EECE 105L TUTORIAL SHEET-06

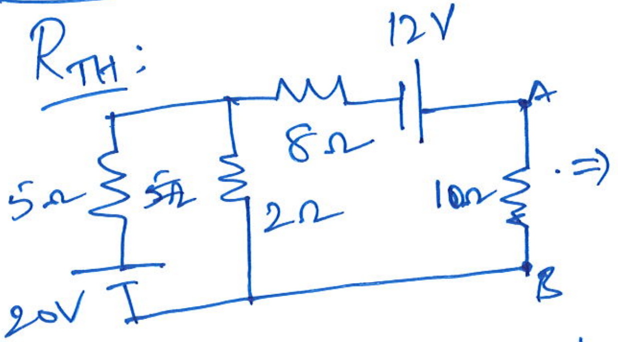
SOLUTIONS

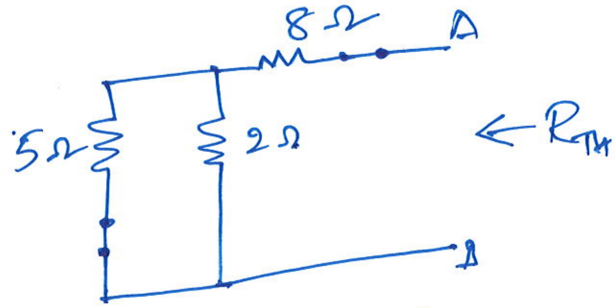
1 & 2

Fig. 1

Thevenin's Equivalent:

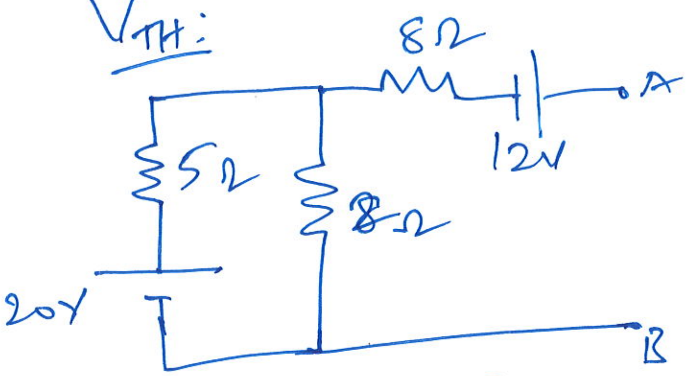
R_{TH}:



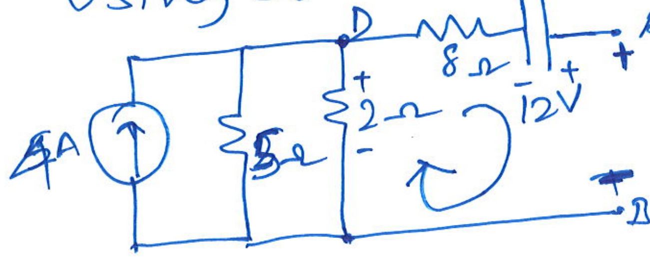


$$R_{TH} = 8\Omega + (5 \| 2)\Omega = 9.43\Omega$$

V_{TH}:



Using source transformation



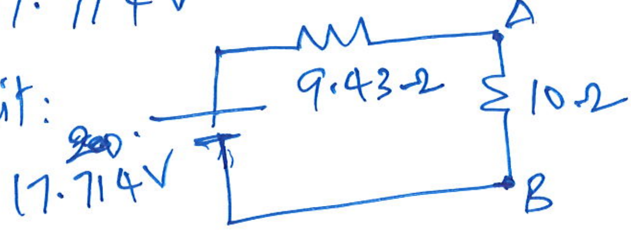
$$I_{2\Omega} = \frac{4 \times 5}{2+5} = 2.86A$$

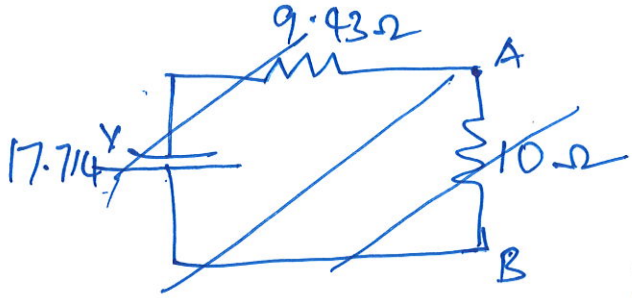
Apply KVL in loop ABDA $12 - V_{AB} + 2 \times 2.86 = 0$

$$V_{AB} = +17.714V = V_{TH}$$

$$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = +17.714V$$

Equivalent circuit:





$$I_L = \frac{17.714}{9.43+10} = 911.7\ mA$$

$$P_L = V_L \cdot I_L = 8.31\ W$$

$$V_L = \frac{17.714 \times 10}{19.43} = 9.117V$$

As $R_L \neq R_{TH}$, maximum power is transferred.

Maximum power is transferred when $R_L = R_{TH}$

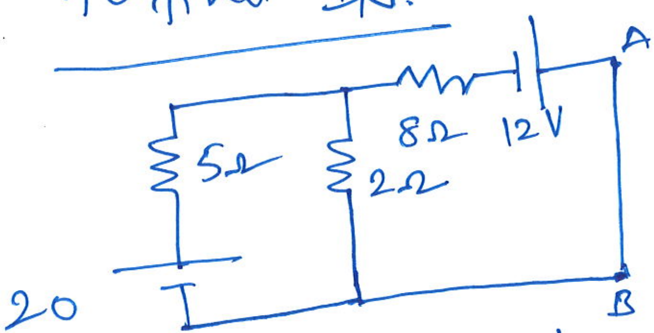
$$P_{Max} = V_L \Big|_{R_L = R_{TH}} \cdot I_L \Big|_{R_L = R_{TH}} = \frac{V_{TH}}{2} \cdot \frac{V_{TH}}{2R_{TH}} = \frac{V_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}}$$

$$P_{Max} = 8.32\ W$$

Norton Equivalent:

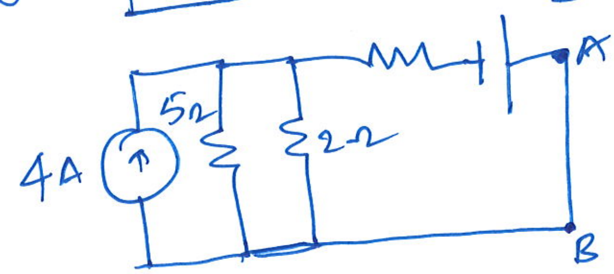
$R_N = R_{TH} = 9.43\Omega$

to find I_N:



