

Exercises 05

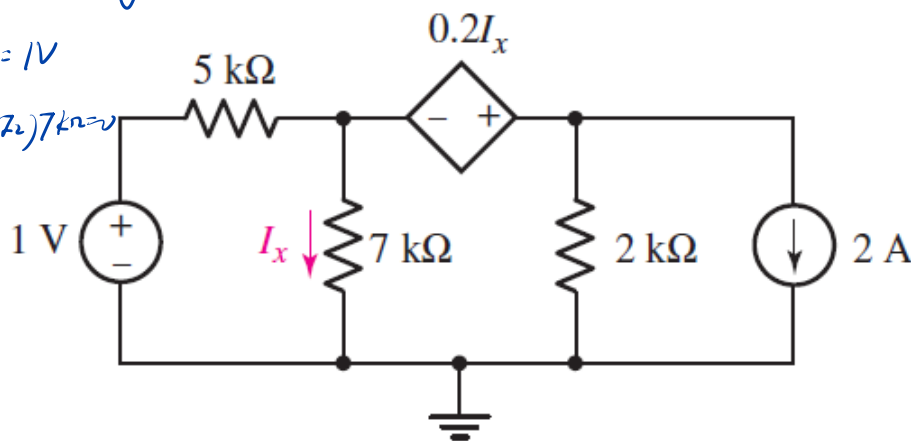
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Superposition and Source Transformation

Exercise 1 - Superposition

① only independent voltage source

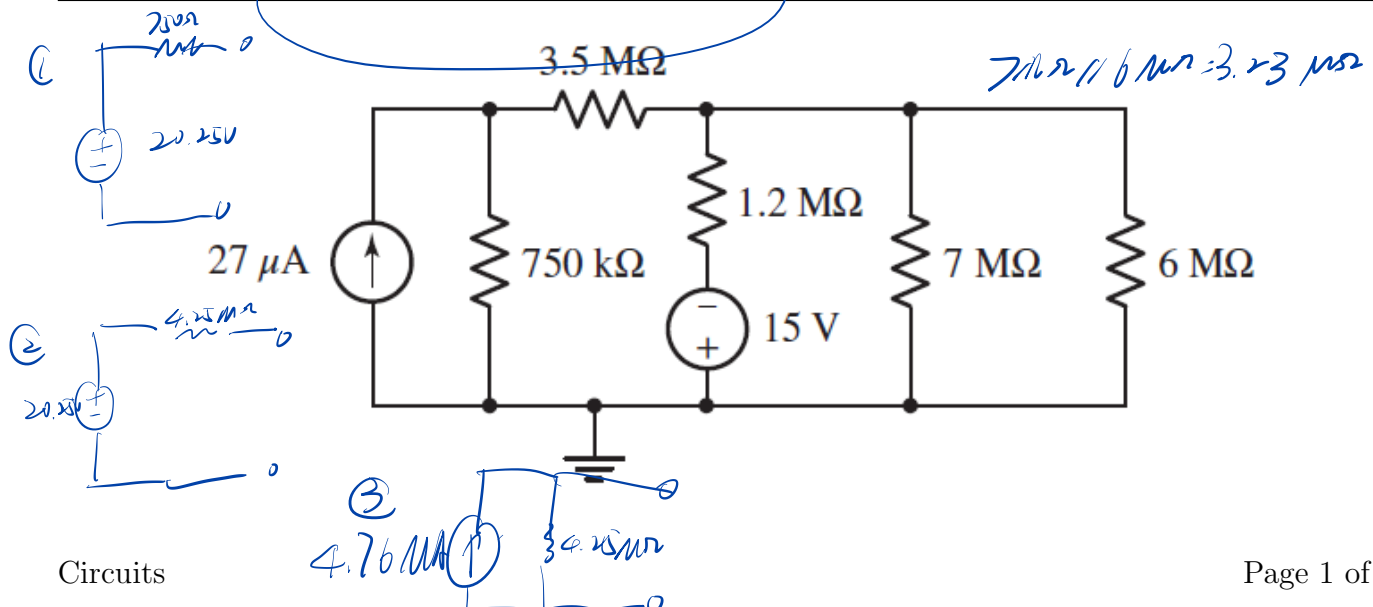
$$\begin{cases} I_1 \cdot 5k\Omega + I_x \cdot 7k\Omega = 1V \\ -0.2I_x + I_2 \cdot 2k\Omega + (I_2 - I_x)7k\Omega = 0 \\ I_x = I_1 - I_2 \end{cases}$$

Employ superposition principles to obtain a value for the current I_x .

