

# Tutorial 3 Solutions

ECED2000

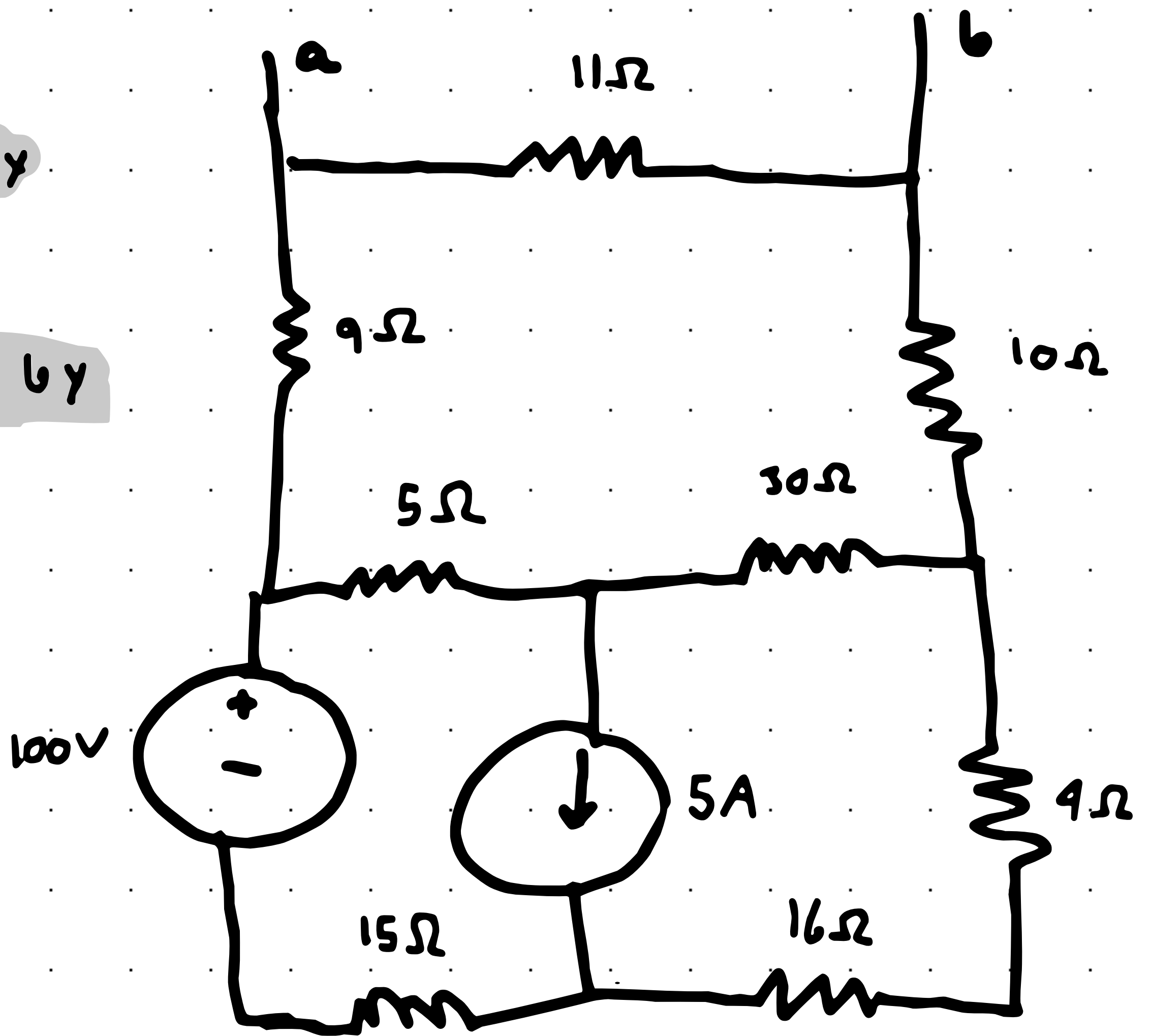
## Problem ①

Substitute Voltage Source by  
Short Circuit

Substitute Current Source by  
Open Circuit

Still voltage in  
O.C.

