



Figure 1 End termination R_1/R_2 establishes an initial current before switching high. If you leave switch S_1 closed for a long time, the line comes to rest in a state with precisely 0V at all points (a). The end termination supplies a substantial current as long as you hold the line in a low state (b). When you interrupt that state of events by opening S_2 , the current at the left end of the line changes from 20 mA to 0A . You can emulate that effect with a superposition of two linear-current sources, I_B and I_C , which connect (c).