

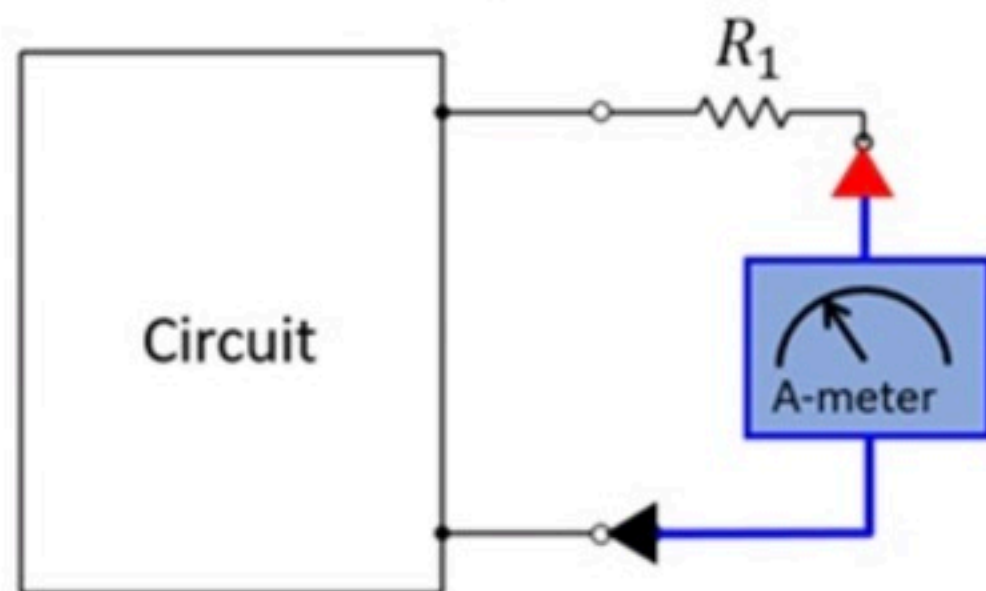
Circuit theorems 017

No more attempts left.

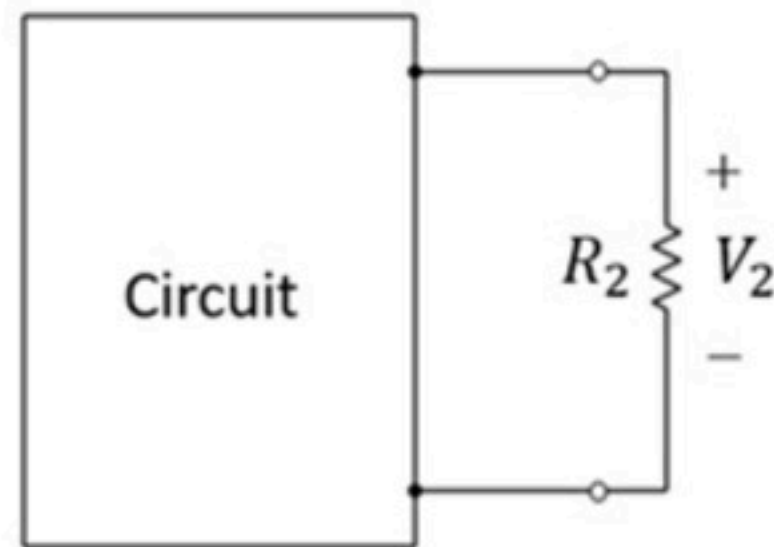
The box contains a linear circuit. This same circuit is placed into the three configurations shown below.

The reading of the ammeter in configuration 1 is given as X .

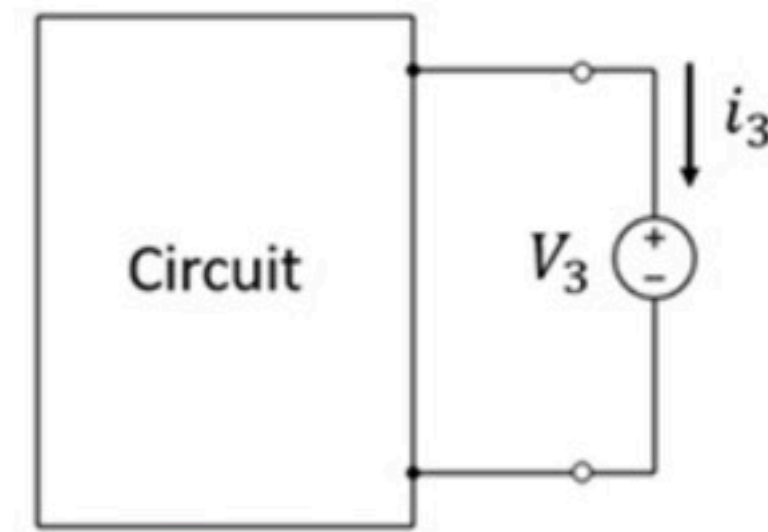
Find the current i_3 in configuration 3.



