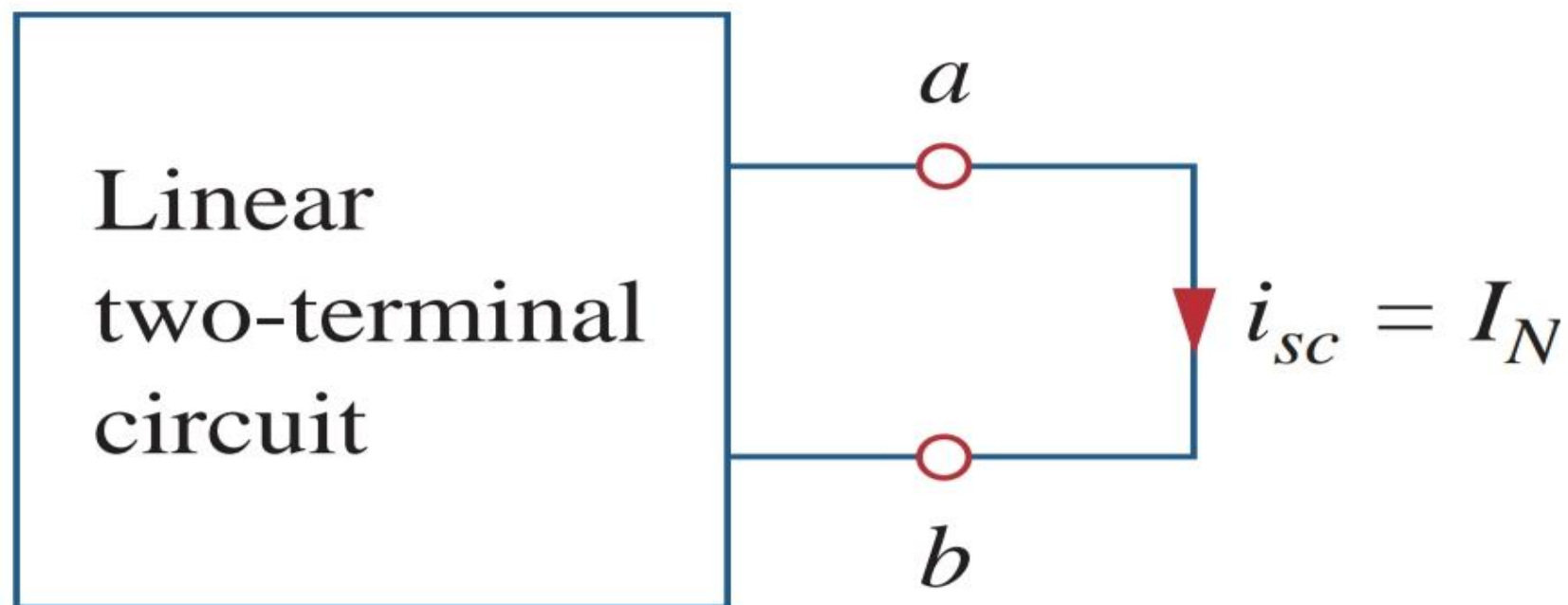
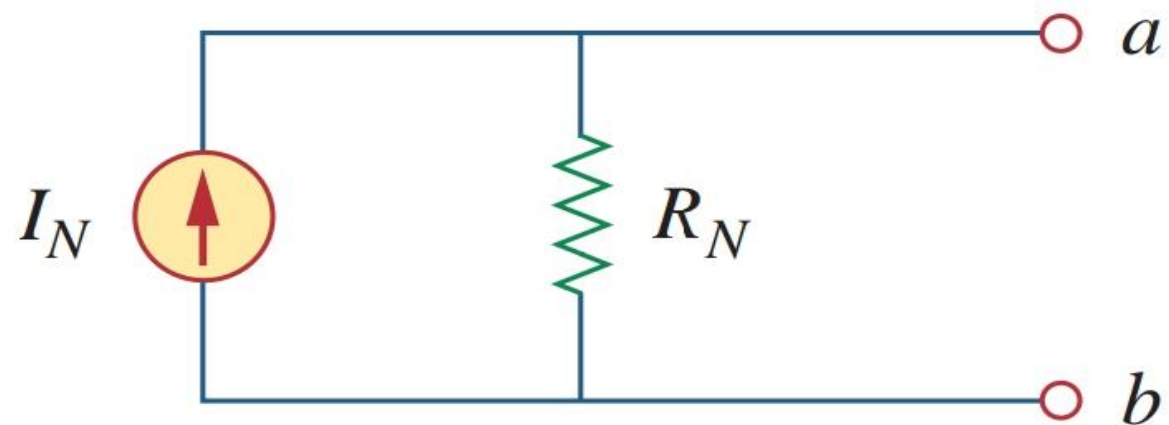


