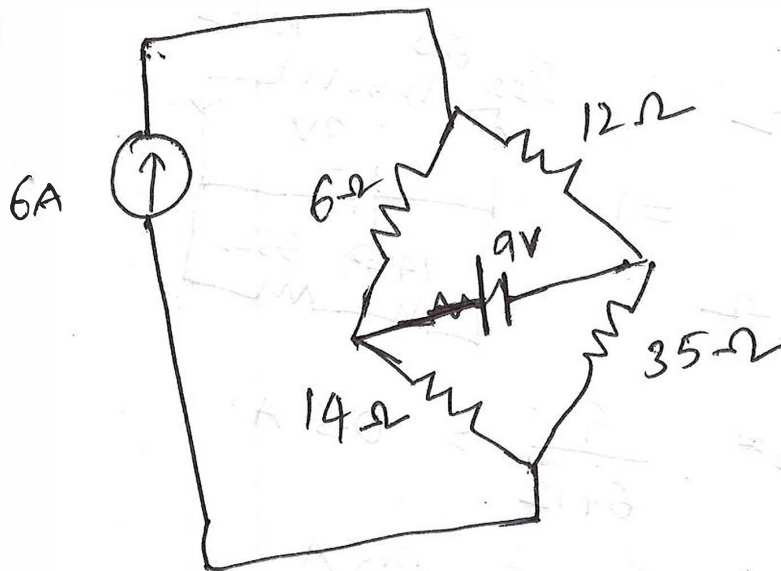
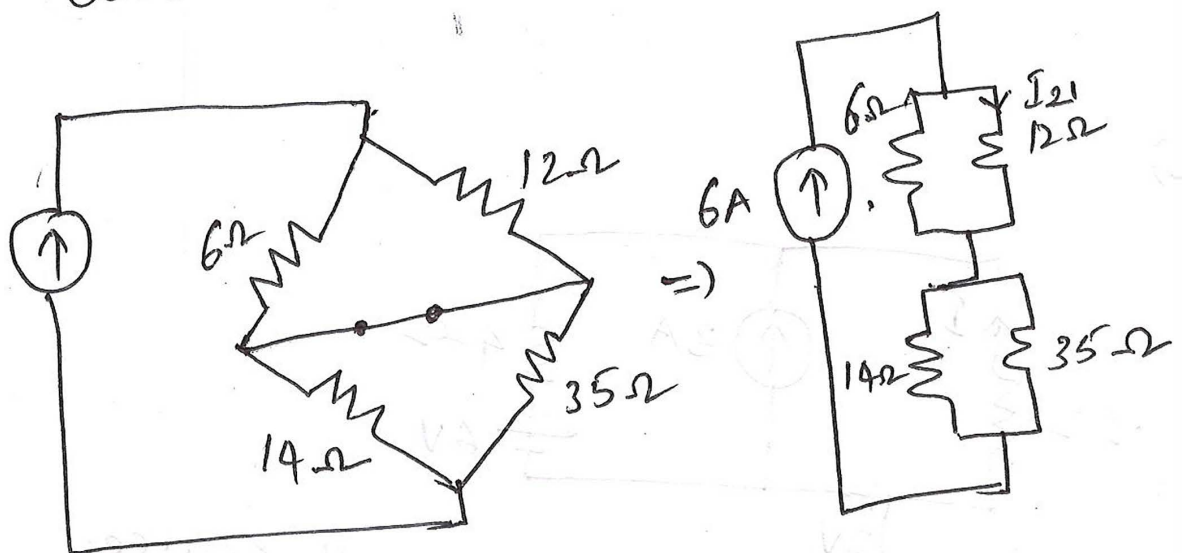


1)



1<sup>st</sup> Consider the effect of 6A source.

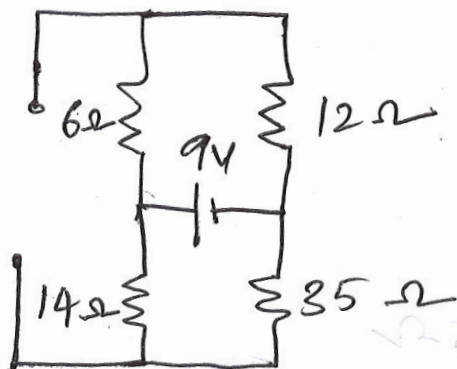


$$I_{21} = \frac{6A \times 6\Omega}{(6\Omega + 12\Omega)} = 2A$$

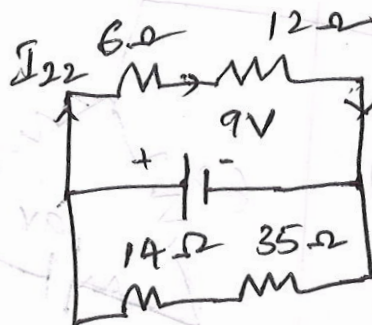
Consider the effect of 9V source.  
Re-drawing the circuit,

p.t.o)

