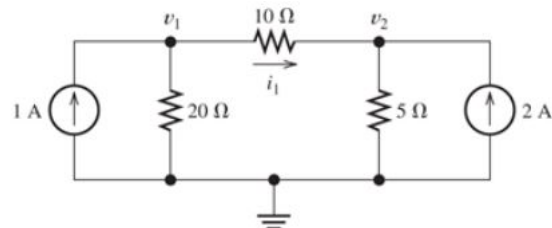
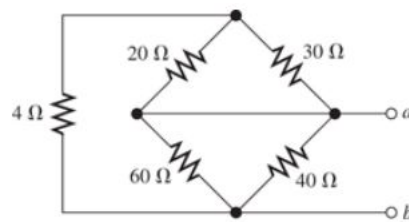
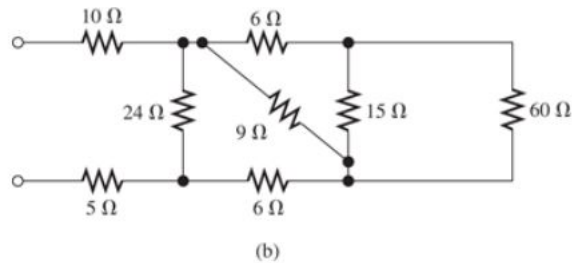
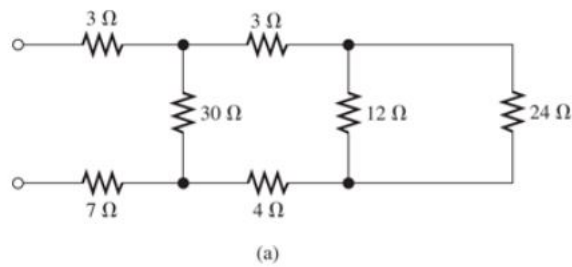




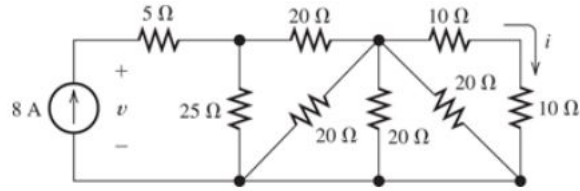
**BEEE101L - Basic Electrical Engineering**

**Module 1 - DC Circuit Analysis - Practice Problem Set**

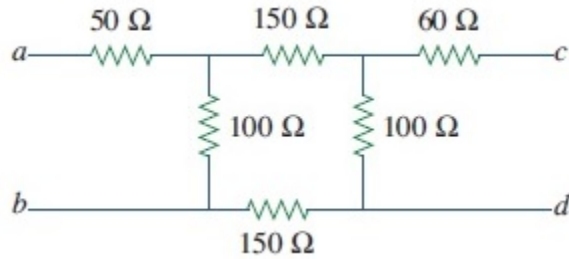
1. Find the total resistance from the input terminals in the following circuits.



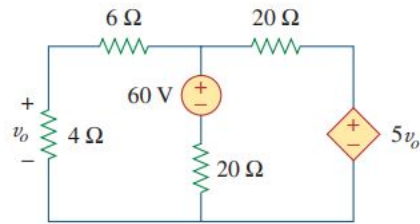
2. Find the equivalent resistance and calculate the total current in the circuit. Calculate the current in each branch by current division and voltage across each branch by voltage division.



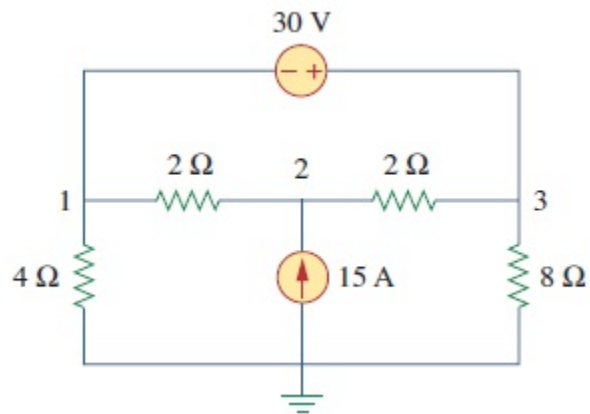
3. Find the equivalent resistance between the terminals a-b and c-d.



