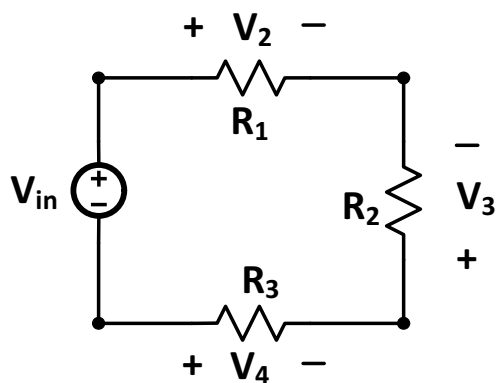


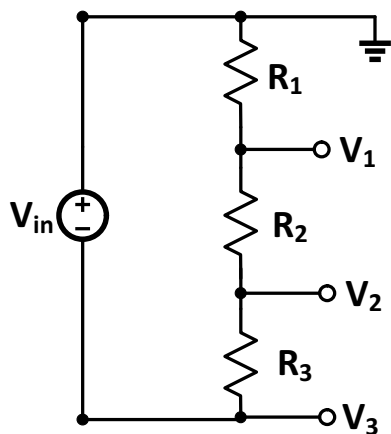
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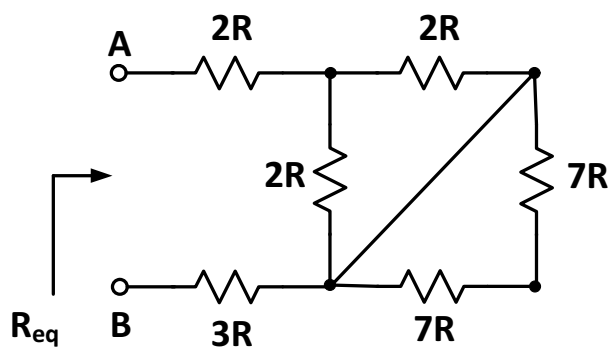
1. Compute voltages V_2 , V_3 , and V_4 in the circuit shown below. Assume: $V_{in} = 9V$, $R_1 = 3k\Omega$, $R_2 = 3k\Omega$, $R_3 = 3k\Omega$.



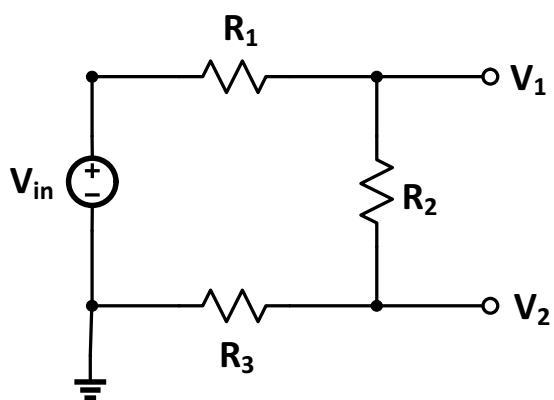
2. Compute voltages V_1 , V_2 , and V_3 in the circuit shown below. Assume: $V_{in} = 9V$, $R_1 = 3k\Omega$, $R_2 = 3k\Omega$, $R_3 = 3k\Omega$.



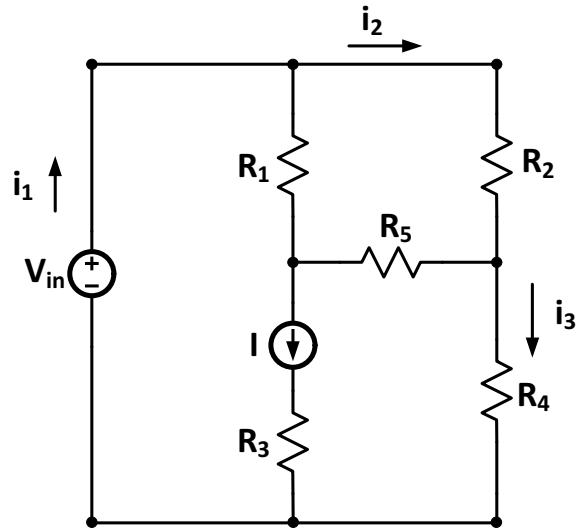
3. Compute the equivalent resistance R_{eq} shown in the circuit below.



4. Compute voltages V_1 and V_2 in terms of voltage V_{in} and resistors R_1 , R_2 , R_3 in the circuit shown below.



5. In the circuit shown in the figure below, $V_{in} = 7 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_4 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_5 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$, $I = 7 \text{ mA}$.



- (a) Using the loop analysis method, write down a system of equation you will solve to compute currents i_1 , i_2 , i_3 . You must clearly mark the loops in the circuit.

- (b) Solve the above system of equations.