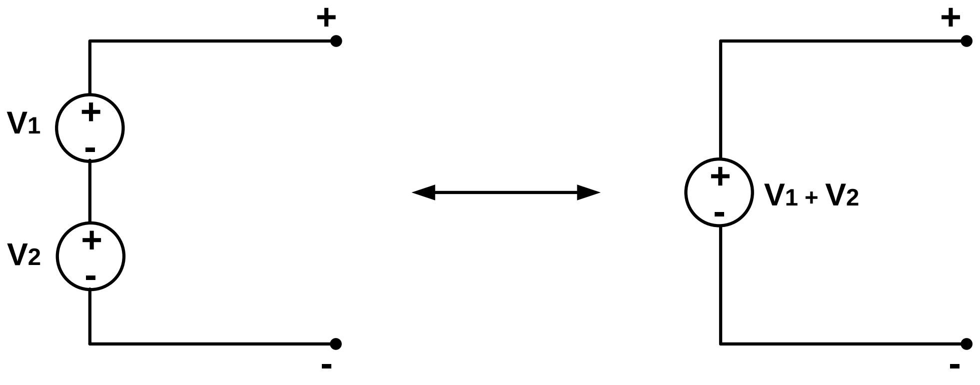
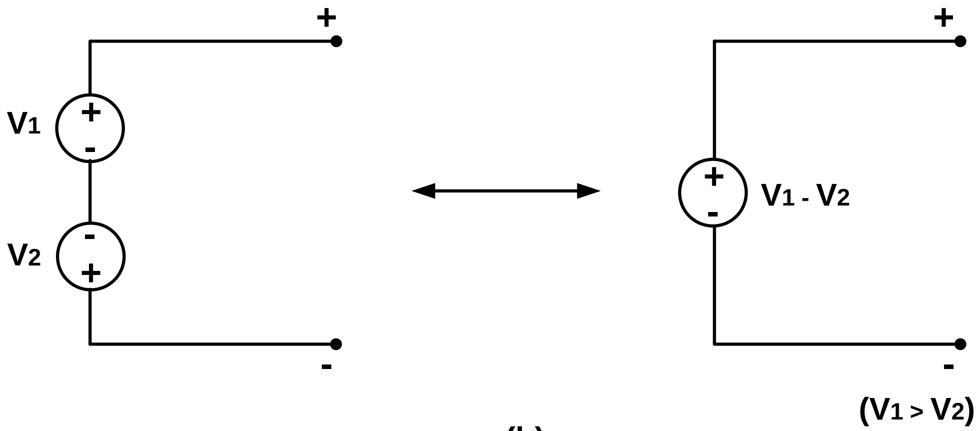


Figure 1. 9Source conversion

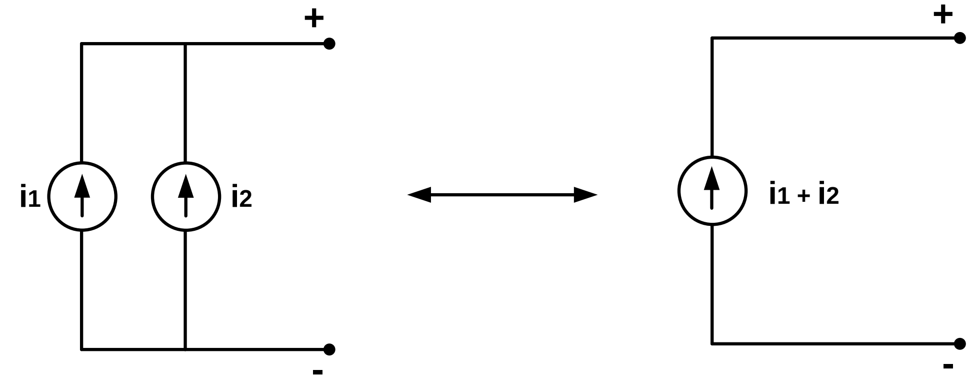
Network simplification techniques



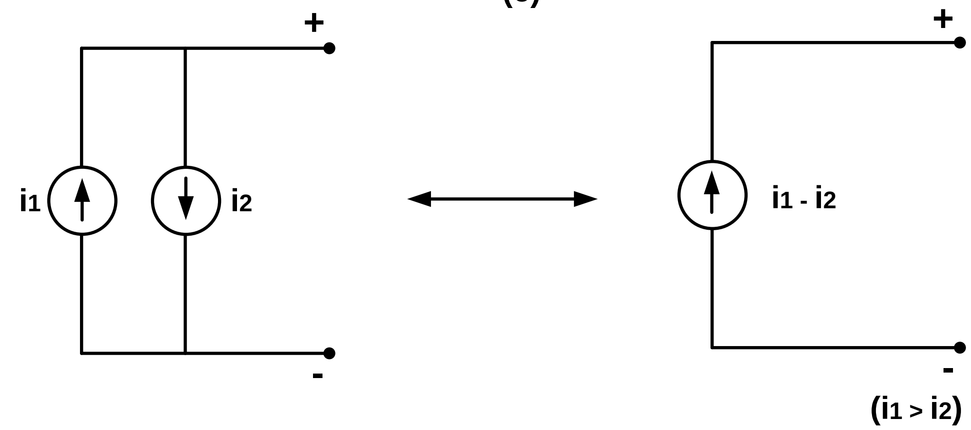
(a)



(b)



(c)



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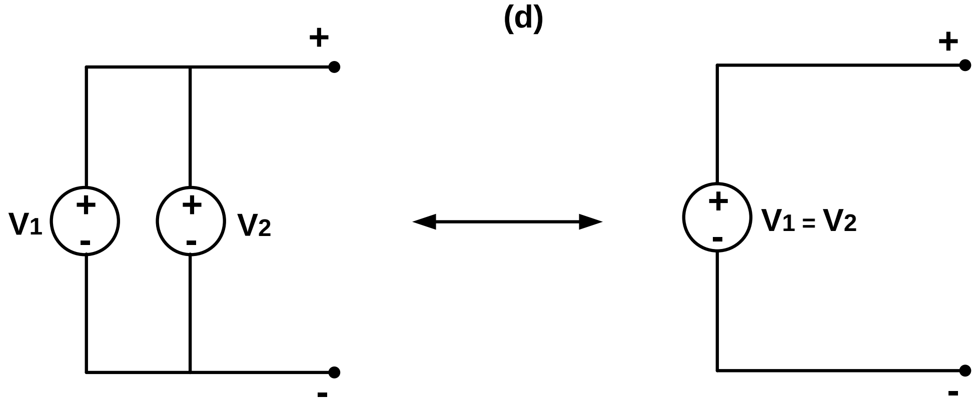
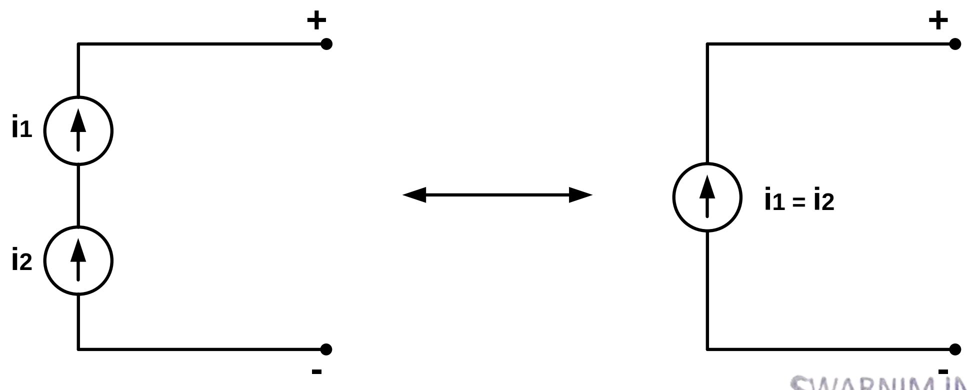


(e)



(f)

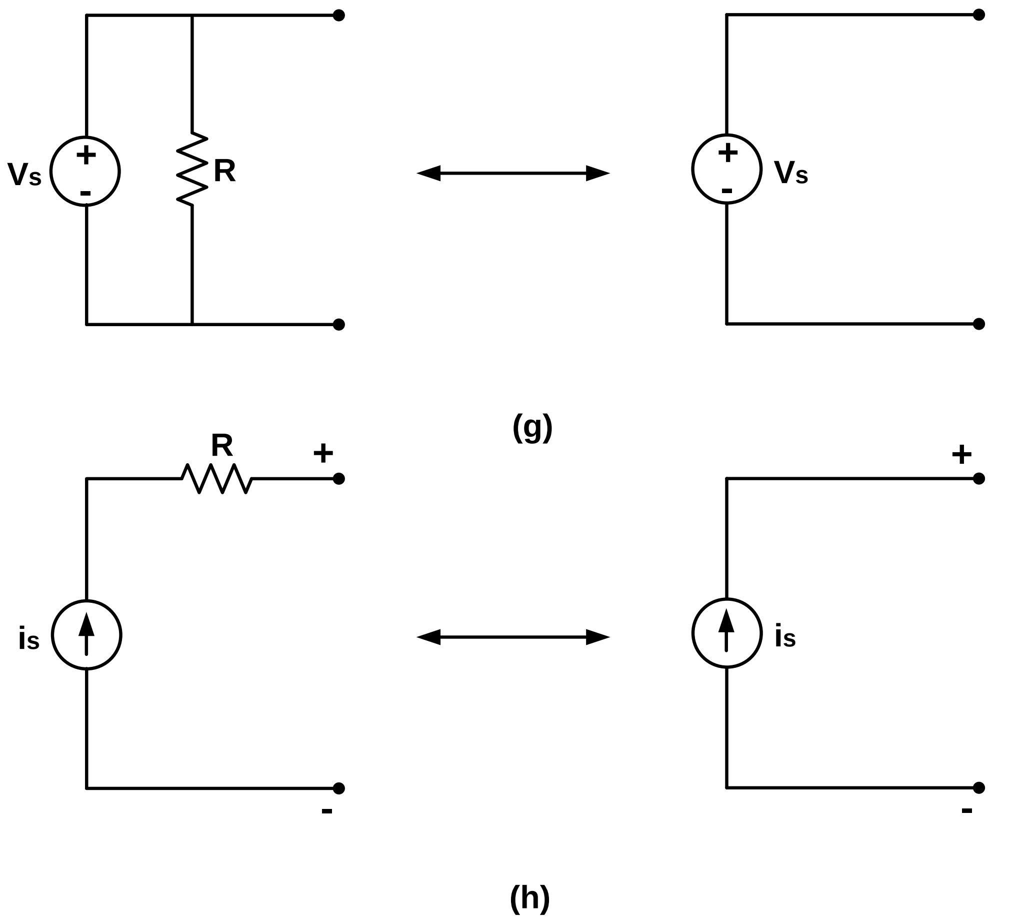


Figure 1.10Rules under which source may be combined and separated

1.4. Explain ideal electrical circuit element.

- There are major three electrical circuit elements which are discussed below.

(a) Resistor

- Resistor is element which opposes the flow of current.

