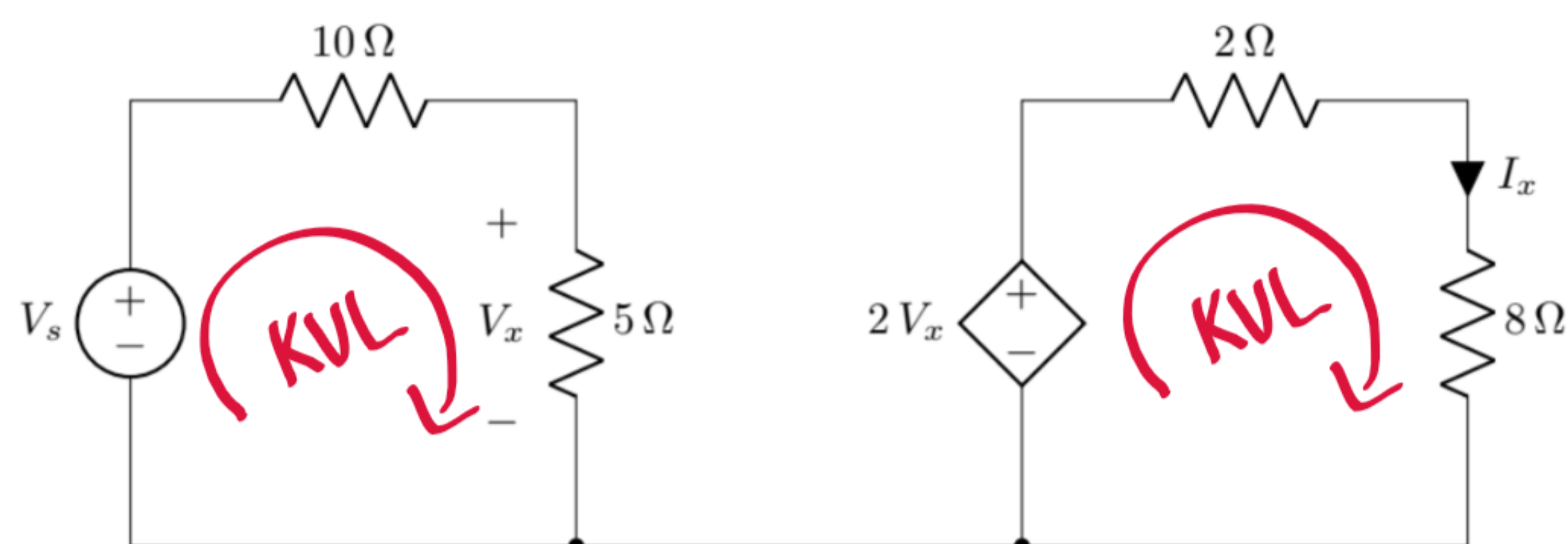


Set B

1)