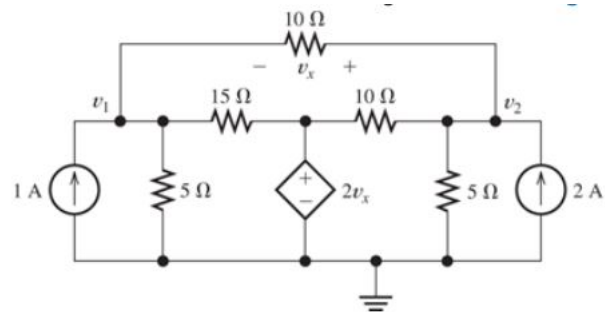
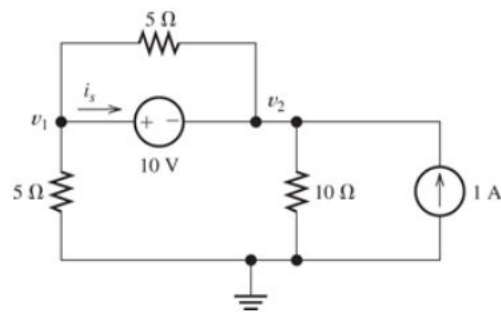
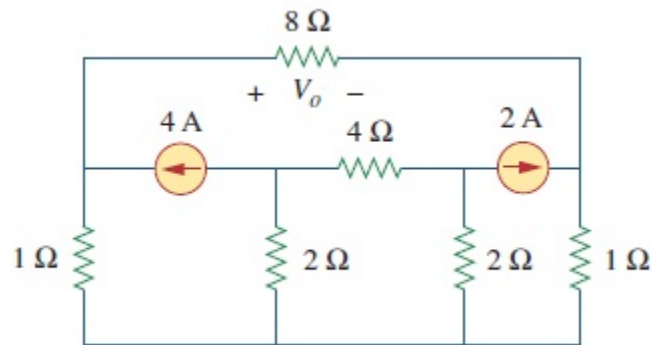
4. Find all the nodal voltages using nodal analysis and hence find  $V_0$  in the circuit



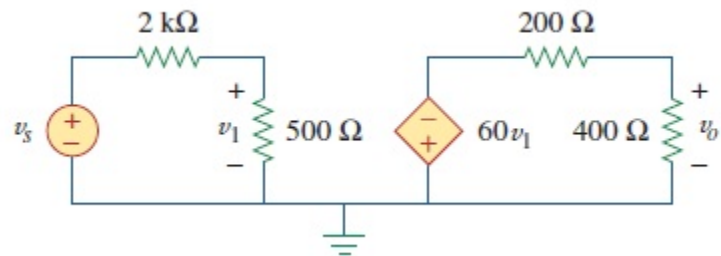
5. Determine the nodal voltages using nodal analysis



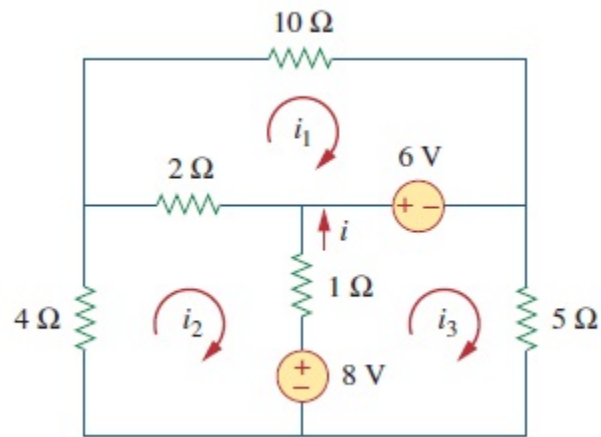
6. Find all the nodal voltages using nodal analysis.



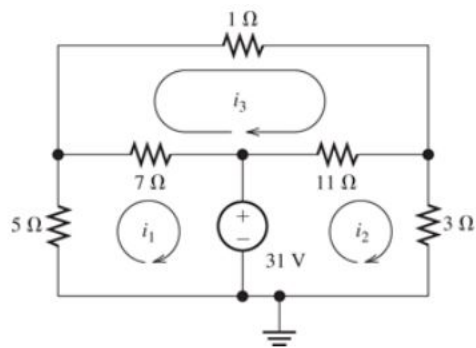
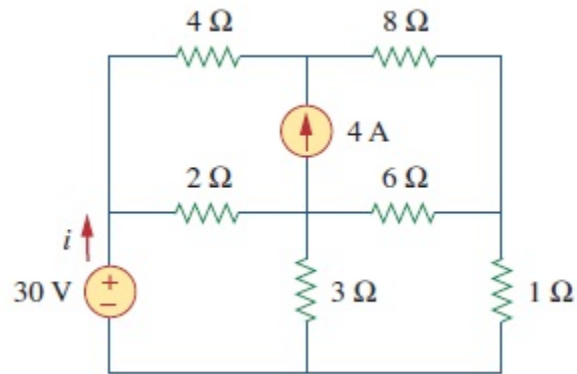
7. Find  $\frac{V_o}{V_s}$  in the circuit

