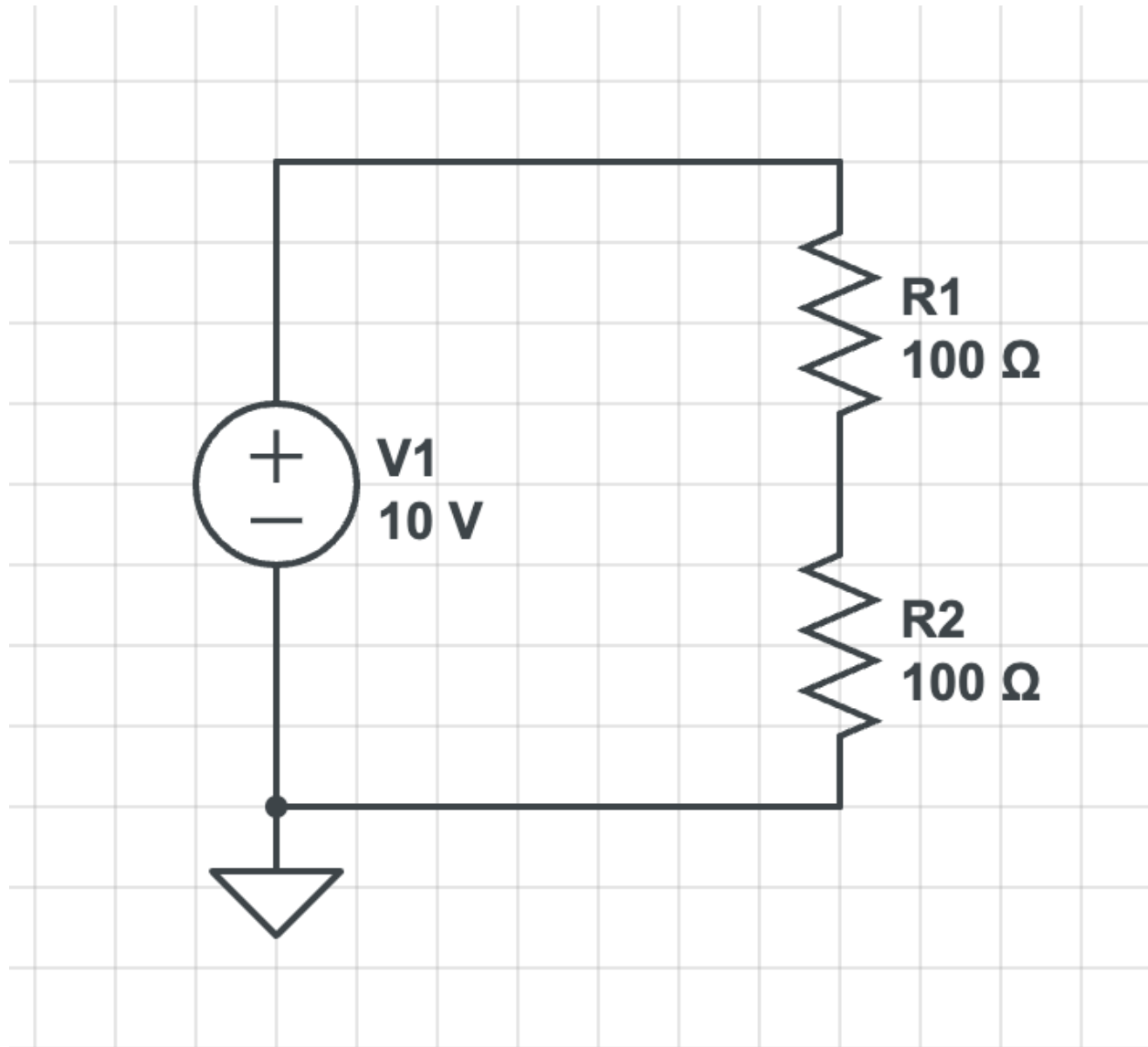
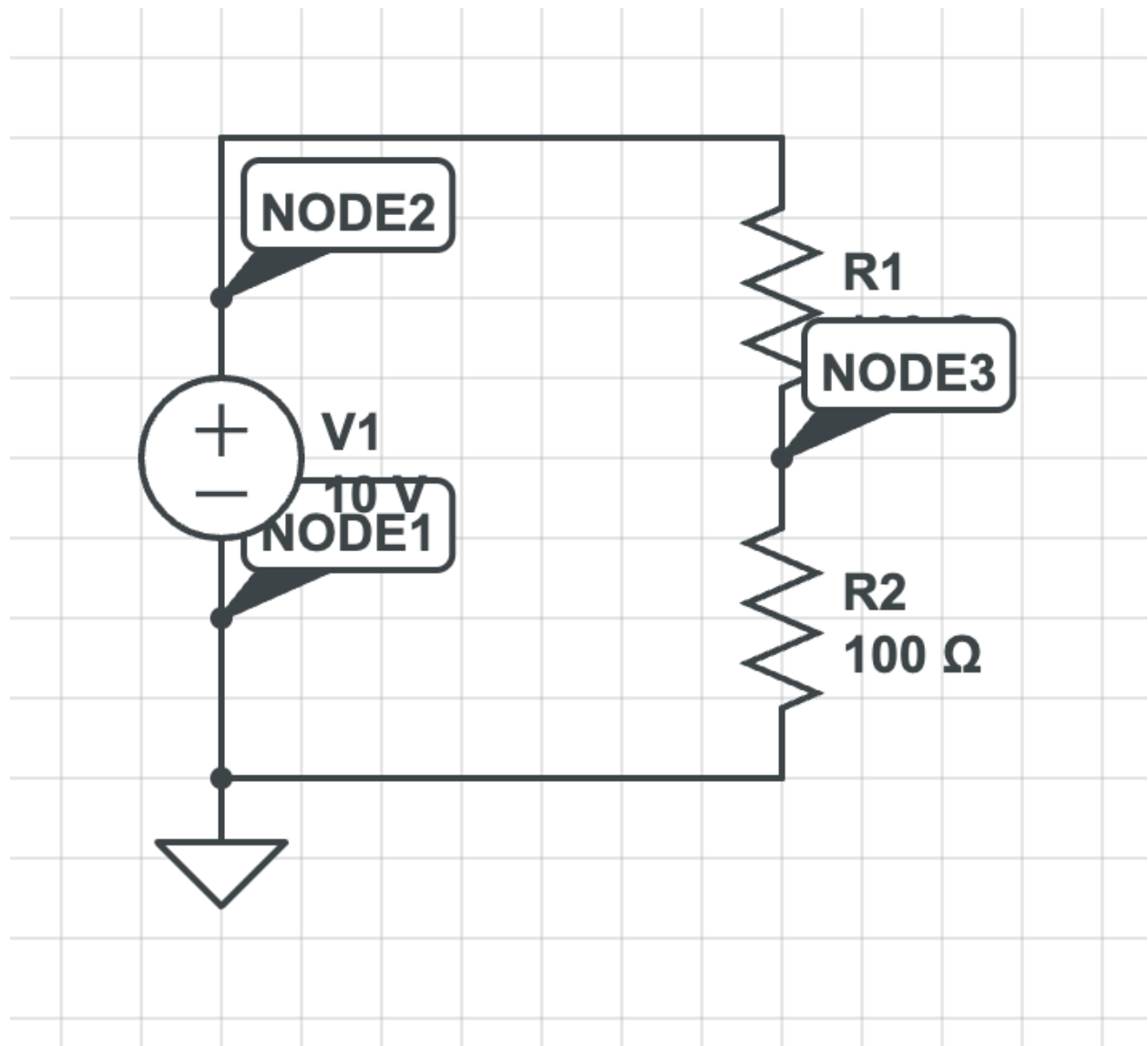


(NOTE: the problems are out of order: 1,3,5,7,2,4,6)











Problem 1. a.



