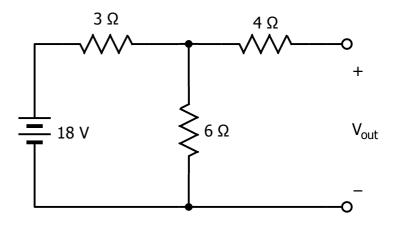
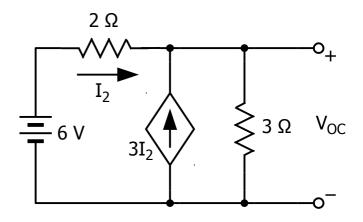
1. Find the Thévenin equivalent circuit for the given circuit, using all three methods discussed in lecture.



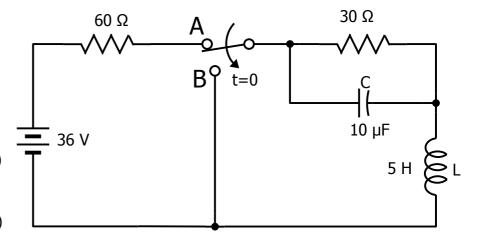
$$R_{th} = 6 \Omega$$

- 2a. Use Node Voltage Analysis to find $V_{OC.}$ Hint: find an expression for $I_2.$
- 2b. Use both allowable methods to find R_{th} .



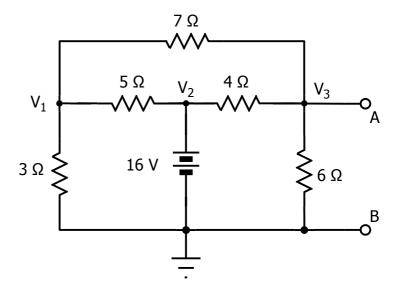
$$R_{th} = 0.43 \ \Omega$$

- 3. The switch has been in position A for a LONG TIME before switching to position B at t = 0.
- a. Find magnitude & direction of $i_{\mu}(0^{-})$
- b. Find magnitude and polarity of $\boldsymbol{v}_{\boldsymbol{C}}(0^{-})$
- c. Find magnitude and polarity of $v_I^{}(0^+)$
- d. Find magnitude and direction of $i_R(0^+)$
- e. Find magnitude and direction of $i_C(0^+)$



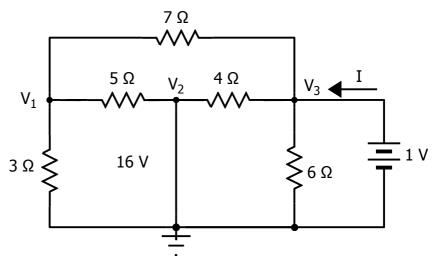
$$i_C(0^+)=0$$

- 4. a. Given the $\rm V_3$ = 8.8 V, use the $\rm V_{OC}\mbox{-}I_{SC}$ method to find the Thévenin Equivalent circuit, looking in through Port A-B.
- b. Compare your R_{th} to the answer in Problem 5.



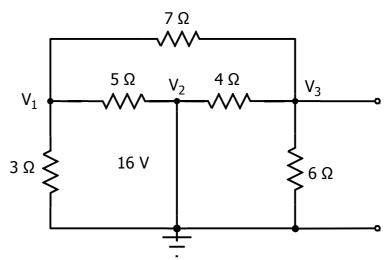
 $R_{th} = 1.89 \ \Omega$

- 5. This is the circuit that we studied in Problem 4. This time, you will find the Thévenin Equivalent circuit by using Method (b.). V_{oc} does not change. For R_{th}, we replaced the 16 V battery with a short and attached a 1 V battery to the circuit as shown.
 - a. Find the current I.
 - b. Compute 1 V / I. Units are ohms.
 - c. Compare your answer to Problem 4.



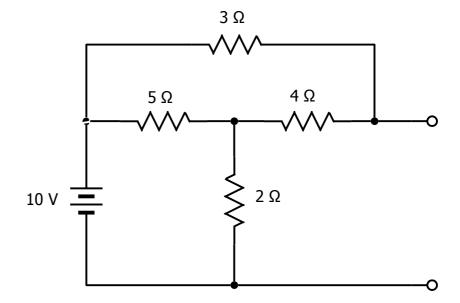
 $R_{th} = 1.89 \ \Omega$

- 6. This is the circuit that we studied in Problem 1. This time, you will find the Thévenin Equivalent circuit by using Method (c.). We replaced the 16 V battery with a short.
 - a. Using your knowledge of series and parallel circuits, find the resistance of the circuit when looking in through the port.
 - b. Compare your answer to Problem 4.



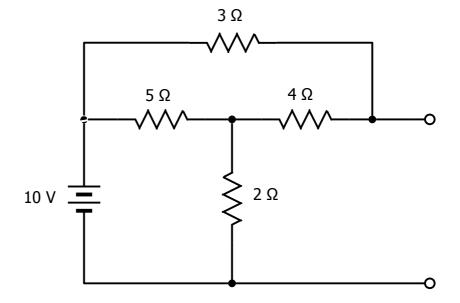
 $R_{th} = 1.89 \ \Omega$

7. Find the Thévenin Equivalent circuit, using Method a.



 1.93Ω

8. Find the Thévenin Equivalent circuit, using Method c.



 1.93Ω