Name: No:

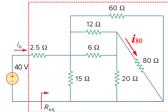
Instructor: Shyan-Lung Lin, Prof.

FCU ISTM -PU 2+2 Program

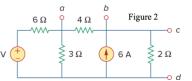
13:10~15:00 pm, Nov. 9, 202

Note: Open text book. Please show organized math works, and make the calculation to its final form and with an accuracy of at least 4th digit behind decimal point.

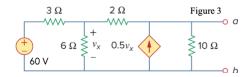
1. 15% Find R<sub>eq</sub> (including 2.5 $\Omega$ ),  $i_0$ , and  $i_{80}$  in the circuit of Figure 1.



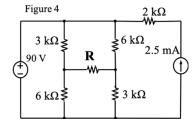
- 2. 30% Given the circuit in Figure 2,
  - (A) (15%) apply the **Thevenin** theorem to obtain the **Thevenin** equivalent V<sub>Th</sub> and R<sub>Th</sub>, and find the maximal power that can be transferred to the load as viewed from terminal *a-b*;
  - (B) (15%) apply the **Norton** theorem to obtain the **Norton** equivalent  $I_N$  and  $R_N$ , and find the 120  $\vee$  maximal power that can be transferred to the load as viewed from terminal c-d.



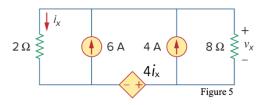
- 3. 30% For the circuit in Figure 3, at terminals *a-b*,
  - (A) (15%) use the **Thevenin** theorem to obtain the **Thevenin** equivalent
  - (B) (15%) use the **Norton** theorem to obtain the **Norton** equivalent



4. 20% For the circuit shown in Figure 4, if the current passing through the unknown resistor **R** is 0.5 mA, find the value of **R**.



5. 20% Use superposition to solve for  $\textit{\textbf{v}}_x$  in the circuit of Figure 5.



6. 20% Use *mesh* analysis and apply *Cramer's* rule to obtain  $i_0$  in the circuit of Figure 6.

