

***Fundamentals of Electric Circuits 6th edition  
Alexander Solutions Manual***

SKU: 9780078028229-SOLUTIONS

### **Solution 2.1**

Design a problem, complete with a solution, to help students to better understand Ohm's Law. Use at least two resistors and one voltage source. Hint, you could use both resistors at once or one at a time, it is up to you. Be creative.

Although there is no correct way to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

### **Problem**

The voltage across a 5-k $\Omega$  resistor is 16 V. Find the current through the resistor.

### **Solution**

$$v = iR \qquad i = v/R = (16/5) \text{ mA} = \mathbf{3.2 \text{ mA}}$$

**Solution 2.2**

$$p = v^2/R \rightarrow \mathbf{R} = v^2/p = 14400/60 = \mathbf{240 \text{ ohms}}$$

**Solution 2.3**

For silicon,  $\rho = 6.4 \times 10^2 \Omega\text{-m}$ .  $A = \pi r^2$ . Hence,

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A} = \frac{\rho L}{\pi r^2} \longrightarrow r^2 = \frac{\rho L}{\pi R} = \frac{6.4 \times 10^2 \times 4 \times 10^{-2}}{\pi \times 240} = 0.033953$$

$$r = \mathbf{184.3 \text{ mm}}$$

**Solution 2.4**

(a)  $i = 40/100 = \mathbf{400\text{ mA}}$

(b)  $i = 40/250 = \mathbf{160\text{ mA}}$

**Solution 2.5**

$$n = 9; l = 7; \mathbf{b} = n + l - 1 = 15$$

**Solution 2.6**

$$n = 8; \quad l = 8; \quad \mathbf{b} = n + l - 1 = \underline{\mathbf{15}}$$

**Solution 2.7**

6 branches and 4 nodes

## Solution 2.8

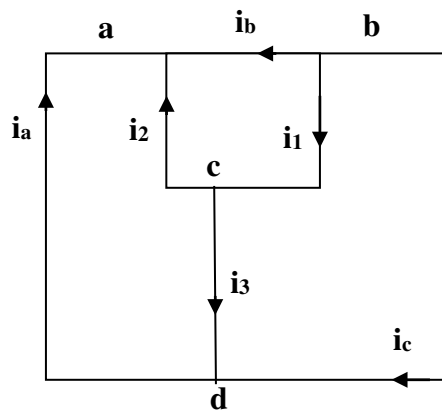
Design a problem, complete with a solution, to help other students to better understand Kirchhoff's Current Law. Design the problem by specifying values of  $i_a$ ,  $i_b$ , and  $i_c$ , shown in Fig. 2.72, and asking them to solve for values of  $i_1$ ,  $i_2$ , and  $i_3$ . Be careful specify realistic currents.

Although there is no correct way to work this problem, this is one of the many possible solutions. Note that the solution process must follow the same basic steps.

### Problem

Use KCL to obtain currents  $i_1$ ,  $i_2$ , and  $i_3$  in the circuit shown in Fig. 2.72 given that  $i_a = 2$  amps,  $i_b = 3$  amps, and  $i_c = 4$  amps.

### Solution



At node a,  $-i_a - i_2 - i_b = 0$  or  $i_2 = -2 - 3 = \mathbf{-5 \text{ amps}}$

At node b,  $i_b + i_1 + i_c = 0$  or  $i_1 = -3 - 4 = \mathbf{-7 \text{ amps}}$

At node c,  $i_2 + i_3 - i_1 = 0$  or  $i_3 = -7 + 5 = \mathbf{-2 \text{ amps}}$

We can use node d as a check,  $i_a - i_3 - i_c = 2 + 2 - 4 = 0$  which is as expected.

### Solution 2.9

Find  $i_1$ ,  $i_2$ , and  $i_3$  in Fig. 2.73.

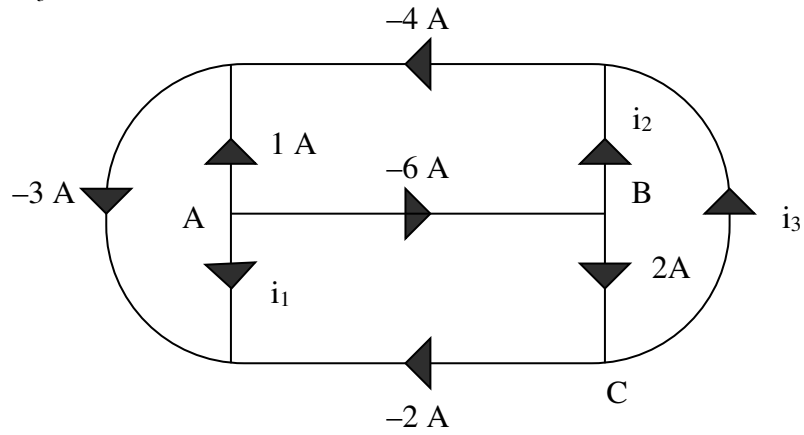


Figure 2.73  
For Prob. 2.9.

### Solution

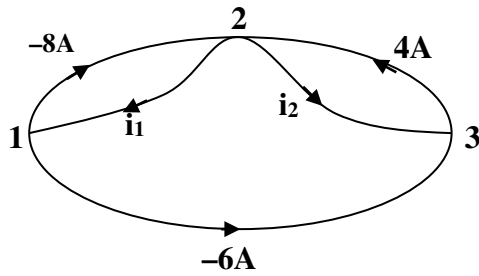
Step 1. We can apply Kirchhoff's current law to solve for the unknown currents.

Summing all of the currents flowing out of nodes A, B, and C we get,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{at A, } & 1 + (-6) + i_1 = 0; \\ \text{at B, } & -(-6) + i_2 + 2 = 0; \text{ and} \\ \text{at C, } & (-2) + i_3 - 2 = 0.\end{aligned}$$

Step 2. We now can solve for the unknown currents,  $i_1 = -1 + 6 = \mathbf{5\text{ amps}}$ ;  $i_2 = -6 - 2 = \mathbf{-8\text{ amps}}$ ; and  $i_3 = 2 + 2 = \mathbf{4\text{ amps}}$ .

**Solution 2.10**



At node 1,  $-8 - i_1 - 6 = 0$  or  $i_1 = -8 - 6 = \mathbf{-14\text{ A}}$

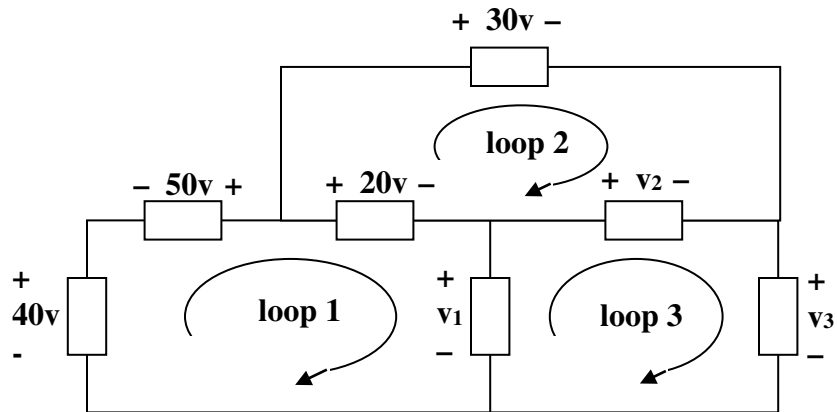
At node 2,  $-(-8) + i_1 + i_2 - 4 = 0$  or  $i_2 = -8 - i_1 + 4 = -8 + 14 + 4 = \mathbf{10\text{ A}}$

**Solution 2.11**

$$-V_1 + 1 + 5 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_1 = \underline{6 \text{ V}}$$

$$-5 + 2 + V_2 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_2 = \underline{3 \text{ V}}$$

### Solution 2.12

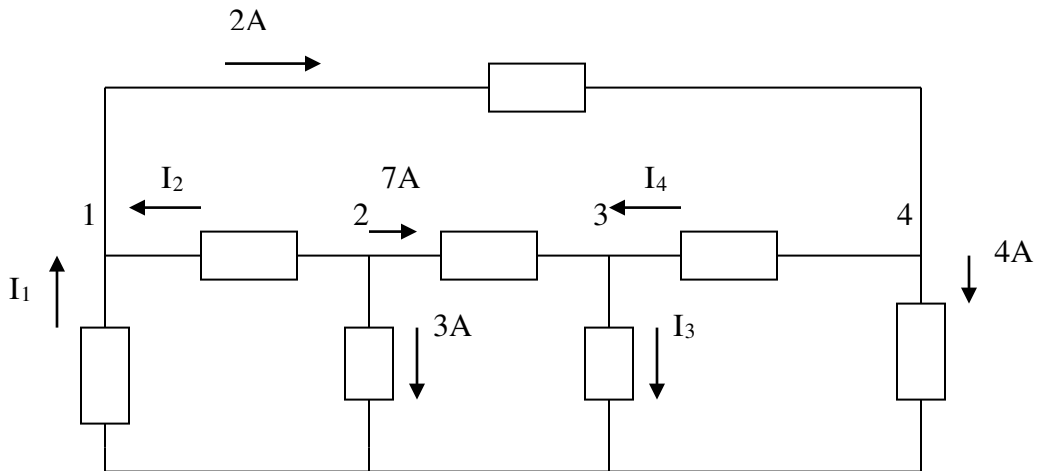


For loop 1,  $-40 - 50 + 20 + v_1 = 0$  or  $v_1 = 40 + 50 - 20 = \mathbf{70\text{ V}}$

For loop 2,  $-20 + 30 - v_2 = 0$  or  $v_2 = 30 - 20 = \mathbf{10\text{ V}}$

For loop 3,  $-v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 0$  or  $v_3 = 70 - 10 = \mathbf{60\text{ V}}$

