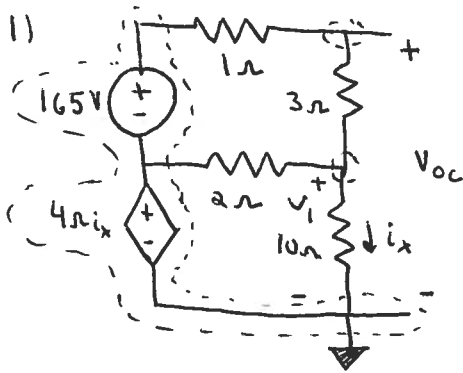
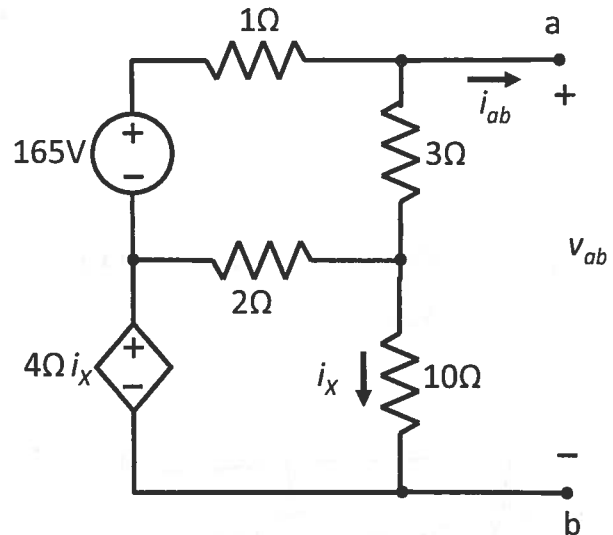


NAME \_\_\_\_\_ McGill ID# \_\_\_\_\_

READ each question carefully. Do your work independently. SHOW ALL YOUR WORK. Give units on your answers (where appropriate).

Consider the circuit diagram.

- 1) What is the open circuit voltage of the circuit with respect to the terminals A and B ? [1pt]
- 2) What is the short circuit current of the circuit with respect to the terminals A and B ? [1pt]
- 3) What is the Thévenin resistance of the circuit with respect to the terminals A and B ? [1pt]
- 4) What is the Norton equivalent circuit with respect to the terminals A and B ? [1pt]
- 5) What is the Norton equivalent circuit with respect to the terminals A and B if the independent voltage source has a value of 495 V ? [2pts]



$$0 = \frac{V_{oc} - 165V - 4\Omega i_x}{1\Omega} + \frac{V_{oc} - V_1}{3\Omega}$$

$$0 = \frac{V_1}{10\Omega} + \frac{V_1 - 4\Omega i_x}{2\Omega} + \frac{V_1 - V_{oc}}{3\Omega}$$

$$i_x = V_1 / 10\Omega$$

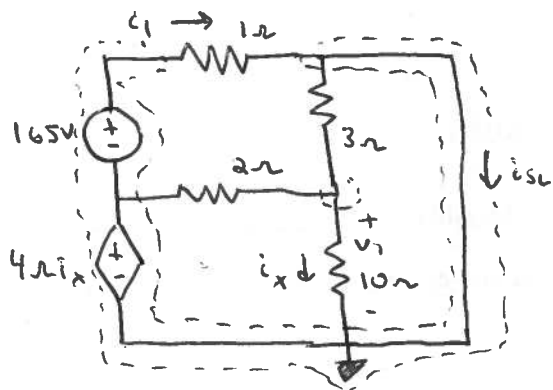
$$165 = \frac{4}{3} V_{oc} - \frac{11}{15} V_1$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{3} V_{oc} + \frac{11}{15} V_1$$

$$V_{oc} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 165 & -11/15 \\ 0 & +11/15 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 4/3 & -11/15 \\ -1/3 & 11/15 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= \underline{165V} \quad (+17)$$

2)



$$0 = \frac{v_1}{10\Omega} + \frac{v_1}{3\Omega} + \frac{v_1 - 4\Omega i_x}{2\Omega}$$

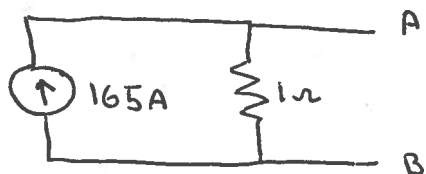
$$i_x = \frac{v_1}{10\Omega} \quad \therefore v_1 = 0V \quad i_x = 0A$$

$$i_1 = \frac{4\Omega i_x + 165V}{1\Omega} = 165A$$

$$i_{sc} = \frac{v_1}{3\Omega} + i_1 = 165A \quad [+1]$$

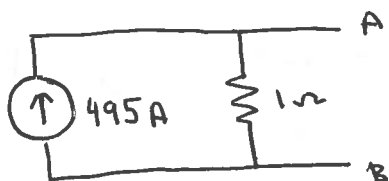
3)  $R_T = \frac{V_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 1\Omega \quad [+1]$

4)



[+1]

5) By linearity,  $i_{sc}$  is proportional to value of independent voltage source.



[+1] for  $i_{sc}$

[+1] for  $R_T$