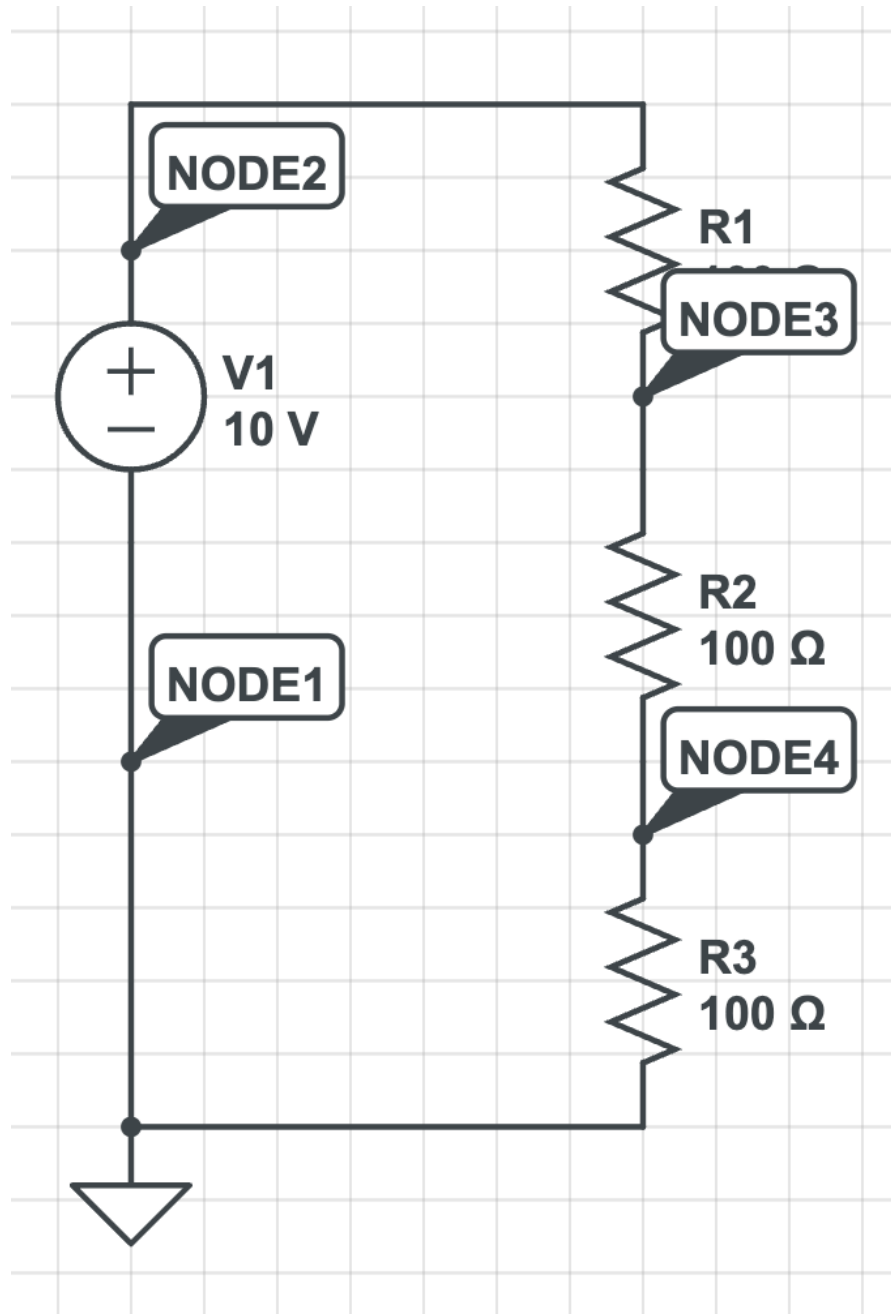
b.



c.

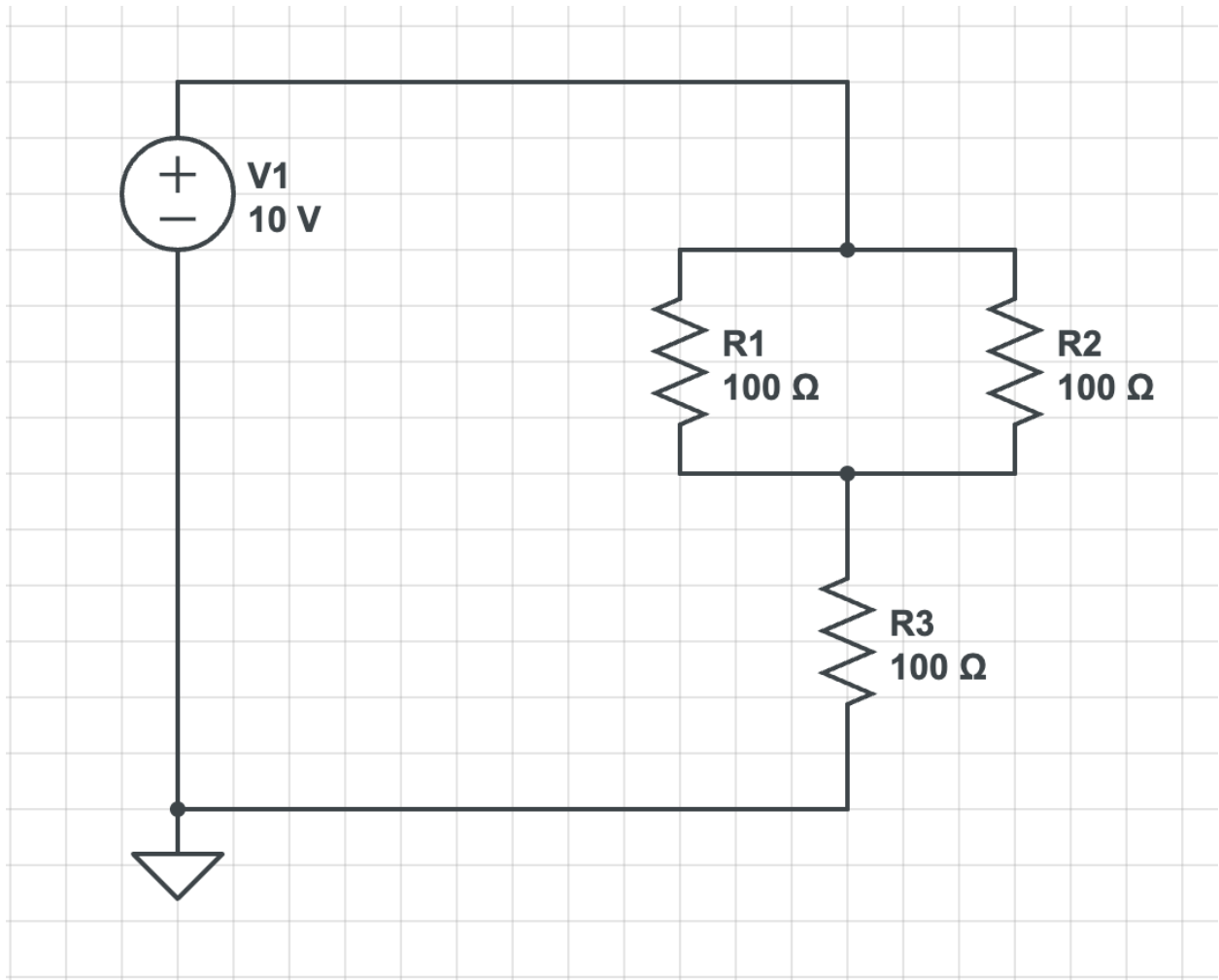
V(NODE2)	10.00 V		
V(NODE3)	5.000 V		
I(R2.nA)	50.00 mA		
V(NODE1)	0.000 V		
I(V1.nB)	50.00 mA		

d.

