

13.5

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Time : 60 Min.

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Show all steps of your calculations

**Problem # 1** (5 pts)

For the circuit shown in Figure 1, obtain the followings:

- 1- Find the current  $i_x$ .
- 2- Find the voltage  $V_{CD}$ .
- 3- Determine the supplied power for the  $0.5V_y$  voltage source.
- 4- Find the voltage  $V_{BC}$ .

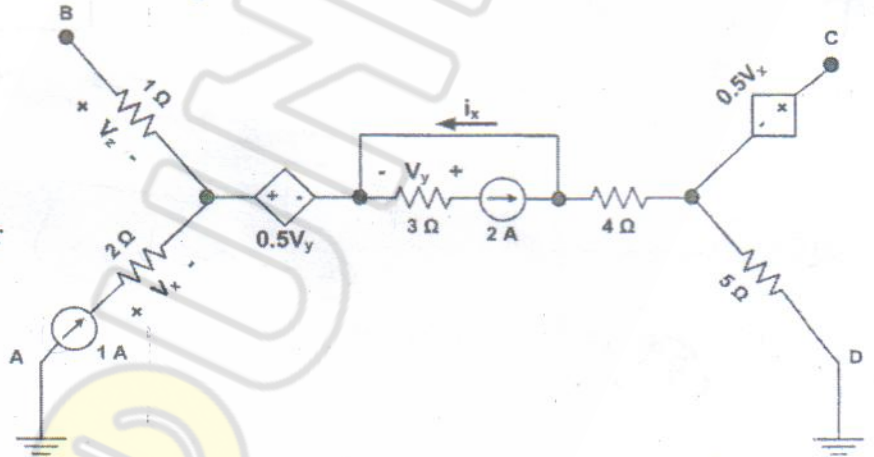


Figure 1.

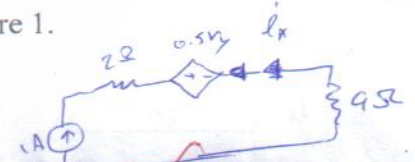
$V_{CD} = ?$

$$V_C + 0.5V_x + i \cdot 5\Omega + V_D =$$

$$V_{CD} = 0.5V_x + 5i$$

$$V_{CD} = 1 + -5 = -4V$$

$$V_x = iR = 2V$$



$$i_x = -1$$

$$③ V_y = 2iR = 6V$$

$$0.5V_y = -3V$$

$$i = i_x = -1A$$

$$P = -1(-3) = -3W$$

$$V_{BC} = 1 + 0.5V_y + 4i$$

$$-0.5V_x$$

$$= 3 + -4 - 0.5 + 1 = 0.5V$$

①

$i_x = -1$ ,  $V_{CD} = -4$ ,  $P_{0.5V_y} = -3W$ ,  $V_{BC} = 0.5V$

**Problem # 2( 6 pts)**

A- For the circuit shown in Figure 2a, using voltage division, obtain the followings:

- 1- Find  $V_1$
- 2- Find  $V_2$
- 3- Find  $i_x$

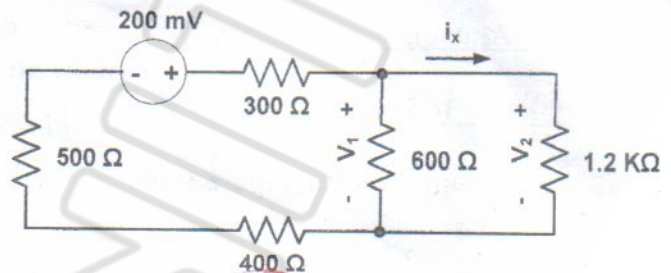
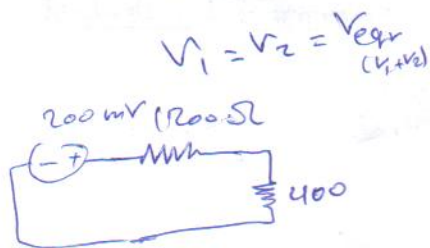
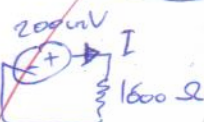


Figure 2a.

①②  $V_1 = V_{eq} = \frac{400 \times 200 \text{ mV}}{1600}$

$= 50 \text{ mV} = V_2$

③  $i_x = ??$



$I = \frac{200 \text{ mV}}{1600} = 12.5 \mu\text{A}$

$i_x = 41.7 \mu\text{A}$ ,  $V_1 = 50 \text{ mV}$ ,  $V_2 = 50 \text{ mV}$

$i_x = \frac{50 \text{ mV}}{1200} = 41.7 \mu\text{A}$

B- For the circuit shown in Figure 2b, using current division, obtain the followings:

- 1- Find  $V_1$
- 2- Find  $V_2$

①  $V_1 = V = IR$   
 $= 25 \times 24 = 600 \text{ V}$

②  $V_2 = V_{20 \Omega (eq)}$   
 $i = \frac{25}{50 \left( \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{75} \right)}$

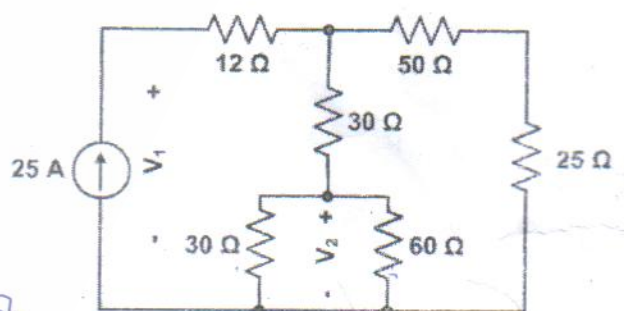
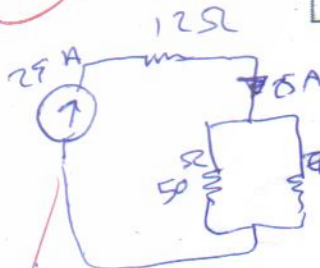


