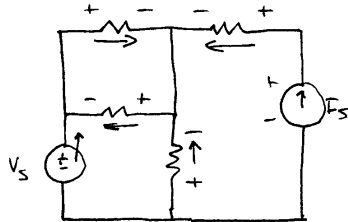
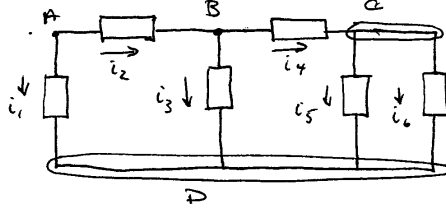


PROBLEM 1



USING THE PASSIVE SIGN CONVENTION, MARK THE POLARITY OF THE CURRENT SOURCE & THE DIRECTION OF THE CURRENT FLOW THROUGH THE VOLTAGE SOURCE & RESISTORS.

PROBLEM 2



KCL NA:  $-i_1 - i_2 = 0$   
 KCL NB:  $i_2 - i_3 - i_4 = 0$   
 KCL NC:  $i_4 - i_5 - i_6 = 0$   
 KCL ND:  $i_1 + i_3 + i_5 + i_6 = 0$

GIVEN:  $i_1 = -1 \text{ mA}$   
 $i_3 = 0.5 \text{ mA}$   
 $i_6 = 0.2 \text{ mA}$

- FIND:
- WRITE KCL EQNS. FOR NODES A, B, C, & D
  - SOLVE FOR:  $i_2, i_4, i_5$
  - USE THE EXTRA EQUATION TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

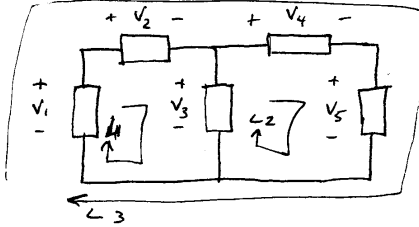
FROM KCL NA:  $-i_1 - i_2 = 0$   
 $i_2 = -i_1 = -(-1)$   
 $i_2 = 1 \text{ mA} \leftarrow$

FROM KCL NB:  $i_2 - i_3 - i_4 = 0$   
 $i_4 = i_2 - i_3$   
 $i_4 = 1 - 0.5$   
 $i_4 = 0.5 \text{ mA} \leftarrow$

FROM KCL NC:  $i_4 - i_5 - i_6 = 0$   
 $i_5 = i_4 - i_6$   
 $i_5 = 0.5 - 0.2$   
 $i_5 = 0.3 \text{ mA} \leftarrow$

CHECK: KCL ND:  $i_1 + i_3 + i_5 + i_6 = 0$   
 $-1 + 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.2 = 0$   
 $0 = 0 \checkmark$

## PROBLEM 3



$$\begin{aligned} \text{KVL L1: } & -V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = 0 \\ \text{KVL L2: } & -V_3 + V_4 + V_5 = 0 \\ \text{KVL L3: } & -V_1 + V_2 + V_4 + V_5 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

GIVEN:  $V_1 = 5V$ ,  $V_2 = -3V$ ,  $V_4 = 10V$

FIND: - WRITE KVL EQUATIONS FOR ALL THREE LOOPS  
- SOLVE FOR:  $V_3$  &  $V_5$

- USE THE EXTRA EQUATION TO CHECK YOUR ANSWER

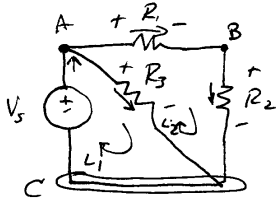
$$\begin{aligned} \text{FROM KVL L1: } & -V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = 0 \\ & -5 + (-3) + V_3 = 0 \\ & \underline{V_3 = 8V} \leftarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FROM KVL L2: } & -V_3 + V_4 + V_5 = 0 \\ & -8 + 10 + V_5 = 0 \\ & \underline{V_5 = -2V} \leftarrow \end{aligned}$$

CHECK USING KVL L3

$$\begin{aligned} -5 + (-3) + 10 + (-2) &= 0 \\ 0 &= 0 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

## PROBLEM 4



Given:  $V_s = 30V$ ,  $R_1 = 100\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 200\Omega$   
 $R_3 = 300\Omega$

FIND: OHM'S LAW EQNS. FOR EACH RESISTOR  
 WRITE KVL EQNS. FOR EACH LOOP  
 WRITE KCL EQNS. FOR EACH NODE  
 SOLVE FOR  $i_{V_s}$ ,  $i_{R_1}$ ,  $i_{R_2}$ ,  $i_{R_3}$   
 $V_{R_1}$ ,  $V_{R_2}$ ,  $V_{R_3}$

OHM'S LAW

$$V_{R_1} = R_1 i_{R_1}$$

$$V_{R_2} = R_2 i_{R_2}$$

$$V_{R_3} = R_3 i_{R_3}$$

$$\text{KVL } L_1: -V_s + V_{R_3} = 0$$

$$\text{KVL } L_2: -V_{R_3} + V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} = 0$$

$$\text{KVL OUTER LOOP: } -V_s + V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} = 0$$

$$\text{KCL NA: } i_{V_s} - i_{R_1} - i_{R_3} = 0$$

$$\text{KCL NB: } i_{R_1} - i_{R_2} = 0$$

$$\text{KCL NC: } -i_{V_s} + i_{R_3} + i_{R_2} = 0$$

USING OHM'S LAW

$$V_{R_1} = R_1 i_{R_1} = 100(0.1)$$

$$\underline{V_{R_1} = 10V} \leftarrow$$

$$V_{R_2} = R_2 i_{R_2} = 200(0.1)$$

$$\underline{V_{R_2} = 20V} \leftarrow$$

USING KCL NA

$$i_{V_s} - i_{R_1} - i_{R_3} = 0$$

$$i_{V_s} = i_{R_1} + i_{R_3}$$

$$i_{V_s} = 0.1 + 0.1$$

$$\underline{i_{V_s} = 0.2A = 200mA} \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Using KVL } L_1: -V_s + V_{R_3} = 0$$

