

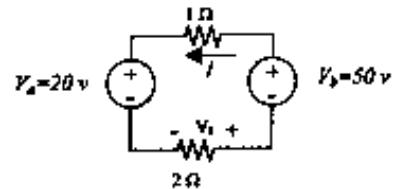
# EE 201 ELECTRIC CIRCUITS I

## Solution to Major Examination I

Q.1)

In the given electric circuit, calculate:

- The current  $i$ ,
- The voltage  $v_1$ ,
- The power generated by the voltage source  $v_a$ ,
- The power generated by the voltage source  $v_b$



$$a. \quad 1i + 20 + 2i - 50 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 3i = 50 - 20 = 30$$

$$i = \frac{30}{3} = 10 \text{ A}$$

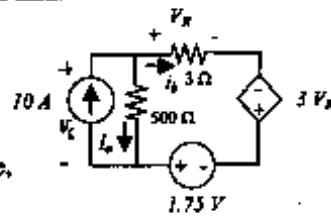
$$b. \quad v_1 = -2i = -2(10) = -20 \text{ V}$$

$$c. \quad P_{v_a} = -v_a i = -20(10) = -200 \text{ W}$$

$$d. \quad P_{v_b} = v_b i = 50(10) = 500 \text{ W}$$

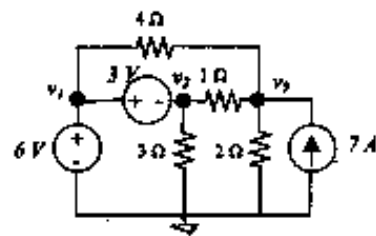
Q.2) Use Ohm's law and Kirchoff's current and voltage laws to find:

- 5 a. The current  $i_a$ ,
- 4 b. The current  $i_b$ ,
- 4 c. The voltage  $V_R$ ,
- 5 d. The power generated by the current source,
- 4 e. The power generated by the independent voltage source,
- 4 f. The power generated by the dependent voltage source,
- 4 g. The total power dissipated in the two resistors.



- a.  $V_R = 3 i_b$   
 $i_a + i_b = 10 \rightarrow i_b = 10 - i_a$   
 $500 i_a + 1.75 + 3V_R - 10i_a = 0$   
 $500 i_a + 1.75 + 2(3i_b) = 0$   
 $500 i_a + 1.75 + 6 i_b = 0$   
 $500 i_a + 1.75 + 6(10 - i_a) = 0$   
 $500 i_a + 1.75 + 60 - 6i_a = 0$   
 $494 i_a = -61.75 \rightarrow i_a = \frac{-61.75}{494} = -0.125 \text{ A}$
- b.  $i_b = 10 - i_a = 10 - (-0.125) = 10.125 \text{ A}$
- c.  $V_R = 3 i_b = 3(10.125) = 30.375 \text{ V}$
- d.  $V_s = 500 i_a = 500(-0.125) = -62.5 \text{ V}$   
 $\therefore P_{10A} = 10 V_s = 10(-62.5) = -625 \text{ W}$
- e.  $P_{1.75V} = 1.75 i_b = 1.75(10.125) = 17.71875 \text{ W}$
- f.  $P_{3V_R} = 3V_R i_b = 3(30.375)(10.125) = 922.640625 \text{ W}$
- g.  $P_R = i_a^2 500 + i_b^2 3 = 7.8125 + 307.546875$   
 $= 315.359375 \text{ W}$

Q.3) Use the node voltage method to find the voltages  $v_1, v_2,$  and  $v_3$ . Calculate also the power generated by the current source.



$$5 \quad v_1 = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$5 \quad v_2 - v_1 = -3 \quad \rightarrow \quad v_2 = v_1 - 3 = 6 - 3 = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$v_3 - v_2 + \frac{v_3}{2} + \frac{v_3 - v_1}{4} - 7 = 0$$

$$4v_3 - 4v_2 + 2v_3 + v_3 - v_1 - 28 = 0$$

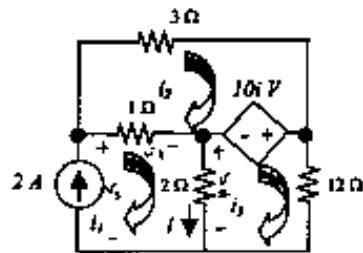
$$7v_3 - 4v_2 - v_1 - 28 = 0$$

$$7v_3 = 28 + 4v_2 + v_1 = 28 + 12 + 6 = 46$$

$$10 \quad v_3 = \frac{46}{7} = 6.571 \text{ V}$$

$$5 \quad P_{7A} = 7v_3 = 7(6.571) = 46 \text{ W}$$

Q.4) For the circuit shown, calculate the mesh currents  $i_1$ ,  $i_2$ , and  $i_3$ . Calculate also the resistance  $R_{eq}$  seen by the current source.



6  $i_1 = 2$

$$-i_1 + 4i_2 + 10i = 0$$

$$-2i_1 + 14i_3 - 10i = 0$$

$$i = i_1 - i_3$$

$$-2 + 4i_2 + 10i_1 - 10i_3 = 0$$

$$-2 + 4i_2 + 20 - 10i_3 = 0 \rightarrow 4i_2 - 10i_3 = -18$$

$$-2i_1 + 14i_3 - 10i_1 + 10i_3 = 0$$

7  $-24 + 24i_3 = 0 \rightarrow i_3 = 1 \text{ A}$

$$\therefore 4i_2 = 10 - 18 = -8$$

7  $i_2 = -2 \text{ A}$

$$v_1 = 1(i_1 - i_2) = 2 - (-2) = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$v_2 = 2(i_1 - i_3) = 2(2 - 1) = 2 \text{ V}$$

5  $v_3 = v_1 + v_2 = 4 + 2 = 6 \text{ V} \rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{v_3}{i} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \Omega$

$$\therefore P_{2A} = 2(6) = 12 \text{ W}$$