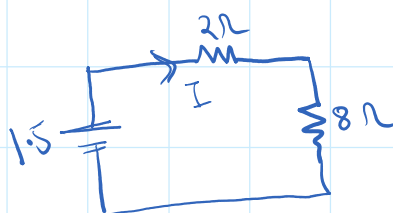
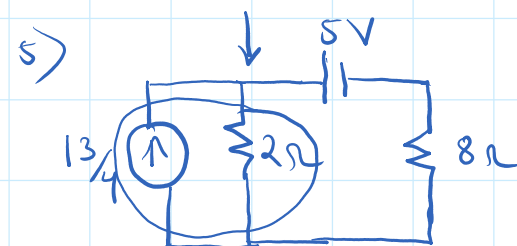
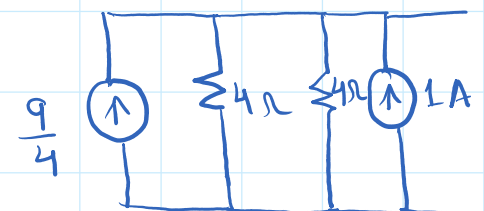
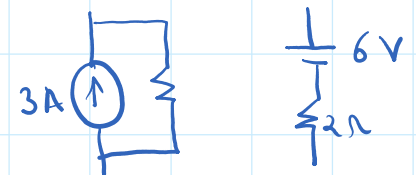
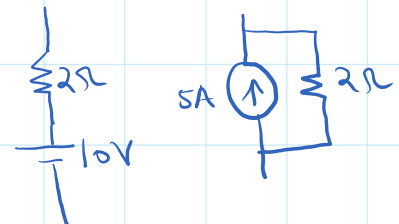
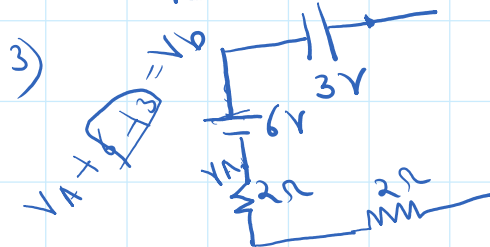
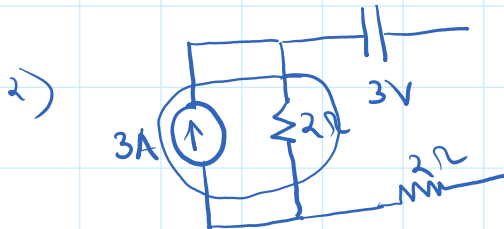
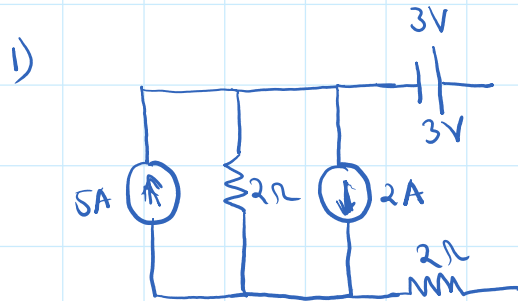
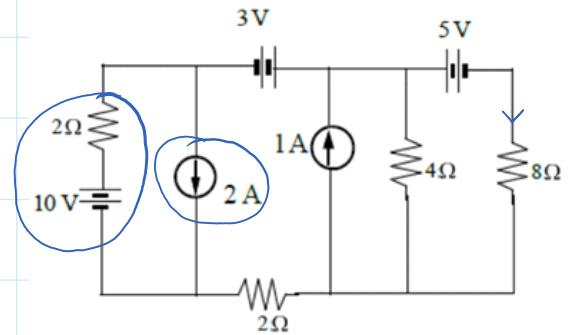


Exercise1

Saturday, November 13, 2021 12:32 PM

Find the current through 8Ω resistor by source transformation method, in the circuit shown below



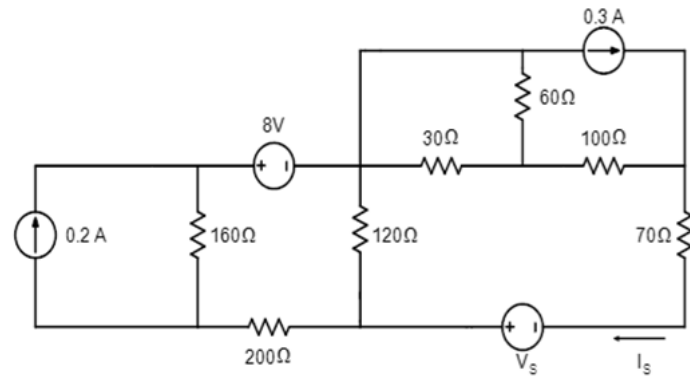
$$I = \frac{1.5}{10} = 0.15 \text{ A}$$



Homework

Saturday, November 13, 2021 12:34 PM

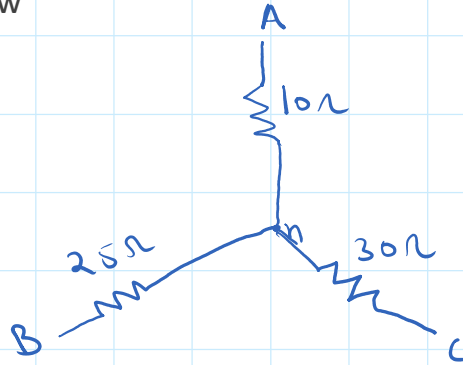
In the circuit shown, compute the value of V_S to deliver a current of $I_S = 0.25$ A using source transformation