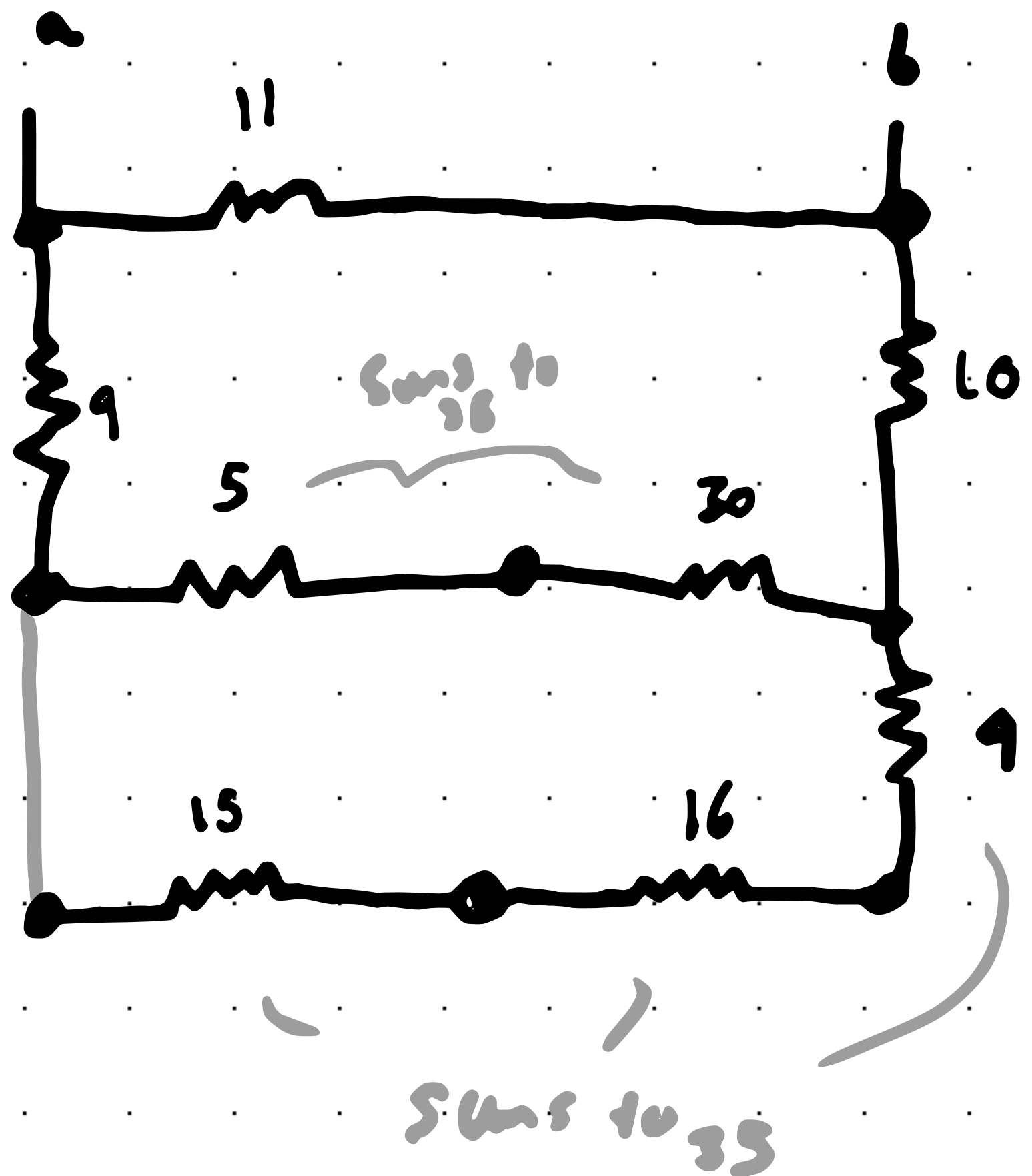
Still current in  
S.C.

