

Problems

Section 4.2 Linearity Property

- 4.1 Calculate the current i_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.69. What value of input voltage is necessary to make i_o equal to 5 amps?

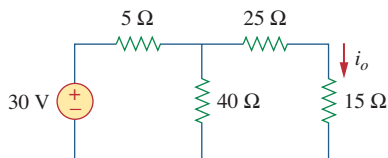


Figure 4.69

For Prob. 4.1.

- 4.2 Using Fig. 4.70, design a problem to help other students better understand linearity.

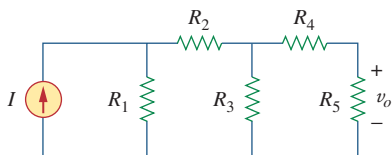


Figure 4.70

For Prob. 4.2.

- 4.3 (a) In the circuit of Fig. 4.71, calculate v_o and i_o when $v_s = 1$ V.
 (b) Find v_o and i_o when $v_s = 10$ V.
 (c) What are v_o and i_o when each of the 1-Ω resistors is replaced by a 10-Ω resistor and $v_s = 10$ V?

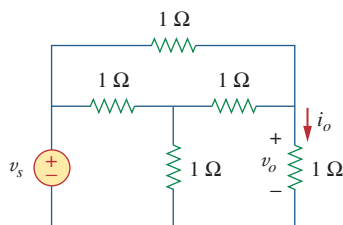


Figure 4.71

For Prob. 4.3.

- 4.4 Use linearity to determine i_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.72.

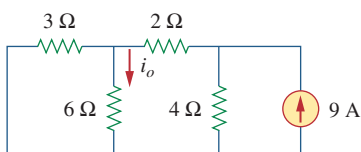


Figure 4.72

For Prob. 4.4.

- 4.5 For the circuit in Fig. 4.73, assume $v_o = 1$ V, and use linearity to find the actual value of v_o .

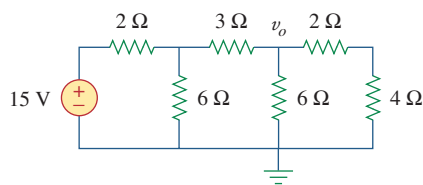


Figure 4.73

For Prob. 4.5.

- 4.6 For the linear circuit shown in Fig. 4.74, use linearity to complete the following table.

| Experiment | V_s | V_o |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 12 V | 4 V |
| 2 | | 16 V |
| 3 | 1 V | |
| 4 | | -2 V |

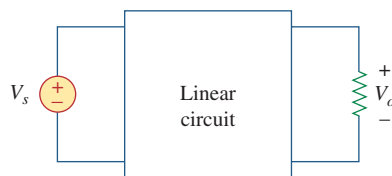


Figure 4.74

For Prob. 4.6.

- 4.7 Use linearity and the assumption that $V_o = 1$ V to find the actual value of V_o in Fig. 4.75.

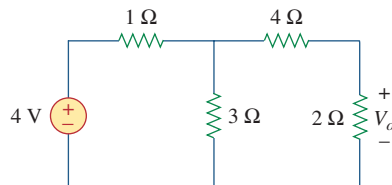


Figure 4.75

For Prob. 4.7.

Section 4.3 Superposition

- 4.8 Using superposition, find V_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.76. Check with *PSpice* or *MultiSim*.

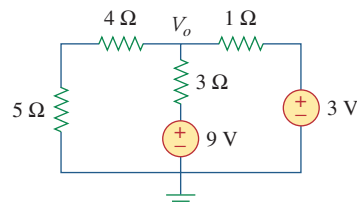


Figure 4.76

For Prob. 4.8.

- 4.9 Given that $I = 4$ amps when $V_s = 40$ volts and $I_s = 4$ amps and $I = 1$ amp when $V_s = 20$ volts and $I_s = 0$, use superposition and linearity to determine the value of I when $V_s = 60$ volts and $I_s = -2$ amps.

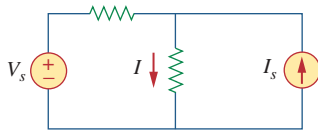


Figure 4.77
For Prob. 4.9.

- 4.10 Using Fig. 4.78, design a problem to help other students better understand superposition. Note, the letter k is a gain you can specify to make the problem easier to solve but must not be zero.

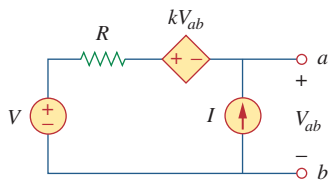


Figure 4.78
For Prob. 4.10.

- 4.11 Use the superposition principle to find i_o and v_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.79.

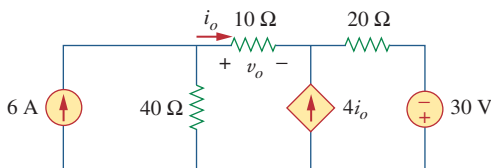


Figure 4.79
For Prob. 4.11.

- 4.12 Determine v_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.80 using the superposition principle.

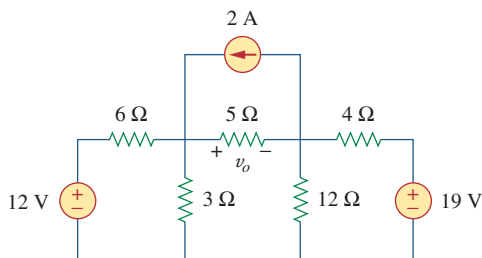


Figure 4.80
For Prob. 4.12.

- 4.13 Use superposition to find v_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.81.

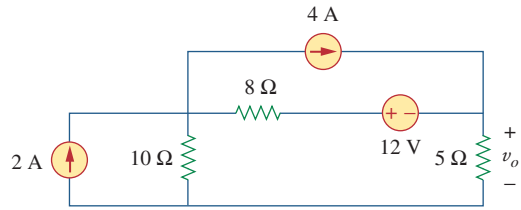


Figure 4.81
For Prob. 4.13.

- 4.14 Apply the superposition principle to find v_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.82.

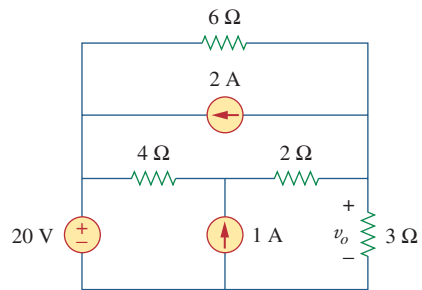


Figure 4.82
For Prob. 4.14.

- 4.15 For the circuit in Fig. 4.83, use superposition to find i . Calculate the power delivered to the 3-Ω resistor.

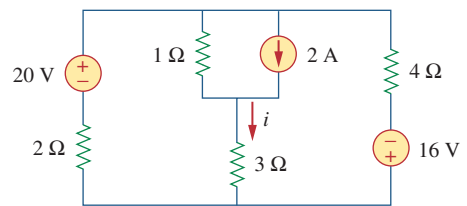


Figure 4.83
For Probs. 4.15 and 4.56.

- 4.16 Given the circuit in Fig. 4.84, use superposition to obtain i_o .

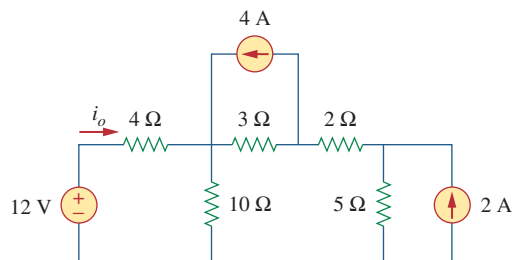


Figure 4.84
For Prob. 4.16.

4.17 Use superposition to obtain v_x in the circuit of Fig. 4.85. Check your result using *PSpice* or **ML MultiSim**.

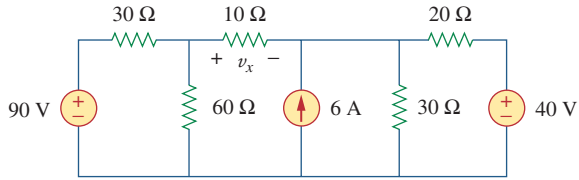


Figure 4.85
For Prob. 4.17.

4.18 Use superposition to find V_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.86.

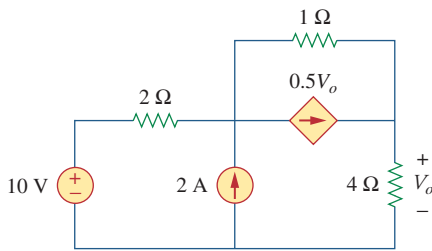


Figure 4.86
For Prob. 4.18.

4.19 Use superposition to solve for v_x in the circuit of Fig. 4.87.

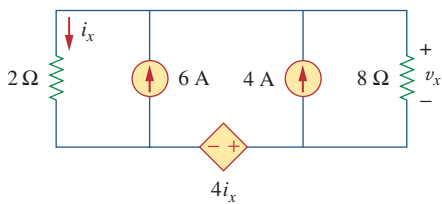


Figure 4.87
For Prob. 4.19.

Section 4.4 Source Transformation

4.20 Use source transformation to reduce the circuit in Fig. 4.88 to a single voltage source in series with a single resistor.

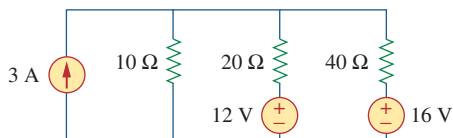


Figure 4.88
For Prob. 4.20.

4.21 Using Fig. 4.89, design a problem to help other students better understand source transformation.

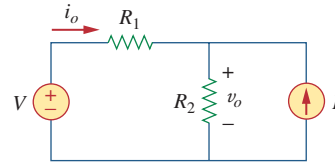


Figure 4.89
For Prob. 4.21.

4.22 For the circuit in Fig. 4.90, use source transformation to find i .

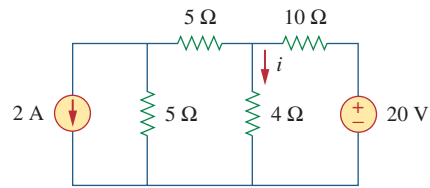


Figure 4.90
For Prob. 4.22.

4.23 Referring to Fig. 4.91, use source transformation to determine the current and power absorbed by the 8-Ω resistor.

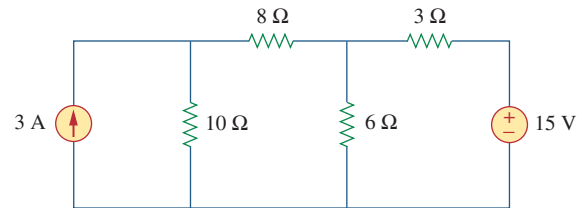


Figure 4.91
For Prob. 4.23.

4.24 Use source transformation to find the voltage V_x in the circuit of Fig. 4.92.

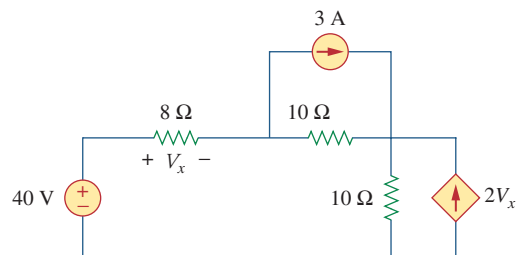


Figure 4.92
For Prob. 4.24.

4.25 Obtain v_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.93 using source transformation. Check your result using *PSpice* or *MultiSim*.

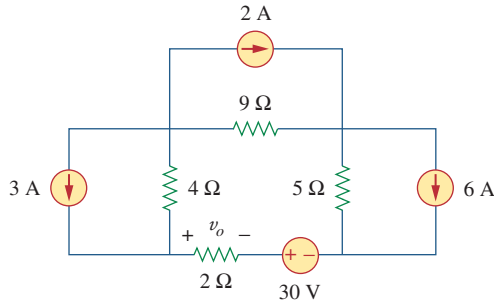


Figure 4.93
For Prob. 4.25.

4.26 Use source transformation to find i_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.94.

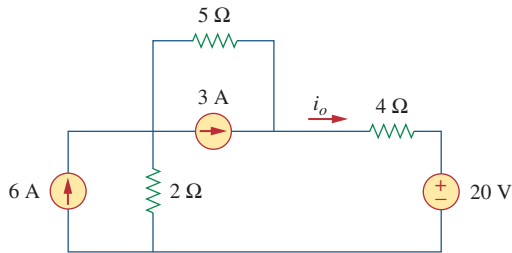


Figure 4.94
For Prob. 4.26.

4.27 Apply source transformation to find v_x in the circuit of Fig. 4.95.

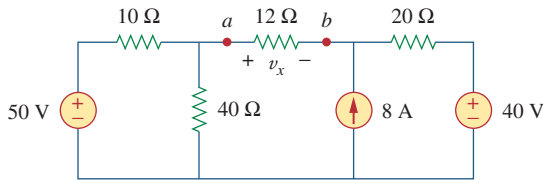


Figure 4.95
For Probs. 4.27 and 4.40.

4.28 Use source transformation to find I_o in Fig. 4.96.

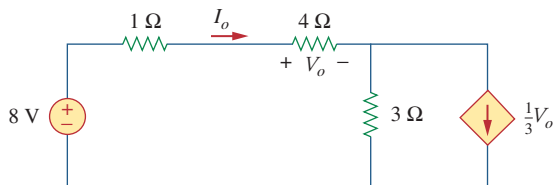


Figure 4.96
For Prob. 4.28.

4.29 Use source transformation to find v_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.97.

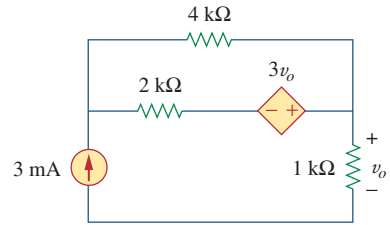


Figure 4.97
For Prob. 4.29.

4.30 Use source transformation on the circuit shown in Fig. 4.98 to find i_x .

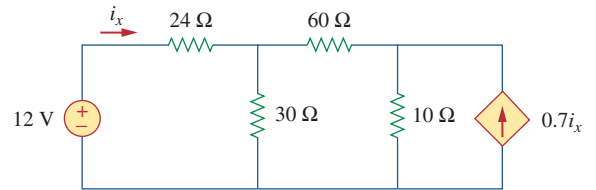


Figure 4.98
For Prob. 4.30.

4.31 Determine v_x in the circuit of Fig. 4.99 using source transformation.

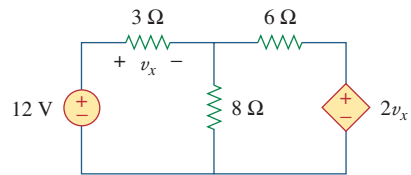


Figure 4.99
For Prob. 4.31.

4.32 Use source transformation to find i_x in the circuit of Fig. 4.100.

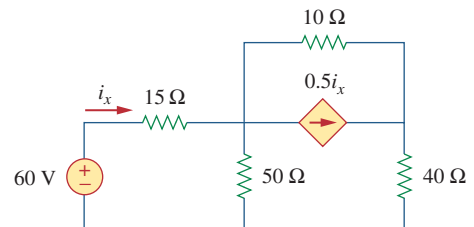


Figure 4.100
For Prob. 4.32.

Sections 4.5 and 4.6 Thevenin's and Norton's Theorems

4.33 Determine the Thevenin equivalent circuit, shown in Fig. 4.101, as seen by the 5-ohm resistor. Then calculate the current flowing through the 5-ohm resistor.

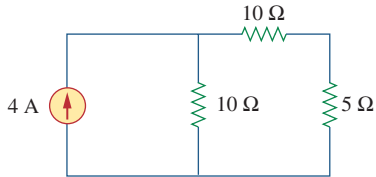


Figure 4.101
For Prob. 4.33.

4.34 Using Fig. 4.102, design a problem that will help other students better understand Thevenin equivalent circuits.

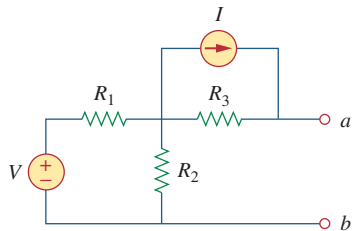


Figure 4.102
For Probs. 4.34 and 4.49.

4.35 Use Thevenin's theorem to find v_o in Prob. 4.12.

4.36 Solve for the current i in the circuit of Fig. 4.103 using Thevenin's theorem. (*Hint:* Find the Thevenin equivalent seen by the 12-Ω resistor.)

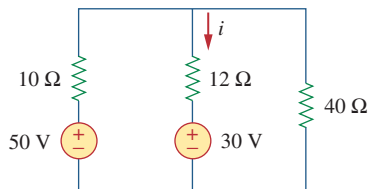


Figure 4.103
For Prob. 4.36.

4.37 Find the Norton equivalent with respect to terminals a - b in the circuit shown in Fig. 4.104.

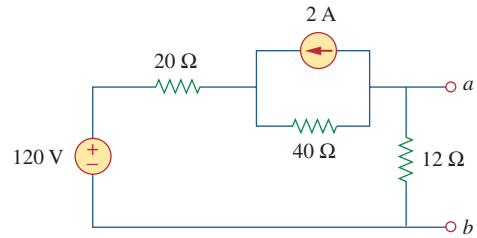


Figure 4.104
For Prob. 4.37.

4.38 Apply Thevenin's theorem to find V_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.105.

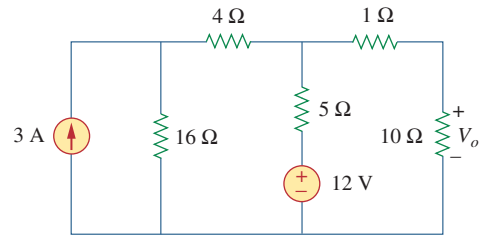


Figure 4.105
For Prob. 4.38.

4.39 Obtain the Thevenin equivalent at terminals a - b of the circuit shown in Fig. 4.106.

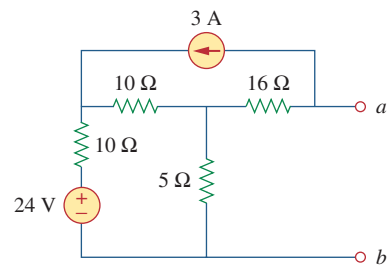


Figure 4.106
For Prob. 4.39.

4.40 Find the Thevenin equivalent at terminals a - b of the circuit in Fig. 4.107.

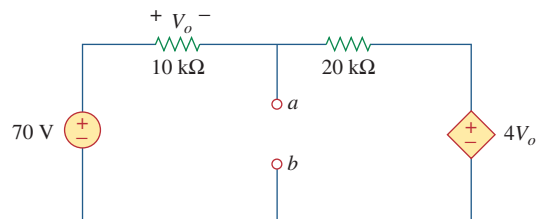


Figure 4.107
For Prob. 4.40.

4.41 Find the Thevenin and Norton equivalents at terminals a - b of the circuit shown in Fig. 4.108.

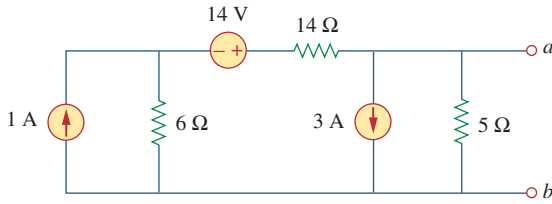


Figure 4.108

For Prob. 4.41.

*4.42 For the circuit in Fig. 4.109, find the Thevenin equivalent between terminals a and b .

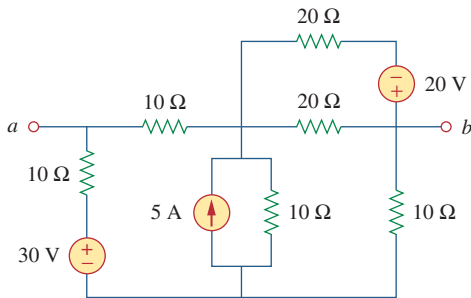


Figure 4.109

For Prob. 4.42.

4.43 Find the Thevenin equivalent looking into terminals a - b of the circuit in Fig. 4.110 and solve for i_x .

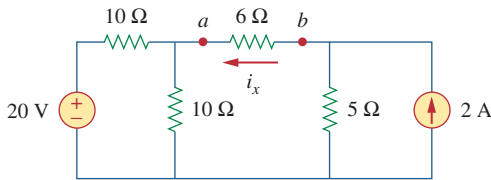


Figure 4.110

For Prob. 4.43.

4.44 For the circuit in Fig. 4.111, obtain the Thevenin equivalent as seen from terminals:

(a) a - b

(b) b - c

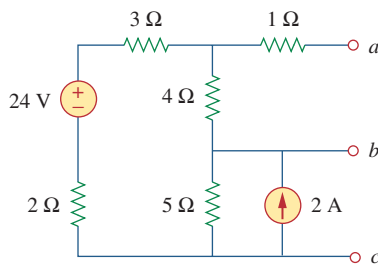


Figure 4.111

For Prob. 4.44.

* An asterisk indicates a challenging problem.

4.45 Find the Thevenin equivalent of the circuit in Fig. 4.112 as seen by looking into terminals a and b .

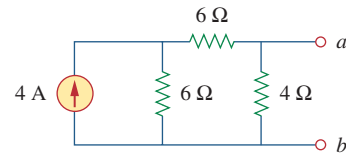


Figure 4.112

For Prob. 4.45.

4.46 Using Fig. 4.113, design a problem to help other students better understand Norton equivalent circuits.

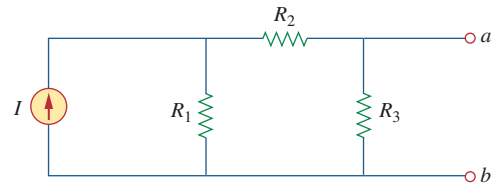


Figure 4.113

For Prob. 4.46.

4.47 Obtain the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits of the circuit in Fig. 4.114 with respect to terminals a and b .

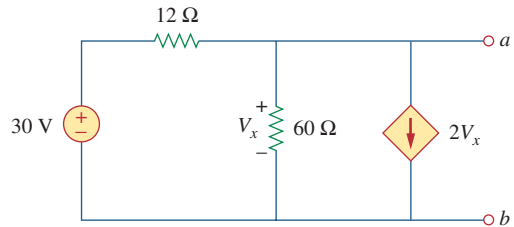


Figure 4.114

For Prob. 4.47.

4.48 Determine the Norton equivalent at terminals a - b for the circuit in Fig. 4.115.

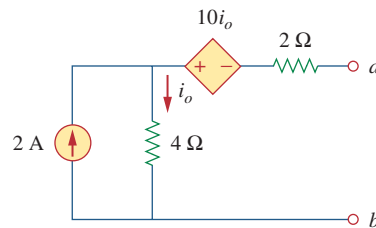


Figure 4.115

For Prob. 4.48.

4.49 Find the Norton equivalent looking into terminals a - b of the circuit in Fig. 4.102. Let $V = 40$ V, $I = 3$ A, $R_1 = 10$ Ω, $R_2 = 40$ Ω, and $R_3 = 20$ Ω.

4.50 Obtain the Norton equivalent of the circuit in Fig. 4.116 to the left of terminals $a-b$. Use the result to find current i .

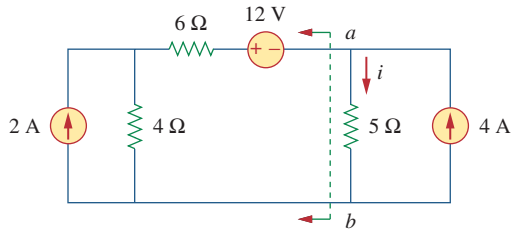


Figure 4.116
For Prob. 4.50.

4.51 Given the circuit in Fig. 4.117, obtain the Norton equivalent as viewed from terminals:

- (a) $a-b$ (b) $c-d$

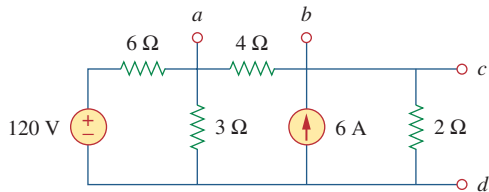


Figure 4.117
For Prob. 4.51.

4.52 For the transistor model in Fig. 4.118, obtain the Thevenin equivalent at terminals $a-b$.

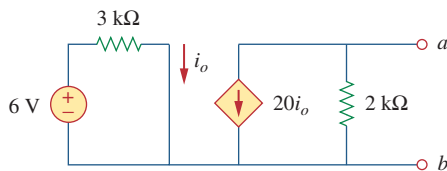


Figure 4.118
For Prob. 4.52.

4.53 Find the Norton equivalent at terminals $a-b$ of the circuit in Fig. 4.119.

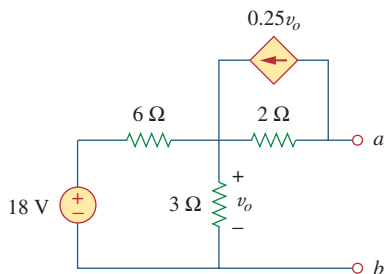


Figure 4.119
For Prob. 4.53.

4.54 Find the Thevenin equivalent between terminals $a-b$ of the circuit in Fig. 4.120.

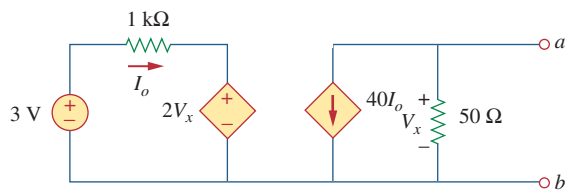


Figure 4.120
For Prob. 4.54.

*4.55 Obtain the Norton equivalent at terminals $a-b$ of the circuit in Fig. 4.121.

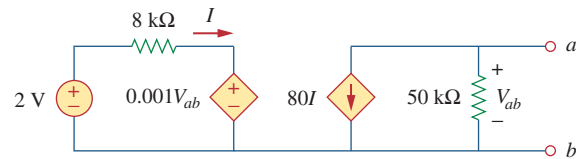


Figure 4.121
For Prob. 4.55.

4.56 Use Norton's theorem to find V_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.122.

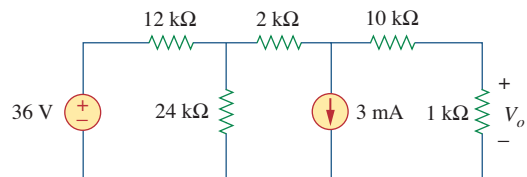


Figure 4.122
For Prob. 4.56.

4.57 Obtain the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits at terminals $a-b$ for the circuit in Fig. 4.123.

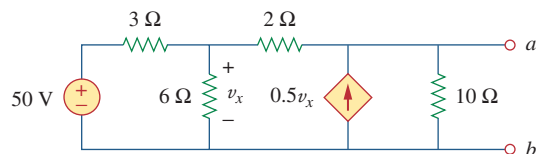


Figure 4.123
For Probs. 4.57 and 4.79.

4.58 The network in Fig. 4.124 models a bipolar transistor common-emitter amplifier connected to a load. Find the Thevenin resistance seen by the load.

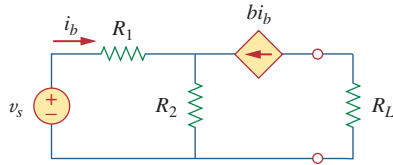


Figure 4.124

For Prob. 4.58.

4.59 Determine the Thevenin and Norton equivalents at terminals a - b of the circuit in Fig. 4.125.

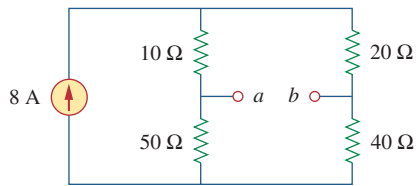


Figure 4.125

For Probs. 4.59 and 4.80.

*4.60 For the circuit in Fig. 4.126, find the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits at terminals a - b .

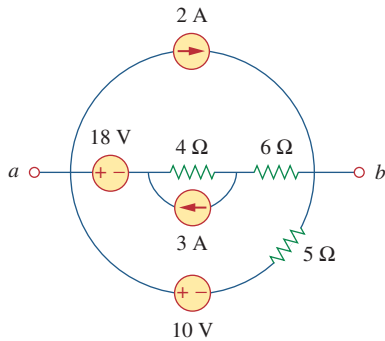


Figure 4.126

For Probs. 4.60 and 4.81.

*4.61 Obtain the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits at terminals a - b of the circuit in Fig. 4.127.

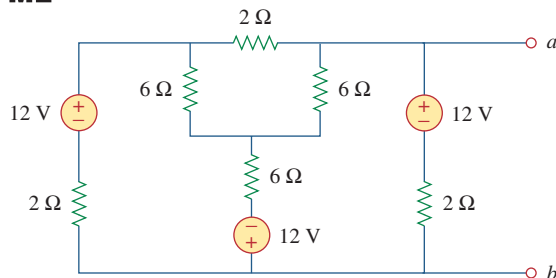


Figure 4.127

For Prob. 4.61.

*4.62 Find the Thevenin equivalent of the circuit in Fig. 4.128.

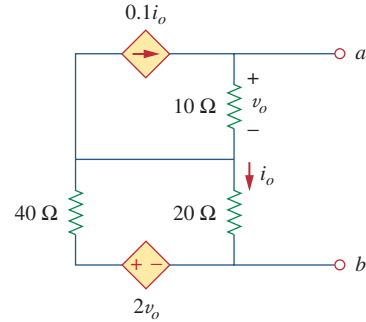


Figure 4.128

For Prob. 4.62.

4.63 Find the Norton equivalent for the circuit in Fig. 4.129.

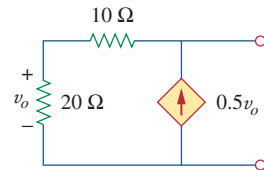


Figure 4.129

For Prob. 4.63.

4.64 Obtain the Thevenin equivalent seen at terminals a - b of the circuit in Fig. 4.130.

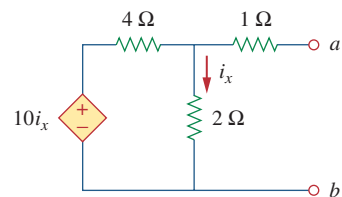


Figure 4.130

For Prob. 4.64.

4.65 For the circuit shown in Fig. 4.131, determine the relationship between V_o and I_o .

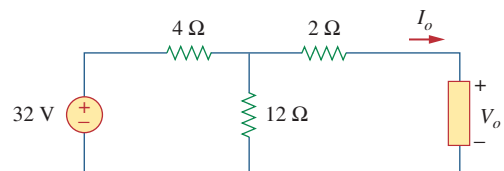


Figure 4.131

For Prob. 4.65.

Section 4.8 Maximum Power Transfer

4.66 Find the maximum power that can be delivered to the resistor R in the circuit of Fig. 4.132.

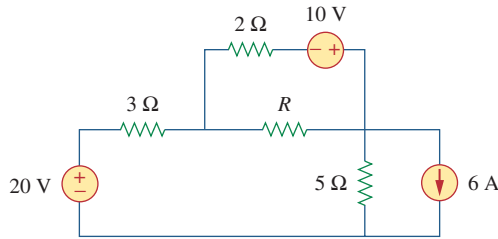


Figure 4.132
For Prob. 4.66.

4.67 The variable resistor R in Fig. 4.133 is adjusted until it absorbs the maximum power from the circuit.
(a) Calculate the value of R for maximum power.
(b) Determine the maximum power absorbed by R .

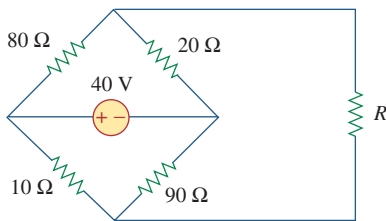


Figure 4.133
For Prob. 4.67.

*4.68 Compute the value of R that results in maximum power transfer to the 10-Ω resistor in Fig. 4.134. Find the maximum power.