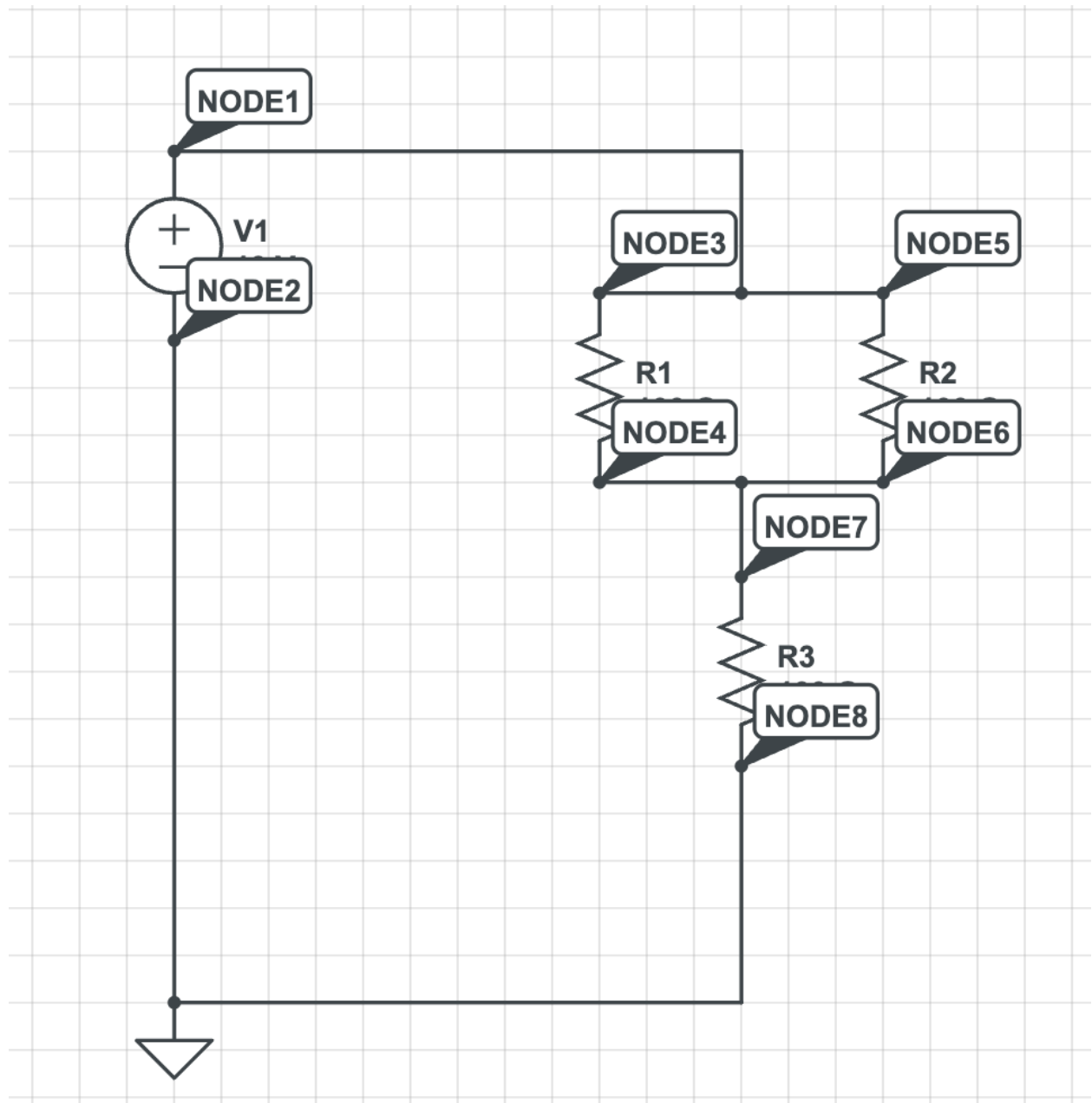


The overall current in the circuit decreases and the voltage across each resistor also decreases.

















Problem 3. a.























b.























c.

V(NODE1)	10.00 V		
V(NODE2)	6.667 V		
V(NODE3)	6.667 V		
V(NODE4)	0.000 V		
I(R1.nA)	33.33 mA		
I(R2.nA)	33.33 mA		
I(R3.nA)	66.67 mA		
I(V1.nB)	66.67 mA		

d.

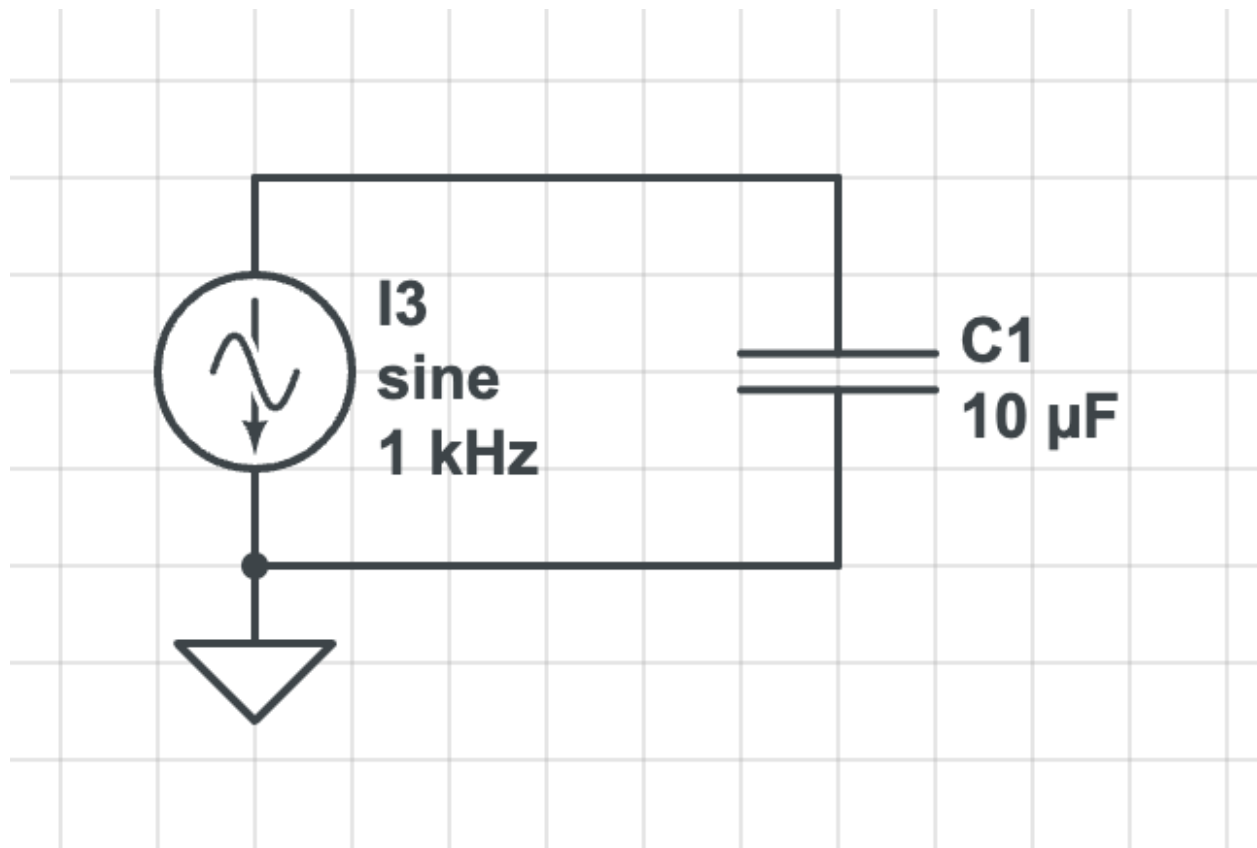
V(NODE1)	10.00 V		
V(NODE2)	8.000 V		
V(NODE3)	8.000 V		
V(NODE4)	4.000 V		
V(NODE5)	0.000 V		
I(R1.nA)	20.00 mA		
I(R2.nA)	20.00 mA		
I(R3.nA)	40.00 mA		
I(R4.nA)	40.00 mA		
I(V1.nB)	40.00 mA		

Voltage across both the parallel and series resistors decreased. Current flowing through each resistor also decreased.