### Solution 2.13



At node 2,

$$3 + 7 + I_2 = 0 \longrightarrow I_2 = -10A$$

At node 1,

$$I_1 + I_2 = 2 \longrightarrow I_1 = 2 - I_2 = 12A$$

At node 4,

$$2 = I_4 + 4 \longrightarrow I_4 = 2 - 4 = -2A$$

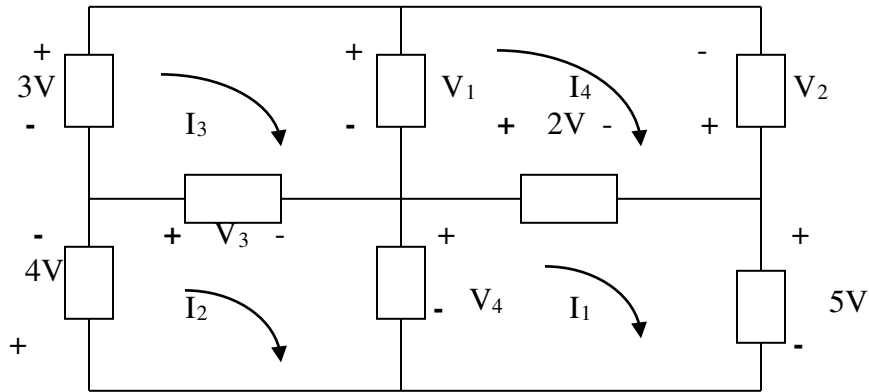
At node 3,

$$7 + I_4 = I_3 \longrightarrow I_3 = 7 - 2 = 5A$$

Hence,

$$\underline{I_1 = 12A, \quad I_2 = -10A, \quad I_3 = 5A, \quad I_4 = -2A}$$

### Solution 2.14



For mesh 1,

$$-V_4 + 2 + 5 = 0 \longrightarrow V_4 = 7V$$

For mesh 2,

$$+4 + V_3 + V_4 = 0 \longrightarrow V_3 = -4 - 7 = -11V$$

For mesh 3,

$$-3 + V_1 - V_3 = 0 \longrightarrow V_1 = V_3 + 3 = -8V$$

For mesh 4,

$$-V_1 - V_2 - 2 = 0 \longrightarrow V_2 = -V_1 - 2 = 6V$$

Thus,

$$\underline{V_1 = -8V, \quad V_2 = 6V, \quad V_3 = -11V, \quad V_4 = 7V}$$

### Solution 2.15

Calculate  $v$  and  $i_x$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.79.

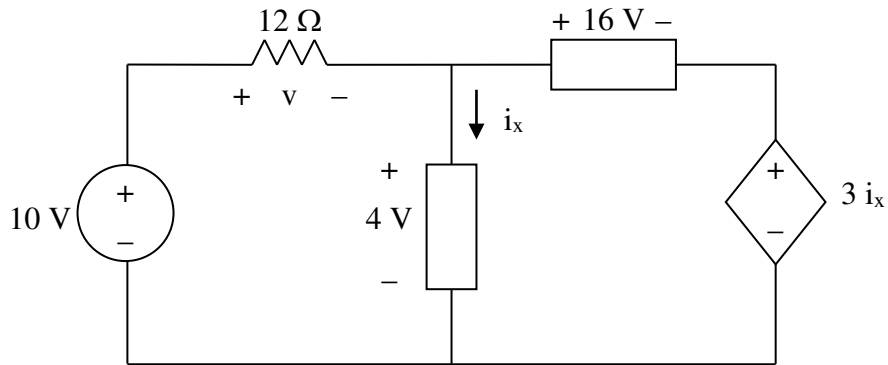


Figure 2.79  
For Prob. 2.15.

### Solution

For loop 1,  $-10 + v + 4 = 0$ ,  $v = \mathbf{6\text{ V}}$

For loop 2,  $-4 + 16 + 3i_x = 0$ ,  $i_x = \mathbf{-4\text{ A}}$

### Solution 2.16

Determine  $V_o$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.80.

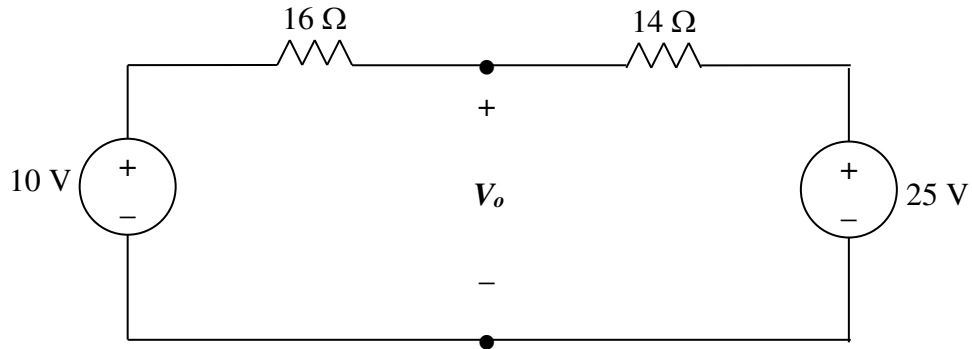


Figure 2.80  
For Prob. 2.16.

### Solution

Apply KVL,

$$-10 + (16+14)I + 25 = 0 \text{ or } 30I = 10-25 = - \text{ or } I = -15/30 = -500 \text{ mA}$$

Also,

$$-10 + 16I + V_o = 0 \text{ or } V_o = 10 - 16(-0.5) = 10+8 = \mathbf{18 \text{ V}}$$

### Problem 2.17

Obtain  $v_1$  through  $v_3$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.81.

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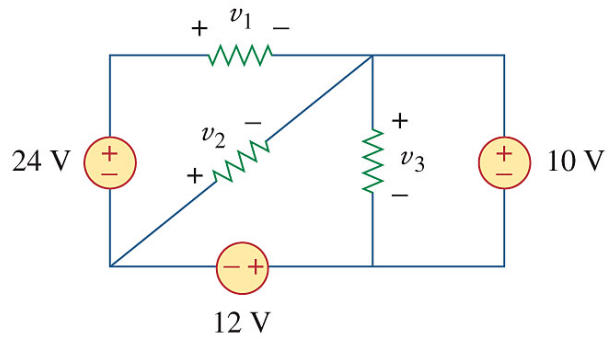


Figure 2.81  
For Prob. 2.17.

### Solution 2.18

Find  $I$  and  $V$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.82.

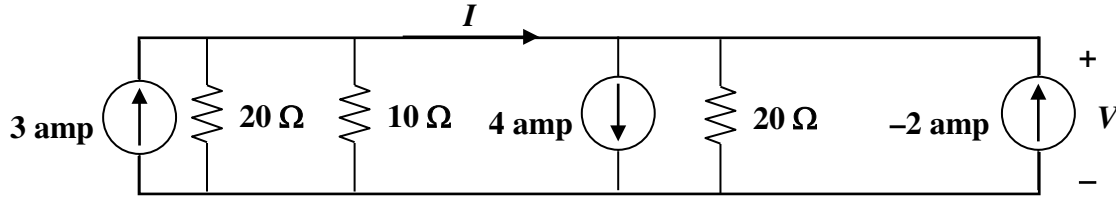


Figure 2.82  
For Prob. 2.18.

### Solution.

Step 1. We can make use of both Kirchhoff's KVL and KCL. KVL tells us that the voltage across all the elements of this circuit is the same in every case. Ohm's Law tells us that the current in each resistor is equal to  $V/R$ . Finally we can use KCL to find  $I$ .

Applying KCL and summing all the current flowing out of the top node and setting it to zero we get,  $-3 + [V/20] + [V/10] + 4 + [V/20] - [-2] = 0$ .

Finally at the node to the left of  $I$  we can write the following node equation which will give us  $I$ ,  $-3 + [V/20] + [V/10] + I = 0$ .

Step 2.  $[0.05+0.1+0.05]V = 0.2V = 3-4-2 = -3$  or  $V = -15$  volts.

$$I = 3 - V[0.05+0.1] = 3 - [-15]0.15 = 5.25 \text{ amps.}$$

**Solution 2.19**

Applying KVL around the loop, we obtain

$$-(-8) - 12 + 10 + 3i = 0 \longrightarrow \mathbf{i = -2A}$$

Power dissipated by the resistor:

$$p_{3\Omega} = i^2 R = 4(3) = \mathbf{12W}$$

Power supplied by the sources:

$$p_{12V} = 12((-2)) = \mathbf{-24W}$$

$$p_{10V} = 10(-(-2)) = \mathbf{20W}$$

$$p_{8V} = (-8)(-2) = \mathbf{16W}$$

### Solution 2.20

Determine  $i_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.84.

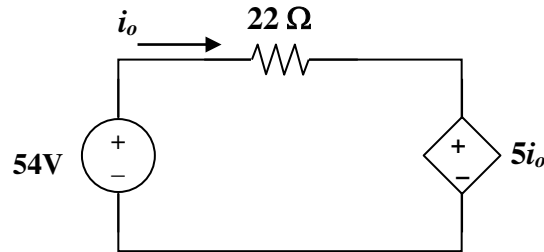


Figure 2.84  
For Prob. 2.20

### Solution

Applying KVL around the loop,

$$-54 + 22i_o + 5i_o = 0 \longrightarrow i_o = 4\text{A}$$

**Solution 2.21**

Applying KVL,

$$-15 + (1+5+2)I + 2 V_x = 0$$

But  $V_x = 5I$ ,

$$-15 + 8I + 10I = 0, \quad I = 5/6$$

$$V_x = 5I = 25/6 = \mathbf{4.167 \text{ V}}$$

### Solution 2.22

Find  $V_o$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.86 and the power absorbed by the dependent source.

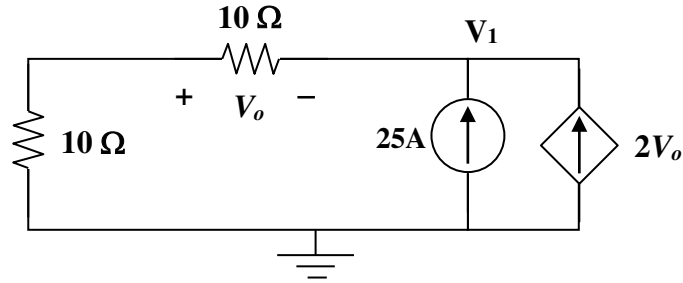


Figure 2.86  
For Prob. 2.22

### Solution

At the node, KCL requires that  $[-V_o/10] + [-25] + [-2V_o] = 0$  or  $2.1V_o = -25$

or  $V_o = -11.905 \text{ V}$

The current through the controlled source is  $i = 2V_o = -23.81 \text{ A}$   
and the voltage across it is  $V_1 = (10+10) i_0$  (where  $i_0 = -V_o/10 = 11.905/10 = 1.1905 \text{ A}$ )  
 $V_1 = 20(1.1905) = 23.81 \text{ V}$ .

Hence,

$$p_{\text{dependent source}} = V_1(-i) = 23.81 \times (-(-23.81)) = 566.9 \text{ W}$$

Checking,  $(25-23.81)^2(10+10) + (23.81)(-25) + 566.9 = 28.322 - 595.2 + 566.9 = 0.022$   
which is equal zero since we are using four places of accuracy!

