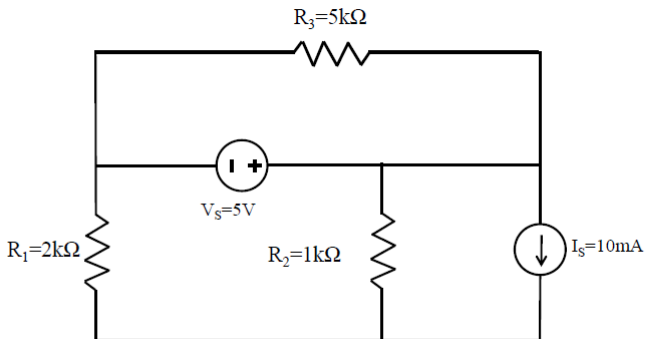


## EEE 202

## Homework 1

Q1.

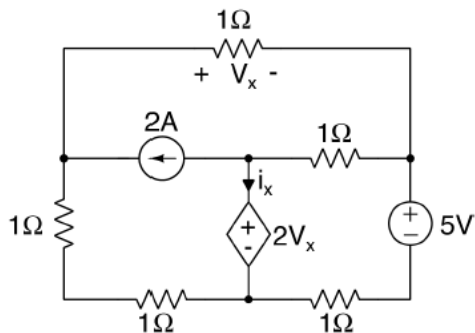


Find the powers of the voltage source ( $V_s$ ) and current source ( $I_s$ ) by following passive sign convention.

Are they supplying or absorbing power?

You can use a method of your choice for the circuit analysis.

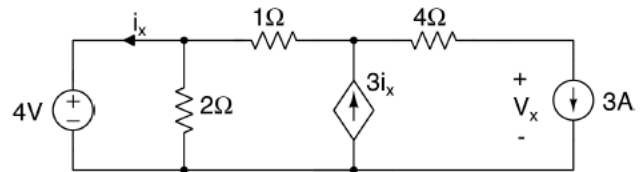
Q2.



a) Solve the circuit above using node analysis. Find node voltages. Also, find  $i_x$  and  $V_x$ .

b) Solve the circuit above using mesh analysis. Find mesh currents. Also, find  $i_x$  and  $V_x$ .

Q3.

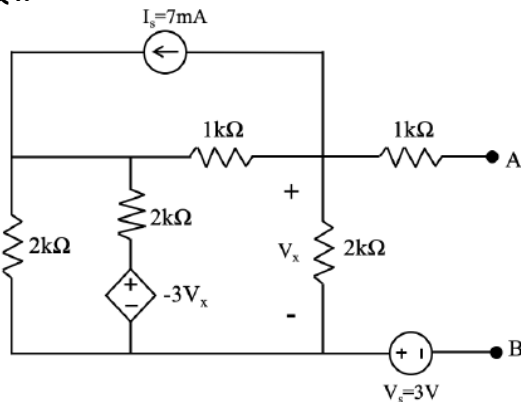


a) Find  $V_x$  using superposition.

b) Find the powers of all sources (including dependent sources). Are they supplying or receiving power?

c) Assume that 4V voltage source is replaced with 8V voltage source, and 3A current source is replaced with -5A current source. Find  $V_x$ .

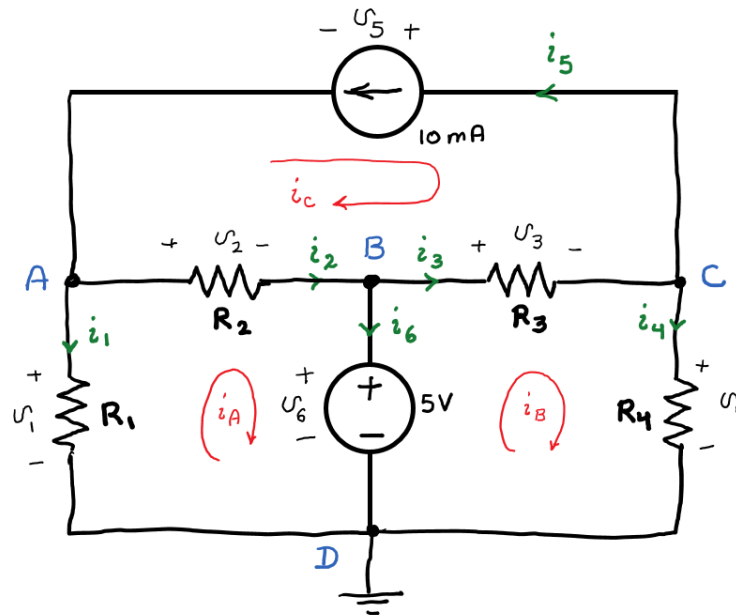
Q4.



Find and draw the Thevenin equivalent circuit between the terminals A and B.

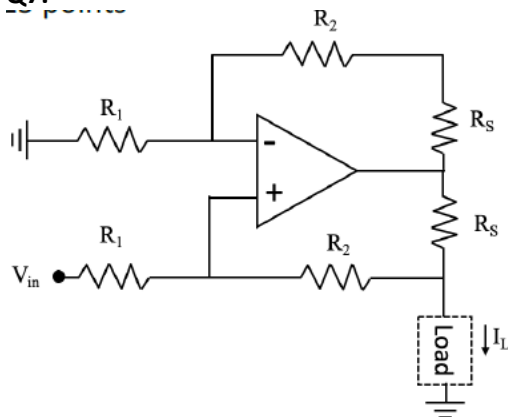
**Q5.** In the circuit below, nodes, mesh currents, and element voltages and currents are labeled. Also  $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .

- Determine  $n$  (number of nodes) and  $b$  (number of elements). Write  $n-1$  KCL equations in terms of the element currents. Write  $b-n+1$  KVL equations in terms of the element voltages. Write  $b$  element equations in terms of the element currents and voltages. Finally collect all of the equations in a single matrix equation  $A \cdot x = b$  where  $x = [v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ v_5 \ v_6 \ i_1 \ i_2 \ i_3 \ i_4 \ i_5 \ i_6]^T$ . Solve the system using Matlab (or other) and find  $x$ .
- Using node analysis solve for the node voltages  $V_A$ ,  $V_B$ , and  $V_C$ . Using these, find  $v_5$  and  $i_6$ , and compare them with the results you obtained in part "a".
- Using mesh analysis solve for the mesh currents  $i_A$ ,  $i_B$ , and  $i_C$ . Using these, find  $v_5$  and  $i_6$ , and compare them with the results you obtained in part "a".
- Finally find  $v_3$  using superposition and compare with what you found in part "a".
- Find the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits seen by  $R_3$ . Solve for  $v_3$  again using the Thevenin equivalent circuit seen by  $R_3$  and compare with what you have found in part "d".



**Q6.** Solve problem 3.49 from Thomas 8<sup>th</sup> edition.

**Q7.**



This OPAMP circuit is specially designed to act like a voltage controlled current source. It generates a current  $I_L$  that is independent of the load.

Find  $I_L$  in terms of  $V_{in}$  and resistor values. Assume ideal and linear OPAMP operation.