(2)



=)

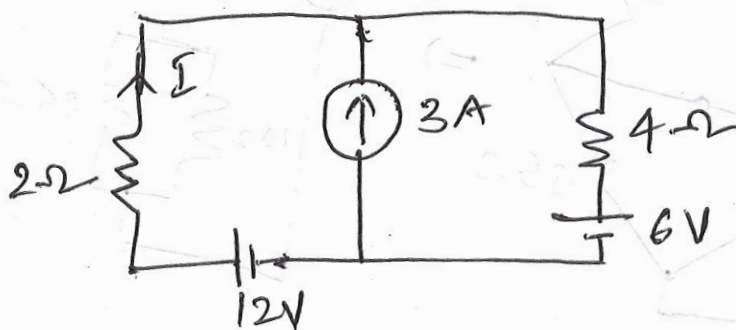


$$I_{22} = \frac{9}{6+12} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

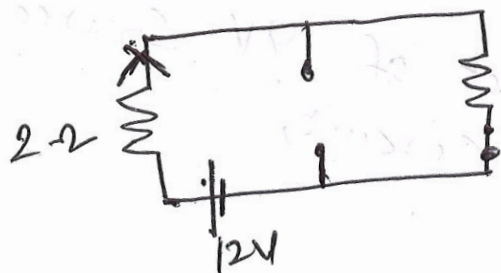
Thus,

$$I_2 = I_{21} + I_{22} = \underline{\underline{2.5 \text{ A}}}$$

2)



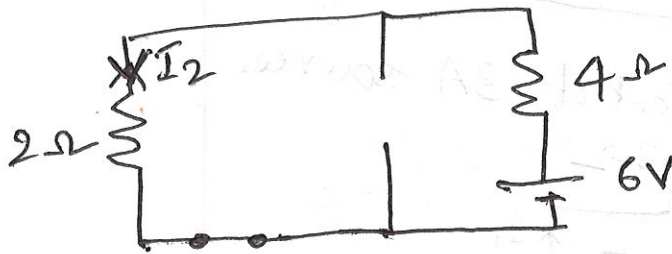
Consider the effect of 12V source.  
Re-drawing the circuit,



$$I_1 = \frac{12}{2+4} = 2 \text{ A}$$

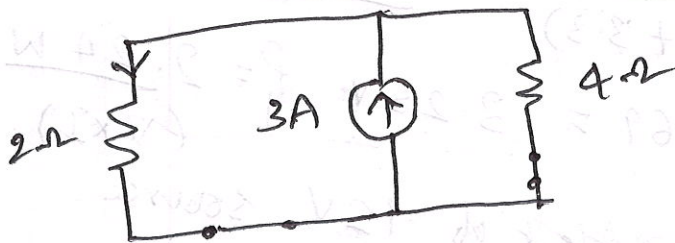
(3)

Consider the effect of 6V source:



$$I_2 = \frac{6}{2+4} = 1A$$

Consider the effect of 3A source:



$$I_3 = \frac{3 \times 4}{2+4} = 2A$$

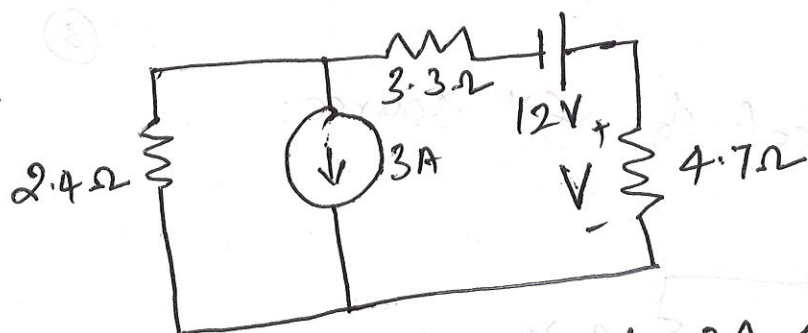
The total current through  $2\Omega$  resistor is