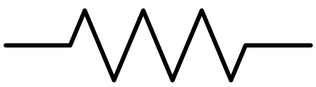


Figure 1.11Resistor

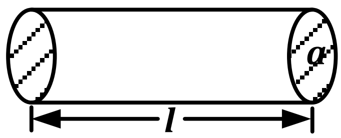


Figure 1.12Conductor

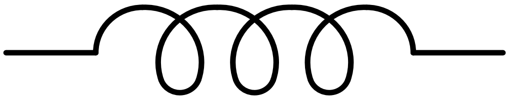
- Resistance is property of material which opposes the flow current. It is measured in Ohms (Ω).
- Value of resistance of conductor is
  - ✓ Proportional to its length.
  - ✓ Inversely proportional to the area of cross section.
  - ✓ Depends on nature of material.
  - ✓ Depends on temperature of conductor.

$$R \propto \frac{l}{a}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{a}$$

(b) Inductor

- An inductor is element which store energy in form of magnetic field.
- The property of the coil of inducing emf due to the changing flux linked with it is known as inductance of the coil.
- Inductance is denoted by L and it is measured in Henry (H).



1.13Inductor

- Value of inductance of coil is
  - ✓ Directly proportional to the square of number of turns.
  - ✓ Directly proportional to the area of cross section.
  - ✓ Inversely proportional to the length.
  - ✓ Depends on absolute permeability of magnetic material.

$$\Phi = \frac{F}{S} = \frac{NI}{S} = \frac{NI}{\frac{l}{\mu_0 \mu_r A}} = \frac{NI\mu_0\mu_r A}{l}$$

$$Now, L = \frac{N\Phi}{I} = \frac{N\left(\frac{NI\mu_0\mu_r A}{l}\right)}{I} = \frac{N^2\mu_0\mu_r A}{l}$$

$Where, L$ = Inductance of coil

N = Number of turns of coil

Φ = Flux link in coil

F = Magneto motive force(MMF)

I = Current in the coil

l = Mean length of coil

μ_0 = Permiability of free space

μ_r = Relative permiability of magnetic material

A = Cross sectional area of magnetic material

(c) Capacitor

- Capacitor is an element which stored energy in form of charge.
- Capacitance is the capacity of capacitor to store electric charge.
- It is denoted by C and measured in Farad (F).

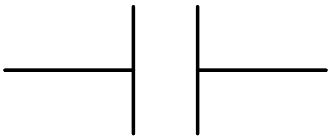


Figure 1.14Capacitor

- Value of capacitance is
  - ✓ Directly proportional to the area of plate.
  - ✓ Inversely proportional to distance between two plates.
  - ✓ Depends on absolute permittivity of medium between the plates

$$C \propto \frac{A}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon A}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r A}{d}$$

Where, C =Capacitance of capacitor

A =Cross sectional area of plates

d =Distance between two plates

ε = Abolute Permittivity

ε_0 = Permittivity of free space

ε_r = Relative permittivity of dielectric material

1.5. Explain Ohm's law and its limitations.

- Current flowing through the conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference applied to the conductor, provided that no change in temperature.

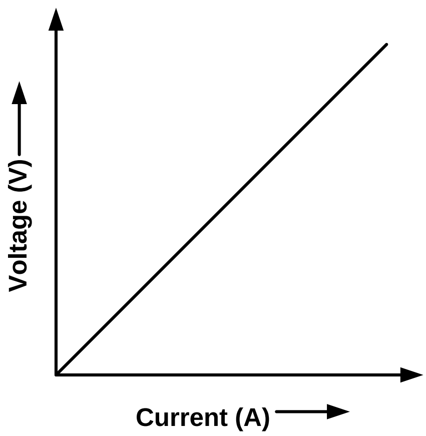


Figure 1.15Change in current w.r.t change in voltage for conducting material

$$V \propto I$$

$$\therefore V = IR$$

- Where R is constant which is called resistance of the conductor.

$$\therefore R = \frac{V}{I}$$

- Limitations of Ohm's Law:
  - ✓ It cannot be applied to non-linear device e.g. Diode, Zener diode etc.
  - ✓ It cannot be applied to non-metallic conductor e.g. Graphite, Conducting polymers
  - ✓ It can only be applied in the constant temperature condition.

1.6. State and explain the Kirchhoff's current and voltage laws

(a) Kirchhoff's current law (KCL)

- **Statement**:
  "Algebraic sum of all current meeting at a junction is zero"
- Let, Suppose

- ✓ Branches are meeting at a junction 'J'
- ✓ Incoming current are denoted with (+ve) sign
- ✓ Outgoing currents are denoted with (-ve) sign

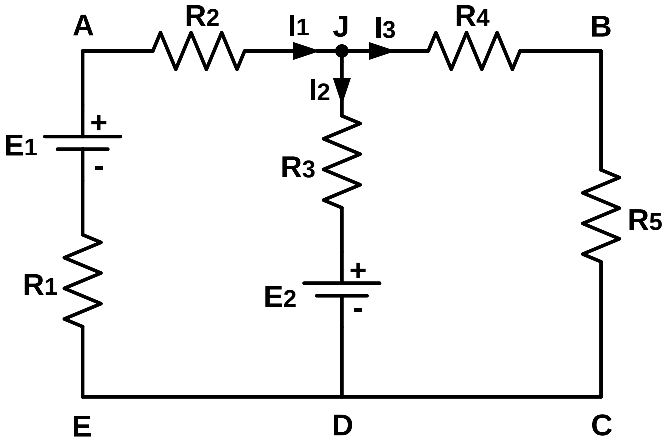


Figure 1.16Kirchhoff's law diagram

- Then,

$$\sum I = 0$$

$$(+I_1) + (-I_2) + (-I_3) = 0$$

$$I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$\therefore$ *Incoming current = Outgoing current*

(b) Kirchhoff's voltage law (KVL)

- **Statement**:
  "Algebraic sum of all voltage drops and all emf sources in any closed path is zero"
- Let, Suppose
  - ✓ Loop current in clockwise or anticlockwise direction
  - ✓ Circuit current and loop current are in same direction than voltage drop is denoted by (-ve) sign.
  - ✓ Circuit current and loop current are in opposite direction than voltage drop is denoted by (+ve) sign.
  - ✓ Loop current move through (+ve) to (-ve) terminal of source than direction of emf is (-ve).
  - ✓ If Loop current move through (-ve) to (+ve) terminal of source than direction of emf is (+ve).

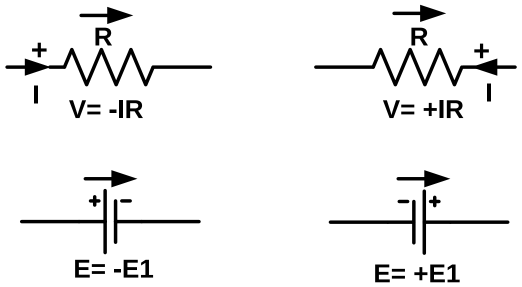


Figure 1.17Sign convention for Kirchhoff's voltage law

$$\therefore \sum IR + \sum E = 0$$

KVL to loop AJDEA

$$-I_1R_2 - I_2R_3 - E_2 - I_1R_1 + E_1 = 0$$

KVL to loop JBCDJ

$$-I_3R_4 - I_3R_5 + E_2 + I_2R_3 = 0$$

1.7. Explain series and parallel combination of resistor

Series combination of resistor

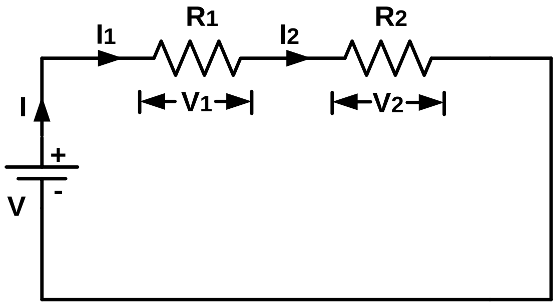


Figure 1.18Series combination of resistors

$$Here, I_1 = I_2 = I$$

As per KVL,

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$V = IR_1 + IR_2$$

$$V = I(R_1 + R_2)$$

$$\frac{V}{I} = (R_1 + R_2)$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$$

For n resistor are connected in series

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots\dots\dots + R_n$$

- Value of equivalent resistance of series circuit is bigger than the biggest value of individual resistance of circuit.

Parallel combination of resistor

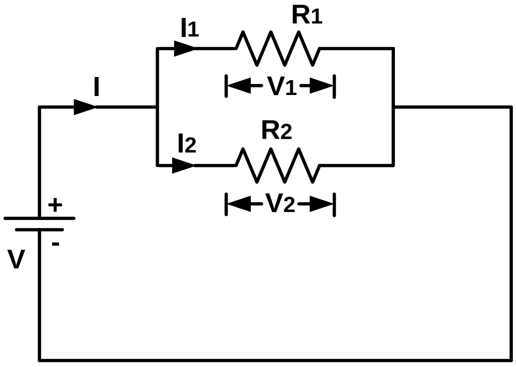


Figure 1.19Parallel combinations of resistors

$$Here, V_1 = V_2 = V$$

As per KCL,

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$$

$$I = V\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{I}{V} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

For n resistor are connected in Parallel

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots\dots\dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

- Value of equivalent resistance of parallel circuit is smaller than the smallest value of individual resistance of circuit.

1.8. Explain Voltage divider law and current divider Law.

Voltage Divider Law

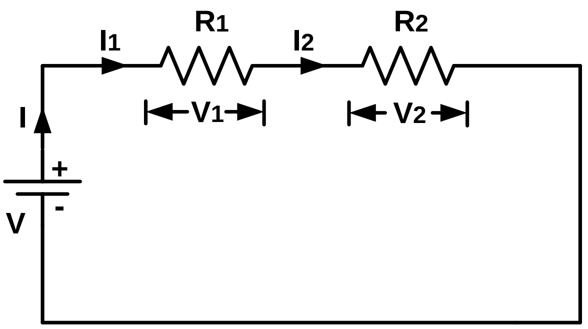


Figure 1.20Voltage divider circuit

$$Here, I_1 = I_2 = I$$

$$As\ per\ KVL,$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$V = I_1R_1 + I_2R_2$$

$$V = IR_1 + IR_2$$

$$V = I(R_1 + R_2)$$

$$I = I_1 = I_2 = \frac{V}{(R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$Now, V_1 = I_1R_1$$

$$V_1 = \frac{V}{R_1 + R_2} R_1$$

$$V_1 = V\left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right)$$

$$Now, V_2 = I_2R_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{V}{R_1 + R_2} R_2$$

$$V_2 = V\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)$$

Current Divider Law

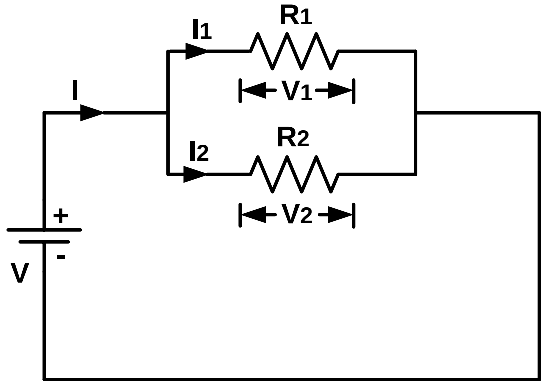


Figure 1.21Current divider circuit

$$Here, V_1 = V_2 = V$$

$$As\ per\ KCL,$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$$

$$I = V\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{I}{V} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

$$V = V_1 = V_2 = I\left(\frac{R_1R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)$$

$$Now, I_1 = \frac{V_1}{R_1}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{I\left(\frac{R_1R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)}{R_1}$$

$$I_1 = I\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)$$

$$Now, I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{I\left(\frac{R_1R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right)}{R_2}$$