Exercise2

Saturday, November 13, 2021 12:36 PM

Determine the resistance between A and B in the network shown below

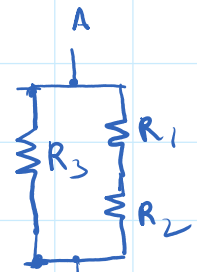
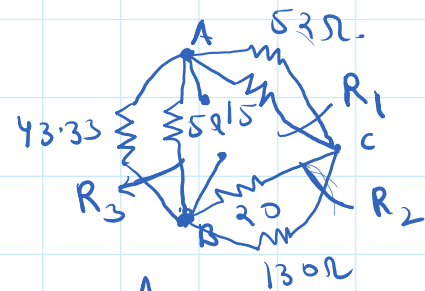
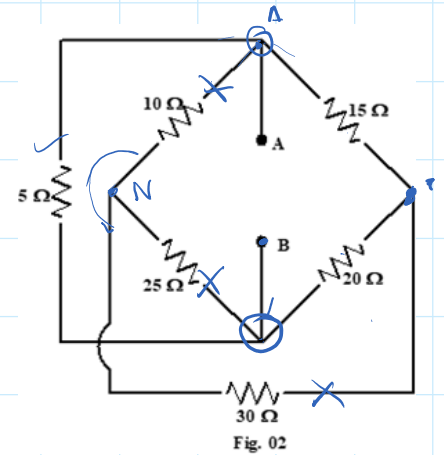


$$R_{AB} = R_A + R_B + \frac{R_A R_B}{R_C}$$

$$= 10 + 25 + \frac{10 \times 25}{30} = 43.33$$

$$R_{BC} = 25 + 30 + \frac{30 \times 25}{10} = 130$$

$$R_{CA} = 30 + 10 + \frac{30 \times 10}{25} = 52$$

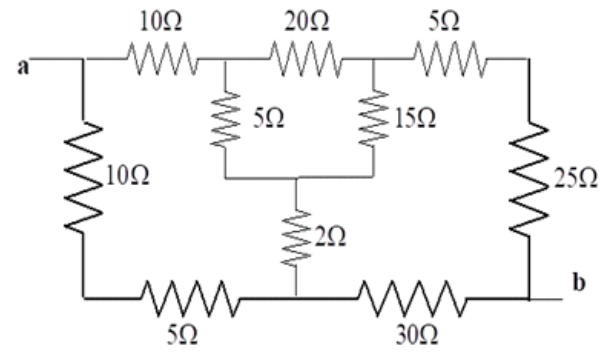


$$R_{AB} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2) R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

Homework

Saturday, November 13, 2021 12:38 PM

Determine the resistance between terminals a & b of the network shown in figure, using Star-Delta transformation.

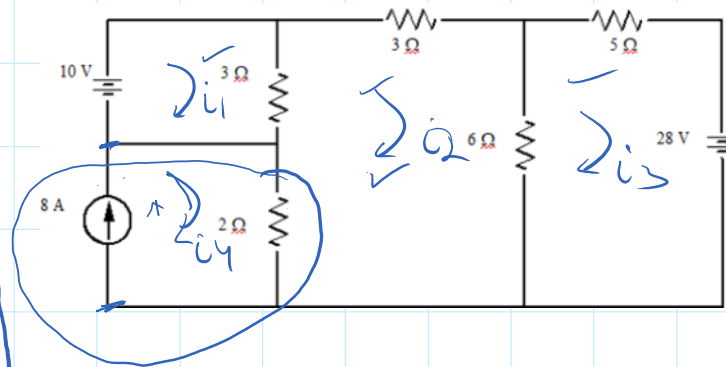
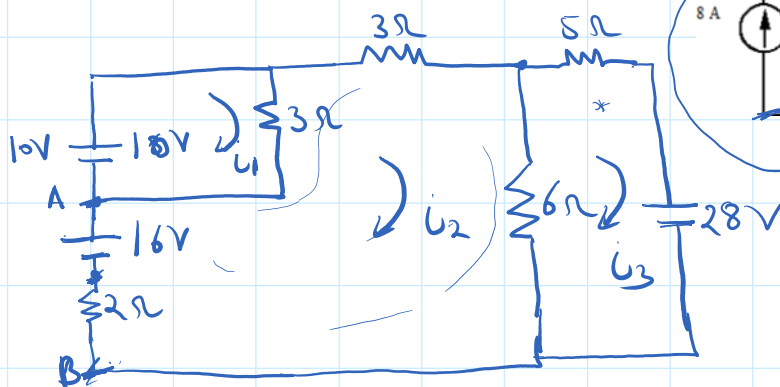


