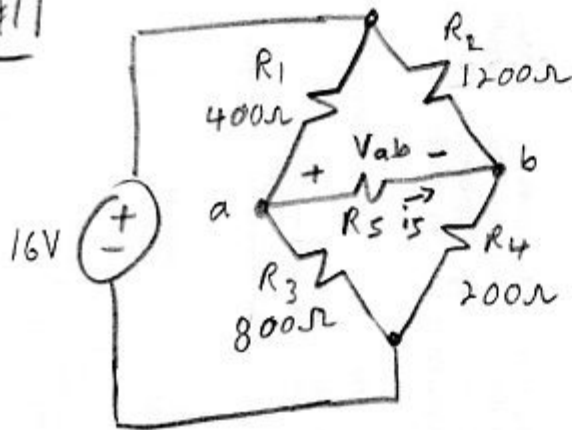


#1



a) If $R_S = 400\Omega$
find V_{ab} and i_S .

b) If $R_S = 0$,
find V_{ab} and i_S .

Soln

a) Place ground at bottom of circuit

$$\text{Node a KCL: } \frac{V_a - 16}{400} + \frac{V_a - V_b}{400} + \frac{V_a}{800} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Node b KCL: } \frac{V_b - 16}{1200} + \frac{V_b - V_a}{400} + \frac{V_b}{200} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Solving:

$$(1) \times 800 : \quad 2V_a - 32 + 2V_a - 2V_b + V_a = 0$$

$$5V_a - 2V_b = 32 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \times 1200 : \quad V_b - 16 + 3V_b - 3V_a + 6V_b = 0$$

$$-3V_a + 10V_b = 16 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) \times 5 : \quad 25V_a - 10V_b = 160 \quad (6)$$

$$(5) + (6) \quad 22V_a = 176 \Rightarrow V_a = 8V, V_b = 4V$$

$$\therefore V_{ab} = V_a - V_b = \boxed{4V} \quad i_S = \frac{V_{ab}}{400} = \boxed{10mA}$$

(b) $400 // 1200 = 300\Omega$ $800 // 200 = 160\Omega$

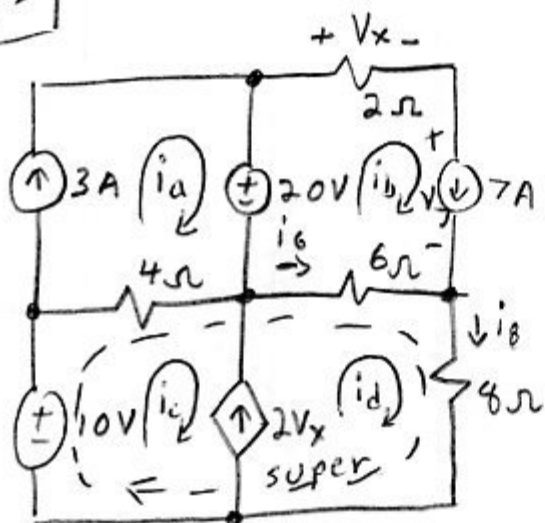
$$\therefore V_a = V_b = 16V \times \frac{160}{160 + 300} = 5.57V \Rightarrow \boxed{V_{ab} = 0}$$

$$R_1 \text{ current } \rightarrow i_1 = \frac{16 - 5.57}{400} = 26.09 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_3 \text{ current } \rightarrow i_3 = \frac{5.57}{800} = 6.96 \text{ mA}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} i_S = i_1 - i_3 \\ \text{By KCL} \\ \text{at point a} \end{array} \right\} = \boxed{19.13 \text{ mA}}$$

#2



- Find all mesh currents.
- Find i_b and i_g .
- Find the power of the 10V source, indicating if it is absorbed or supplied.
- Find power of 7A source ... absorbed/supplied.