a. $P = 8 \text{ W}$

Using $P = I^2 R$,

$\Rightarrow 8 = I_x^2 \times 8$

$\therefore I_x = 1 \text{ A}$

c. Apply VDR in left mesh,

$\Rightarrow V_x = \frac{5}{5+10} \times V_s$

$\therefore V_s = 15 \text{ V}$

b. KVL in right mesh,

$-2V_x + 2I_x + 8I_x = 0$

$\therefore V_x = 5 \text{ V}$

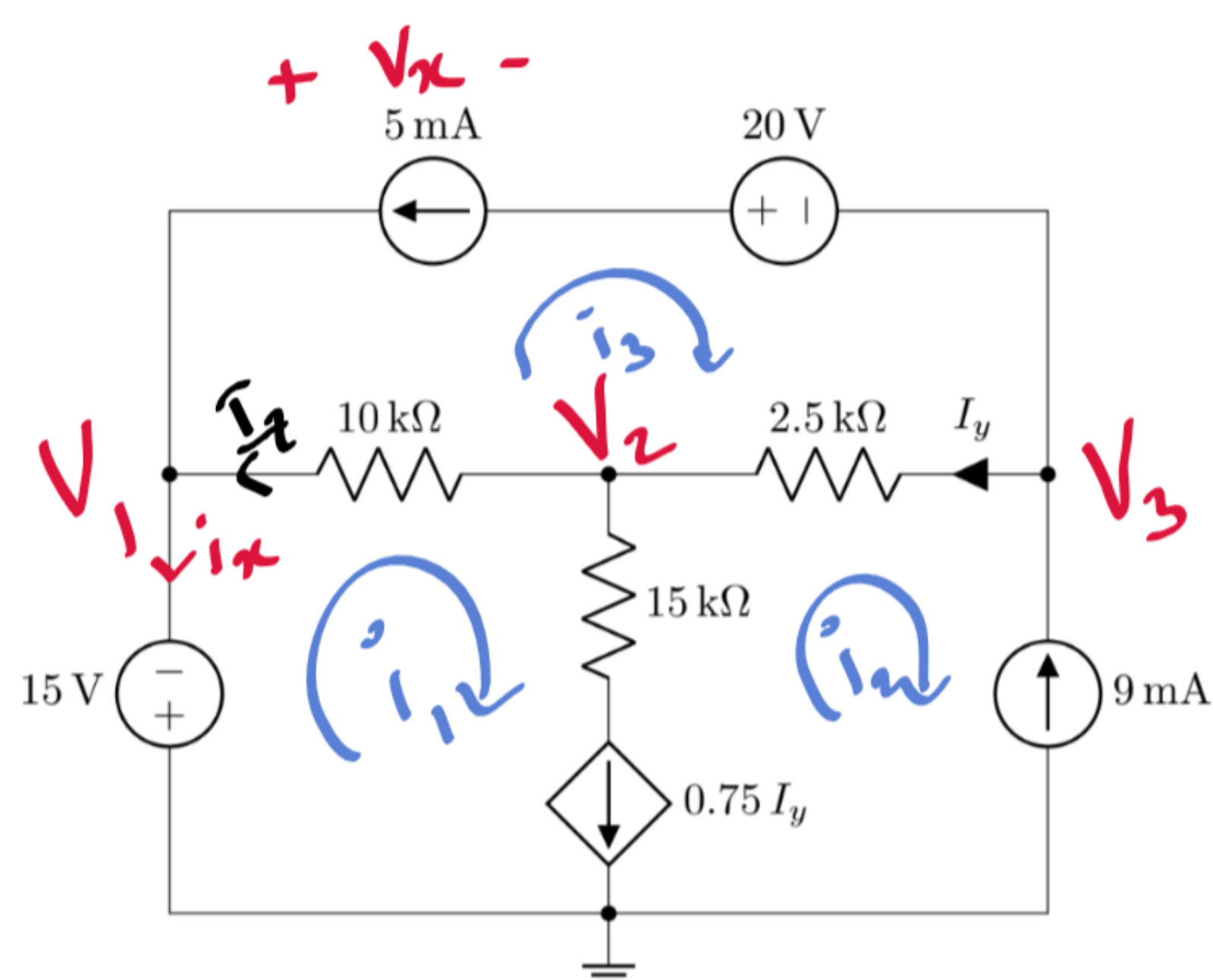
or use VDR,

$V_{8\Omega} = \frac{8}{2+8} \times 2V_x$

$\Rightarrow 8I_x = \frac{8}{10} \times 2V_x$

$\Rightarrow V_x = 5 \text{ V}$

2)



b. see part a).

a. Method 1 : Nodal Analysis

$V_1 : V_1 = -15 \text{ — (i)}$

$V_2 : \frac{V_2 - V_1}{10} + 0.75 I_y + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{2.5} = 0$

$\Rightarrow -2V_1 + 10V_2 - 8V_3 = 15 I_y \text{ — (ii)}$

$V_3 : (-9) + \frac{V_3 - V_2}{2.5} + 5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow V_3 - V_2 = 10 \text{ — (iii)}$

$I_y = \frac{V_3 - V_2}{2.5} \text{ — (iv)}$

solving,

$V_1 = -15 \text{ V}, V_2 = -5 \text{ V}, V_3 = 5 \text{ V}$

Method 2 : Mesh Analysis

$(2) : i_2 = -9 \text{ — (i)}$ (There is no need to write an equation for mesh 1)

$(3) : i_3 = -5 \text{ — (ii)}$

and KCL equations -

$(3 \text{ and } 2) I_y = i_3 - i_2 \text{ — (iii)}$

$(1 \text{ and } 2) 0.75 I_y = i_1 - i_2 \text{ — (iv)}$

solve (iv) -

$\therefore i_1 = -6 \text{ mA}$

and $i_2 = -9 \text{ mA}$

$i_3 = -5 \text{ mA}$

becomes $4i_1 - i_2 - 3i_3 = 0$

i) $P_{5\text{mA}} = -5 \times V_x$

nodal $= -5 \times (V_1 - V_3 - 20)$
 $= 200 \text{ mW}$
(absorbed)

mesh $= -5 [-20 - 10(i_3 - i_1) - 2.5(i_3 - i_2)]$
 $= 200 \text{ mW}$
(absorbed)