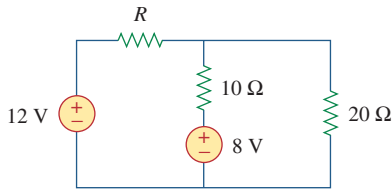


Figure 4.134
For Prob. 4.68.

4.69 Find the maximum power transferred to resistor R in the circuit of Fig. 4.135.

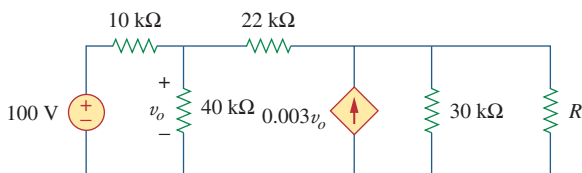


Figure 4.135
For Prob. 4.69.

4.70 Determine the maximum power delivered to the variable resistor R shown in the circuit of Fig. 4.136.

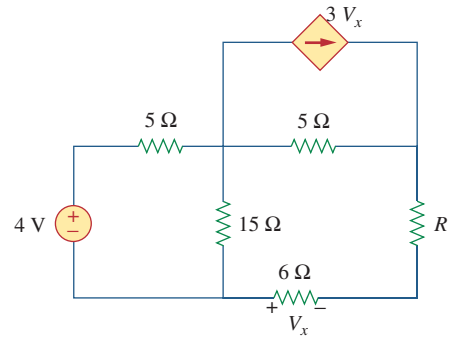


Figure 4.136
For Prob. 4.70.

4.71 For the circuit in Fig. 4.137, what resistor connected across terminals a - b will absorb maximum power from the circuit? What is that power?

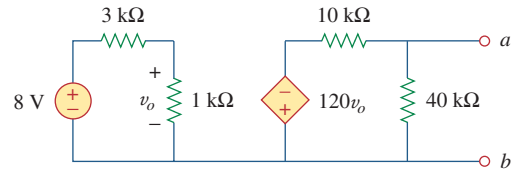


Figure 4.137
For Prob. 4.71.

4.72 (a) For the circuit in Fig. 4.138, obtain the Thevenin equivalent at terminals a - b .
(b) Calculate the current in $R_L = 8 \Omega$.
(c) Find R_L for maximum power deliverable to R_L .
(d) Determine that maximum power.

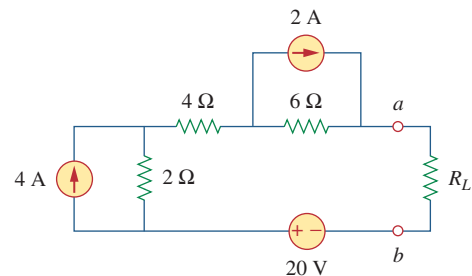


Figure 4.138
For Prob. 4.72.

- 4.73 Determine the maximum power that can be delivered to the variable resistor R in the circuit of Fig. 4.139.

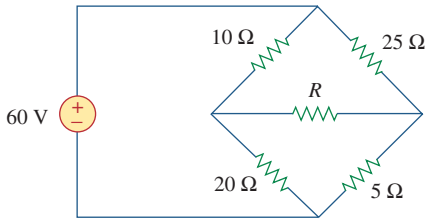


Figure 4.139
For Prob. 4.73.

- 4.74 For the bridge circuit shown in Fig. 4.140, find the load R_L for maximum power transfer and the maximum power absorbed by the load.

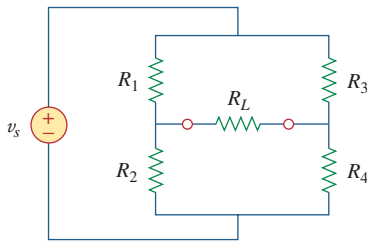


Figure 4.140
For Prob. 4.74.

- *4.75 For the circuit in Fig. 4.141, determine the value of R such that the maximum power delivered to the load is 3 mW.

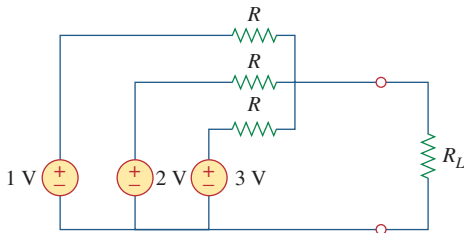


Figure 4.141
For Prob. 4.75.

Section 4.9 Verifying Circuit Theorems with PSpice

- 4.76 Solve Prob. 4.34 using *PSpice* or *MultiSim*. Let $V = 40$ V, $I = 3$ A, $R_1 = 10$ Ω, $R_2 = 40$ Ω, and $R_3 = 20$ Ω.
- 4.77 Use *PSpice* or *MultiSim* to solve Prob. 4.44.
- 4.78 Use *PSpice* or *MultiSim* to solve Prob. 4.52.
- 4.79 Obtain the Thevenin equivalent of the circuit in Fig. 4.123 using *PSpice* or *MultiSim*.

- 4.80 Use *PSpice* or *MultiSim* to find the Thevenin equivalent circuit at terminals a - b of the circuit in Fig. 4.125.
- 4.81 For the circuit in Fig. 4.126, use *PSpice* or *MultiSim* to find the Thevenin equivalent at terminals a - b .

Section 4.10 Applications

- 4.82 A battery has a short-circuit current of 20 A and an open-circuit voltage of 12 V. If the battery is connected to an electric bulb of resistance 2 Ω, calculate the power dissipated by the bulb.
- 4.83 The following results were obtained from measurements taken between the two terminals of a resistive network.

| | | |
|------------------|------|-------|
| Terminal Voltage | 12 V | 0 V |
| Terminal Current | 0 A | 1.5 A |

Find the Thevenin equivalent of the network.

- 4.84 When connected to a 4-Ω resistor, a battery has a terminal voltage of 10.8 V but produces 12 V on an open circuit. Determine the Thevenin equivalent circuit for the battery.
- 4.85 The Thevenin equivalent at terminals a - b of the linear network shown in Fig. 4.142 is to be determined by measurement. When a 10-kΩ resistor is connected to terminals a - b , the voltage V_{ab} is measured as 6 V. When a 30-kΩ resistor is connected to the terminals, V_{ab} is measured as 12 V. Determine: (a) the Thevenin equivalent at terminals a - b , (b) V_{ab} when a 20-kΩ resistor is connected to terminals a - b .

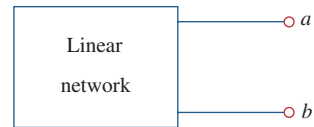


Figure 4.142
For Prob. 4.85.

- 4.86 A black box with a circuit in it is connected to a variable resistor. An ideal ammeter (with zero resistance) and an ideal voltmeter (with infinite resistance) are used to measure current and voltage as shown in Fig. 4.143. The results are shown in the table on the next page.

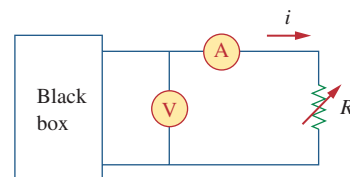


Figure 4.143
For Prob. 4.86.

- (a) Find i when $R = 4 \Omega$.
- (b) Determine the maximum power from the box.

| $R(\Omega)$ | $V(V)$ | $i(A)$ |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 2 | 3 | 1.5 |
| 8 | 8 | 1.0 |
| 14 | 10.5 | 0.75 |

4.87 A transducer is modeled with a current source I_s and a parallel resistance R_s . The current at the terminals of the source is measured to be 9.975 mA when an ammeter with an internal resistance of 20Ω is used.

- (a) If adding a $2\text{-k}\Omega$ resistor across the source terminals causes the ammeter reading to fall to 9.876 mA, calculate I_s and R_s .
- (b) What will the ammeter reading be if the resistance between the source terminals is changed to $4 \text{ k}\Omega$?

4.88 Consider the circuit in Fig. 4.144. An ammeter with internal resistance R_i is inserted between A and B to measure I_o . Determine the reading of the ammeter if: (a) $R_i = 500 \Omega$, (b) $R_i = 0 \Omega$. (*Hint*: Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit at terminals a - b .)

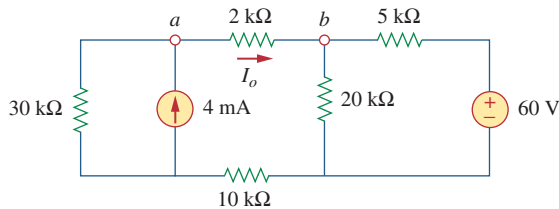


Figure 4.144
For Prob. 4.88.

4.89 Consider the circuit in Fig. 4.145. (a) Replace the resistor R_L by a zero resistance ammeter and determine the ammeter reading. (b) To verify the reciprocity theorem, interchange the ammeter and the 12-V source and determine the ammeter reading again.

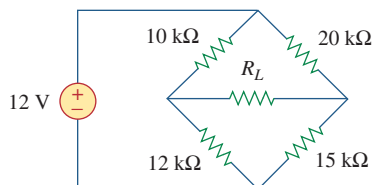


Figure 4.145
For Prob. 4.89.

4.90 The Wheatstone bridge circuit shown in Fig. 4.146 is used to measure the resistance of a strain gauge. The adjustable resistor has a linear taper with a maximum value of 100Ω . If the resistance of the strain gauge is found to be 42.6Ω , what fraction of the full slider travel is the slider when the bridge is balanced?

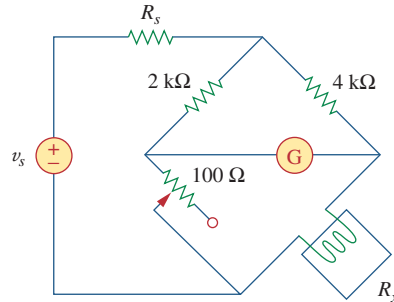


Figure 4.146
For Prob. 4.90.

4.91 (a) In the Wheatstone bridge circuit of Fig. 4.147, select the values of R_1 and R_3 such that the bridge can measure R_x in the range of 0 – 10Ω .

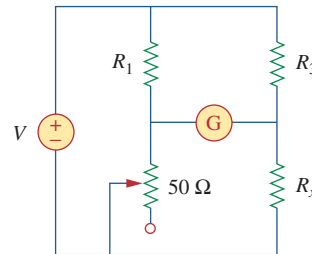


Figure 4.147
For Prob. 4.91.

(b) Repeat for the range of 0 – 100Ω .

***4.92** Consider the bridge circuit of Fig. 4.148. Is the bridge balanced? If the $10\text{-k}\Omega$ resistor is replaced by an $18\text{-k}\Omega$ resistor, what resistor connected between terminals a - b absorbs the maximum power? What is this power?

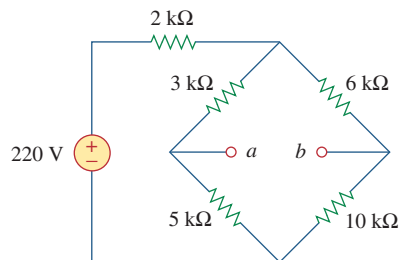


Figure 4.148
For Prob. 4.92.

Comprehensive Problems

- 4.93** The circuit in Fig. 4.149 models a common-emitter transistor amplifier. Find i_x using source transformation.

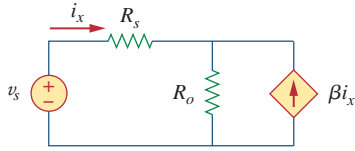


Figure 4.149

For Prob. 4.93.

- 4.94** An attenuator is an interface circuit that reduces the voltage level without changing the output resistance.



- (a) By specifying R_s and R_p of the interface circuit in Fig. 4.150, design an attenuator that will meet the following requirements:

$$\frac{V_o}{V_g} = 0.125, \quad R_{eq} = R_{Th} = R_g = 100 \Omega$$

- (b) Using the interface designed in part (a), calculate the current through a load of $R_L = 50 \Omega$ when $V_g = 12 \text{ V}$.

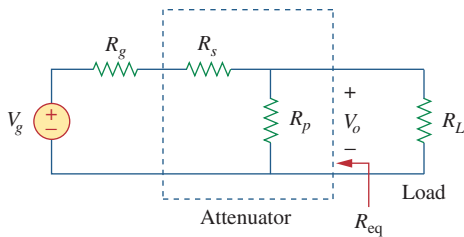


Figure 4.150

For Prob. 4.94.

- *4.95** A dc voltmeter with a sensitivity of $20 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{V}$ is used to find the Thevenin equivalent of a linear network. Readings on two scales are as follows:



- (a) 0–10 V scale: 4 V (b) 0–50 V scale: 5 V

Obtain the Thevenin voltage and the Thevenin resistance of the network.

- *4.96** A resistance array is connected to a load resistor R and a 9-V battery as shown in Fig. 4.151.



- (a) Find the value of R such that $V_o = 1.8 \text{ V}$.
 (b) Calculate the value of R that will draw the maximum current. What is the maximum current?

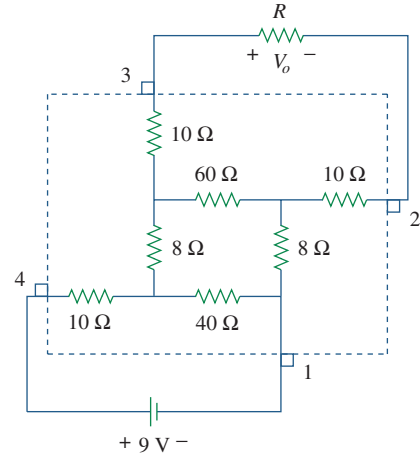


Figure 4.151

For Prob. 4.96.

- 4.97** A common-emitter amplifier circuit is shown in Fig. 4.152. Obtain the Thevenin equivalent to the left of points B and E .

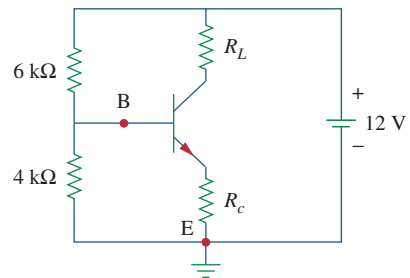
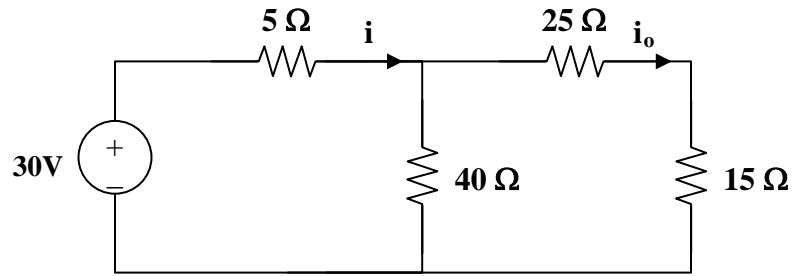


Figure 4.152

For Prob. 4.97.

- *4.98** For Practice Prob. 4.18, determine the current through the $40\text{-}\Omega$ resistor and the power dissipated by the resistor.

Chapter 4, Solution 1.



$$40 \parallel (25 + 15) = 20\Omega, \quad i = [30 / (5 + 20)] = 1.2 \text{ and } i_o = i \cdot 20 / 40 = \mathbf{600 \text{ mA}}.$$

Since the resistance remains the same we get can use linearity to find the new value of the voltage source = $(30 / 0.6)5 = \mathbf{250 \text{ V}}$.

4.2 Using Fig. 4.70, design a problem to help other students better understand linearity.

Although there are many ways to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

Problem

Find v_o in the circuit of Fig. 4.70. If the source current is reduced to $1 \mu\text{A}$, what is v_o ?

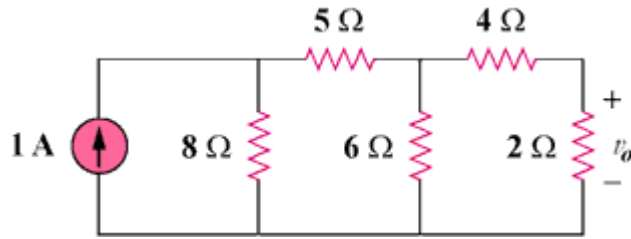
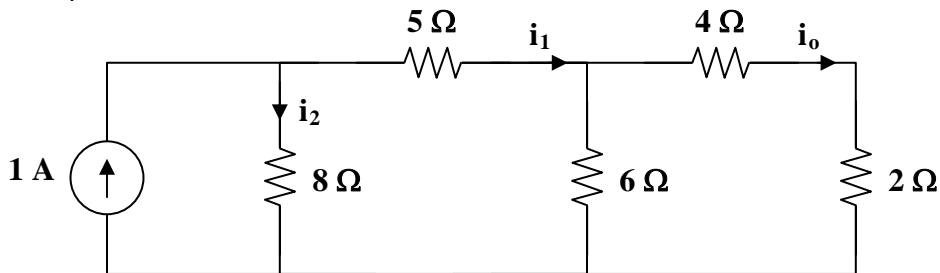


Figure 4.70

Solution

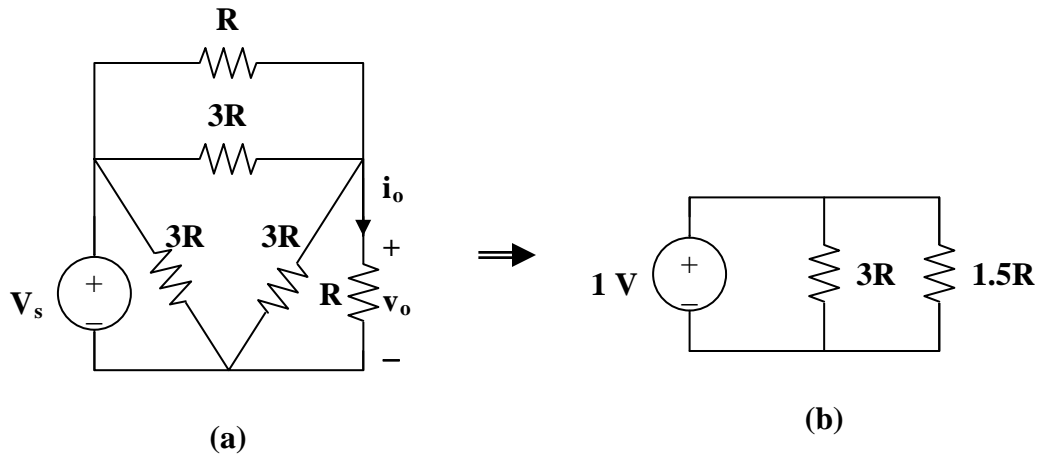
$$6 \parallel (4 + 2) = 3 \Omega, \quad i_1 = i_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ A}$$

$$i_o = \frac{1}{2} i_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad v_o = 2i_o = \underline{\underline{0.5 \text{ V}}}$$



If $i_s = 1 \mu\text{A}$, then $v_o = \underline{\underline{0.5 \mu\text{V}}}$

Chapter 4, Solution 3.



(a) We transform the Y sub-circuit to the equivalent Δ .

$$R \parallel 3R = \frac{3R^2}{4R} = \frac{3}{4}R, \quad \frac{3}{4}R + \frac{3}{4}R = \frac{3}{2}R$$

$$v_o = \frac{v_s}{2} \text{ independent of } R$$

$$i_o = v_o/R$$

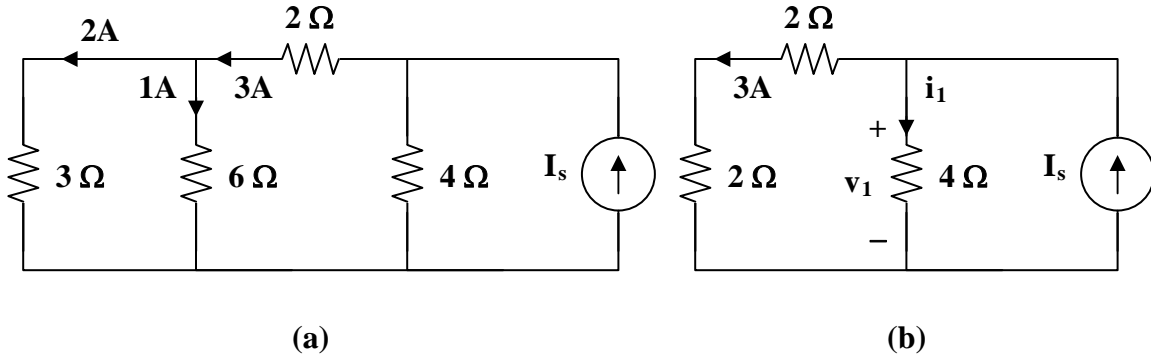
When $v_s = 1V$, $v_o = \mathbf{0.5V}$, $i_o = \mathbf{0.5A}$

(b) When $v_s = 10V$, $v_o = \mathbf{5V}$, $i_o = \mathbf{5A}$

(c) When $v_s = 10V$ and $R = 10\Omega$,
 $v_o = \mathbf{5V}$, $i_o = 10/(10) = \mathbf{500mA}$

Chapter 4, Solution 4.

If $I_o = 1$, the voltage across the 6Ω resistor is $6V$ so that the current through the 3Ω resistor is $2A$.

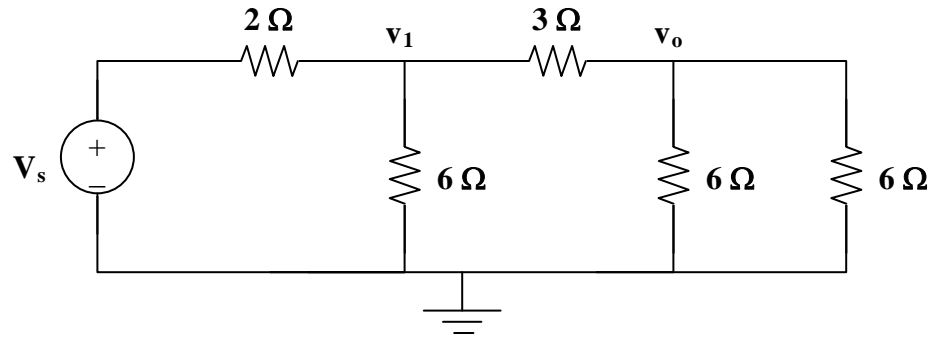


$$3 \parallel 6 = 2\Omega, v_o = 3(4) = 12V, i_1 = \frac{v_o}{4} = 3A.$$

$$\text{Hence } I_s = 3 + 3 = 6A$$

$$\text{If } \begin{array}{l} I_s = 6A \longrightarrow I_o = 1 \\ I_s = 9A \longrightarrow I_o = 9/6 = 1.5A \end{array}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 5.



$$\text{If } v_o = 1\text{V, } \quad v_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1 = 2\text{V}$$

$$v_s = 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + v_1 = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\text{If } v_s = \frac{10}{3} \longrightarrow v_o = 1$$

$$\text{Then } v_s = 15 \longrightarrow v_o = \frac{3}{10} \times 15 = 4.5\text{V}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 6.

Due to linearity, from the first experiment,

$$V_o = \frac{1}{3} V_s$$

Applying this to other experiments, we obtain:

| Experiment | V_s | V_o |
|------------|-------|---------|
| 2 | 48 | 16 V |
| 3 | 1 V | 0.333 V |
| 4 | -6 V | -2V |

Chapter 4, Solution 7.

If $V_o = 1\text{V}$, then the current through the $2\text{-}\Omega$ and $4\text{-}\Omega$ resistors is $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$. The voltage across the $3\text{-}\Omega$ resistor is $\frac{1}{2}(4 + 2) = 3\text{ V}$. The total current through the $1\text{-}\Omega$ resistor is $0.5 + 3/3 = 1.5\text{ A}$. Hence the source voltage

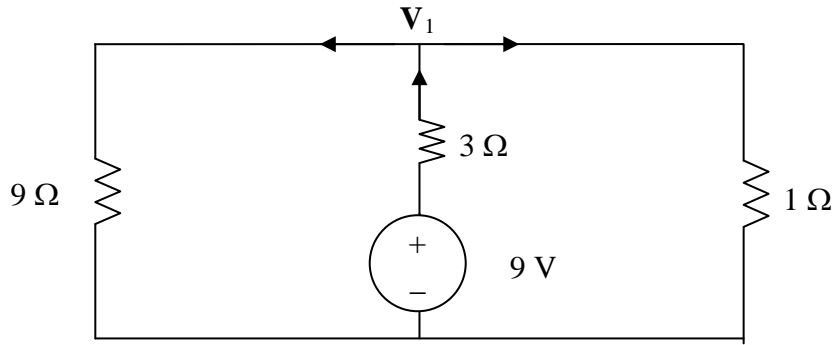
$$V_s = 1 \times 1.5 + 3 = 4.5\text{ V}$$

If $V_s = 4.5$ \longrightarrow 1V

Then $V_s = 4$ \longrightarrow $\frac{1}{4.5} \times 4 = \underline{0.8889\text{ V}} = \mathbf{888.9\text{ mV}}$.

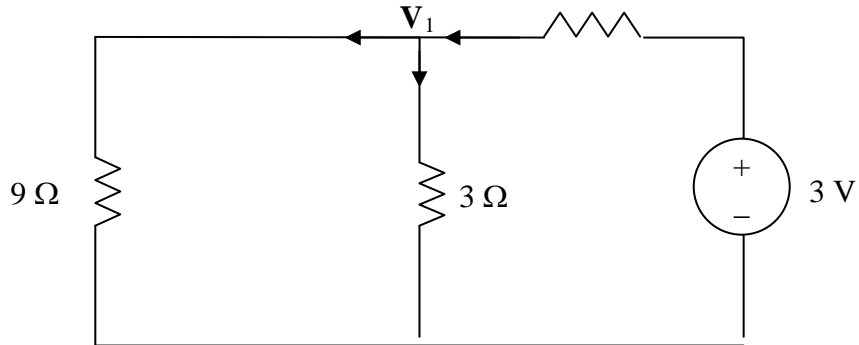
Chapter 4, Solution 8.

Let $V_o = V_1 + V_2$, where V_1 and V_2 are due to 9-V and 3-V sources respectively. To find V_1 , consider the circuit below.



$$\frac{9 - V_1}{3} = \frac{V_1}{9} + \frac{V_1}{1} \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_1 = 27/13 = 2.0769$$

To find V_2 , consider the circuit below.

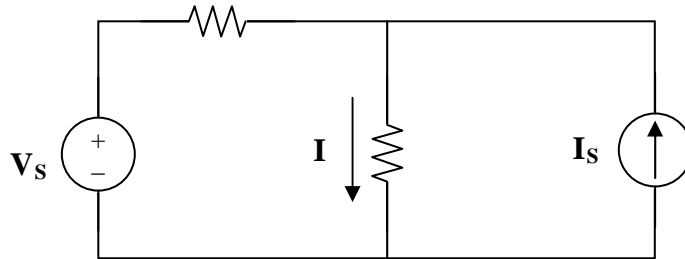


$$\frac{V_2}{9} + \frac{V_2}{3} = \frac{3 - V_2}{1} \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_2 = 27/13 = 2.0769$$

$$V_o = V_1 + V_2 = \mathbf{4.1538 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4. Solution 9.

Given that $I = 4$ amps when $V_s = 40$ volts and $I_s = 4$ amps and $I = 1$ amp when $V_s = 20$ volts and $I_s = 0$, determine the value of I when $V_s = 60$ volts and $I_s = -2$ amps.



At first this appears to be a difficult problem. However, if you take it one step at a time then it is not as hard as it seems. The important thing to keep in mind is that it is linear!

If $I = 1$ amp when $V_s = 20$ and $I_s = 0$ then $I = 2$ amps when $V_s = 40$ volts and $I_s = 0$ (linearity). This means that I is equal to 2 amps ($4-2$) when $I_s = 4$ amps and $V_s = 0$ (superposition). Thus,

$$I = (60/20)1 + (-2/4)2 = 3-1 = \mathbf{2 \text{ amps.}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 10.

Using Fig. 4.78, design a problem to help other students better understand superposition. Note, the letter k is a gain you can specify to make the problem easier to solve but must not be zero.

Although there are many ways to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

Problem

For the circuit in Fig. 4.78, find the terminal voltage V_{ab} using superposition.

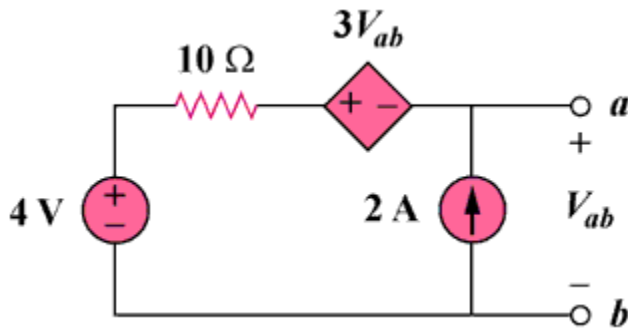
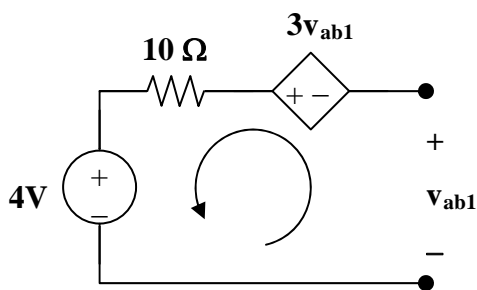


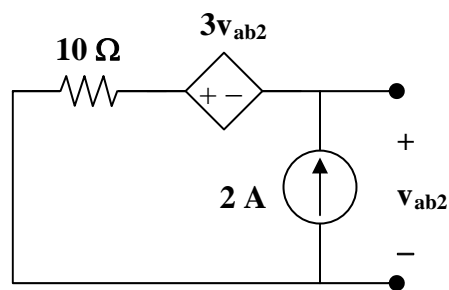
Figure 4.78
For Prob. 4.10.

Solution

Let $v_{ab} = v_{ab1} + v_{ab2}$ where v_{ab1} and v_{ab2} are due to the 4-V and the 2-A sources respectively.



(a)



(b)

For v_{ab1} , consider Fig. (a). Applying KVL gives,

$$-v_{ab1} - 3v_{ab1} + 10 \times 0 + 4 = 0, \text{ which leads to } v_{ab1} = 1 \text{ V}$$

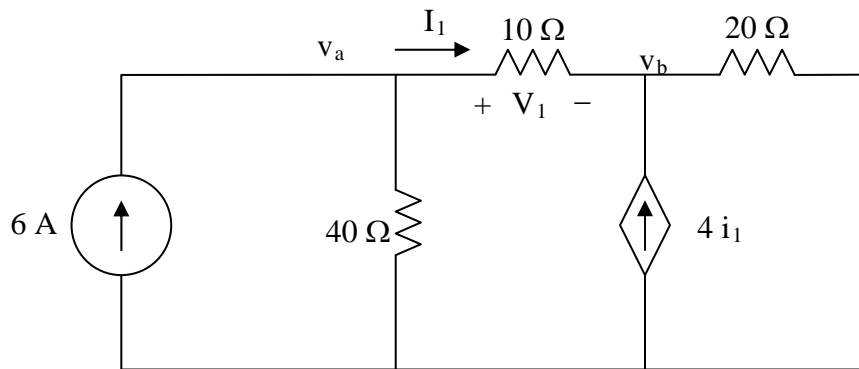
For v_{ab2} , consider Fig. (b). Applying KVL gives,

$$-v_{ab2} - 3v_{ab2} + 10x2 = 0, \text{ which leads to } v_{ab2} = 5$$

$$v_{ab} = 1 + 5 = \mathbf{6\text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 11.

Let $v_o = v_1 + v_2$, where v_1 and v_2 are due to the 6-A and 80-V sources respectively. To find v_1 , consider the circuit below.