### Solution 2.23

In the circuit shown in Fig. 2.87, determine  $v_x$  and the power absorbed by the 60- $\Omega$  resistor.

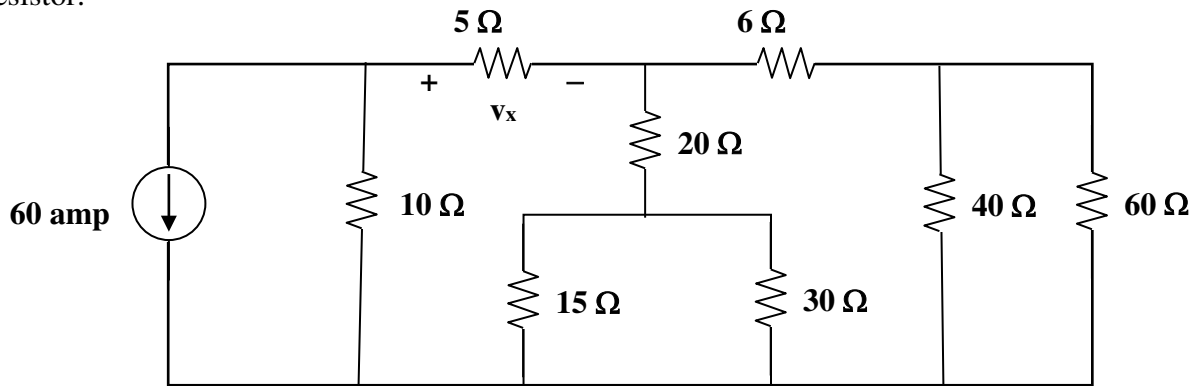
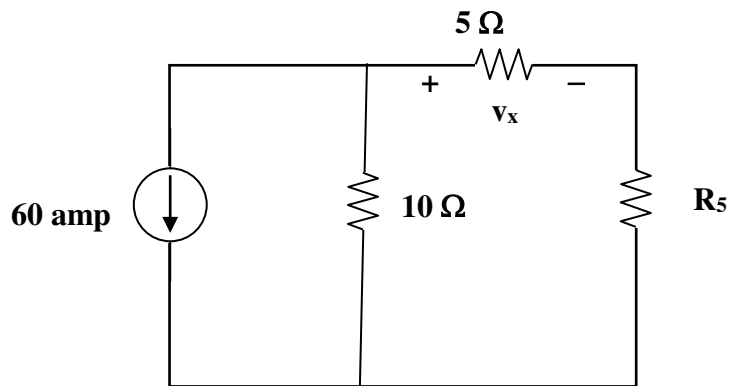


Figure 2.87  
For Prob. 2.23.

Step 1. Although we could directly use Kirchhoff's current law to solve this, it will be easier if we reduce the circuit first.

The reduced circuit looks like this,



$$R_1 = 40 \times 60 / (40 + 60)$$

$$R_2 = 6 + R_1$$

$$R_3 = 15 \times 30 / (15 + 30)$$

$$R_4 = 20 + R_3$$

$$R_5 = R_2 R_4 / (R_2 + R_4)$$

Letting  $V_{10} = v_x + V_{R_5}$  and using Kirchhoff's current law, we get

$$60 + V_{10}/10 + V_{10}/(5 + R_5) = 0$$

$$60 + V_{10}/10 + V_{10}/20 = 0$$

$$V_{10} = -60 \times 20/3 = -400 \text{ volts}$$

We could have also used current division to find the current through the  $5\ \Omega$  resistor, however,  $i_5 = V_{10} / (5 + R_5)$  and  $v_x = 5i_5$

Calculating the power delivered to the 60-ohm resistor requires that we find the voltage across the resistor.  $V_{R5} = V_{10} - v_x$ ; using voltage division we get  $V_{60} = [V_{R5} / (6 + R_1)]R_1$ . Finally  $P_{60} = (V_{60})^2 / 60$ .

Step 2.

$$R_1 = 40 \times 60 / (40 + 60) = 2400 / 100 = 24;$$

$$R_2 = 6 + R_1 = 6 + 24 = 30;$$

$$R_3 = 15 \times 30 / (15 + 30) = 450 / 45 = 10;$$

$$R_4 = 20 + R_3 = 20 + 10 = 30;$$

$$R_5 = R_2 R_4 / (R_2 + R_4) = 30 \times 30 / (30 + 30) = 15.$$

Now, we have  $60 + (V_{10}/10) + (V_{10}/(20)) = 0$  or  $V_{10} = -60 \times 20 / 3 = -400$  and  $i_{10} = -400 / 20 = -20$  and

$$v_x = 5i_5 = 5(-20) = \mathbf{-100\ volts}.$$

$V_{R5} = V_{10} - v_x = -400 - (-100) = -300$ ; using voltage division we get  $V_{60} = [V_{R5} / (6 + R_1)]R_1 = [-300 / 30]24 = -240$ . Finally,

$$P_{60} = (V_{60})^2 / 60 = (-240)^2 / 60 = \mathbf{960\ watts}.$$

**Solution 2.24**

$$(a) \quad I_0 = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_0 = -\alpha I_0 (R_3 \parallel R_4) = -\frac{\alpha V_s}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_3 R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_s} = \frac{-\alpha R_3 R_4}{(R_1 + R_2)(R_3 + R_4)}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{If } R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = R,$$

$$\left| \frac{V_0}{V_s} \right| = \frac{\alpha}{2R} \cdot \frac{R}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{4} = 10 \longrightarrow \alpha = 40$$

**Solution 2.25**

$$V_0 = 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10^3 = 50\text{V}$$

Using current division,

$$I_{20} = \frac{5}{5 + 20}(0.01 \times 50) = \mathbf{0.1 \text{ A}}$$

$$V_{20} = 20 \times 0.1 \text{ kV} = \mathbf{2 \text{ kV}}$$

$$p_{20} = I_{20} V_{20} = \mathbf{0.2 \text{ kW}}$$

### Solution 2.26

For the circuit in Fig. 2.90,  $i_o = 5$  A. Calculate  $i_x$  and the total power absorbed by the entire circuit.

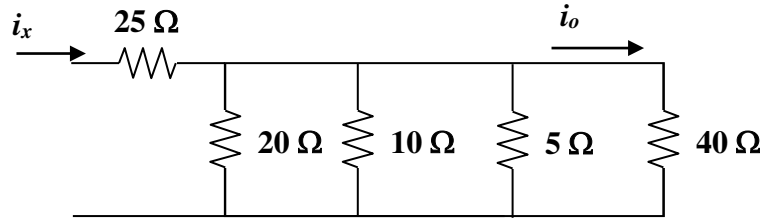


Figure 2.90  
For Prob. 2.26.

### Solution

Step 1.  $V_{40} = 40i_o$  and we can combine the four resistors in parallel to find the equivalent resistance and we get  $(1/R_{eq}) = (1/20) + (1/10) + (1/5) + (1/40)$ .

This leads to  $i_x = V_{40}/R_{eq}$  and  $P = (i_x)^2(25+R_{eq})$ .

Step 2.  $V_{40} = 40 \times 5 = 200$  volts and  $(1/R_{eq}) = (1/20) + (1/10) + (1/5) + (1/40) = 0.05 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.025 = 0.375$  or  $R_{eq} = 2.667 \Omega$  and  $i_x = 200/R_{eq} = 75$  amps.

$$P = (75)^2(25+2.667) = \mathbf{155.62 \text{ kW}}.$$

**Solution 2.27**

Calculate  $I_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.91.

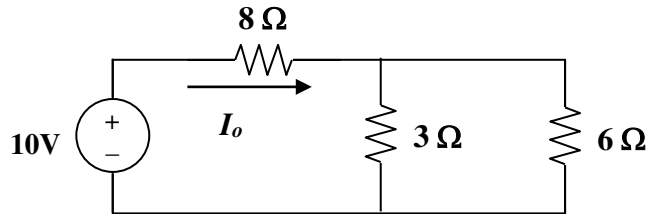


Figure 2.91  
For Prob. 2.27.

**Solution**

The 3-ohm resistor is in parallel with the 6-ohm resistor and can be replaced by a  $[(3 \times 6)/(3+6)] = 2$ -ohm resistor. Therefore,

$$I_o = 10/(8+2) = 1 \text{ A.}$$

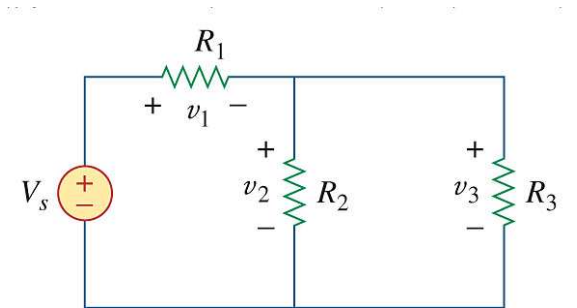
### Solution 2.28

Design a problem, using Fig. 2.92, to help other students better understand series and parallel circuits.

Although there is no correct way to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

### Problem

Find  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ , and  $v_3$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.92.



### Solution

We first combine the two resistors in parallel

$$15 \parallel 10 = 6 \, \Omega$$

We now apply voltage division,

$$v_1 = \frac{14}{14 + 6}(40) = \underline{\underline{28 \, \text{V}}}$$

$$v_2 = v_3 = \frac{6}{14 + 6}(40) = 12 \, \text{V}$$

Hence,  $v_1 = 28 \, \text{V}$ ,  $v_2 = 12 \, \text{V}$ ,  $v_3 = 12 \, \text{V}$

### Solution 2.29

All resistors ( $R$ ) in Fig. 2.93 are  $10\ \Omega$  each. Find  $R_{eq}$ .

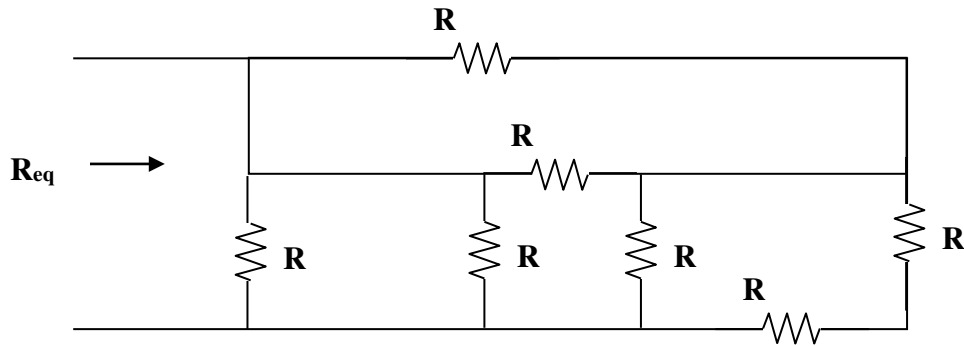


Figure 2.93  
For Prob. 2.29.