V(NODE1)	10.00 V		
V(NODE2)	8.000 V		
V(NODE3)	8.000 V		
V(NODE4)	4.000 V		
V(NODE5)	0.000 V		
I(R1.nA)	20.00 mA		
I(R2.nA)	20.00 mA		
I(R3.nA)	40.00 mA		
I(R4.nA)	40.00 mA		
I(V1.nB)	40.00 mA		

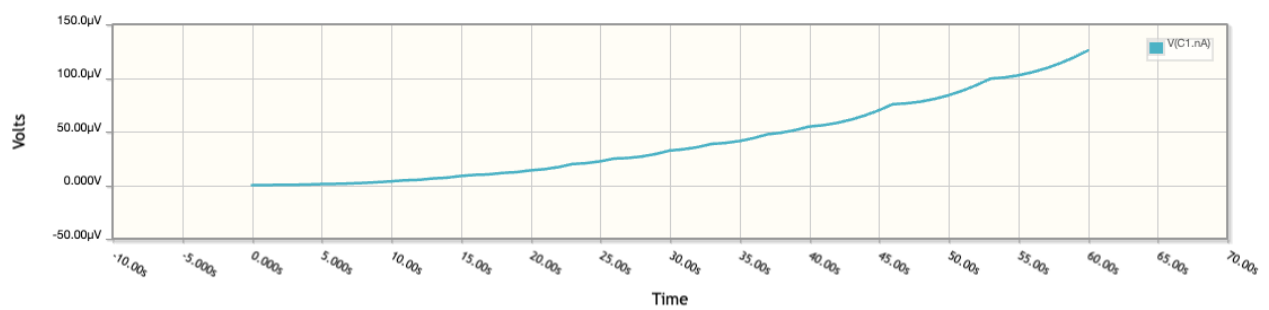
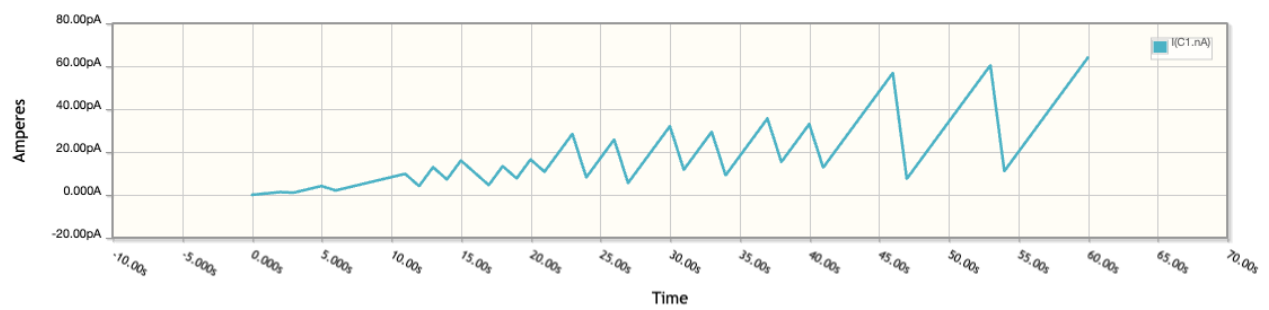
Problem 5:

a.

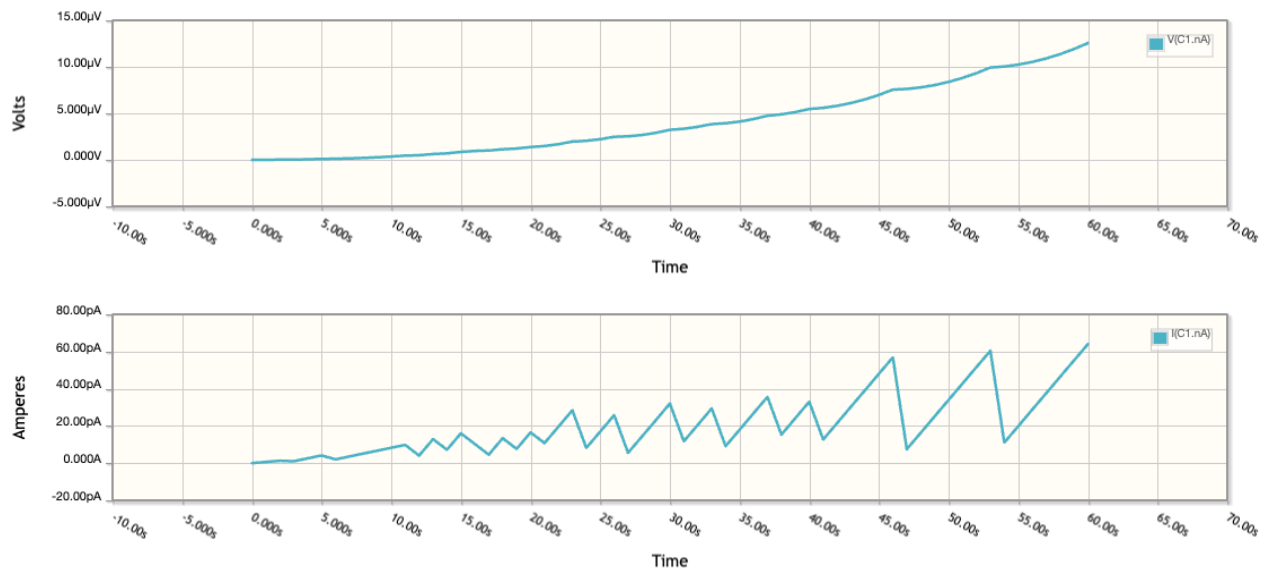


b.

