

# List of Important Formulae

- |    |                                  |   |  |
|----|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Absolute Error                   | $E = Y_n - X_n$   | Where $E$ = Absolute Error<br>$Y_n$ – Expected value<br>$X_n$ – measured value                 |
| 2. | Accuracy                         | $A = 1 \left  \frac{Y_n - X_n}{X_n} \right $  |  |
| 3. | Deflecting torque                | $\tau_d = B \times A \times N \times I$   |  |
| 4. | Shunt resistance for Ammeter     | $R_{sh} = \frac{I_m R_m}{I - I_m}$  |  |
| 5. | Multiplier for Voltmeter         | $R_s = \frac{V}{I_m} - R_m$   |  |
| 6. | Multiplier for Voltmeter         | $R_s = S \times \text{Range} - \text{Internal Resistance}$                              | Where $S = 1/I_{fsd}$  |
| 7. | Multiplier resistor for AC range | $R_s = \frac{0.45 \times E_{rms}}{I_{dc}} - R_m$  |  |
| 8. | $R_1$ and $R_2$ for an Ohmmeter  | $R_1 = R_h - \frac{If_{sd} R_m R_h}{V}$ $R_2 = \frac{If_{sd} R_m R_h}{V - If_{sd} R_m}$ |  |
| 9. | Sensitivity of digital meters    | $S = (f_s)_{min} \times R$  | Where $(f_s)_{min}$ –lowest full scale on meter<br>$R = 1/10^n$<br>$n$ = number of full digits |

10. Resistance value for Wheatstone's Bridge  $R_x = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$
11. Maxwell's Bridge  $R_x = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$  and  $L_x = C_1 R_2 R_3$   
 $Q = w C_1 R_1$
12. Hay's Bridge  $L_x = \frac{R_2 R_3 C_1}{1 + w C_1 R_1}$   
 $R_x = \frac{w C_1 R_2 R_3}{1 + w C_1 R_1}$
13. Schering Bridge  $R_x = \frac{R_2 C_1}{C_3}$   
 $C_x = \frac{R_1 C_3}{R_2}$
14. Wien's Bridge  $R_2/R_4 = 2$  and  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$
15. Resistance  $R = \frac{\sigma x l}{A}$
16. Gage factor  $GF(K) = \frac{\Delta R/R}{\Delta l/l}$
17. Resistance of conductor  $R_t = R_{\text{ref}} (1 + \alpha \Delta t)$
18. For a Dual Slope DVM  $e_i = \frac{n^2 x_{\text{er}}}{n_1}$
19. Input capacitance of a CRO probe  $C_1 = \frac{R_{\text{in}} (C_{\text{in}} + C_2)}{R_1}$

Where  $e$  = Absolute Error  
 $Y_n$  – Expected value  
 $X_n$  - measured value

20. Distributed capacitance  $C_s = \frac{C_1 - 4C_2}{3}$
21. Closed loop voltage for Non-Inverting Amplifier  $A_F = \left( 1 + \frac{RF}{R_1} \right)$
22. Closed loop voltage for Non-Inverting Amplifier  $A_F = \left( -\frac{RF}{R_1} \right)$
23. Output voltage of an Instrumentation Amplifier  $A_F = \left( 1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1} \right) (e_2 - e_1)$