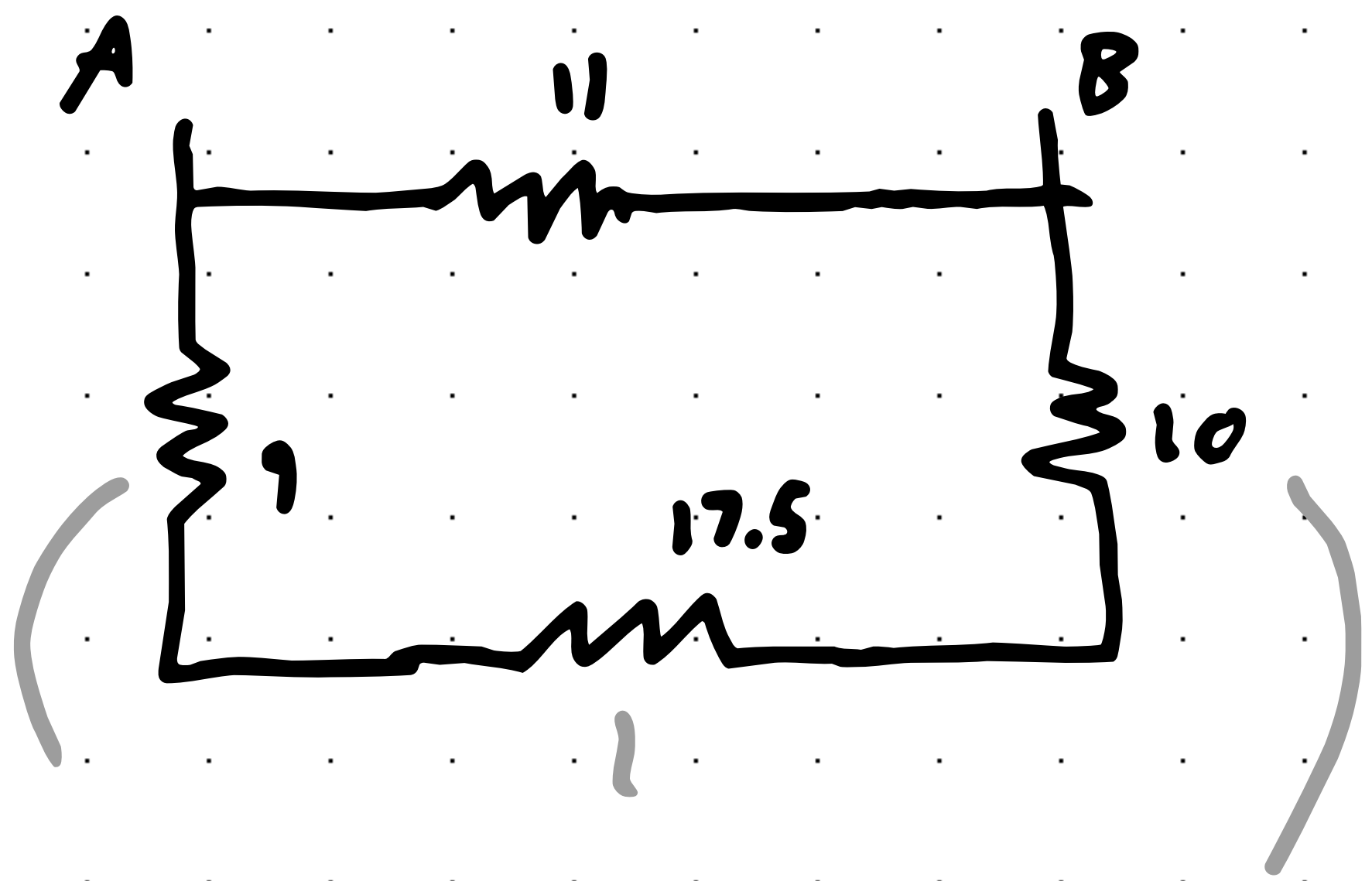


## Reduce Circuit

Find total resistance in  
between A and B

$$35/35 = \frac{35(35)}{35+35} = 17.5\Omega$$



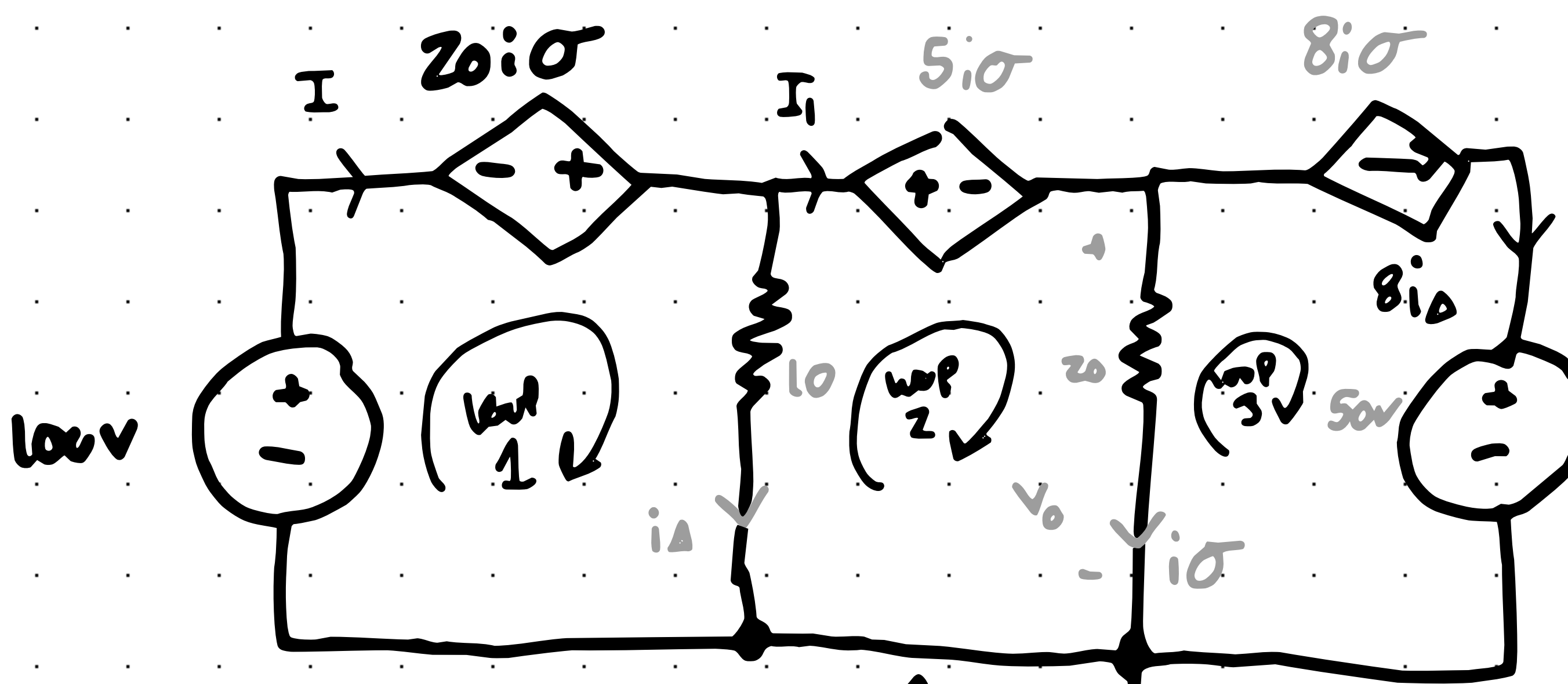


Sum = 36.5  $\Omega$

36.5 in parallel with 11

$$11 \parallel 36.5 = \frac{11(36.5)}{11 + 36.5} = 8.48 \Omega$$

## Problem 2



a)

Show  $\sum P_{\text{dev}} = \sum P_{\text{abs}}$

New Concept!

If there are two nodes, with nothing but a wire in between, they can be considered the same node.

## Solution

$$\sum_{\text{loop 1}} V = 100 + 20i_\sigma - 10i_\Delta = 0$$

$$\sum_{\text{loop 2}} V = 10i_\Delta - 5i_\sigma - 20i_\sigma = 0$$

We have enough to solve!

$$10i_\Delta = 25i_\sigma, \quad i_\Delta = \frac{25}{10}i_\sigma$$

$$100 + 20i_\sigma - 10\left(\frac{25}{10}i_\sigma\right) = 0,$$

$$i_\sigma = \frac{100}{5} = 20\text{A}$$

$$i_\Delta = \left(\frac{25}{10}\right)20 = 50\text{A}$$

$$V_o = 20i_\sigma = 20(20) = 400\text{V}$$

$$\sum V = 0$$

loop 3

$$20i_{\sigma} - V_1 - 50 = 0$$

20(20)

$$400 - V_1 - 50 = 0$$

$$V_1 = 350$$

$$\sum I = 0$$

Node (2)