Norton's Theorem

Norton's theorem states that a linear two-terminal circuit can be replaced by an equivalent circuit consisting of a current source I_N in parallel with a resistor R_N , where I_N is the short-circuit current through the terminals and R_N is the input or equivalent resistance at the terminals when the independent sources are turned off.

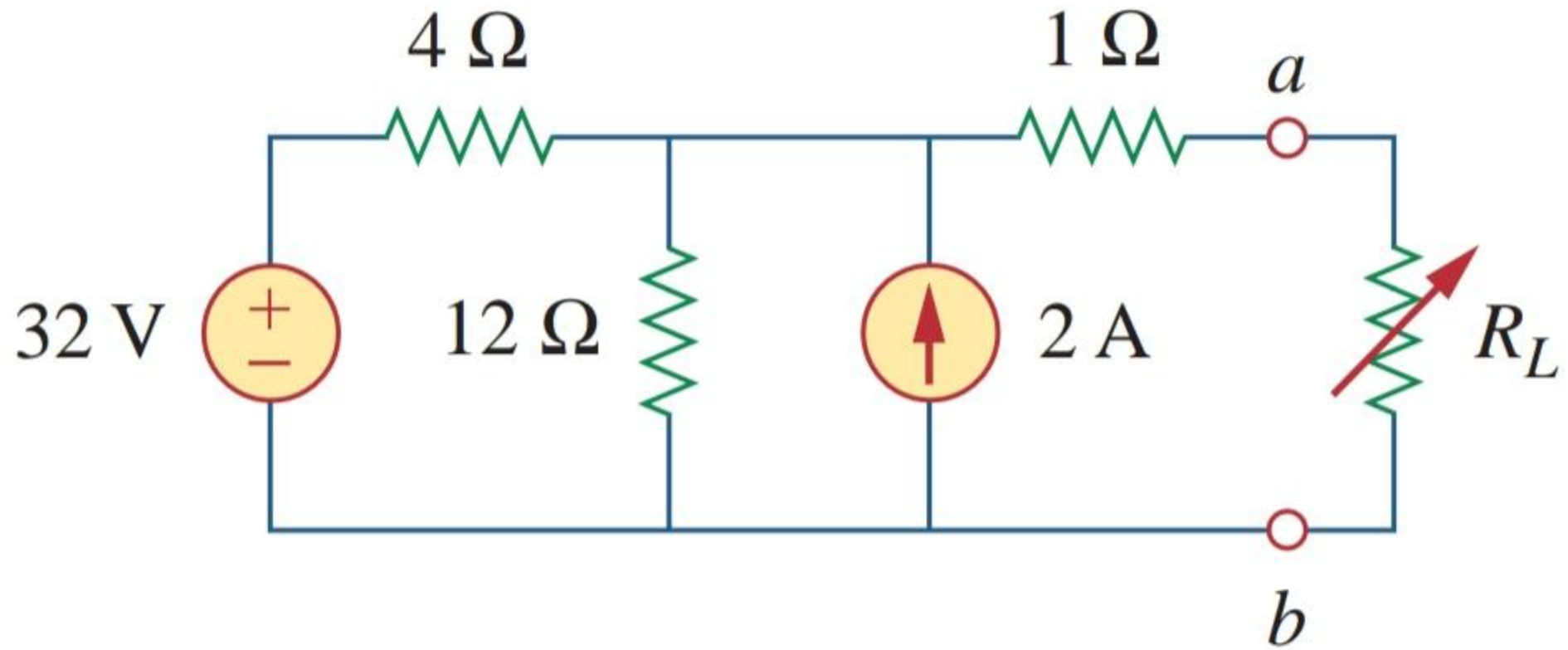
Voltage will be s.c. and current source will be o.c.