$$I_2 = I\left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}\right)$$

1.9. Derive the equation of delta to star and star to delta transformation

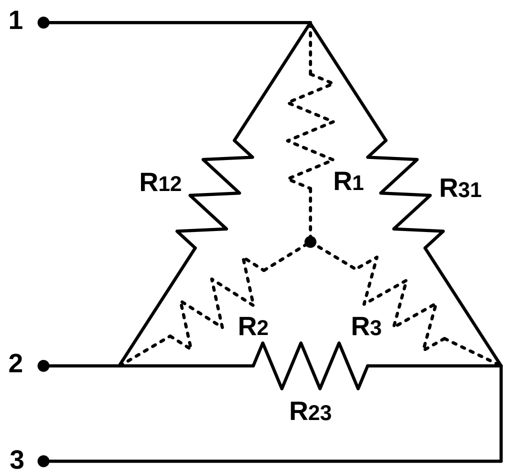


Figure 1.22Delta connected network

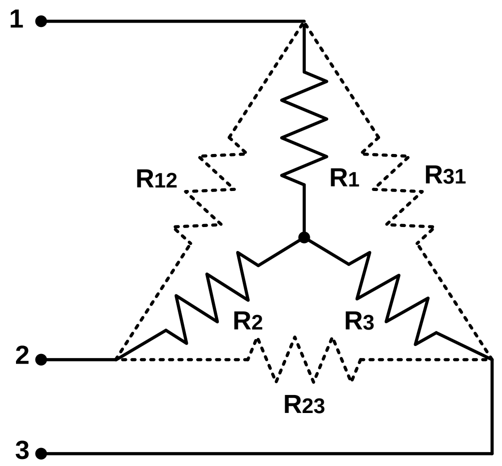


Figure 1.23Star connected network

Resistance between terminal (1) & (2)

$$= R_{12} \parallel (R_{23} + R_{31})$$

$$= \frac{R_{12}(R_{23}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

Resistance between terminal (2) & (3)

$$= R_{23} \parallel (R_{12} + R_{31})$$

$$= \frac{R_{23}(R_{12}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

Resistance between terminal (3) & (1)

$$= R_{31} \parallel (R_{12} + R_{23})$$

$$= \frac{R_{31}(R_{12}+R_{23})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

Resistance between terminal (1) & (2)

$$= R_1 + R_2$$

Resistance between terminal (2) & (3)

$$= R_2 + R_3$$

Resistance between terminal (3) & (1)

$$= R_3 + R_1$$

Resistance between terminals (1) & (2) *in delta equal to resistance between terminals* (1) & (2) *in star*

$$R_1 + R_2 = \frac{R_{12}(R_{23}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}} \qquad (i)$$

Similarly,

$$R_2 + R_3 = \frac{R_{23}(R_{12}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}} \qquad (ii)$$

$$R_3 + R_1 = \frac{R_{31}(R_{12}+R_{23})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}} \qquad (iii)$$

(a) Delta to star conversion

Simplify $(i)+(ii)-(iii)$ *on both the side of equations*

$$R_1 + R_2 + R_2 + R_3 - R_3 - R_1 = \frac{R_{12}(R_{23}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}} + \frac{R_{23}(R_{12}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}} - \frac{R_{31}(R_{12}+R_{23})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

$$=\frac{(R_{12}R_{23}+R_{12}R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}+\frac{(R_{23}R_{12}+R_{23}R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}-\frac{(R_{31}R_{12}+R_{31}R_{23})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

$$=\frac{(R_{12}R_{23}+R_{12}R_{31}+R_{23}R_{12}+R_{23}R_{31}-R_{31}R_{12}-R_{31}R_{23})}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})}$$

$$2R_2=\frac{2R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

$$R_2=\frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

$$Similarly\ ,\ R_1=\frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

$$R_3=\frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}$$

(b) Star to delta conversion

Simplify $(i)(ii)+(ii)(iii)+(iii)(i)$ *on both the side of equation*

$$(R_1+R_2)(R_2+R_3)+(R_2+R_3)(R_3+R_1)+(R_3+R_1)(R_1+R_2)$$

$$=\left(\frac{R_{12}(R_{23}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)\left(\frac{R_{23}(R_{12}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)+\left(\frac{R_{23}(R_{12}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)\left(\frac{R_{31}(R_{12}+R_{23})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)+\left(\frac{R_{31}(R_{12}+R_{23})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)\left(\frac{R_{12}(R_{23}+R_{31})}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)$$

$$R_1R_2+R_1R_3+R_2^2+R_2R_3+R_2R_3+R_2R_1+R_3^2+R_3R_1+R_3R_1+R_3R_2+R_1^2+R_1R_2$$

$$=\left(\frac{R_{12}R_{23}+R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)\left(\frac{R_{23}R_{12}+R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)+\left(\frac{R_{23}R_{12}+R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)\left(\frac{R_{31}R_{12}+R_{31}R_{23}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)+\left(\frac{R_{31}R_{12}+R_{31}R_{23}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)\left(\frac{R_{12}R_{23}+R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}}\right)$$

$$3R_1R_2+3R_2R_3+3R_3R_1+R_1^2+R_2^2+R_3^2$$

$$=\left(\frac{R_{23}^2R_{12}^2+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}\right)+\left(\frac{R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2+R_{23}^2R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}\right)+\left(\frac{R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}^2R_{31}^2+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{R_{23}^2R_{12}^2+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2+R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2+R_{23}^2R_{31}^2+R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}^2R_{31}^2+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}$$

$$=\frac{(R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2+R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2+R_{12}^2R_{23}R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}^2R_{31}+R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}^2)+(R_{23}^2R_{12}^2+R_{23}^2R_{31}^2+R_{12}^2R_{31}^2)}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}$$

$$=\frac{R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}(R_{23}+R_{12}+R_{31}+R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31}+R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}+\frac{(R_{23}^2R_{12}^2+R_{23}^2R_{31}^2+R_{12}^2R_{31}^2)}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}$$

$$=\frac{R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}(3R_{12}+3R_{23}+3R_{31})}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}+\left(\frac{R_{23}^2R_{12}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}+\frac{R_{23}^2R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}+\frac{R_{12}^2R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{3R_{12}R_{23}R_{31}(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}+\left(\frac{R_{23}^2R_{12}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}+\frac{R_{23}^2R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}+\frac{R_{12}^2R_{31}^2}{(R_{12}+R_{23}+R_{31})^2}\right)$$

$$=3R_3R_{12}+R_2^2+R_3^2+R_1^2$$

Now equation become

$$3R_1R_2+3R_2R_3+3R_3R_1+R_1^2+R_2^2+R_3^2=3R_3R_{12}+R_2^2+R_3^2+R_1^2$$

$$3R_1R_2+3R_2R_3+3R_3R_1=3R_3R_{12}$$

$$R_{12}=R_1+R_2+\frac{R_1R_2}{R_3}$$

Similarly

$$R_{23}=R_2+R_3+\frac{R_2R_3}{R_1}$$

$$R_{31}=R_3+R_1+\frac{R_3R_1}{R_2}$$

1.10. Explain Node analysis

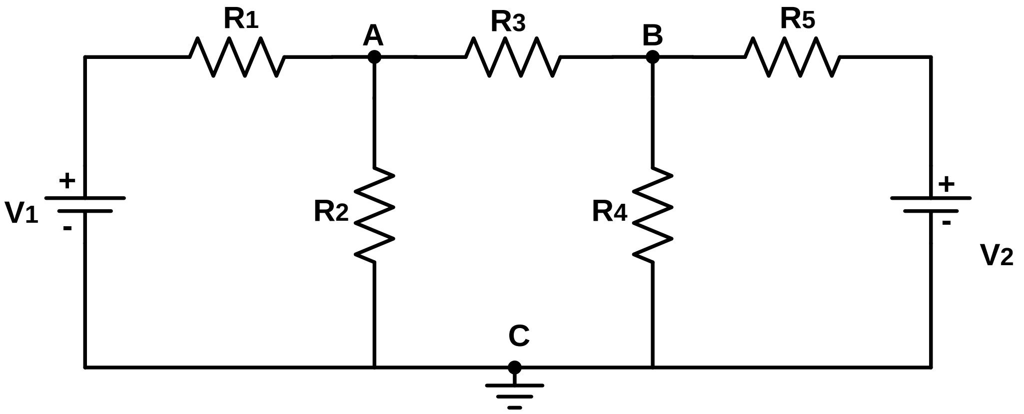


Figure 1.24Node analysis network

- **Node**: Node refers to any point on circuit where two or more circuit elements meet.
- Node analysis based on Kirchhoff's current law states that algebraic summation of currents meeting at junction is zero.
- Node C is taken as reference node in this network. If there are n nodes in any network, the number of equation to be solved will be (n-1).
- Node A,B and C are shown in given network and their voltages areV_A,V_B andV_C . Value of node V_C is zero because V_C is reference node.
- Steps to follow in node analysis:
  - ✓ Consider node in the network, assign current and voltage for each branch and node respectively.
  - ✓ Apply the KCL for each node and apply ohm's law to branch current.
  - ✓ Solve the equation for find the unknown node voltage.
  - ✓ Using these voltages, find the required branch currents.
- **Node A**

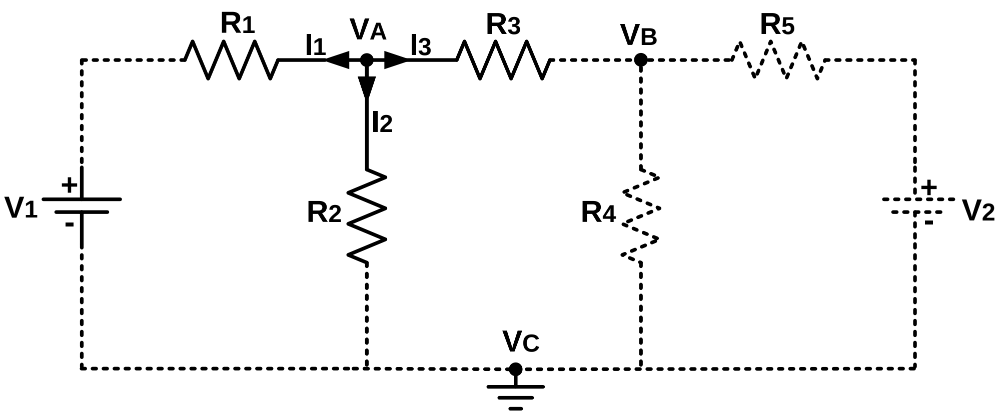


Figure 1.25Node analysis network for node A

Apply KCL at node A,

$$(-I_1)+(-I_2)+(-I_3)=0$$

$$I_1+I_2+I_3=0$$

$$\frac{V_A - V_1}{R_1}+\frac{V_A - V_C}{R_2}+\frac{V_A - V_B}{R_3}=0$$

$$V_A\left[\frac{1}{R_1}+\frac{1}{R_2}+\frac{1}{R_3}\right]+V_B\left[-\frac{1}{R_3}\right]=\frac{V_1}{R_1} \qquad (i)$$

- **Node B**

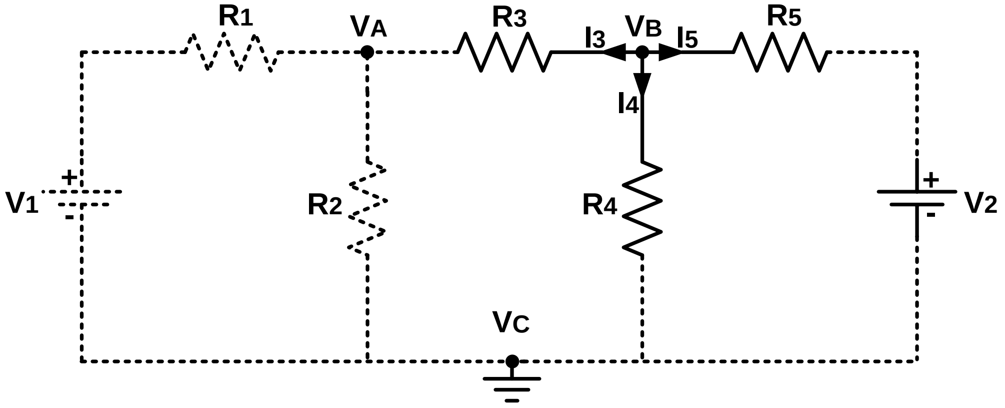


Figure 1.26Node analysis network for node B

Apply the KCL at node B,

$$(-I_3)+(-I_4)+(-I_5)=0$$

$$I_3+I_4+I_5=0$$

$$\frac{V_B - V_A}{R_3}+\frac{V_B-V_C}{R_4}+\frac{V_B - V_2}{R_5}=0$$

$$V_A\left[-\frac{1}{R_3}\right]+V_B\left[\frac{1}{R_3}+\frac{1}{R_4}+\frac{1}{R_5}\right]=\frac{V_2}{R_5} \qquad (ii)$$

From, equation (i) & (ii)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1}+\frac{1}{R_2}+\frac{1}{R_3} & -\frac{1}{R_3} \\ -\frac{1}{R_3} & \frac{1}{R_3}+\frac{1}{R_4}+\frac{1}{R_5} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} V_A \\ V_B \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{V_1}{R_1} \\ \frac{V_2}{R_5} \end{pmatrix}$$

- One can easily find branch current of this network by solving equation (i) and (ii),if V_1 , V_2 and all resistance value are given.