$$I_1 - i_{\sigma} - 8i_{\Delta} = 0$$

$\uparrow$   
20

$\uparrow$   
30

$$I_1 = 420 \text{ A}$$

$$\sum I = 0$$

$$I - I_{\Delta} - I_1 = 0$$

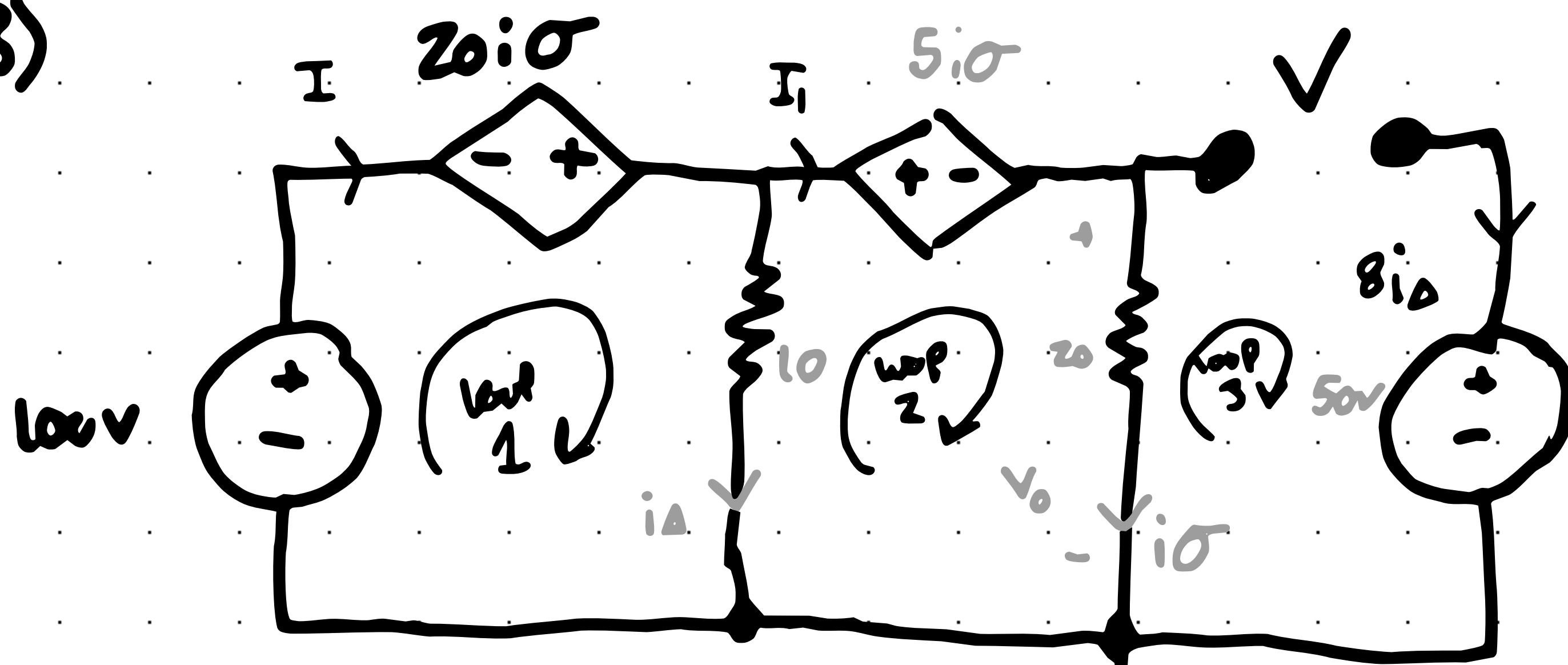
$\uparrow$   
50A  $\uparrow$   
420A

$$I = 470 \text{ A}$$

$$\sum P_{\text{gen}} = \sum \text{All power across the elements}$$

$$\sum P_{\text{abs}} = \sum \text{All power}$$

Part (B)