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = -2 + 1 + 2 = 1A$$

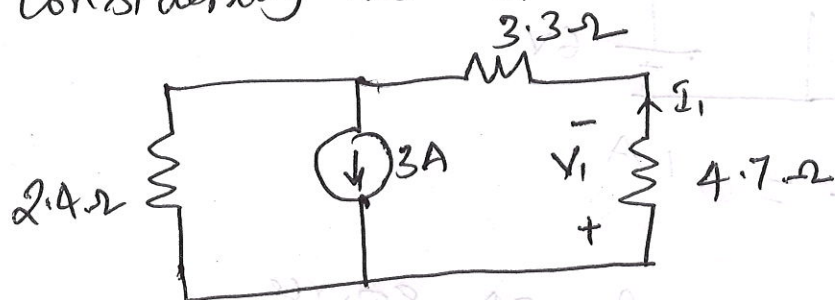
( $\because I_1$  is in opposite direction to  $I_2$  and  $I_3$ )

3

4



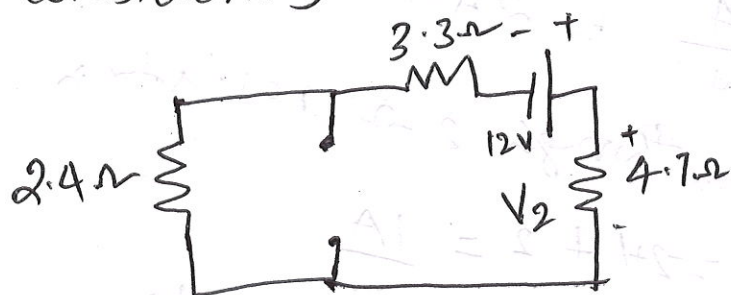
Considering the effect of 3A source,



$$I_1 = \frac{2.4 \times 3A}{2.4 + (4.7 + 3.3)} = 0.69A$$

$$V_1 = 4.7 \times 0.69 = 3.25V \quad P_1 = \frac{2.24W}{(V \times I)}$$

considering the effect of 12V source



$$V_2 = \frac{12 \times 4.7}{4.7 + 2.4 + 3.3}$$

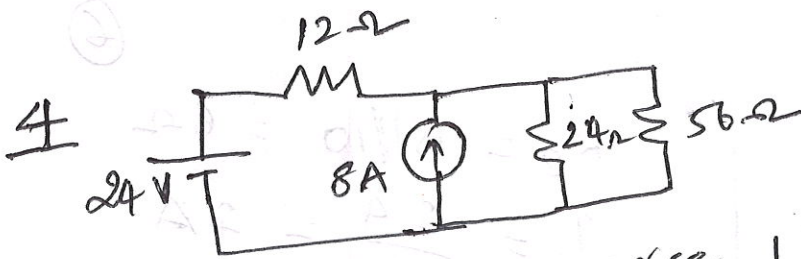
$$V = 5.53 - 3.25 = 2.28V \quad P_2 = \frac{6.51W}{(V^2/R)}$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{(2.28)^2}{4.7} = 1.106W$$

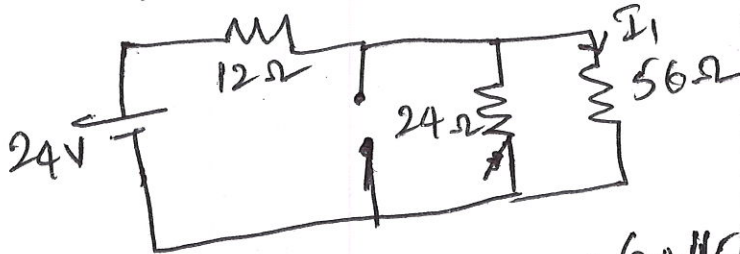
$$\underline{P_1 + P_2 \neq P}$$



5



Considering 24V source



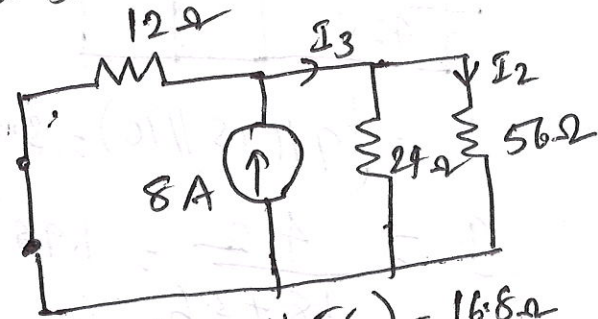
$$I_1 = \frac{24V}{R} \quad R = 12 + (24 \parallel 56) = 28.8 \Omega$$

$$= 0.833 A$$

$$I_1 = \frac{0.833 \times 24}{24 + 56} = 0.25 A$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = 0.25 + 1 = 1.25 A$$

