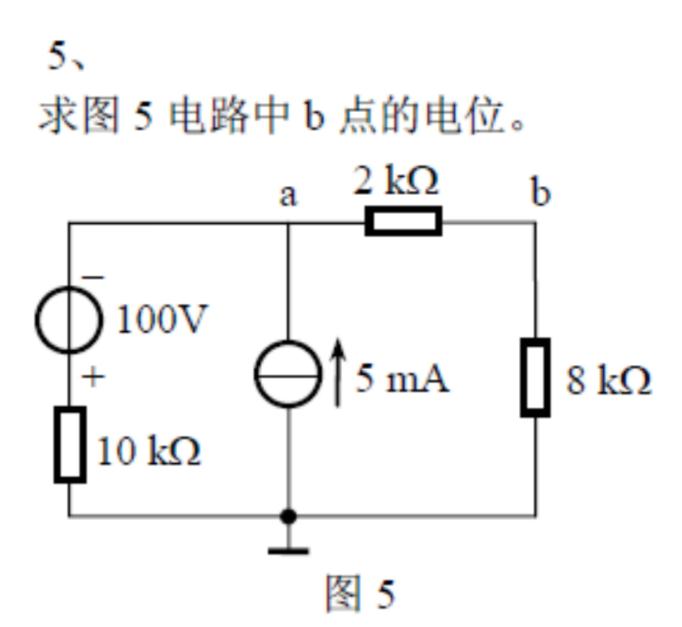
Homework for Analogue Electronics

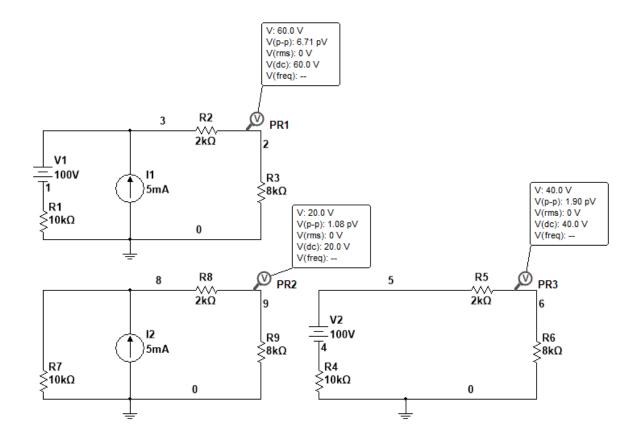
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http://thehxp.tech/

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Solution We separate the whole circuit into these two sub-circuits, as the picture below shows.



For the circuit on the bottom left position, we write

$$I=5~\text{mA}\times\frac{10~\text{k}\Omega}{2~\text{k}\Omega+8~\text{k}\Omega+10~\text{k}\Omega}=2.5~\text{mA}$$

$$U=IR=2.5~\text{mA}\times8~\text{k}\Omega=20~\text{V}$$

For the circuit on the bottom right

$$I = \frac{100 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega + 2 \text{ k}\Omega + 8 \text{ k}\Omega} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$U = 5 \text{ mA} \times 8 \text{ k}\Omega = 40 \text{ V}$$

So, as for the original circuit

$$U_b = 20 \text{ V} + 40 \text{ V} = 60 \text{ V}$$