At node a,

$$6 = \frac{V_a}{40} + \frac{V_a - V_b}{10} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 240 = 5V_a - 4V_b \quad (1)$$

At node b,

$$-I_1 - 4I_1 + (v_b - 0)/20 = 0 \text{ or } v_b = 100I_1$$

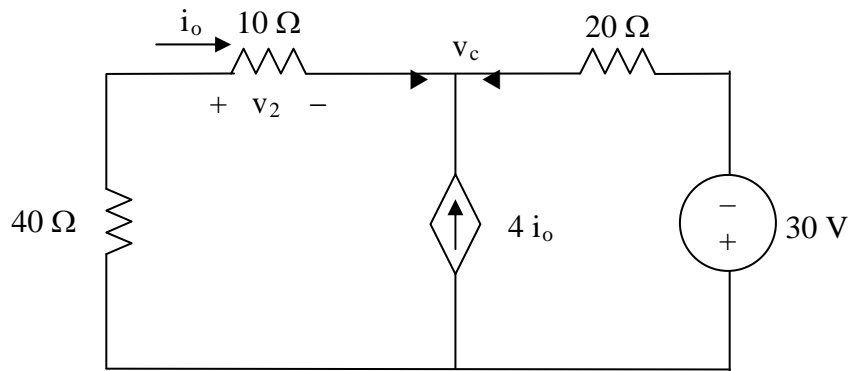
But $i_1 = \frac{V_a - V_b}{10}$ which leads to $100(v_a - v_b)10 = v_b$ or $v_b = 0.9091v_a$ (2)

Substituting (2) into (1),

$$5v_a - 3.636v_a = 240 \text{ or } v_a = 175.95 \text{ and } v_b = 159.96$$

However, $v_1 = v_a - v_b = 15.99 \text{ V}$.

To find v_2 , consider the circuit below.



$$\frac{0 - v_c}{50} + 4i_o + \frac{(-30 - v_c)}{20} = 0$$

But $i_o = \frac{(0 - v_c)}{50}$

$$-\frac{5v_c}{50} - \frac{(30 + v_c)}{20} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad v_c = -10 \text{ V}$$

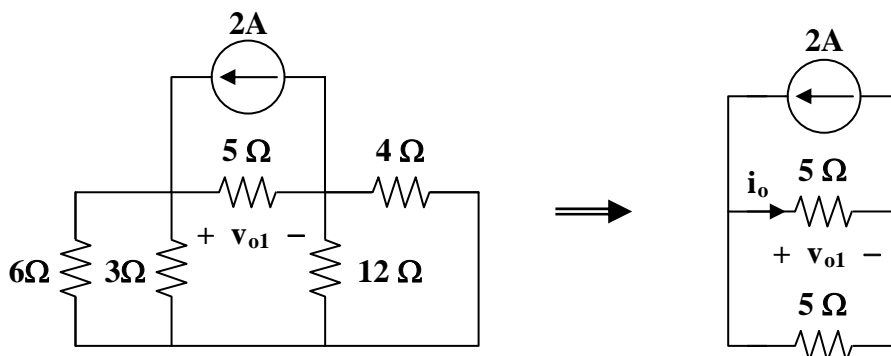
$$i_2 = \frac{0 - v_c}{50} = \frac{0 + 10}{50} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$v_2 = 10i_2 = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$v_o = v_1 + v_2 = 15.99 + 2 = \mathbf{17.99 \text{ V}} \text{ and } i_o = v_o/10 = \mathbf{1.799 \text{ A}}.$$

Chapter 4, Solution 12.

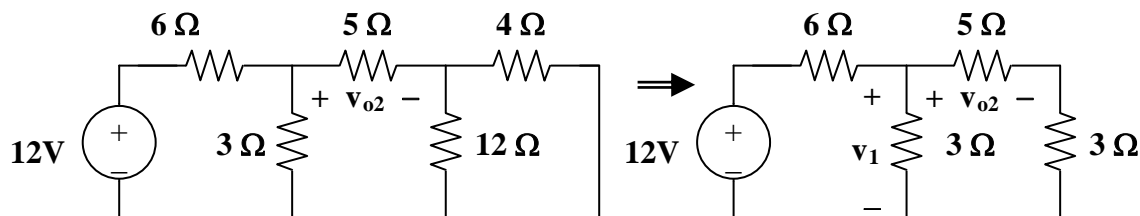
Let $v_o = v_{o1} + v_{o2} + v_{o3}$, where v_{o1} , v_{o2} , and v_{o3} are due to the 2-A, 12-V, and 19-V sources respectively. For v_{o1} , consider the circuit below.



$$6 \parallel 3 = 2 \text{ ohms}, 4 \parallel 12 = 3 \text{ ohms. Hence,}$$

$$i_o = 2/2 = 1, v_{o1} = 5i_o = 5 \text{ V}$$

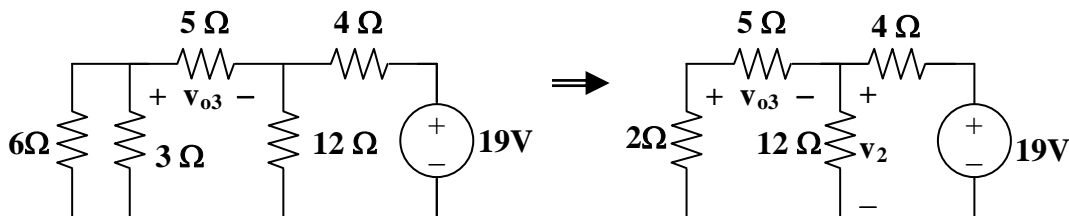
For v_{o2} , consider the circuit below.



$$3 \parallel 8 = 24/11, v_1 = [(24/11)/(6 + 24/11)]12 = 16/5$$

$$v_{o2} = (5/8)v_1 = (5/8)(16/5) = 2 \text{ V}$$

For v_{o3} , consider the circuit shown below.



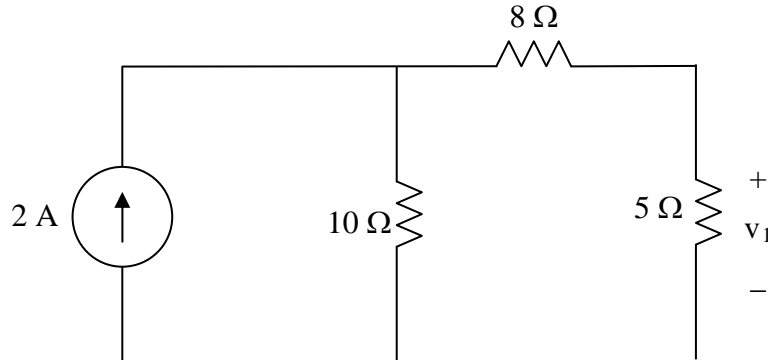
$$7 \parallel 12 = (84/19) \text{ ohms}, v_2 = [(84/19)/(4 + 84/19)]19 = 9.975$$

$$v = (-5/7)v_2 = -7.125$$

$$v_o = 5 + 2 - 7.125 = -125 \text{ mV}$$

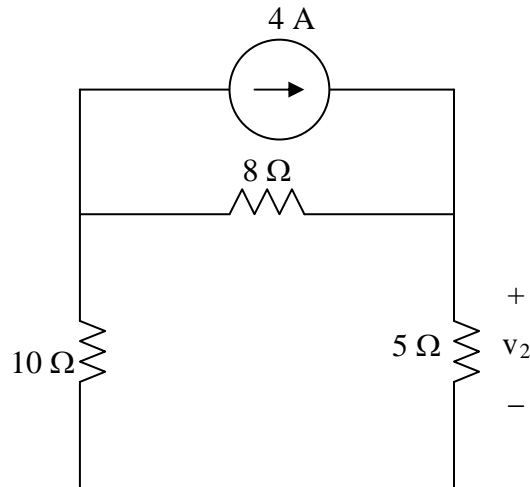
Chapter 4, Solution 13.

Let $V_o = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$, where v_1 , v_2 , and v_3 are due to the independent sources. To find v_1 , consider the circuit below.



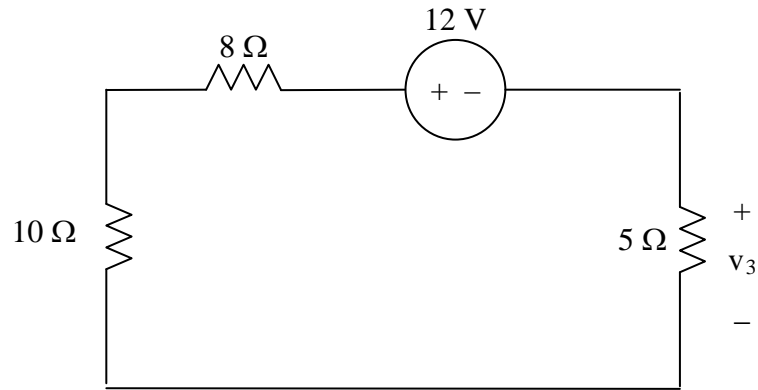
$$v_1 = 5 \times \frac{10}{10 + 8 + 5} \times 2 = 4.3478$$

To find v_2 , consider the circuit below.



$$v_2 = 5 \times \frac{8}{8 + 10 + 5} \times 4 = 6.9565$$

To find v_3 , consider the circuit below.

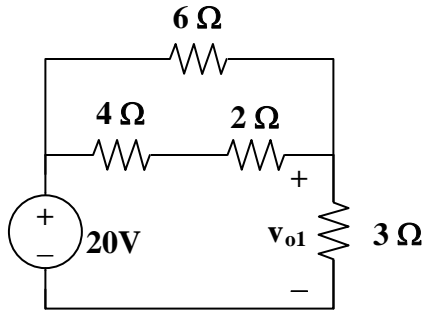


$$v_3 = -12 \left(\frac{5}{5+10+8} \right) = -2.6087$$

$$V_o = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = \underline{8.6956 \text{ V}} = \mathbf{8.696 \text{ V}}.$$

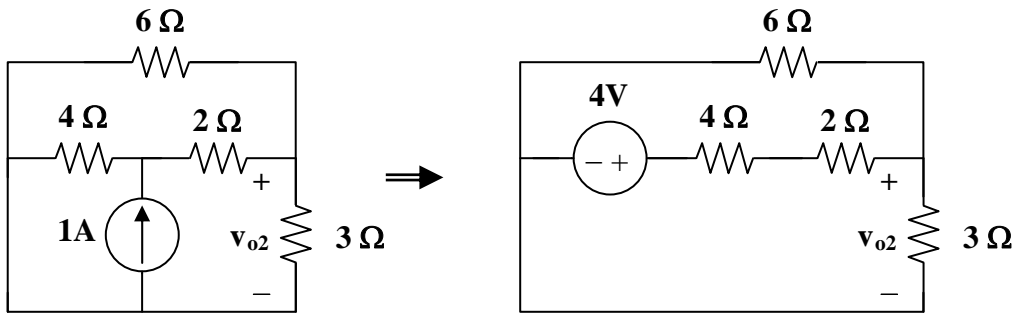
Chapter 4, Solution 14.

Let $v_o = v_{o1} + v_{o2} + v_{o3}$, where v_{o1} , v_{o2} , and v_{o3} , are due to the 20-V, 1-A, and 2-A sources respectively. For v_{o1} , consider the circuit below.



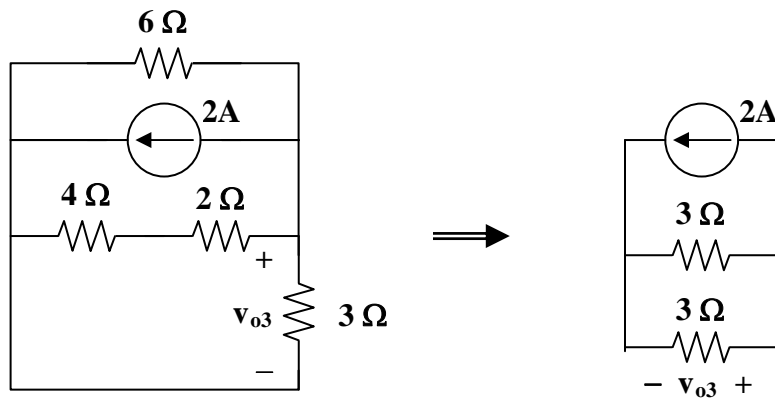
$$6 \parallel (4 + 2) = 3 \text{ ohms, } v_{o1} = (\frac{1}{2})20 = 10 \text{ V}$$

For v_{o2} , consider the circuit below.



$$3 \parallel 6 = 2 \text{ ohms, } v_{o2} = [2/(4 + 2 + 2)]4 = 1 \text{ V}$$

For v_{o3} , consider the circuit below.

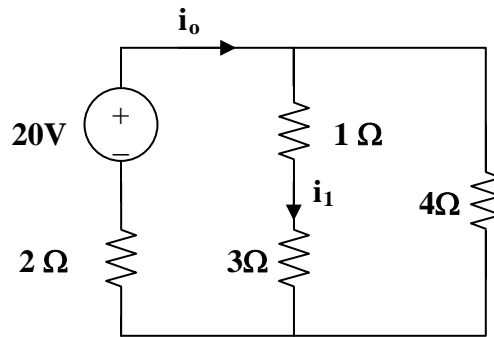


$$6 \parallel (4 + 2) = 3, v_{o3} = (-1)3 = -3$$

$$v_o = 10 + 1 - 3 = 8 \text{ V}$$

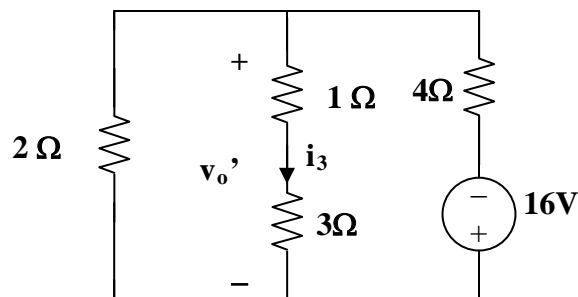
Chapter 4, Solution 15.

Let $i = i_1 + i_2 + i_3$, where i_1 , i_2 , and i_3 are due to the 20-V, 2-A, and 16-V sources. For i_1 , consider the circuit below.



$$4 \parallel (3 + 1) = 2 \text{ ohms, Then } i_o = [20/(2 + 2)] = 5 \text{ A, } i_1 = i_o/2 = 2.5 \text{ A}$$

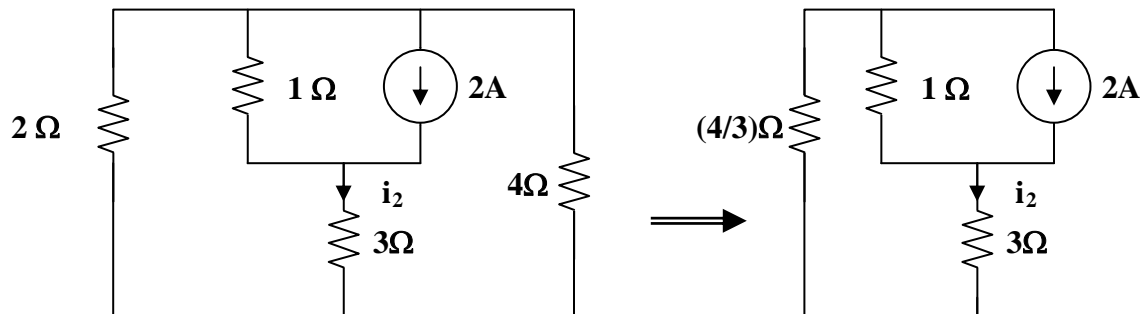
For i_3 , consider the circuit below.



$$2 \parallel (1 + 3) = 4/3, v_o' = [(4/3)/((4/3) + 4)](-16) = -4$$

$$i_3 = v_o'/4 = -1$$

For i_2 , consider the circuit below.



$$2 \parallel 4 = 4/3, 3 + 4/3 = 13/3$$

Using the current division principle.

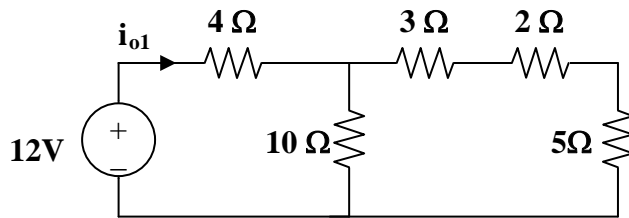
$$i_2 = [1/(1 + 13/2)]2 = 3/8 = 0.375$$

$$i = 2.5 + 0.375 - 1 = \mathbf{1.875 \text{ A}}$$

$$p = i^2R = (1.875)^2 3 = \mathbf{10.55 \text{ watts}}$$

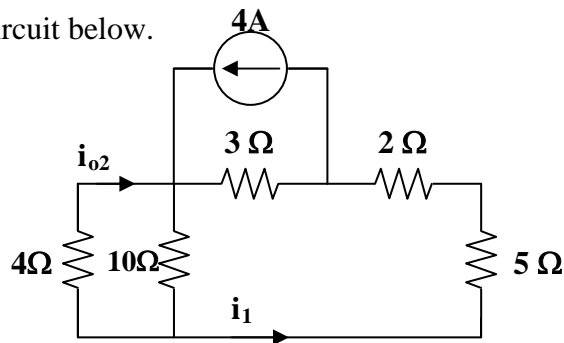
Chapter 4, Solution 16.

Let $i_o = i_{o1} + i_{o2} + i_{o3}$, where i_{o1} , i_{o2} , and i_{o3} are due to the 12-V, 4-A, and 2-A sources. For i_{o1} , consider the circuit below.



$$10 \parallel (3 + 2 + 5) = 5 \text{ ohms}, i_{o1} = 12 / (5 + 4) = (12/9) \text{ A}$$

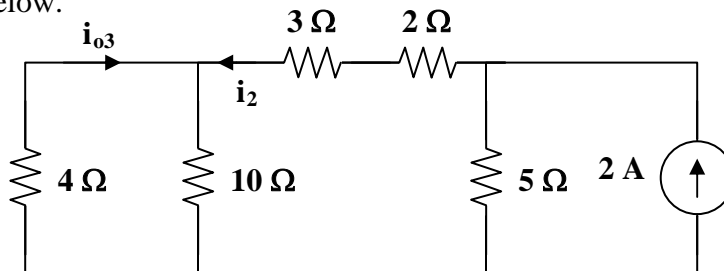
For i_{o2} , consider the circuit below.



$$2 + 5 + 4 \parallel 10 = 7 + 40/14 = 69/7$$

$$i_1 = [3 / (3 + 69/7)] 4 = 84/90, i_{o2} = [-10 / (4 + 10)] i_1 = -6/9$$

For i_{o3} , consider the circuit below.



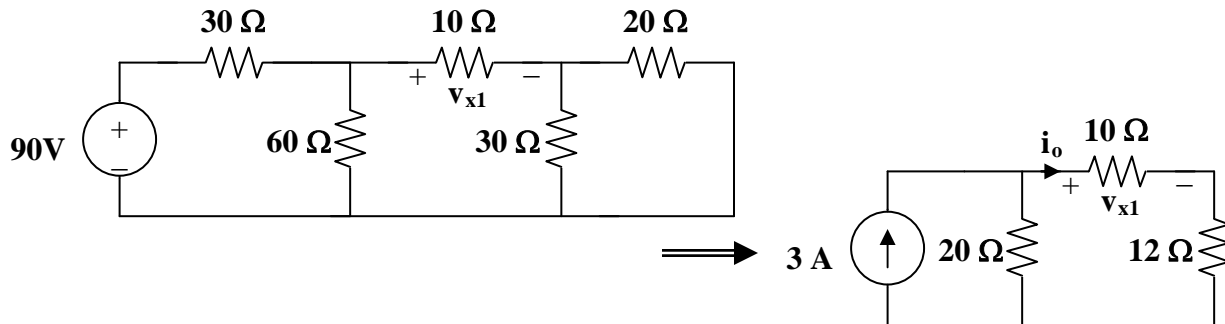
$$3 + 2 + 4 \parallel 10 = 5 + 20/7 = 55/7$$

$$i_2 = [5 / (5 + 55/7)] 2 = 7/9, i_{o3} = [-10 / (10 + 4)] i_2 = -5/9$$

$$i_o = (12/9) - (6/9) - (5/9) = 1/9 = \mathbf{111.11 \text{ mA}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 17.

Let $v_x = v_{x1} + v_{x2} + v_{x3}$, where v_{x1} , v_{x2} , and v_{x3} are due to the 90-V, 6-A, and 40-V sources. For v_{x1} , consider the circuit below.

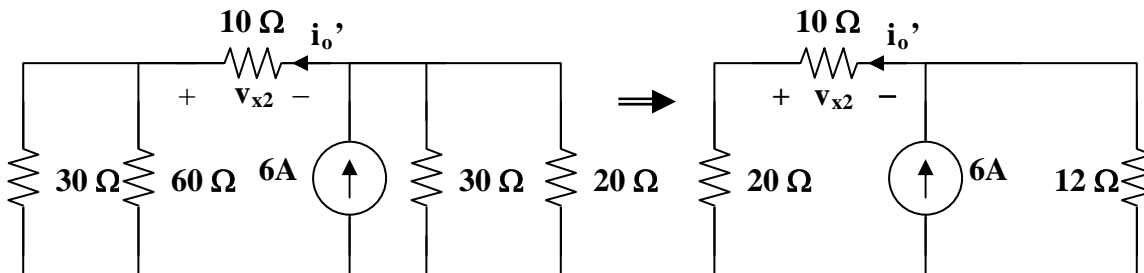


$$20 \parallel 30 = 12 \text{ ohms}, \quad 60 \parallel 30 = 20 \text{ ohms}$$

By using current division,

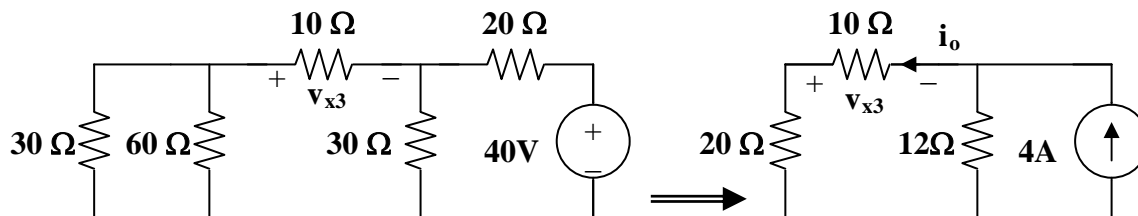
$$i_o = [20/(22 + 20)]3 = 60/42, \quad v_{x1} = 10i_o = 600/42 = 14.286 \text{ V}$$

For v_{x2} , consider the circuit below.



$$i_o' = [12/(12 + 30)]6 = 72/42, \quad v_{x2} = -10i_o' = -17.143 \text{ V}$$

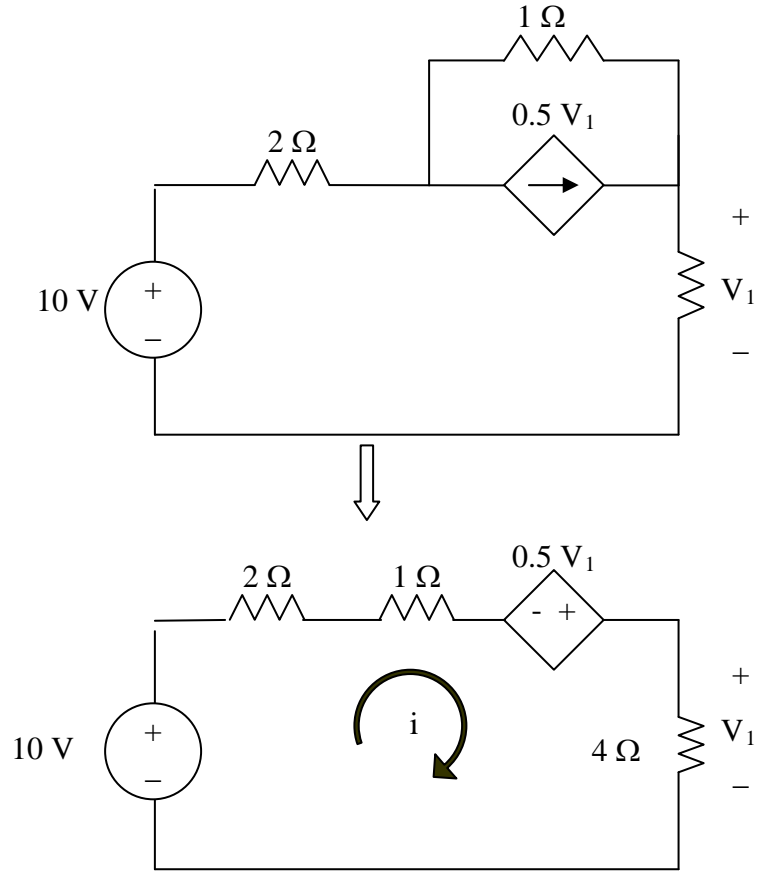
For v_{x3} , consider the circuit below.



$$\begin{aligned} i_o'' &= [12/(12 + 30)]2 = 24/42, \quad v_{x3} = -10i_o'' = -5.714 \\ &= [12/(12 + 30)]2 = 24/42, \quad v_{x3} = -10i_o'' = -5.714 \\ v_x &= 14.286 - 17.143 - 5.714 = \mathbf{-8.571 \text{ V}} \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 18.

Let $V_o = V_1 + V_2$, where V_1 and V_2 are due to 10-V and 2-A sources respectively. To find V_1 , we use the circuit below.

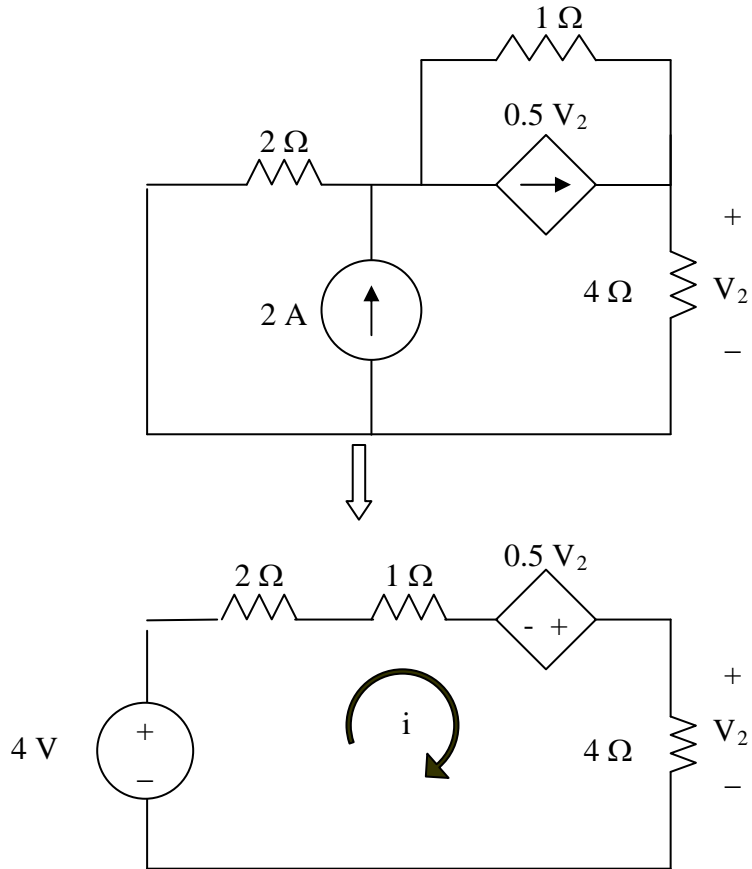


$$-10 + 7i - 0.5V_1 = 0$$

But $V_1 = 4i$

$$-10 = 7i - 2i = 5i \quad \longrightarrow \quad i = 2, \quad V_1 = 8 \text{ V}$$

To find V_2 , we use the circuit below.



$$-4 + 7i - 0.5V_2 = 0$$

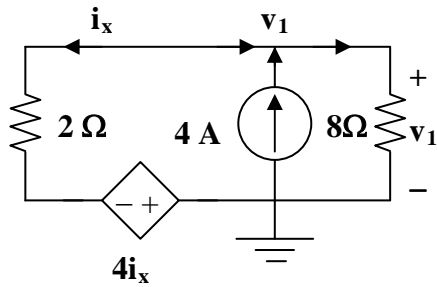
But $V_2 = 4i$

$$4 = 7i - 2i = 5i \quad \longrightarrow \quad i = 0.8, \quad V_2 = 4i = 3.2$$

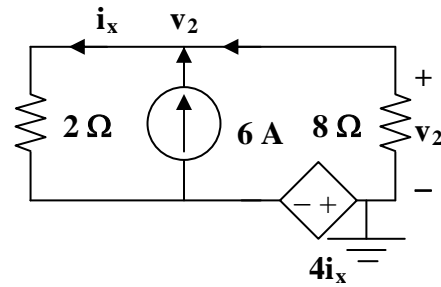
$$V_o = V_1 + V_2 = 8 + 3.2 = \mathbf{11.2 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 19.

Let $v_x = v_1 + v_2$, where v_1 and v_2 are due to the 4-A and 6-A sources respectively.



(a)



(b)

To find v_1 , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).

$$v_1/8 - 4 + (v_1 - (-4i_x))/2 = 0 \text{ or } (0.125 + 0.5)v_1 = 4 - 2i_x \text{ or } v_1 = 6.4 - 3.2i_x$$

But, $i_x = (v_1 - (-4i_x))/2$ or $i_x = -0.5v_1$. Thus,

$$v_1 = 6.4 + 3.2(0.5v_1), \text{ which leads to } v_1 = -6.4/0.6 = -10.667$$

To find v_2 , consider the circuit shown in Fig. (b).

$$v_2/8 - 6 + (v_2 - (-4i_x))/2 = 0 \text{ or } v_2 + 3.2i_x = 9.6$$

But $i_x = -0.5v_2$. Therefore,

$$v_2 + 3.2(-0.5v_2) = 9.6 \text{ which leads to } v_2 = -16$$

Hence, $v_x = -10.667 - 16 = -26.67\text{V}$.

Checking,

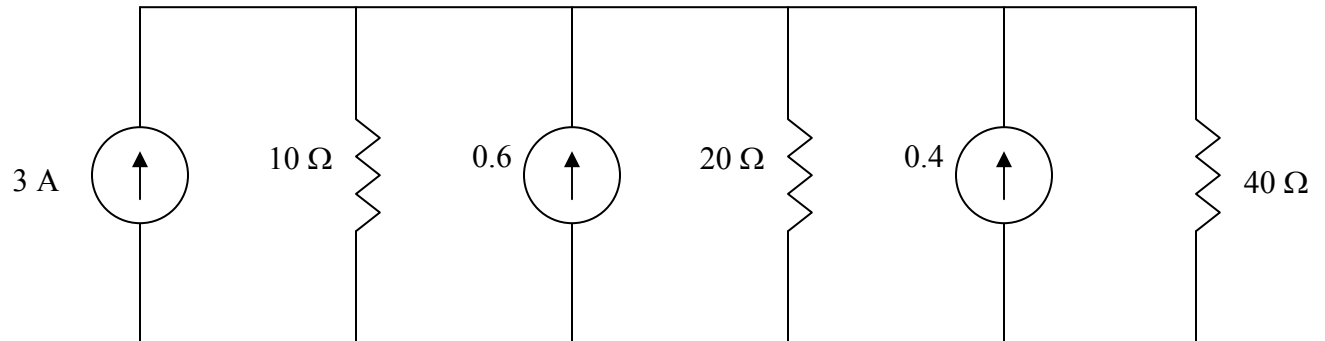
$$i_x = -0.5v_x = 13.333\text{A}$$

Now all we need to do now is sum the currents flowing out of the top node.

$$13.333 - 6 - 4 + (-26.67)/8 = 3.333 - 3.333 = 0$$

Chapter 4, Solution 20.