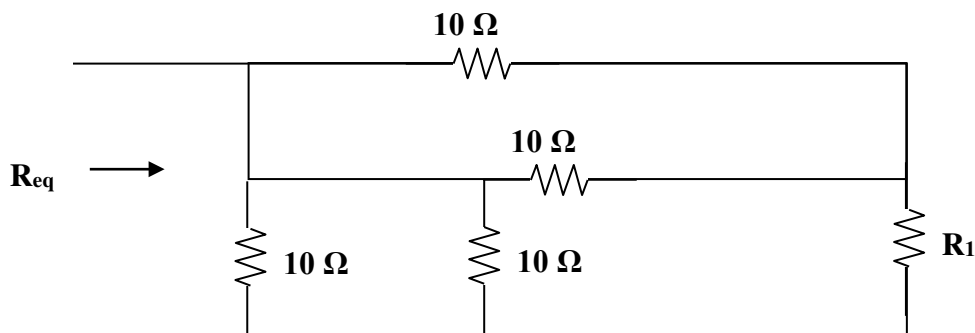
### Solution

Step 1. All we need to do is to combine all the resistors in series and in parallel.

$$R_{eq} = \frac{\left(\frac{R(R)}{R+R}\right)\left(\frac{R(R)}{R+R} + \frac{R(R+R)}{R+R+R}\right)}{\left(\frac{R(R)}{R+R}\right) + \left(\frac{R(R)}{R+R} + \frac{R(R+R)}{R+R+R}\right)}$$

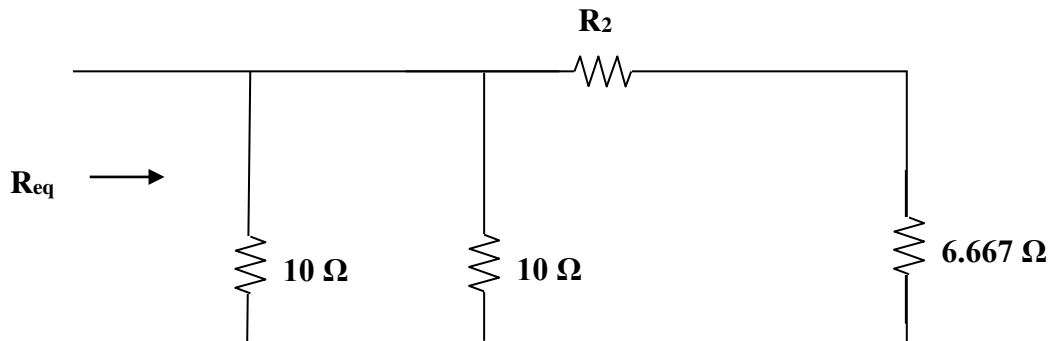
which can be derived by inspection. We will look at a simpler approach after we get the answer.

Step 2.  $R_{eq} = \frac{5[(5+6.667)]}{5+5+6.667} = \frac{58.335}{16.667} = 3.5\ \Omega.$

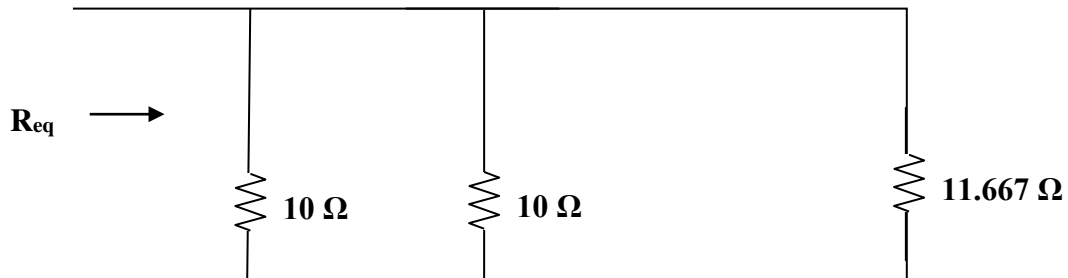


Checking we get,

$$R_1 = 10(20)/(10+20) = 6.667 \, \Omega.$$



We get  $R_2 = 10(10)/(10+10) = 5 \, \Omega$ .



Finally we get (noting that 10 in parallel with 10 gives us 5  $\Omega$ ,

$$R_{eq} = 5(11.667)/(5+11.667) = \mathbf{3.5 \, \Omega}.$$

### Solution 2.30

Find  $R_{eq}$  for the circuit in Fig. 2.94.

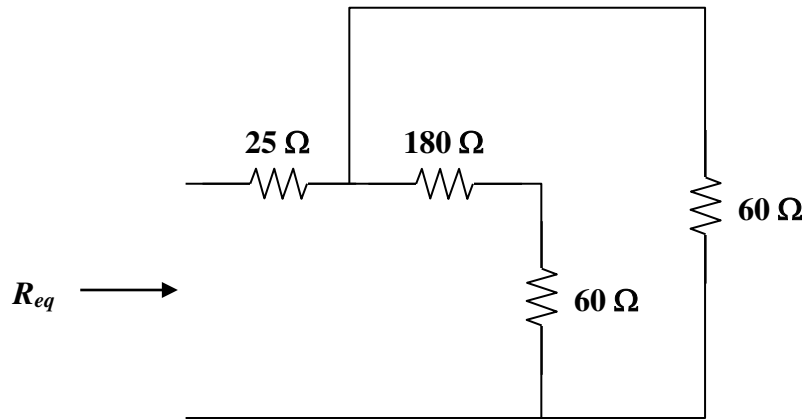


Figure 2.94  
For Prob. 2.30.

### Solution

We start by combining the 180-ohm resistor with the 60-ohm resistor which in turn is in parallel with the 60-ohm resistor or  $= [60(180+60)/(60+180+60)] = 48$ .

Thus,

$$R_{eq} = 25 + 48 = \mathbf{73\ \Omega}.$$

**Solution 2.31**

$$R_{eq} = 3 + 2 // 4 // 1 = 3 + \frac{1}{1/2 + 1/4 + 1} = 3.5714$$

$$i_I = 200/3.5714 = \mathbf{56\text{ A}}$$

$$v_1 = 0.5714x i_1 = 32\text{ V and } i_2 = 32/4 = \mathbf{8\text{ A}}$$

$$i_4 = 32/1 = \mathbf{32\text{ A}}; i_5 = 32/2 = \mathbf{16\text{ A}}; \text{ and } i_3 = 32+16 = \mathbf{48\text{ A}}$$

### Solution 2.32

Find  $i_1$  through  $i_4$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.96.

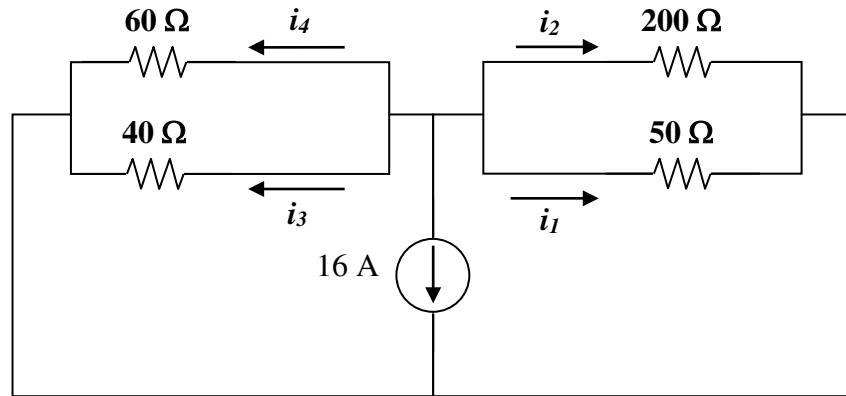


Figure 2.96  
For Prob. 2.32.

### Solution

We first combine resistors in parallel.

$$40 \parallel 60 = \frac{40 \times 60}{100} = 24 \, \Omega \text{ and } 50 \parallel 200 = \frac{50 \times 200}{250} = 40 \, \Omega$$

Using current division principle,

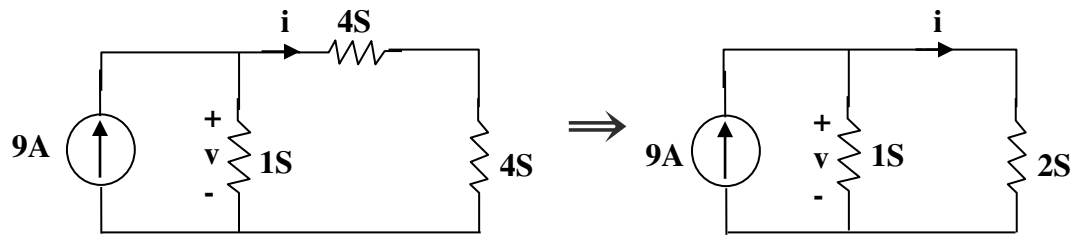
$$i_1 + i_2 = \frac{24}{24 + 40}(-16) = -6 \text{ A}, i_3 + i_4 = \frac{40}{64}(-16) = -10 \text{ A}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{200}{250}(6) = -4.8 \text{ A and } i_2 = \frac{50}{250}(-6) = -1.2 \text{ A}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{60}{100}(-10) = -6 \text{ A and } i_4 = \frac{40}{100}(-10) = -4 \text{ A}$$

### Solution 2.33

Combining the conductance leads to the equivalent circuit below



$$6S \parallel 3S = \frac{6 \times 3}{9} = 2S \text{ and } 2S + 2S = 4S$$

Using current division,

$$i = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} (9) = \mathbf{6 \text{ A}}, v = 3(1) = \mathbf{3 \text{ V}}$$

### Solution 2.34

Using series/parallel resistance combination, find the equivalent resistance seen by the source in the circuit of Fig. 2.98. Find the overall absorbed power by the resistor network.

