Homework 1

Due date: Mar. 3rd, 2021, Wednesday

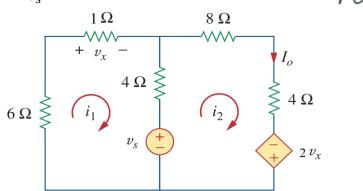
Turn in your homework in class

Rules:

- Work on your own. Discussion is permissible, but extremely similar submissions will judged as plagiarism.
- Please show all intermediate steps: a correct solution without an explanation will get zero credit.
- Please submit on time. No late submission will be accepted.
- Please prepare your submission in English only. No Chinese submission will be accepted.

1. For the circuit below,

- (1) find I_o when $v_s = 6V$,
- (2) find I_o when $v_s = 12$ V.



$$\begin{cases} (1+4+6)n & i_1 - 4n i_2 + V_5 = 0 - - - (2) \\ (8+4+4n)i_2 - 4ni_1 - 2v_n - V_5 = 0 - - - (2) \\ v_n = i_1 - - - - (1) \\ 1_0 = i_2 - - - - (1) \end{cases}$$

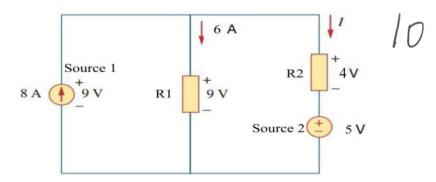
$$lo = i_2 - - - (1)$$

$$lo = i_2 = \frac{5}{152}v_5 = 0.0329v_5 - - - - (2)$$

$$lo = v_5 = 6v, \quad I_0 = 0.197A \left(\frac{15}{76}A\right) - - - (1)$$

$$lo = v_5 = 12v, \quad I_0 = 0.395A \left(\frac{15}{38}A\right) - - - (1)$$

2. Find *I* and the power absorbed by each element in the circuit below.

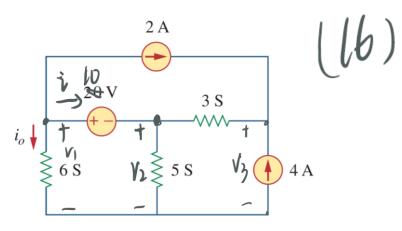


$$8 = 6 + 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 2A - - - (2)$$

$$P_{RI} = 6 \times 9 = 54 \text{ W}$$
 - - (2)

$$P_{\text{source.}2} = 5 \times 2 = 10W - - - - (2)$$

3. Apply nodal analysis to find i_0 and the power dissipated in each resistor in the circuit.



$$node_1: 6V_1 + i + 2 = 0$$
 - - - - (2)

$$\text{mode } 2 : 5V_2 - \hat{i} + 3(V_2 - V_3) = 0 - - - (2)$$

mode 2:
$$3(V_3-V_2)-4-2=0$$
 — (2)

$$V_1 - V_2 = 10V$$
 - - - (2)

$$V_2 = -\frac{56}{11}V$$

$$\dot{b} = \frac{54}{11} \times b = \frac{324}{11} = 39.455W - - - - - - (2)$$

$$R = \frac{54}{11} \times \frac{324}{11} = 144.595$$
 $W = -12$

$$V_{3} = -\frac{71}{11}V$$

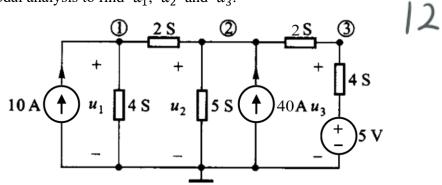
$$V_{6} = \frac{54}{11} \times b = \frac{324}{11} = 39.455W - - - - - (2)$$

$$P_{1} = \frac{54}{11} \times \frac{324}{11} = 1444.595W - - - - (2)$$

$$P_{2} = V_{2}^{2} \cdot G_{2} = \frac{56}{11} \cdot \frac{56}{11} \cdot 5 = 139.587W - - - (2)$$

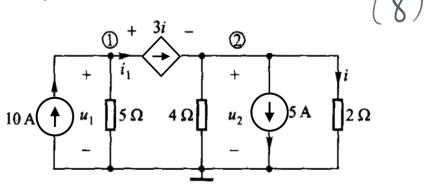
$$P_{2} = V_{2}^{2} \cdot G_{2} = \frac{30}{11} \cdot \frac{11}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac$$

4. Apply nodal analysis to find u_1 , u_2 and u_3 .



$$u_1 = 3.84V$$
 - - - - (2)

5. Using nodal analysis, find u_1 and u_2 .



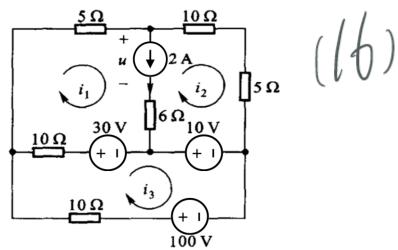
node 0:
$$\frac{u_1}{r} + 3i = 10$$
 - -- (2)

node 0:
$$\frac{U_1}{5} + 3i = 10$$
 - -- (2)
node 2: $\frac{U_2}{4} + 5 + i = 3i$ - -- (2)
 $U_2 = 2i = \frac{20}{3} (667) \vee - -- (2)$

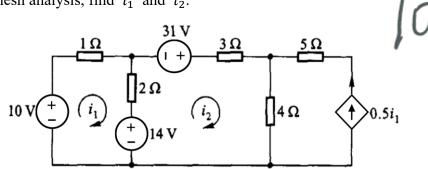
$$u_{\nu} = 2i = \frac{3}{3}(667) \vee - - (2)$$

$$U_1 = 0 \vee - - (2)$$

6. Using mesh analysis, find i_1 , i_2 , i_3 and u.



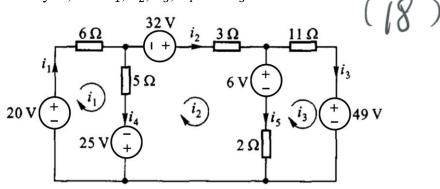
7. Using mesh analysis, find i_1 and i_2 .



$$\begin{cases} 3i_1 - 2i_2 = -4A \\ 9i_2 = 45A \end{cases}$$

$$i_1 = 2A$$
 $i_2 = 5A$
 $i_3 = 5A$

8. Using mesh analysis, find i_1 , i_2 , i_3 , i_4 and i_5 .



$$mesh \ 1 : (6n+5n)i_1-(5n)i_2 = 25V+20V = --- (2)$$

mesh 1:
$$(6.1+3.1.)$$
 $i_1 - (3.1+2.1+5.1.)$ $i_2 - (2.1.)$ $i_3 = 32V - 6V - 25V - -(3.)$
mesh 2: $-(5.1.)$ $i_1 + (3.1+2.1+5.1.)$ $i_2 - (2.1.)$ $i_3 = 32V - 6V - 25V - -(3.)$

mesh 3:
$$-(2N)i_2 + (11N+2N)i_3 = -49V + 6V - ---(3)$$

$$\begin{cases} 11i_1 - 5i_2 = 45A \\ -5i_1 + 10i_2 - 2i_3 = 1A \\ -2i_2 + 13i_3 = -43A \end{cases}$$

$$i_1 = 5 A$$
 --- (2) $i_4 = i_1 - i_2 = 3A - (2)$

$$i_1 = 5 A$$
 --- (2) $i_4 = i_1 - i_2 = 3A - (2)$
 $i_2 = 2A$ --- (2) $i_5 = i_2 - i_3 = 5A - (2)$
 $i_3 = -3A$ --- (2)