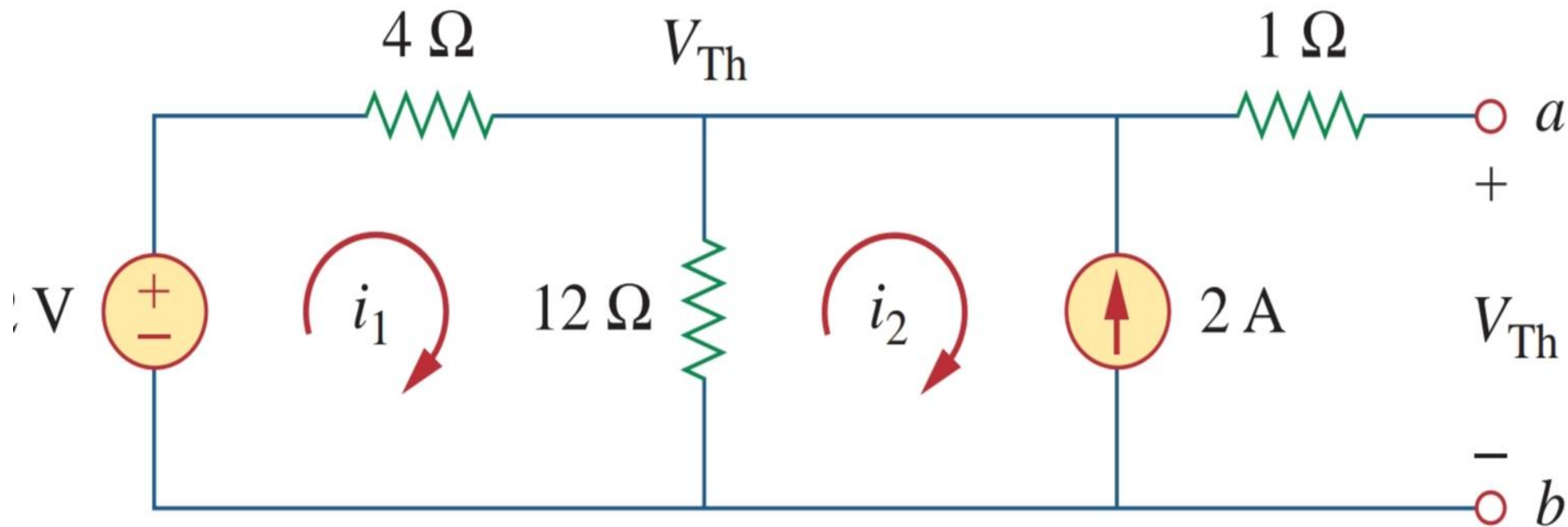
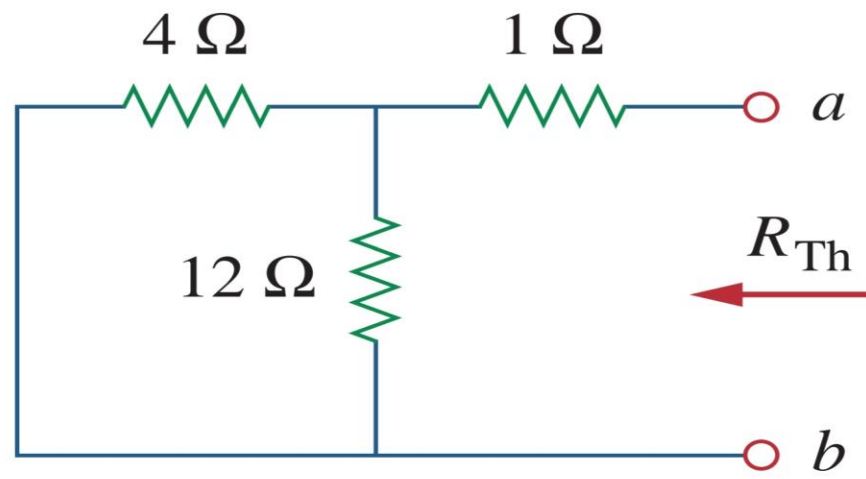


