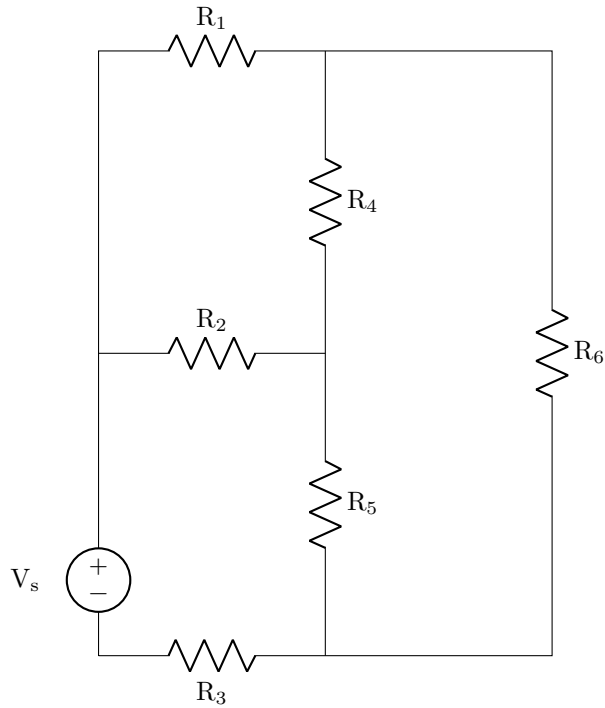


1. Given the circuit below:



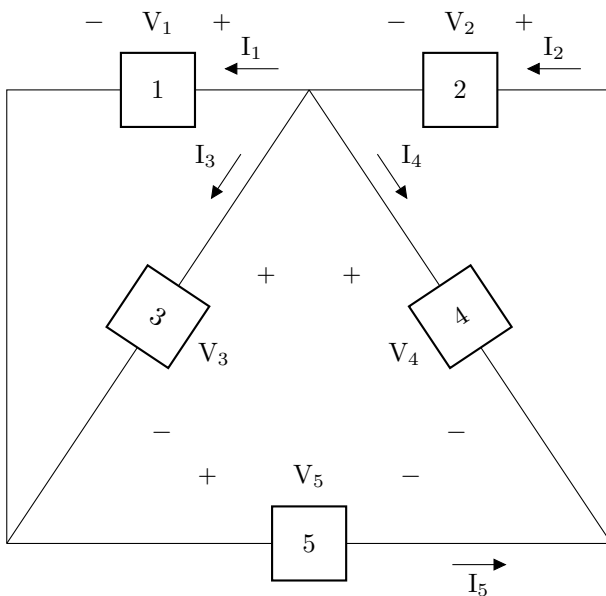
(a) Identify the number of branches, the number of nodes, and the number of meshes.

Branches = 7 Nodes = 5 Meshes = 3

(b) Which resistors, if any, are in series with other resistors?

(A) R1 (B) R2 (C) R3 (D) R4 (E) R5 (F) R6

2. Given the following circuit:



(a) How many nodes and meshes are there?

$$\text{Nodes} = \boxed{3} \quad \text{Meshes} = \boxed{3}$$

(b) If $V_1 = 36\text{V}$ and $V_2 = -18\text{V}$, use KVL equations to solve for V_3 , V_4 , and V_5

$$V_3 = \boxed{36.0\text{V}} \quad V_4 = \boxed{18.0\text{V}} \quad V_5 = \boxed{-18.0\text{V}}$$

(c) If $I_1 = -15\text{A}$, $I_2 = -3\text{A}$, and $I_5 = -9\text{A}$, use KCL equations to solve for I_3 and I_4

$$I_3 = \boxed{6.00\text{A}} \quad I_4 = \boxed{6.00\text{A}}$$

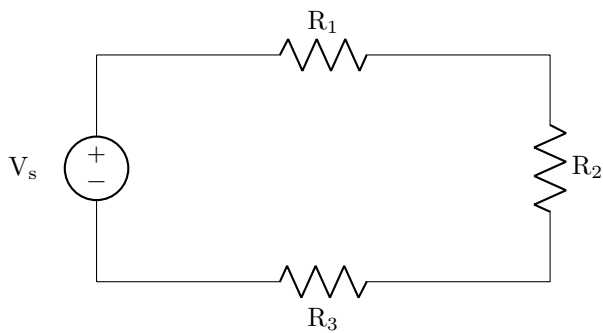
- (d) Determine the power absorbed by each component (confirm that the sum of the powers absorbed must be zero).

$$\begin{array}{lll} P_1 = & \boxed{-540\text{ W}} & P_2 = \boxed{54\text{ W}} & P_3 = \boxed{216\text{ W}} \\ P_4 = & \boxed{108\text{ W}} & P_5 = \boxed{162\text{ W}} \end{array}$$

- (e) Using the definition of parallel, which sets of components are in parallel?

$$\text{Parallel} = \boxed{1+3 \text{ and } 2+4}$$

3. Given the following circuit:



- (a) How many nodes and meshes are there?

Nodes = 4 Meshes = 1

- (b) Is the circuit series, parallel, or neither?

☒ (A) Series

☐ (B) Parallel

☐ (C) Neither

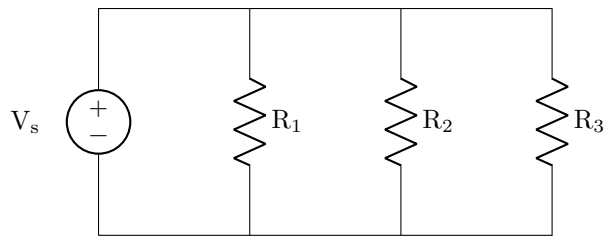
- (c) If $V_S = 24\text{V}$ and $R_1 = R_3 = 1\Omega$, what value of R_2 will make the current coming out of the voltage source equal 2A?

$R_2 =$ 10.0 Ω

- (d) If $V_S = 24\text{V}$ and $R_1 = R_3 = 1\Omega$, what new value of R_2 will make the voltage across R_2 equal 16V?

$R_2 =$ 4.00 Ω

4. Given the following circuit:



(a) How many nodes and meshes are there?

Nodes =

2

Meshes =

3

(b) Is the circuit series, parallel, or neither?

☒ (A) Series ☐ (B) Parallel ☐ (C) Neither

(c) If $V_s = 36\text{V}$, $R_1 = 9\Omega$ and $R_2 = 12\Omega$, what value of R_3 will make the current coming out of the voltage source equal to 13A?

$R_3 =$

6.005 Ω

- (d) Given $R_1 = 9\Omega$, $R_2 = 3\Omega$, the current through R_1 is 6A, and the source current is 33A, find the new value for V_s , R_3 , and the currents through R_2 and R_3 .
(Hint: $48V < V_s < 66V$, $8A < I_3 < 11A$)

$$V_s = \boxed{54.0\text{V}} \quad R_3 = \boxed{6.00\Omega} \quad I_2 = \boxed{18.0\text{A}} \quad I_3 = \boxed{9.00\text{A}}$$