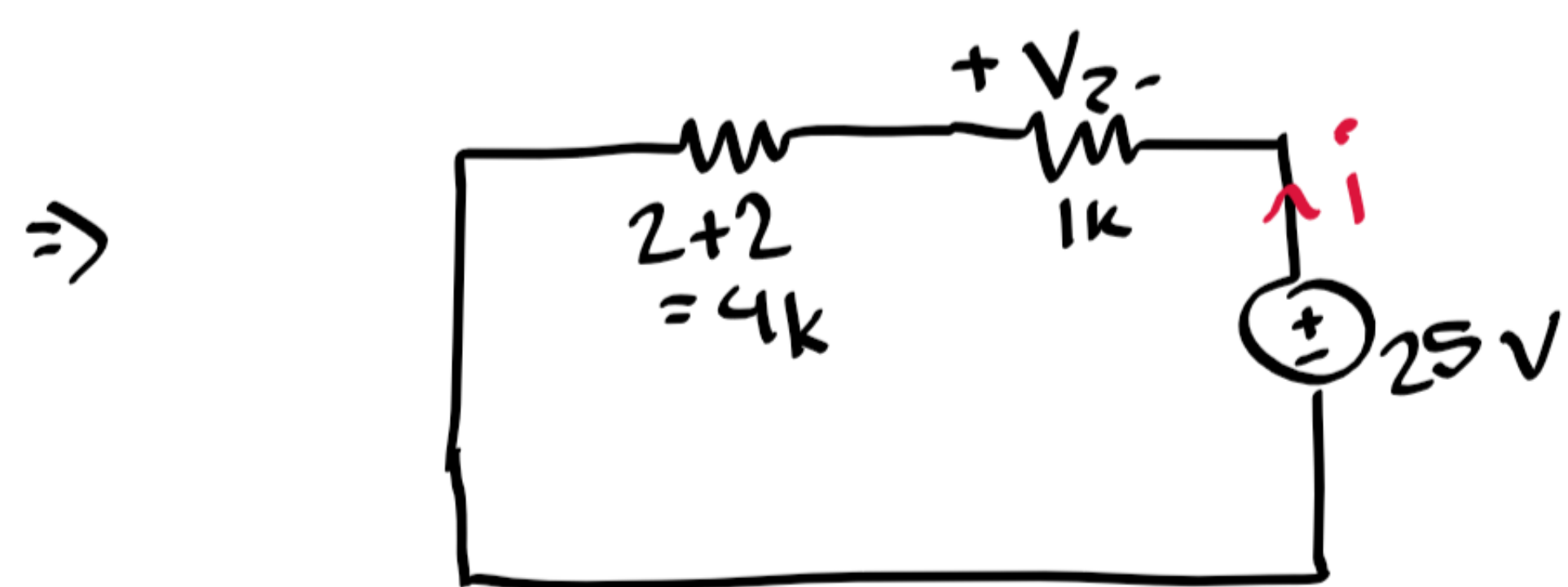
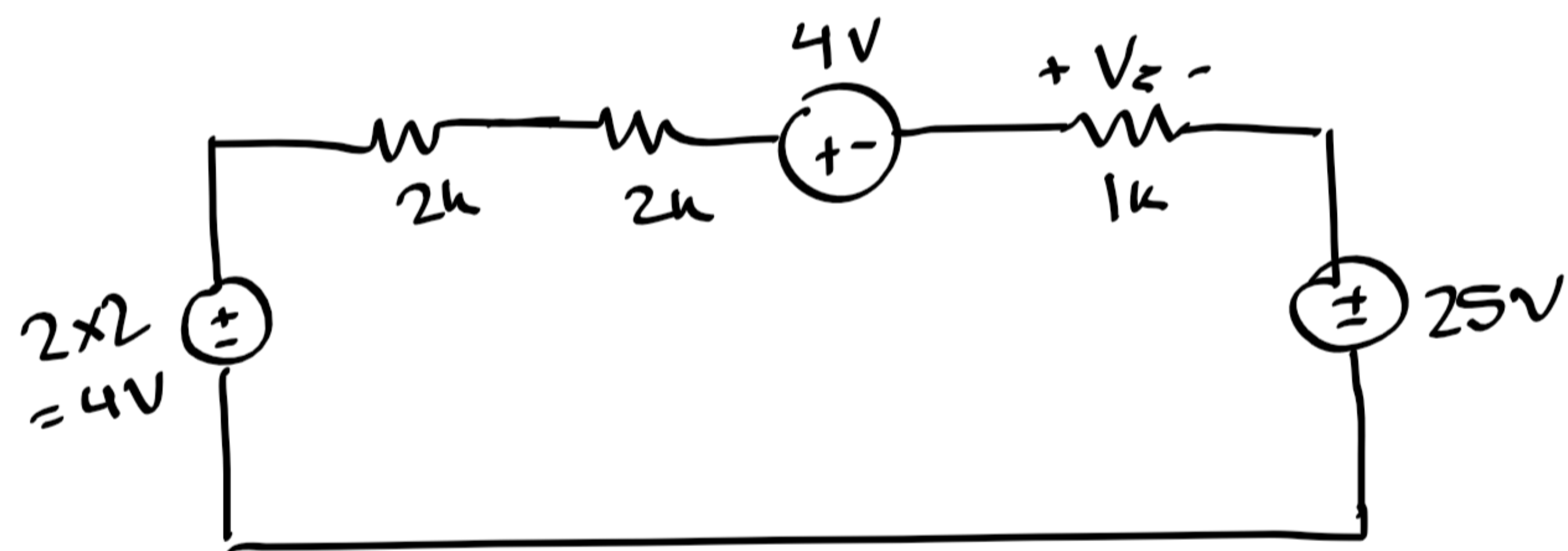