$$V_{R_3} = V_s$$

$$\underline{V_{R_3} = 30V} \leftarrow$$

USING OHM'S LAW

$$i_{R_3} = \frac{V_{R_3}}{R_3} = \frac{30}{300} = 0.1A$$

$$\underline{i_{R_3} = 0.1A = 100mA} \leftarrow$$

USING KVL L2:

$$-V_{R_3} + V_{R_1} + V_{R_2} = 0$$

$$30 = V_{R_1} + V_{R_2}$$

USING OHM'S LAW

$$30 = R_1 i_{R_1} + R_2 i_{R_2}$$

USING KCL NB:  $i_{R_1} - i_{R_2} = 0$ 

$$i_{R_1} = i_{R_2} = i_{R_{12}}$$

$$30 = R_1 i_{R_{12}} + R_2 i_{R_{12}}$$

$$30 = (R_1 + R_2) i_{R_{12}}$$

$$30 = (100 + 200) i_{R_{12}}$$

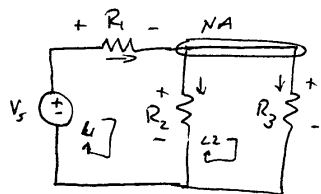
$$i_{R_{12}} = \frac{30}{300} = 0.1A$$

$$i_{R_1} = i_{R_3} = i_{R_{12}} = 0.1A = 100mA$$

$$\underline{i_{R_1} = 100mA} \leftarrow$$

$$\underline{i_{R_2} = 100mA} \leftarrow$$

## PROBLEM 5



$$\text{KCL NA: } i_{R1} - i_{R2} - i_{R3} = 0$$

$$\text{KVL L1: } -V_s + V_{R1} + V_{R2} = 0$$

$$\text{KVL L2: } -V_{R2} + V_{R3} = 0$$

Using OHM'S LAW IN KVL'S

$$V_s = R_1 i_{R1} + R_2 i_{R2}$$

$$-R_2 i_{R2} + R_3 i_{R3} = 0$$

3 EQN'S, 3 UNK:

$$i_{R1} - i_{R2} - i_{R3} = 0$$

$$500 i_{R1} + 500 i_{R2} + 0 i_{R3} = 30$$

$$-500 i_{R2} + 500 i_{R3} = 0$$

$$\text{GIVEN: } V_s = 30\text{V}$$

$$R_1 = 500\Omega, R_2 = 500\Omega$$

$$R_3 = 500\Omega$$

FIND USING KVL, KCL & OHM'S LAW

1. VOLTAGE ACROSS EACH RESISTOR
2. CURRENT THROUGH EACH RESISTOR
3. THE POWER ADDED BY THE SOURCE
4. THE POWER DISSIPATED BY EACH RESISTOR.
5. IS  $P_s = P_{R1} + P_{R2} + P_{R3}$ ?

(NOTE: SOLUTIONS MAY VARY)

SOLVING EQUATIONS:

$$i_{R1} = 0.04\text{A} = 40\text{mA}$$

$$i_{R2} = 0.02\text{A} = 20\text{mA}$$

$$i_{R3} = 0.02\text{A} = 20\text{mA}$$

$$V_{R1} = R_1 i_{R1} = 500(0.04)$$

$$\underline{V_{R1} = 20\text{V}} \leftarrow$$

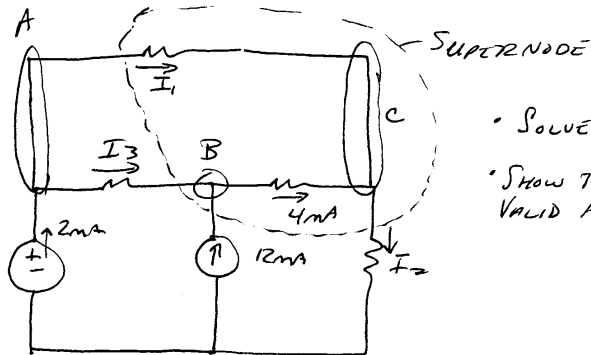
$$V_{R2} = R_2 i_{R2} = 500(0.02)$$

$$\underline{V_{R2} = 10\text{V}} \leftarrow$$

$$V_{R3} = R_3 i_{R3} = 500(0.02)$$

$$\underline{V_{R3} = 10\text{V}} \leftarrow$$

## PROBLEM 6



• SOLVE FOR  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , &  $I_3$

• SHOW THAT KCL IS VALID FOR THE SUPERNODE

KCL NB

$$I_3 - 4 + 12 = 0$$

$$I_3 = -8 \text{ mA} \leftarrow$$

KCL NA

$$2 \text{ mA} - I_3 - I_1 = 0$$

$$2 \text{ mA} - (-8) - I_1 = 0$$

$$I_1 = 10 \text{ mA} \leftarrow$$

KCL NC

$$I_1 + 4 \text{ mA} - I_2 = 0$$

$$I_2 = I_1 + 4 \text{ mA} = 10 + 4$$

$$I_2 = 14 \text{ mA} \leftarrow$$

KCL SUPERNODE

$$I_1 - I_2 + 12 \text{ mA} + I_3 = 0$$

$$10 - 14 + 12 + (-8) = 0$$

$$22 - 22 = 0$$

$0 = 0 \checkmark$  So KCL IS VALID AT THIS SUPERNODE