using source transformation

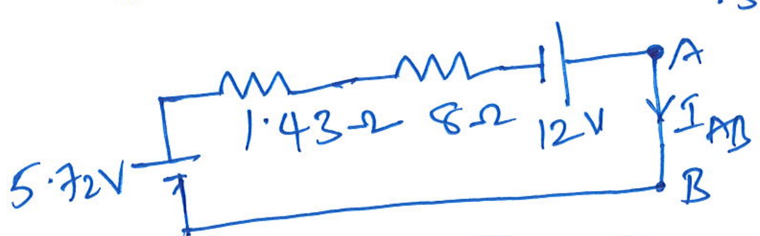
$$I_S = \frac{20}{5} = 4A$$



$5 \| 2 = 1.43\Omega$

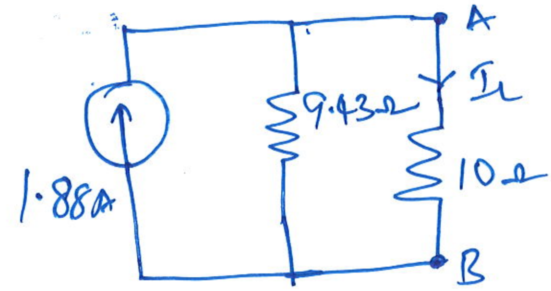
Using Source transformation

$V_S = 4 \times 1.43 = 5.72V$



$$I_{AB} = \frac{12+5.72}{1.43+8} = 1.88A$$

$$I_N = I_{AB} = 1.88\ A$$



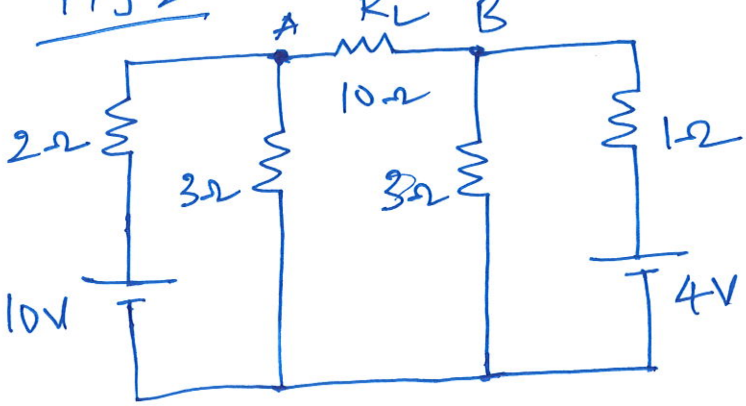
$$I_L = \frac{1.88 \times 9.43}{10 + 9.43} \sim 912\,mA$$

$$V_L = 9.12\,V$$

$$P_L = I_L \cdot V_L = \underline{8.32\,W}$$

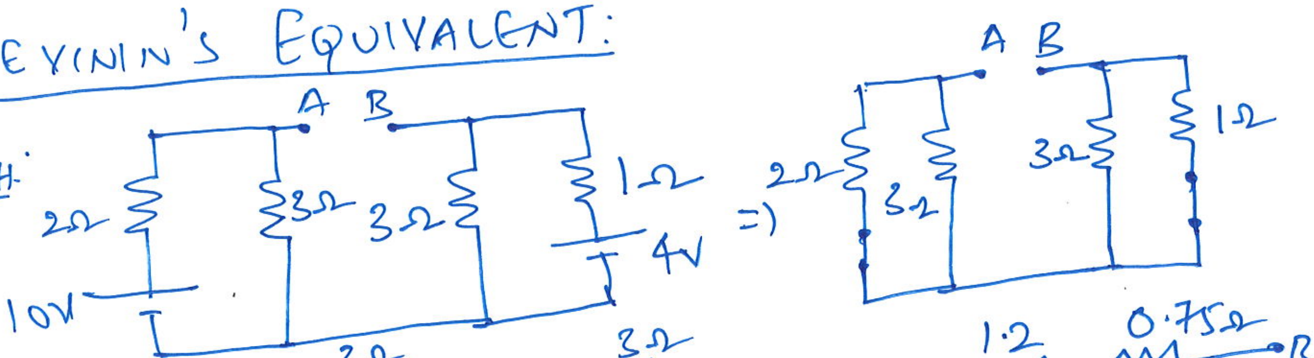
(small errors are due to rounding off)

Fig. 2

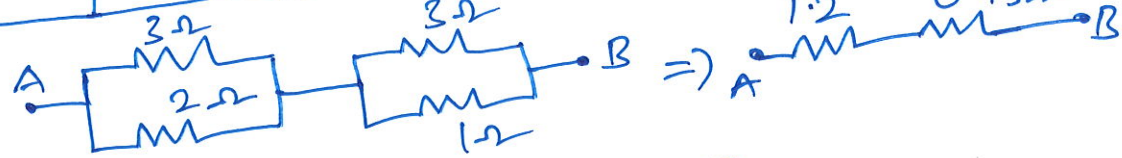


THEVININ'S EQUIVALENT:

R_{TH}:

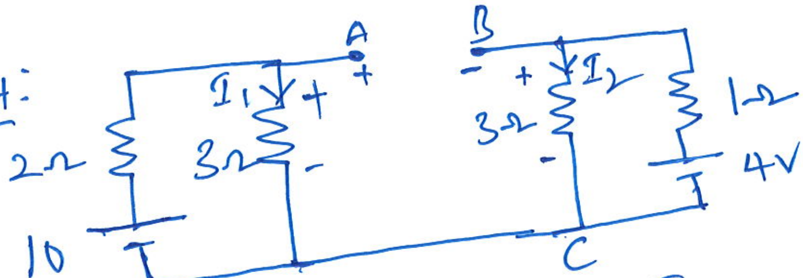


R_{AB} =



$$R_{AB} = 1.95\,\Omega \quad R_{TH} = R_{AB} = 1.95\,\Omega$$

V_{TH}:

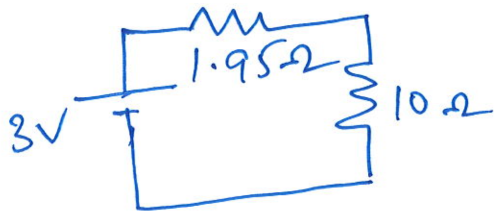


$$I_1 = \frac{10}{5} = 2A \qquad I_2 = \frac{4}{4} = 1A$$

Applying KVL in the loop ABCA,

$V_{AB} = 3\times 2 - 3\times 1 = 3V$

$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = \underline{3V}$



$V_L = \dfrac{3\times 10}{10+1.95} = \underline{2.51V}$

$I_L = \dfrac{V_L}{R_L} = 0.251A$

$P_L = V_L \cdot I_L = 0.63W$

Power deliverd to load is maximum when $R_L = R_{TH}$

for $R_L = R_{TH}$, $V_L = \dfrac{V_{TH}}{R_L+R_{TH}} = \dfrac{V_{TH}}{2} = 1.5V$

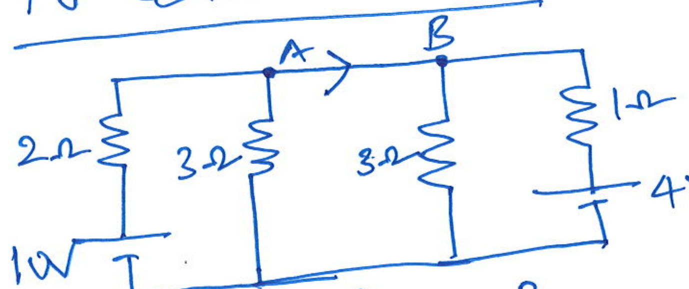
I_L for $R_L = R_{TH}$: $I_L = \dfrac{V_{TH}}{R_L} = \dfrac{1.5}{1.95} = 0.77A$

$\underline{\underline{P_{L,MAX} = 1.154W}}$

NORTON'S EQUIVALENT :

$R_N = R_{TH} = \underline{1.95\Omega}$

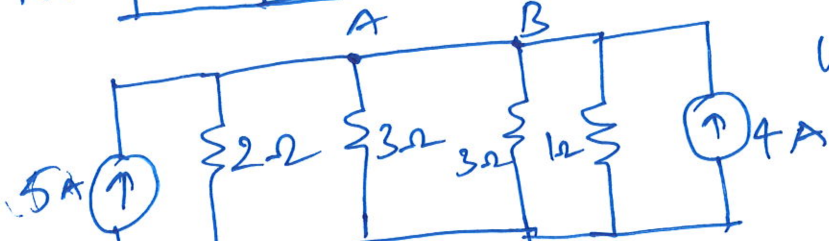
To calculate I_N:



Using Source transformation

$I_{S_1} = \dfrac{10}{2} = 5A$

$I_{S_2} = \dfrac{4}{1} = 4A$

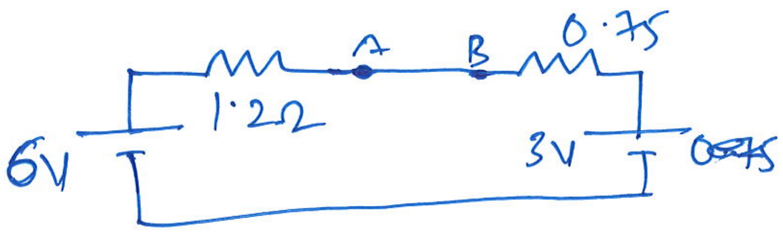


$2\|3 = 1.2\Omega$

$3\|1 = 0.75\Omega$

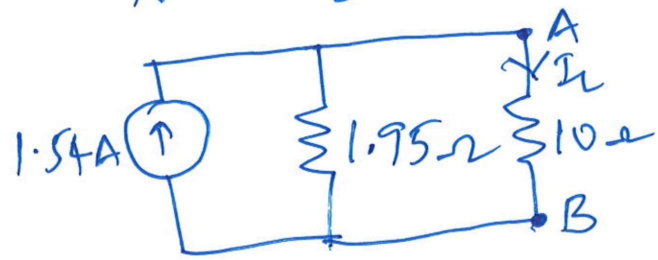
Using source transformation,

$V_{s1} = 5A \times 1.2 = 6V$ $\quad V_{s2} = 4A \times 0.75 = 3V$



$I_{AB} = \frac{6-3}{1.95} = 1.54A$

$I_N = I_{AB} = 1.54\ A$

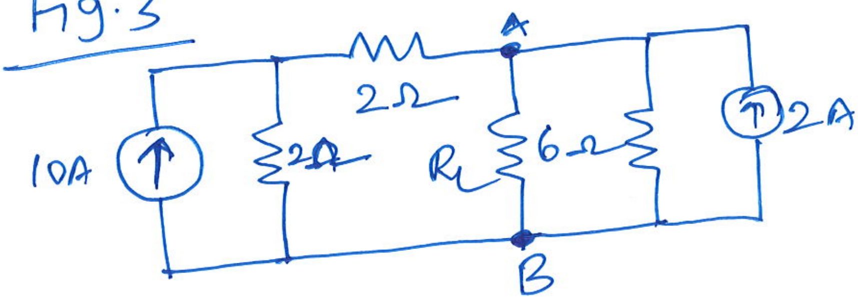


$I_L = \frac{1.54 \times 1.95}{11.95} = 0.251A$

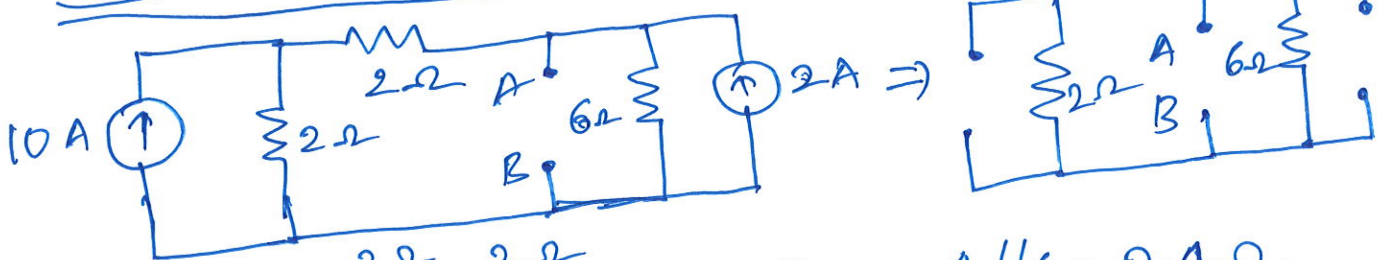
$V_L = 2.51V$

$P_L = V_L \cdot I_L = \underline{\underline{0.63\,W}}$

Fig. 3



THEVININ'S EQUIVALENT



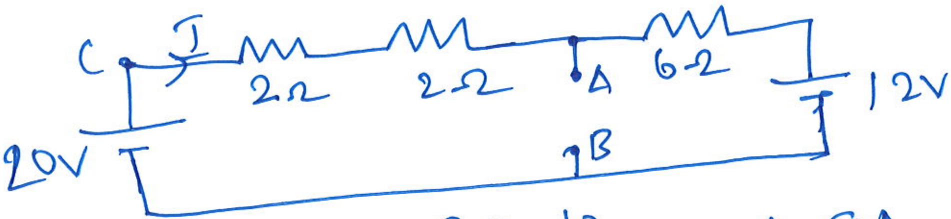
$R_{AB} = 4 \| 6 = 2.4\,\Omega$

$R_{TH} = R_{AB} = 2.4\,\Omega$

To find V_{TH} :

Using Source transformation,

$V_{S_1} = 10 \times 2 = 20V$ $\quad V_{S_2} = 2 \times 6 = 12V$

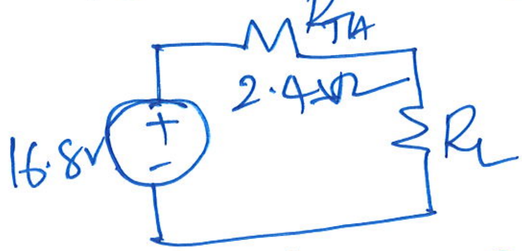


$$I = \frac{20-12}{2+2+6} = 0.8A$$

Applying KVL, for the loop ABCA,

$20 - I(2+2) = V_{AB} = 20 - 0.8 \times 4 = 16.8V$

$V_{AB} = 16.8V$ $\quad \underline{V_{TH} = V_{AB} = 16.8V}$



for maximum power transfer
$R_L = R_{TH} = 2.4Ω$

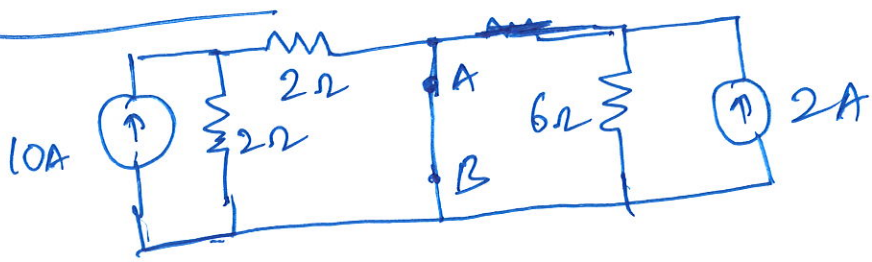
$$V_L = \frac{16.8 \times 2.4}{2.4+2.4} = 8.4V$$

$$I_L = \frac{8.4}{2.4} = 3.5A \quad P_L = \cancel{28.04}\ 29.4W$$

Norton's Equivalent:

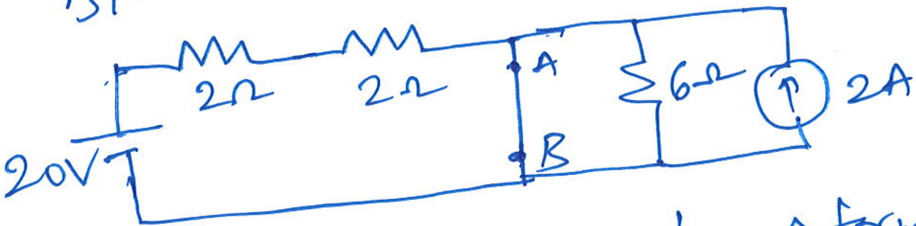
$R_N = R_{TH} = 2.4Ω$

To find I_N:



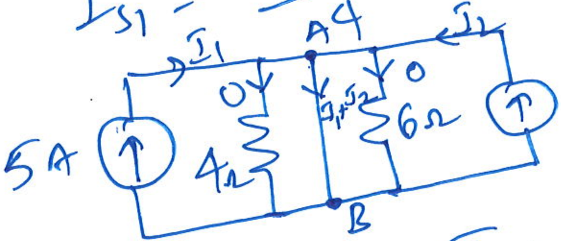
Applying Source transformation,

$V_{S1} = 10 \times 2 = 20\,V$



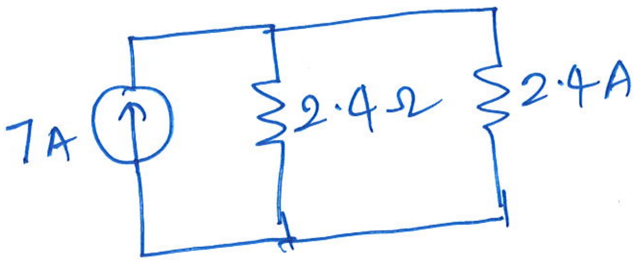
Applying source transformation,

$I_{S1} = \frac{20}{4} = 5A$



$I_1 + I_2 = 7A$

$I_{AB} = 7A = I_N$

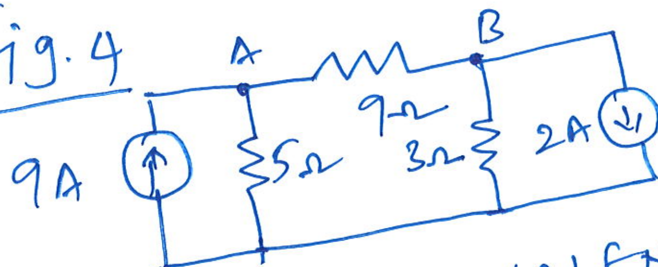


$I_L = \frac{7 \times 2.4}{4.8} = 3.5A$

$V_L = I_L R_L = 8.4V$

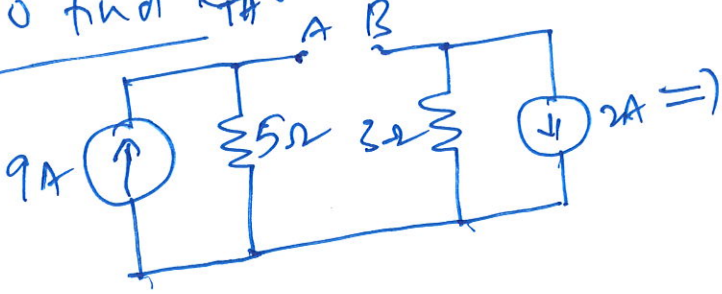
$P_L = \underline{29.4\ W}$

Fig. 4



THEVININ's EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT :

To find R_{TH}:



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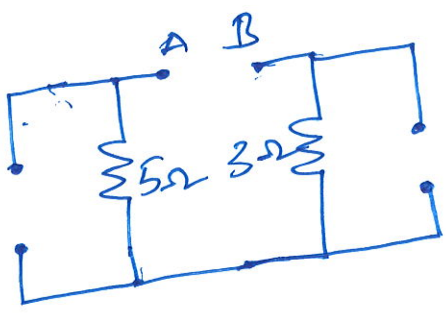
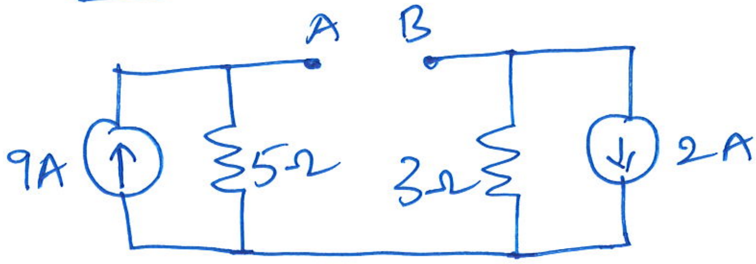


$R_{AB} = 8\Omega$ $\quad R_{TH} = R_{AB} = \underline{8\Omega}$

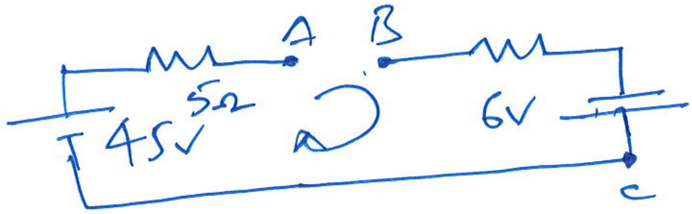
To find V_{TH} :



Using Source transformation

$V_{s_1} = 9 \times 5 = 45V$

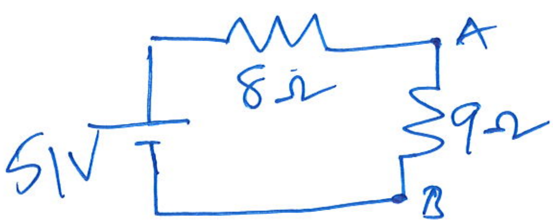
$V_{s_2} = 2 \times 3 = 6V$



Applying KVL for the loop ABCA,

$45 - V_{AB} + 6 = 0 \quad V_{AB} = \underline{51V}$

$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = \underline{51V}$



$V_L = \dfrac{51 \times 9}{9+8} = 27V$

$I_L = 27/9 = 3A$

$P_L = V_L I_L = 81W$

P_L is maximum when $R_L = R_{TH}$

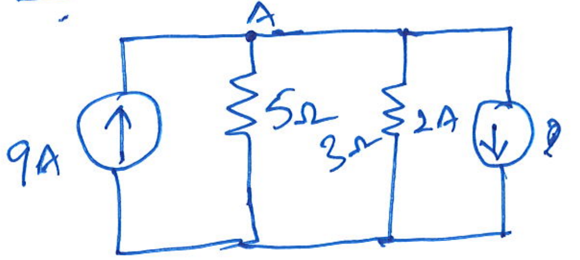
Thus $P_{L,max} = \left.\dfrac{V_L \cdot R_L}{R_L + R_{TH}}\right|_{R_L = R_{TH}} \cdot \left.\dfrac{V_L}{R_L + R_{TH}}\right|_{R_L = R_{TH}}$

$= 25.5 \times \dfrac{25.5}{8} = \underline{81.28W}$

NORTON'S EQUIVALENT

$R_N = R_{TH} = 8\Omega$

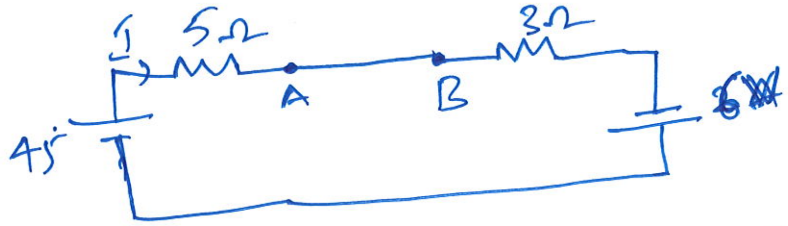
To find I_N:



Using source transformation

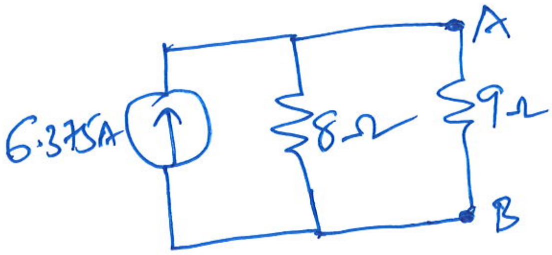
$V_{s_1} = 9 \times 5 = 45V$

$V_{s_2} = 2 \times 3 = 6V$



$I = \dfrac{45+6}{8} = 6.375A$

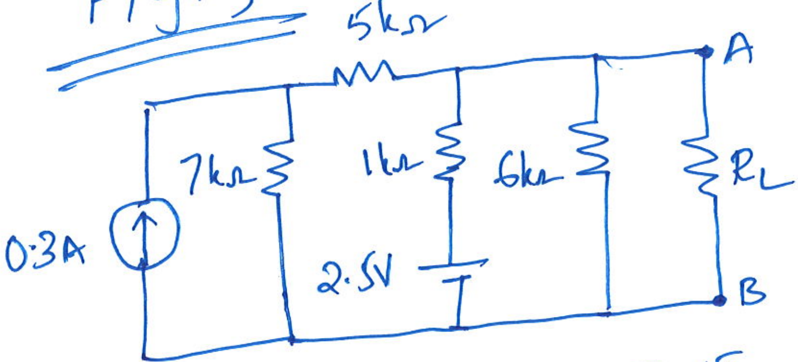
$I_N = 6.375A$



$I_L = \dfrac{6.375 \times 8}{8+9} = \underline{3A}$

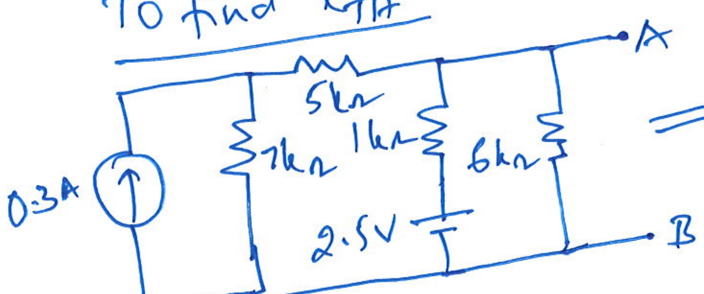
$V_L = I_L \cdot R_L = 3 \times 9 = \underline{27V}$

Fig. 5

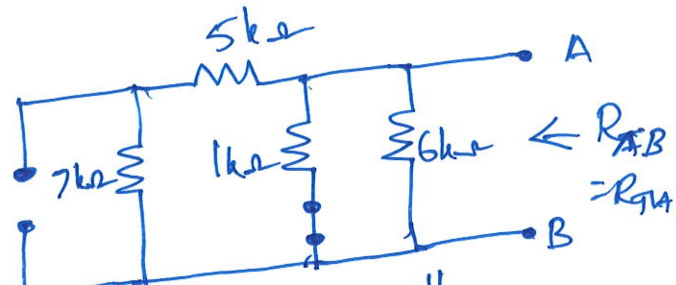


THEVININ'S EQUIVALENT

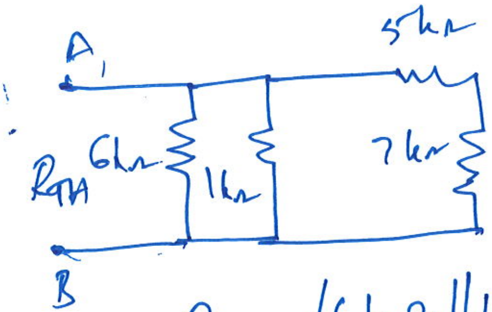
To find R_{TH}



$\Longrightarrow$



$6k || 1k = \cancel{857Ω}$



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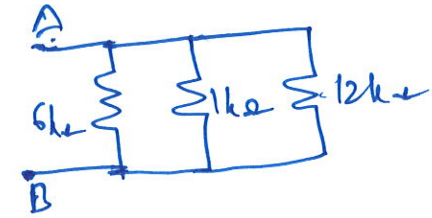
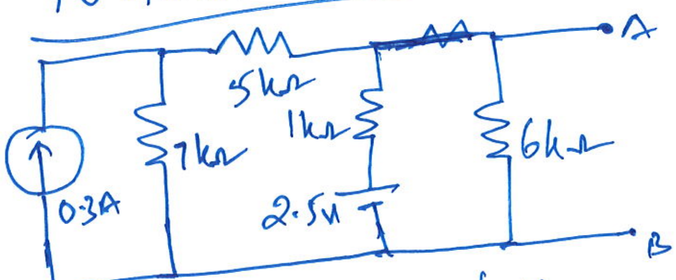


$$R_{AB} = (6k\Omega \,||\, 1k\Omega \,||\, 12k\Omega) = 800\Omega$$

$$R_{TH} = R_{AB} = 800\Omega$$

<u>To find V_{TH}</u>

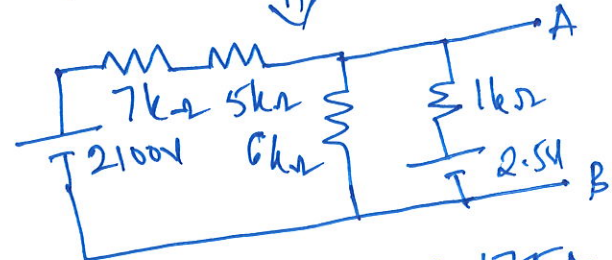


<u>$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = V_{6k\Omega}$ = Voltage across 2.5V source and 1kΩ.</u>

Using Source Transformation

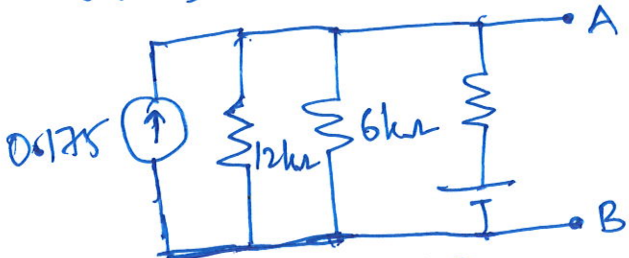
$V_{S_1} = 0.3 \times 7k = 2100V$

⇓



$$I_{S_1} = \frac{2100V}{12k\Omega} = 0.175A$$

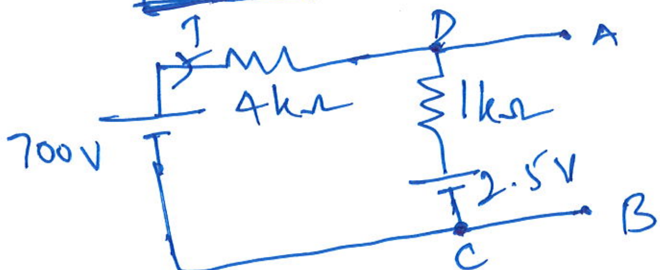
Using Source transform;



$12k\Omega \,||\, 6k\Omega = 4k\Omega$

Using Source transformation,

$V_{S_1} = 0.175A \times 4k\Omega = 700V$

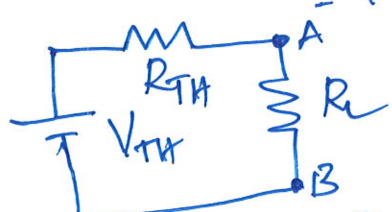


$$I = \frac{700 - 2.5}{5k\Omega} = 0.1395A$$

Applying KVL for loop ABCDA, $V_{AB} = 0.1395 \times 1 \times 10^3 + 2.5$

$= 142V$

$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = 142V$



Maximum power is transferred when $R_L = R_{TH}$.