Calculate  $i\Delta$ ,  $i\sigma$ ,  $V_0$  and  $V$

From part A)....  $i\Delta = 20A$ ,  $i\sigma = 50A$

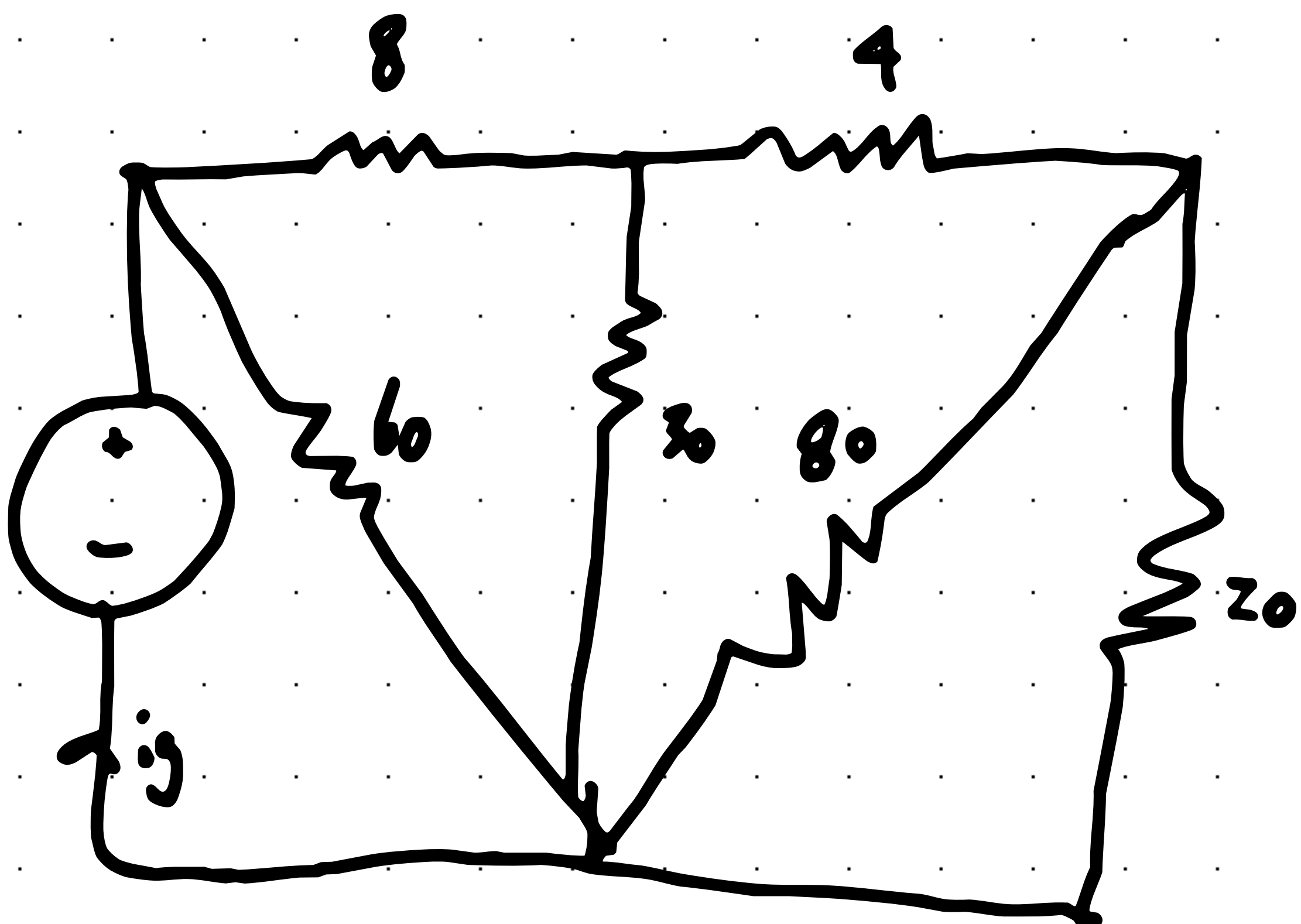
$$\sum_{\text{loop}_3} V = 0$$

$$20i\sigma - V - 50 = 0$$

$$V = 20i\sigma - 50 = \underline{\underline{350V}}$$