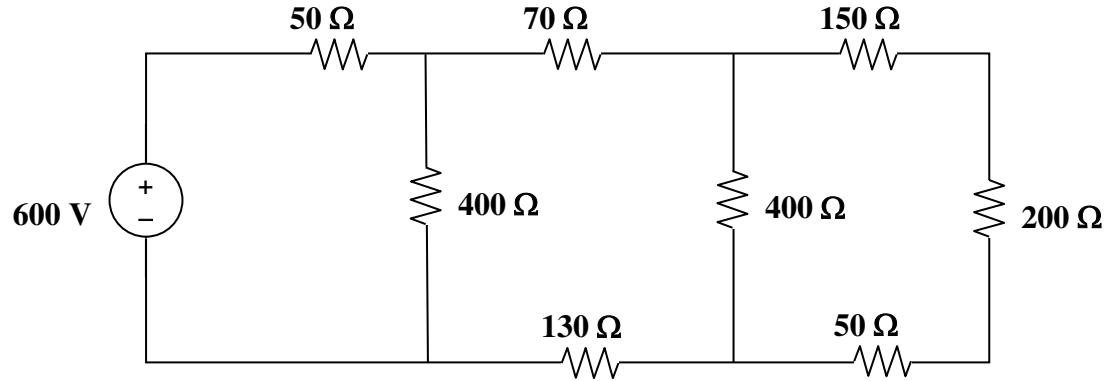


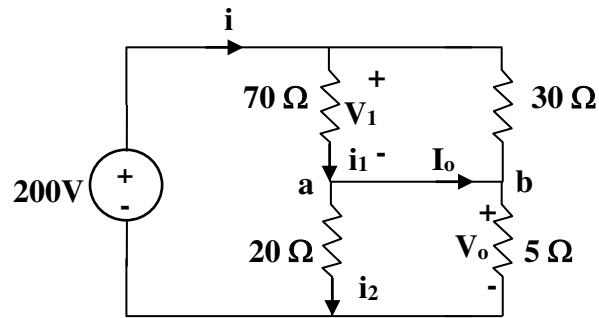
Figure 2.98  
For Prob. 2.34.

Step 1. Let  $R_1 = 400(150+200+50)/(400+150+200+50)$  and  $R_2 = 400(70+R_1+130)/(400+70+R_1+130)$ . Thus, the resistance seen by the source is equal to  $R_{eq} = 50+R_2$  and total power delivered to the circuit =  $(600)^2/R_{eq}$ .

Step 2.  $R_1 = 400 \times 400 / 800 = 200$  and  $R_2 = 400 \times 400 / 800 = 200$  and  $R_{eq} = 50+200 = \mathbf{250 \Omega}$ .

$$P = 360,000/250 = \mathbf{1.44 \text{ kW}}.$$

### Solution 2.35



Combining the resistors that are in parallel,

$$70 \parallel 30 = \frac{70 \times 30}{100} = 21 \Omega, \quad 20 \parallel 5 = \frac{20 \times 5}{25} = 4 \Omega$$

$$i = \frac{200}{21 + 4} = 8 \text{ A}$$

$$v_1 = 21i = 168 \text{ V}, \quad v_o = 4i = 32 \text{ V}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{70} = 2.4 \text{ A}, \quad i_2 = \frac{v_o}{20} = 1.6 \text{ A}$$

At node a, KCL must be satisfied

$$i_1 = i_2 + I_o \longrightarrow 2.4 = 1.6 + I_o \longrightarrow I_o = 0.8 \text{ A}$$

Hence,

$$v_o = 32 \text{ V and } I_o = 800 \text{ mA}$$

**Solution 2.36**

$$20/(30+50) = 16, \quad 24 + 16 = 40, \quad 60/20 = 15$$
$$R_{eq} = 80 + (15+25)40 = 80+20 = 100 \, \Omega$$

$$i = 20/100 = 0.2 \, \text{A}$$

If  $i_1$  is the current through the  $24\text{-}\Omega$  resistor and  $i_o$  is the current through the  $50\text{-}\Omega$  resistor, using current division gives

$$i_1 = [40/(40+40)]0.2 = 0.1 \text{ and } i_o = [20/(20+80)]0.1 = 0.02 \, \text{A or}$$

$$v_o = 30i_o = 30 \times 0.02 = \mathbf{600 \, mV}.$$

### Solution 2.37

Given the circuit in Fig. 2.101 and that the resistance,  $R_{eq}$ , looking into the circuit from the left is equal to  $100\ \Omega$ , determine the value of  $R_1$ .

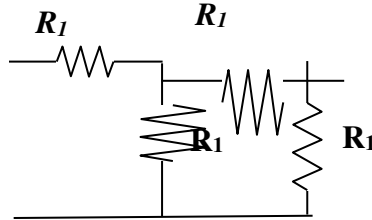


Figure 2.101  
For Prob. 2.37.

Step 1. First we calculate  $R_{eq}$  in terms of  $R_1$ . Then we set  $R_{eq}$  to 100 ohms and solve for  $R_1$ .

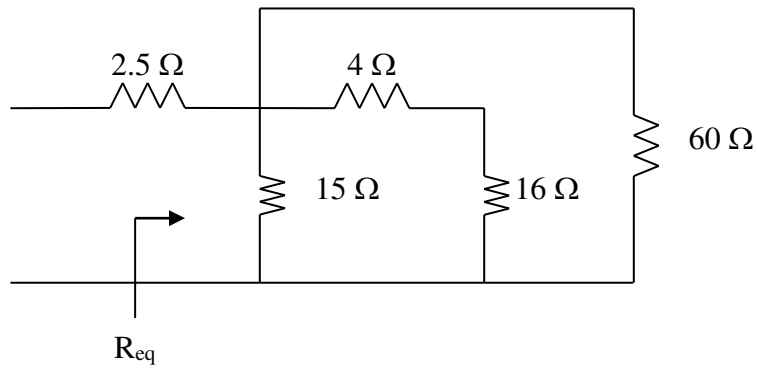
$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_1(R_1 + R_1)/(R_1 + R_1 + R_1) = R_1[1 + 1(2)/3]$$

Step 2.  $100 = R_1(3+2)/3$  or  $R_1 = \mathbf{60\ \Omega}$ .

**Solution 2.38**

$$20//80 = 80 \times 20 / 100 = 16, \quad 6//12 = 6 \times 12 / 18 = 4$$

The circuit is reduced to that shown below.



$$(4 + 16) // 60 = 20 \times 60 / 80 = 15$$

$$R_{eq} = 2.5 + 15 // 15 = 2.5 + 7.5 = \mathbf{10\ \Omega} \text{ and}$$

$$i_o = 35 / 10 = \mathbf{3.5\ A}.$$

### Solution 2.39

Evaluate  $R_{eq}$  looking into each set of terminals for each of the circuits shown in Fig. 2.103.

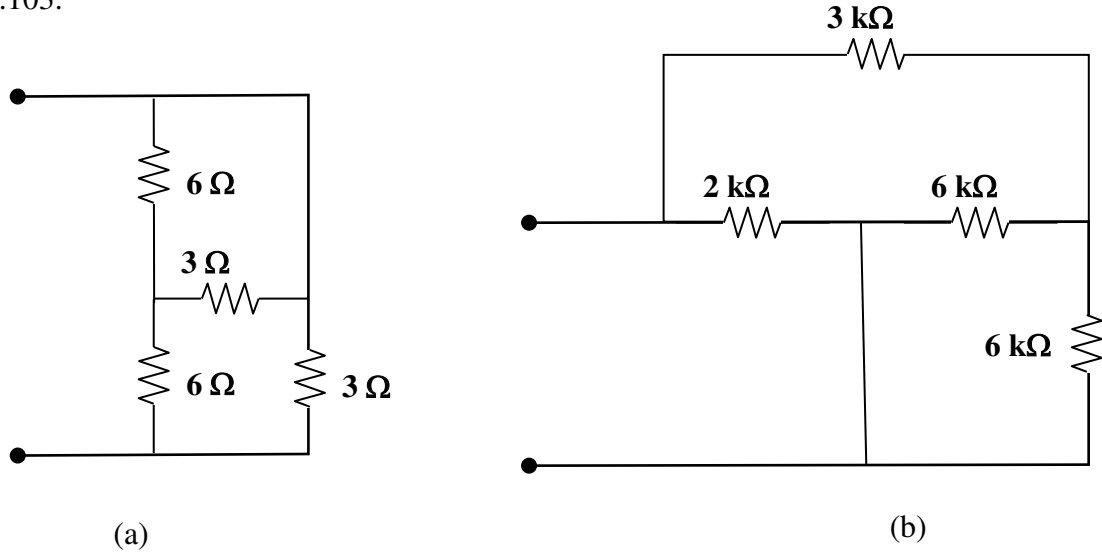


Figure 2.103  
For Prob. 2.39.

Step 1. We need to remember that two resistors are in parallel if they are connected together at both the top and bottom and two resistors are connected in series if they are connected only at one end with nothing else connected at that point. With that in mind we can calculate each of the equivalent resistances.

$$(a) \quad R_{eqa} = \frac{3 \left( 6 + \left( \frac{3 \times 6}{(3 + 6)} \right) \right)}{3 + 6 + \left( \frac{3 \times 6}{(3 + 6)} \right)} \quad \text{and} \quad (b) \quad R_{eqb} = \frac{2k \left( 3k + \left( \frac{6k \times 6k}{(6k + 6k)} \right) \right)}{2k + 3k + \left( \frac{6k \times 6k}{(6k + 6k)} \right)}.$$

Step 2. (a)  $R_{eqa} = 3 \times 8/11 = \mathbf{2.182 \, \Omega}$  and (b)  $R_{eqb} = \mathbf{1.5 \, k\Omega}$ .

**Solution 2.40**

$$R_{eq} = 8 + 4 \parallel (2 + 6 \parallel 3) = 8 + 2 = \mathbf{10 \, \Omega}$$

$$I = \frac{15}{R_{eq}} = \frac{15}{10} = \mathbf{1.5 \, A}$$

**Solution 2.41**

Let  $R_0$  = combination of three  $12\Omega$  resistors in parallel

$$\frac{1}{R_o} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \longrightarrow R_o = 4$$

$$R_{eq} = 30 + 60 \parallel (10 + R_o + R) = 30 + 60 \parallel (14 + R)$$

$$50 = 30 + \frac{60(14 + R)}{74 + R} \longrightarrow 74 + R = 42 + 3R$$

$$\text{or } R = \mathbf{16 \, \Omega}$$

**Solution 2.42**

$$(a) \quad R_{ab} = 5 \parallel (8 + 20 \parallel 30) = 5 \parallel (8 + 12) = \frac{5 \times 20}{25} = \mathbf{4 \, \Omega}$$

$$(b) \quad R_{ab} = 2 + 4 \parallel (5 + 3) \parallel 8 + 5 \parallel 10 \parallel 4 = 2 + 4 \parallel 4 + 5 \parallel 2.857 = 2 + 2 + 1.8181 = \mathbf{5.818 \, \Omega}$$

**Solution 2.43**

$$(a) \quad R_{ab} = 5 \parallel 20 + 10 \parallel 40 = \frac{5 \times 20}{25} + \frac{400}{50} = 4 + 8 = \mathbf{12 \, \Omega}$$

$$(b) \quad 60 \parallel 20 \parallel 30 = \left( \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} \right)^{-1} = \frac{60}{6} = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_{ab} = 80 \parallel (10 + 10) = \frac{80 + 20}{100} = \mathbf{16 \, \Omega}$$

### Solution 2.44

For the circuits in Fig. 2.108, obtain the equivalent resistance at terminals  $a$ - $b$ .