10 uF



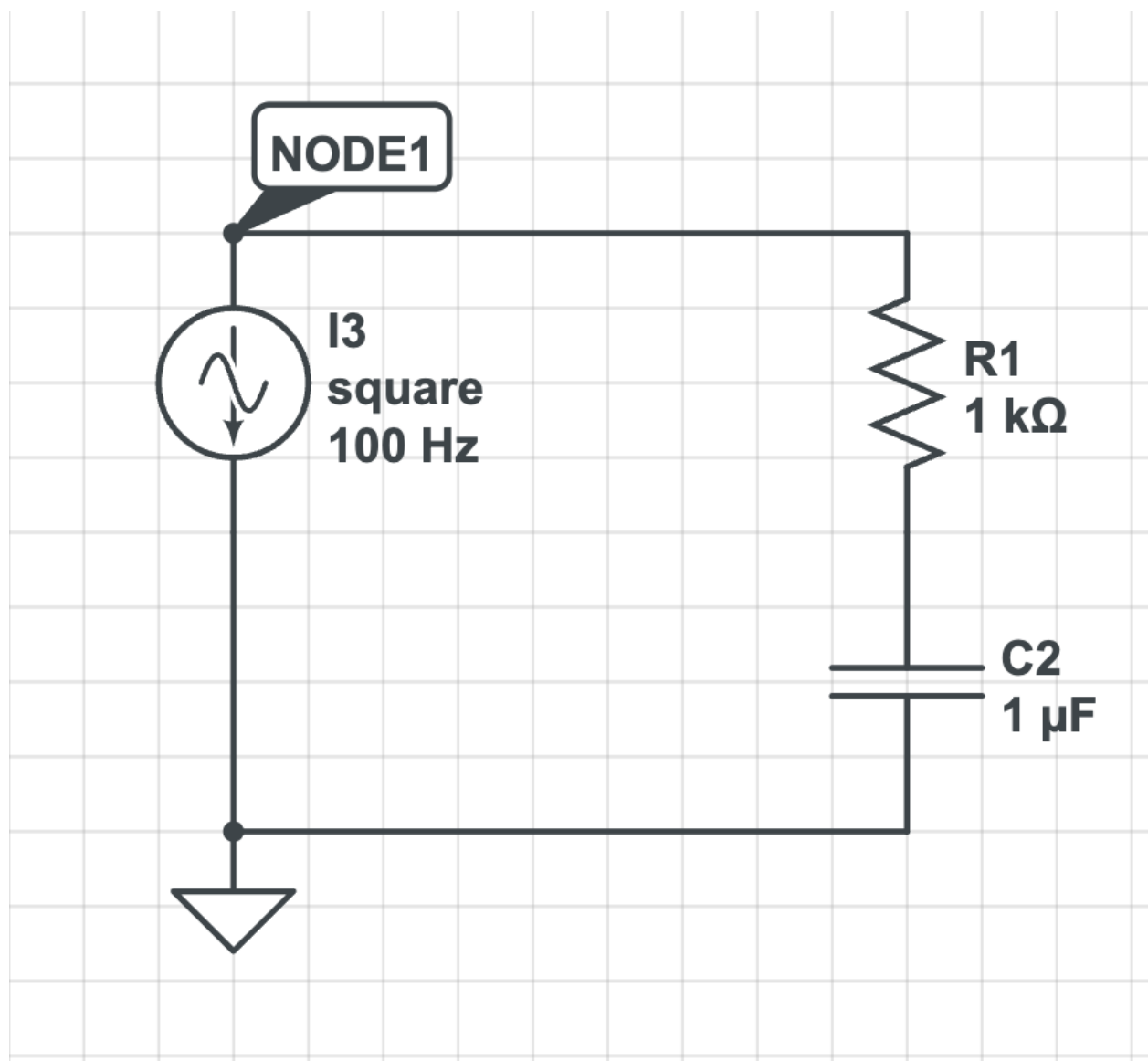
100uF



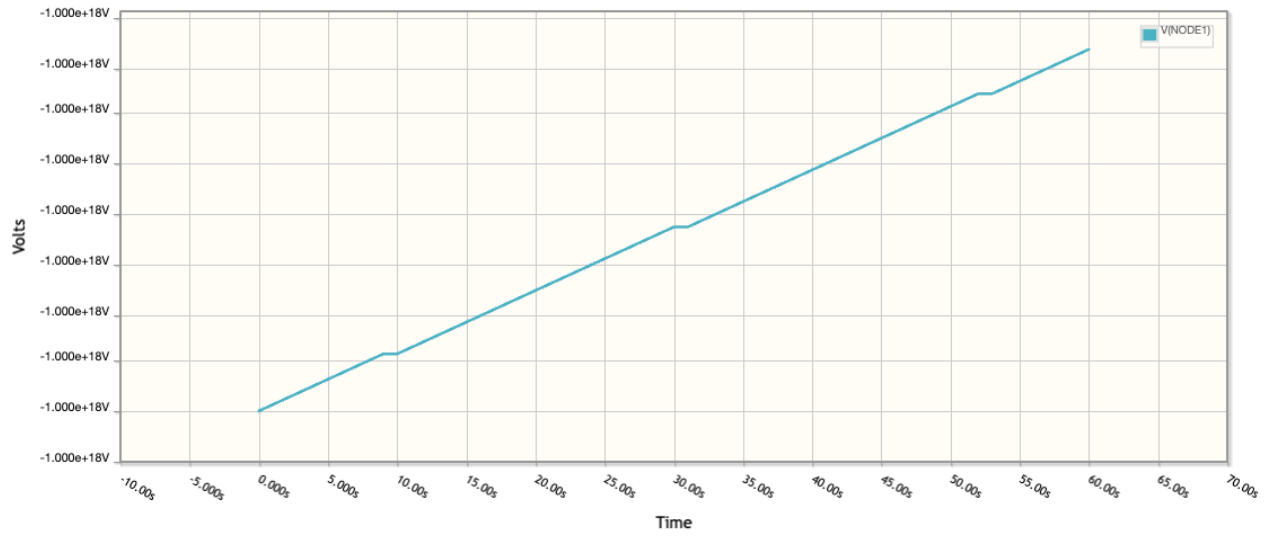
Increasing capacitance slows the buildup of voltage but does not change the current.

Problem 7:

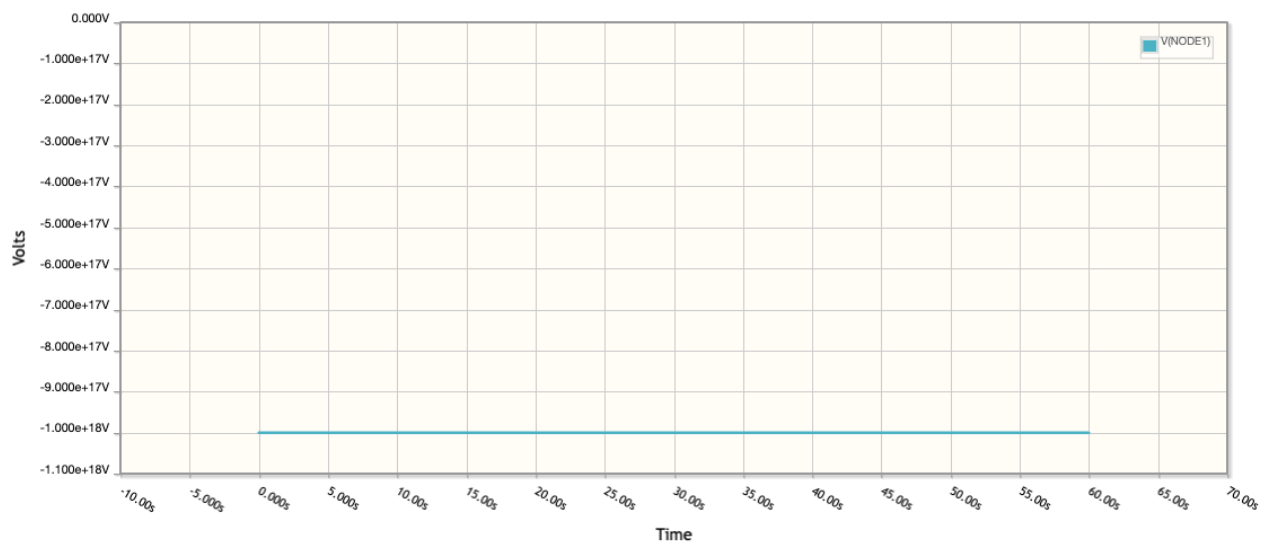
a.



