

Electronic Partial Review

Calculators and documents are not allowed. The scale is indicative.

Answers exclusively on the subject. If you run out of space, you can use the back of the pages.

Exercise 1. Course questions (6 points – no negative points for the MCQ)

Choose the correct answer:

- **Q1.** To measure the current flowing through a generator, we place:
 - a. A voltmeter in series with the generator
 - b. An amperemeter in series after the generator
 - c. A voltmeter in parallel with the generator
 - d. An amperemeter in parallel with the generator
- **Q2.** If we apply Ohm's law with U in volt (V) and I in milliampere (mA), we get directly R in:
 - a. $M\Omega$

b. $k\Omega$

c. $m\Omega$

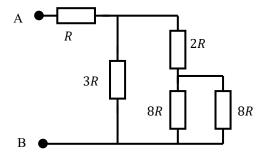
d. Ω

- **Q3.** What is the resistance seen between A and B?
 - a. 15*R*

c. $\frac{R}{2}$

b. $\frac{28R}{33}$

d. 3*R*



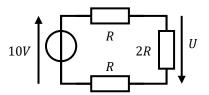
Consider the circuit opposite (Q4&5):

- **Q4.** The voltage is: V_2
 - a- Same sign as I₁
 - b- From opposite sign to I_1
 - c- From opposite sign to V_0
 - d- Zero
- **Q5.** The current is equal to: I_1
 - a. $-\frac{V_0}{3R}$
 - b. $\frac{V_2}{R}$

- $R \bigcap_{I_1} V_2$ $V_3 \bigcap_{I_2} 2R \bigcap_{I_3} 2R$
- c. $I_3 \frac{V_3}{2R}$
- d. $\frac{V_0}{3R}$

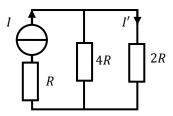
Q6.In the circuit opposite, what is worth U?

- a. 2,5 *V*
- b. -2,5 V
- c. 5*V*
- d. -5 V



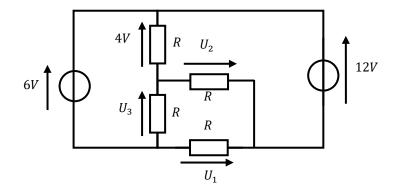
Q7. Consider the circuit opposite. What is the expression of intensity I'?

- a- $I' = \frac{2}{7} \cdot I$
- b- $I' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot I$
- c- $I' = \frac{4}{7} \cdot I$
- $d- I' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot I$



Q8. What is voltage worth U_1 ?

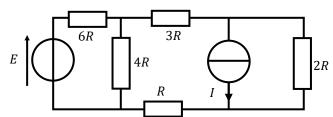
- a. 6 V
- b. -6V
- c. -18 V
- d. 18 V

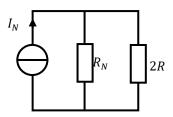




Exercise 2. Thévenin/Norton equivalences (14 points)

1. Consider the 2 circuits below:





a. Determine the expressions s of I_N and R_N such that the 2 circuits above are equivalent.

b. From this deduce the expression of the intensity I' of the current that crosses 2R as a function of E, I and R.

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2. Consider the circuit opposite. Determine the expression of the tension *U* as a function of *E*, *I* and *R*. You can use the Thévenin/Norton equivalencies.

