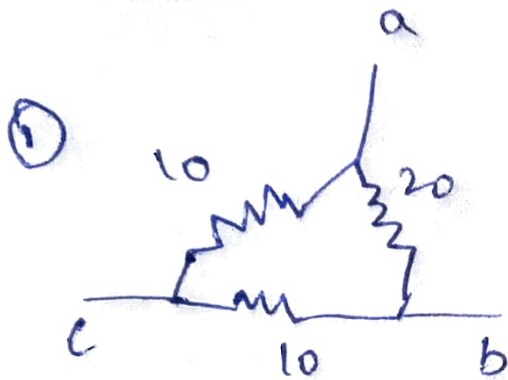


Hemanth, N
2019503519

Problems:



$$R_1 = \frac{R_a R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} = \frac{10(20)}{40} = \underline{\underline{5 \Omega}}$$

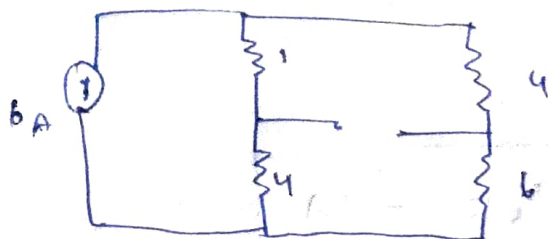
$$R_2 = \frac{R_a \cdot R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c} = \frac{20(10)}{40} = \underline{\underline{5 \Omega}}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_c \cdot R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c} = \frac{10(10)}{40} = \underline{\underline{2.5 \Omega}}$$

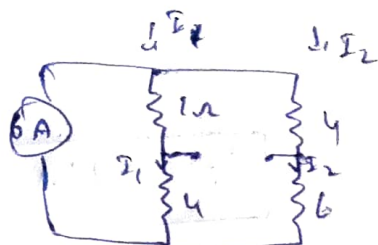
$R_1 = 5 \Omega, R_2 = 5 \Omega, R_3 = 2.5 \Omega$

2.)

Hemanth N
2019503579



Remove AB



$$R_{eq} = \frac{(4+6) \cdot (1+4)}{10+5} = \frac{50}{15} = \frac{10}{3} = \underline{\underline{3.33 \Omega}}$$

$$V_{eq} = I \cdot R_{eq}$$

$$6 \times \frac{10}{3} = \boxed{20V}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = 6A$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = 6 - I_1$$

Both I_1 , I_2 in parallel

$$5(I_1) = 10(6 - I_1)$$

$$5I_1 = 60 - 10I_1$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 60/15$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_1 = 4A}$$

$$\uparrow I_2 = \boxed{2A}$$

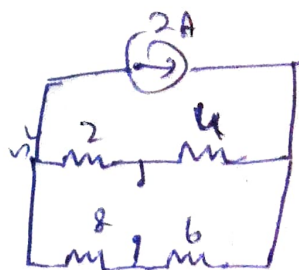
$$V_1 = 8V, V_2 = 4V$$

$$8 - 4 = \boxed{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{Overall voltage: } \boxed{V_{th} = +4V}$$

20-05-20

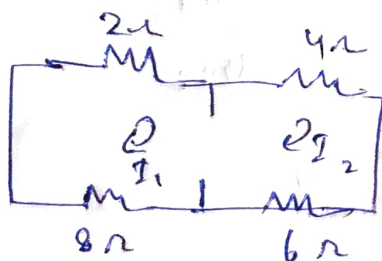
3



$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2+4) \cdot (8+6)}{8+14} = \frac{6(24)}{20}$$

$$R_{eq} \Rightarrow 4.2 \times 2 = \boxed{4.2 \Omega}$$

$$V_1 = 2(4.2) = \underline{\underline{8.4 \text{ V}}}$$



$$\textcircled{I} \Rightarrow 8 I_1 + 2 I_2 = 10$$

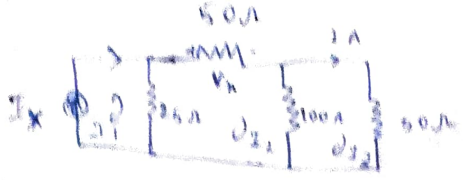
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_1 = 1 \text{ A}}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \Rightarrow 4 I_2 + 6 I_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{I_2 = 1 \text{ A}}$$

$$V_{eq} = 8.4 + 2 = \boxed{10.4 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_1 + V_{eq} \Rightarrow 8.4 + 2 = 10.4 \text{ V}$$