② only independent current source

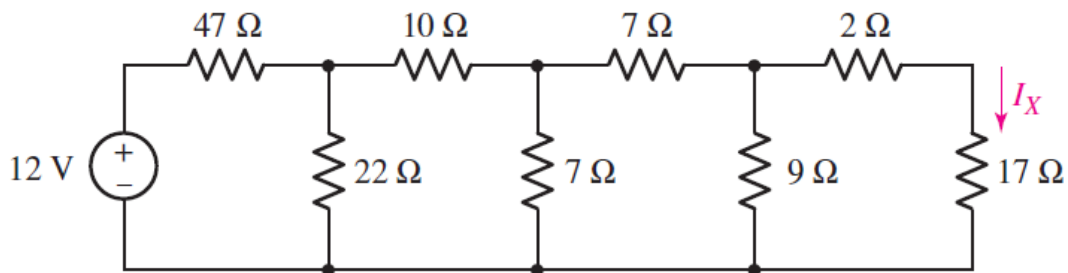
$$\begin{cases} I_1 \cdot 5k\Omega + 7k\Omega \cdot (I_1 - I_2) = 0 \\ -0.2I_2 + (I_2 - I_1)2k\Omega + (I_2 - I_1)7k\Omega = 0 \\ I_2 = 2A \end{cases}$$

Exercise 2 - Source Transformations



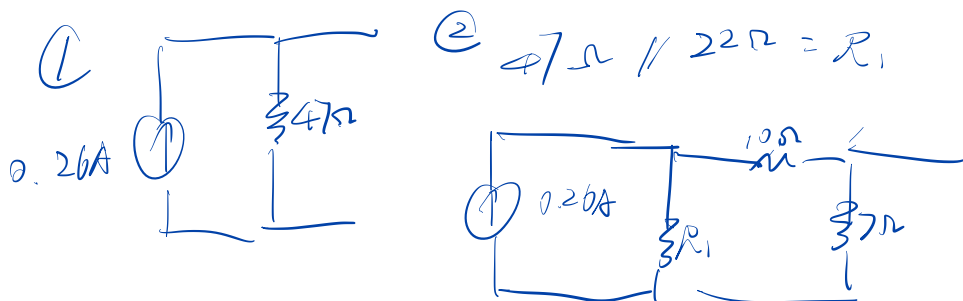
Using repeated source transformation, reduce the circuit to a voltage source in series with a resistor.

