Department of Electrical Engineering Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

ESc 201	_a Q	uiz 1A	30.8.18
Full Marks: 15			Total Time: 30 mins.
Name Koy		Section No.	Roll No.
b) Using the result A, B, and C, w c) Hence, determing source (Is), cle a) Due to kneede can be written. Junt to Superment 3 10 = 6I1 + 2I2.	11 1.8010	voltages at nodes $G (ground)$. 4.5 $e 5 A current$ 2.5 $R_1 6 \Omega$ $O C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C$	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\$
1 00 5	12000		reference node (ground)
10 = 6 [+ 2 [5 +	3 (I2-I3) + 4 (I,-I3) =	7 [15 12 - 7 13 = -40]	or [15 I1 - 7 I3 = 35] ··· (
Mesh 3: [GBCG] >	$4(I_3-I_1)+3(I_3-I_2)+I_3$	$3+44=0 \Rightarrow (-31_2+$	813=0](3)
Solving any pair,	(1) -(3) would be enough $T_1 = 1.77A$ $T_2 = -0.62V$ $V_8 = R_3(T_1 - T_2)$	T_3 = (12.04 V) $V_c = V_c$	A-RsI2=[5,84V]
$()$ $V_A - V_B = V + R$	$2^{\text{I}_{\text{S}}} \Rightarrow V = -37,66 \text{ V}$, with polarity as	shown in the JJ.

Department of Electrical Engineering Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur ESc 201 Ouiz 1B Full Marks: 15 Name Key Determine I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 , using the *mesh current technique*. Using the results of part a), calculate the node voltages at nodes A, B, and C, with respect to the reference node G (ground). 4.5 Hence, determine the voltage dropped across the 5 A current source (I_s), clearly specifying its polarity. 2.5 a) $[I_2 - I_1 = 5A] \Rightarrow I_2 = I_1 + 5$

reference node (ground)

Supermerh 1:
$$DACGD$$
 = $10 = 6I_1 + 2I_2 + I_3 + 3I_2$
=) $[III_1 + I_3 = -15]$ or $[III_2 + I_3 = 40]$.

$$III_1 + I_3 = -15$$
 or III_2

$$+I_3 = -15$$
 or $[1]_2 +$

$$+I_3 = -15$$
 or $11I_2 +$

esh 1:
$$DACGD$$
 = 10=6
+ $I_2 = -15$ or $II_2 +$

$$1 + I_3 = -15$$
 or $11I_2 +$

$$3 = -15$$
 or $11^{I}2+$

[15I, -7I3=-15] or [15I2-7I3=60] ... (2)

Merh 3: (GBCG) => 4(I3-I1)+ 3(I3-I2)+ I3+3I2=0

 $\Rightarrow [-I_1 + 2I_3 = 0]$ or $(-I_2 + 2I_3 = -5)$. (3)

Solving & $[I_1 = -1.3A]$ $[I_2 = 3,7A]$ $[I_3 = -0,7A]$

$$L_3 = 40$$

b) $V_A = V_S - I_1 R_1 = 17.8 V$ $V_B = R_3 (I_1 - I_3) = (-2.4 V)$ $V_C = V_A - I_2 R_5 = (10.4 V)$

C) $V_A - V_B = V - R_2 I_S \Rightarrow V = 45.2 V$, with polarity as shown in the fig.

=)
$$[11I_1 + I_3 = -15]$$
 or $[11I_2 + I_3 = 40]$.
Superment 2: $[0.4 \times 0.0] \Rightarrow 10 = 6I_1 + 2I_2 + 3(I_2 - I_3) + 4(I_1 - I_3)$