1.11. Explain Mesh analysis

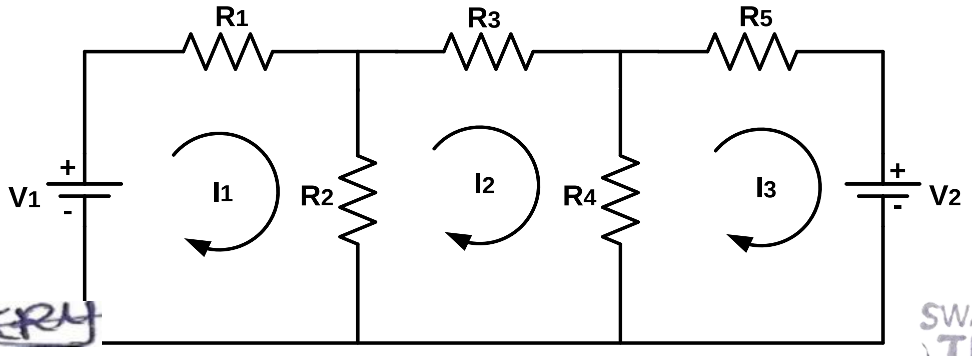


Figure 1.27Mesh analysis network

- **Mesh:** It is defined as a loop which does not contain any other loops within it.

- The current in different meshes are assigned continues path that they do not split at a junction into a branch currents.
- Basically, this analysis consists of writing mesh equation by Kirchhoff's voltage law in terms of unknown mesh current.

- Steps to be followed in mesh analysis:
    - ✓ Identify the mesh, assign a direction to it and assign an unknown current in it.
    - ✓ Assigned polarity for voltage across the branches.
    - ✓ Apply the KVL around the mesh and use ohm's law to express the branch voltage in term of unknown mesh current and resistance.
    - ✓ Solve the equations for unknown mesh current.
- **Loop 1**

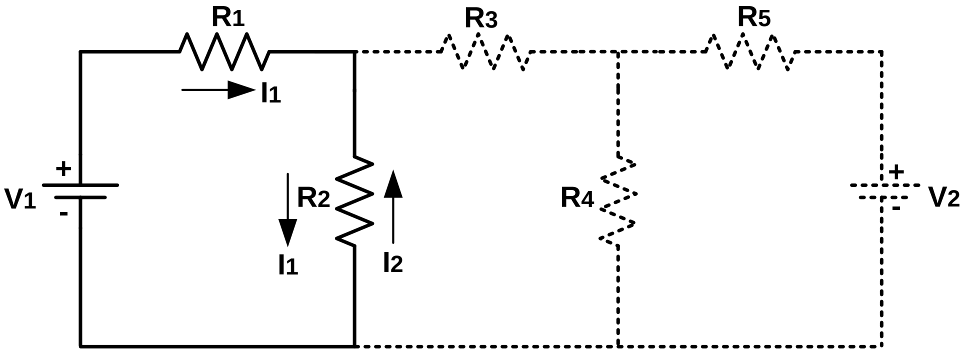


Figure 1.28Mesh analysis network for loop-1

Now apply the KVL in loop -1,

$$- I_1R_1 - (I_1 - I_2)R_2 + V_1 = 0$$

$$- I_1R_1 - I_1R_2 + I_2R_2 + V_1 = 0$$

$$- (R_1 + R_2)I_1 + R_2I_2 = -V_1 \qquad \text{(i)}$$

- **Loop 2**

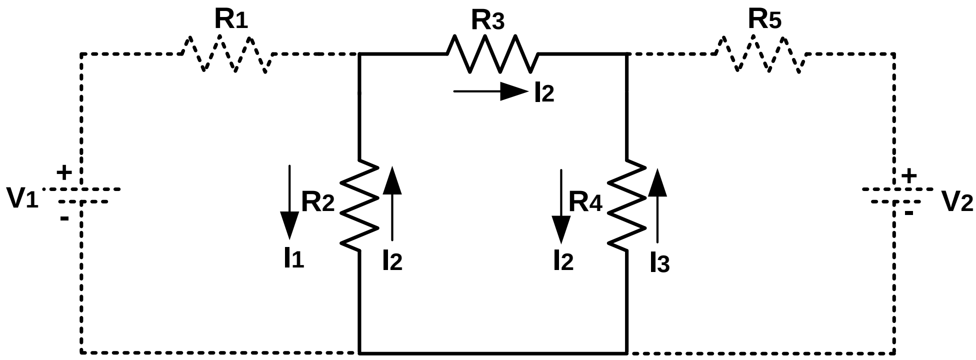


Figure 1.29Mesh analysis network for loop-2

Now Apply the KVL loop -2,

$$- I_2R_3 - (I_2 - I_3)R_4 - (I_2 - I_1)R_2 = 0$$

$$- I_2R_3 - I_2R_4 + I_3R_4 - I_2R_2 + I_1R_2 = 0$$

$$I_1R_2 - I_2(R_3 + R_4 + R_2) + I_3R_4 = 0$$

$$R_2I_1 - (R_3 + R_4 + R_2)I_2 + R_4I_3 = 0 \qquad \text{(ii)}$$

- **Loop 3**

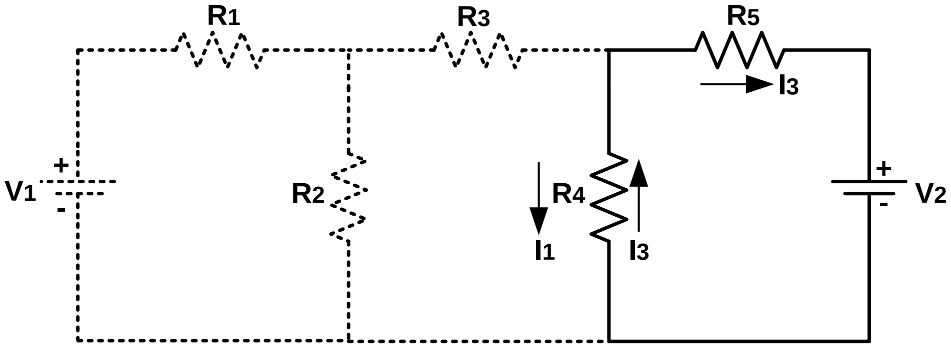


Figure 1.30Mesh analysis network for loop-3

Now Apply the KVL loop -3,

$$-I_3R_5 - V_2 - (I_3 - I_2)R_4 = 0$$

$$-I_3R_5 - V_2 - I_3R_4 + I_2R_4 = 0$$

$$I_2R_4 - I_3(R_5 + R_4) = V_2$$

$$R_4I_2 - (R_5 + R_4)I_3 = V_2 \qquad \text{(iii)}$$

From equation $(i),(ii)\ \&\ (iii)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(R_1+R_2) & R_2 & 0 \\ R_2 & (R_3+R_4+R_2) & R_4 \\ 0 & R_4 & -(R_5+R_4) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -V_1 \\ 0 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} -(R_1+R_2) & R_2 & 0 \\ R_2 & (R_3+R_4+R_2) & R_4 \\ 0 & R_4 & -(R_5+R_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -V_1 & R_2 & 0 \\ 0 & (R_3+R_4+R_2) & R_4 \\ V_2 & R_4 & -(R_5+R_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -(R_1+R_2) & -V_1 & 0 \\ R_2 & 0 & R_4 \\ 0 & V_2 & -(R_5+R_4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -(R_1+R_2) & R_2 & -V_1 \\ R_2 & (R_3+R_4+R_2) & 0 \\ 0 & R_4 & V_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now,

$$I_1 = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta},\ I_2 = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta},\ I_3 = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta}$$

1.12. Explain Superposition theorem

- The superposition theorem states that in any linear network containing two or more sources, the current in any element is equal to the algebraic sum of the current caused by individual sources acting alone, while the other sources are inoperative.

- According to the application of the superposition theorem. It may be noted that each independent source is considered at a time while all other sources are turned off or killed. To kill a voltage source means the voltage source is replaced by its internal resistance whereas to kill a current source means to replace the current source by its internal resistance.
- To consider the effects of each source independently requires that sources be removed and replaced without affecting the final result. To remove a voltage source when applying this theorem, the difference in potential between the terminals of the voltage source must be set to zero (short circuit) removing a current source requires that its terminals be opened (open circuit).
- Any internal resistance or conductance associated with the displaced sources is not eliminated but must still be considered.
- The total current through any portion of the network is equal to the algebraic sum of the currents produced independently by each source.
- That is, for a two-source network, if the current produced by one source is in one direction, while that produced by the other is in the opposite direction through the same resistor, the resulting current is the difference of the two and has the direction of the larger.
- If the individual currents are in the same direction, the resulting current is the sum of two in the direction of either current. This rule holds true for the voltage across a portion of a network as determined by polarities, and it can be extended to networks with any number of sources.
- The superposition principle is not applicable to power effects since the power loss in a resistor varies as the square (nonlinear) of the current or voltage.
- Steps to be followed to apply the superposition theorem:
  - ✓ Select any one energy source.
  - ✓ Replace all the other energy sources by their internal series resistances for voltage sources. Their internal shunt resistances for current sources.
  - ✓ With only one energy source calculate the voltage drops or branch currents paying attention to the voltage polarities and current directions.
  - ✓ Repeat steps 1, 2 and 3 for each source individually.
  - ✓ Add algebraically the voltage drops or branch currents obtained due to the individual source to obtain the combined effect of all the sources.
- **Example network:**