Exercise 3 - Source Transformations

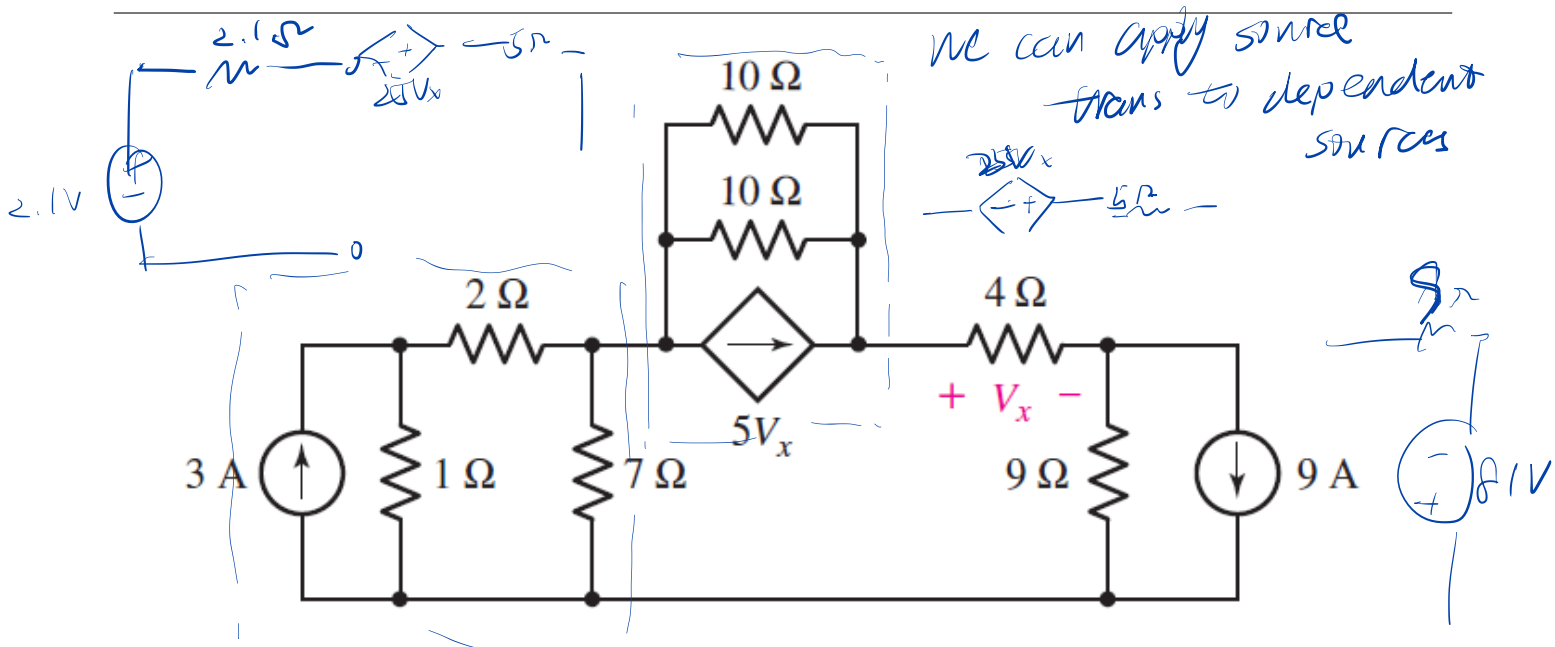


Making use of repeated source transformations, reduce the circuit such that it contains a single voltage source, the 17 Ω resistor, and one other resistor.

Calculate the power dissipated by the 17 Ω resistor.



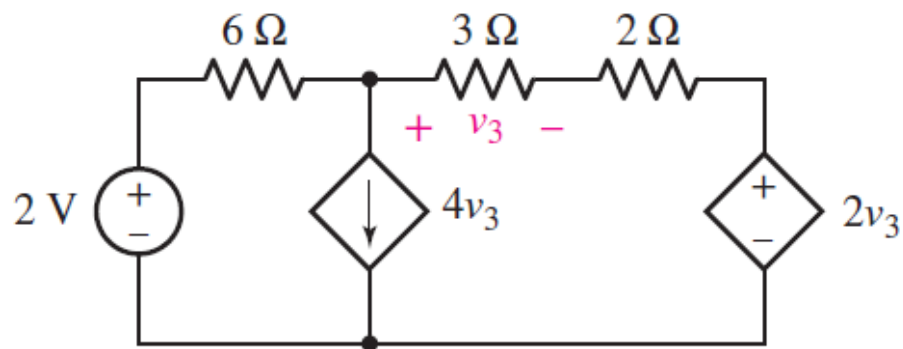
Exercise 4 - Source Transformations



First convert all three sources to voltage sources, then simplify the circuit as much as possible and calculate the voltage V_x .

$$83.1 \text{ V} = \left(\frac{V_x}{4 \Omega} \cdot 10.1 \Omega \right) - 25 \text{ V} + V_x$$

Exercise 5 - Source Transformations



First transform both voltage sources to current sources and reduce the number of elements as much as possible, and determine the voltage v_3 .