Soln: label mesh currents i_a, i_b, i_c, i_d , + supermesh

$$(1) \quad \boxed{i_a = 3A} \quad (1) \quad \boxed{i_b = 7A} \quad (2) \quad \leftarrow \text{currents on perimeter}$$

$$\text{super mesh: } -10 + 4(i_c - 3) + 6(i_d - 7) + 8i_d = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{constraint: } 2V_x = i_d - i_c \quad (4)$$

$$\text{controlling: } V_x = 2\Omega * i_b = 2i_b \quad (5)$$

$$(3) \text{ simplifies to } 4i_c + 14i_d = 64 \quad (6)$$

$$(2) \rightarrow (5): \quad V_x = 14V \quad (7)$$

$$(7) \rightarrow (4): \quad i_d = 28 + i_c \quad (8)$$

$$(8) \rightarrow (6): \quad 4i_c + 14i_c = 64 - 392 \Rightarrow \boxed{i_c = -18.22A}$$

$$\boxed{i_d = 9.78A}$$

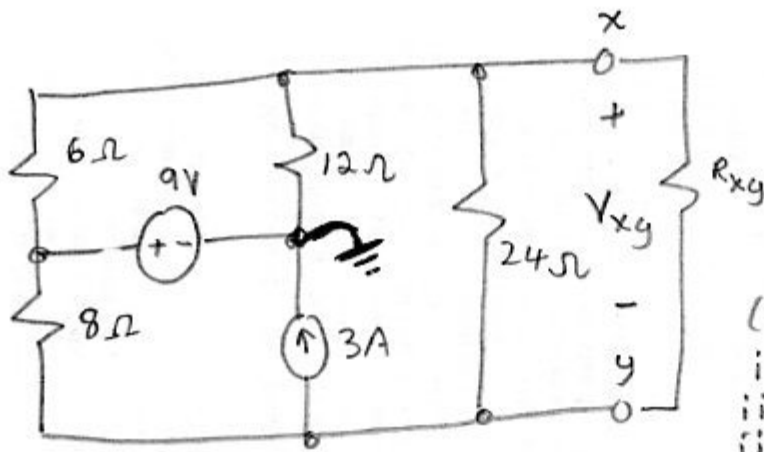
$$(b) \quad i_g = i_d - i_b = \boxed{2.78A} \quad i_g = i_d = \boxed{9.78A}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Non-passive notation } P_{10} = -vi = -(10V)(i_c) = -10 \times -18.22 = +182.2W \text{ absorbed}$$

$$(d) \quad \text{label } V_7 \text{ on circuit } V_7 = i_g * 6\Omega + 20V - i_b * 2\Omega = 16.67V + 20V - 14V = 22.67V$$

$$\text{passive notation: } P_7 = Vi = V_7 (7A) = 22.67 * 7 = +158.7W \text{ absorbed}$$

#3



(a) Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit left of terminals x & y.

(b) Find V_{xy} if

- i $R_{xy} = 2\Omega$
- ii 6Ω
- iii 8Ω
- iv 20Ω

Soln Place ground on negative terminal of 9V source

Step 1 Find $V_{oc} = V_x - V_y$ with $R_{xy} = \infty$ (open circuit)

Node x KCL: $\frac{V_x - 9}{6} + \frac{V_x}{12} + \frac{V_x - V_y}{24} = 0$ (1)

Node y KCL: $\frac{V_y - 9}{8} + 3 + \frac{V_y - V_x}{24} = 0$ (2)

(1) $\times 24$: $4V_x - 36 + 2V_x + V_x - V_y = 0$
 $7V_x - V_y = 36$ (3)

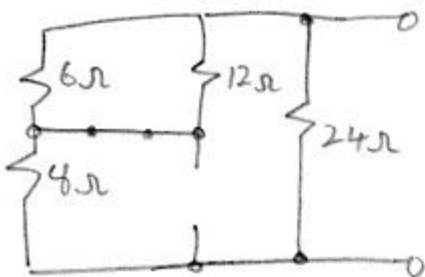
(2) $\times 24$: $3V_y - 27 + 72 + V_y - V_x = 0$
 $-V_x + 4V_y = -45$ (4)

(3) $\times 4$: $28V_x - 4V_y = 144$ (5)

(4) + (5): $27V_x = 99 \Rightarrow V_x = 3.667V$
 $V_y = -10.333V$
 $V_T = V_{oc} = V_x - V_y = 14V$

Step 2 No dependent sources

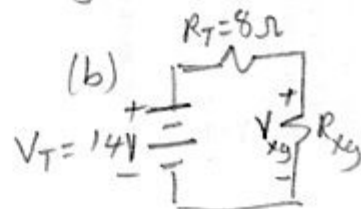
\therefore zero sources!