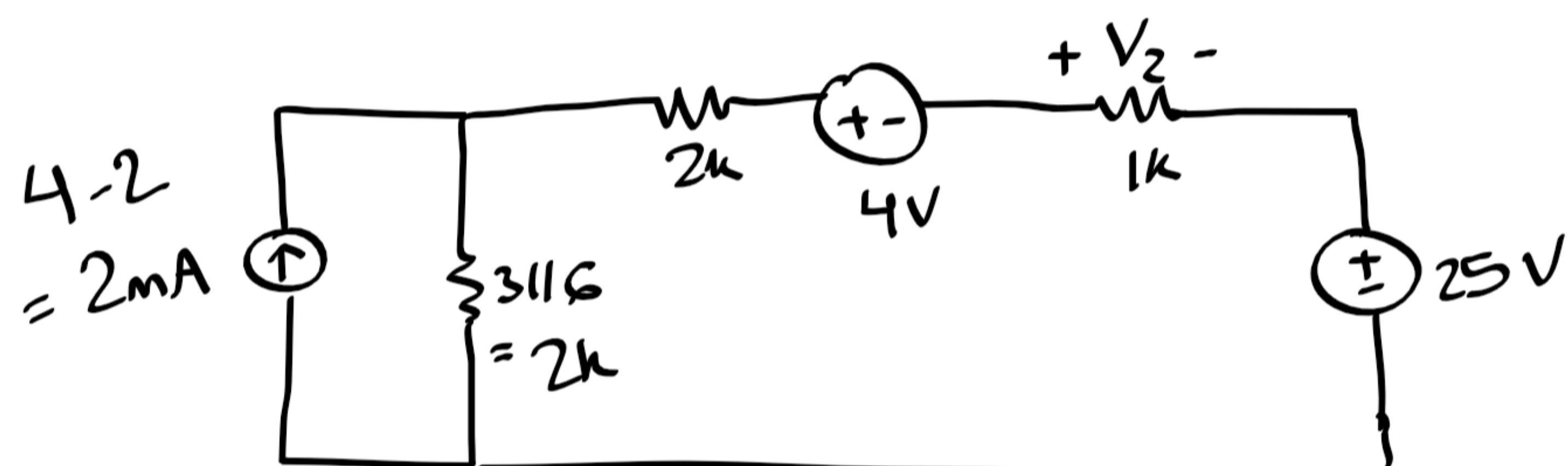
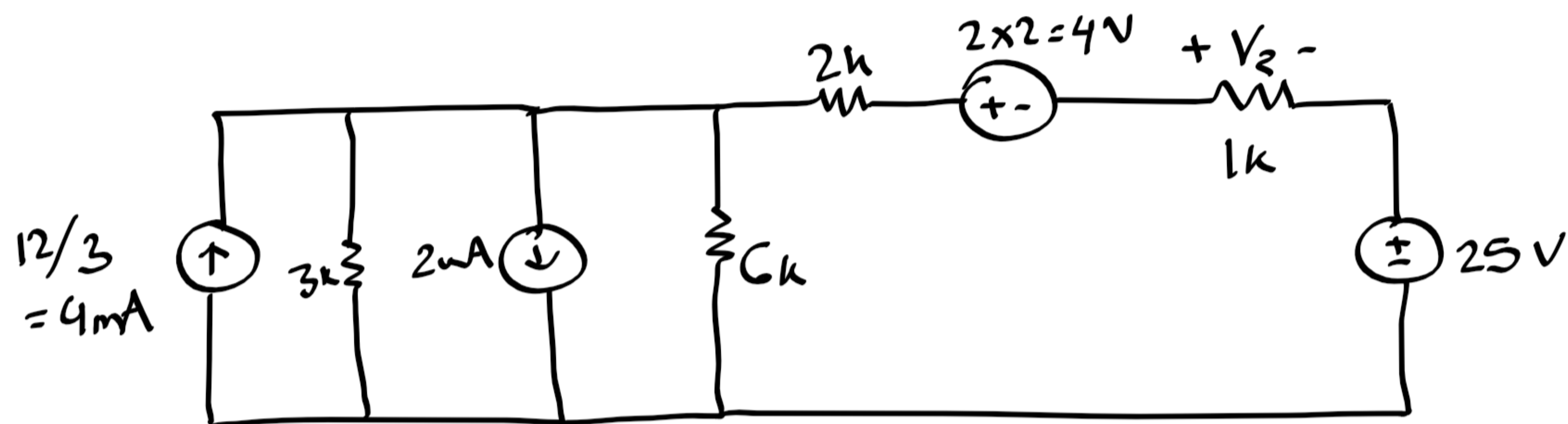