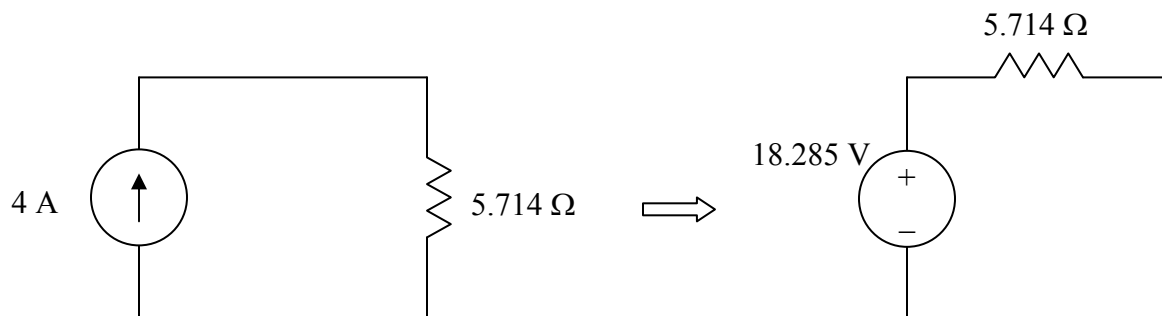
Convert the voltage sources to current sources and obtain the circuit shown below.



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40} = 0.1 + 0.05 + 0.025 = 0.175 \quad \longrightarrow \quad R_{eq} = 5.714 \, \Omega$$

$$I_{eq} = 3 + 0.6 + 0.4 = 4$$

Thus, the circuit is reduced as shown below. Please note, we that this is merely an exercise in combining sources and resistors. The circuit we have is an equivalent circuit which has no real purpose other than to demonstrate source transformation. In a practical situation, this would need some kind of reference and a use to an external circuit to be of real value.



4.21 Using Fig. 4.89, design a problem to help other students to better understand source transformation.

Although there are many ways to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

Problem

Apply source transformation to determine v_o and i_o in the circuit in Fig. 4.89.

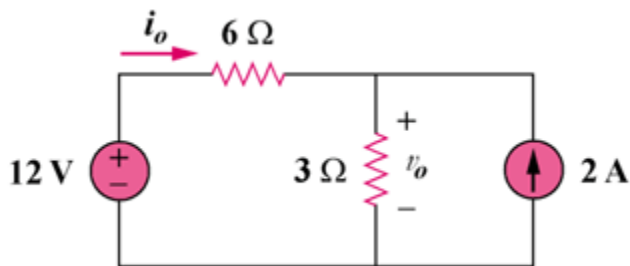
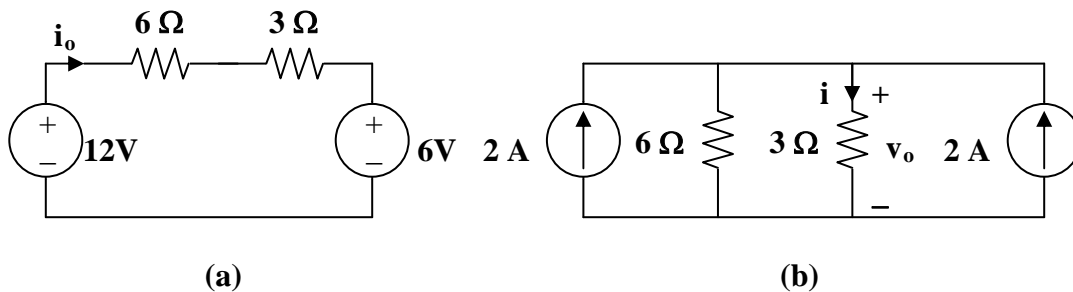


Figure 4.89

Solution

To get i_o , transform the current sources as shown in Fig. (a).



From Fig. (a), $-12 + 9i_o + 6 = 0$, therefore $i_o = \mathbf{666.7 \text{ mA}}$

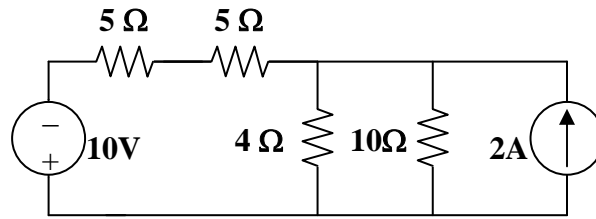
To get v_o , transform the voltage sources as shown in Fig. (b).

$$i = [6/(3 + 6)](2 + 2) = 8/3$$

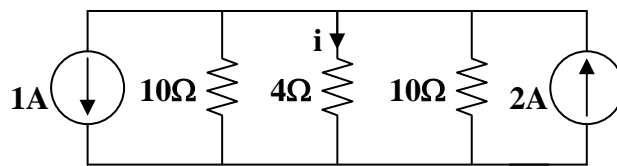
$$v_o = 3i = \mathbf{8 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 22.

We transform the two sources to get the circuit shown in Fig. (a).



(a)



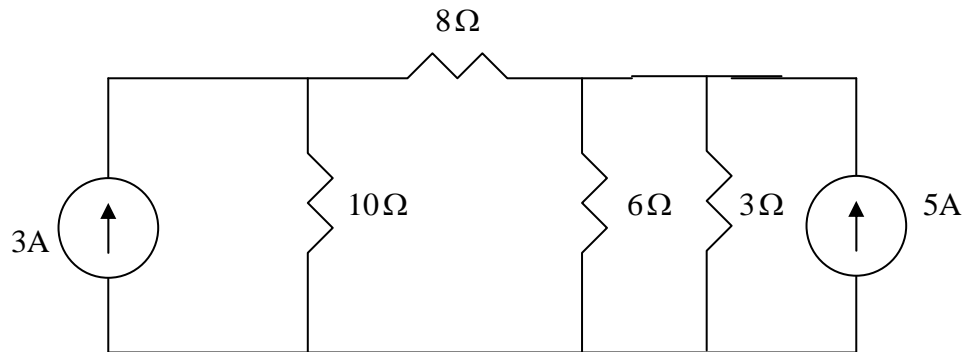
(b)

We now transform only the voltage source to obtain the circuit in Fig. (b).

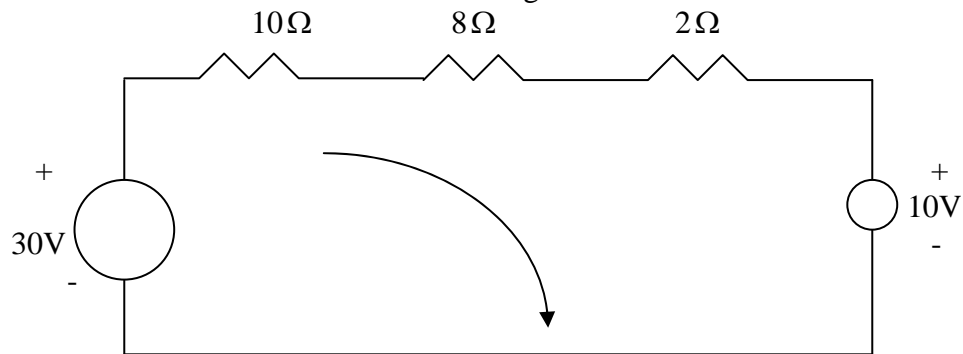
$$10 \parallel 10 = 5 \text{ ohms, } i = [5/(5 + 4)](2 - 1) = 5/9 = \mathbf{555.5 \text{ mA}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 23

If we transform the voltage source, we obtain the circuit below.



$3//6 = 2\text{-ohm}$. Convert the current sources to voltage sources as shown below.



Applying KVL to the loop gives

$$-30 + 10 + I(10 + 8 + 2) = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad I = 1 \text{ A}$$

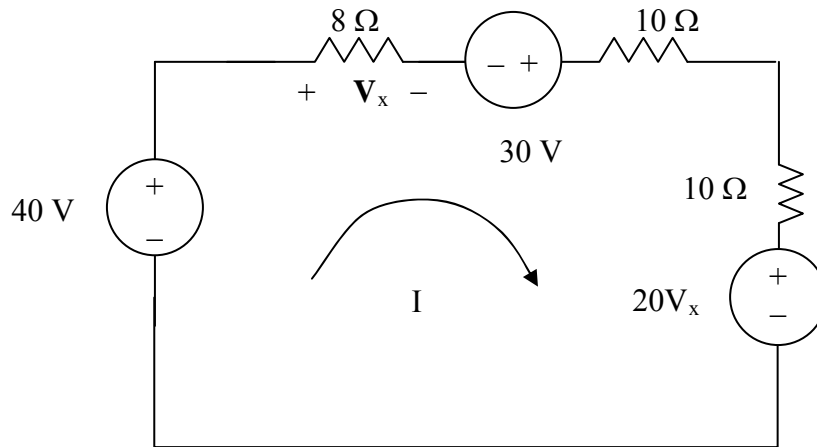
$$p = VI = I^2 R = 8 \text{ W}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 24.

Transform the two current sources in parallel with the resistors into their voltage source equivalents yield,

a 30-V source in series with a 10- Ω resistor and a $20V_x$ -V sources in series with a 10- Ω resistor.

We now have the following circuit,



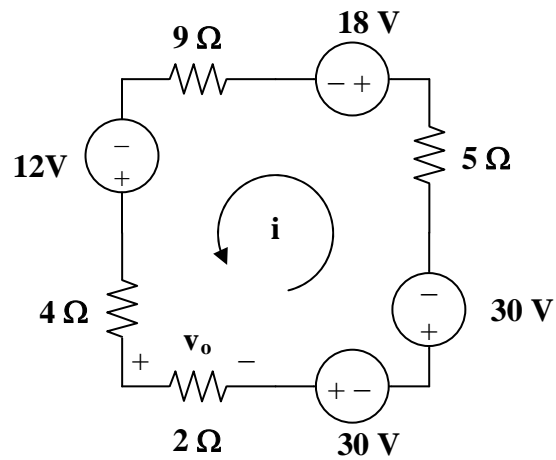
We now write the following mesh equation and constraint equation which will lead to a solution for V_x ,

$$28I - 70 + 20V_x = 0 \text{ or } 28I + 20V_x = 70, \text{ but } V_x = 8I \text{ which leads to}$$

$$28I + 160I = 70 \text{ or } I = 0.3723 \text{ A or } V_x = \mathbf{2.978 \text{ V}}.$$

Chapter 4, Solution 25.

Transforming only the current source gives the circuit below.



Applying KVL to the loop gives,

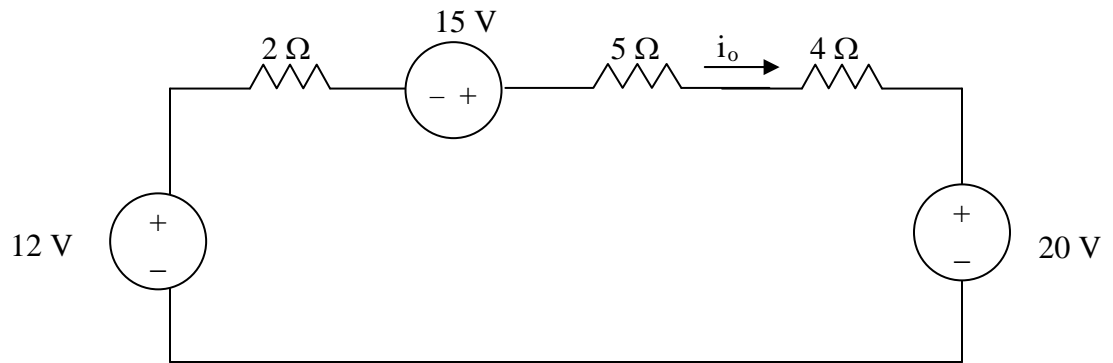
$$-(4 + 9 + 5 + 2)i + 12 - 18 - 30 - 30 = 0$$

$$20i = -66 \text{ which leads to } i = -3.3$$

$$v_o = 2i = \mathbf{-6.6 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 26.

Transforming the current sources gives the circuit below.



$$-12 + 11i_o - 15 + 20 = 0 \text{ or } 11i_o = 7 \text{ or } i_o = \mathbf{636.4 \text{ mA.}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 27.

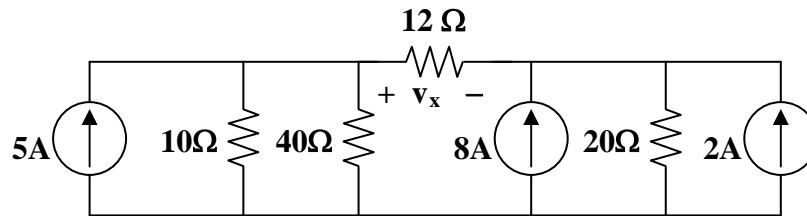
Transforming the voltage sources to current sources gives the circuit in Fig. (a).

$$10 \parallel 40 = 8 \text{ ohms}$$

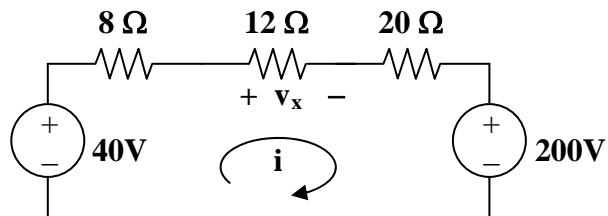
Transforming the current sources to voltage sources yields the circuit in Fig. (b).
Applying KVL to the loop,

$$-40 + (8 + 12 + 20)i + 200 = 0 \text{ leads to } i = -4$$

$$v_x \quad 12i = -48 \text{ V}$$



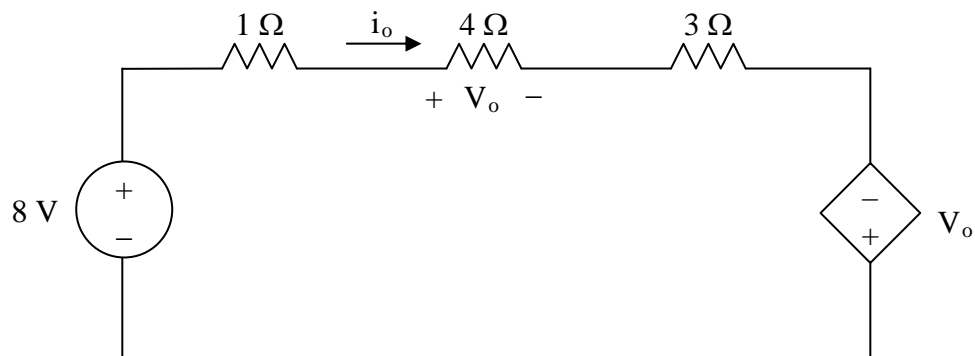
(a)



(b)

Chapter 4, Solution 28.

Convert the dependent current source to a dependent voltage source as shown below.



Applying KVL,

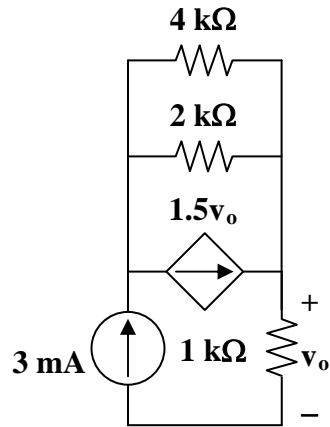
$$-8 + i_o(1 + 4 + 3) - V_o = 0$$

But $V_o = 4i_o$

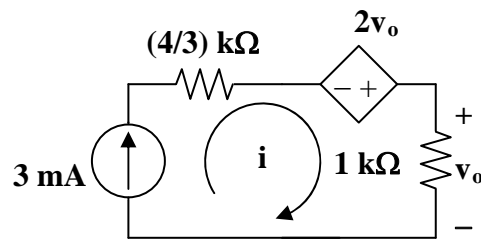
$$-8 + 8i_o - 4i_o = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad i_o = \underline{2 \text{ A}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 29.

Transform the dependent voltage source to a current source as shown in Fig. (a). $2 \parallel 4 = (4/3) \text{ k ohms}$



(a)



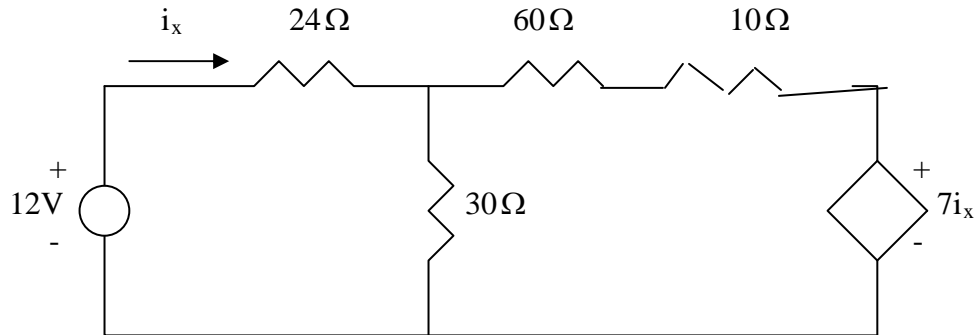
(b)

It is clear that $i = 3 \text{ mA}$ which leads to $v_o = 1000i = 3 \text{ V}$

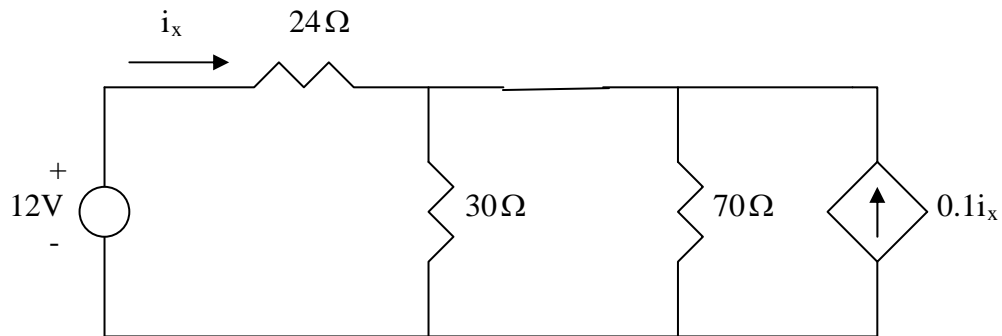
If the use of source transformations was not required for this problem, the actual answer could have been determined by inspection right away since the only current that could have flowed through the 1 k ohm resistor is 3 mA.

Chapter 4, Solution 30

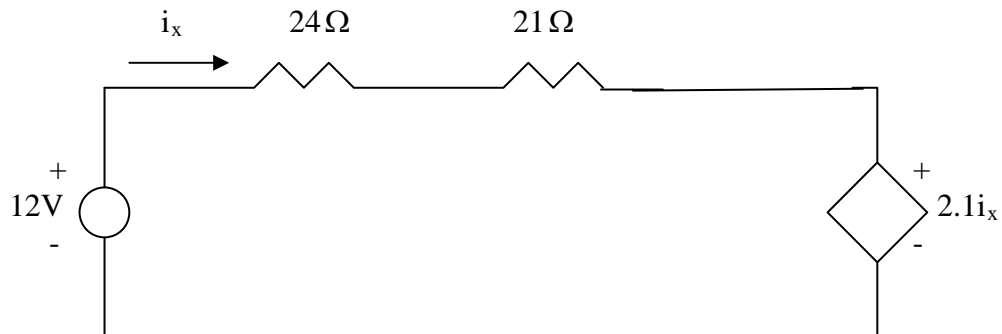
Transform the dependent current source as shown below.



Combine the 60-ohm with the 10-ohm and transform the dependent source as shown below.



Combining 30-ohm and 70-ohm gives $30//70 = \frac{70 \times 30}{100} = 21$ -ohm. Transform the dependent current source as shown below.

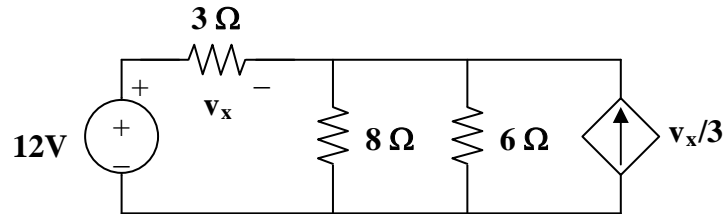


Applying KVL to the loop gives

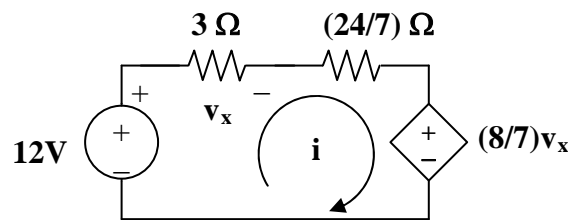
$$45i_x - 12 + 2.1i_x = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad i_x = \frac{12}{47.1} = 254.8 \text{ mA.}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 31.

Transform the dependent source so that we have the circuit in Fig. (a). $6\parallel 8 = (24/7)$ ohms. Transform the dependent source again to get the circuit in Fig. (b).



(a)



(b)

From Fig. (b),

$$v_x = 3i, \text{ or } i = v_x/3.$$

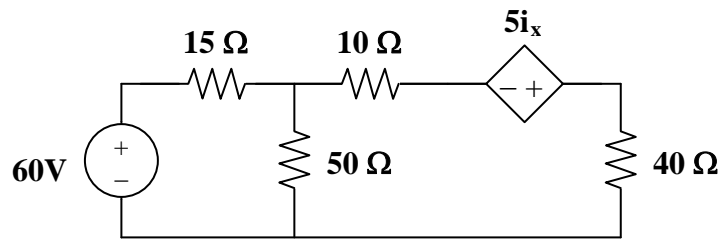
Applying KVL,

$$-12 + (3 + 24/7)i + (24/21)v_x = 0$$

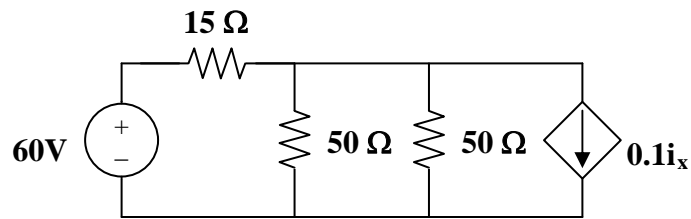
$$12 = [(21 + 24)/7]v_x/3 + (8/7)v_x, \text{ leads to } v_x = 84/23 = \mathbf{3.652 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 32.

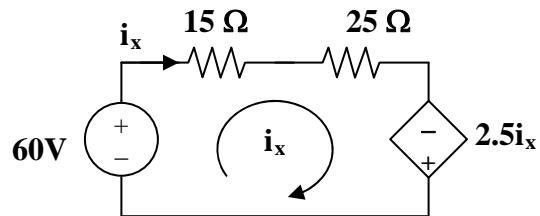
As shown in Fig. (a), we transform the dependent current source to a voltage source,



(a)



(b)



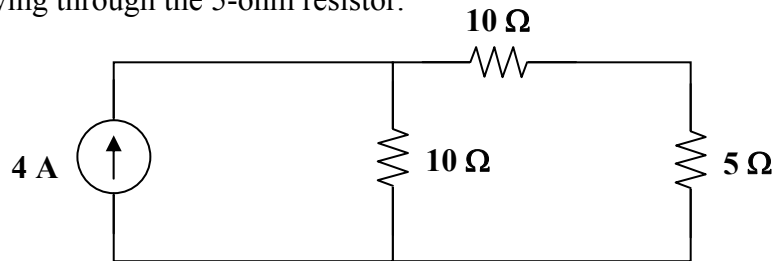
(c)

In Fig. (b), $50\parallel 50 = 25$ ohms. Applying KVL in Fig. (c),

$$-60 + 40i_x - 2.5i_x = 0, \text{ or } i_x = \mathbf{1.6 \text{ A}}$$

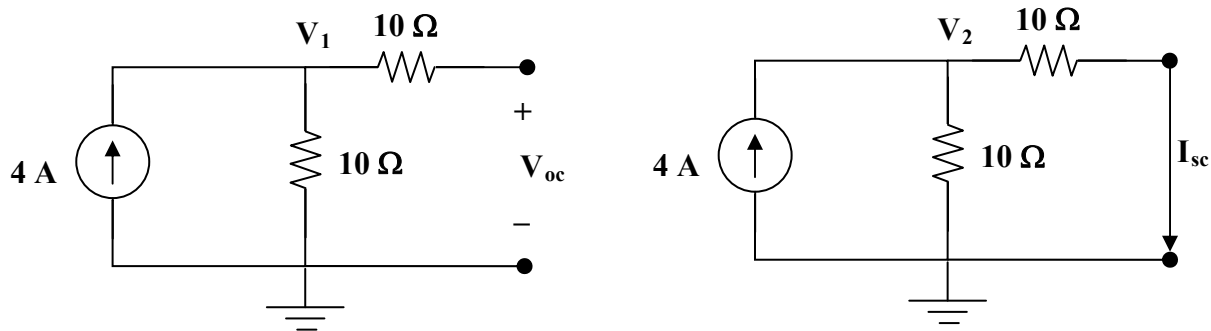
Chapter 4, Solution 33.

Determine the Thevenin equivalent circuit as seen by the 5-ohm resistor. Then calculate the current flowing through the 5-ohm resistor.



Solution

Step 1. We need to find V_{oc} and I_{sc} . To do this, we will need two circuits, label the appropriate unknowns and solve for V_{oc} , I_{sc} , and then R_{eq} which is equal to V_{oc}/I_{sc} .



Note, in the first case $V_1 = V_{oc}$ and the nodal equation at 1 produces $-4 + (V_1 - 0)/10 = 0$. In the second case, $I_{sc} = (V_2 - 0)/10$ where the nodal equation at 2 produces, $-4 + [(V_2 - 0)/10] + [(V_2 - 0)/10] = 0$.

Step 2. $0.1V_1 = 4$ or $V_1 = 40 \text{ V} = V_{oc} = V_{Thev}$. Next, $(0.1 + 0.1)V_2 = 4$ or $0.2V_2 = 4$ or $V_2 = 20 \text{ V}$. Thus, $I_{sc} = 20/10 = 2 \text{ A}$. This leads to $R_{eq} = 40/2 = 20 \text{ } \Omega$. We can check our results by using source transformation. The 4-amp current source in parallel with the 10-ohm resistor can be replaced by a 40-volt voltage source in series with a 10-ohm resistor which in turn is in series with the other 10-ohm resistor yielding the same Thevenin equivalent circuit. Once the 5-ohm resistor is connected to the Thevenin equivalent circuit, we now have 40 V across 25 Ω producing a current of **1.6 A**.

4.34 Using Fig. 4.102, design a problem that will help other students better understand Thevenin equivalent circuits.

Although there are many ways to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

Problem

Find the Thevenin equivalent at terminals *a-b* of the circuit in Fig. 4.102.

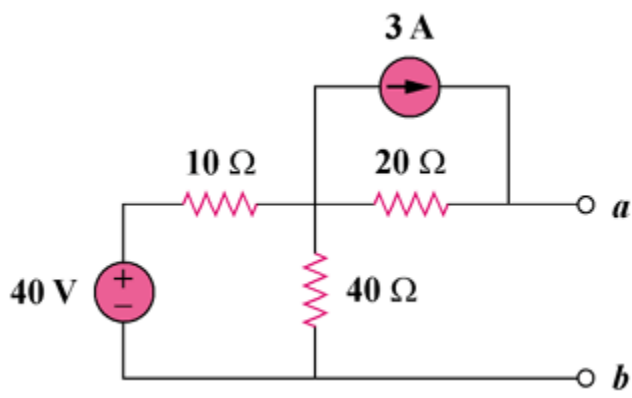
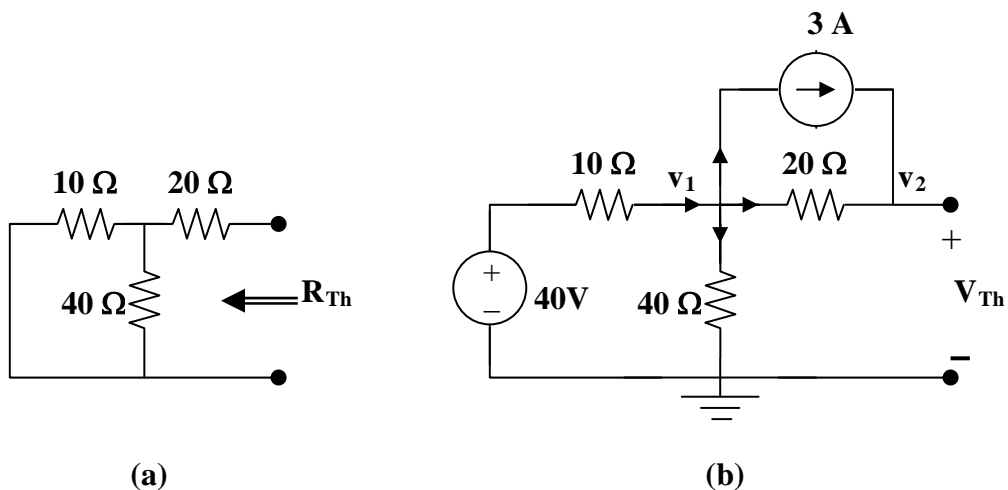


Figure 4.102

Solution

To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).



$$R_{Th} = 20 + 10 \parallel 40 = 20 + 400/50 = \mathbf{28 \text{ ohms}}$$

To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (b).

At node 1, $(40 - v_1)/10 = 3 + [(v_1 - v_2)/20] + v_1/40$, $40 = 7v_1 - 2v_2$ (1)

At node 2, $3 + (v_1 - v_2)/20 = 0$, or $v_1 = v_2 - 60$ (2)

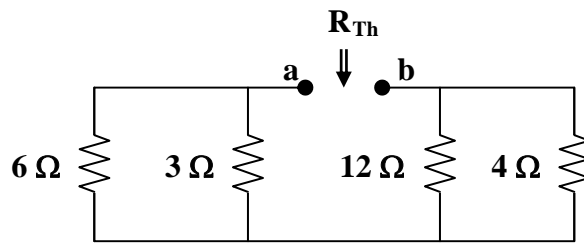
Solving (1) and (2), $v_1 = 32 \text{ V}$, $v_2 = 92 \text{ V}$, and $V_{\text{Th}} = v_2 = \mathbf{92 \text{ V}}$

Chapter 4, Solution 35.

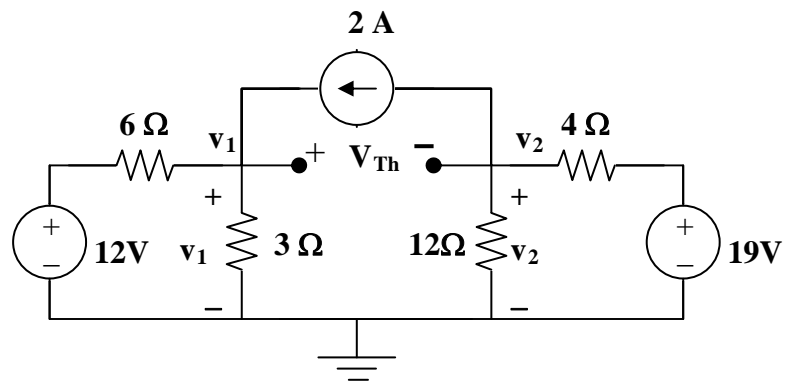
To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).

$$R_{Th} = R_{ab} = 6 \parallel 3 + 12 \parallel 4 = 2 + 3 = 5 \text{ ohms}$$

To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit shown in Fig. (b).