$$R_T = [8\Omega + 6\Omega // 12\Omega] // 24\Omega$$

$$= (8 + 4) // 24$$

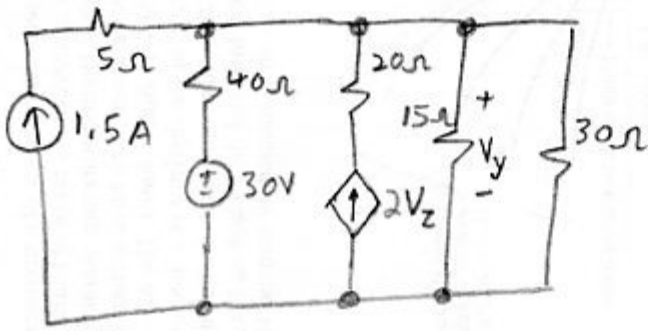
$$= 8\Omega$$



$$V_{xy} = 14V \times \frac{R_{xy}}{R_{xy} + 8\Omega}$$

$R_{xy} = 2\Omega \Rightarrow V_{xy} = 2.8V$
 $6\Omega \Rightarrow 6V$
 $8\Omega \Rightarrow 7V$
 $20\Omega \Rightarrow 10V$

#4

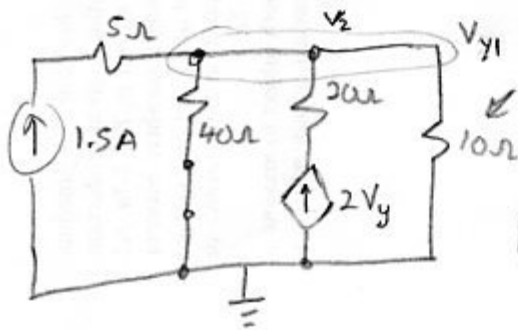


a) Find V_y using the principle of superposition.

b) Find power for each source indicating if it is supplied or absorbed.

Step 1 keep 1.5A source!

KCL at 2: $-1.5 + \frac{V_y}{40} - 2V_y + \frac{V_y}{10} = 0$ (1)



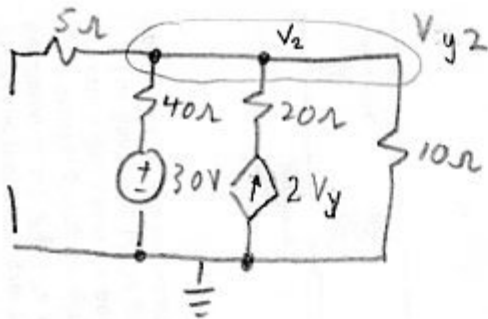
FYI our controlling eqn is $V_y = V_y$

$(1) \times 40: -60 + V_y - 80V_y + 4V_y = 0$

$V_{y1} = \frac{60}{-75} = -0.8V$

Step 2 keep 30V source

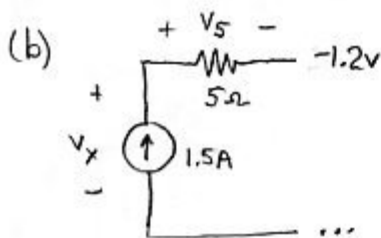
KCL at 2: $\frac{V_y - 30}{40} - 2V_y + \frac{V_y}{10} = 0$ (2)



$(2) \times 40: V_y - 30 - 80V_y + 4V_y = 0$

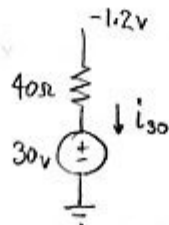
$V_{y2} = \frac{30}{-75} = -0.4V$

Step 3 $V_y = V_{y1} + V_{y2} = -1.2V$



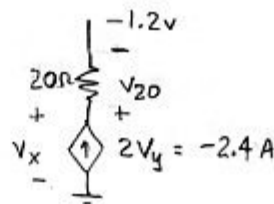
$V_x = -1.2V + V_5$
 $= -1.2 + 1.5 \times 5$
 $= 6.3V$

$P_{1.5} = -Vi = -6.3 \times 1.5$
 $= -9.45W$ (supplied)



$i_{30} = \frac{-1.2 - 30}{40} = -0.78A$

$P_{30} = +vi = 30 \times -0.78$
 $= -23.4W$ (supplied)



$V_x = -1.2V + V_{20}$
 $= -1.2 + -2.4 \times 20$
 $= -49.2V$

$P_x = -Vi = -(-49.2) \times (-2.4)$
 $= -118.08W$ (supplied)