# Problem 3

Calculate the  
total resistance  $R_{eq}$   
seen by source  
and  $i_g$



Solution

Part 1

$$80 // 20 = \frac{80(20)}{80+20} = 16\Omega \quad \text{series}$$

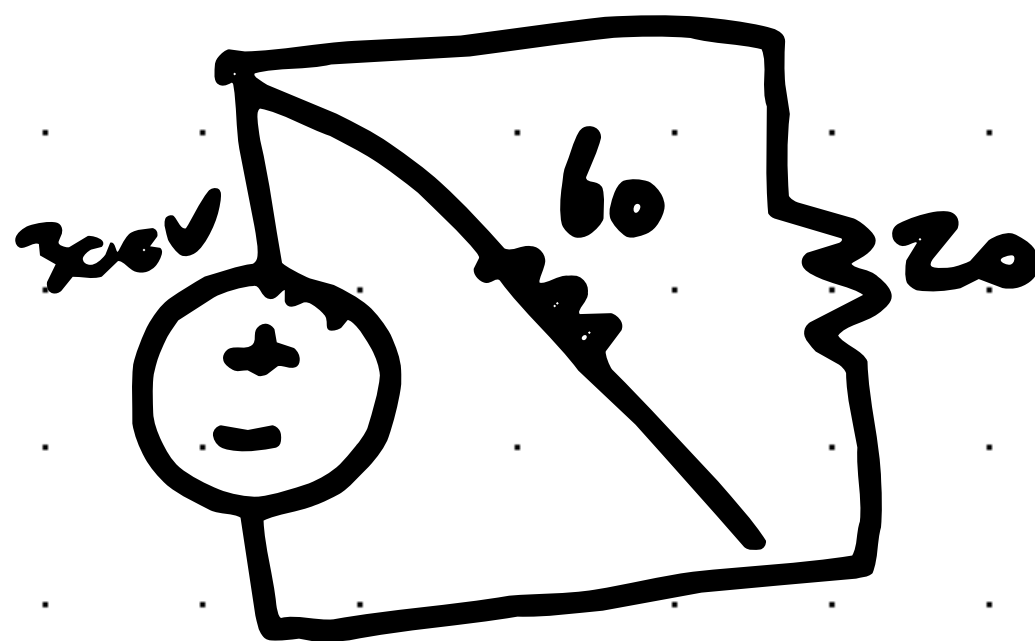
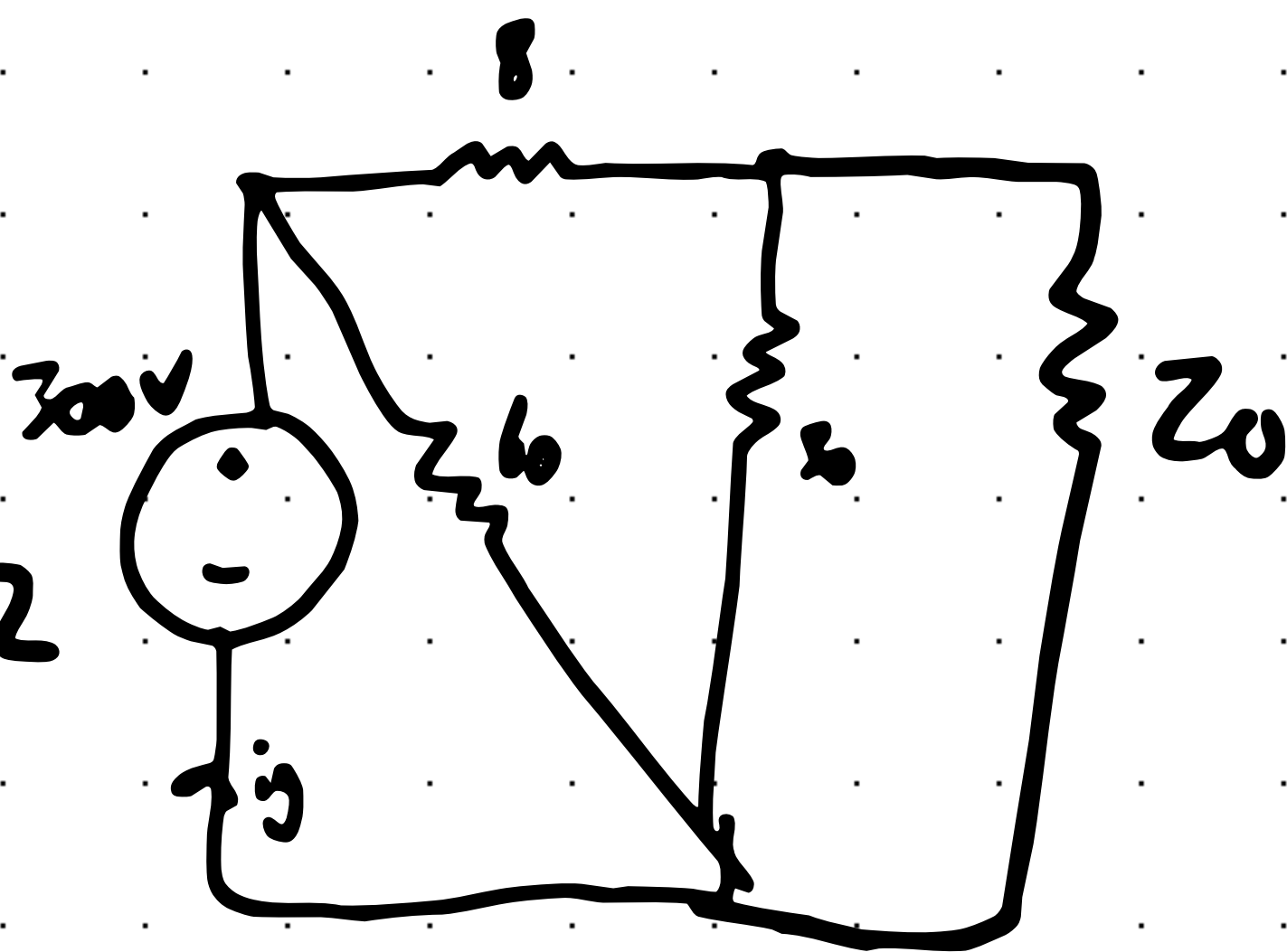
$$16 + 4 = 20$$

