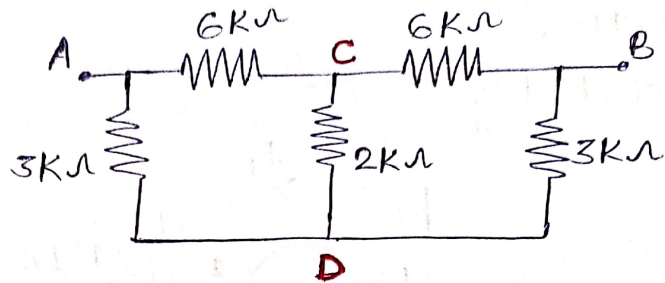


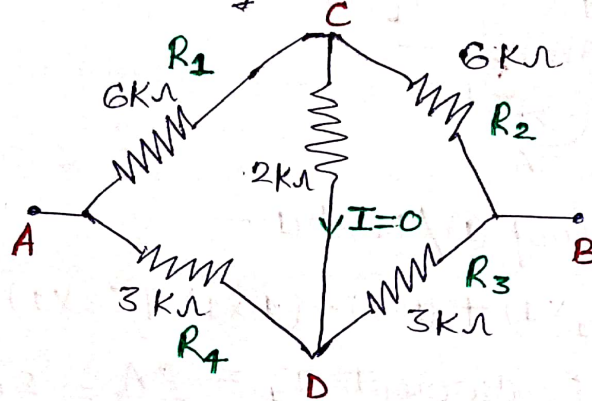
SOLUTION-9:

By circuit (Figure-9) —

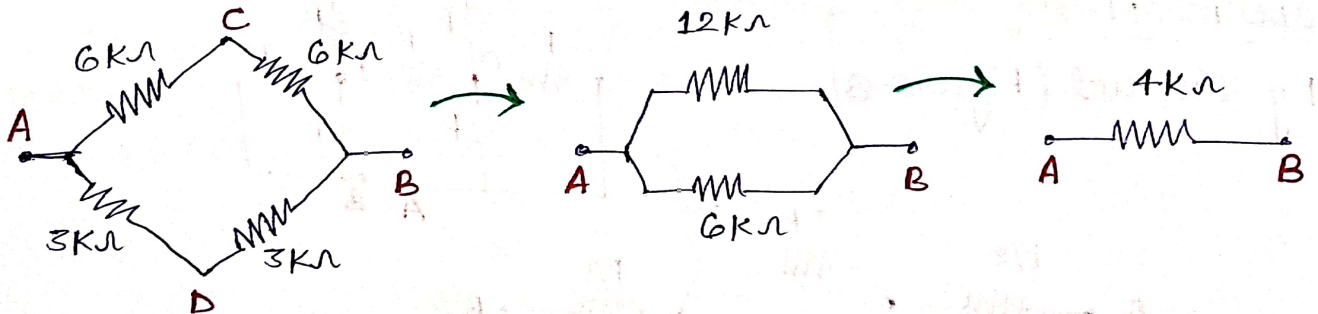


The given circuit is balanced wheatstone bridge because ~~(for wheatstone bridge)~~

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} = 1$$



Hence there will be no current through branch CD, so we can neglect the branch.



$$\therefore R_{AB} = 4k\Omega$$

SOLUTION-10:

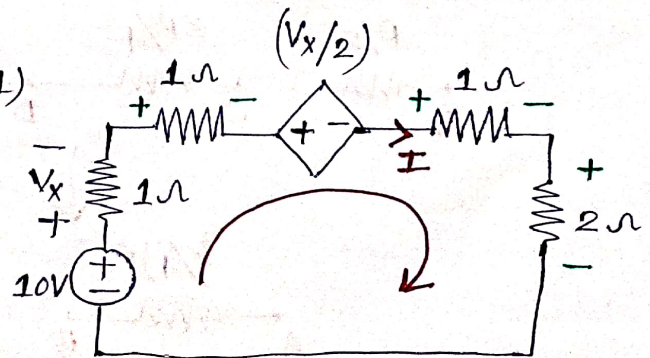
By circuit (Figure-10) — $V_x = (I \times 1)$
 $V_x = I$
 applying KVL in the loop,

$$-10 + V_x + (I \times 1) + \frac{V_x}{2} + (I \times 1) + (I \times 2) = 0$$

$$-10 + I + I + \frac{I}{2} + I + 2I = 0$$

$$5.5I = 10$$

$$\therefore I = 1.81A$$



SOLUTION-5:

By circuit (Figure 5) — $I_x = 10 \text{ A}$

∴ current through variable current source $5I_x = 50 \text{ A}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore I_y &= I_x + 5I_x \quad (\text{By KCL}) \\ &= 10 + 50 = 60 \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

Now voltage across variable current source $I_y = V_{I_y} = 75 \text{ Volt}$

$$\therefore \text{Power delivered by } (5I_x) = 125 \times 50 = 6250 \text{ Watt}$$

$$\therefore \text{Power absorb by } 50 \text{ V voltage source} = 50 \times 60 = 3000 \text{ W}$$

$$\therefore \text{Power absorb by } (I_y) = 75 \times 60 = 4500 \text{ W}$$

$$\therefore \text{Power deliver by } 10 \text{ A current source} = 175 \times 10 = 1750 \text{ W}$$

$$\therefore \text{Power absorb by } 50 \text{ V voltage source} = 50 \times 10 = 500 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Total Power absorb} = 2000 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Total Power deliver} = 2000 \text{ W} \quad \downarrow \text{ conservation of energy}$$

SOLUTION-3 :

By circuit —
(Figure 4)

Principle Node

No. of primary Node/ = 2

No. of secondary Node/ = 2

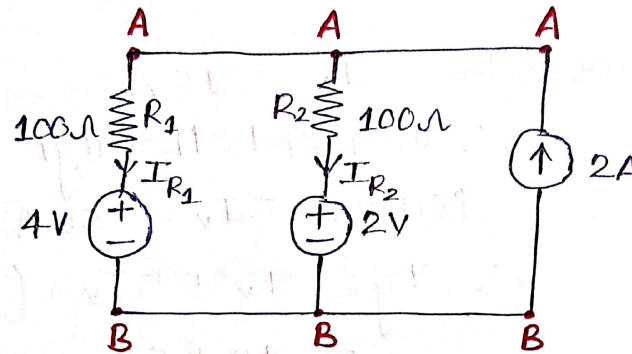
Simple Node

No. of loop = 3

No. of branches = 3

No. of Meshes = 2

Circuit (Figure 4) —



By using KCL at node A — $I_{R_1} + I_{R_2} = 2$

$$\left(\frac{V_A - 4}{100} \right) + \left(\frac{V_A - 2}{100} \right) = 2$$

$$2V_A = 206$$

$$\therefore V_A = 103 \text{ Volt}$$

$$\therefore I_{R_1} = \left(\frac{103 - 4}{100} \right) = 0.99 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore I_{R_2} = \left(\frac{103 - 2}{100} \right) = 1.01 \text{ A}$$

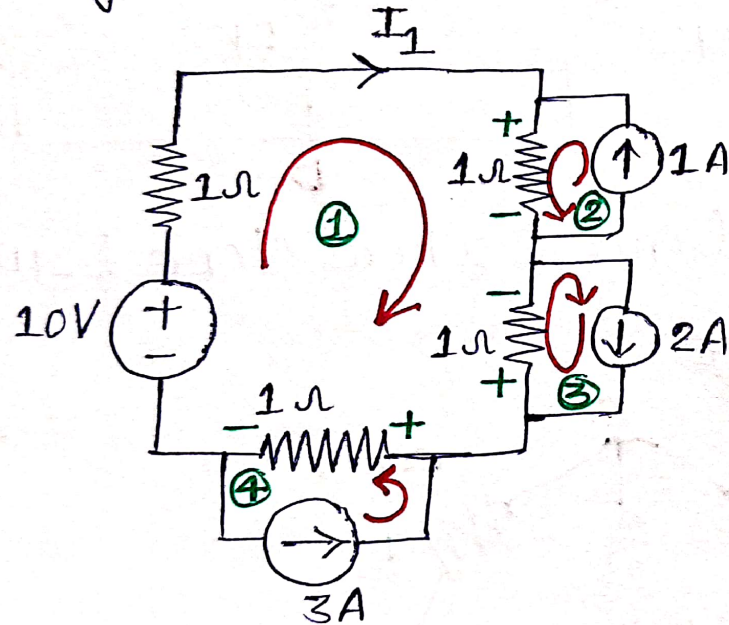
\therefore Power absorbed by resistor R_1 & R_2 respectively —

$$P_{R_1} = I_{R_1}^2 \times R_1 = 0.99^2 \times 100 = 98.01 \text{ Watt}$$

$$P_{R_2} = I_{R_2}^2 \times R_2 = 1.01^2 \times 100 = 102.01 \text{ Watt}$$

SOLUTION-7:

By circuit (Figure-7) -



applying KVL in loop ① / Mesh ① -

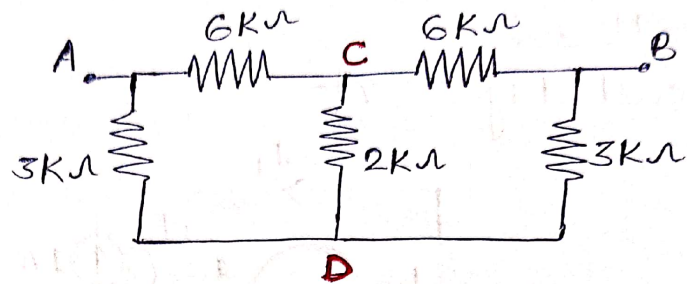
$$-10 + 1(I_1 \times 1) + (1 \times 1) - (1 \times 1) + (3 \times 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{Current } I_1 = \frac{0A}{4} = 0A$$

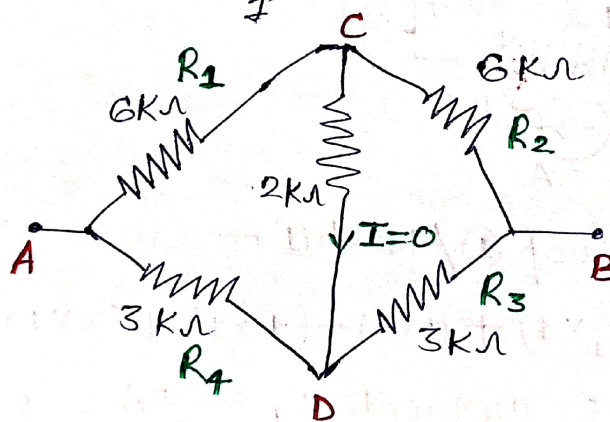
... R

SOLUTION-9:

By circuit (Figure-9) —

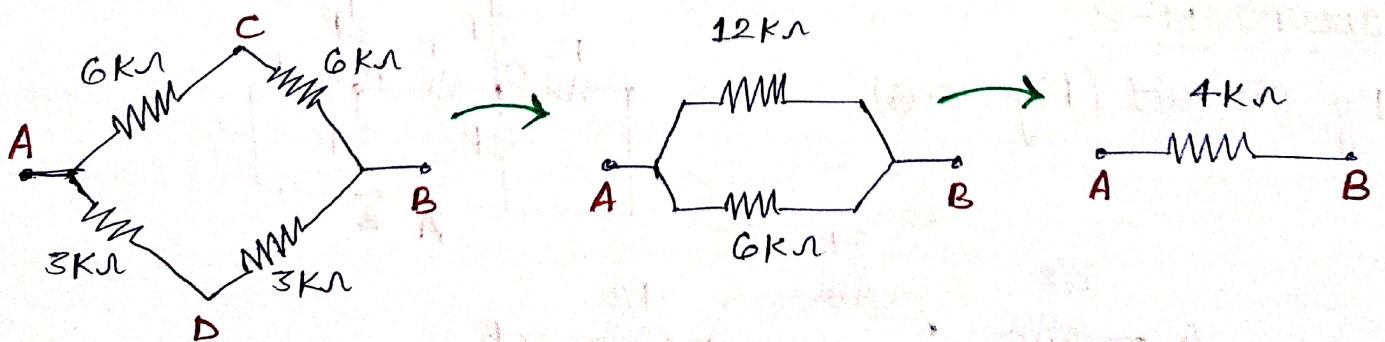


The given circuit is balanced wheatstone bridge because ~~for wheatstone bridge~~



$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} = 1$$

Hence there will be no current through branch CD, so we can neglect the branch.



$$\therefore R_{AB} = 4k\Omega$$