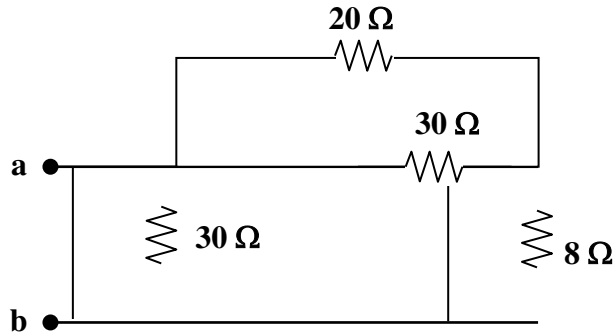


Figure 2.108  
For Prob. 2.44

### Solution

Step 1. First we note that the  $20\ \Omega$  and  $30\ \Omega$  resistors are in parallel and can be replaced by a  $[(20 \times 30)/(20 + 30)]$  resistor which is now in series with the  $8\ \Omega$  resistor which gives  $R_1$ . Now we  $R_1$  in parallel with the  $30\ \Omega$  which gives us  $R_{ab} = [(R_1 \times 30)/(R_1 + 30)]$ .

Step 2.  $R_1 = (600/50) + 8 = 12 + 8 = 20\ \Omega$  and

$$R_{ab} = 20 \times 30 / (20 + 30) = \mathbf{12\ \Omega}.$$

**Solution 2.45**

(a)  $10//40 = 8$ ,  $20//30 = 12$ ,  $8//12 = 4.8$

$$R_{ab} = 5 + 50 + 4.8 = \underline{59.8\Omega}$$

(b) 12 and 60 ohm resistors are in parallel. Hence,  $12//60 = 10$  ohm. This 10 ohm and 20 ohm are in series to give 30 ohm. This is in parallel with 30 ohm to give  $30//30 = 15$  ohm. And  $25//(15+10) = 12.5$ . Thus,

$$R_{ab} = 5 + 12.5 + 15 = \underline{32.5\Omega}$$

### Solution 2.46

Find  $I$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.110.

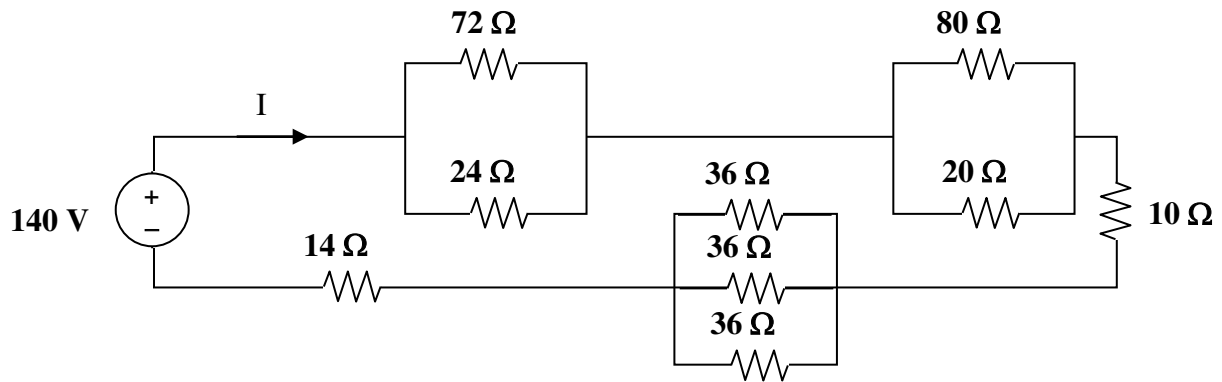


Figure 2.110  
For Prob. 2.46.

### Solution

Step 1. First we need to determine the total resistance that the source sees.

$$R_{eq} = \frac{24 \times 72}{24 + 72} + \frac{20 \times 80}{20 + 80} + 10 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36}} + 14 \text{ and } I = 140/R_{eq}.$$

Step 2.  $R_{eq} = 18 + 16 + 10 + 12 + 14 = 70 \, \Omega$  and  $I = 140/70 = 2 \text{ amps}$ .

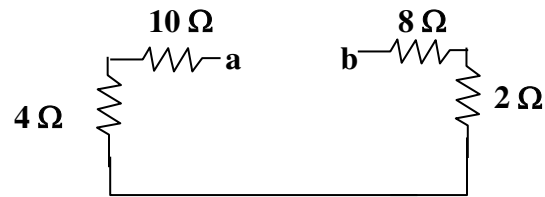
$$\begin{aligned} R_{eq} &= 12 + 5 \parallel 20 + [1/((1/15) + (1/15) + (1/15))] + 5 + 24 \parallel 8 \\ &= 12 + 4 + 5 + 5 + 6 = 32 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$I = 80/32 = 2.5 \text{ A}$$

**Solution 2.47**

$$5 \parallel 20 = \frac{5 \times 20}{25} = 4 \Omega$$

$$6 \parallel 3 = \frac{6 \times 3}{9} = 2 \Omega$$



$$R_{ab} = 10 + 4 + 2 + 8 = \mathbf{24 \Omega}$$

**Solution 2.48**

$$(a) \quad R_a = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3} = \frac{100 + 100 + 100}{10} = 30$$

$$R_a = R_b = R_c = \mathbf{30 \, \Omega}$$

$$(b) \quad R_a = \frac{30 \times 20 + 30 \times 50 + 20 \times 50}{30} = \frac{3100}{30} = 103.3 \Omega$$

$$R_b = \frac{3100}{20} = 155 \Omega, \quad R_c = \frac{3100}{50} = 62 \Omega$$

$$R_a = \mathbf{103.3 \, \Omega}, \quad R_b = \mathbf{155 \, \Omega}, \quad R_c = \mathbf{62 \, \Omega}$$

### Solution 2.49

Transform the circuits in Fig. 2.113 from  $\Delta$  to Y.

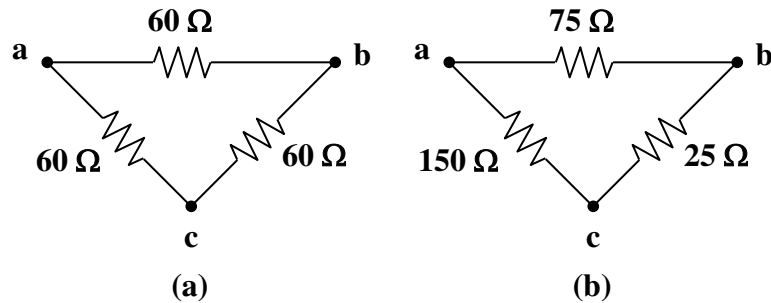


Figure 2.113  
For Prob. 2.49.

Step 1. (a)  $R_{an} = \frac{60 \times 60}{60 + 60 + 60} = R_{bn} = R_{cn}$  and

(b)  $R_{an} = \frac{150 \times 75}{150 + 75 + 25}$ ;  $R_{bn} = \frac{25 \times 75}{150 + 75 + 25}$ ;  $R_{cn} = \frac{150 \times 25}{150 + 75 + 25}$ .

Step 2. (a)  $R_{an} = 20 \Omega = R_{bn} = R_{cn}$  and

(b)  $R_{an} = 11250/250 = 45 \Omega$ ;  $R_{bn} = 1875/250 = 7.5 \Omega$ ; and  
 $R_{cn} = 3750/250 = 15 \Omega$ .

|          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| $R_{an}$ | $R_{bn}$ | $R_{cn}$ |
|----------|----------|----------|

### Solution 2.50

Design a problem to help other students better understand wye-delta transformations using Fig. 2.114.

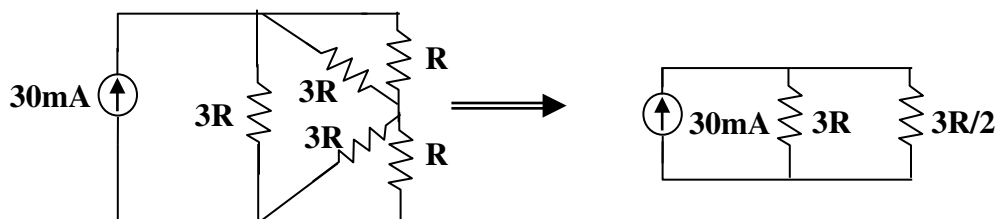
Although there is no correct way to work this problem, this is an example based on the same kind of problem asked in the third edition.

### Problem

What value of  $R$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.114 would cause the current source to deliver 800 mW to the resistors.