(a)

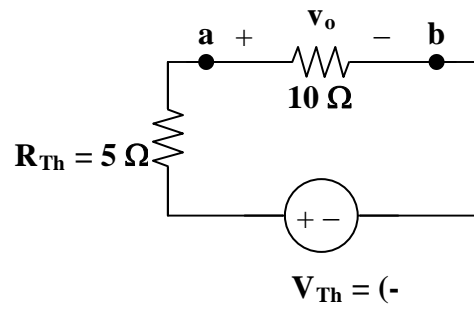


(b)

At node 1, $2 + (12 - v_1)/6 = v_1/3$, or $v_1 = 8$

At node 2, $(19 - v_2)/4 = 2 + v_2/12$, or $v_2 = 33/4$

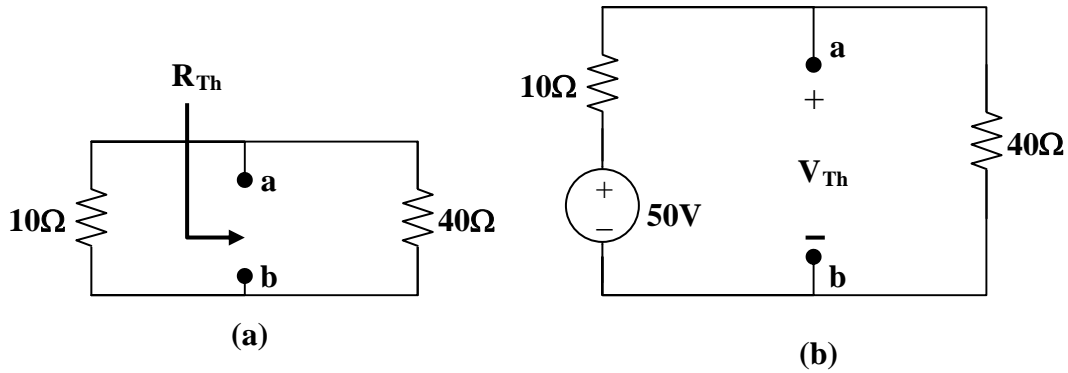
But, $-v_1 + V_{Th} + v_2 = 0$, or $V_{Th} = v_1 - v_2 = 8 - 33/4 = -0.25$



$$v_o = V_{Th}/2 = -0.25/2 = -125 \text{ mV}$$

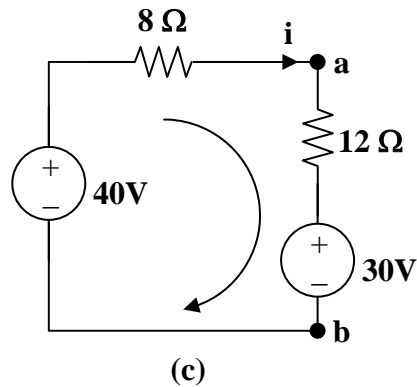
Chapter 4, Solution 36.

Remove the 30-V voltage source and the 20-ohm resistor.



From Fig. (a), $R_{Th} = 10 \parallel 40 = 8 \text{ ohms}$

From Fig. (b), $V_{Th} = (40/(10 + 40))50 = 40\text{V}$

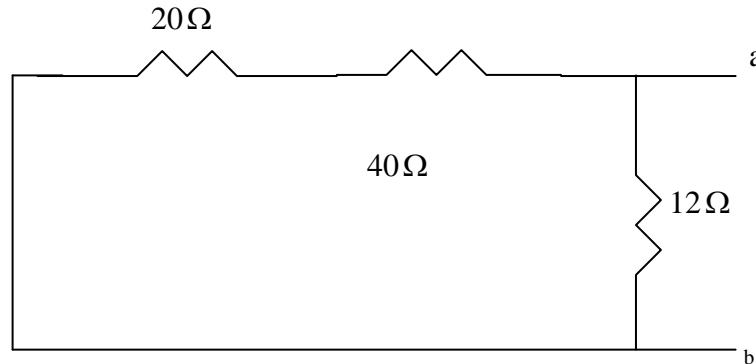


The equivalent circuit of the original circuit is shown in Fig. (c). Applying KVL,

$$30 - 40 + (8 + 12)i = 0, \text{ which leads to } i = \mathbf{500\text{mA}}$$

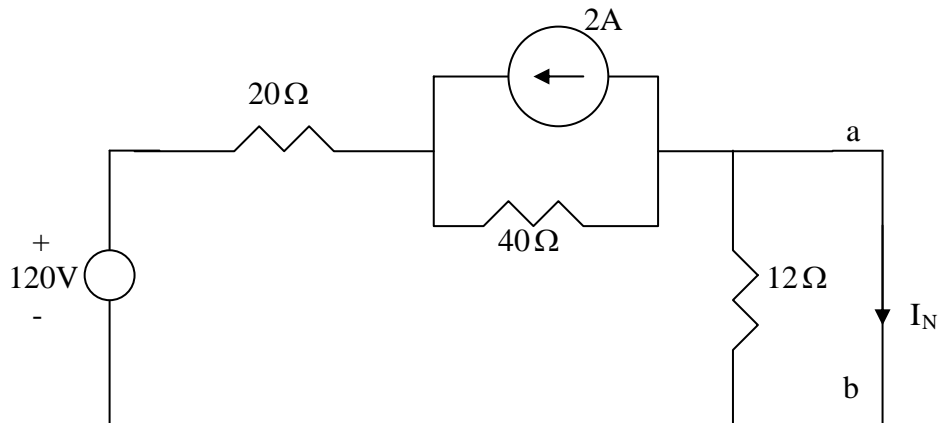
Chapter 4, Solution 37

R_N is found from the circuit below.

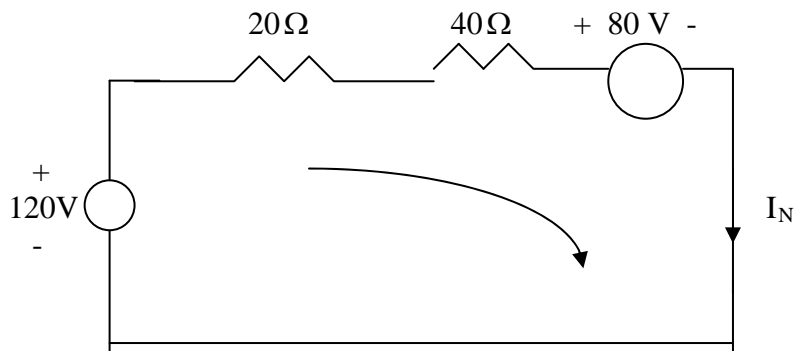


$$R_N = 12 \parallel (20 + 40) = \mathbf{10\ \Omega}.$$

I_N is found from the circuit below.



Applying source transformation to the current source yields the circuit below.

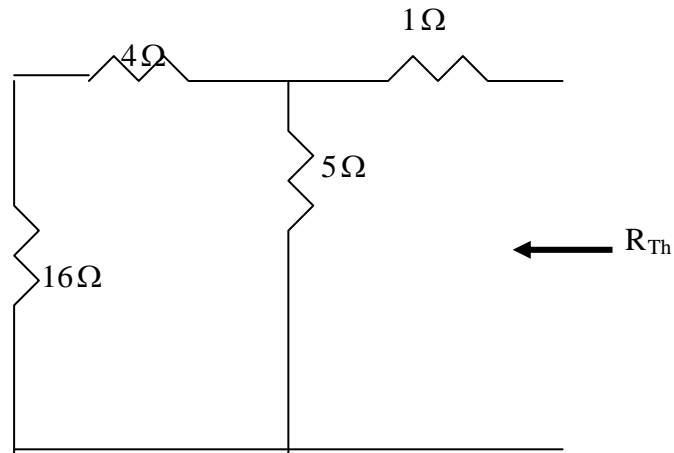


Applying KVL to the loop yields

$$-120 + 80 + 60I_N = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad I_N = 40/60 = \mathbf{666.7\ \text{mA}}.$$

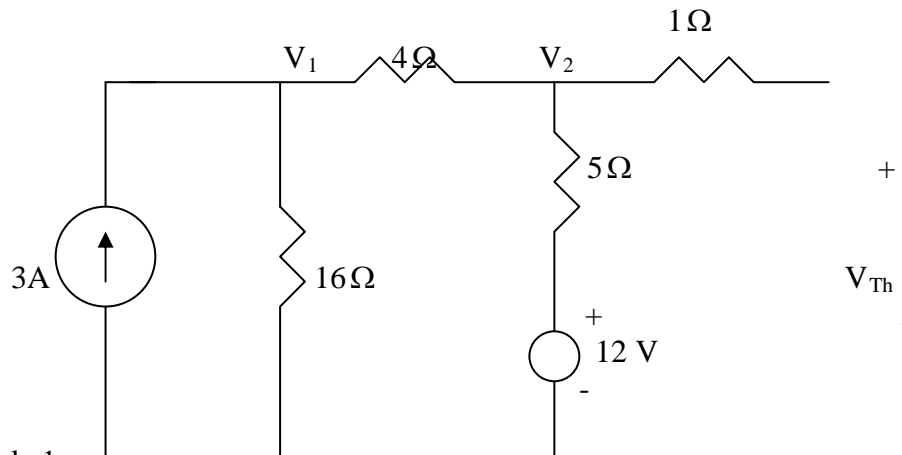
Chapter 4, Solution 38

We find Thevenin equivalent at the terminals of the 10-ohm resistor. For R_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



$$R_{Th} = 1 + 5 // (4 + 16) = 1 + 4 = 5 \Omega$$

For V_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



At node 1,

$$3 = \frac{V_1}{16} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{4} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 48 = 5V_1 - 4V_2 \quad (1)$$

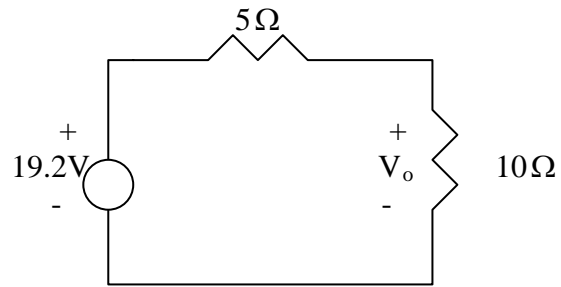
At node 2,

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{4} + \frac{12 - V_2}{5} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 48 = -5V_1 + 9V_2 \quad (2)$$

Solving (1) and (2) leads to

$$V_{Th} = V_2 = 19.2$$

Thus, the given circuit can be replaced as shown below.

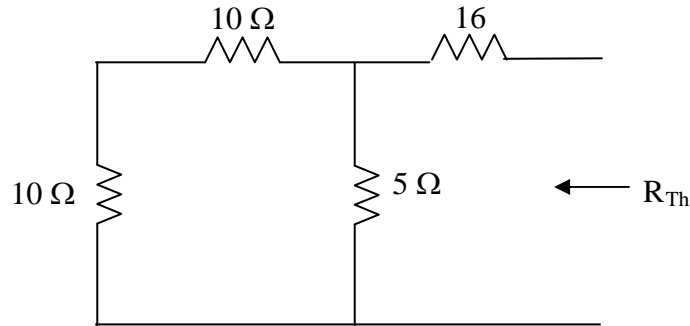


Using voltage division,

$$V_o = \frac{10}{10+5}(19.2) = 12.8 \text{ V.}$$

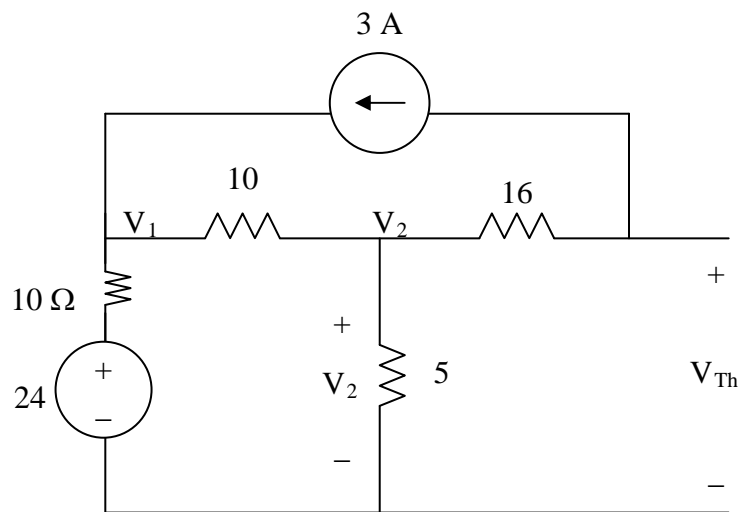
Chapter 4, Solution 39.

We obtain R_{Th} using the circuit below.



$$R_{Th} = 16 + (20 \parallel 5) = 16 + (20 \times 5) / (20 + 5) = \mathbf{20\ \Omega}$$

To find V_{Th} , we use the circuit below.



At node 1,

$$\frac{24 - V_1}{10} + 3 = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{10} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 54 = 2V_1 - V_2 \quad (1)$$

At node 2,

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{10} = 3 + \frac{V_2}{5} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 60 = 2V_1 - 6V_2 \quad (2)$$

Subtracting (1) from (2) gives

$$6 = -5V_2 \text{ or } V_2 = -1.2 \text{ V}$$

But

$$-V_2 + 16x3 + V_{\text{Thev}} = 0 \text{ or } V_{\text{Thev}} = -(48 + 1.2) = \mathbf{-49.2 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 40.

To obtain V_{Th} , we apply KVL to the loop.

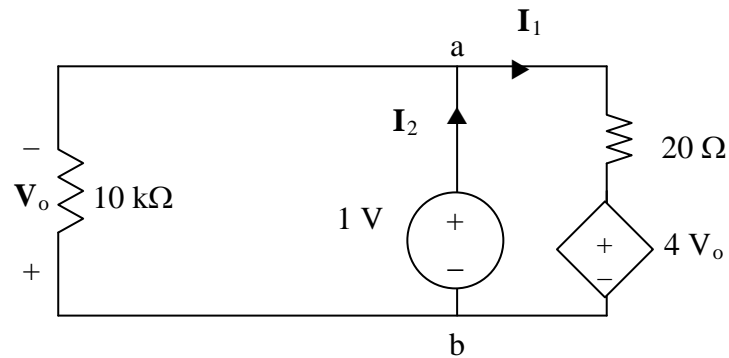
$$-70 + (10 + 20)kI + 4V_o = 0$$

But $V_o = 10kI$

$$70 = 70kI \longrightarrow I = 1mA$$

$$-70 + 10kI + V_{Th} = 0 \longrightarrow V_{Th} = \underline{60\text{ V}}$$

To find R_{Th} , we remove the 70-V source and apply a 1-V source at terminals a-b, as shown in the circuit below.



We notice that $V_o = -1\text{ V}$.

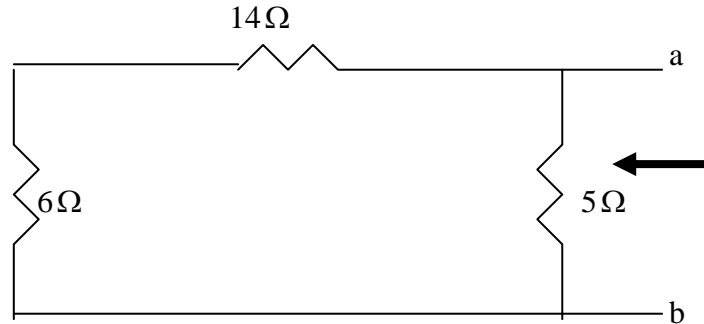
$$-1 + 20kI_1 + 4V_o = 0 \longrightarrow I_1 = 0.25\text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 + \frac{1V}{10k} = 0.35\text{ mA}$$

$$R_{Th} = \frac{1V}{I_2} = \frac{1}{0.35}\text{ k}\Omega = \underline{2.857\text{ k}\Omega}$$

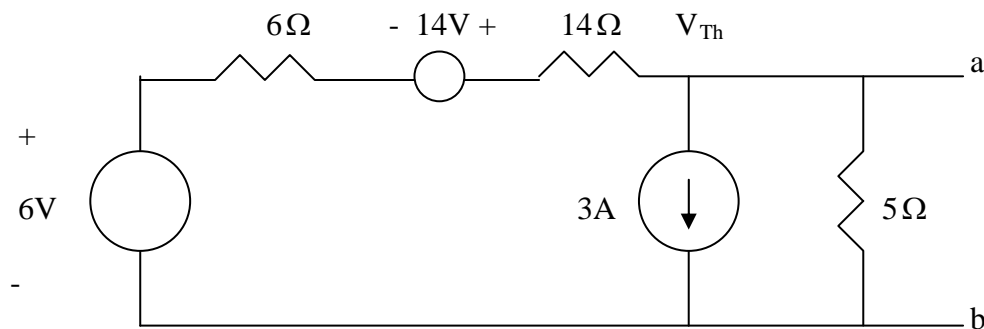
Chapter 4, Solution 41

To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit below



$$R_{Th} = 5 // (14 + 6) = 4\Omega = R_N$$

Applying source transformation to the 1-A current source, we obtain the circuit below.



At node a,

$$\frac{14 + 6 - V_{Th}}{6 + 14} = 3 + \frac{V_{Th}}{5} \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_{Th} = -8\text{ V}$$

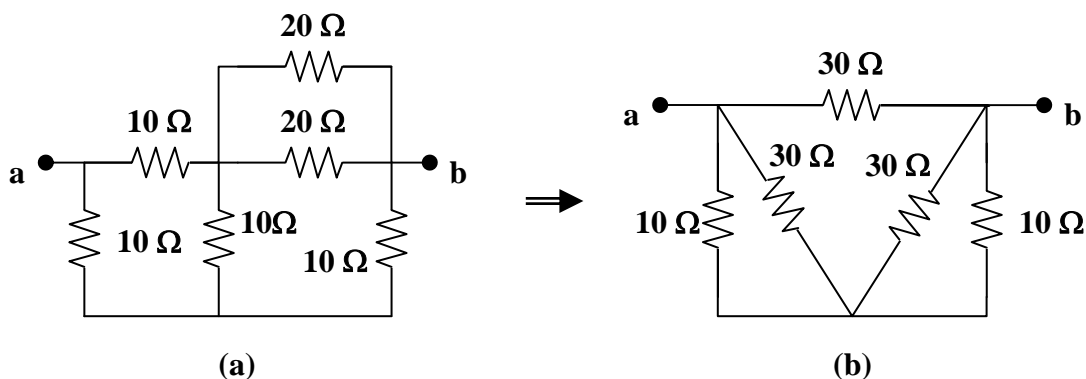
$$I_N = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th}} = (-8) / 4 = -2\text{ A}$$

Thus,

$$\underline{R_{Th} = R_N = 4\Omega, \quad V_{Th} = -8\text{V}, \quad I_N = -2\text{ A}}$$

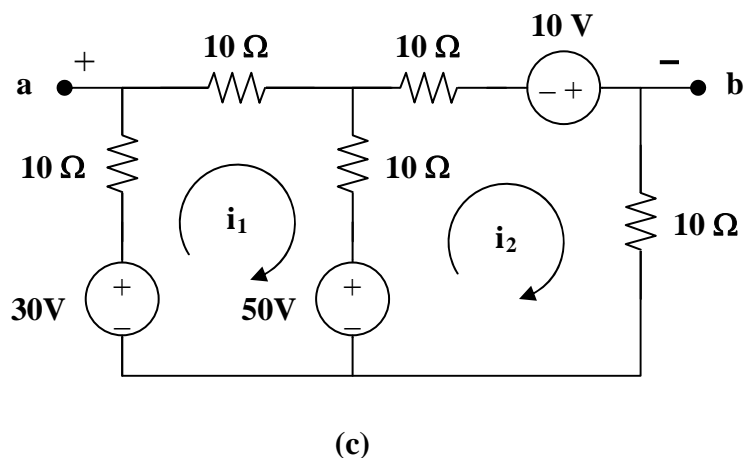
Chapter 4, Solution 42.

To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).



$20 \parallel 20 = 10$ ohms. Transform the wye sub-network to a delta as shown in Fig. (b).
 $10 \parallel 30 = 7.5$ ohms. $R_{Th} = R_{ab} = 30 \parallel (7.5 + 7.5) = \mathbf{10}$ ohms.

To find V_{Th} , we transform the 20-V (to a current source in parallel with the 20 Ω resistor and then back into a voltage source in series with the parallel combination of the two 20 Ω resistors) and the 5-A sources. We obtain the circuit shown in Fig. (c).



$$\text{For loop 1, } -30 + 50 + 30i_1 - 10i_2 = 0, \text{ or } -2 = 3i_1 - i_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{For loop 2, } -50 - 10 + 30i_2 - 10i_1 = 0, \text{ or } 6 = -i_1 + 3i_2 \quad (2)$$

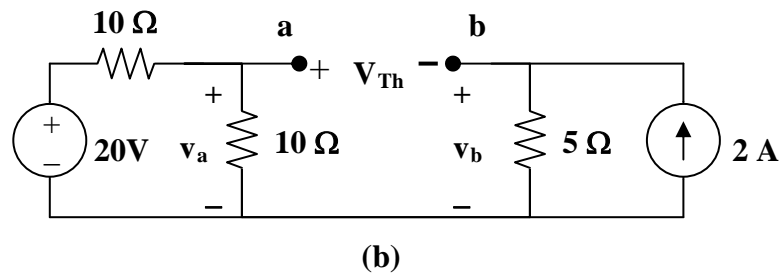
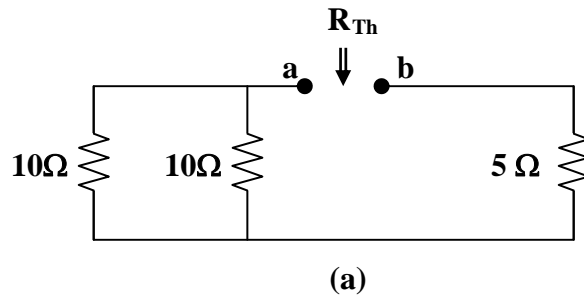
$$\text{Solving (1) and (2), } i_1 = 0, i_2 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Applying KVL to the output loop, } -v_{ab} - 10i_1 + 30 - 10i_2 = 0, v_{ab} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{Th} = v_{ab} = \mathbf{10 \text{ volts}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 43.

To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).



$$R_{Th} = 10 \parallel 10 + 5 = \mathbf{10 \text{ ohms}}$$

To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (b).

$$v_b = 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ V}, \quad v_a = 20/2 = 10 \text{ V}$$

But, $-v_a + V_{Th} + v_b = 0$, or $V_{Th} = v_a - v_b = \mathbf{0 \text{ volts}}$

Chapter 4, Solution 44.

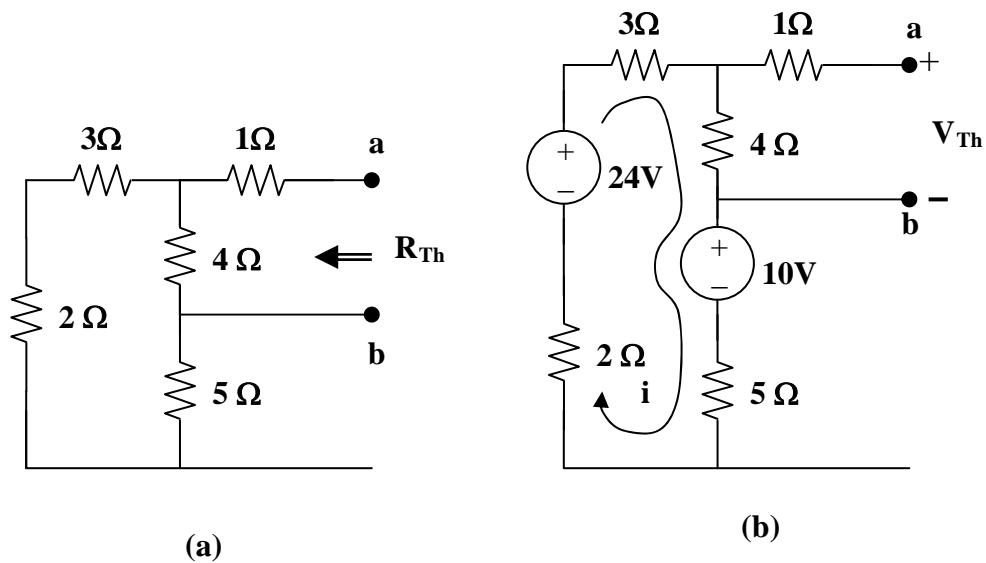
(a) For R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).

$$R_{Th} = 1 + 4 \parallel (3 + 2 + 5) = \mathbf{3.857 \text{ ohms}}$$

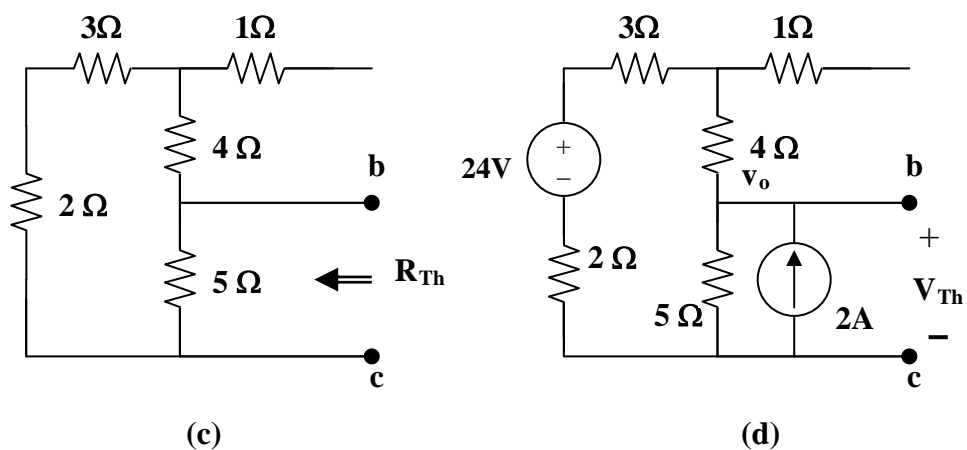
For V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (b). Applying KVL gives,

$$10 - 24 + i(3 + 4 + 5 + 2), \text{ or } i = 1$$

$$V_{Th} = 4i = \mathbf{4 \text{ V}}$$



(b) For R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (c).



$$R_{Th} = 5 \parallel (2 + 3 + 4) = \mathbf{3.214 \text{ ohms}}$$

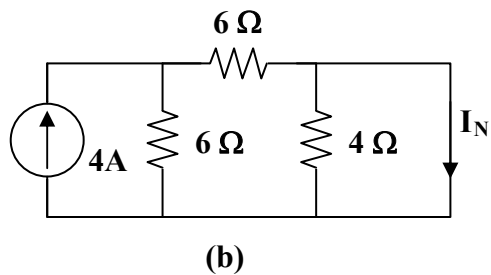
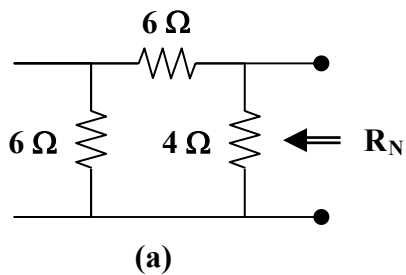
To get V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (d). At the node, KCL gives,

$$[(24 - v_o)/9] + 2 = v_o/5, \text{ or } v_o = 15$$

$$V_{Th} = v_o = \mathbf{15\ V}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 45.

For R_N , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).



$$R_N = (6 + 6) \parallel 4 = 3\ \Omega$$

For I_N , consider the circuit in Fig. (b). The 4-ohm resistor is shorted so that 4-A current is equally divided between the two 6-ohm resistors. Hence,

$$I_N = 4/2 = 2\ \text{A}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 46.

Using Fig. 4.113, design a problem to help other students better understand Norton equivalent circuits.

Although there are many ways to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

Problem

Find the Norton equivalent at terminals a-b of the circuit in Fig. 4.113.

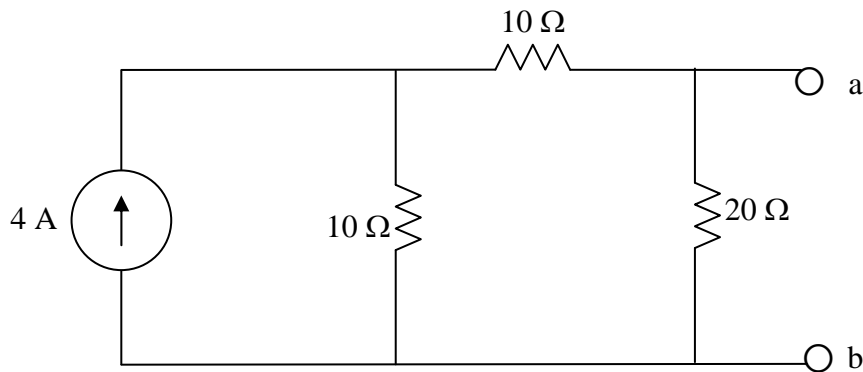
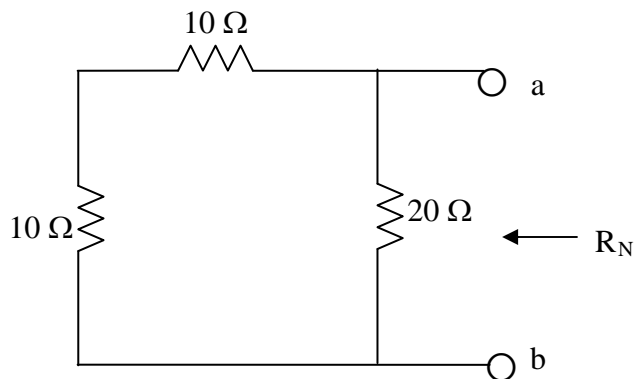


Figure 4.113 For Prob. 4.46.

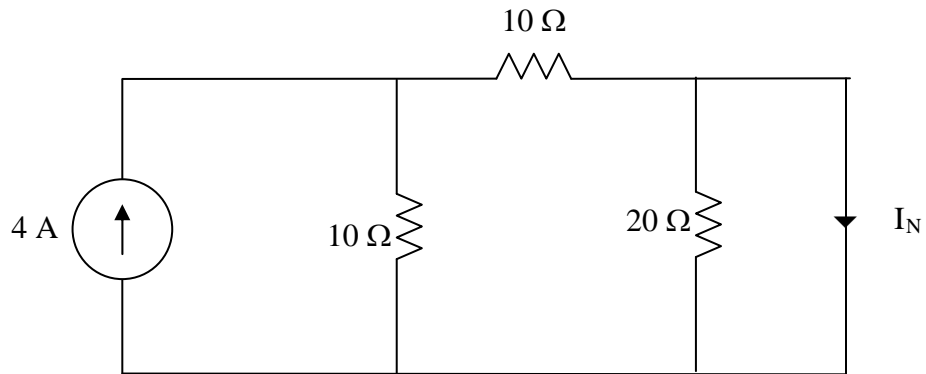
Solution

R_N is found using the circuit below.



$$R_N = 20 // (10 + 10) = 10 \Omega$$

To find I_N , consider the circuit below.



The 20-Ω resistor is short-circuited and can be ignored.