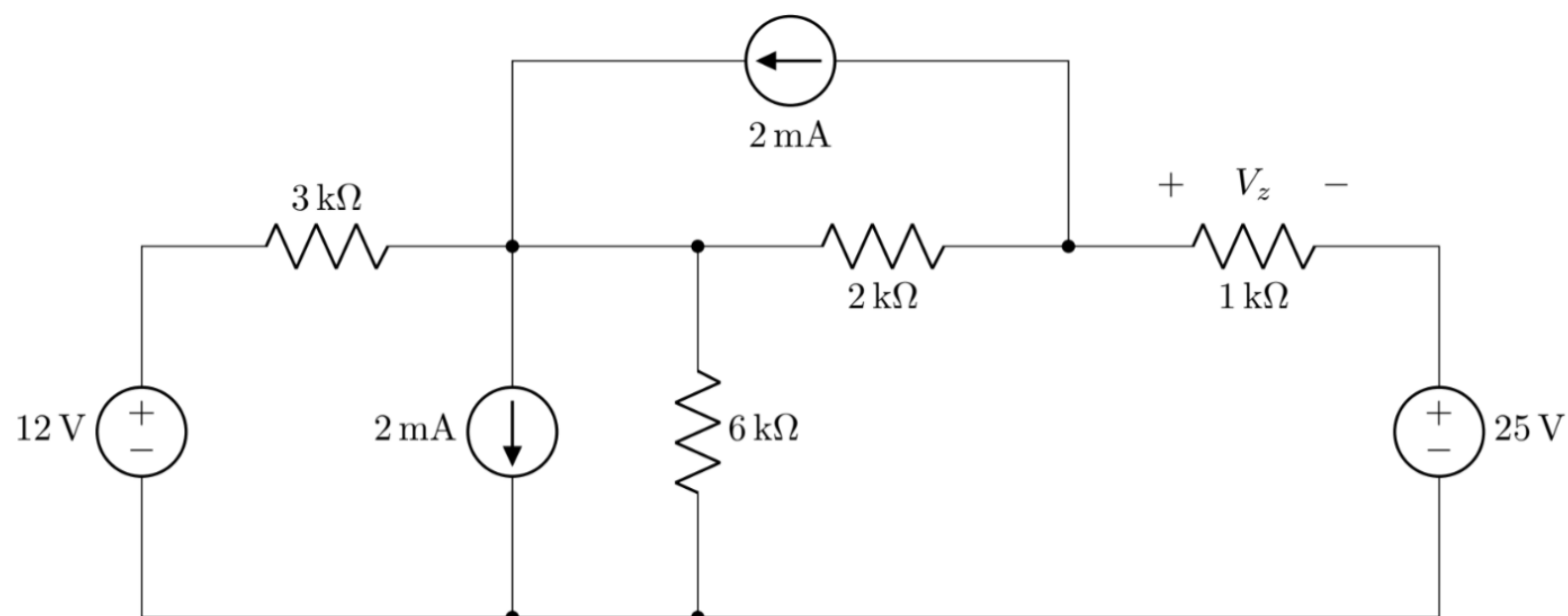
ii) $P_{15\text{V}} = -i_x \times 15$

