

This part of the experiment is prepared with Online LaTeX Editor Overleaf. Visit the website for the code here:

<https://www.overleaf.com/read/gqxmprgkvgfd#1879d9>

1. PRELIMINARY WORK

1.1 For the circuit given in Figure 1, find the dissipated and generated powers.

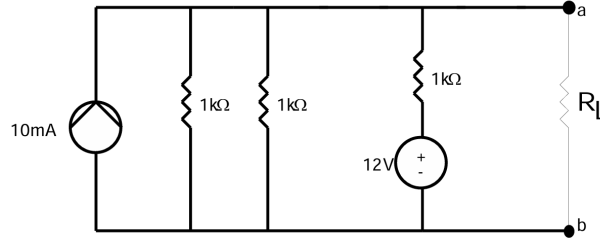


Figure 1.

Answer: First, name some points and resistors for ease. After that, let's use the node-voltage method.

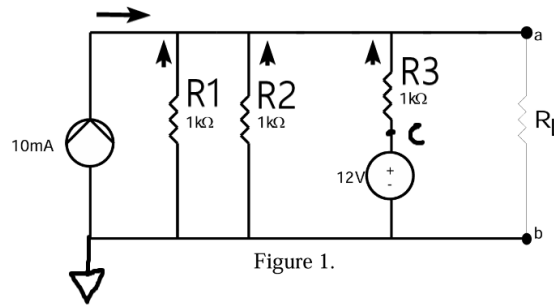


Figure 1.

For node a:

$$10\text{mA} - \frac{V_a}{1\text{k}\Omega} - \frac{V_a}{1\text{k}\Omega} + \frac{V_c - V_a}{1\text{k}\Omega} = 0 \quad (1)$$

We also know that $V_c = 12\text{V}$ (2).

Compare (1) and (2), we get $V_a = \frac{22}{3}\text{V}$.

Now, we can find the generated and dissipated power.

$$P_{R_3} = \frac{\left(12 - \frac{22}{3}\right)^2 \text{V}^2}{1\text{k}\Omega} = \frac{196}{9} \text{mW}$$

$$P_{R_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{22}{3}\right)^2 V^2}{1k\Omega} = \frac{484}{9} \text{mW}$$

$$P_{R_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{22}{3}\right)^2 V^2}{1k\Omega} = \frac{484}{9} \text{mW}$$

$$P_{10\text{mA}} = -\left(\frac{22}{3}V\right)(10\text{mA}) = -\frac{220}{3} \text{mW}$$

Find the power generated by the voltage source.

$$V_c - V_a = V_{R_3} \rightarrow V_{R_3} = \frac{14}{3}V$$

$$I_{R_3} = \frac{V_{R_3}}{R_3} = \frac{14}{3} \text{mA}$$

$$P_{12V} = -(12V)\left(\frac{14}{3} \text{mA}\right) = -56 \text{mW}$$

1.2 Show that the total power generated by the sources is equal to the total power dissipated by the resistors.

Answer:

$$P_{\text{generated}} = \left(-\frac{220}{3} - 56\right) \text{mW} = -\frac{388}{3} \text{mW}$$

$$P_{\text{dissipated}} = \left(\frac{196}{9} + \frac{484}{9} + \frac{484}{9}\right) \text{mW} = \frac{388}{3} \text{mW}$$

$$|P_{\text{dissipated}}| = |P_{\text{generated}}| = \frac{388}{3} \text{mW}$$