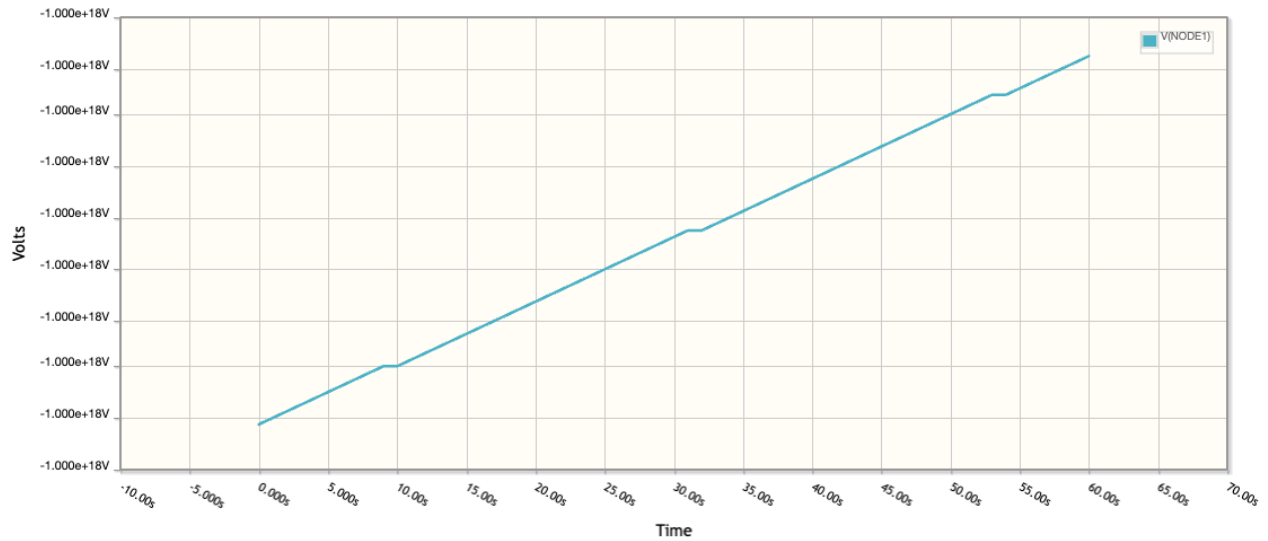
b.



100uF:

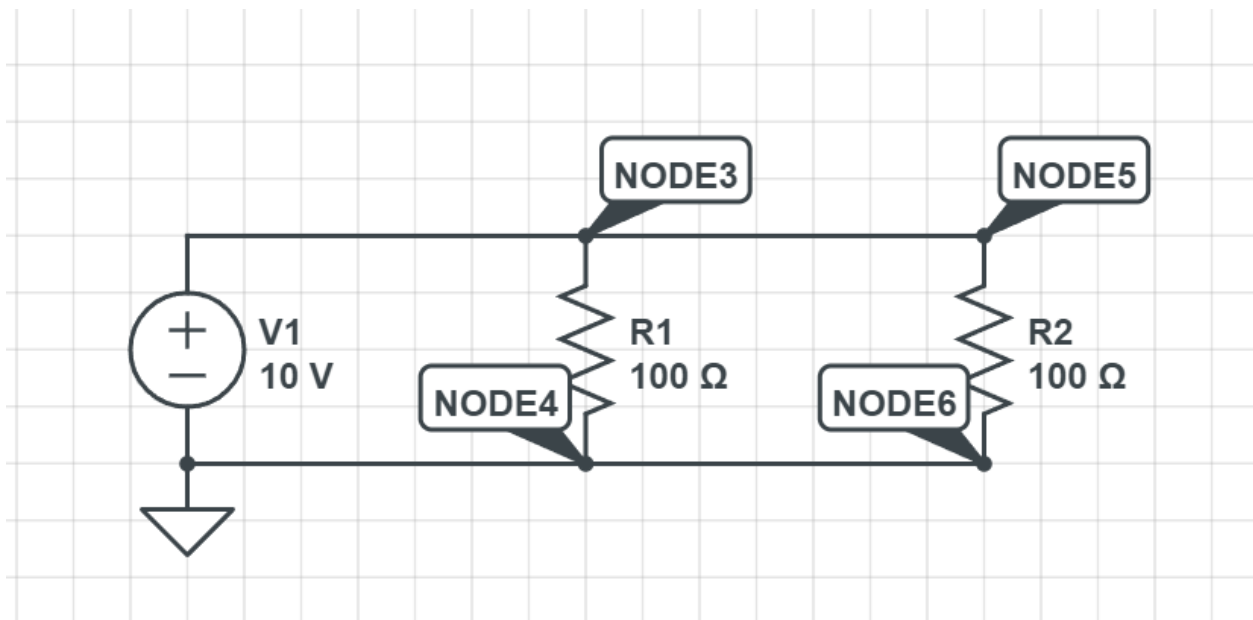


100 Ohms:



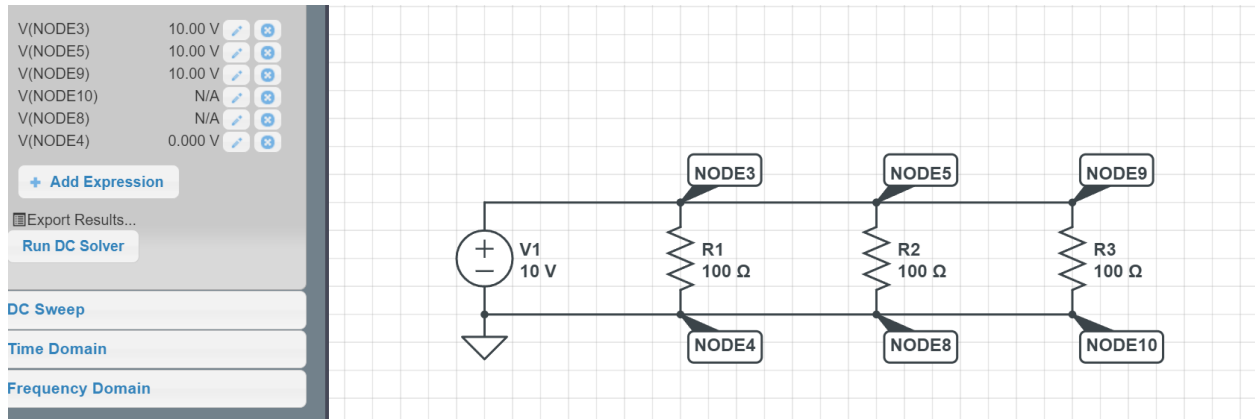
Increasing the capacitance decreases the voltage buildup over time, decreasing resistance does not seem to have any affect.

2. Resistors in parallel



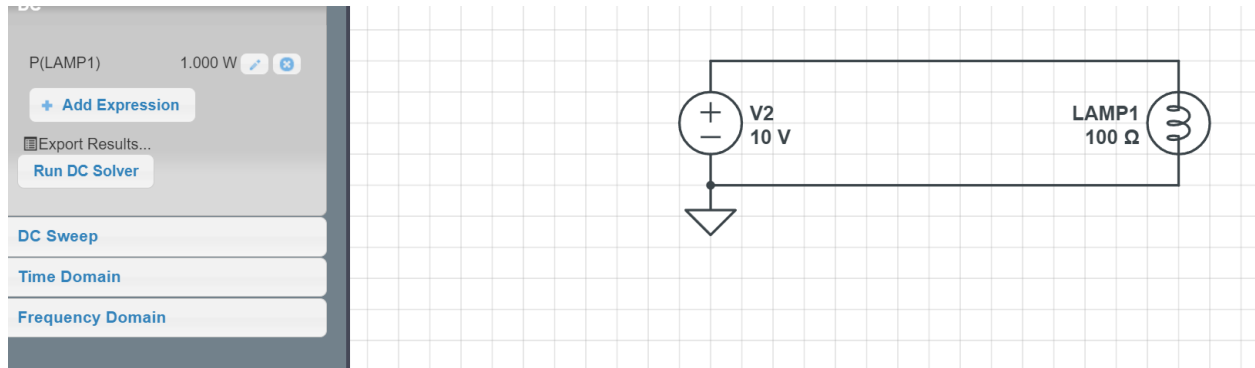
V(NODE3)	10.00 V		
V(NODE5)	10.00 V		
V(NODE4)	0.000 V		
V(NODE8)	N/A		

The voltage at each node does not change from the upper and lower part of the circuit with the addition of more resistors