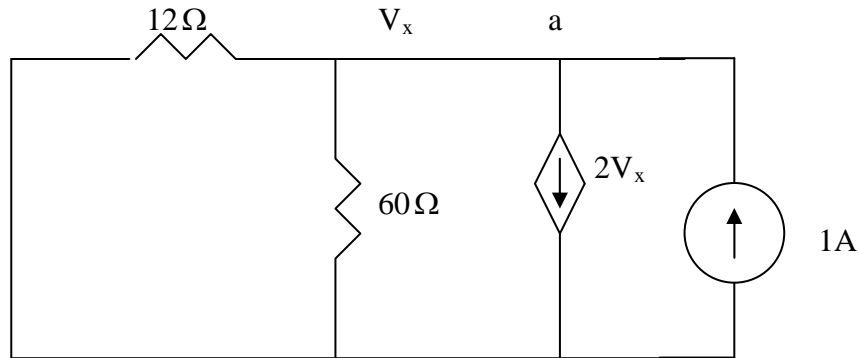
$$I_N = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = \mathbf{2 \text{ A}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 47

Since $V_{Th} = V_{ab} = V_x$, we apply KCL at the node a and obtain

$$\frac{30 - V_{Th}}{12} = \frac{V_{Th}}{60} + 2V_{Th} \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_{Th} = 150/126 = 1.1905 \text{ V}$$

To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



At node a, KCL gives

$$1 = 2V_x + \frac{V_x}{60} + \frac{V_x}{12} \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_x = 60/126 = 0.4762$$

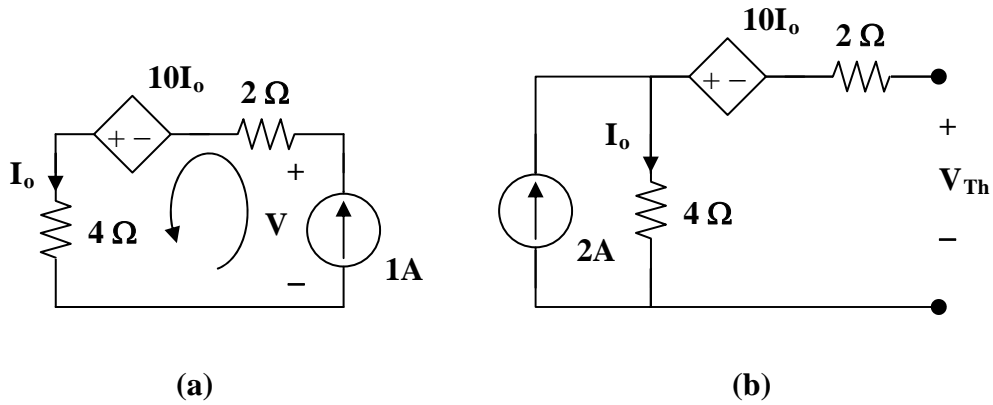
$$R_{Th} = \frac{V_x}{1} = 0.4762 \Omega, \quad I_N = \frac{V_{Th}}{R_{Th}} = 1.19/0.4762 = 2.5$$

Thus,

$$V_{Thev} = 1.1905 \text{ V}, \quad R_{eq} = 476.2 \text{ m}\Omega, \quad \text{and } I_N = 2.5 \text{ A.}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 48.

To get R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).



From Fig. (a), $I_o = 1$, $6 - 10 - V = 0$, or $V = -4$

$$R_{eq} = V/1 = \mathbf{-4 \text{ ohms}}$$

Note that the negative value of R_{eq} indicates that we have an active device in the circuit since we cannot have a negative resistance in a purely passive circuit.

To solve for I_N we first solve for V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (b),

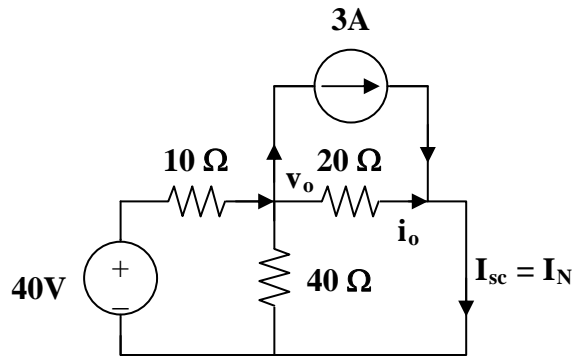
$$I_o = 2, \quad V_{Th} = -10I_o + 4I_o = -12 \text{ V}$$

$$I_N = V_{Th}/R_{Th} = \mathbf{3 \text{ A}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 49.

$$R_N = R_{Th} = 28 \text{ ohms}$$

To find I_N , consider the circuit below,

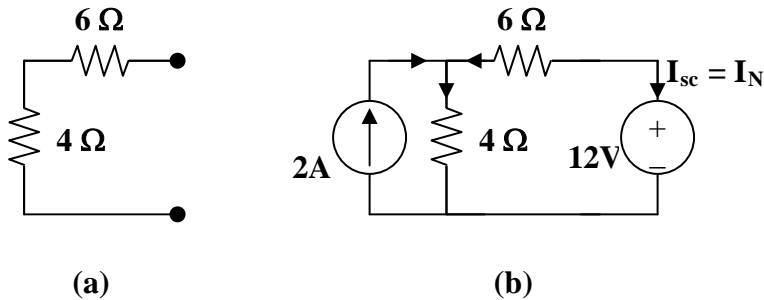


At the node, $(40 - v_o)/10 = 3 + (v_o/40) + (v_o/20)$, or $v_o = 40/7$

$$i_o = v_o/20 = 2/7, \text{ but } I_N = I_{sc} = i_o + 3 = \mathbf{3.286 \text{ A}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 50.

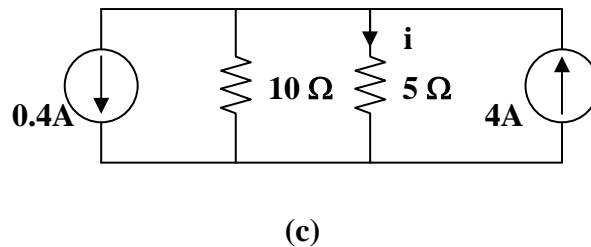
From Fig. (a), $R_N = 6 + 4 = 10$ ohms



From Fig. (b), $2 + (12 - v)/6 = v/4$, or $v = 9.6\text{ V}$

$$-I_N = (12 - v)/6 = 0.4, \text{ which leads to } I_N = -0.4\text{ A}$$

Combining the Norton equivalent with the right-hand side of the original circuit produces the circuit in Fig. (c).

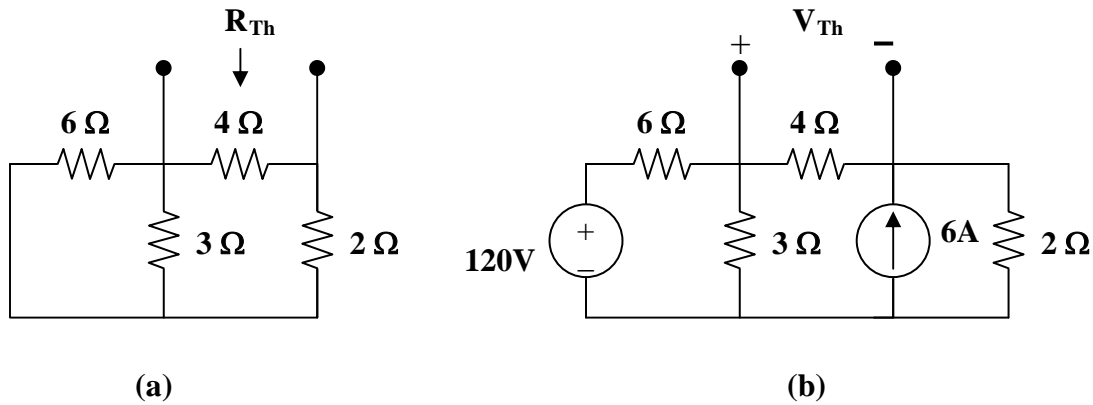


$$i = [10/(10 + 5)] (4 - 0.4) = 2.4\text{ A}$$

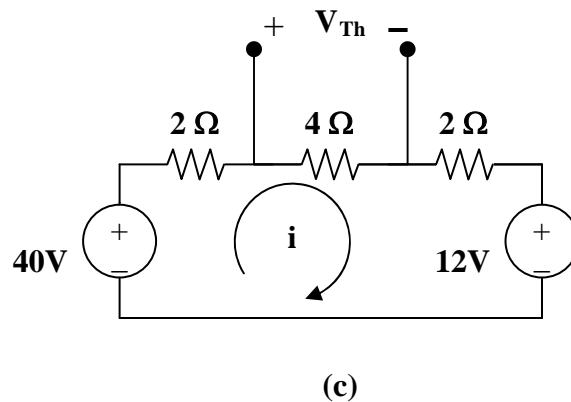
Chapter 4, Solution 51.

(a) From the circuit in Fig. (a),

$$R_N = 4 \parallel (2 + 6 \parallel 3) = 4 \parallel 4 = 2 \text{ ohms}$$



For I_N or V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (b). After some source transformations, the circuit becomes that shown in Fig. (c).



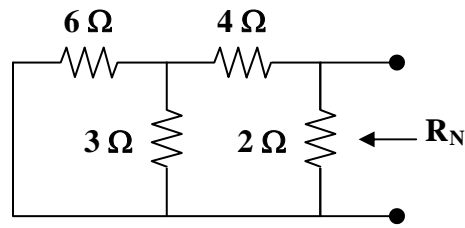
Applying KVL to the circuit in Fig. (c),

$$-40 + 8i + 12 = 0 \text{ which gives } i = 7/2$$

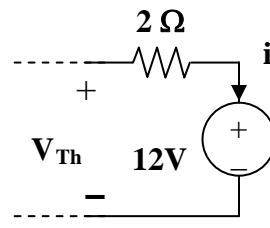
$$V_{Th} = 4i = 14 \text{ therefore } I_N = V_{Th}/R_N = 14/2 = 7 \text{ A}$$

(b) To get R_N , consider the circuit in Fig. (d).

$$R_N = 2 \parallel (4 + 6 \parallel 3) = 2 \parallel 6 = \mathbf{1.5 \text{ ohms}}$$



(d)



(e)

To get I_N , the circuit in Fig. (c) applies except that it needs slight modification as in Fig. (e).

$$i = 7/2, V_{Th} = 12 + 2i = 19, I_N = V_{Th}/R_N = 19/1.5 = \mathbf{12.667 \text{ A}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 52.

For the transistor model in Fig. 4.118, obtain the Thevenin equivalent at terminals a - b .

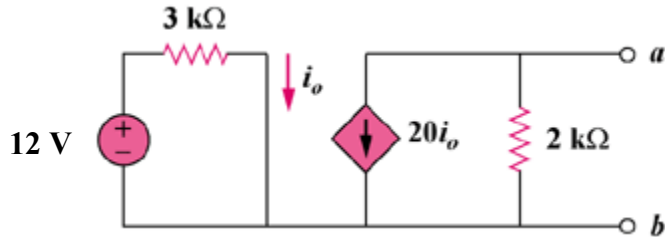
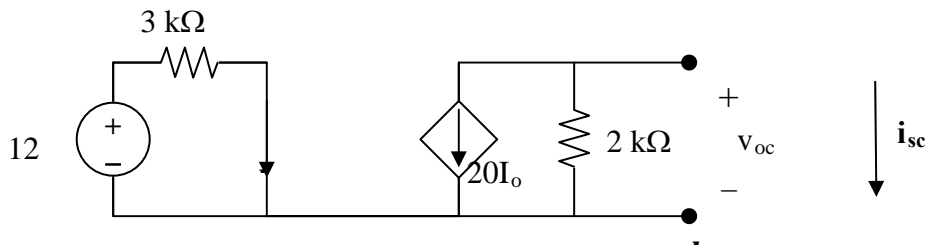


Figure 4.118
For Prob. 4.52.

Solution

Step 1. To find the Thevenin equivalent for this circuit we need to find v_{oc} and i_{sc} .

Then $V_{Thev} = v_{oc}$ and $R_{eq} = v_{oc}/i_{sc}$.



For v_{oc} , $I_o = (12-0)/3k = 4 \text{ mA}$ and $20I_o + (v_{oc}-0)/2k = 0$.

For i_{sc} , $i_{sc} = -20I_o$.

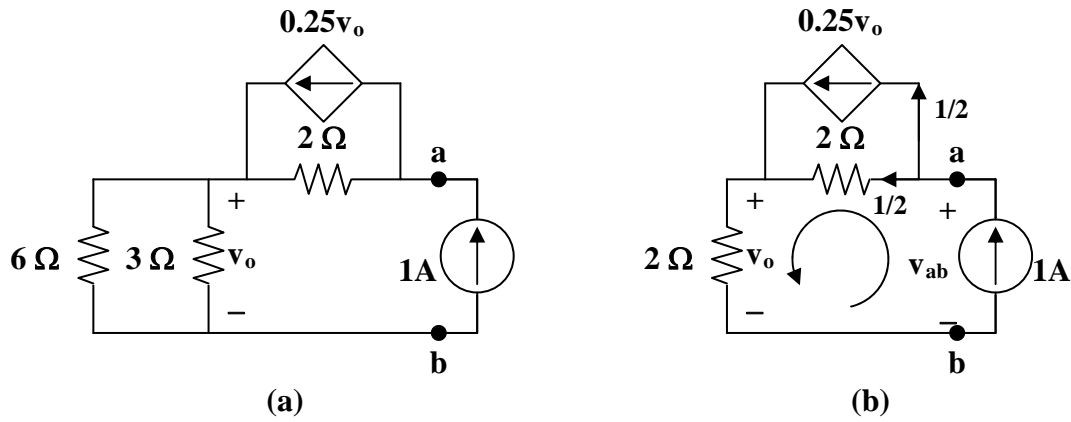
Step 2. $v_{oc} = -2k(20I_o) = -40 \times 4 = -160 \text{ volts} = V_{Thev}$

$i_{sc} = -20 \times 4 \times 10^{-3} = -80 \text{ mA}$ or

$$R_{eq} = -160/(80 \times 10^{-3}) = 2 \text{ k}\Omega.$$

Chapter 4, Solution 53.

To get R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).



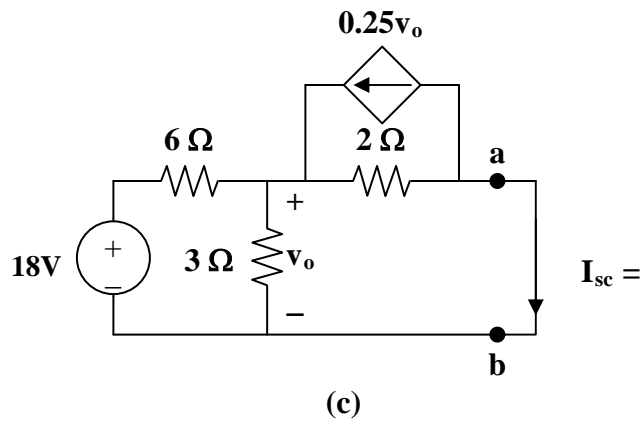
From Fig. (b),

$$v_o = 2 \times 1 = 2\text{V}, \quad -v_{ab} + 2 \times (1/2) + v_o = 0$$

$$v_{ab} = 3\text{V}$$

$$R_N = v_{ab}/1 = \mathbf{3 \text{ ohms}}$$

To get I_N , consider the circuit in Fig. (c).



$$[(18 - v_o)/6] + 0.25v_o = (v_o/2) + (v_o/3) \text{ or } v_o = 4\text{V}$$

But, $(v_o/2) = 0.25v_o + I_N$, which leads to $I_N = \mathbf{1 \text{ A}}$

Chapter 4, Solution 54

To find $V_{Th} = V_x$, consider the left loop.

$$-3 + 1000i_o + 2V_x = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 3 = 1000i_o + 2V_x \quad (1)$$

For the right loop,

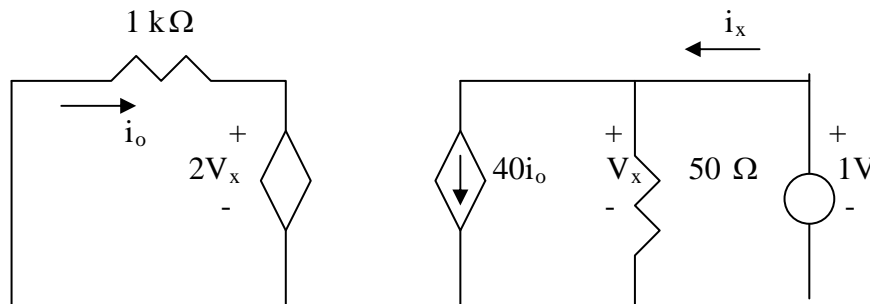
$$V_x = -50 \times 40i_o = -2000i_o \quad (2)$$

Combining (1) and (2),

$$3 = 1000i_o - 4000i_o = -3000i_o \quad \longrightarrow \quad i_o = -1\text{mA}$$

$$V_x = -2000i_o = 2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underline{V_{Th} = 2}$$

To find R_{Th} , insert a 1-V source at terminals a-b and remove the 3-V independent source, as shown below.



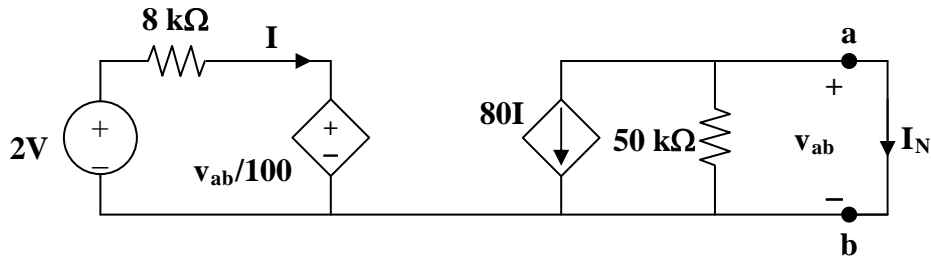
$$V_x = 1, \quad i_o = -\frac{2V_x}{1000} = -2\text{mA}$$

$$i_x = 40i_o + \frac{V_x}{50} = -80\text{mA} + \frac{1}{50}\text{A} = -60\text{mA}$$

$$R_{Th} = \frac{1}{i_x} = -1/0.060 = \underline{\underline{-16.67\Omega}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 55.

To get R_N , apply a 1 mA source at the terminals a and b as shown in Fig. (a).



(b)

We assume all resistances are in k ohms, all currents in mA, and all voltages in volts. At node a,

$$(v_{ab}/50) + 80I = 1 \quad (1)$$

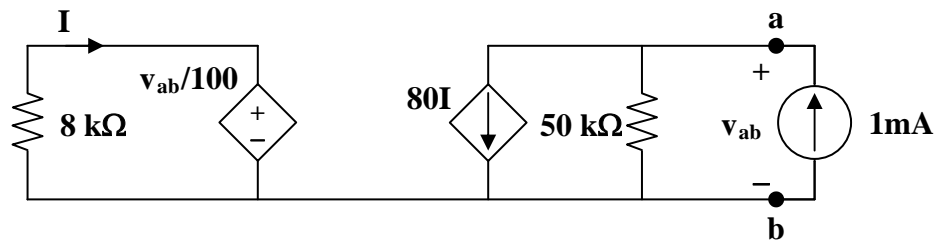
Also,

$$-8I = (v_{ab}/1000), \text{ or } I = -v_{ab}/8000 \quad (2)$$

From (1) and (2), $(v_{ab}/50) - (80v_{ab}/8000) = 1$, or $v_{ab} = 100$

$$R_N = v_{ab}/1 = \mathbf{100 \text{ k ohms}}$$

To get I_N , consider the circuit in Fig. (b).



(a)

Since the 50-k ohm resistor is shorted,

$$I_N = -80I, \quad v_{ab} = 0$$

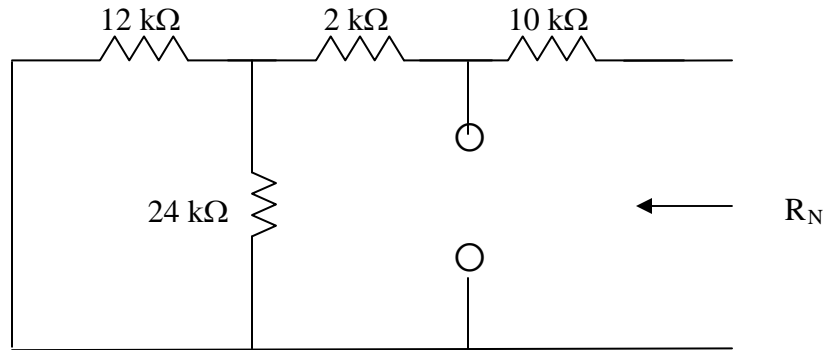
Hence,

$$8I = 2 \text{ which leads to } I = (1/4) \text{ mA}$$

$$I_N = \mathbf{-20 \text{ mA}}$$

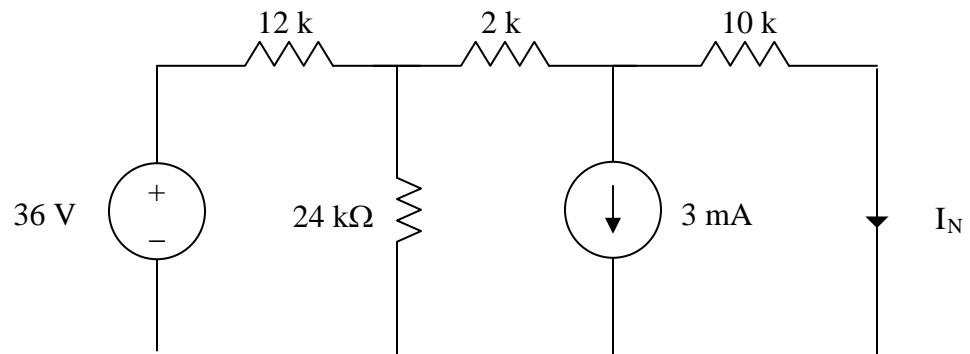
Chapter 4, Solution 56.

We remove the $1\text{-k}\Omega$ resistor temporarily and find Norton equivalent across its terminals. R_{eq} is obtained from the circuit below.

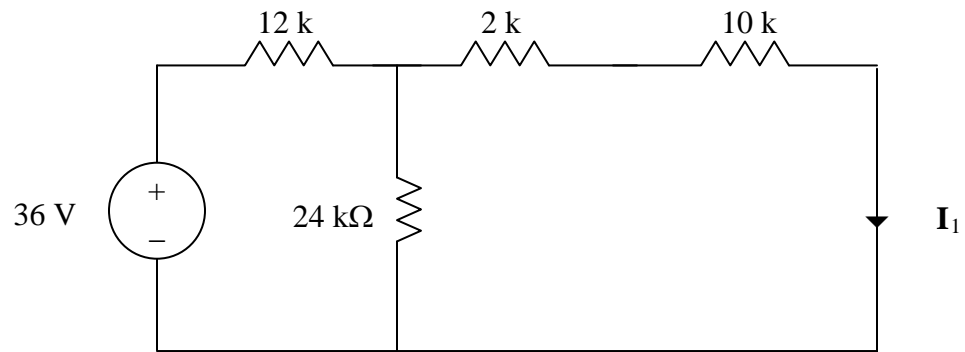


$$R_{\text{eq}} = 10 + 2 + (12//24) = 12 + 8 = 20\text{ k}\Omega$$

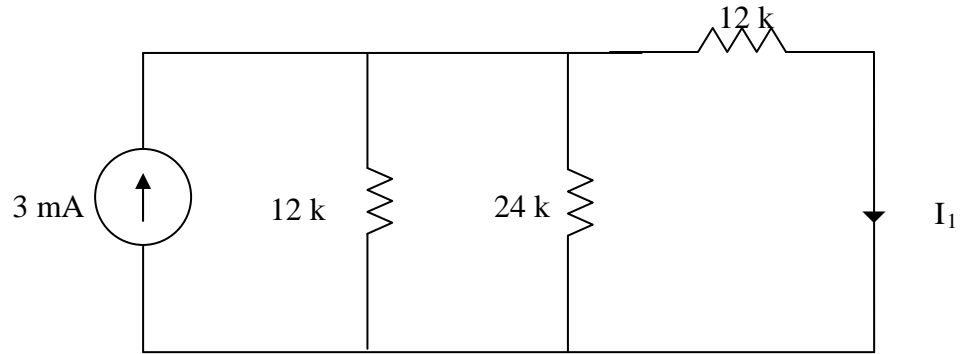
I_N is obtained from the circuit below.



We can use superposition theorem to find I_N . Let $I_N = I_1 + I_2$, where I_1 and I_2 are due to 16-V and 3-mA sources respectively. We find I_1 using the circuit below.



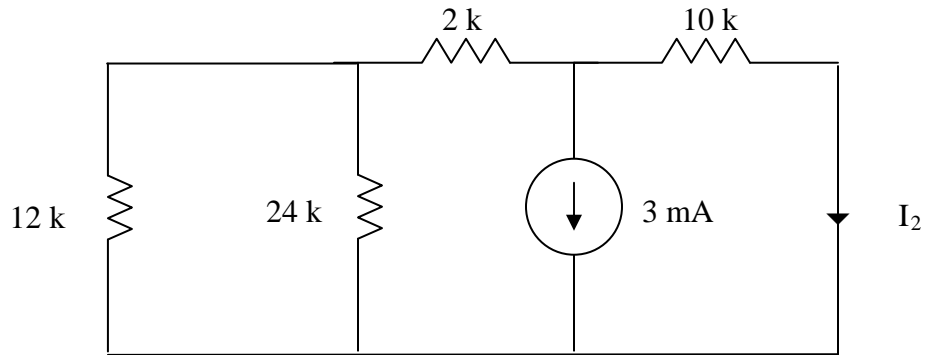
Using source transformation, we obtain the circuit below.



$$12 // 24 = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_1 = \frac{8}{8+12}(3 \text{ mA}) = 1.2 \text{ mA}$$

To find I_2 , consider the circuit below.

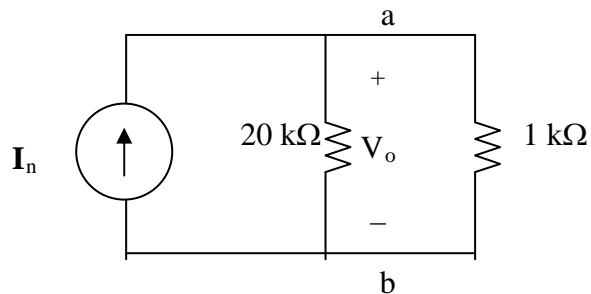


$$2 \text{ k} + 12 \text{ k} // 24 \text{ k} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_2 = 0.5(-3 \text{ mA}) = -1.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_N = 1.2 - 1.5 = -0.3 \text{ mA}$$

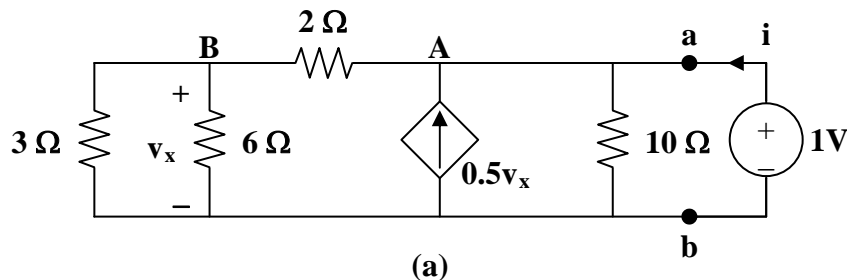
The Norton equivalent with the 1-kΩ resistor is shown below



$$V_o = 1 \text{ k} (20 / (20 + 1)) (-0.3 \text{ mA}) = \mathbf{-285.7 \text{ mV}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 57.

To find R_{Th} , remove the 50V source and insert a 1-V source at a – b, as shown in Fig. (a).



We apply nodal analysis. At node A,

$$i + 0.5v_x = (1/10) + (1 - v_x)/2, \text{ or } i + v_x = 0.6 \quad (1)$$

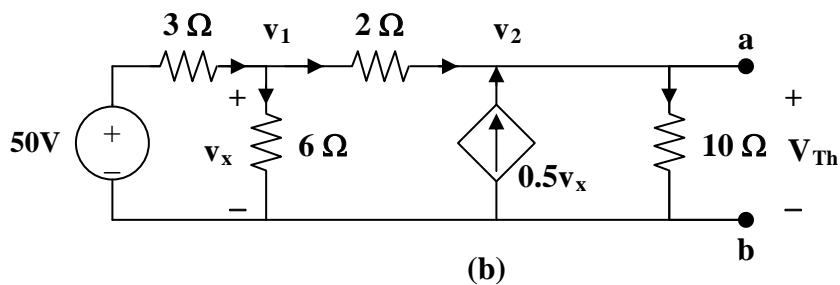
At node B,

$$(1 - v_x)/2 = (v_x/3) + (v_x/6), \text{ and } v_x = 0.5 \quad (2)$$

From (1) and (2), $i = 0.1$ and

$$R_{Th} = 1/i = \mathbf{10 \text{ ohms}}$$

To get V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (b).



$$\text{At node 1, } (50 - v_1)/3 = (v_1/6) + (v_1 - v_2)/2, \text{ or } 100 = 6v_1 - 3v_2 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{At node 2, } 0.5v_x + (v_1 - v_2)/2 = v_2/10, \text{ } v_x = v_1, \text{ and } v_1 = 0.6v_2 \quad (4)$$

From (3) and (4),

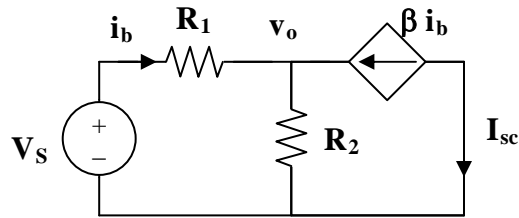
$$v_2 = V_{Th} = \mathbf{166.67 \text{ V}}$$

$$I_N = V_{Th}/R_{Th} = \mathbf{16.667 \text{ A}}$$

$$R_N = R_{Th} = \mathbf{10 \text{ ohms}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 58.

This problem does not have a solution as it was originally stated. The reason for this is that the load resistor is in series with a current source which means that the only equivalent circuit that will work will be a Norton circuit where the value of $R_N = \text{infinity}$. I_N can be found by solving for I_{sc} .



Writing the node equation at node v_o ,

$$i_b + \beta i_b = v_o/R_2 = (1 + \beta)i_b$$

But

$$i_b = (V_s - v_o)/R_1$$

$$v_o = V_s - i_b R_1$$

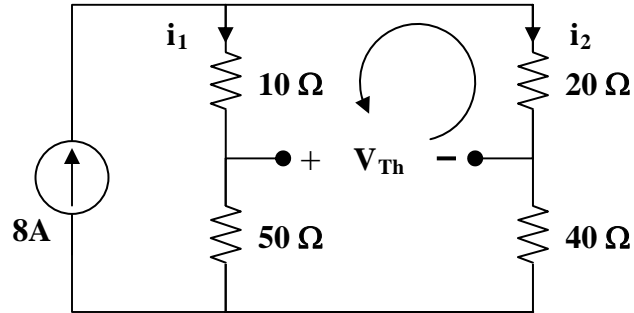
$$V_s - i_b R_1 = (1 + \beta)R_2 i_b, \text{ or } i_b = V_s / (R_1 + (1 + \beta)R_2)$$

$$I_{sc} = I_N = -\beta i_b = -\beta V_s / (R_1 + (1 + \beta)R_2)$$

Chapter 4, Solution 59.

$$R_{Th} = (10 + 20) \parallel (50 + 40) = 30 \parallel 90 = \mathbf{22.5 \text{ ohms}}$$

To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit below.