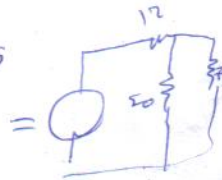
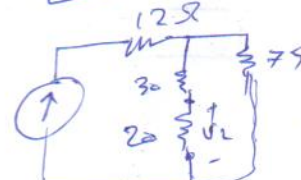
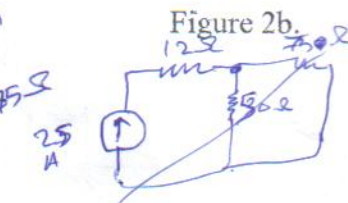
Figure 2b.



$i_{50} = i = 15 \text{ A}$

$V_2 = IR = 15 \times 20 = 300 \text{ V}$

$V_1 = 600 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = 300 \text{ V}$



#3 (5 pts)

3

For the circuit shown in Figure 3, using Nodal analysis, determine the power generated by the 12A current source.

Node 1

super node

$$8 + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{0.5} + \frac{v_1}{10} + 3v_x = 0$$

$$8 + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{0.5} + \frac{v_1}{10} + v_1 + 3v_x = 0$$

$$8 + 3v_1 - 2v_2 + \frac{1}{10}v_1 + 3v_x = 0$$

$$\frac{31v_1}{10} - 2v_2 + 3v_x + 8 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Node 2

$$2(v_2 - v_1) + 4(v_2) + 18 = 0$$

$$2v_2 - 2v_1 + 4v_2 + 18 = 0 \quad (2)$$

Node 3

$$8 + 12 = 5v_3 + \frac{v_3}{2} \quad (3)$$

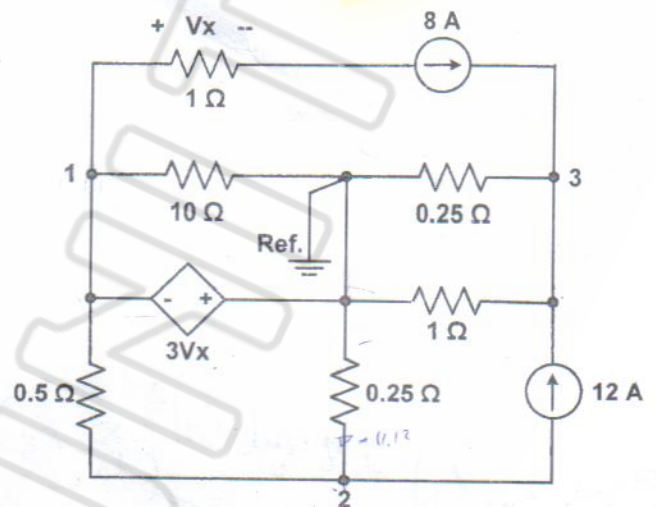
$$5v_3 = 20$$

$$v_3 = 4V$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= 2.33 \\ v_2 &= 2.78 \\ v_3 &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{12A} = v_2 - v_3 = 6.78$$

$$P_{12A} = I \cdot V = 12 \cdot 6.78 = 81.36$$



$$v_x = \frac{v_1 - v_3}{1} \quad \text{Figure 3}$$

$P_{12A} = 81.36$

**Problem # 4 (4 pts)**

(4)

For the circuit shown in Figure 4, write the mesh equations in terms of  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , and  $I_3$ .

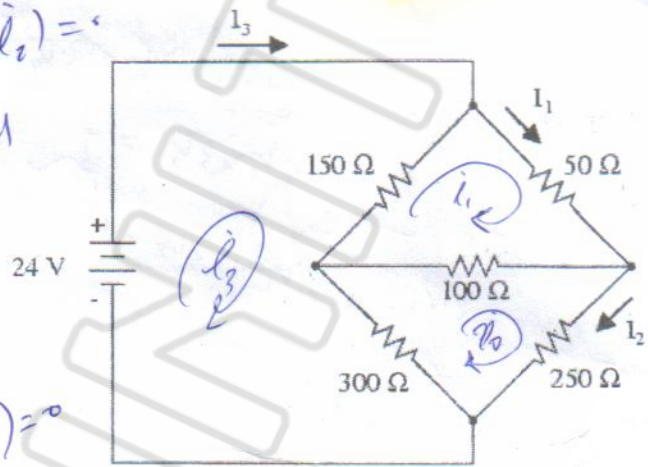


Figure 4

Mesh 3

$$-24 + 120(i_3 - i_1) + 450(i_3 - i_2) = 0$$

$$-120i_1 - 300i_2 + 450i_3 = 24$$

Mesh 2

$$100(i_2 - i_1) + 250(i_2) + 300(i_2 - i_3) = 0$$

$$-100i_1 + 650i_2 - 300i_3 = 0$$

Mesh 1

$$300i_1 - 100i_2 - 150i_3 = 0$$

300	$I_1 +$	-100	$I_2 +$	-150	$I_3 =$	0	✓
-100	$I_1 +$	650	$I_2 +$	-300	$I_3 =$	0	✓
-120	$I_1 +$	-300	$I_2 +$	+450	$I_3 =$	24	✓