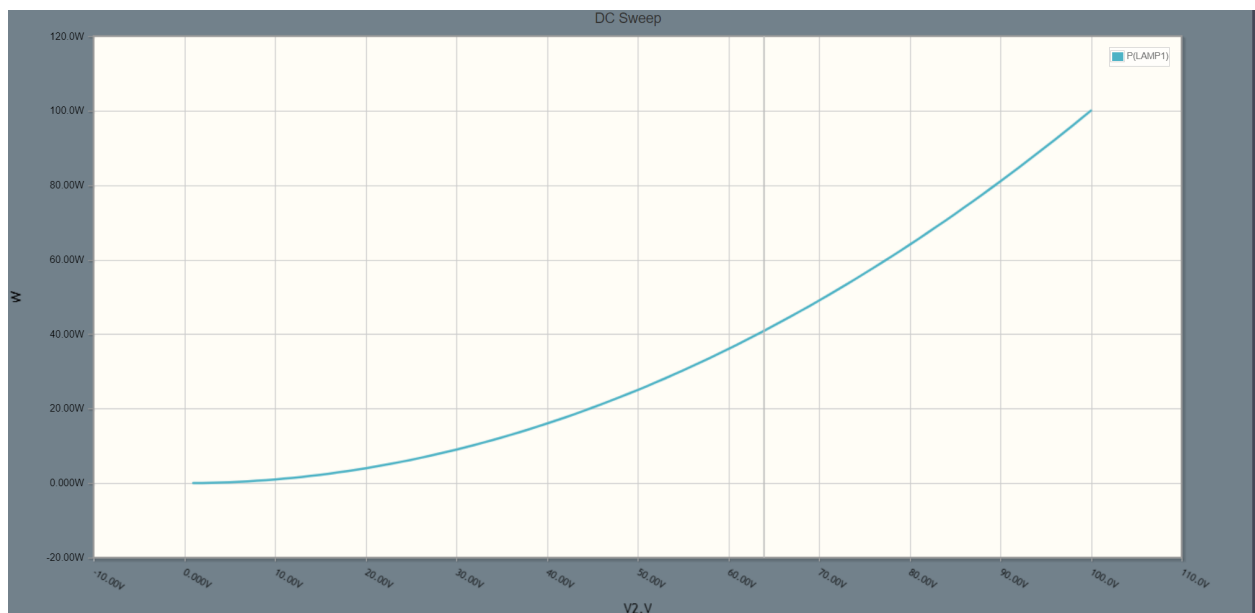


V(NODE3)	10.00 V		
I(R1.nA)	100.0 mA		
V(NODE4)	0.000 V		
I(R1.nB)	-100.0 mA		
I(R2.nA)	100.0 mA		
I(R2.nB)	-100.0 mA		
I(R3.nA)	100.0 mA		
I(R3.nB)	-100.0 mA		

