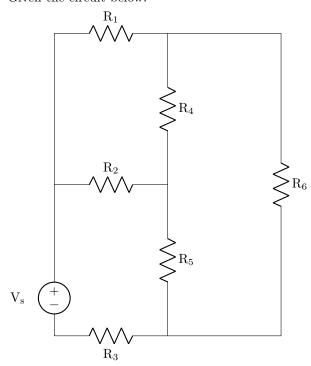
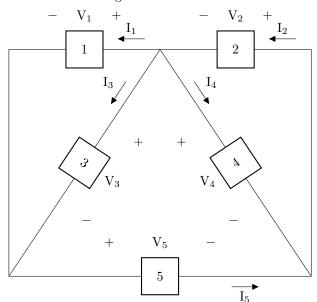
1. Given the circuit below:



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

Branches = Nodes = Meshes =

- (b) Which resistors, if any, are in series with other resistors?
- 2. Given the following circuit:



(a) How many nodes and meshes are there?

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

$$V_3=oxed{V_4=}oxed{V_5=}$$

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

$$I_3= igg| I_4= igg|$$

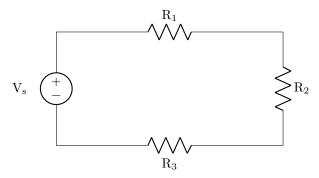
(d) Determine the power absorbed by each component (confirm that the sum of the powers absorbed must be zero).

$P_1 =$	$P_2 =$	$P_3 =$	
$P_4 =$	$P_5 =$		

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

Parallel =	
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3. Given the following circuit:



(a) How many nodes and meshes are there?

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

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

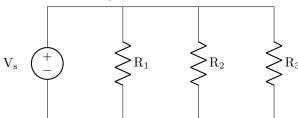
(c) If  $V_s=24{\rm V}$  and  $R_1=R_3=1\Omega,$  what value of  $R_2$  will make the current coming out of the voltage source equal 2A?

$$R_2 =$$

(d) If  $V_S=24\mathrm{V}$  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. Given the following circuit:



(a) How many nodes and meshes are there?



- (b) Is the circuit series, parallel, or neither?
  - (A) Series (B) Parallel (C) Neither
- (c) If  $V_s=36{\rm V},\ R_1=9\Omega$  and  $R_2=12\Omega,$  what value of  $R_3$  will make the current coming out of the voltage source equal to 13A?

$$R_3 =$$

(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: $48V < V_s < 66V, 8A < I_3 < 11A$ )	

$V_s =$	$R_3 =$	$I_2 =$	$I_3 =$	