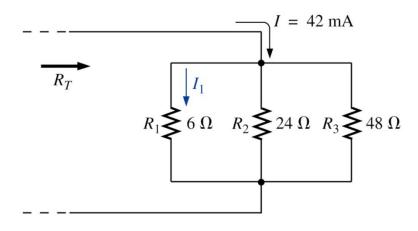




Breakout #1

■ Find RT, I1, and PR3 $I_1 = I_T \frac{R_T}{R_1}$

$$I_1 = I_T \frac{R_T}{R_1}$$



$$I_1 = 42 \text{ mA} \frac{4.36 \Omega}{6 \Omega} = 30.55 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_{R3} = \frac{V_{R3}^2}{R_3}$$

$$V_{R3} = 42 \,\text{mA} \cdot 4.36 \,\Omega = 183.3 \,\text{mV}$$

$$R_{T} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6\Omega} + \frac{1}{24\Omega} + \frac{1}{48\Omega}}$$

$$\therefore P_{R3} = \frac{(183.3 \,\text{mV})^2}{48 \,\Omega} = 699.8 \,\mu\text{W}$$

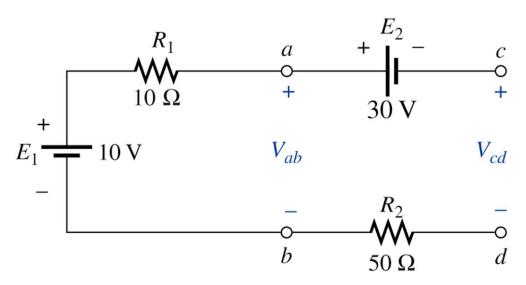
$$=4.36\Omega$$



Electrical Engineering Technology

Breakout #2

Find Vab and Vcd



$$V_{ab} = 10 V$$

$$KVL: V_{ab} - 30 V - V_{cd} + 0 = 0$$

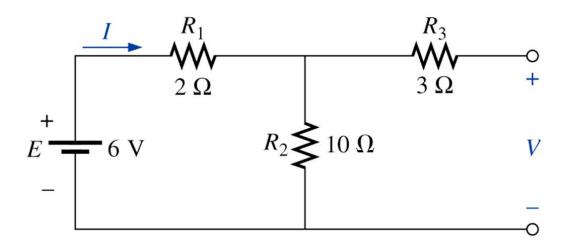
$$V_{cd} = 10 V - 30 V$$

= -20 V



Breakout #3

Find I and V



$$I = \frac{6V}{12\Omega} = 0.5A$$

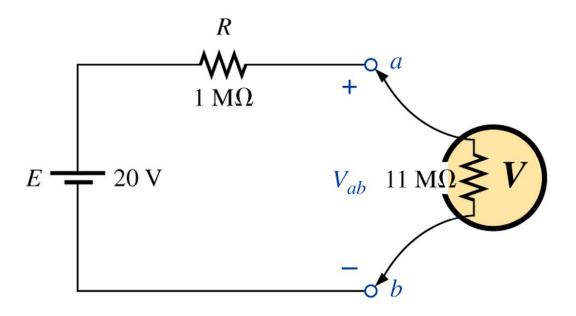
$$V = V_{R2} = 0.5A \cdot 10\Omega$$

$$= 5V$$



Example

Find Vab w/DMM connected



$$V = 20 \,\mathrm{V} \cdot \frac{11 \,\mathrm{M}\Omega}{12 \,\mathrm{M}\Omega} = 18.33 \,\mathrm{V}$$