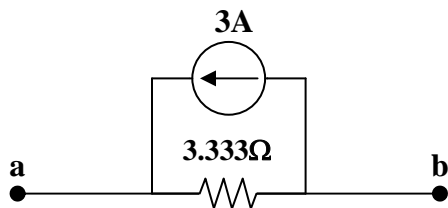
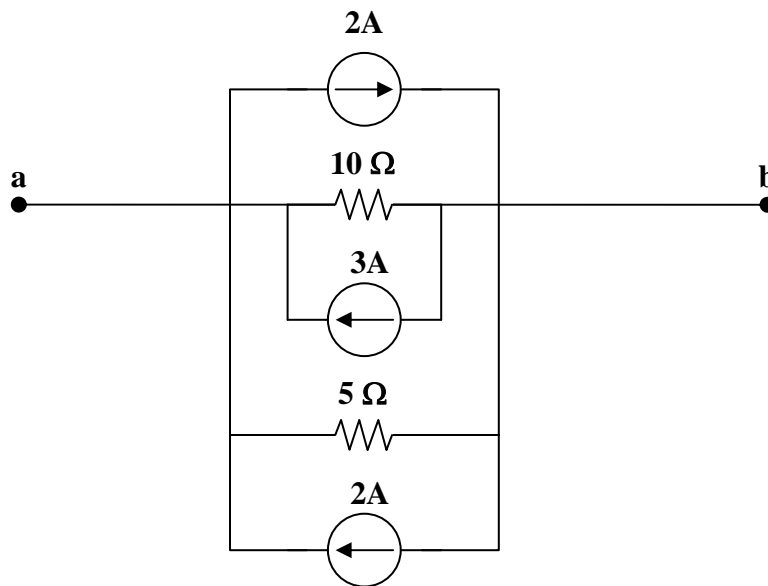
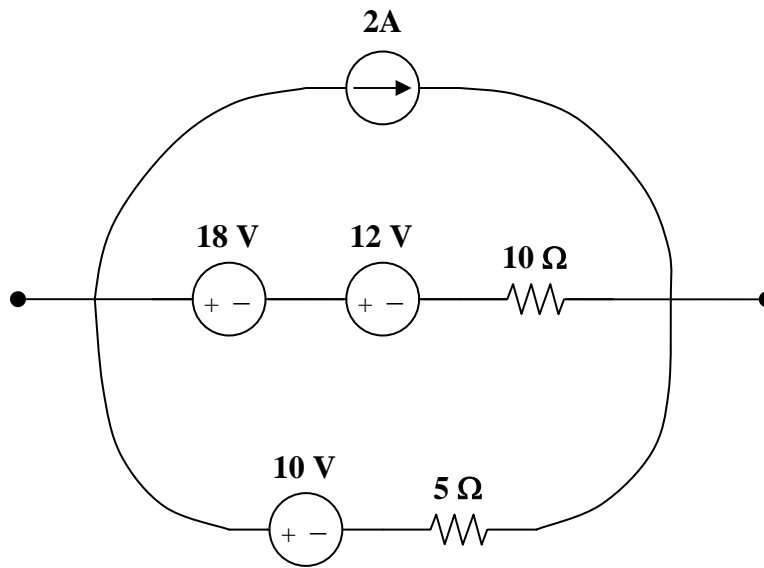


$$i_1 = i_2 = 8/2 = 4, \quad 10i_1 + V_{Th} - 20i_2 = 0, \quad \text{or} \quad V_{Th} = 20i_2 - 10i_1 = 10i_1 = 10 \times 4$$

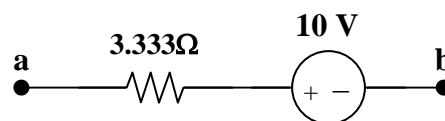
$$V_{Th} = \mathbf{40V}, \quad \text{and} \quad I_N = V_{Th}/R_{Th} = 40/22.5 = \mathbf{1.7778 \text{ A}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 60.

The circuit can be reduced by source transformations.



Norton Equivalent Circuit



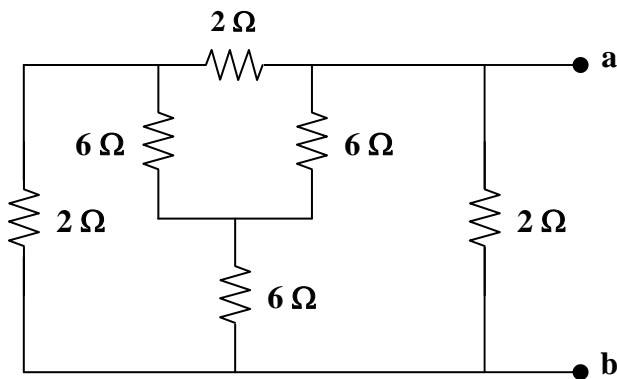
Thevenin Equivalent Circuit

Chapter 4, Solution 61.

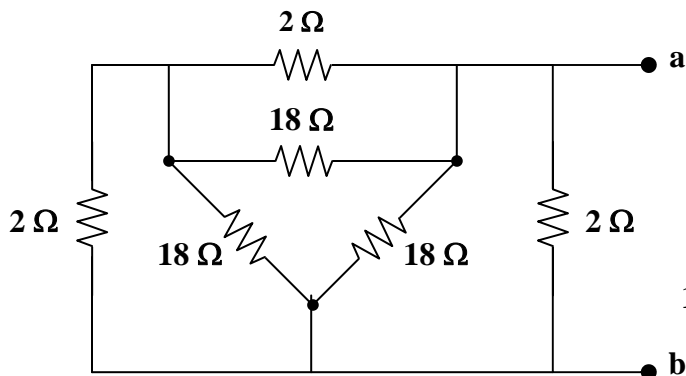
To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).

Let $R = 2 \parallel 18 = 1.8$ ohms, $R_{Th} = 2R \parallel R = (2/3)R = 1.2$ ohms.

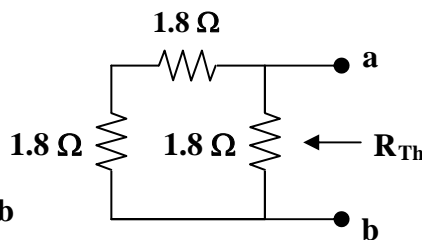
To get V_{Th} , we apply mesh analysis to the circuit in Fig. (d).



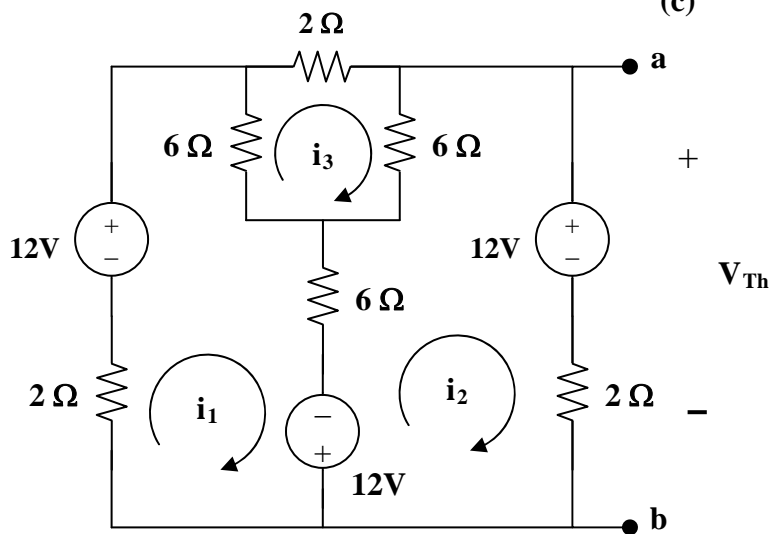
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

$$-12 - 12 + 14i_1 - 6i_2 - 6i_3 = 0, \text{ and } 7i_1 - 3i_2 - 3i_3 = 12 \quad (1)$$

$$12 + 12 + 14i_2 - 6i_1 - 6i_3 = 0, \text{ and } -3i_1 + 7i_2 - 3i_3 = -12 \quad (2)$$

$$14i_3 - 6i_1 - 6i_2 = 0, \text{ and } -3i_1 - 3i_2 + 7i_3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

This leads to the following matrix form for (1), (2) and (3),

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 7 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ -12 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 7 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 100, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 12 & -3 \\ -3 & -12 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -120$$

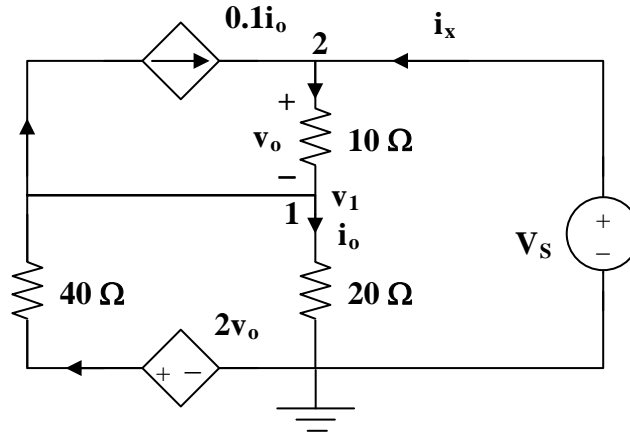
$$i_2 = \Delta/\Delta_2 = -120/100 = -1.2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{Th} = 12 + 2i_2 = \mathbf{9.6 \text{ V}}, \text{ and } I_N = V_{Th}/R_{Th} = \mathbf{8 \text{ A}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 62.

Since there are no independent sources, $V_{Th} = 0 \text{ V}$

To obtain R_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



At node 2,

$$i_x + 0.1i_o = (1 - v_1)/10, \text{ or } 10i_x + i_o = 1 - v_1 \quad (1)$$

At node 1,

$$(v_1/20) + 0.1i_o = [(2v_o - v_1)/40] + [(1 - v_1)/10] \quad (2)$$

But $i_o = (v_1/20)$ and $v_o = 1 - v_1$, then (2) becomes,

$$1.1v_1/20 = [(2 - 3v_1)/40] + [(1 - v_1)/10]$$

$$2.2v_1 = 2 - 3v_1 + 4 - 4v_1 = 6 - 7v_1$$

or
$$v_1 = 6/9.2 \quad (3)$$

From (1) and (3),

$$10i_x + v_1/20 = 1 - v_1$$

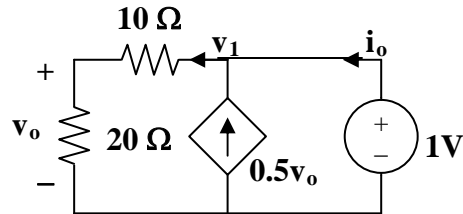
$$10i_x = 1 - v_1 - v_1/20 = 1 - (21/20)v_1 = 1 - (21/20)(6/9.2)$$

$$i_x = 31.52 \text{ mA}, R_{Th} = 1/i_x = \mathbf{31.73 \text{ ohms.}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 63.

Because there are no independent sources, $I_N = I_{sc} = 0 \text{ A}$

R_N can be found using the circuit below.



Applying KCL at node 1, $v_1 = 1$, and $v_o = (20/30)v_1 = 2/3$

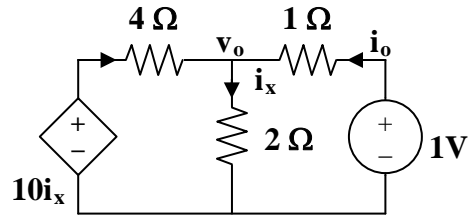
$$i_o = (v_1/30) - 0.5v_o = (1/30) - 0.5 \times 2/3 = 0.03333 - 0.33333 = -0.3 \text{ A.}$$

Hence,

$$R_N = 1/(-0.3) = -3.333 \text{ ohms}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 64.

With no independent sources, $V_{Th} = 0 \text{ V}$. To obtain R_{Th} , consider the circuit shown below.



$$i_x = [(1 - v_o)/1] + [(10i_x - v_o)/4], \text{ or } 5v_o = 4 + 6i_x \quad (1)$$

But $i_x = v_o/2$. Hence,

$$5v_o = 4 + 3v_o, \text{ or } v_o = 2, i_o = (1 - v_o)/1 = -1$$

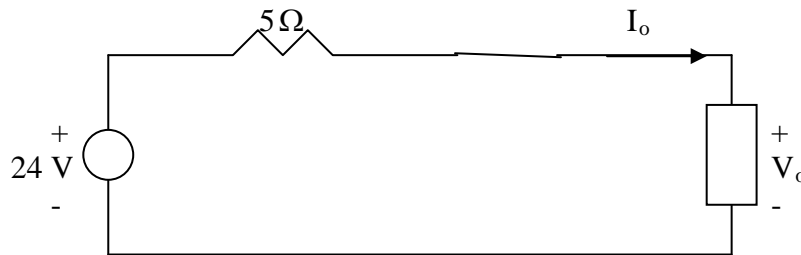
Thus, $R_{Th} = 1/i_o = -1 \text{ ohm}$

Chapter 4, Solution 65

At the terminals of the unknown resistance, we replace the circuit by its Thevenin equivalent.

$$R_{eq} = 2 + (4 \parallel 12) = 2 + 3 = 5\Omega, \quad V_{Th} = \frac{12}{12+4}(32) = 24\text{ V}$$

Thus, the circuit can be replaced by that shown below.

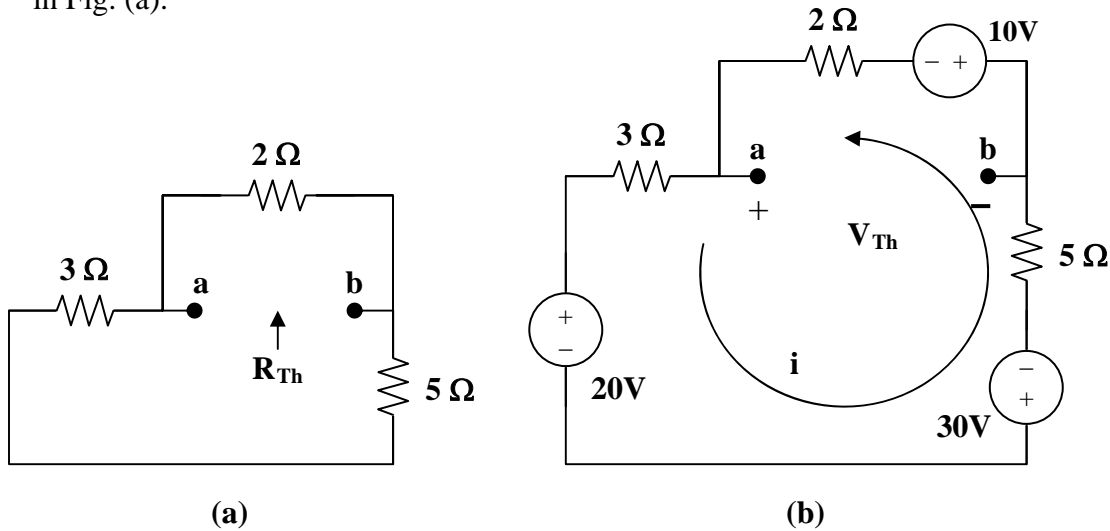


Applying KVL to the loop,

$$-24 + 5I_o + V_o = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_o = 24 - 5I_o.$$

Chapter 4, Solution 66.

We first find the Thevenin equivalent at terminals a and b. We find R_{Th} using the circuit in Fig. (a).



$$R_{Th} = 2 \parallel (3 + 5) = 2 \parallel 8 = \mathbf{1.6 \text{ ohms}}$$

By performing source transformation on the given circuit, we obtain the circuit in (b). We now use this to find V_{Th} .

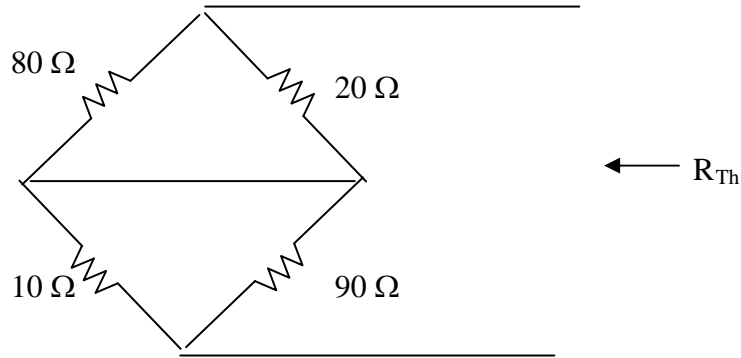
$$10i + 30 + 20 + 10 = 0, \text{ or } i = -6$$

$$V_{Th} + 10 + 2i = 0, \text{ or } V_{Th} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$p = V_{Th}^2 / (4R_{Th}) = (2)^2 / [4(1.6)] = \mathbf{625 \text{ m watts}}$$

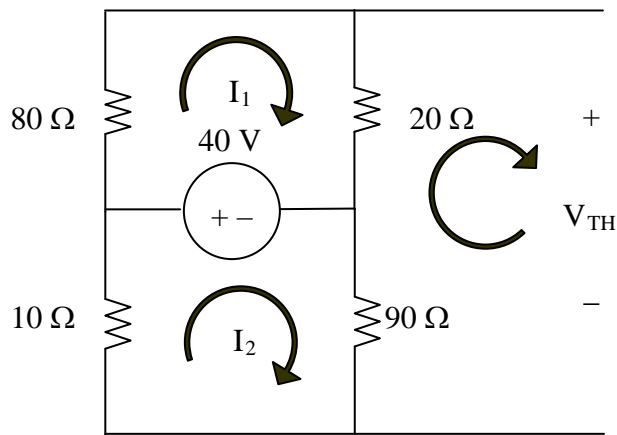
Chapter 4, Solution 67.

We first find the Thevenin equivalent. We find R_{Th} using the circuit below.



$$R_{Th} = 20 // 80 + 90 // 10 = 16 + 9 = 25 \Omega$$

We find V_{Th} using the circuit below. We apply mesh analysis.



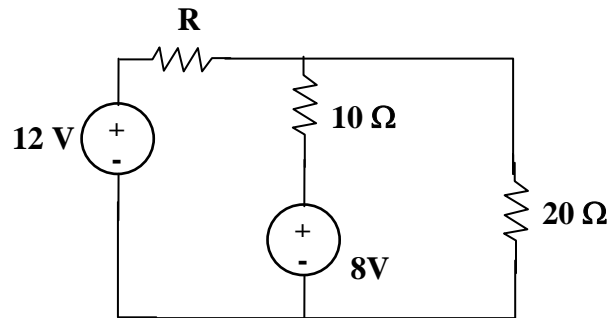
$$\begin{aligned} (80 + 20)i_1 - 40 &= 0 & \longrightarrow & i_1 = 0.4 \\ (10 + 90)i_2 + 40 &= 0 & \longrightarrow & i_2 = -0.4 \\ -90i_2 - 20i_1 + V_{Th} &= 0 & \longrightarrow & V_{Th} = -28 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

(a) $R = R_{Th} = 25 \Omega$

(b) $P_{\max} = \frac{V_{Th}^2}{4R_{Th}} = \frac{(28)^2}{100} = 7.84 \text{ W}$

Chapter 4, Solution 68.

This is a challenging problem in that the load is already specified. This now becomes a "minimize losses" style problem. When a load is specified and internal losses can be adjusted, then the objective becomes, reduce R_{Thev} as much as possible, which will result in maximum power transfer to the load.



Removing the 10 ohm resistor and solving for the Thevenin Circuit results in:

$$R_{\text{Th}} = (R \times 20 / (R + 20)) \text{ and a } V_{\text{oc}} = V_{\text{Th}} = 12 \times (20 / (R + 20)) + (-8)$$

As R goes to zero, R_{Th} goes to zero and V_{Th} goes to 4 volts, which produces the maximum power delivered to the 10-ohm resistor.

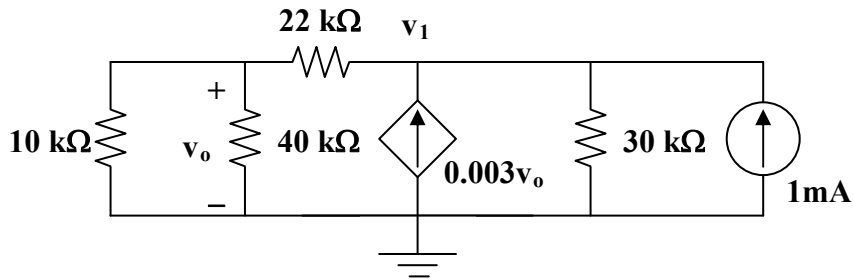
$$P = v_i = v^2 / R = 4 \times 4 / 10 = 1.6 \text{ watts}$$

Notice that if $R = 20$ ohms which gives an $R_{\text{Th}} = 10$ ohms, then V_{Th} becomes -2 volts and the power delivered to the load becomes 0.1 watts, much less than the 1.6 watts.

It is also interesting to note that the internal losses for the first case are $12^2 / 20 = 7.2$ watts and for the second case are = to 12 watts. This is a significant difference.

Chapter 4, Solution 69.

We need the Thevenin equivalent across the resistor R. To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



Assume that all resistances are in k ohms and all currents are in mA.

$$10 \parallel 40 = 8, \text{ and } 8 + 22 = 30$$

$$1 + 3v_o = (v_1/30) + (v_1/30) = (v_1/15)$$

$$15 + 45v_o = v_1$$

But $v_o = (8/30)v_1$, hence,

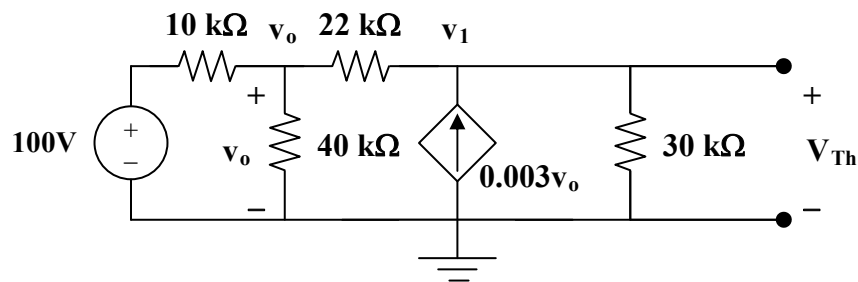
$$15 + 45 \times (8v_1/30) = v_1, \text{ which leads to } v_1 = 1.3636$$

$$R_{Th} = v_1/1 = -1.3636 \text{ k ohms}$$

R_{Th} being negative indicates an active circuit and if you now make R equal to 1.3636 k ohms, then the active circuit will actually try to supply infinite power to the resistor. The correct answer is therefore:

$$p_R = \left(\frac{V_{Th}}{-1363.6 + 1363.6} \right)^2 1363.6 = \left(\frac{V_{Th}}{0} \right)^2 1363.6 = \infty$$

It may still be instructive to find V_{Th} . Consider the circuit below.



$$(100 - v_o)/10 = (v_o/40) + (v_o - v_1)/22 \quad (1)$$

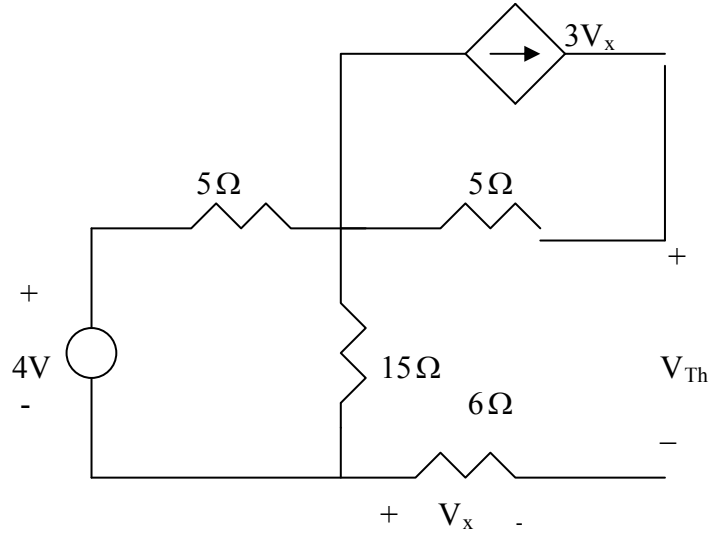
$$[(v_o - v_1)/22] + 3v_o = (v_1/30) \quad (2)$$

Solving (1) and (2),

$$v_1 = V_{Th} = -243.6 \text{ volts}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 70

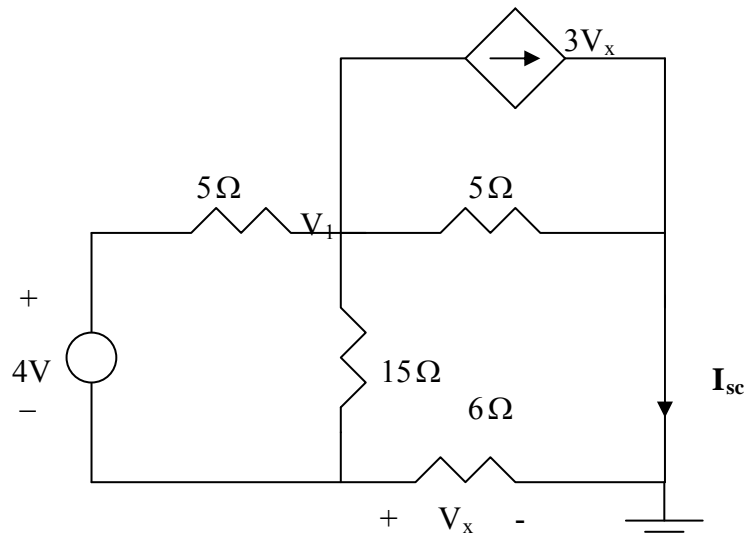
We find the Thevenin equivalent across the 10-ohm resistor. To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



From the figure,

$$V_x = 0, \quad V_{Th} = \frac{15}{15+5}(4) = 3V$$

To find R_{eq} , consider the circuit below:



At node 1,

$$[(V_1 - V_x)/15] + [(V_1 - (4 + V_x))/5] + [(V_1 - 0)/5] + 3V_x = 0 \text{ or}$$

$$0.4667V_1 + 2.733V_x = 0.8 \quad (1)$$

At node x,

$$\begin{aligned} [(V_x-0)/6] + [(V_x+4)-V_1]/5 + [(V_x-V_1)/15] = 0 \text{ or} \\ -(0.2667)V_1 + 0.4333V_x = -0.8 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Adding (1) and (2) together lead to,

$$(0.4667-0.2667)V_1 + (2.733+0.4333)V_x = 0 \text{ or } V_1 = -(3.166/0.2)V_x = -15.83V_x$$

Now we can put this into (1) and we get,

$$0.4667(-15.83V_x) + 2.733V_x = 0.8 = (-7.388+2.733)V_x = -4.655V_x \text{ or } V_x = -0.17186 \text{ V.}$$

$$I_{sc} = -V_x/6 = 0.02864 \text{ and } R_{eq} = 3/(0.02864) = 104.75 \Omega$$

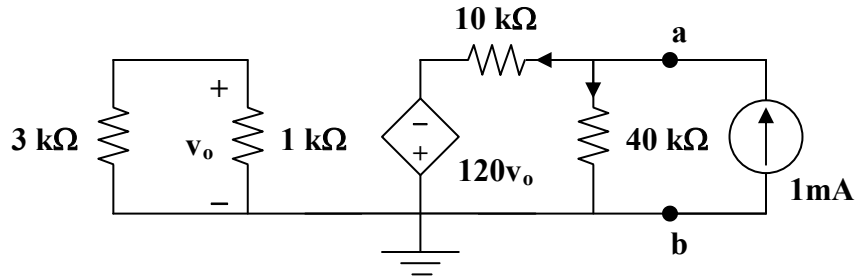
An alternate way to find R_{eq} is replace I_{sc} with a 1 amp current source flowing up and setting the 4 volts source to zero. We then find the voltage across the 1 amp current source which is equal to R_{eq} . First we note that $V_x = 6$ volts ;
 $V_1 = 6+3.75 = -9.75$; $V_2 = 19 \times 5 + V_1 = 95+9.75 = 104.75$ or $R_{eq} = 104.75 \Omega$.

Clearly setting the load resistance to 104.75Ω means that the circuit will deliver maximum power to it. Therefore,

$$p_{max} = [3/(2 \times 104.75)]^2 \times 104.75 = \mathbf{21.48 \text{ mW}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 71.

We need R_{Th} and V_{Th} at terminals a and b. To find R_{Th} , we insert a 1-mA source at the terminals a and b as shown below.



Assume that all resistances are in k ohms, all currents are in mA, and all voltages are in volts. At node a,

$$1 = (v_a/40) + [(v_a + 120v_o)/10], \text{ or } 40 = 5v_a + 480v_o \quad (1)$$

The loop on the left side has no voltage source. Hence, $v_o = 0$. From (1), $v_a = 8$ V.

$$R_{Th} = v_a/1 \text{ mA} = 8 \text{ kohms}$$

To get V_{Th} , consider the original circuit. For the left loop,

$$v_o = (1/4)8 = 2 \text{ V}$$

For the right loop, $v_R = V_{Th} = (40/50)(-120v_o) = -192$

The resistance at the required resistor is

$$R = R_{Th} = \mathbf{8 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

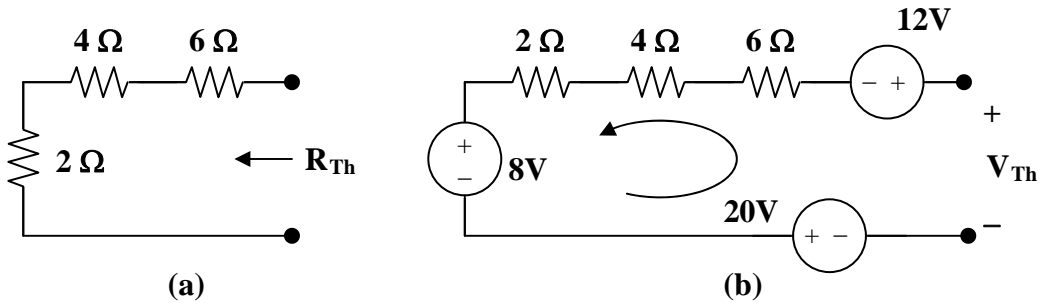
$$p = V_{Th}^2/(4R_{Th}) = (-192)^2/(4 \times 8 \times 10^3) = \mathbf{1.152 \text{ watts}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 72.

(a) R_{Th} and V_{Th} are calculated using the circuits shown in Fig. (a) and (b) respectively.

From Fig. (a), $R_{Th} = 2 + 4 + 6 = \mathbf{12 \text{ ohms}}$

From Fig. (b), $-V_{Th} + 12 + 8 + 20 = 0$, or $V_{Th} = \mathbf{40 \text{ V}}$



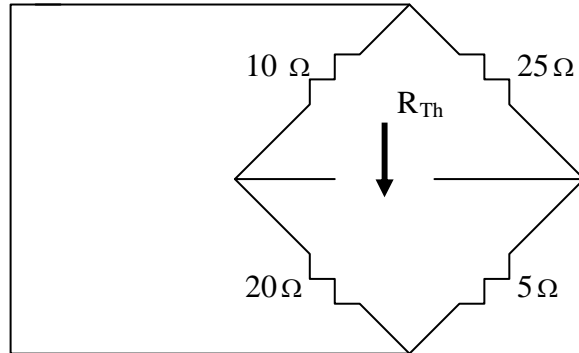
(b) $i = V_{Th}/(R_{Th} + R) = 40/(12 + 8) = \mathbf{2A}$

(c) For maximum power transfer, $R_L = R_{Th} = \mathbf{12 \text{ ohms}}$

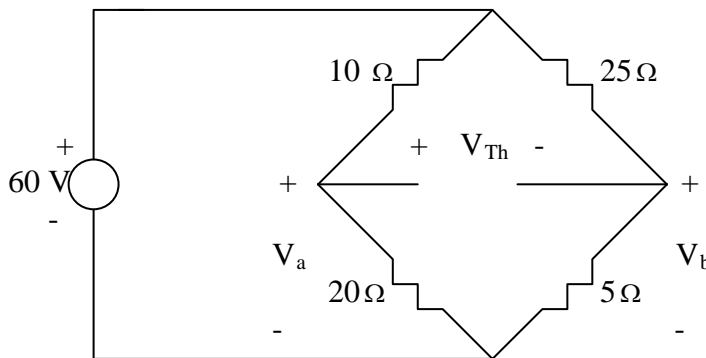
(d) $p = V_{Th}^2/(4R_{Th}) = (40)^2/(4 \times 12) = \mathbf{33.33 \text{ watts.}}$

Chapter 4, Solution 73

Find the Thevenin's equivalent circuit across the terminals of R.



$$R_{Th} = 10 // 20 + 25 // 5 = 325 / 30 = 10.833 \Omega$$



$$V_a = \frac{20}{30}(60) = 40, \quad V_b = \frac{5}{30}(60) = 10$$

$$-V_a + V_{Th} + V_b = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_{Th} = V_a - V_b = 40 - 10 = 30 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{V_{Th}^2}{4R_{Th}} = \frac{30^2}{4 \times 10.833} = 20.77 \text{ W.}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 74.