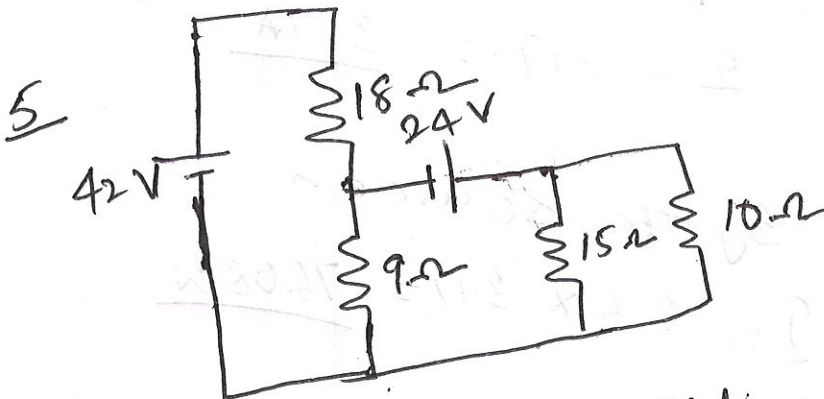
Considering 8A source



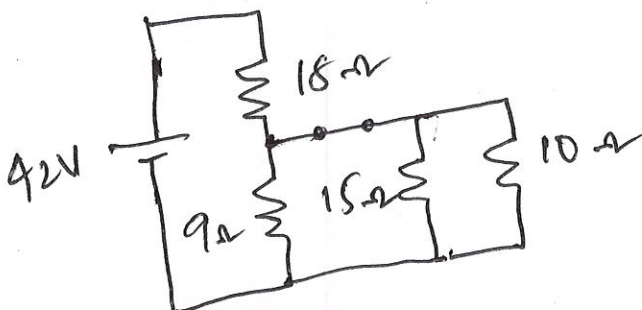
$$R_T = (24 \parallel 56) = 16.8 \Omega$$

$$I_3 = \frac{8 \times 12}{12 + 16.8} = 3.33 A$$

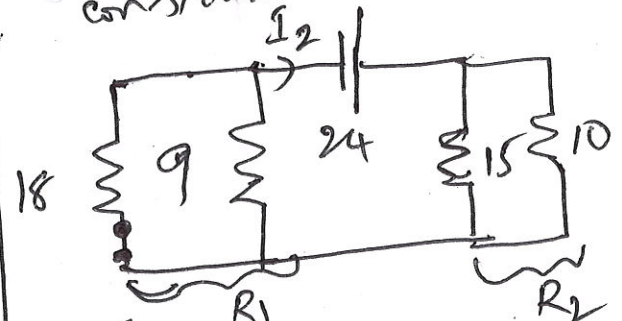
$$I_2 = \frac{3.33 \times 24}{24 + 56} = 1 A$$



Considering 42V source

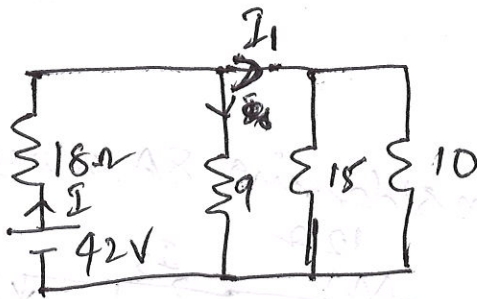


Considering 24V source



$$I_2 = \frac{24}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$R_1 = 18 \parallel 9 = 6 \Omega$$



$$R_2 = 15 \parallel 10 = 6\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{24}{12} = 2A$$

$$R_1 = (9 \parallel 15 \parallel 10) = 3.6\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{24}{18 + 3.6} = 1.944A$$

$$I_1 = \frac{9 \times 1.944}{9\Omega + (15 \parallel 10)} = 1.17A$$

(Total current flowing through 18Ω resistor gets divided in to two parts. One part through 9Ω and other through 24V source)

$$I_2 = I_1 + I_2 = 2 + 1.17 = 3.17A$$

Power delivered by the source

$$P = V \cdot I = 24 \times 3.17 = 76.08W$$