nodal $= -(5 + I_x) \times 15$
 $= -90 \text{ mW}$
(supplied)

mesh $= -(-i_1) \times 15$
 $= -90 \text{ mW}$
(supplied)

$I_x = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{10}$

3)



KVL ,
 $-4i - 1i + 25 = 0$
 $i = 5 \text{ mA}$
 $\therefore V_z = -1i$
 $= -5 \text{ V}$

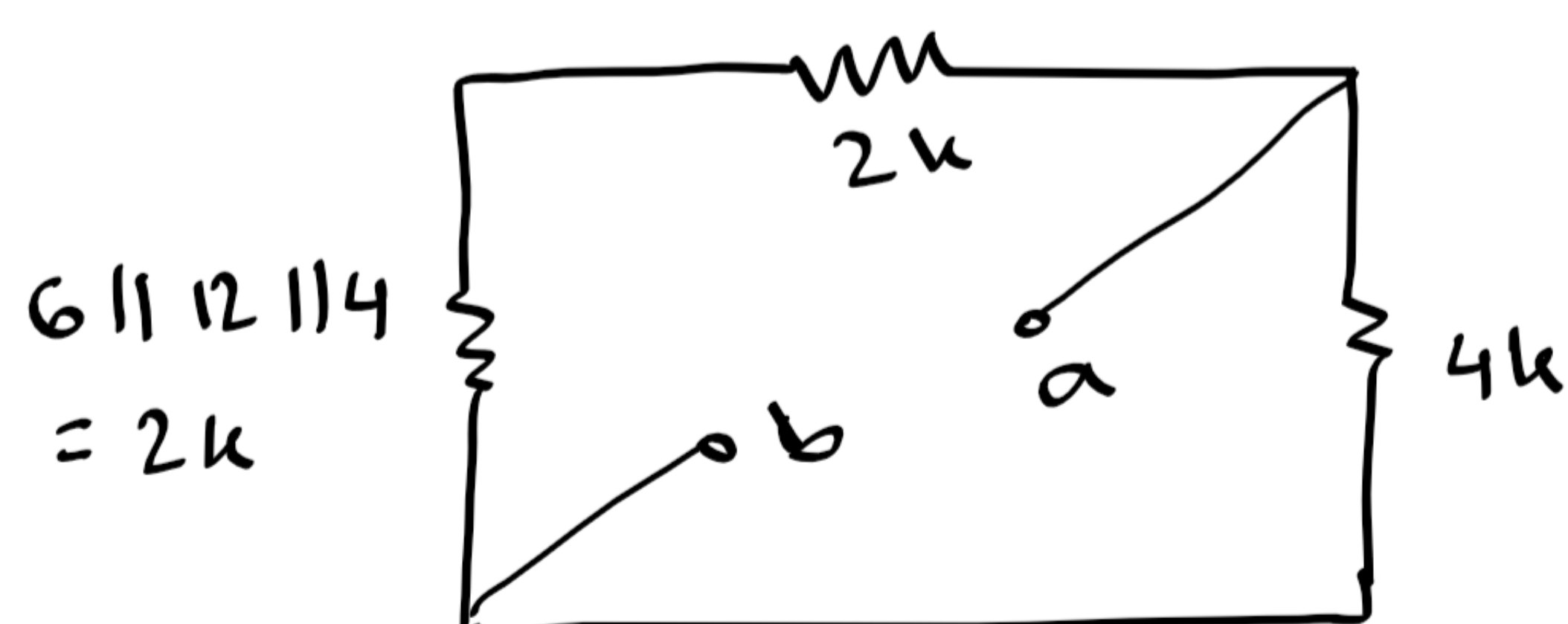
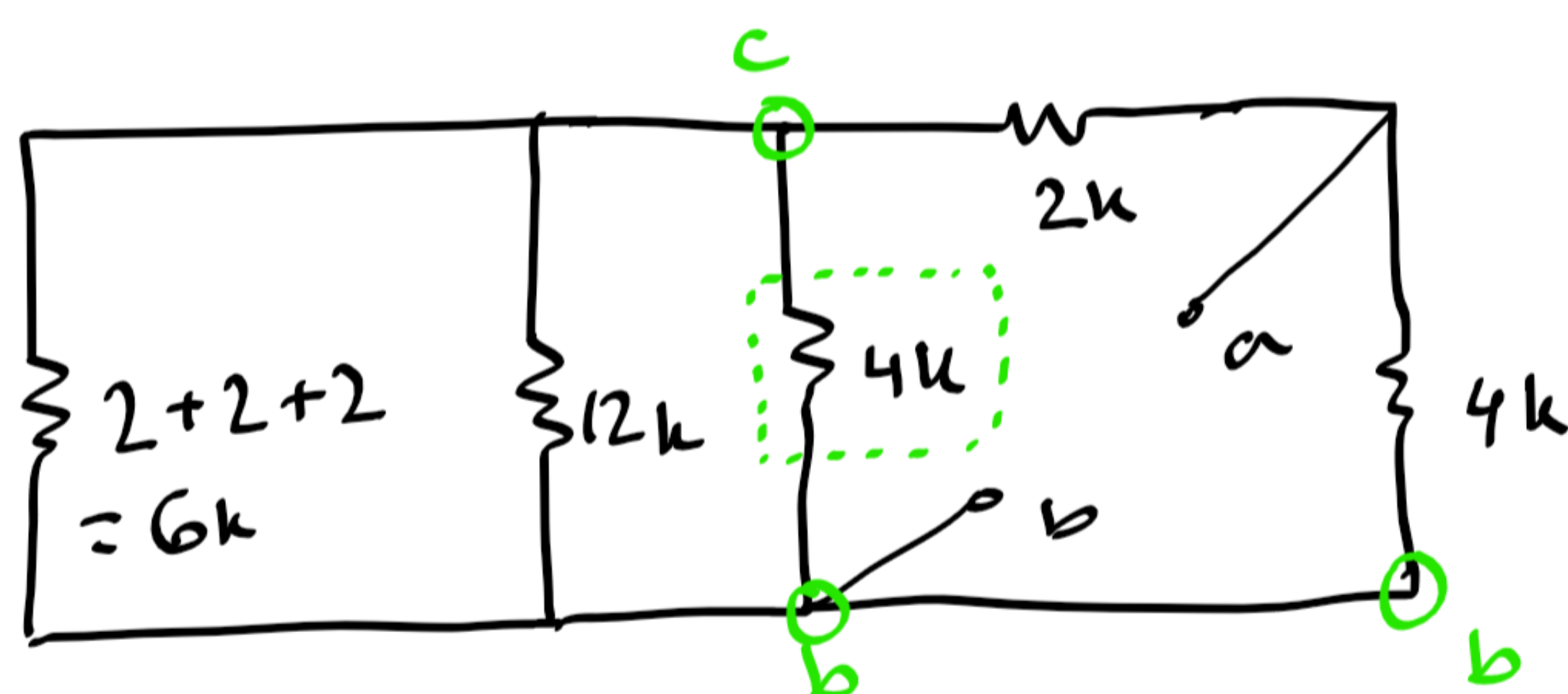
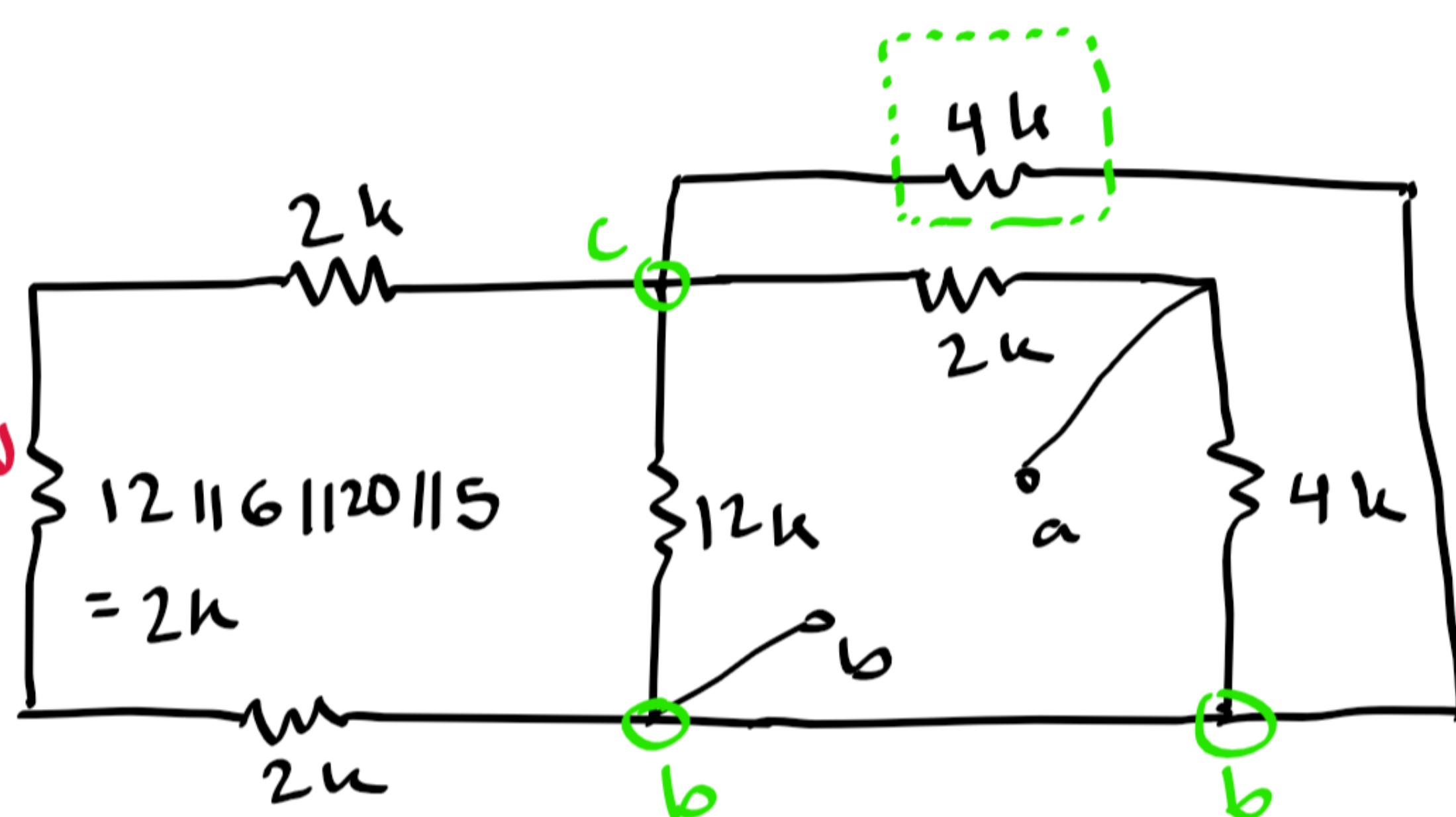
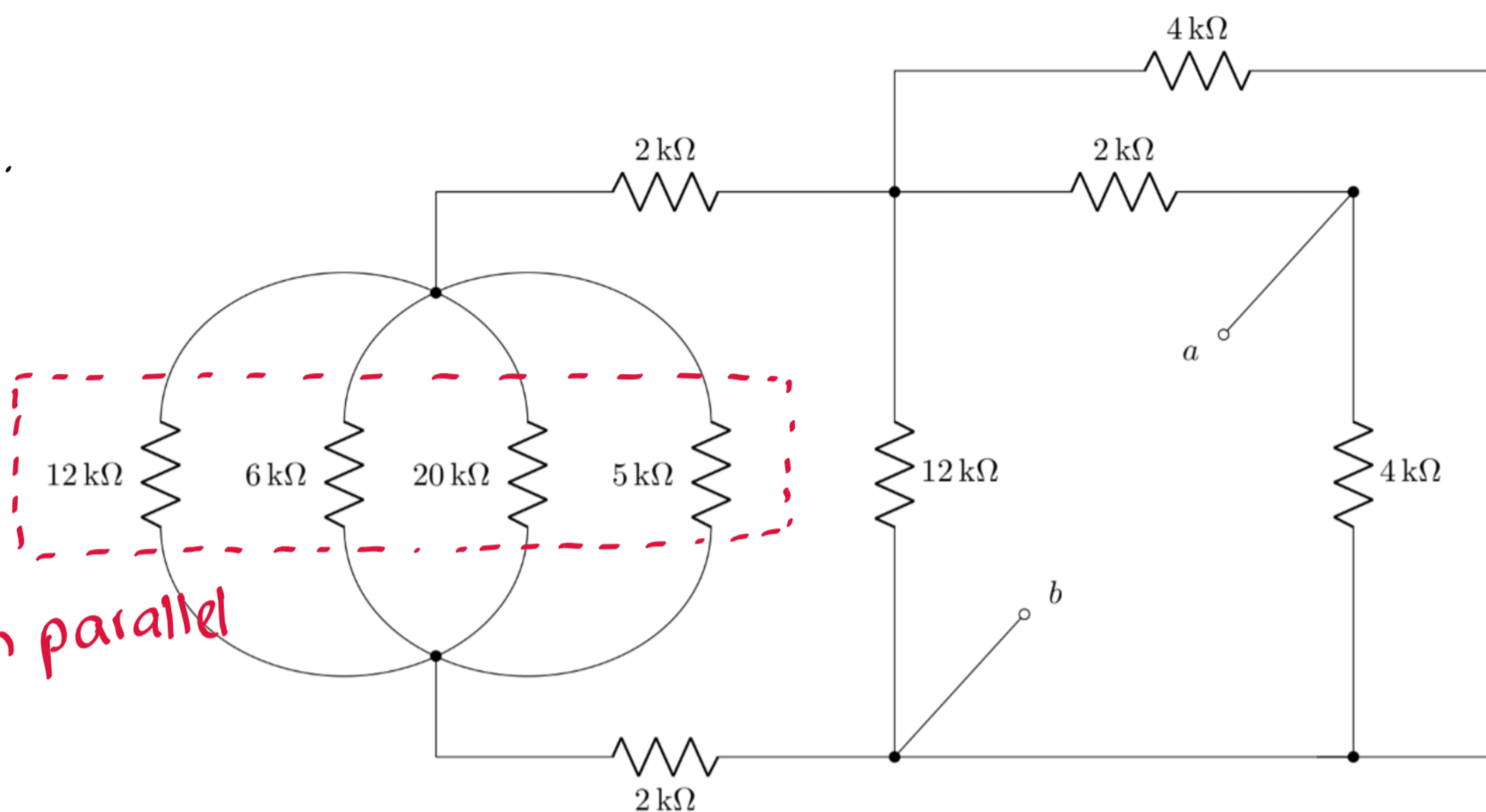
or

VDR,
 $V_z = -\frac{1}{1+4} \times 25$
 $= -5 \text{ V}$

4) a. same as set A .

(nodes A and C have been interchanged)

4) b.



$$\therefore R_{ab} = (2+2) \parallel 4 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$