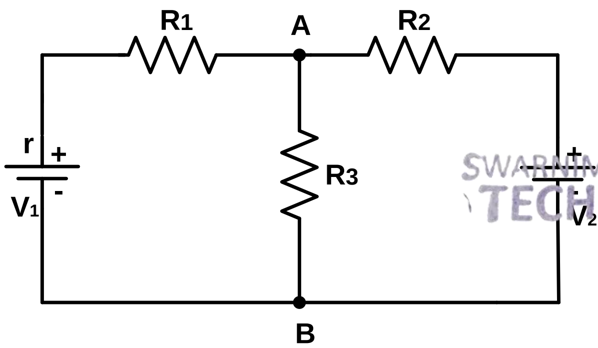


Figure 1.31Superposition theorem network

Step-1

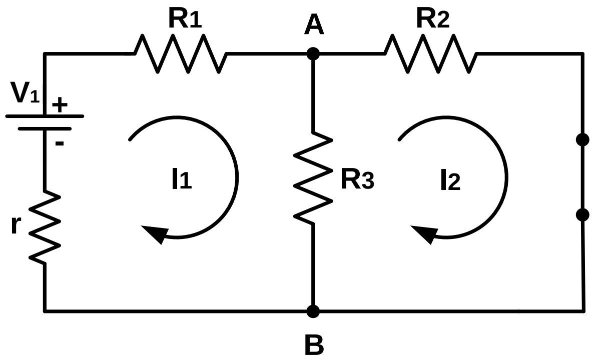


Figure 1.32Superposition theorem network for step-1

Now apply Mesh analysis in loop -1,

$-I_1R_1 - I_1R_3 + I_2R_3 - I_1r + V_1 = 0$

Now apply Mesh analysis in loop -2,

$-I_2R_2 - I_2R_3 + I_1R_3 = 0$

Now, current flow from R_3 *branch is algebric sum of* I_1 *and* I_2

Step-2

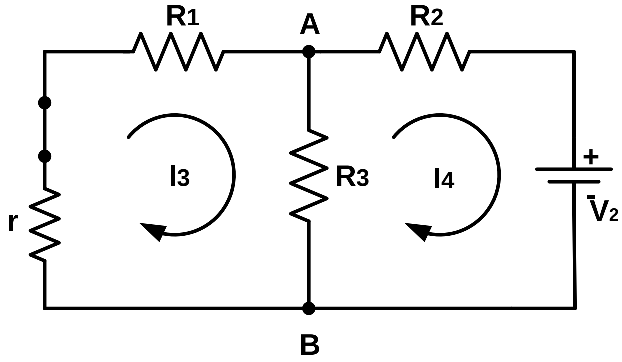


Figure 1.33Superposition theorem network for step-2

Now apply Mesh analysis in loop -1,

$-I_3R_1 - I_3R_3 + I_4R_3 - I_3r = 0$

Now apply Mesh analysis in loop -2,

$-I_4R_2 - V_2 - I_4R_3 + I_3R_3 = 0$

Now, current flow from R_3 *branch is algebric sum of* I_3 *and* I_4

Finally, current flow from R_3 *is algebric sum of step* -1 *and step* -2

1.13. Explain Thevenin’s theorem

- Thevenin theorem is an analytical method used to change a complex circuit into a simple equivalent circuit consisting of a single resistance in series with a source voltage.
- Thevenin’s can calculate the currents and voltages at any point in a circuit.
- Thevenin’s Theorem states that “Any linear circuit containing several voltages and resistances can be replaced by just one single voltage in series with a single resistance

Connected across the load".

- In other words, it is possible to simplify any electrical circuit, no matter how complex, to an equivalent two-terminal circuit with just a single constant voltage source in series with a resistance (or impedance) connected to a load as shown below.
- Thevenin's Theorem is especially useful in the circuit analysis of power or battery systems and other interconnected resistive circuits where it will have an effect on the adjoining part of the circuit.
- **Thevenin's equivalent circuit**

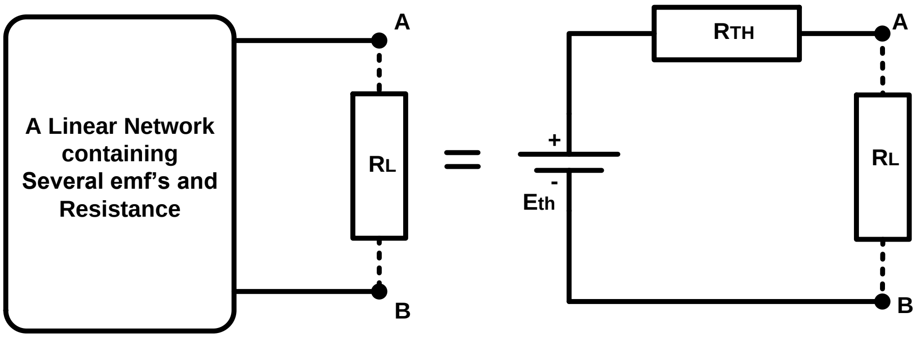


Figure 1.34Thevenin's equivalent circuit

- As far as the load resistor R_L is concerned, any complex "one-port" network consisting of multiple resistive circuit elements and energy sources can be replaced by one single equivalent resistance R_{th} and one single equivalent voltage E_{th}.
- R_{th} is the thevenin resistance value looking back into the circuit and E_{th} is the Thevenin's voltage (open circuit voltage) at the terminals.
- Steps to be followed to apply the Thevenin's theorem:
  - ✓ Remove the load resistor R_{th} or component concerned.
  - ✓ Find R_{th} by shorting all voltage sources or by open circuiting all the current sources.
  - ✓ Find E_{th} by the usual circuit analysis methods.
  - ✓ Find the current flowing through the load resistor R_{th}.
- **Example network:**

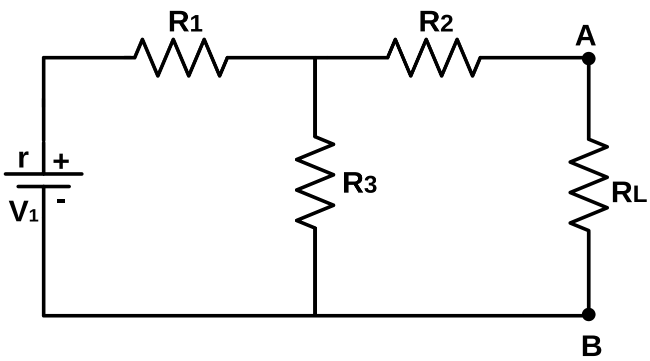


Figure 1.35Thevenin's theorem network

Step-1

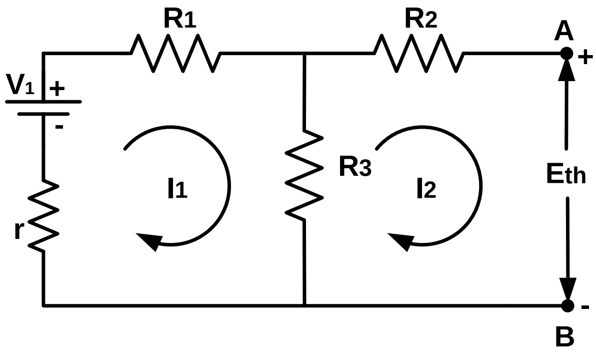


Figure 1.36Thevenin’s theorem network (step-1)

$Now\ apply\ Mesh\ analysis\ in\ loop-1,$

$-I_1R_1 - I_1R_3 + I_2R_3 - I_1r + V_1 = 0$

$Now\ apply\ Mesh\ analysis\ in\ loop-2,$

$-I_2R_2 - E_{th} - I_2R_3 + I_1R_3 = 0$

$Loop-2\ is\ open\ that's\ way\ I_2 = 0,$

$So,\ E_{th} = I_1R_3$

$E_{th} = Thevenin\ equivalent\ voltage$

$R_{th} = Thevenin\ equivalent\ Resistance$

$R_L = Load\ Resistance$

Step-2

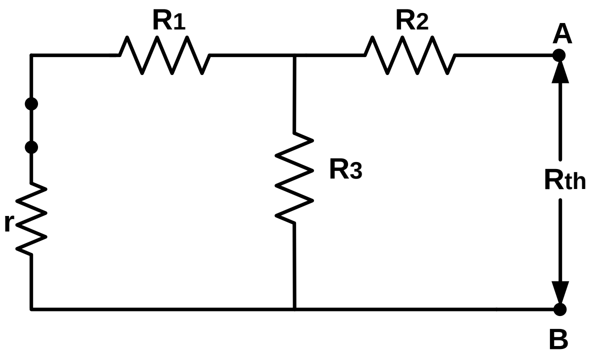


Figure 1.37Thevenin’s theorem network (step-2)

$$R_{th} = \left(\left(\left(r + R_1\right) \parallel R_3\right) + R_2\right)$$

$$R_{th} = \left(\left(\frac{\left(r + R_1\right) \times R_3}{\left(r + R_1\right) + R_3}\right) + R_2\right)$$

Step-3

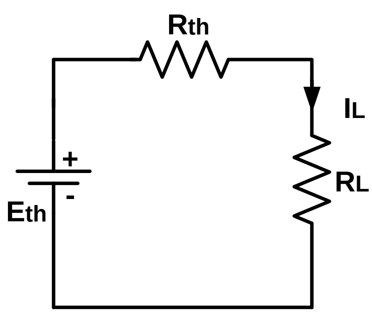


Figure 1.38Thevenin’s theorem network (step-3)

$$I_L = \frac{E_{th}}{R_{th} + R_L}$$

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1.14. Explain Norton's theorem

- Norton's theorem is an analytical method used to change a complex circuit into a simple equivalent circuit consisting of a single resistance in parallel with a current source.
- Norton's Theorem states that "Any linear circuit containing several energy sources and resistances can be replaced by a single Constant Current generator in parallel with a Single Resistor".
- As far as the load resistance, R_L is concerned this single resistance, R_N is the value of the resistance looking back into the network with all the current sources open circuited and I_N is the short circuit current at the output terminals as shown below.
- **Norton's equivalent circuit**

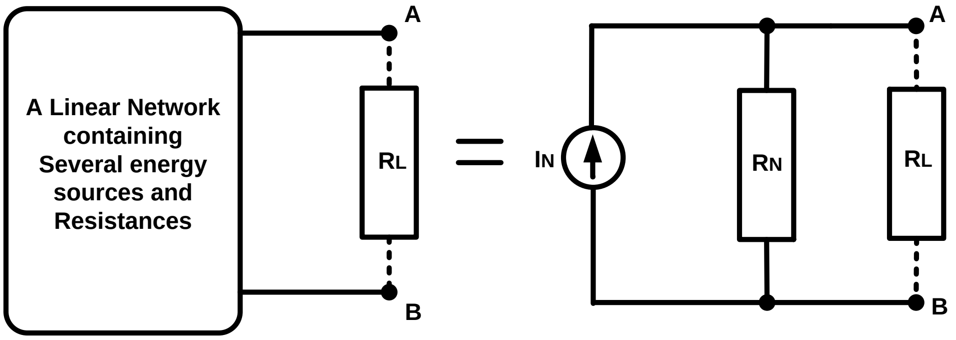


Figure 1.39Norton's theorem equivalent circuit

- The value of this "constant current" is one which would flow if the two output terminals where shorted together while the Norton's resistance would be measured looking back into the terminals.
- The basic procedure for solving a circuit using Norton's Theorem is as follows:
  - ✓ Remove the load resistor R_L or component concerned.
  - ✓ Find R_N by shorting all voltage sources or by open circuiting all the current sources.
  - ✓ Find I_N by placing a shorting link on the output terminals A and B.
  - ✓ Find the current flowing through the load resistor R_L.
- **Example network:**