### Solution

Using  $R_{\Delta} = 3R_Y = 3R$ , we obtain the equivalent circuit shown below:



$$3R \parallel R = \frac{3R \times R}{4R} = \frac{3}{4}R$$

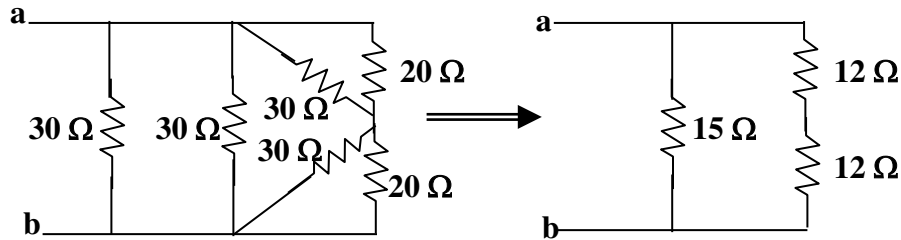
$$3R \parallel \left( \frac{3}{4}R + \frac{3}{4}R \right) = 3R \parallel \frac{3}{2}R = \frac{3R \times \frac{3}{2}R}{3R + \frac{3}{2}R} = R$$

$$P = I^2 R \quad \rightarrow \quad 800 \times 10^{-3} = (30 \times 10^{-3})^2 R$$

$$R = \underline{\underline{889 \, \Omega}}$$

### Solution 2.51

(a)  $30 \parallel 30 = 15 \Omega$  and  $30 \parallel 20 = 30 \times 20 / (50) = 12 \Omega$   
 $R_{ab} = 15 \parallel (12 + 12) = 15 \times 24 / (39) = \mathbf{9.231 \Omega}$



(b) Converting the T-sub network into its equivalent  $\Delta$  network gives

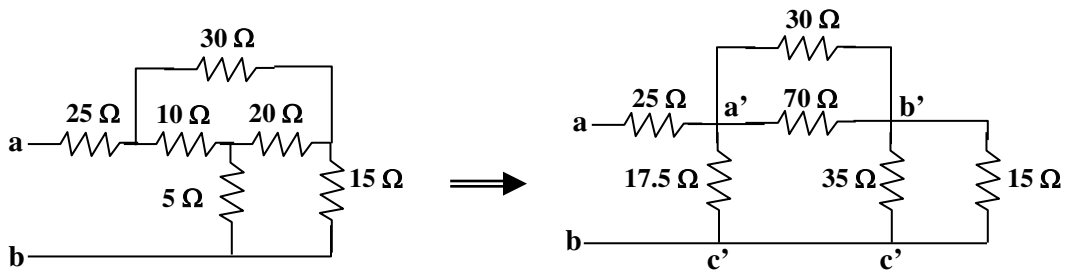
$$R_{a'b'} = 10 \times 20 + 20 \times 5 + 5 \times 10 / (5) = 350 / (5) = 70 \Omega$$

$$R_{b'c'} = 350 / (10) = 35 \Omega, R_{a'c'} = 350 / (20) = 17.5 \Omega$$

Also  $30 \parallel 70 = 30 \times 70 / (100) = 21 \Omega$  and  $35 / (15) = 35 \times 15 / (50) = 10.5$

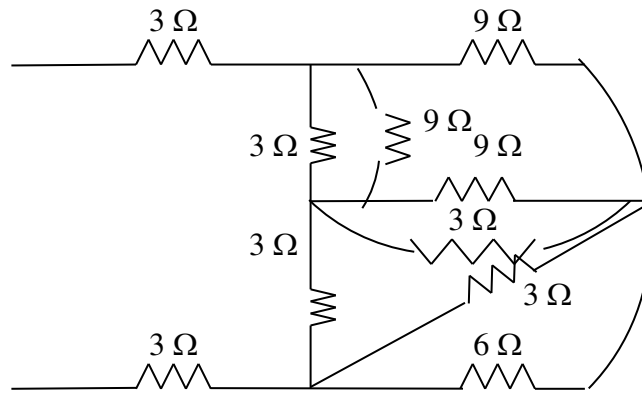
$$R_{ab} = 25 + 17.5 \parallel (21 + 10.5) = 25 + 17.5 \parallel 31.5$$

$$R_{ab} = \mathbf{36.25 \Omega}$$

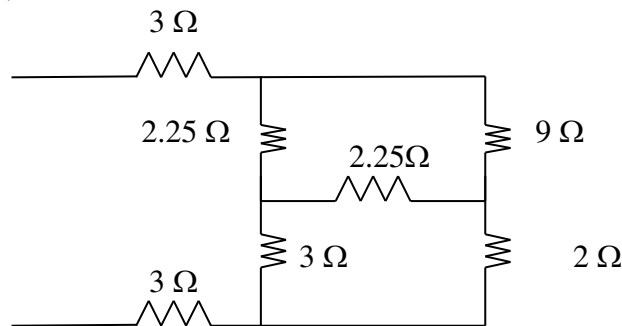


### Solution 2.52

Converting the wye-subnetwork to delta-subnetwork, we obtain the circuit below.



$3//1 = 3 \times 1/4 = 0.75$ ,  $2//1 = 2 \times 1/3 = 0.6667$ . Combining these resistances leads to the circuit below.

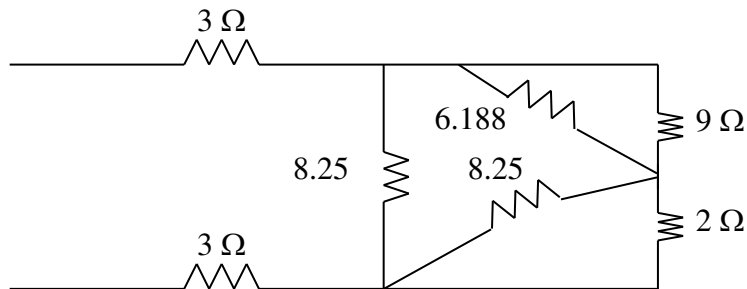


We now convert the wye-subnetwork to the delta-subnetwork.

$$R_a = [(2.25 \times 3 + 2.25 \times 3 + 2.25 \times 2.25)/3] = 6.188 \, \Omega$$

$$R_b = R_c = 18.562/2.25 = 8.25 \, \Omega$$

This leads to the circuit below.

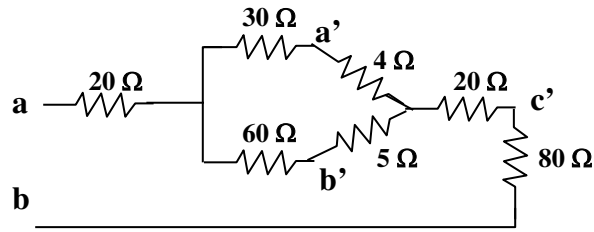


$$R = 9 \parallel 6.188 + 8.25 \parallel 2 = 3.667 + 1.6098 = 5.277$$

$$R_{eq} = 3 + 3 + 8.25 \parallel 5.277 = \mathbf{9.218 \, \Omega}.$$

### Solution 2.53

(a) Converting one  $\Delta$  to T yields the equivalent circuit below:



$$R_{a'n} = \frac{40 \times 10}{40 + 10 + 50} = 4\Omega, \quad R_{b'n} = \frac{10 \times 50}{100} = 5\Omega, \quad R_{c'n} = \frac{40 \times 50}{100} = 20\Omega$$

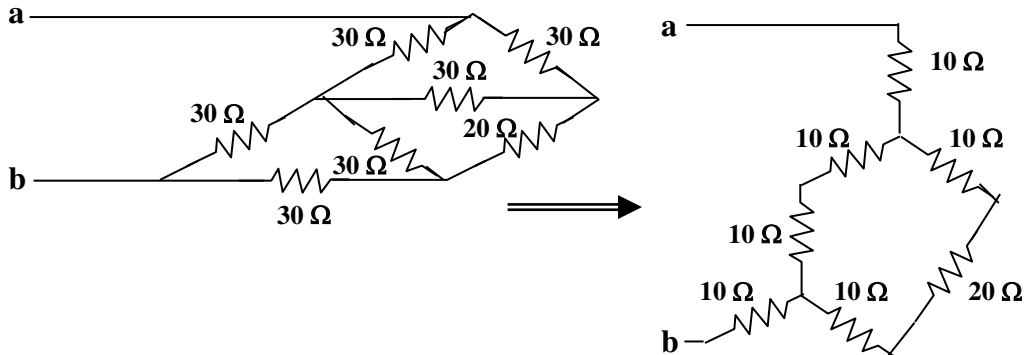
$$R_{ab} = 20 + 80 + 20 + (30 + 4) \parallel (60 + 5) = 120 + 34 \parallel 65$$

$$R_{ab} = \mathbf{142.32 \Omega}$$

(b) We combine the resistor in series and in parallel.

$$30 \parallel (30 + 30) = \frac{30 \times 60}{90} = 20\Omega$$

We convert the balanced  $\Delta$ s to Ts as shown below:



$$R_{ab} = 10 + (10 + 10) \parallel (10 + 20 + 10) + 10 = 20 + 20 \parallel 40$$

$$R_{ab} = \mathbf{33.33 \Omega}$$

### Solution 2.54

Consider the circuit in Fig. 2.118. Find the equivalent resistance at terminals:

(a) a-b, (b) c-d.

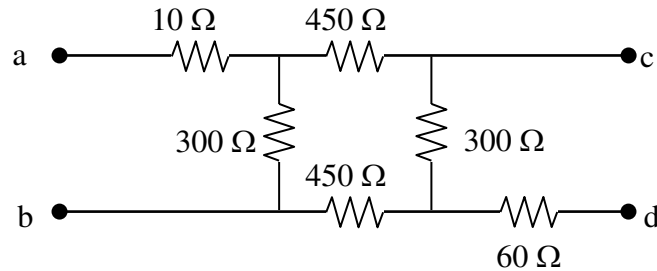


Figure 2.118  
For Prob. 2.54.

$$\text{Step 1. } R_{ab} = 10 + \frac{300 \times (450 + 300 + 450)}{300 + 450 + 300 + 450} \text{ and } R_{cd} = \frac{300(450 + 300 + 450)}{300 + 450 + 300 + 450} 60.$$

$$\text{Step 2. } R_{ab} = 10 + 240 = \mathbf{250 \, \Omega} \text{ and } R_{cd} = 240 + 60 = \mathbf{300 \, \Omega}.$$

### Solution 2.55

Calculate  $I_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.119.

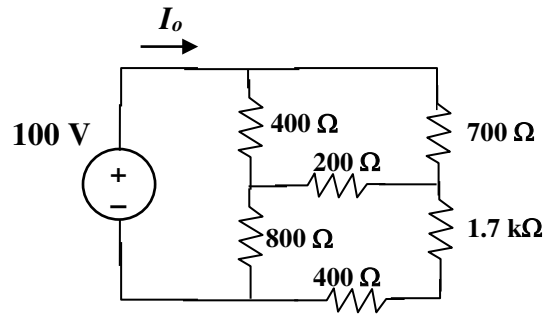
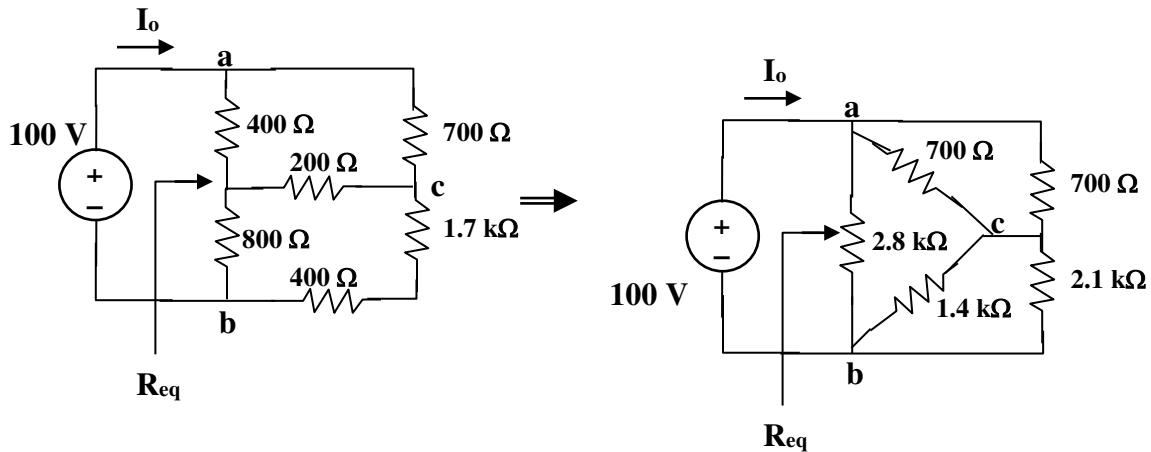


Figure 2.119  
For Prob. 2.55.