Part 2

$$20 // 30 = \frac{20(30)}{20+30} = 12\Omega$$

Series

$$8 + 12 = 20\Omega$$

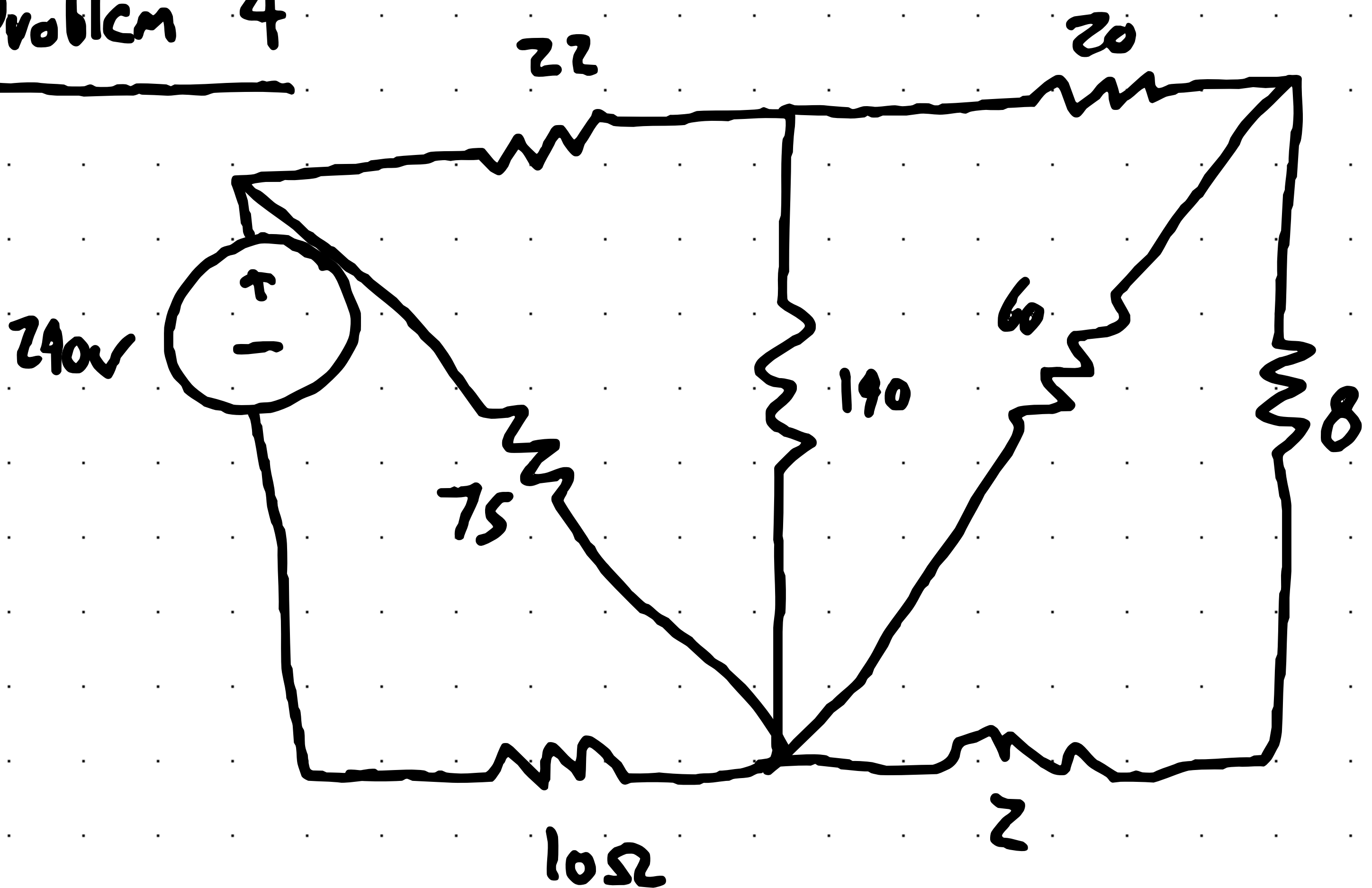


$$R_{tot} = 20 // 60$$

$$= \frac{20(60)}{20+60} = 15A$$

$$i_g = \frac{300}{15} = 20A$$

# Problem 4



Calculate  $i_o$  and power dissipated in  $140\Omega$

$$2 + 8 = 10$$

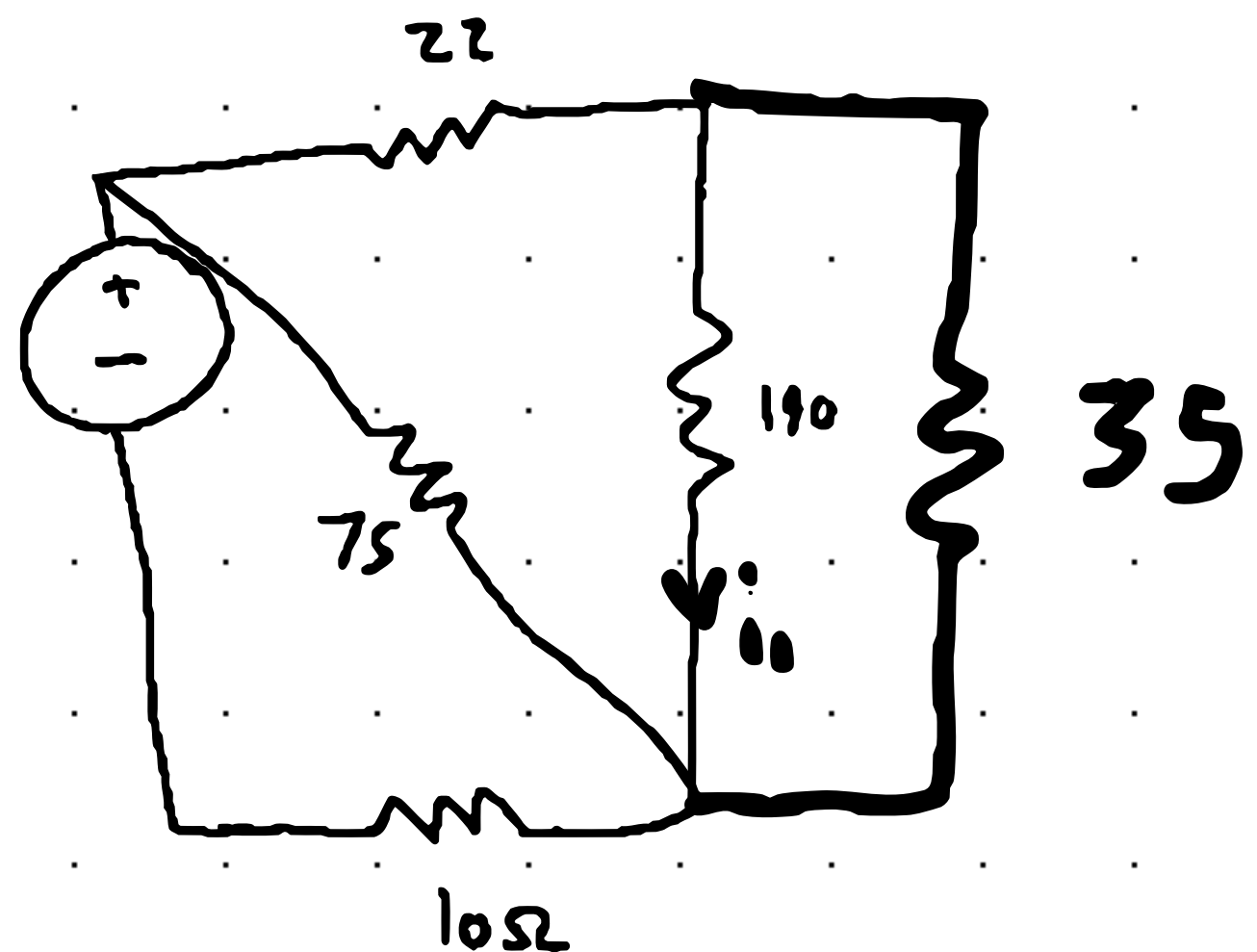
$$60 // 10 = \frac{60(10)}{60 + 10} = 15\Omega$$

