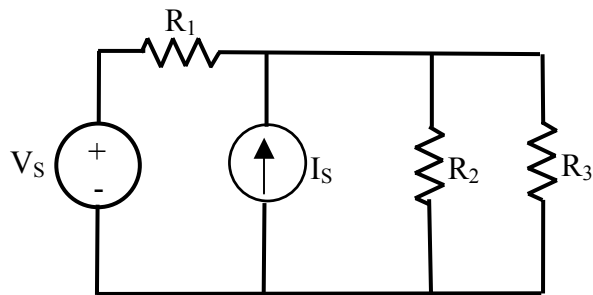


Problems cover, Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits, superposition and maximum power transfer.

Problem 1

Given:

$$R_1 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega, R_2 = 6.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

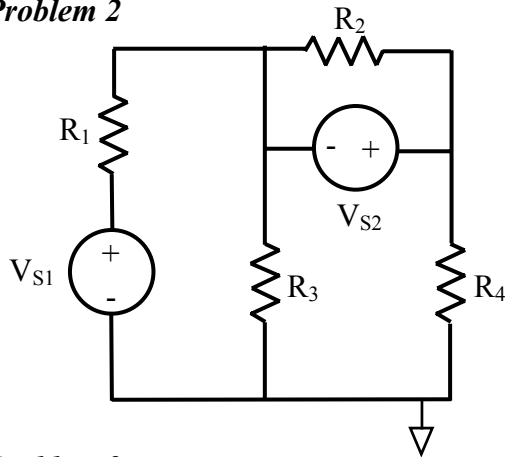
$$R_3 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega, V_S = 40 \text{ V},$$

$$I_S = 6 \text{ mA}$$

R_3 is the load resistor

Find: R_T, V_T, I_N Independently

Do Not Use $V_T = R_T I_N$

Problem 2

Given:

$$R_1 = 2 \Omega, R_2 = 1 \Omega$$

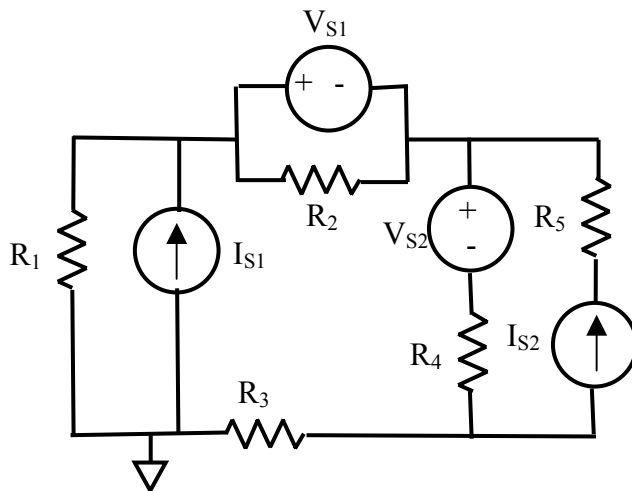
$$R_3 = 2 \Omega, R_4 = 1 \Omega,$$

$$V_{S1} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{S2} = 2 \text{ V}$$

R_4 is the load resistor

Find: R_T, V_T, I_N

Do Not Use $V_T = R_T I_N$

Problem 3

Given:

$$R_1 = 10 \Omega, R_2 = 8 \Omega, R_3 = 4 \Omega,$$

$$R_4 = 6 \Omega, R_5 = 9 \Omega, V_{S1} = 40 \text{ V}$$

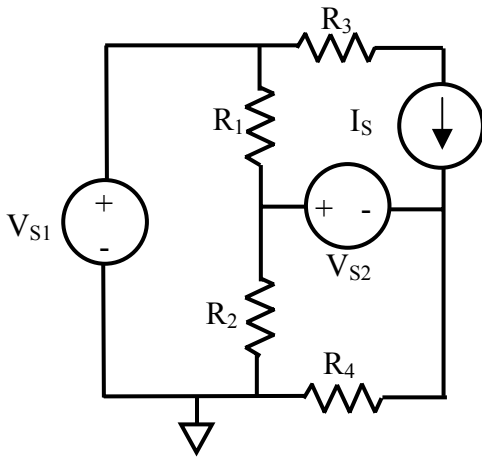
$$V_{S2} = 50 \text{ V}, I_{S1} = 2 \text{ A}, I_{S2} = 4 \text{ A}$$

R_3 is the load resistor

Find: R_T, V_T, I_N Independently

Do Not Use $V_T = R_T I_N$

Problem 4



Given:

$$R_1 = R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, R_4 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega,$$

$$V_{S1} = 12 \text{ V}, V_{S2} = 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_S = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

Find using superposition:

- $i_{R1}, V_{R3},$

Problem 5

Given:

- **Using the Thevenin equivalent circuit** (voltage divider) and the values for V_T and R_T found in Problem 1.

Find:

- The equation for the power absorbed by the load in terms of V_T, R_T and R_L .
- Plot the power to the load for R_L – chose the range so it is reasonable and you see a maximum.
- What is the value of R_L for maximum power delivered to the load?