Thus, $R_L = 800\Omega$

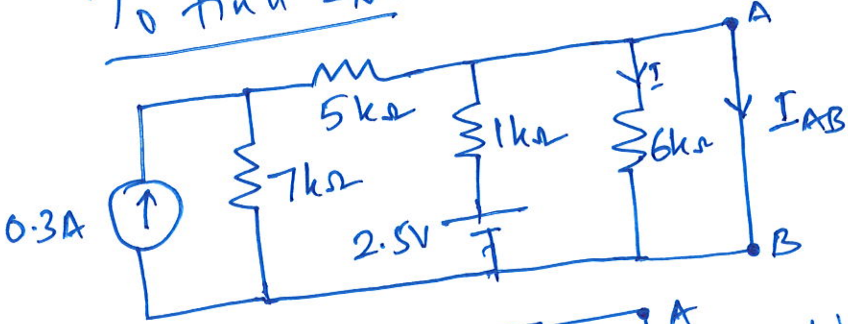
$$I_L = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH}+R_L} = \frac{142}{800+800} = \underline{\underline{88.75\text{ mA}}}$$

$$V_L = I_L R_L = \underline{\underline{71\text{ V}}} \qquad P_L = V_L I_L = \underline{\underline{6.3\text{ W}}}$$

NORTON'S ~~EQUVILA~~ EQUIVALENT

$R_N = R_{TH} = 800\,\Omega$

To find I_N:



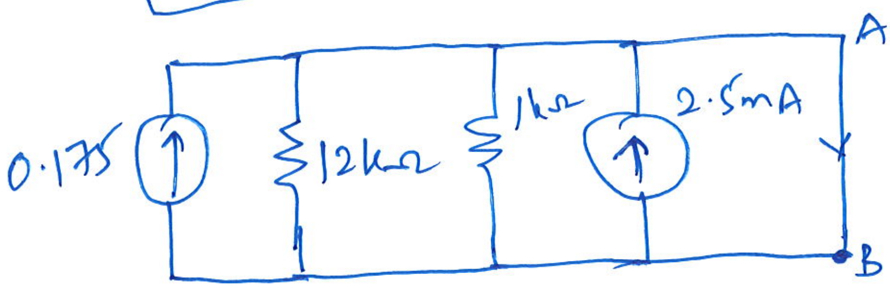
Using Source transformation

$$I_{S1} = \frac{2.5\text{V}}{1\text{k}\Omega} = 2.5\text{mA}$$

$$V_{S1} = 0.3 \times 7\text{k} = 2100\text{V}$$

Using Source transformation,

$$I_{S1} = \frac{2100}{12\text{k}} = 0.175$$



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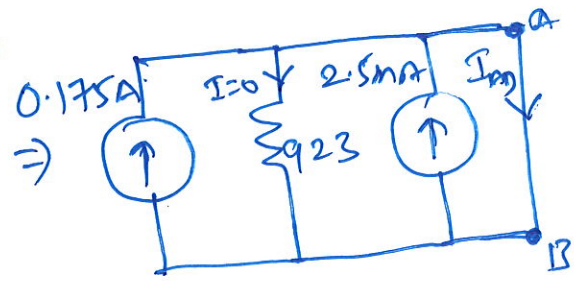
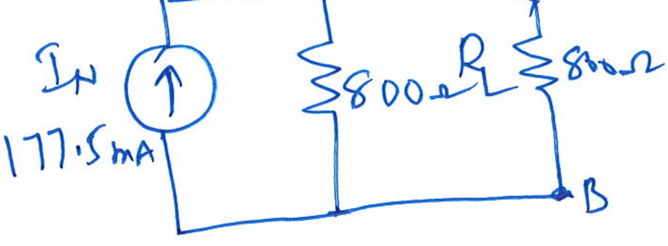


$$I_{AB} = 0.175\text{A} + 2.5\text{mA} = \underline{\underline{177.5\text{ mA}}}$$

$$I_N = I_{AB} = \underline{\underline{177.5\text{ mA}}}$$

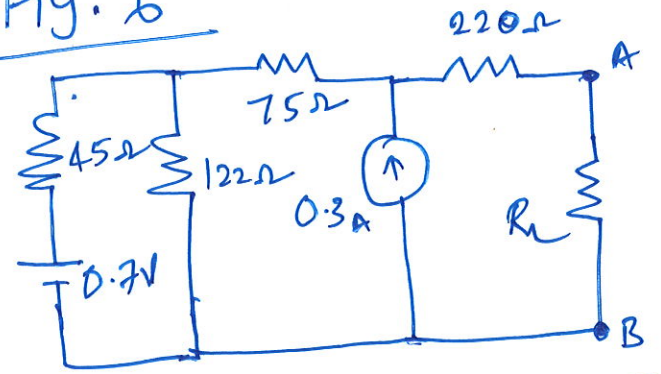


$$I_L = \frac{177.5\text{m} \times 800}{800+800} = 88.75\text{ mA}$$

$$V_L = 71\text{ V}$$

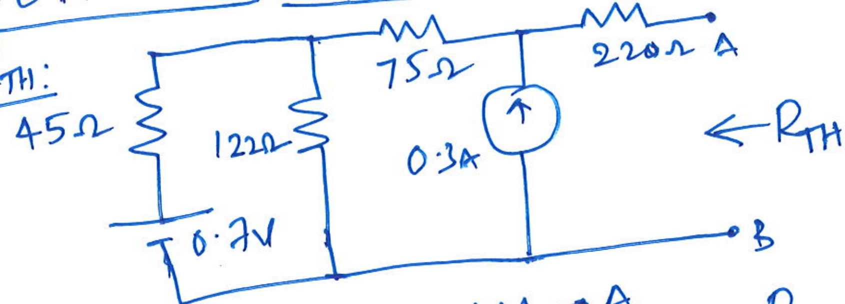
$$P_L = V_L I_L = \underline{\underline{6.3\text{ W}}}$$

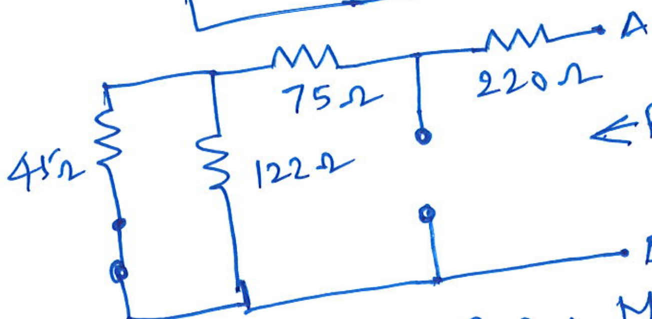
Fig. 6



THEVININ'S EQUIVALENT :

R_{TH}:



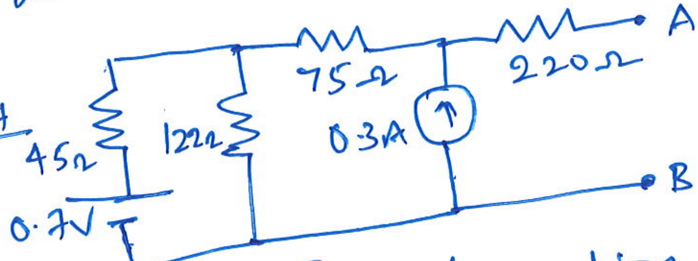


$R_{AB} = 220 + 75 + (45 \| 122)$

$= 323\ \Omega$

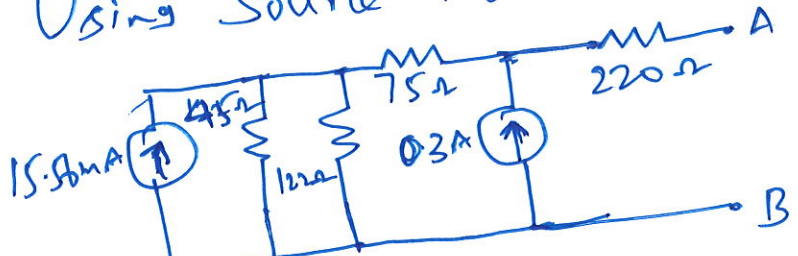
$R_{TH} = R_{AB} = 323\ \Omega$. Maximum power is transferred when $R_L = R_{TH}$. $R_L = 323\ \Omega$

V_{TH}



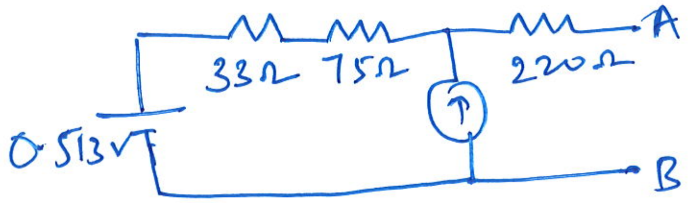
Using Source Transformation $I_{s_1} = \frac{0.7V}{45\Omega} = 15.56mA$

$45 \| 122 = 33\Omega$



Using Source transformation,

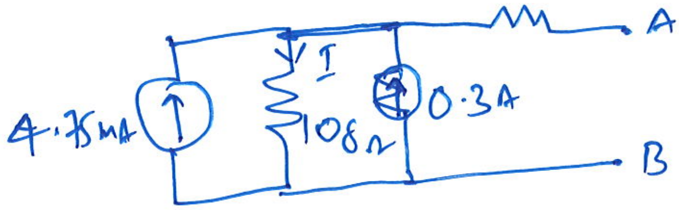
$V_{s_1} = 15.56mA \times 33 = \underline{0.513V}$



Using Source transformation,

$I_s = \frac{0.513}{33+75} = 4.75\,mA$

$R_s = 108\,\Omega$

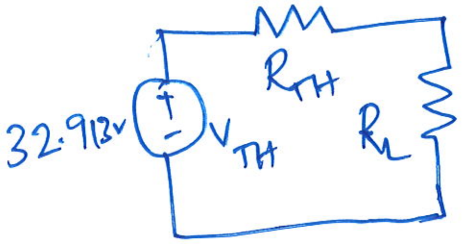


$I = 0.3 + 4.75\,mA$

$= 304.75\,mA$

$V_{AB} = I \times 108\,\Omega = \underline{32.913\,V}$

$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = 32.913\,V$



$R_{TH} = R_L = 323\,\Omega$

$I_L = \frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH}+R_L} = 50.95\,mA$

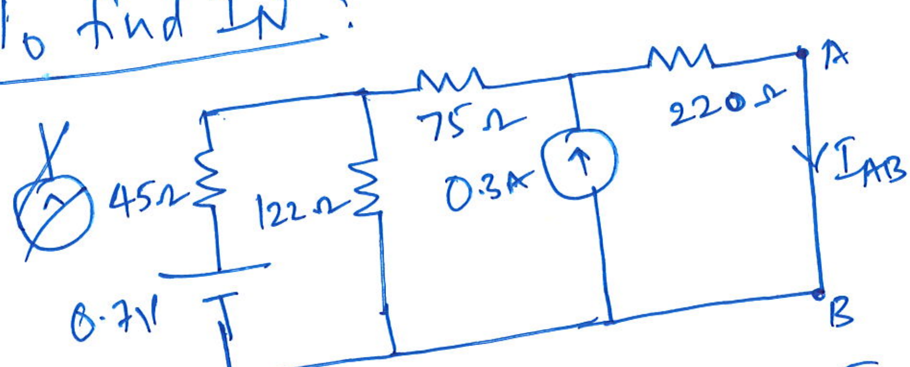
$V_L = I_L \cdot R_L = 16.4565\,V$

$P_L = V_L \cdot I_L = \underline{0.8384\,W}$

Norton's EQUIVALENT

$R_N = R_{TH} = 323\,\Omega$

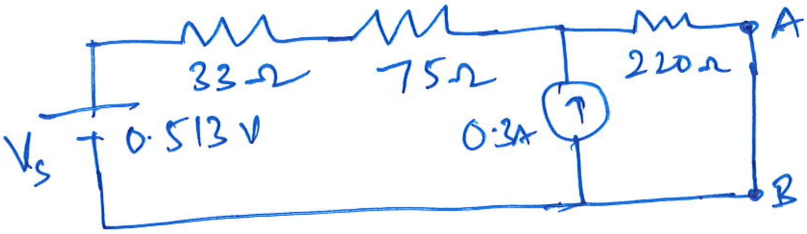
To find I_N :



Using source transformation, $I_{S1} = \frac{0.7V}{45\Omega} = 15.56\,mA$

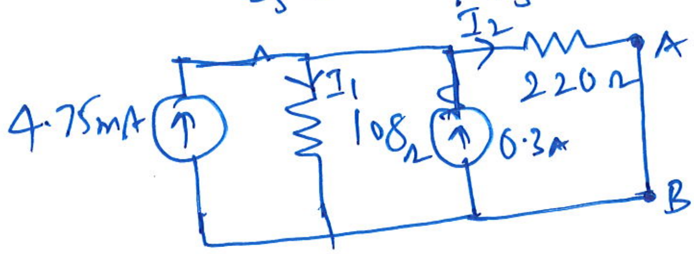
$45 \| 122 = 33\,\Omega$ $\quad R_{S1} = 33\,\Omega \quad I_{S1} = 15.56\,mA$