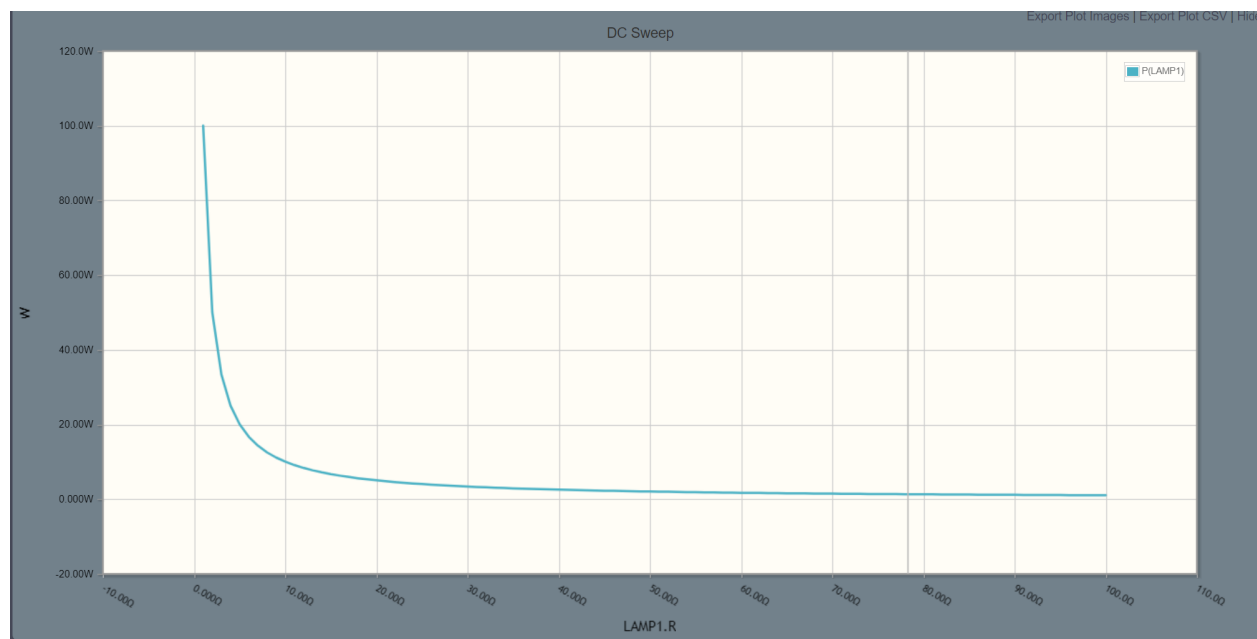
4. Powering Light bulbs



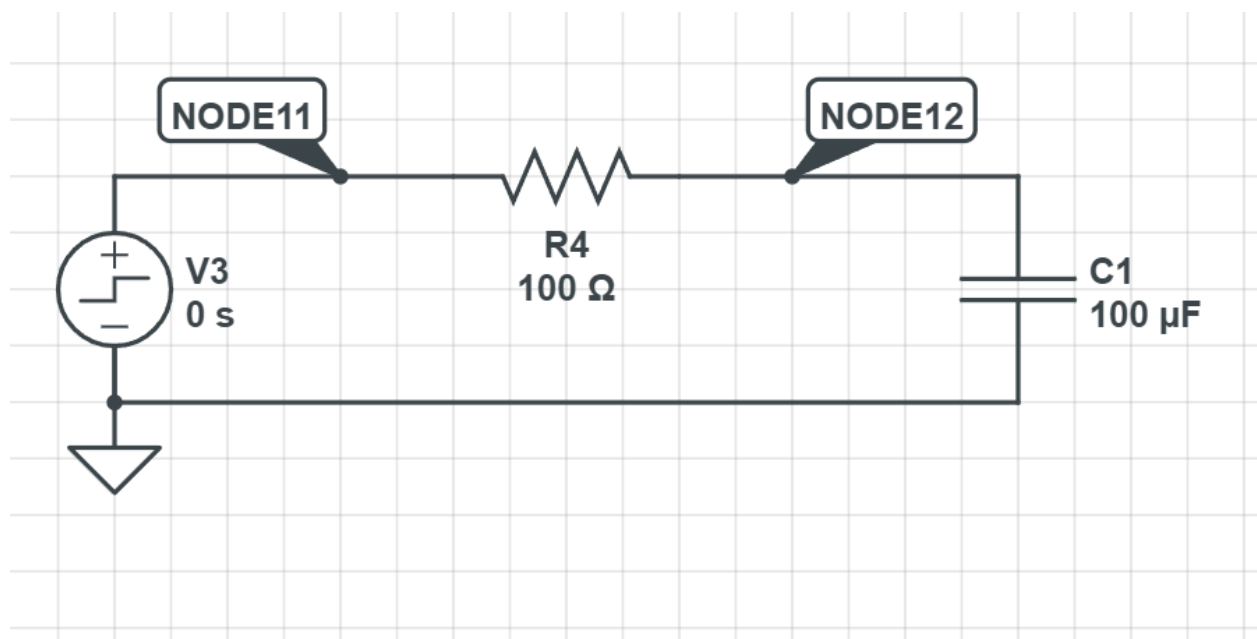
Power versus increasing Lamp resistance

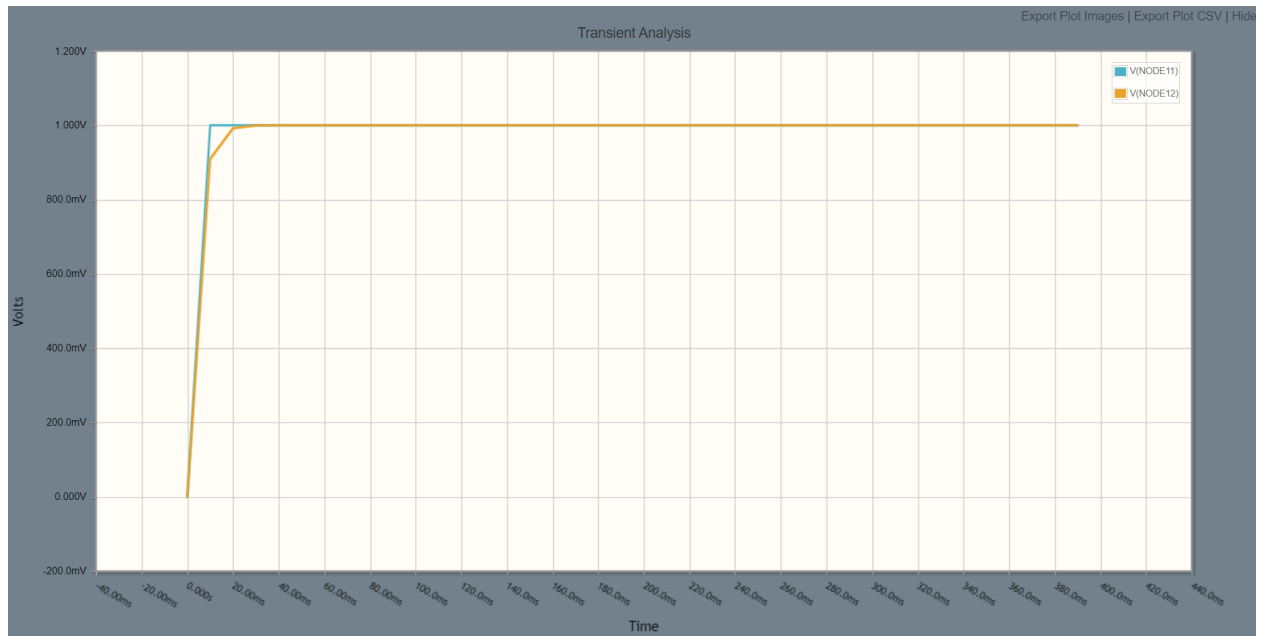


Power vs increasing Lamp resistance

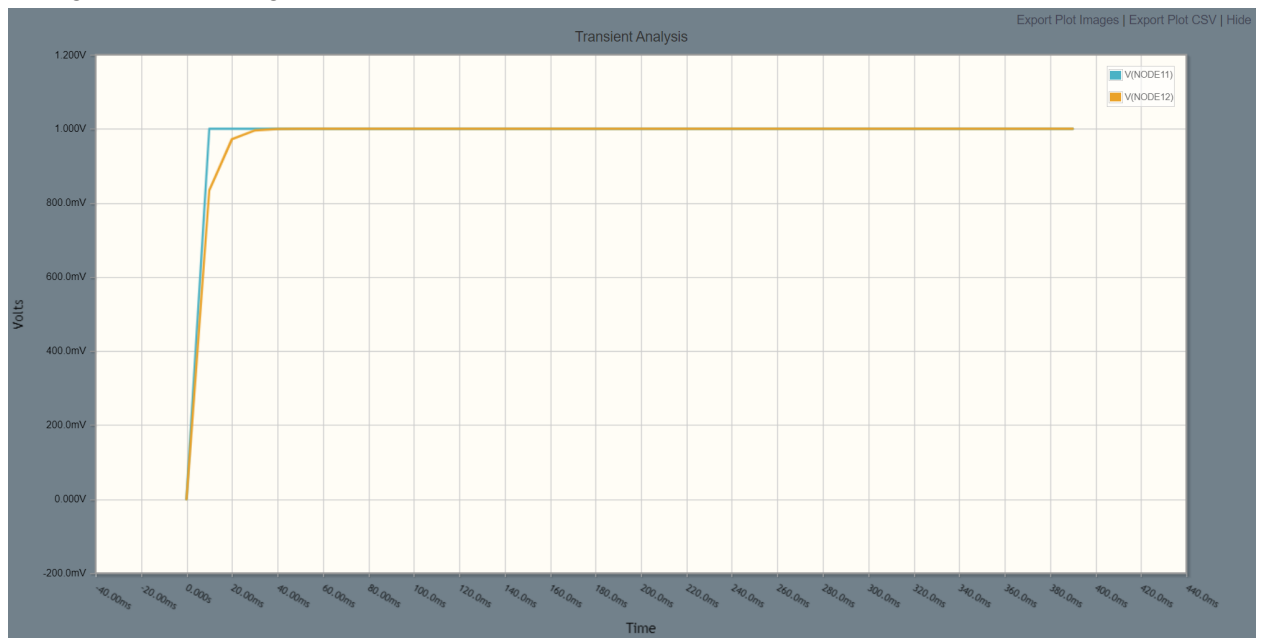


Question 6

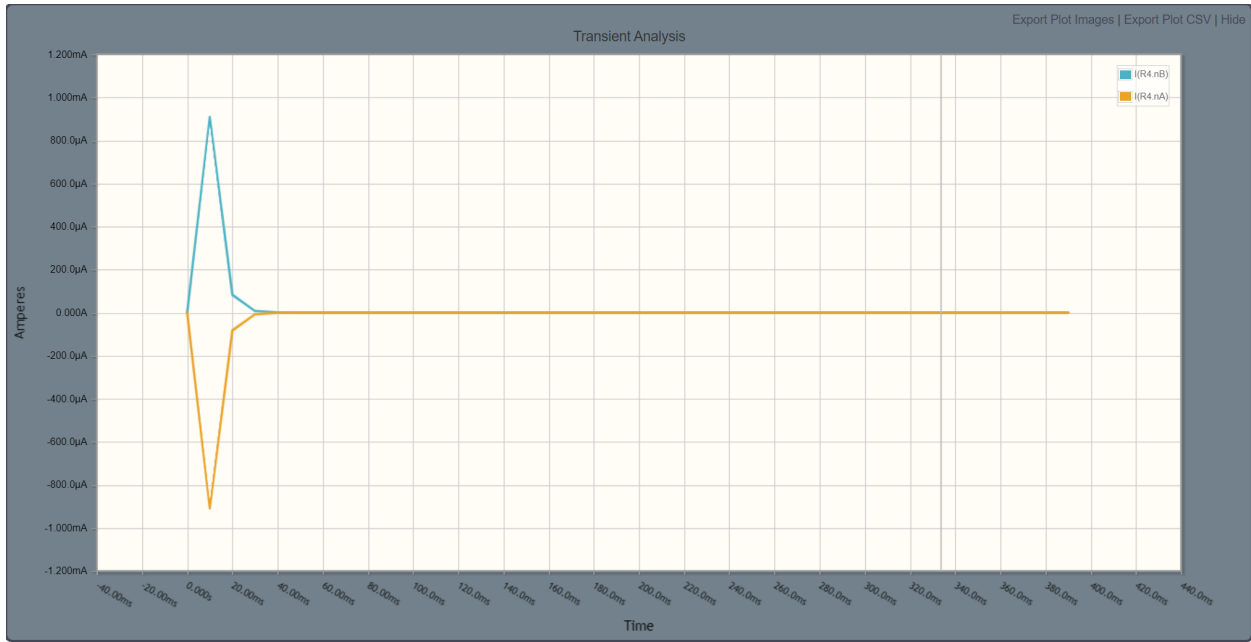




Voltage vs time at higher resistance, 200 Ohms instead of 100, standard capacitance



Current and time, standard conditions 10 uF 100 ohm



Voltage vs time at higher capacitance 100uF versus 10 uF, standard resistance