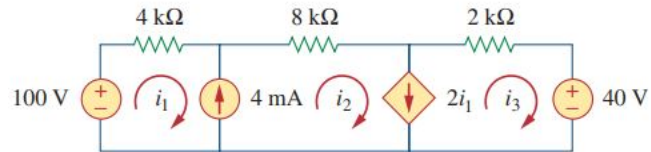


8. Apply mesh analysis to find all the mesh currents and hence find  $i$  in the circuit.

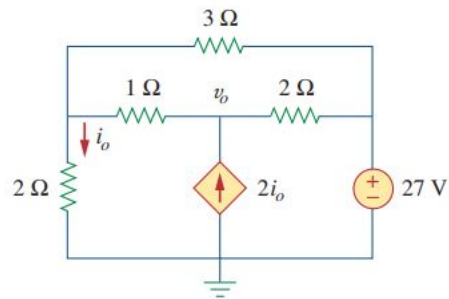
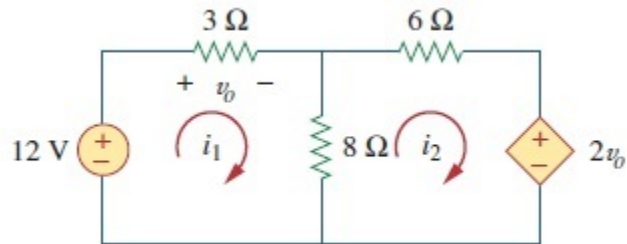


9. Apply mesh analysis to find all the mesh currents.

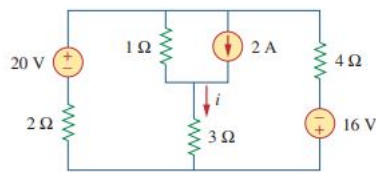




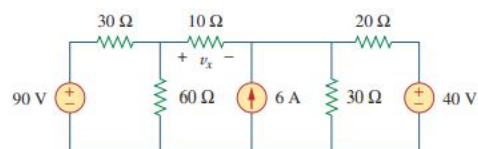
10. Find the mesh currents as shown in the circuit.



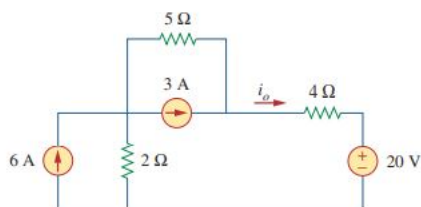
11. Find  $i$  in the circuit, using superposition principle.



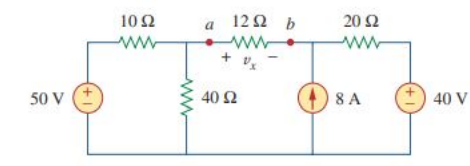
12. Find  $v_x$  in the circuit, using superposition principle.



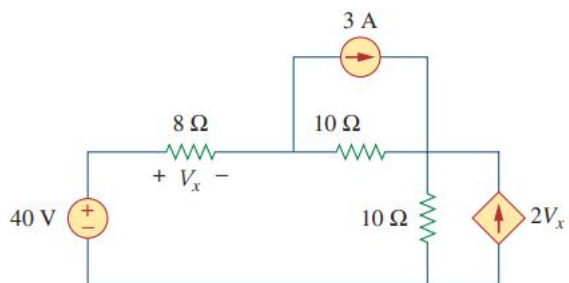
13. Find  $i_o$  in the circuit, using source transformation.



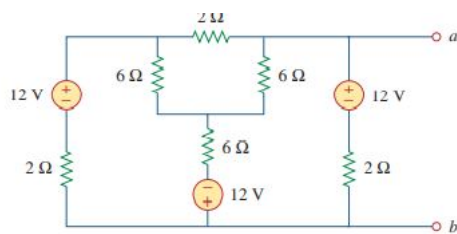
14. Find  $v_x$  in the circuit, using source transformation.



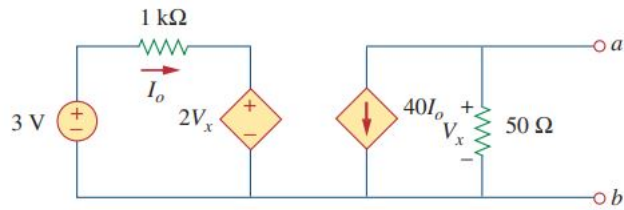
15. Find  $v_x$  in the circuit, using source transformation.



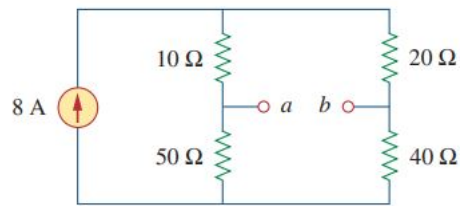
16. Find the Thevenin and Norton equivalent at the terminals  $a - b$ .



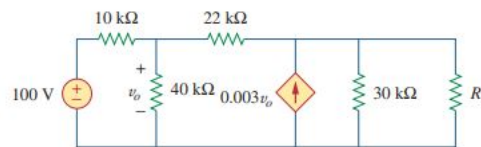
17. Find the Thevenin and Norton equivalent at the terminals  $a - b$ .



18. Find the Thevenin and Norton equivalent at the terminals  $a - b$ .



19. Find the maximum power transferred to the resistor  $R$  in the circuit.



20. Find the maximum power transferred to the  $10\Omega$  resistor in the circuit.