Relation between thevenin's voltage and
Norton's current

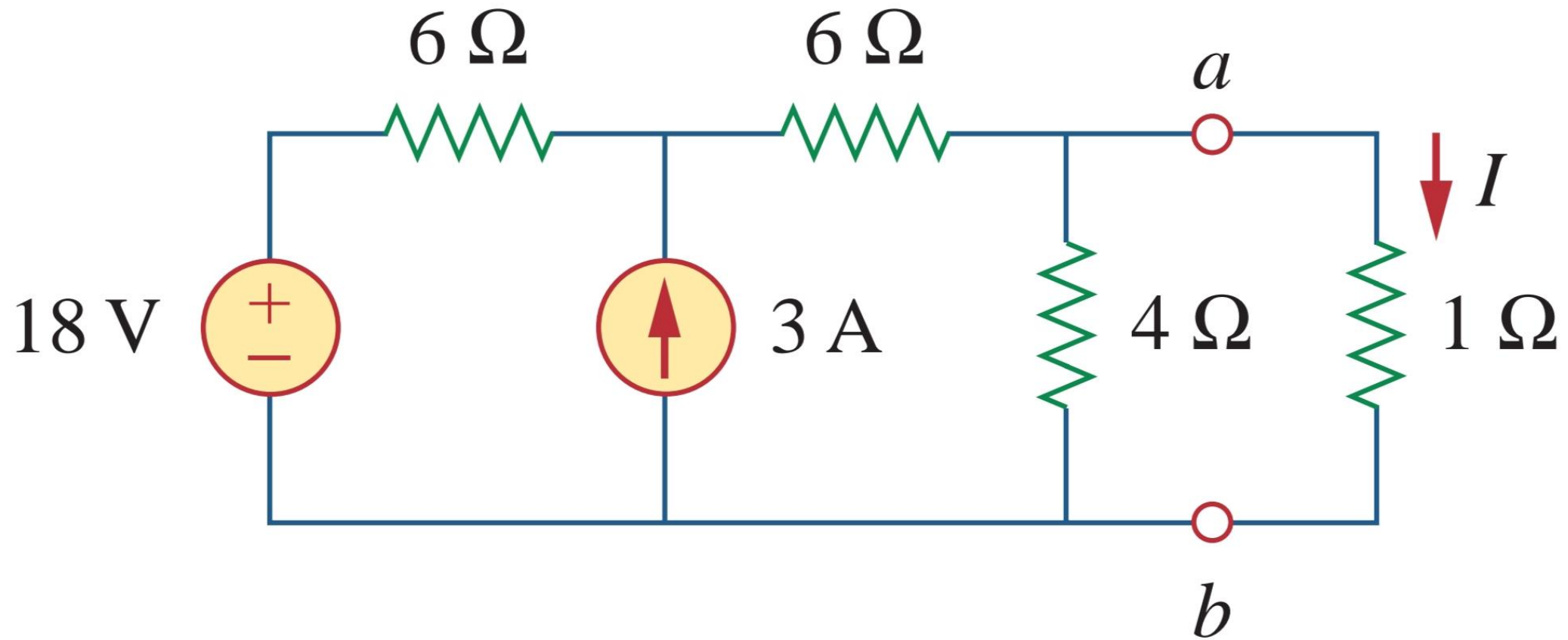
$$I_N = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th}}$$

QUES:-





Ques2-



Ques3-