$$15 + 20 = 35$$

Power

$$140 // 35$$

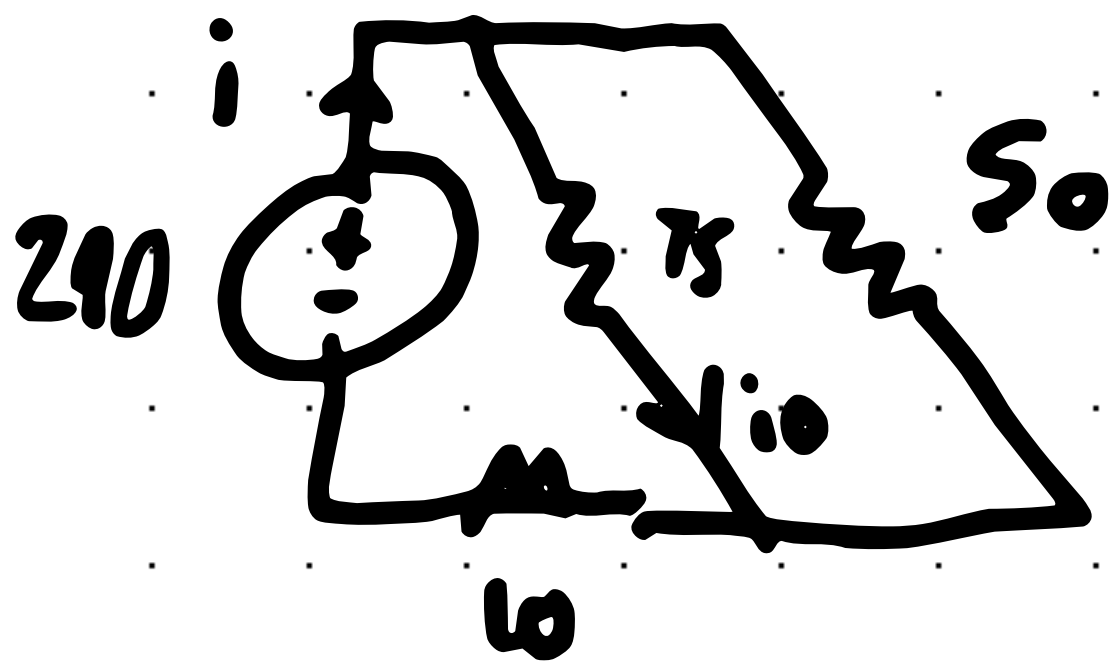
$$\frac{140(35)}{140 + 35} = 28\Omega$$



Series

$$\underline{22 + 28 = 50\Omega}$$



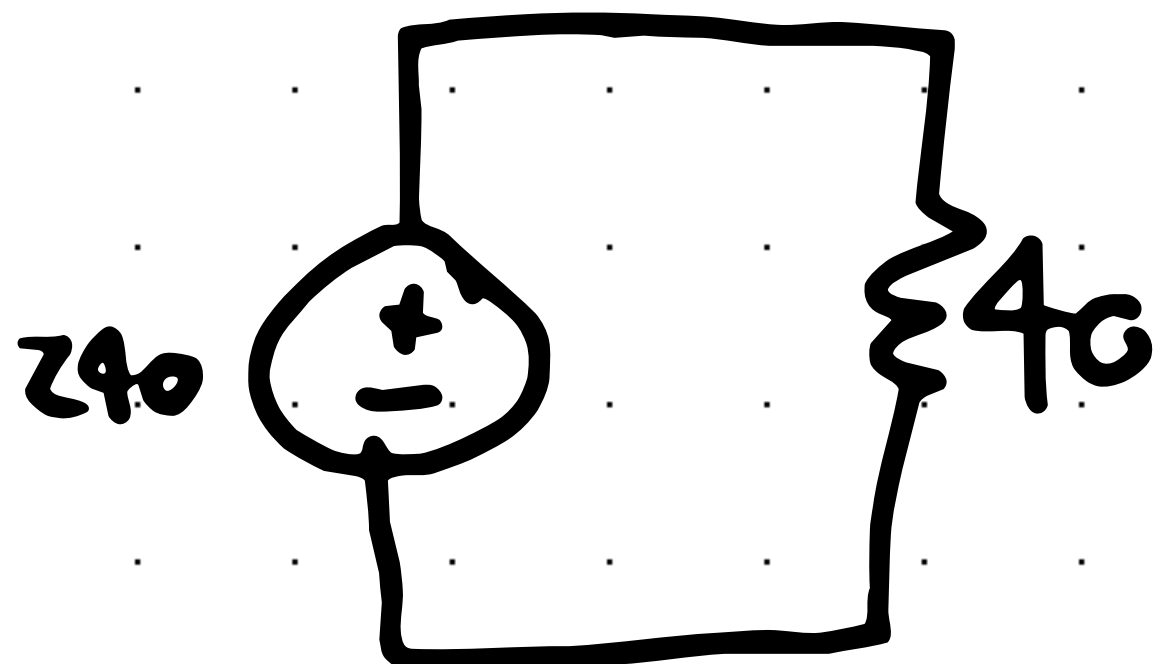


$$50 || 75$$

$$\frac{75(50)}{75+50} = 30$$

R<sub>total</sub>

$$30 + 10 = 40$$

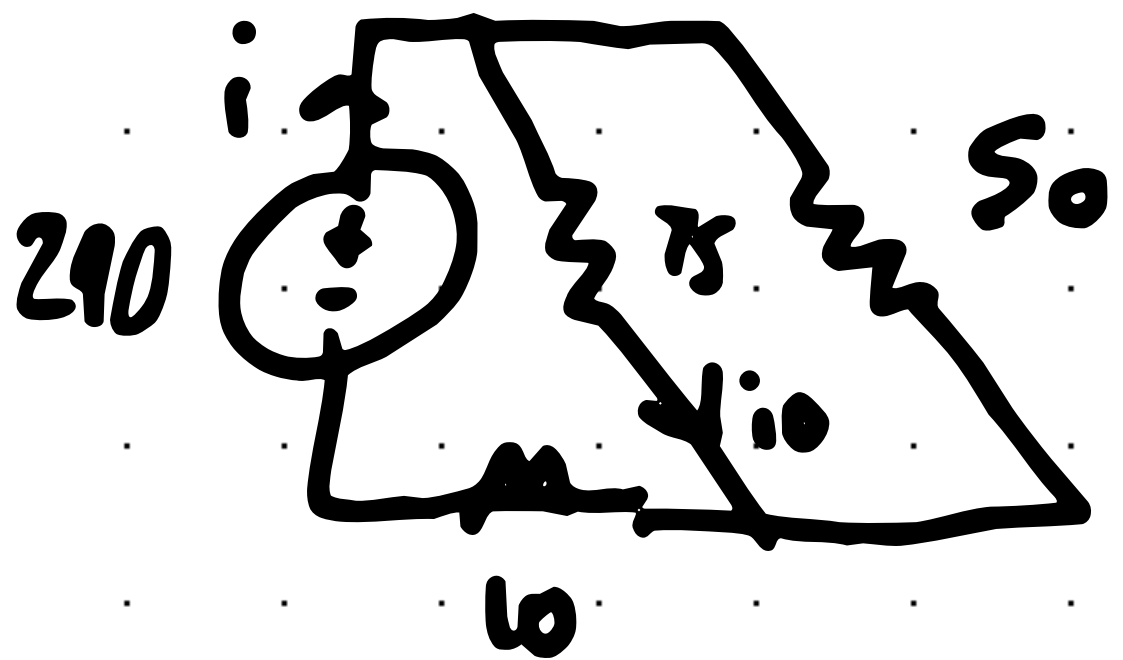


$$V = IR$$

$$240 = I(40)$$

$$i = \frac{240}{40} = 6A$$

Current Divider



$$i_o = i \left( \frac{50}{50+75} \right) = 2.4A$$

$$i_z = i \left( \frac{75}{50+75} \right) = 3.6A$$