Exercise3

Saturday, November 13, 2021

12:39 PM

- Find the voltage across the current source using mesh current analysis.



$$V_A - 16 + 2i_2 = V_B$$

$$V_A - V_B = 16 - 2i_2$$

$$= 16 - 2(1.38)$$

$$= 13.24V$$

$$10 - 3(i_1 - i_2) = 0$$

$$+3i_1 - 3i_2 = 10 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$16 - 3(i_2 - i_1) - 3i_2 - 6(i_2 - i_3) - 2i_2 = 0$$

$$-3i_1 + 14i_2 - 6i_3 = 16 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$+5i_3 + 28 + 6(i_3 - i_2) = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$-6i_2 + 11i_3 = -28 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$i_1 = 4.72A$$

$$i_2 = 1.38A$$

$$i_3 = -1.78A$$

Exercise4

Saturday, November 13, 2021 12:39 PM

Find the voltage of all nodes using node voltage analysis

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{3} + \frac{V_1 - 0}{1} + \frac{V_1 - 12}{5} + 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{3} - 2 + \frac{V_2 - 0}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_3 - 12}{8} + \frac{V_3 - 0}{4} + 1 = 0$$

$$V_1 \left[\frac{1}{3} + 1 + \frac{1}{5} \right] - \frac{V_2}{3} = \frac{12}{5} - 2$$

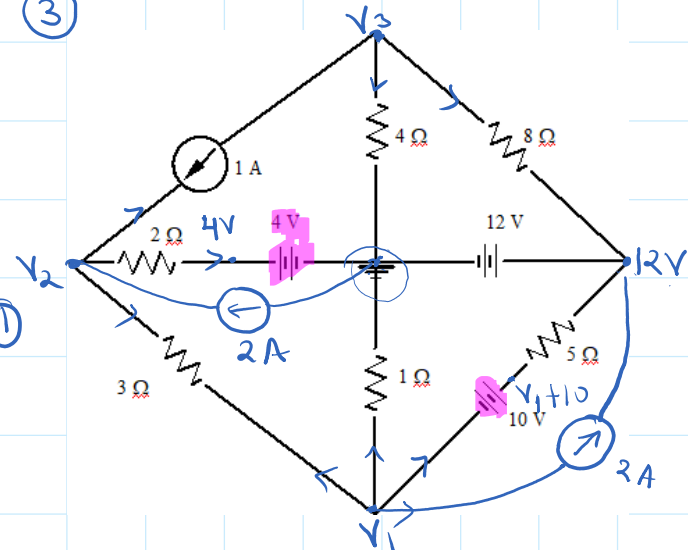
$$V_1 = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$V_1 = 1.14 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 4.05 \text{ V}$$

$$V_3 = 1.33 \text{ V}$$

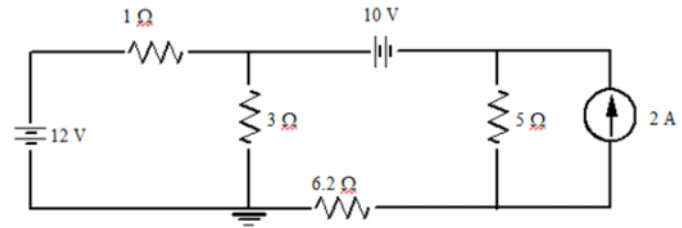
④ ③



Homework

Saturday, November 13, 2021 12:40 PM

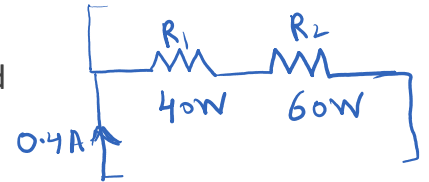
Find the node voltages and also current through 1 ohm



Exercise5

Saturday, November 13, 2021 12:42 PM

Two incandescent bulbs of 40 W and 60 W ratings are connected in series across the mains. Then which of the following statement(s) is(are) correct?



- a) The bulbs together will consume 100 W ~~✓~~ ✓
- b) The bulbs together will consume 50 W ~~✓~~ ✓
- c) The 60 W bulb glows brighter ~~✓~~
- d) The 40 W bulb glows brighter ✓

✓

Assume the voltage rating of both the bulbs to be same = 100 V

$$40 = 100 \times I_1 \text{ Rating}$$

$$I_{\text{rating}} = 0.4 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{2 \text{ rating}} = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6 \text{ A}$$

$$R_2 = 166.66$$

$$I_{\text{max}} = 0.4 \text{ A}$$

$$R_1 = 250$$

$$P_{40} = (0.4)^2 \times 250 = 40 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{60} = (0.4)^2 \times 166.6 = 26.65 \text{ W}$$

$$= \frac{40}{26.65}$$

$$P_1 = I_1^2 R_1$$

$$40 = (0.4)^2 R_1$$

$$R_1 = 250 \Omega$$

$$P_2 = I_2^2 R_2$$

$$60 = (0.6)^2 \times R_2$$

$$R_2 = 166.66$$