Configuration 1



Configuration 2



Configuration 3

Given Variables:

$X : 8 \text{ A}$

$R1 : 1 \text{ ohm}$

$V2 : 20 \text{ V}$

$R2 : 10 \text{ ohm}$

$V3 : 2 \text{ V}$

Calculate the following:

$i_3 \text{ (A)} :$

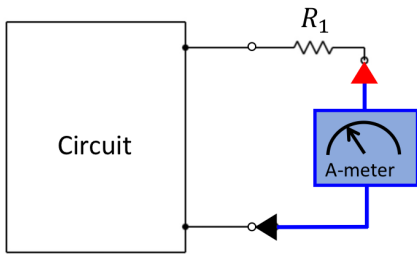
Hint: Replace the circuit in the box as its Thevenin equivalent model

The box contains a linear circuit. This same circuit is placed into the three configurations shown below.

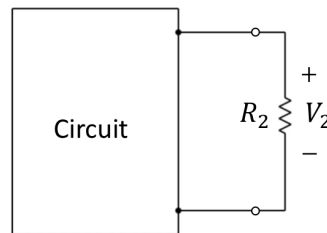
The reading of the ammeter in configuration 1 is given as X.

Find the current i_3 in configuration 3.

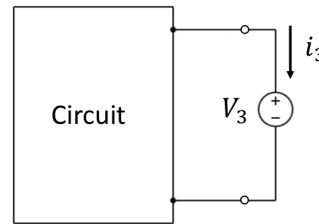
$$\begin{aligned} X &= 8A \\ R_1 &= 1\Omega \\ V_2 &= 16V \\ R_2 &= 4\Omega \\ V_3 &= 8V \end{aligned}$$



Configuration 1

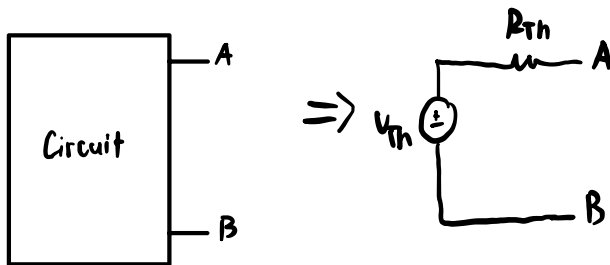


Configuration 2

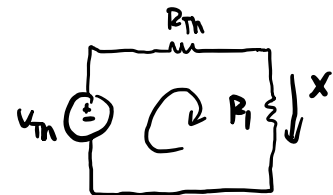


Configuration 3

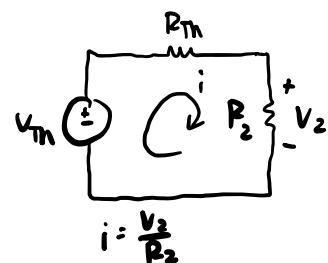
Replace the box by its Thevenin equivalent model



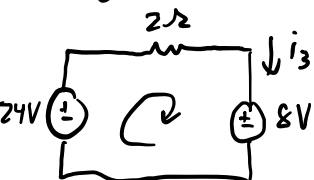
Configuration 1



Configuration 2



Configuration 3



$$\text{KVL 1: } -V_{th} + X R_{th} + X R_1 = 0$$

$$-V_{th} + 8 R_{th} + 8 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$-V_{th} + 8 R_{th} = -8 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{KVL 2: } -V_{th} + i R_{th} + V_2 = 0$$

$$-V_{th} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} R_{th} = -V_2$$

$$-V_{th} + \frac{16}{4} R_{th} = -16$$

$$-V_{th} + 4 R_{th} = -16 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{KVL 3: } -24 + 2i_3 + 8 = 0$$

$$2i_3 = 16$$

$$\boxed{i_3 = 8A}$$

Solve system of equations

$$(1): -V_{th} = -8 - 8 R_{th}$$

$$V_{th} = 8 + 8 R_{th}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow (2): -(8 + 8 R_{th}) + 4 R_{th} = -16$$

$$-8 - 8 R_{th} + 4 R_{th} = -16$$

$$-4 R_{th} = -8$$

$$R_{th} = 2\Omega$$

$$R_{th} \rightarrow (1): V_{th} = 8 + 8(2)$$

$$V_{th} = 24V$$