When R_L is removed and V_s is short-circuited,

$$R_{Th} = R_1 \parallel R_2 + R_3 \parallel R_4 = [R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)] + [R_3 R_4 / (R_3 + R_4)]$$

$$R_L = R_{Th} = (R_1 R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_2 R_4 + R_1 R_3 R_4 + R_2 R_3 R_4) / [(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)]$$

When R_L is removed and we apply the voltage division principle,

$$V_{oc} = V_{Th} = v_{R2} - v_{R4}$$

$$= ([R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)] - [R_4 / (R_3 + R_4)]) V_s = \{[(R_2 R_3) - (R_1 R_4)] / [(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)]\} V_s$$

$$p_{max} = V_{Th}^2 / (4R_{Th})$$

$$= \{[(R_2 R_3) - (R_1 R_4)]^2 / [(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)]^2\} V_s^2 [(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)] / [4(a)]$$

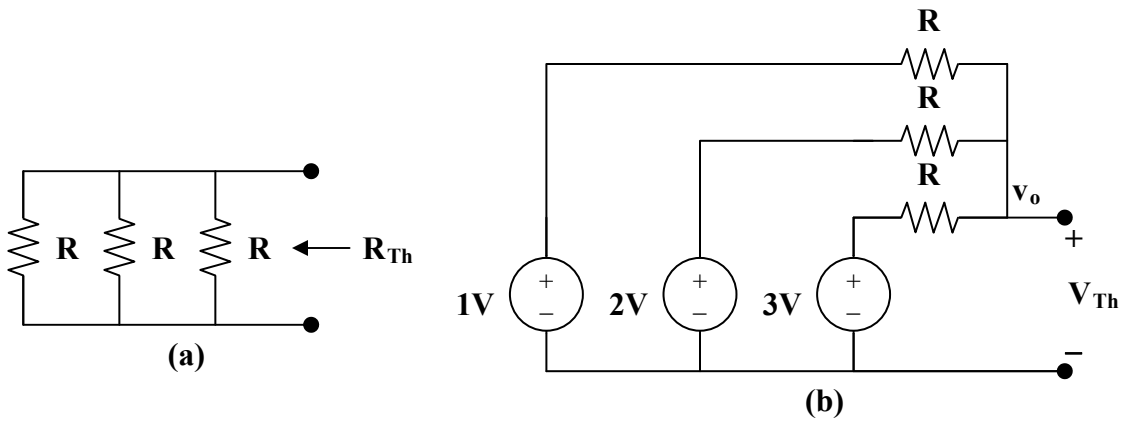
$$\text{where } a = (R_1 R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_2 R_4 + R_1 R_3 R_4 + R_2 R_3 R_4)$$

$$p_{max} =$$

$$[(R_2 R_3) - (R_1 R_4)]^2 V_s^2 / [4(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4) (R_1 R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_2 R_4 + R_1 R_3 R_4 + R_2 R_3 R_4)]$$

Chapter 4, Solution 75.

We need to first find R_{Th} and V_{Th} .



Consider the circuit in Fig. (a).

$$(1/R_{eq}) = (1/R) + (1/R) + (1/R) = 3/R$$

$$R_{eq} = R/3$$

From the circuit in Fig. (b),

$$((1 - v_o)/R) + ((2 - v_o)/R) + ((3 - v_o)/R) = 0$$

$$v_o = 2 = V_{Th}$$

For maximum power transfer,

$$R_L = R_{Th} = R/3$$

$$P_{max} = [(V_{Th})^2/(4R_{Th})] = \mathbf{3 \text{ mW}}$$

$$R_{Th} = [(V_{Th})^2/(4P_{max})] = 4/(4 \times 3 \text{ mW}) = 1/P_{max} = R/3$$

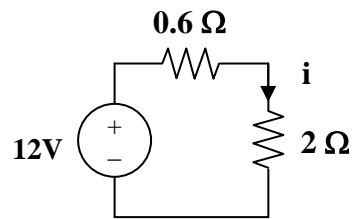
$$R = 3/(3 \times 10^{-3}) = \mathbf{1 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$\mathbf{1 \text{ k}\Omega, 3 \text{ mW}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 82.

$$V_{Th} = V_{oc} = 12 \text{ V}, I_{sc} = 20 \text{ A}$$

$$R_{Th} = V_{oc}/I_{sc} = 12/20 = 0.6 \text{ ohm.}$$



$$i = 12/2.6, \quad p = i^2R = (12/2.6)^2(2) = \mathbf{42.6 \text{ watts}}$$

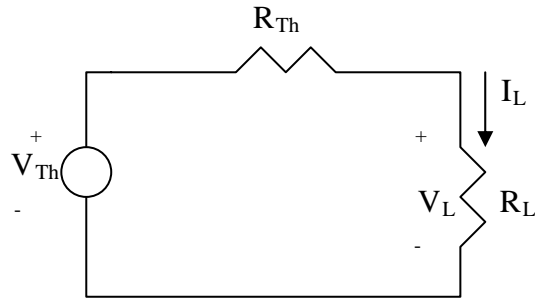
Chapter 4, Solution 83.

$$V_{Th} = V_{oc} = 12 \text{ V}, I_{sc} = I_N = 1.5 \text{ A}$$

$$R_{Th} = V_{Th}/I_N = 8 \text{ ohms}, V_{Th} = \mathbf{12 \text{ V}}, R_{Th} = \mathbf{8 \text{ ohms}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 84

Let the equivalent circuit of the battery terminated by a load be as shown below.



For open circuit,

$$R_L = \infty, \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_{Th} = V_{oc} = V_L = \underline{10.8 \text{ V}}$$

When $R_L = 4 \text{ ohm}$, $V_L = 10.5$,

$$I_L = \frac{V_L}{R_L} = 10.8/4 = 2.7$$

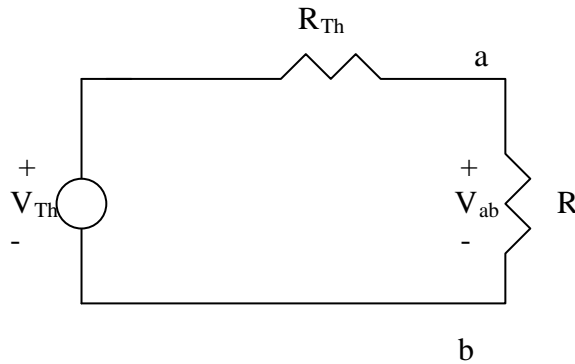
But

$$V_{Th} = V_L + I_L R_{Th} \quad \longrightarrow \quad R_{Th} = \frac{V_{Th} - V_L}{I_L} = \frac{12 - 10.8}{2.7} = \underline{0.4444\Omega}$$

$$= \underline{444.4 \text{ m}\Omega}.$$

Chapter 4, Solution 85

(a) Consider the equivalent circuit terminated with R as shown below.



$$V_{ab} = \frac{R}{R + R_{Th}} V_{Th} \longrightarrow 6 = \frac{10}{10 + R_{Th}} V_{Th}$$

or

$$60 + 6R_{Th} = 10V_{Th} \quad (1)$$

where R_{Th} is in k-ohm.

Similarly,

$$12 = \frac{30}{30 + R_{Th}} V_{Th} \longrightarrow 360 + 12R_{Th} = 30V_{Th} \quad (2)$$

Solving (1) and (2) leads to

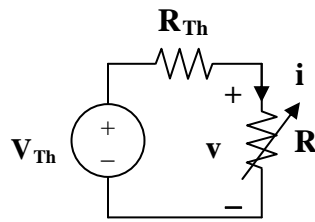
$$\underline{V_{Th} = 24 \text{ V}, R_{Th} = 30 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

(b)

$$V_{ab} = \frac{20}{20 + 30} (24) = \underline{9.6 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 86.

We replace the box with the Thevenin equivalent.



$$V_{Th} = v + iR_{Th}$$

When $i = 1.5$, $v = 3$, which implies that $V_{Th} = 3 + 1.5R_{Th}$ (1)

When $i = 1$, $v = 8$, which implies that $V_{Th} = 8 + 1R_{Th}$ (2)

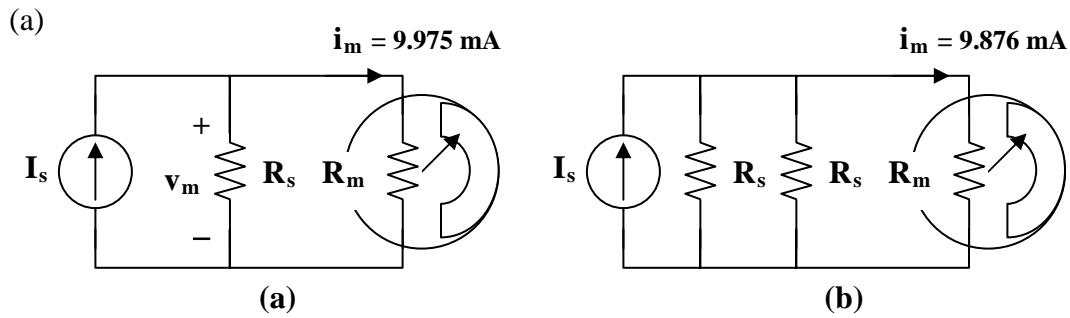
From (1) and (2), $R_{Th} = 10$ ohms and $V_{Th} = 18$ V.

(a) When $R = 4$, $i = V_{Th}/(R + R_{Th}) = 18/(4 + 10) = \mathbf{1.2857\ A}$

(b) For maximum power, $R = R_{Th}$

$$P_{max} = (V_{Th})^2/4R_{Th} = 18^2/(4 \times 10) = \mathbf{8.1\ watts}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 87.



From Fig. (a),

$$v_m = R_m i_m = 9.975 \text{ mA} \times 20 = 0.1995 \text{ V}$$

$$I_s = 9.975 \text{ mA} + (0.1995/R_s) \quad (1)$$

From Fig. (b),

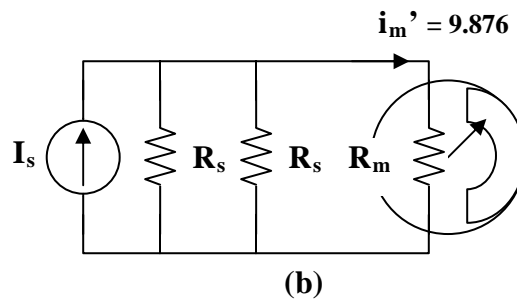
$$v_m = R_m i_m = 20 \times 9.876 = 0.19752 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_s &= 9.876 \text{ mA} + (0.19752/2\text{k}) + (0.19752/R_s) \\ &= 9.975 \text{ mA} + (0.19752/R_s) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Solving (1) and (2) gives,

$$R_s = 8 \text{ k ohms}, \quad I_s = 10 \text{ mA}$$

(b)

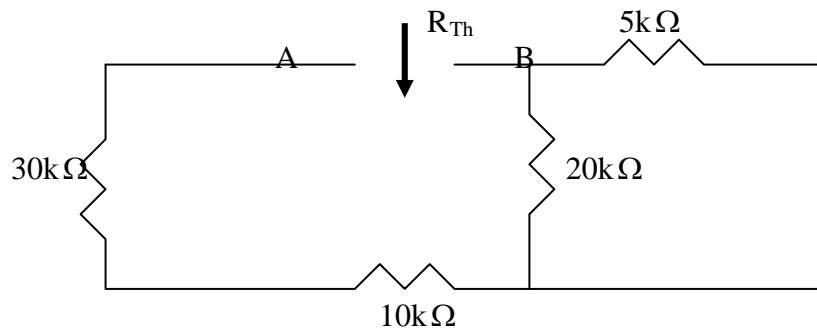


$$8\text{k} \parallel 4\text{k} = 2.667 \text{ k ohms}$$

$$i_m' = [2667/(2667 + 20)](10 \text{ mA}) = 9.926 \text{ mA}$$

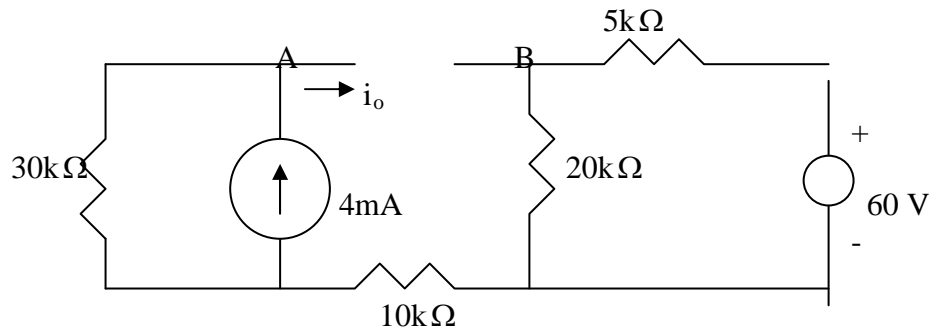
Chapter 4, Solution 88

To find R_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



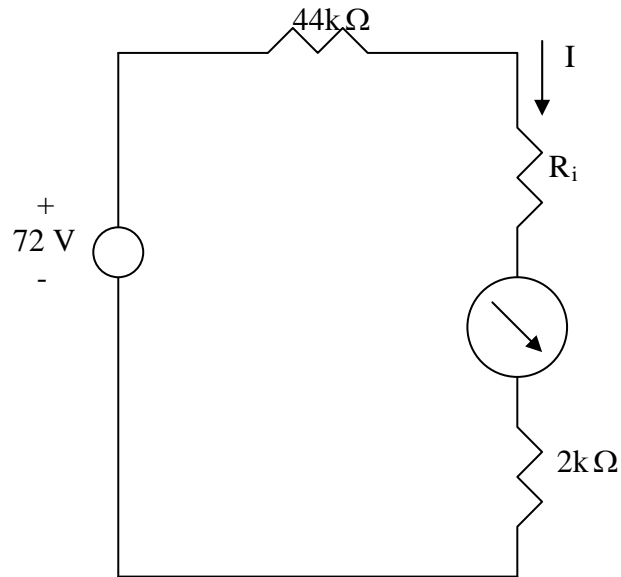
$$R_{Th} = 30 + 10 + 20 // 5 = 44k\Omega$$

To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit below.



$$V_A = 30 \times 4 = 120, \quad V_B = \frac{20}{25}(60) = 48, \quad V_{Th} = V_A - V_B = 72 \text{ V}$$

The Thevenin equivalent circuit is shown below.



$$I = \frac{72}{44 + 2 + R_i} \text{ mA}$$

assuming R_i is in k-ohm.

(a) When $R_i = 500\Omega$,

$$I = \frac{72}{44 + 2 + 0.5} = \underline{1.548 \text{ mA}}$$

(b) When $R_i = 0\Omega$,

$$I = \frac{72}{44 + 2 + 0} = \underline{1.565 \text{ mA}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 90.

$$R_x = (R_3/R_1)R_2 = (4/2)R_2 = 42.6, R_2 = 21.3$$

which is $(21.3\text{ohms}/100\text{ohms})\% = \mathbf{21.3\%}$

Chapter 4, Solution 91.

$$R_x = (R_3/R_1)R_2$$

(a) Since $0 < R_2 < 50$ ohms, to make $0 < R_x < 10$ ohms requires that when $R_2 = 50$ ohms, $R_x = 10$ ohms.

$$10 = (R_3/R_1)50 \text{ or } R_3 = R_1/5$$

so we select $R_1 = \mathbf{100 \text{ ohms}}$ and $R_3 = \mathbf{20 \text{ ohms}}$

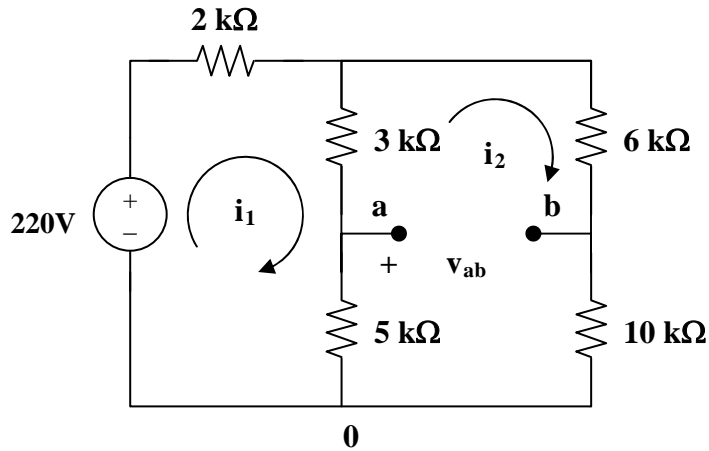
(b) For $0 < R_x < 100$ ohms

$$100 = (R_3/R_1)50, \text{ or } R_3 = 2R_1$$

So we can select $R_1 = \mathbf{100 \text{ ohms}}$ and $R_3 = \mathbf{200 \text{ ohms}}$

Chapter 4, Solution 92.

For a balanced bridge, $v_{ab} = 0$. We can use mesh analysis to find v_{ab} . Consider the circuit in Fig. (a), where i_1 and i_2 are assumed to be in mA.



(a)

$$220 = 2i_1 + 8(i_1 - i_2) \text{ or } 220 = 10i_1 - 8i_2 \quad (1)$$

$$0 = 24i_2 - 8i_1 \text{ or } i_2 = (1/3)i_1 \quad (2)$$

From (1) and (2),

$$i_1 = 30 \text{ mA and } i_2 = 10 \text{ mA}$$

Applying KVL to loop 0ab0 gives

$$5(i_2 - i_1) + v_{ab} + 10i_2 = 0 \text{ V}$$

Since $v_{ab} = 0$, the bridge is balanced.

When the 10 k ohm resistor is replaced by the 18 k ohm resistor, the bridge becomes unbalanced. (1) remains the same but (2) becomes

$$0 = 32i_2 - 8i_1, \text{ or } i_2 = (1/4)i_1 \quad (3)$$

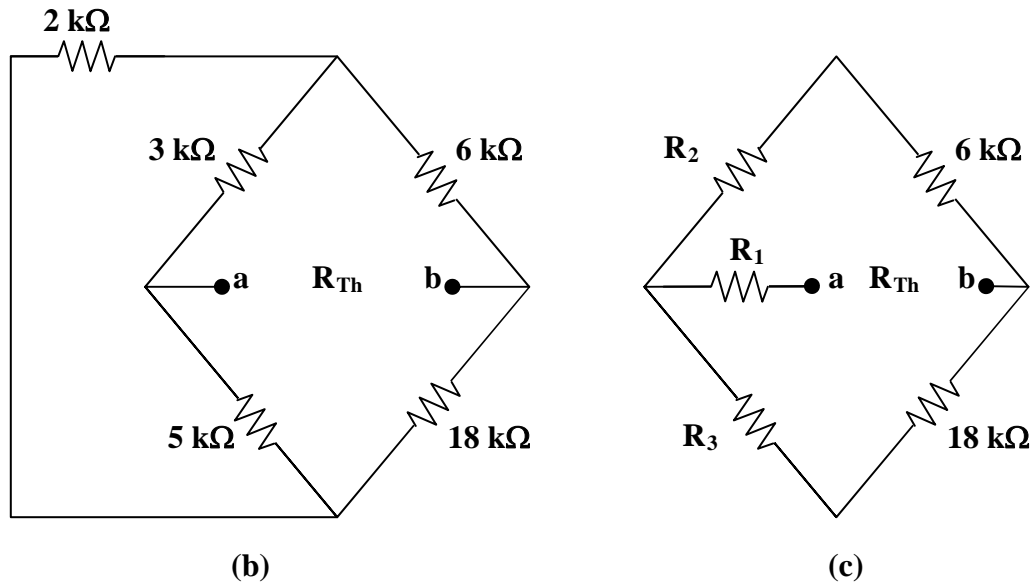
Solving (1) and (3),

$$i_1 = 27.5 \text{ mA, } i_2 = 6.875 \text{ mA}$$

$$v_{ab} = 5(i_1 - i_2) - 18i_2 = -20.625 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{Th} = v_{ab} = -20.625 \text{ V}$$

To obtain R_{Th} , we convert the delta connection in Fig. (b) to a wye connection shown in Fig. (c).



$$R_1 = 3 \times 5 / (2 + 3 + 5) = 1.5 \text{ k ohms}, \quad R_2 = 2 \times 3 / 10 = 600 \text{ ohms},$$

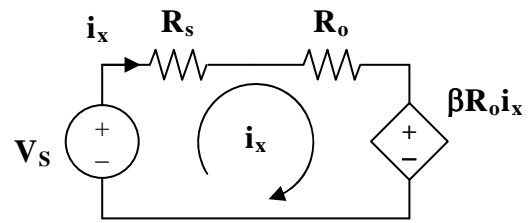
$$R_3 = 2 \times 5 / 10 = 1 \text{ k ohm}.$$

$$R_{Th} = R_1 + (R_2 + 6) \parallel (R_3 + 18) = 1.5 + 6.6 \parallel 9 = 6.398 \text{ k ohms}$$

$$R_L = R_{Th} = \mathbf{6.398 \text{ k ohms}}$$

$$P_{max} = (V_{Th})^2 / (4R_{Th}) = (20.625)^2 / (4 \times 6.398) = \mathbf{16.622 \text{ mWatts}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 93.



$$-V_s + (R_s + R_o)i_x + \beta R_o i_x = 0$$

$$i_x = V_s / (R_s + (1 + \beta)R_o)$$

Chapter 4, Solution 94.

$$(a) \quad V_o/V_g = R_p/(R_g + R_s + R_p) \quad (1)$$

$$R_{eq} = R_p \parallel (R_g + R_s) = R_g$$

$$R_g = R_p(R_g + R_s)/(R_p + R_g + R_s)$$

$$R_g R_p + R_g^2 + R_g R_s = R_p R_g + R_p R_s$$

$$R_p R_s = R_g(R_g + R_s) \quad (2)$$

From (1), $R_p/\alpha = R_g + R_s + R_p$

$$R_g + R_s = R_p((1/\alpha) - 1) = R_p(1 - \alpha)/\alpha \quad (1a)$$

Combining (2) and (1a) gives,

$$R_s = [(1 - \alpha)/\alpha]R_{eq} \quad (3)$$

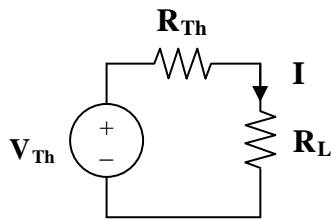
$$= (1 - 0.125)(100)/0.125 = \mathbf{700 \text{ ohms}}$$

From (3) and (1a),

$$R_p(1 - \alpha)/\alpha = R_g + [(1 - \alpha)/\alpha]R_g = R_g/\alpha$$

$$R_p = R_g/(1 - \alpha) = 100/(1 - 0.125) = \mathbf{114.29 \text{ ohms}}$$

(b)



$$V_{Th} = V_s = 0.125V_g = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{Th} = R_g = 100 \text{ ohms}$$

$$I = V_{Th}/(R_{Th} + R_L) = 1.5/150 = \mathbf{10 \text{ mA}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 95.

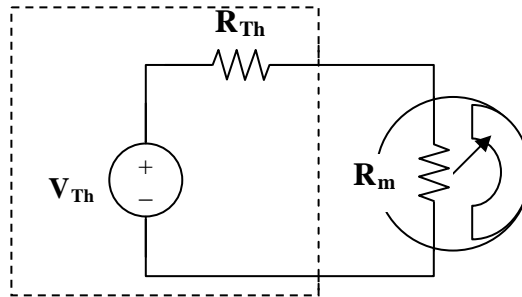
Let $1/\text{sensitivity} = 1/(20 \text{ k ohms/volt}) = 50 \mu\text{A}$

For the 0 – 10 V scale,

$$R_m = V_{fs}/I_{fs} = 10/50 \mu\text{A} = 200 \text{ k ohms}$$

For the 0 – 50 V scale,

$$R_m = 50(20 \text{ k ohms/V}) = 1 \text{ M ohm}$$



$$V_{Th} = I(R_{Th} + R_m)$$

(a) A 4V reading corresponds to

$$I = (4/10)I_{fs} = 0.4 \times 50 \mu\text{A} = 20 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{Th} = 20 \mu\text{A} R_{Th} + 20 \mu\text{A} \times 250 \text{ k ohms}$$

$$= 4 + 20 \mu\text{A} R_{Th} \quad (1)$$

(b) A 5V reading corresponds to

$$I = (5/50)I_{fs} = 0.1 \times 50 \mu\text{A} = 5 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{Th} = 5 \mu\text{A} \times R_{Th} + 5 \mu\text{A} \times 1 \text{ M ohm}$$

$$V_{Th} = 5 + 5 \mu\text{A} R_{Th} \quad (2)$$

From (1) and (2)

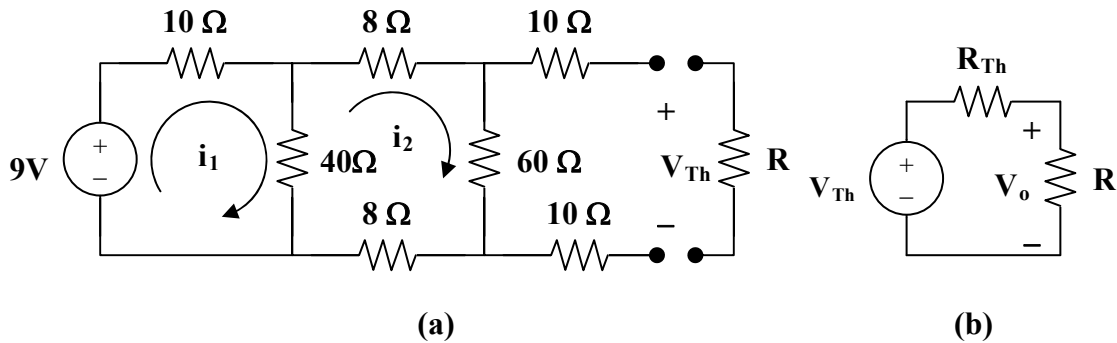
$$0 = -1 + 15 \mu\text{A} R_{Th} \text{ which leads to } R_{Th} = \mathbf{66.67 \text{ k ohms}}$$

From (1),

$$V_{Th} = 4 + 20 \times 10^{-6} \times (1/(15 \times 10^{-6})) = \mathbf{5.333 \text{ V}}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 96.

(a) The resistance network can be redrawn as shown in Fig. (a),



$$R_{Th} = 10 + 10 + [60 \parallel (8 + 8 + [10 \parallel 40])] = 20 + (60 \parallel 24) = 37.14 \text{ ohms}$$

Using mesh analysis,

$$-9 + 50i_1 - 40i_2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$116i_2 - 40i_1 = 0 \text{ or } i_1 = 2.9i_2 \quad (2)$$

From (1) and (2), $i_2 = 9/105 = 0.08571$

$$V_{Th} = 60i_2 = 5.143 \text{ V}$$

From Fig. (b),

$$V_o = [R/(R + R_{Th})]V_{Th} = 1.8 \text{ V}$$

$$R/(R + 37.14) = 1.8/5.143 = 0.35 \text{ or } R = 0.35R + 13 \text{ or } R = (13)/(1-0.35)$$

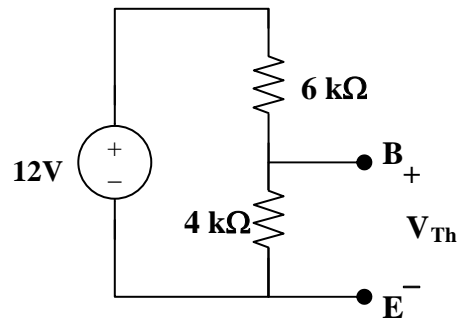
which leads to $R = 20 \text{ } \Omega$ (note, this is just for the $V_o = 1.8 \text{ V}$)

(b) Asking for the value of R for maximum power would lead to $R = R_{Th} = 37.14 \text{ } \Omega$.

However, the problem asks for the value of R for maximum current. This happens when the value of resistance seen by the source is a minimum thus $R = 0$ is the correct value.

$$I_{max} = V_{Th}/(R_{Th}) = 5.143/(37.14) = 138.48 \text{ mA.}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 97.

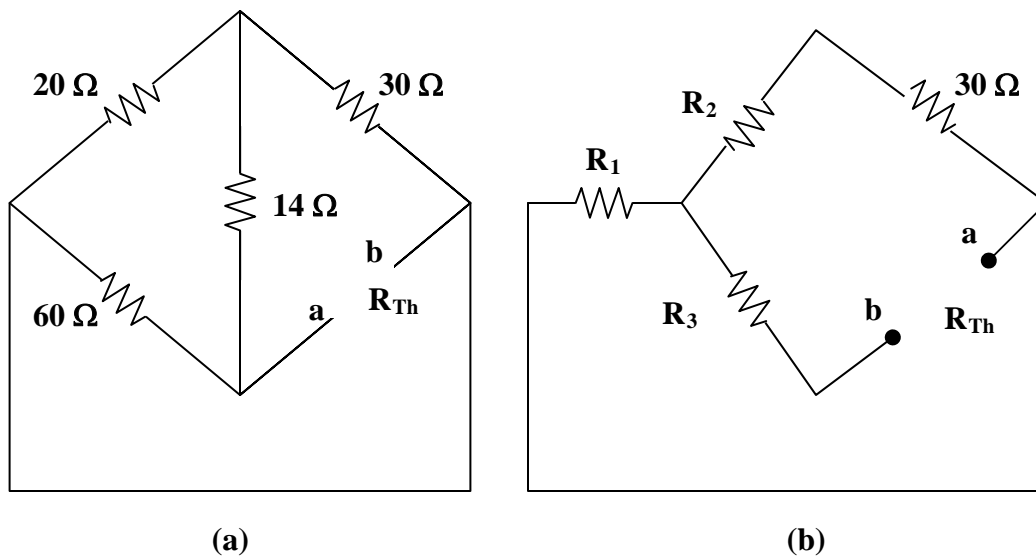


$$R_{Th} = R_1 || R_2 = 6 || 4 = 2.4 \text{ k ohms}$$

$$V_{Th} = [R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)] v_s = [4 / (6 + 4)] (12) = 4.8 \text{ V}$$

Chapter 4, Solution 98.

The 20-ohm, 60-ohm, and 14-ohm resistors form a delta connection which needs to be connected to the wye connection as shown in Fig. (b),



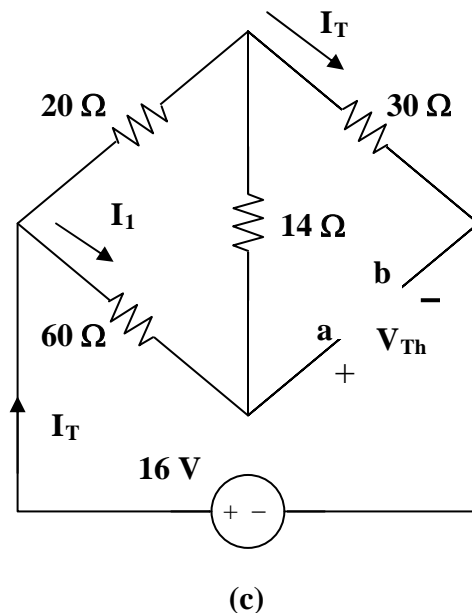
$$R_1 = 20 \times 60 / (20 + 60 + 14) = 1200 / 94 = 12.766 \text{ ohms}$$

$$R_2 = 20 \times 14 / 94 = 2.979 \text{ ohms}$$

$$R_3 = 60 \times 14 / 94 = 8.936 \text{ ohms}$$

$$R_{Th} = R_3 + R_1 \parallel (R_2 + 30) = 8.936 + 12.766 \parallel 32.98 = 18.139 \text{ ohms}$$

To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (c).



$$I_T = 16/(30 + 15.745) = 349.8 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_1 = [20/(20 + 60 + 14)]I_T = 74.43 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{Th} = 14I_1 + 30I_T = 11.536 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{40} = V_{Th}/(R_{Th} + 40) = 11.536/(18.139 + 40) = 198.42 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_{40} = I_{40}^2 R = \mathbf{1.5748 \text{ watts}}$$