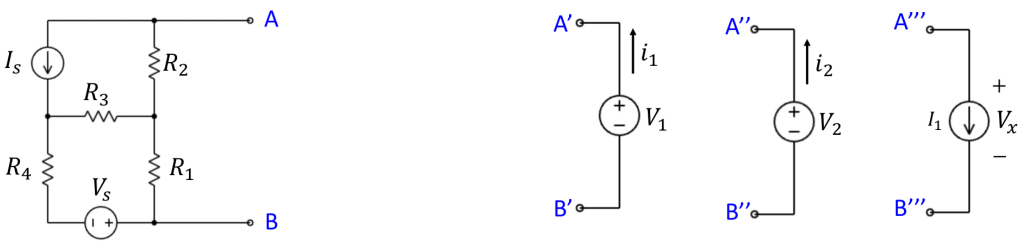
Consider the circuit on the left. You are not given the values of V_S, I_S, R_1, R_2 or R_3.



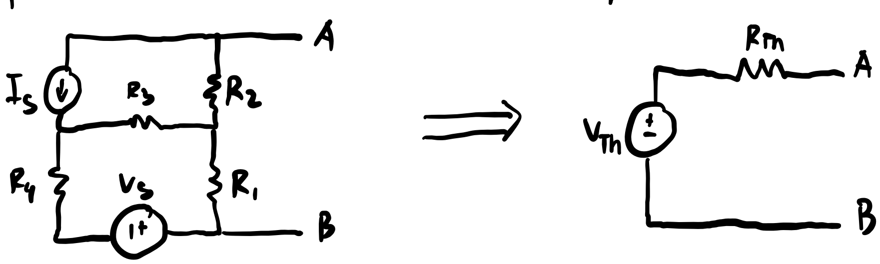
$V_1 = 15\text{ V}$
$i_1 = 6\text{ A}$
$V_2 = 10\text{ V}$
$i_2 = 5\text{ A}$
$I_1 = 5\text{ A}$
$R_4 = 2\,\Omega$

You are told the value of current i_1 if V_1 is attached to this circuit, with A connected to A' and B connected to B'.

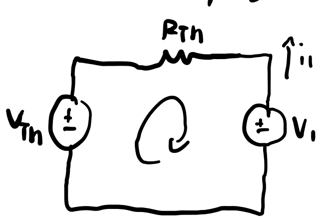
You are also told the value of current i_2 if V_2 is attached, with A connected to A'' and B connected to B''. However, in this case, the independent sources were first turned off (i.e., $V_S = 0$ and $I_S = 0$).

Your task is to find V_x if current source I_1 is connected to the original circuit (i.e., with the independent sources V_S and I_S not turned off), with A connected to A''' and B connected to B'''.

Represent the left circuit as its Thevenin equivalent circuit



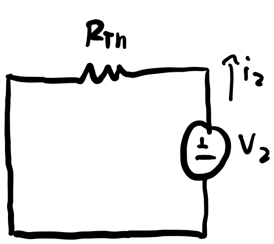
When $A \rightarrow A'$, $B \rightarrow B'$



KVL: $-V_{Th} - i_1 R_{Th} + V_1 = 0$

$V_{Th} = V_1 - i_1 R_{Th}$

when $A \rightarrow A''$, $B \rightarrow B''$ and $V_S = 0$, $I_S = 0$

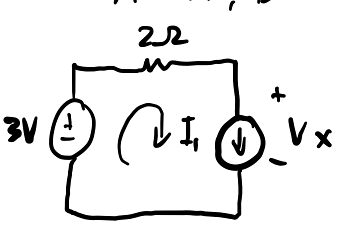


$R_{Th} = \frac{V_2}{i_2} = \frac{10}{5} = 2\,\Omega$

$V_{Th} = 15 - 6(2)$

$V_{Th} = 3\text{V}$

When $A \rightarrow A'''$, $B \rightarrow B'''$



KVL: $-3 + 2I_1 + V_x = 0$

$V_x = 3 - 2(5)$

$\boxed{V_x = -7\text{ V}}$