In Mesh ① \Rightarrow

$$-25 I_1 + 25 I_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_1 - I_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

In Mesh ② \Rightarrow

$$-25 (I_1 - I_2) - 50 I_2 - 100 (I_1 - I_3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -25 I_1 + 25 I_2 - 50 I_2 - 100 I_1 + 100 I_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -125 I_2 + 25 I_1 + 100 I_3 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

In Mesh ③ \Rightarrow

$$-50 I_3 - 100 (I_3 - I_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -50 I_3 - 100 I_3 + 100 I_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -150 I_3 + 100 I_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Given that $I_3 = 2A$

$$\therefore -150(2) + 100 I_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_2 = 3A}$$

By ① $\Rightarrow I_1 + I_2 = 0$

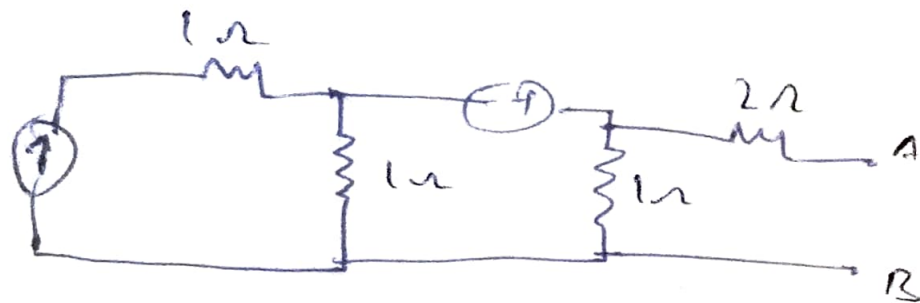
$$-I_1 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = 3A \quad ; (ie)$$

$$I_x = 3A$$

$$\therefore \boxed{I_x = 3A, \quad I_2 = 3A, \quad I_3 = 2A}$$

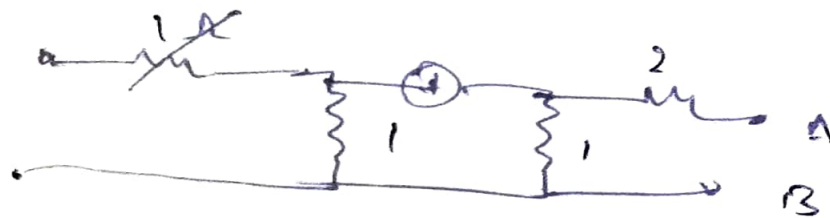
$$V_x = 50(I_2) \Rightarrow \boxed{V_x = 150V}$$

(5.02)



\Rightarrow

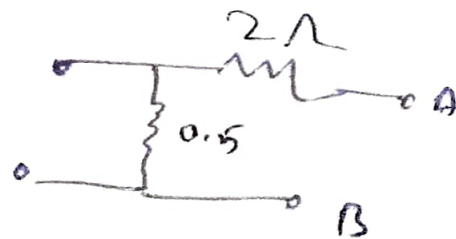
Remove 1A



\Rightarrow



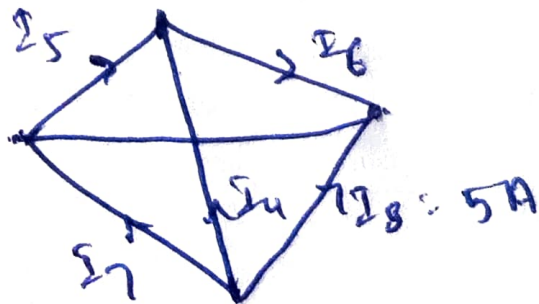
11,



$$R_{AB} = 2 + 0.5$$

$R_{AB} = 2.5 \Omega$

5(b)



$$I_4 + 1 = 2 + 4$$

$$I_4 = 5A$$

$$I_6 + 4 + I_8 = 0 \quad (\text{KCL})$$

$$I_6 = -4 + I_8$$

$$= -4 - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_6 = -9A}$$

$$I_5 + 2 = I_6$$

$$I_5 = -9 - 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_5 = -11A}$$

$$\boxed{I_4 = 5A, \quad I_6 = -9A, \quad I_5 = -11A}$$