Using source transformation, $V_{S1} = I_{S1} R_1 = \underline{0.513V}$



Using Source transformation, $R_s = 33 + 75 = 108\Omega$

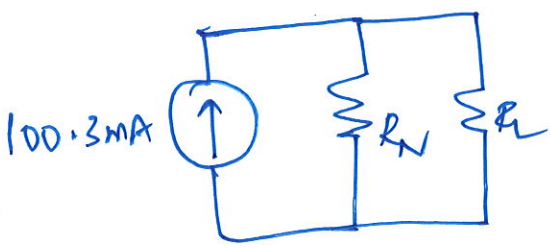
$I_s = V_s / R_s = 4.75$ mA



$$I_2 = \frac{(0.3 + 4.75\times10^{-3})\times 108}{108 + 220}$$

$\simeq 100.3$ mA

$I_N = I_{AB} = I_2 = 100.3$ mA



$R_N = R_L = 330\Omega$

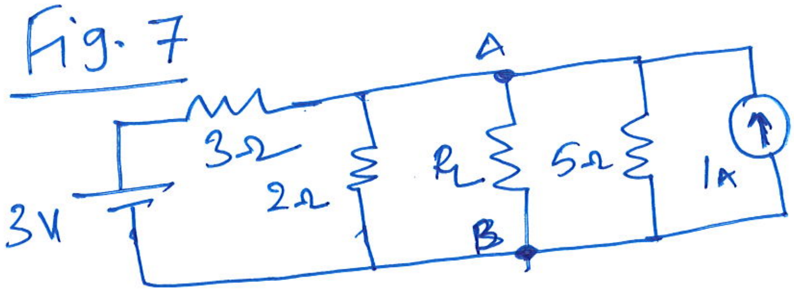
$I_L = \underline{50.17 \text{ mA}}$

$V_L = \underline{16.56 \text{ V}}$

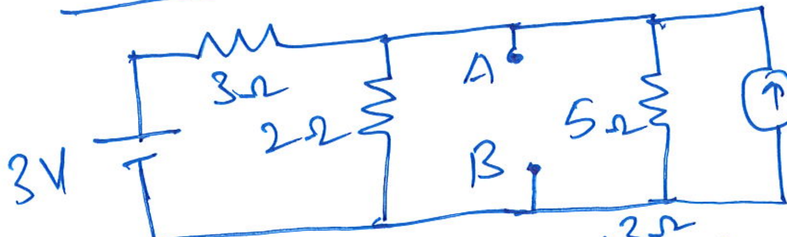
$P_L = \underline{0.83 \text{ W}}$

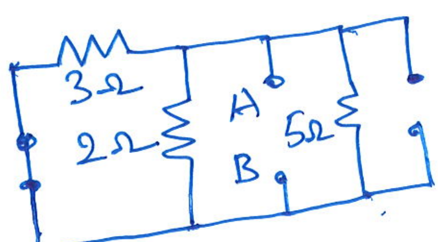
(Small differences are due to rounding off errors)

Fig. 7



THEVININ'S EQUIVALENT :



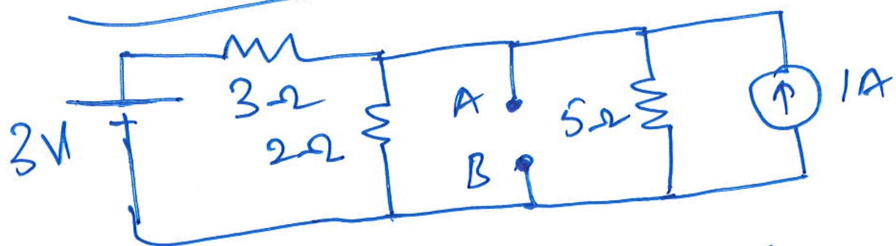


$R_{AB} = 0.97\Omega$

$R_{TH} = R_{AB} = 0.97\,\Omega$

Maximum power in transferred when $R_L = R_{TH}$. Thus, $R_L = 0.97\,\Omega$

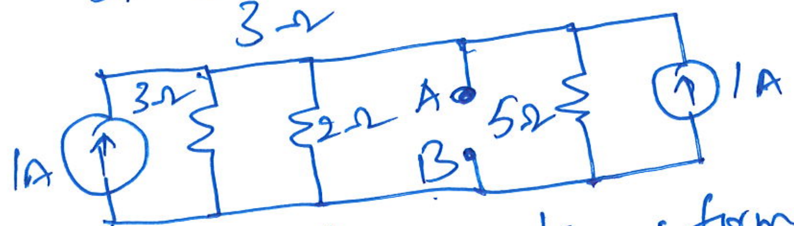
To find V_{TH}:



Using Source transformation,

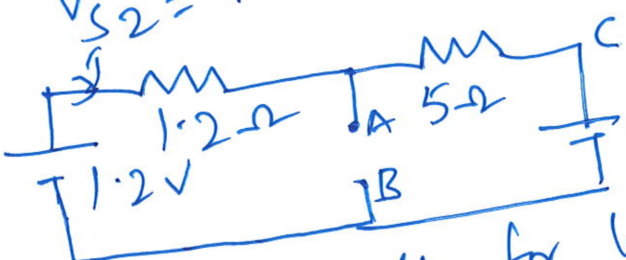
$I_{S_1} = \frac{3V}{3\Omega} = 1A$

$3 \| 2 = 1.2\,\Omega$



Using Source transformation, $V_{S_1} = 1 \times 1.2 = 1.2V$

$V_{S_2} = 1 \times 5 = 5V$



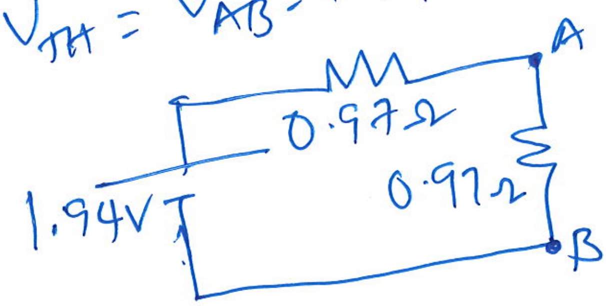
$I = \frac{1.2-5}{1.2+5}$

$= -0.613A$

Applying KVL for loop ACBA,

$V_{AB} = -5 \times 0.613 + 5 = 1.94V$

$V_{TH} = V_{AB} = 1.94V$



$I_L = \frac{1.94}{2 \times 0.97} = 1A$

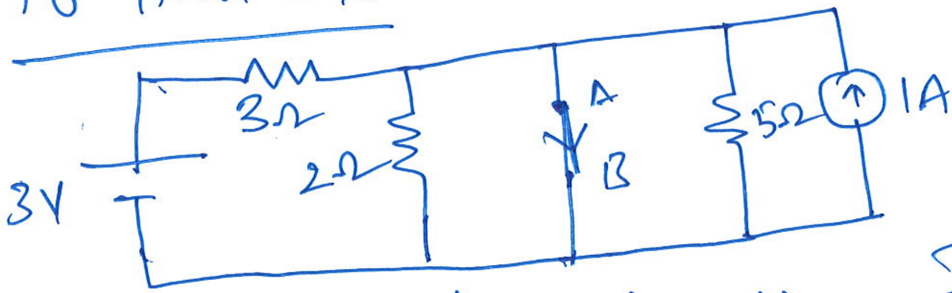
$V_L = 0.97V$

$P_L = V_L \cdot I_L = \underline{\underline{0.97W}}$

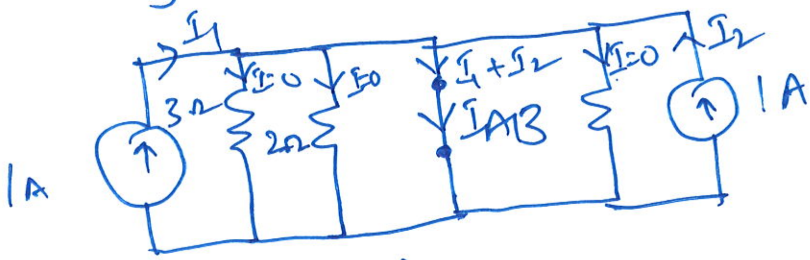
Norton's EQUIVALENT

$R_N = R_{TH} = 0.97\,\Omega$

To find I_N:

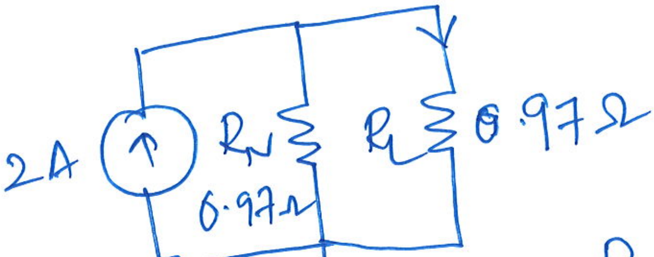


Using Source transformation. $I_{S_1} = \frac{3V}{3\Omega} = 1A$



$I_{AB} = I_1 + I_2 = 2A$

$I_N = I_{AB} = 2A.$



$I_L = \frac{2 \times 0.97}{0.97 + 0.97} = 1A$

$V_L = I_L \cdot R_L = 0.97V$

$P_L = V_L I_L = \underline{0.97W}$