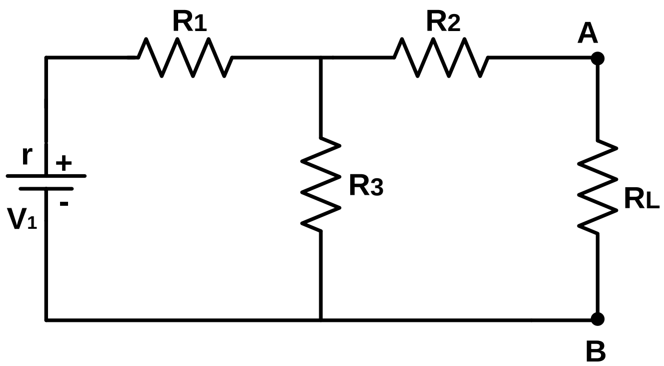


Figure 1.40Norton's theorem network

Step-1

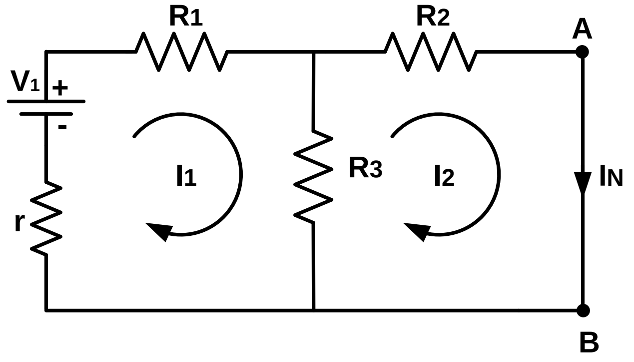


Figure 1.41 Norton's theorem network (step-1)

$Now\ apply\ Mesh\ analysis\ in\ loop-1,$

$-I_1R_1 - I_1R_3 + I_2R_3 - I_1r + V_1 = 0$

$Now\ apply\ Mesh\ analysis\ in\ loop-2,$

$-I_2R_2 - I_2R_3 + I_1R_3 = 0$

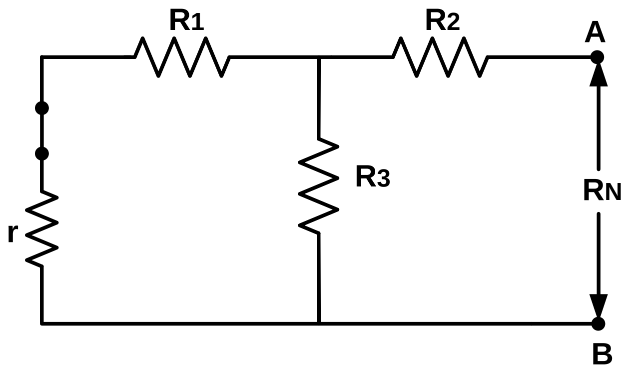
$Here\ I_2 = I_N$

$I_N = Norton's\ equivalent\ current$

$R_N =\ Norton's\ equivalent\ Resistance$

$R_L =\ Load\ Resistance$

Step-2

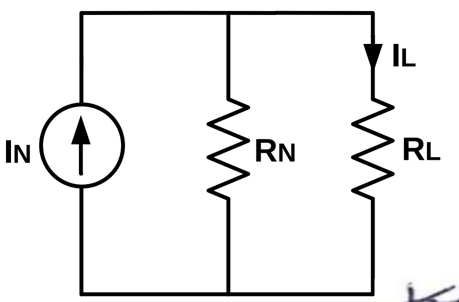


$$R_N = \left(\left(\left(r + R_1\right) \parallel R_3\right) + R_2\right)$$

$$R_N = \left(\left(\frac{\left(r + R_1\right) \times R_3}{\left(r + R_1\right) + R_3}\right) + R_2\right)$$

Figure 1.42 Norton's theorem network (step-2)

Step-3



$$I_L = I_N \frac{R_N}{R_N + R_L}$$

Figure 1.43 Norton's theorem network (step-3)

1.15. Time domain analysis of first order RC circuit

Charging of Capacitor

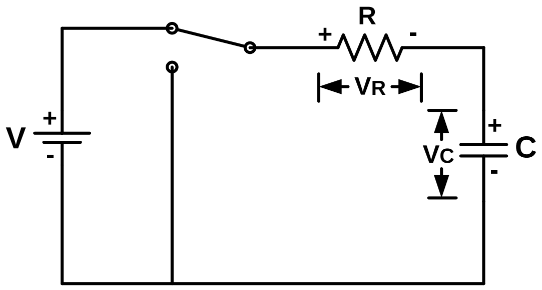


Figure 1.44Charging of capacitor

Apply KVL in circuit ,

$$V - V_R - V_c = 0$$

$$V = V_R + V_c$$

$$V = iR + V_c$$

$$V = \frac{dq}{dt} R + V_c$$

$$V = \frac{d\left(CV_c\right)}{dt} R + V_c$$

$$V = RC\frac{dV_c}{dt} + V_c$$

$$V - V_c = RC\frac{dV_c}{dt}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{V - V_c}\, dV_c = \int \frac{1}{RC}\, dt$$

Multiply min*us sign both the side*

$$\int \frac{-1}{V - V_c}\, dV_c = \int \frac{-1}{RC}\, dt$$

$$\log\left(V - V_c\right) = \frac{-t}{RC} + K \qquad (i)$$

When, $t = 0,\ V_c = 0$

$$\log\left(V\right) = K \qquad (ii)$$

Solve equation (i) *and* (ii)

$$\log\left(V - V_c\right) = \frac{-t}{RC} + \log\left(V\right)$$

$$\log\left(V - V_c\right) - \log\left(V\right) = \frac{-t}{RC}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{V - V_c}{V}\right) = \frac{-t}{RC}$$

$$\left(\frac{V - V_c}{V}\right) = e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{V_c}{V}\right) = e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

Discharging of Capacitor

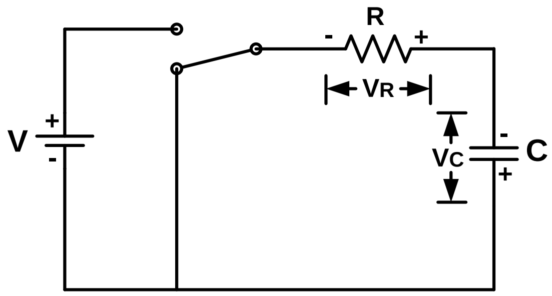


Figure 1.45Discharging of capacitor

Apply KVL in circuit ,

$$0 = V_R + V_c$$

$$0 = iR + V_c$$

$$0 = R\frac{dq}{dt} + V_c$$

$$0 = R\frac{d\left(CV_c\right)}{dt} + V_c$$

$$0 = RC\frac{dV_c}{dt} + V_c$$

$$V_c = -RC\frac{dV_c}{dt}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{V_c}\, dV_c = \int \frac{-1}{RC}\, dt$$

$$\log\left(V_c\right) = \frac{-t}{RC} + K \qquad (i)$$

When, $t = 0,\ V_c = V$

$$\log\left(V\right) = K \qquad (ii)$$

Solve equation (i) *and* (ii)

$$\log\left(V_c\right) = \frac{-t}{RC} + \log\left(V\right)$$

$$\log\left(V_c\right) - \log\left(V\right) = \frac{-t}{RC}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{V_c}{V}\right) = \frac{-t}{RC}$$

$$\left(\frac{V_c}{V}\right) = e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$V_c = Ve^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$V_c = V(1 - e^{\frac{-t}{RC}})$$

$$Also, \quad i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$i = \frac{d(CV_c)}{dt}$$

$$i = C\frac{d}{dt}(V(1 - e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}))$$

$$i = VC\frac{d}{dt}(1 - e^{\frac{-t}{RC}})$$

$$i = VC\left(0 - \left(-\frac{1}{RC}\right)e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}\right)$$

$$i = \frac{VC}{RC}e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$i = \frac{V}{R}e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$i = i_m e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$Also, i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$i = \frac{d(CV_c)}{dt}$$

$$i = C\frac{dV_c}{dt}$$

$$i = C\frac{d}{dt}(Ve^{\frac{-t}{RC}})$$

$$i = CV\frac{-1}{RC}e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$i = -\frac{V}{R}e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

$$i = -I_m e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

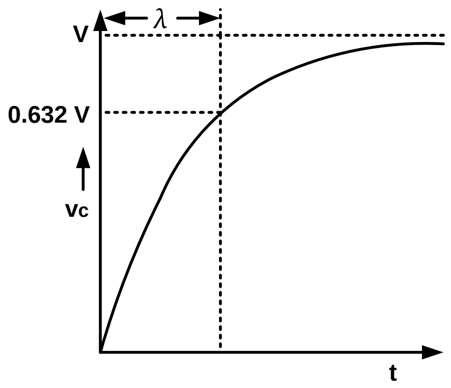


Figure 1.46Charging voltage of capacitor

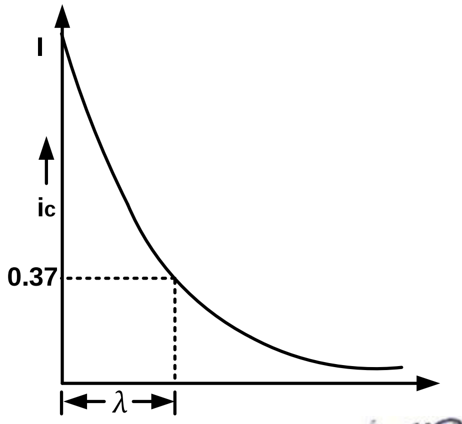


Figure 1.47Charging current of capacitor

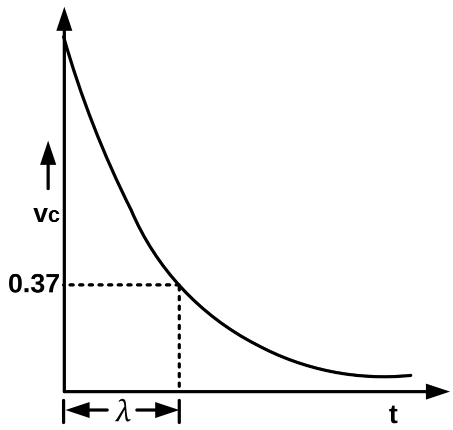


Figure 1.48Dicharging voltage of capacitor

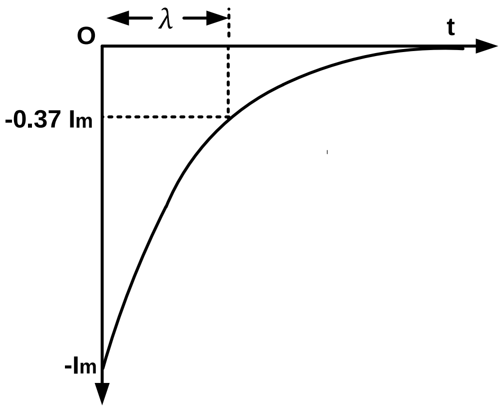


Figure 1.49Dicharging current of capacitor

1.16. Time domain analysis of first order RL circuit

Charging of Inductor

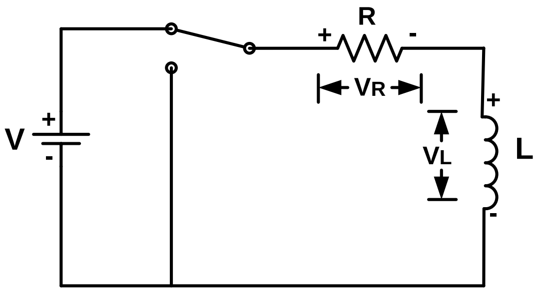


Figure 1.50Charging of inductor

From KVL,

$$V - iR - L\frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore V - iR = L\frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{di}{V - iR} = \frac{dt}{L}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{V - iR} di = \frac{1}{L}\int dt$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{-R}{V - iR} di = \frac{-R}{L}\int dt$$

$$\therefore \log(V - iR) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t + K \qquad (i)$$

When, $t = 0,\ i = 0$

$$\log(V) = K \qquad (ii)$$

Solve equation (i) *and* (ii)

$$\therefore \log(V - iR) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t + \log(V)$$

$$\therefore \log(V - iR) - \log(V) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t$$

$$\therefore \log\left(\frac{V - iR}{V}\right) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{V - iR}{V}\right) = e^{\left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \left(\frac{R}{V}\right)i = e^{\left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t}$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{V}{R}\left(1 - e^{\left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t}\right)$$

$$\therefore i = I_m\left(1 - e^{\left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t}\right)$$

$$\therefore i = I_m\left(1 - e^{-\lambda t}\right)$$

Discharging of Inductor

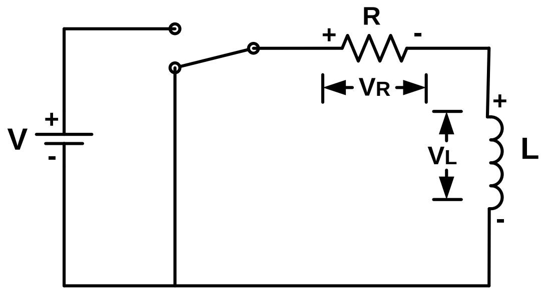


Figure 1.51Discharging of inductor

From KVL,

$$-iR - L\frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore -iR = L\frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{di}{i} = \frac{-R}{L}di$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{i} di = \frac{-R}{L}\int dt$$

$$\therefore \log(i) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t + K \qquad (i)$$

When, $t = 0,\ i = \frac{V}{R}$

$$\log\left(\frac{V}{R}\right) = K \qquad (ii)$$

Solve (i) *and* (ii)

$$\therefore \log(i) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t + \log\left(\frac{V}{R}\right)$$

$$\therefore \log(i) - \log\left(\frac{V}{R}\right) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t$$

$$\therefore \log\left(\frac{i}{V/R}\right) = \left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{i}{V/R}\right) = e^{\left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t}$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{V}{R}e^{\left(\frac{-R}{L}\right)t}$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{V}{R}e^{-\lambda t}$$

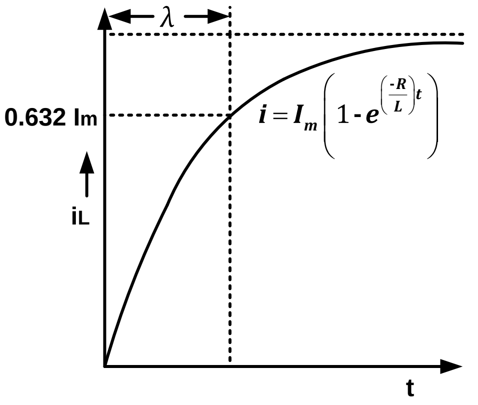


Figure 1.52Charging current of inductor

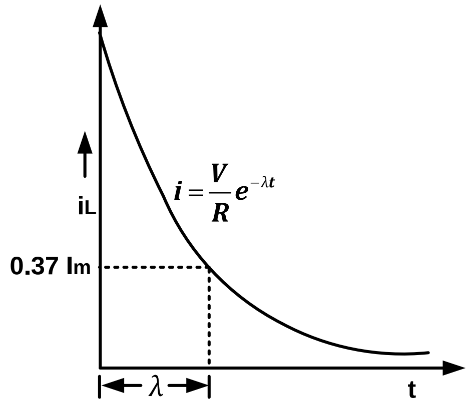


Figure 1.53Dicharging current of inductor

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Study Material – Computer Hardware & Networking (Bridge Course)

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1. Introduction to Computer Hardware & Software

- **Hardware:** Physical components (CPU, RAM, HDD, SSD, Monitor, Keyboard, Mouse, Motherboard, SMPS, Ports, etc.).
- **Software:** Programs that run on hardware.
  - **System Software:** Operating Systems (Windows, Linux).
  - **Application Software:** MS Office, Browsers, Media Players, etc.

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2. Motherboards, Chipsets & Microprocessor

- **Motherboard:** Main circuit board; connects CPU, RAM, storage, expansion cards, and peripherals.
- **Chipset:** Controls communication between CPU, RAM, storage, and peripherals.
  - **Northbridge** – Manages communication between CPU, RAM, GPU.
  - **Southbridge** – Manages I/O devices, USB, SATA, BIOS.
- **Microprocessor (CPU):** "Brain" of the computer. Processes instructions. Examples: Intel i3/i5/i7, AMD Ryzen.
- **Storage Devices:**
  - **Floppy (outdated), HDD, DVD, SSD, RAM** (temporary memory).
- **Power Supply (SMPS):** Converts AC → DC for system.
- **BIOS:** Firmware that initializes hardware before OS loads.

---

3. Handling & Installation of Hardware

- **Handling Sensitive Equipment:**
  - Use Anti-Static Wrist Strap.
  - Avoid touching circuit pins.
  - Work on non-conductive surface.
- **Installing Motherboards:**
  - Fix motherboard inside cabinet with standoffs.

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- Connect power, CPU, RAM, storage, front panel.
- **Cabinet & Cooling**:
  - Air Cooling (fans, heatsinks).
  - Liquid Cooling (advanced systems).
- **Installing CPU**:
  - Align CPU pins, lock with socket lever.
  - Apply thermal paste before attaching heatsink.

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4. Assembling a Computer

- Step 1: Install CPU & RAM on motherboard.
- Step 2: Fix motherboard inside cabinet.
- Step 3: Connect SMPS to motherboard.
- Step 4: Attach storage devices (HDD/SSD).
- Step 5: Install GPU (if required).
- Step 6: Connect front panel switches & USB.
- Step 7: Close cabinet, connect monitor, keyboard, mouse.
- Step 8: Power ON & enter BIOS.

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5. Ports & Slots

- **Ports**:
  - USB, HDMI, VGA, LAN, Audio, Power, Serial/Parallel (old).
- **Slots**:
  - **SATA** – Storage devices.
  - **IDE** – Old HDD/DVD drives.
  - **PCI/PCIe** – Graphics card, network card.
- **Wires**: SATA cables, Power cables, Ribbon cables.

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6. BIOS & CMOS

- **BIOS**: Basic Input Output System; checks hardware (POST).
- **CMOS**: Stores BIOS settings (time, boot sequence). Powered by CMOS battery.
- **BIOS Configurations**:
  - Set boot device order.
  - Enable/disable devices.
  - Adjust CPU/RAM settings.

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7. Networking Basics

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- **Tools & Devices**:
    - **Switch** – Connects multiple computers.
    - **Hub** – Broadcasts data to all ports.
    - **Router** – Connects LAN to Internet.
    - **I/O Sockets** – RJ-45 ports for LAN.
- **Wires**:
    - Straight Cable – PC to Switch/Router.
    - Cross Cable – PC to PC.
- **Punching/Crimping Tools**: Used for fixing RJ-45 connectors.

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8. Creation of Cables

- **Straight Cable Wiring Order (TIA/EIA-568B)**:
    - Orange/White – Orange – Green/White – Blue – Blue/White – Green – Brown/White – Brown.
- **Cross Cable**: One end standard, other end swaps Green & Orange pairs.

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9. IP Addressing & LAN Setup

- **IP Address**: Unique number to identify a computer (IPv4: 192.168.1.1).
- **LAN (Local Area Network)**: Connects PCs within small area (office, lab).
- **Steps to Set Up**:
    1. Connect PCs with Switch/Router using LAN cables.
    2. Assign IP addresses manually or via DHCP.
    3. Verify using `ping` command.
    4. Share files/printers across LAN.

Summary

- **Hardware**: CPU, RAM, Storage, Motherboard, SMPS, Ports.
- **Software**: System (OS), Applications.
- **Assembly**: Careful handling, proper installation.
- **Networking**: Tools (Switch, Hub, Router), Cables (Straight/Cross).
- **BIOS/CMOS**: Essential for system configuration.
- **LAN Setup**: Assign IP, connect devices, test with ping.

Swarrnim Institute of Technology
Bridge Course Maths – Class Notes

Course Objectives

- Understand Mathematics as a discipline, not just a subject.
- Bridge the gap between School-level Mathematics and Engineering-level Mathematics.
- Make learning mathematics a pleasant and practical experience.

Unit 1: Exponential and Logarithms, Algebraic Expression (5 Hours)

Exponential Functions: a^x, where a > 0 and a ≠ 1.

- Laws of Exponents:
  - a^m · a^n = a^(m+n)
  - a^m / a^n = a^(m-n)
  - (a^m)^n = a^(mn)
  - a^0 = 1
  - a^(-m) = 1/a^m

Logarithms: If a^x = N, then log_a(N) = x.

- Laws of Logarithms:
  - log_a(MN) = log_a(M) + log_a(N)
  - log_a(M/N) = log_a(M) - log_a(N)
  - log_a(M^n) = n log_a(M)
  - Change of base: log_a(M) = log_b(M) / log_b(a)

Algebraic Expressions: Monomial, Binomial, Polynomial.

- Important Identities:
  - (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2
  - (a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2
  - (a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2

Activity: Simplify expressions and apply logarithm rules.

Unit 2: Trigonometry (5 Hours)

Basic Trigonometric Ratios: sin θ, cos θ, tan θ, cosec θ, sec θ, cot θ.

- Important Identities:
  - $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
  - $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$
  - $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$
- Addition & Subtraction formulas:
  - $\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$
  - $\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$

Activity: Prove identities and solve triangles.

Unit 3: Permutation, Combination & Probability (5 Hours)

Permutation: Arrangement of objects.

- Formula: $nPr = n! / (n-r)!$

Combination: Selection of objects.

- Formula: $nCr = n! / (r!(n-r)!)$
- Relation: $nCr = nPr / r!$
- Probability: $P(E)$ = Favorable Outcomes / Total Outcomes

Activity: Solve card, dice, and coin-toss problems.

Unit 4: Differential and Integration (5 Hours)

Differentiation: Measures the rate of change.

- Basic rules:
  - $d/dx(x^n) = nx^{(n-1)}$
  - $d/dx(e^x) = e^x$
  - $d/dx(\sin x) = \cos x$
  - $d/dx(\cos x) = -\sin x$

Integration: Reverse of differentiation.

- Basic formulas:
  - $\int x^n \, dx = (x^{(n+1)})/(n+1) + C \ (n \neq -1)$
  - $\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$
  - $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$
  - $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$

Activity: Differentiate and integrate simple algebraic and trigonometric functions.

References

- Mathematical Statistics – J. N. Kapur & H. C. Saxena
- Probability and Statistics for Engineers – Irwin Miller & John E. Freund
- Elements of Probability and Statistics – A. P. Baisnab & M. Jas
- Statistics – M. R. Spiegel & L. J. Stephens
- Probability and Statistics – M. R. Spiegel, J. J. Schiller, R. A. Srinivasan
- Mathematics Text Books – NCERT (Class X, XI, XII)

Bridge Course English – Class Notes

Course Objectives

- Strengthen grammar foundation.
- Enhance LSRW skills (Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing).
- Build confidence for communication in English.
- Prepare students for English-medium college education.

Unit 1: Parts of Speech (5 Hours)

Definition: Parts of speech are categories of words according to their function in a sentence.

1. Noun: Names a person, place, thing, or idea. Example: Ramesh, book, honesty. Types: Proper, Common, Abstract, Collective, Countable, Uncountable.
2. Pronoun: Replaces a noun. Example: He, she, it, they. Types: Personal, Reflexive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite.
3. Verb: Shows action or state of being. Example: run, eat, is, have. Main verbs, Auxiliary verbs, Modal verbs.
4. Adjective: Describes a noun or pronoun. Example: beautiful girl, tall building. Types: Quality, Quantity, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Possessive.
5. Adverb: Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Example: She runs quickly. Types: Time, Place, Manner, Degree, Frequency.
6. Preposition: Shows relationship between noun/pronoun and another word. Example: in, on, under, with, by.
7. Conjunction: Connects words or groups of words. Example: and, but, or, because, although.
8. Interjection: Expresses sudden emotion. Example: Oh! Alas! Hurrah!

Activity: Identify parts of speech in sentences.

Unit 2: Sentence and Its Parts (5 Hours)

Sentence – A group of words that makes complete sense.

Parts of a Sentence: Subject (who/what the sentence is about) and Predicate (what is said about the subject).

- Types of Sentences:
  - Declarative (statement): She is a doctor.
  - Interrogative (question): Are you coming?
  - Imperative (command/request): Please sit down.

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- Exclamatory (strong feeling): What a beautiful day!

Clauses: Independent Clause (complete sense), Dependent Clause (cannot stand alone).

Phrases: Group of words without a verb (e.g., in the garden).

Activity: Break down sentences into subject, predicate, clauses.

Unit 3: Tenses (5 Hours)

Definition: Tense shows the time of an action.

9. Present Tense
   - Simple: She writes.
   - Continuous: She is writing.
   - Perfect: She has written.
   - Perfect Continuous: She has been writing.
10. Past Tense
    - Simple: She wrote.
    - Continuous: She was writing.
    - Perfect: She had written.
    - Perfect Continuous: She had been writing.
11. Future Tense
    - Simple: She will write.
    - Continuous: She will be writing.
    - Perfect: She will have written.
    - Perfect Continuous: She will have been writing.

Activity: Convert sentences into different tenses.

Unit 4: LSRW Skills (5 Hours)

12. Listening
    - Active listening with note-taking.
    - Listening to lectures, news, stories.
    - Practice: listen and summarize.
13. Speaking
    - Role plays, group discussions, debates.

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- Practice pronunciation, stress, intonation.
- Overcome stage fear.

14. Reading

- Skimming (quick understanding) and scanning (finding details).
- Reading comprehension exercises.
- Vocabulary building.

15. Writing

- Paragraph writing, essay writing, letter writing.
- Correct grammar, punctuation, and coherence.
- Practice: write daily diary entries.

Activity: Group discussion + writing assignment.

References

- Books (for Faculty):
  - English Grammar & Composition – Pearson Education
  - Contemporary English Grammar, Structure and Usage – David Green
  - High School English Grammar – Wren and Martin
- Websites (for Students):
  - http://www.free-english-study.com
  - http://www.english-online.org.uk/course.htm
  - http://www.english-online.org.uk

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Swarrnim startup & Innovation University

Swarrnim Institute Of Technology

Bridge Course Study Material

Part A – Workshop (Mechanical/Automobile Workshop for Computer Engineering)

1. Introduction to Workshop

- Workshop is a place where students gain **practical knowledge** of hand tools, power tools, and machines.
- Divided into shops: Carpentry, Fitting, Welding, Smithy, Tin-smithy, Plumbing, Machine shop.
- **Importance:** Develops accuracy, confidence, and skill for engineering practice.
- **Safety Measures:**
    - Always wear protective equipment (gloves, goggles, apron).
    - Keep the workplace clean and tools properly arranged.
    - Avoid loose clothing and careless handling of machines.

---

2. Carpentry Shop

- **Objective:** Working with wood to prepare different joints and components.
- **Tools Used:**
    - **Jack Plane** – smoothens wood surface.
    - **Saws** – used for cutting wood pieces.
    - **Chisels** – for shaping and cutting grooves.
    - **Hammers & Mallets** – for striking and joining.
- **Types of Joints:**
    - Half-lap joint → simple overlapping joint.
    - Corner joint → used in making boxes and frames.
    - Mortise & Tenon joint → strong joint for furniture.
- **Exercises:**
    - Using jack plane for surface finishing.
    - Preparing half-lap and mortise-tenon joints.
    - Simple exercise on wood lathe (turning cylindrical shapes).

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3. Fitting (Bench Work) Shop

- **Objective:** Performing work on metals using bench tools.
- **Tools Used:**
  - Files – smoothening surface.
  - Hacksaw – cutting metal pieces.
  - Calipers – measurement.
  - Bench Vice – holding the job.
  - Taps & Dies – for making internal and external threads.
- **Common Operations:**
  - **Marking** → layout of workpiece with scriber and surface plate.
  - **Cutting & Filing** → reducing dimensions, smooth finish.
  - **Drilling** → creating holes.
  - **Tapping &Dieing** → making threads.
- **Exercises:** Making small metal jobs with accuracy.

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4. Welding Shop

- **Objective:** Joining metals using heat.
- **Types of Welding:**
  - **Gas Welding** – uses oxy-acetylene flame.
  - **Arc Welding** – electric arc between electrode &workpiece.
- **Common Joints:**
  - Butt Joint – joining ends of two plates.
  - Lap Joint – overlapping of two plates.
- **Special Process:** Oxy-acetylene cutting for metals.
- **Applications:** Used in automobile, construction, pipelines, manufacturing industries.

Part B – Basic Engineering (Mechanical Principles & Applications)

1. Internal Combustion Engines (IC Engines)

- **Definition:** Engine that burns fuel inside the cylinder to produce power.
- **Types:**
  - Petrol Engine (Spark Ignition).
  - Diesel Engine (Compression Ignition).
- **Cycles:**
  - **2-Stroke:** Power every revolution, lightweight, used in bikes, scooters.
  - **4-Stroke:** Power every 2 revolutions, more efficient, used in cars, buses.
- **Performance Terms:**
  - **Indicated Power (IP):** Power developed inside the cylinder.
  - **Brake Power (BP):** Actual power available at the crankshaft.
  - **Efficiency:** Ratio of BP to IP.
- **Applications:** Automobiles, generators, ships, aircraft.

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2. Pumps

- **Definition:** Mechanical device used to lift or move fluids.
- **Types of Pumps:**
  - **Reciprocating Pump:** Works like a piston-cylinder, suitable for high head, low discharge.
  - **Rotary Pump:** Uses gears/vanes, gives continuous flow.
  - **Centrifugal Pump:** Uses impeller, widely used, handles large volumes.
- **Priming:** Filling pump with liquid before starting to remove air.
- **Applications:** Irrigation, water supply, chemical plants, industries.

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3. Air Compressors

- **Definition:** Mechanical device that compresses air to high pressure.
- **Types:**
  - **Reciprocating Compressor:** Piston-cylinder, used for high pressure but low volume.
  - **Rotary Compressor:** Screw or vane type, used for large volumes.
- **Applications:**
  - Pneumatic tools (drills, hammers).
  - Refrigeration cycles.

- Spray painting.
- Supercharging IC engines.

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4. Refrigeration & Air Conditioning (RAC)

- **Refrigeration:** Process of removing heat from a space or substance to keep it cool.
- **Air Conditioning:** Maintaining comfortable air temperature, humidity, and purity.
- **Refrigerants:** Cooling substances like Freon, Ammonia, CO□.
- **Systems:**
  - **Vapor Compression System:** Most common, used in refrigerators and AC.
  - **Vapor Absorption System:** Uses ammonia-water, requires less electricity, more reliable.
- **Applications:**
  - Domestic refrigerators.
  - Window & split ACs.
  - Cold storage in industries.
  - Industrial process cooling.

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Bridge Course Physics – Class Notes

Department of Science & Humanities – SIT
Course: Bridge Course Physics

Unit 1: Classical Mechanics

1.1 Introduction to Mechanics – Statics, Kinematics, Dynamics.

1.2 Kinematics – Scalars, Vectors, Equations of motion, Projectile motion.

1.3 Newton's Laws – First (Inertia), Second (F=ma), Third (Action-Reaction).

1.4 Work, Energy, and Power – Work, KE, PE, Conservation of Energy, Power.

1.5 Rotational Motion – Torque, Moment of Inertia, Angular momentum.

Unit 1: Classical Mechanics – Key Formulas

- $v = u + at$
- $s = ut + 1/2\ at^2$
- $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
- Projectile: R, H, T formulas
- Work $W = Fd\cos\theta$
- $KE = 1/2\ mv^2$
- $PE = mgh$
- Torque $\tau = Fr$

Unit 1: Classical Mechanics – Solved Examples

✔Projectile motion problem (H, R, T).

✔Torque problem with force applied at distance r.

Unit 1: Classical Mechanics – Diagrams (Insert Here)

[Placeholder for diagrams/figures related to this unit]

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Unit 2: Electricity and Magnetism

2.1 Electrostatics – Coulomb's law, Electric field, Potential.

2.2 Capacitance – C=Q/V, Parallel plate capacitor, Series/parallel combinations.

2.3 Current Electricity – Ohm's law, Resistance, Power, Kirchhoff's laws.

2.4 Magnetism – Biot-Savart law, Force on charge, Force on conductor.

2.5 Electromagnetic Induction – Faraday's law, Lenz's law, Self/mutual induction.

Unit 2: Electricity and Magnetism – Key Formulas

- Coulomb's law: $F = k\, q1q2 / r^2$
- $E = F/q$
- $V = W/q$
- Capacitance $C = Q/V$
- Ohm's law: $V = IR$
- $R = \rho L/A$
- Power = $VI = I^2R = V^2/R$
- $F = BIL \sin\theta$
- Faraday's law: $\varepsilon = -d\Phi/dt$

Unit 2: Electricity and Magnetism – Solved Examples

✔Capacitance in series solved example.

✔Force on conductor in magnetic field example.

Unit 2: Electricity and Magnetism – Diagrams (Insert Here)

[Placeholder for diagrams/figures related to this unit]

Unit 3: Basic Electronics

3.1 Semiconductors – Intrinsic and extrinsic types.

3.2 p-n Junction Diode – Forward/reverse bias, applications.

3.3 Rectifiers – Half-wave, Full-wave, Bridge.

3.4 Transistors – n-p-n, p-n-p, modes, configurations.

3.5 Digital Electronics – Logic gates and truth tables.

Unit 3: Basic Electronics – Key Formulas

- Diode equation: $I \approx Is(e^{(V/nVT)}-1)$
- Rectifier outputs: Half-wave, Full-wave
- Transistor current: $Ic = \beta Ib$
- Logic Gates: AND, OR, NOT truth tables

Unit 3: Basic Electronics – Solved Examples

✓Half-wave rectifier output voltage example.

✓Transistor amplifier Ic calculation.

✓Logic gate (AND) truth table.

Unit 3: Basic Electronics – Diagrams (Insert Here)

[Placeholder for diagrams/figures related to this unit]

Unit 4: Properties of Matter

4.1 Elasticity – Stress, Strain, Hooke's law, Young's modulus.

4.2 Surface Tension – Definition, Capillary rise.

4.3 Viscosity – Newton's law, Stokes' law, Terminal velocity.

4.4 Thermal Properties – Specific heat, Latent heat, Thermal conductivity.

Unit 4: Properties of Matter – Key Formulas

- Stress = F/A
- Strain = $\Delta L/L$
- Hooke's law: $\sigma = E\varepsilon$
- Capillary rise: $h = 2T \cos\theta / (\rho g r)$
- Stokes' law: $F = 6\pi\eta rv$
- Heat: $Q = mc\Delta T$
- Latent heat: $Q = mL$
- Conduction: $Q = KA\Delta T/d$

Unit 4: Properties of Matter – Solved Examples

✓Young's modulus calculation.

✔Capillary rise problem.

✔Viscous force using Stokes' law.

✔Heat conduction through rod.