### Solution

Step 1. First we convert the T to  $\Delta$ .



Next we let  $R_1 = 400$ ;  $R_2 = 800$ ; and  $R_3 = 200$ . Now we can calculate the values of the delta circuit. Let  $R_{num} = 400 \times 800 + 800 \times 200 + 200 \times 400$  and then we get  $R_{ab}$

$$= R_{num}/R_3; R_{bc} = R_{num}/R_1; R_{ac} = R_{num}/R_2. \text{ Finally } R_{eq} = \frac{2.8k \left[ \frac{R_{ac}700}{R_{ac}+700} + \frac{R_{bc}1.7k}{R_{bc}+1.7k} \right]}{2.8k + \frac{R_{ac}700}{R_{ac}+700} + \frac{R_{bc}1.7k}{R_{bc}+1.7k}} \text{ and}$$

$$I_o = 100/R_{eq}.$$

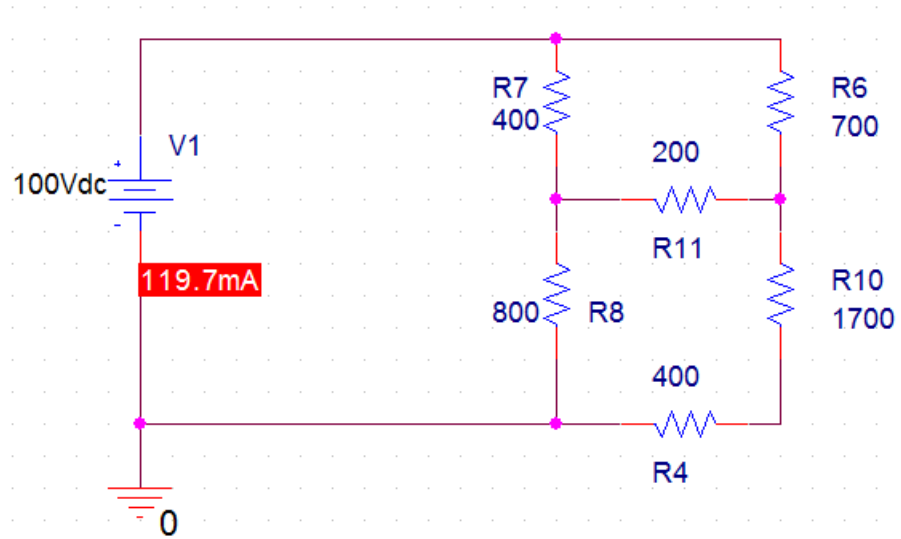
Step 2.  $R_{num} = 400 \times 800 + 800 \times 200 + 200 \times 400 = 560,000$  and then we get  $R_{ab} = 560,000/200 = 2,800$ ;  $R_{bc} = 560,000/400 = 1,400$ ;  $R_{ac} = 560,000/800 = 700$ .

$$\text{Let } R_{acb} = \left[ \frac{R_{ac}700}{R_{ac}+700} + \frac{R_{bc}2.1k}{R_{bc}+2.1k} \right] = \left[ \frac{700 \times 700}{700+700} + \frac{1.4k \times 2.1k}{1.4k+2.1k} \right] = 350 + 840 = 1190.$$

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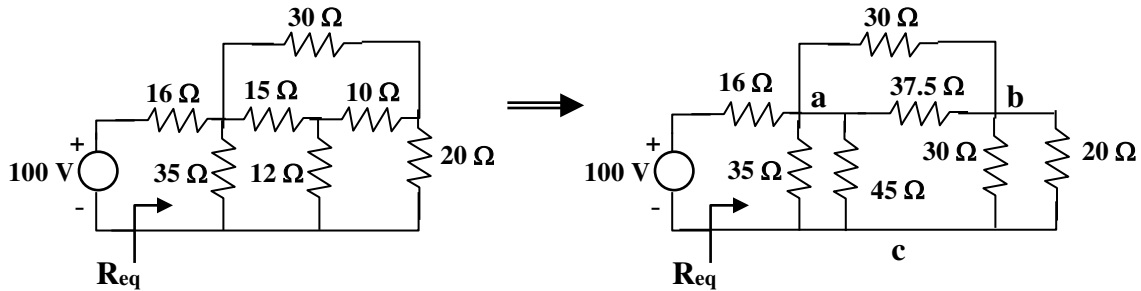
$$R_{eq} = \frac{2.8k[1190]}{2.8k+1190} = \frac{3.332k}{3.99} = 835.1 \, \Omega \text{ and } I_o = 100/835.1 = \mathbf{119.75 \, mA}.$$

Checking with PSpice we get,



### Solution 2.56

We need to find  $R_{eq}$  and apply voltage division. We first transform the Y network to  $\Delta$ .



$$R_{ab} = \frac{15 \times 10 + 10 \times 12 + 12 \times 15}{12} = \frac{450}{12} = 37.5 \Omega$$

$$R_{ac} = 450/(10) = 45 \Omega, R_{bc} = 450/(15) = 30 \Omega$$

Combining the resistors in parallel,

$$30 \parallel 20 = (600/50) = 12 \Omega,$$

$$37.5 \parallel 30 = (37.5 \times 30 / 67.5) = 16.667 \Omega$$

$$35 \parallel 45 = (35 \times 45 / 80) = 19.688 \Omega$$

$$R_{eq} = 19.688 \parallel (12 + 16.667) = 11.672 \Omega$$

By voltage division,

$$v = \frac{11.672}{11.672 + 16} 100 = \underline{\underline{42.18 \text{ V}}}$$

### Solution 2.57

Find  $R_{eq}$  and  $I$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.121.

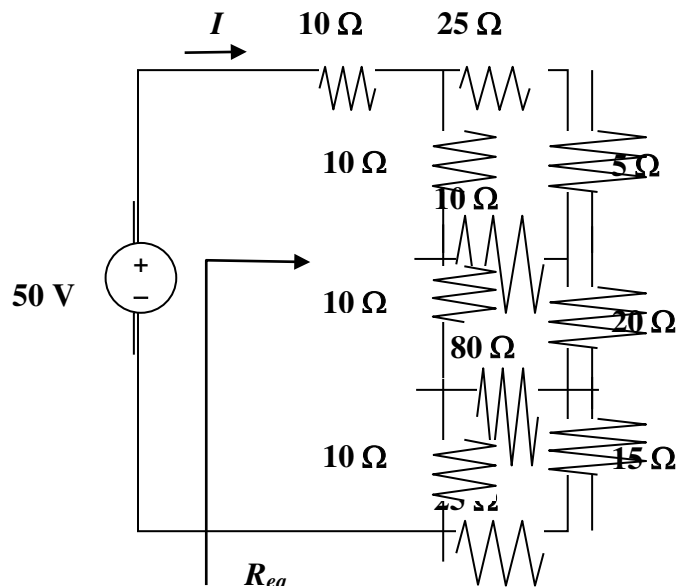
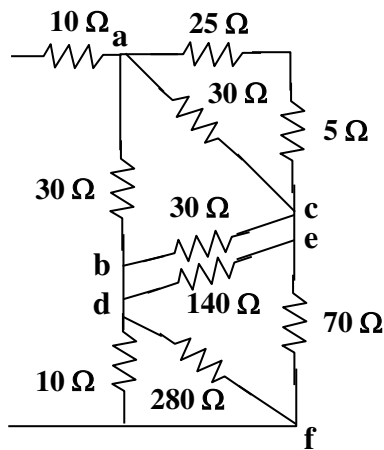


Figure 2.121  
For Prob. 2.57.

### Solution



$$R_{ab} = \frac{10 \times 10 + 10 \times 10 + 10 \times 10}{10} = \frac{300}{10} = 30 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{ac} = 216/(8) = 27 \, \Omega, R_{bc} = 36 \, \Omega$$

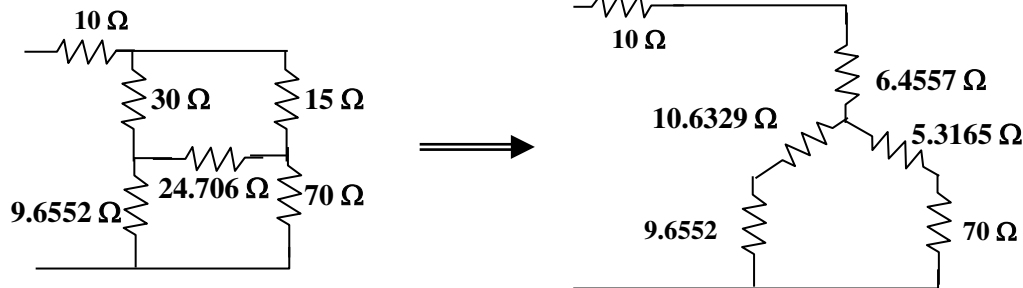
$$R_{de} = \frac{40 \times 20 + 20 \times 80 + 80 \times 40}{40} = \frac{5600}{40} = 140 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{ef} = 5600/(80) = 70 \, \Omega, R_{df} = 5600/(20) = 280 \, \Omega$$

Combining resistors in parallel,

$$30 \parallel 30 = \frac{900}{60} = 15 \Omega, \quad 30 \parallel 140 = \frac{4200}{170} = 24.706 \Omega$$

$$10 \parallel 280 = \frac{2800}{290} = 9.6552 \Omega$$



$$R_{an} = \frac{30 \times 15}{30 + 15 + 24.706} = \frac{450}{69.706} = 6.4557 \Omega$$

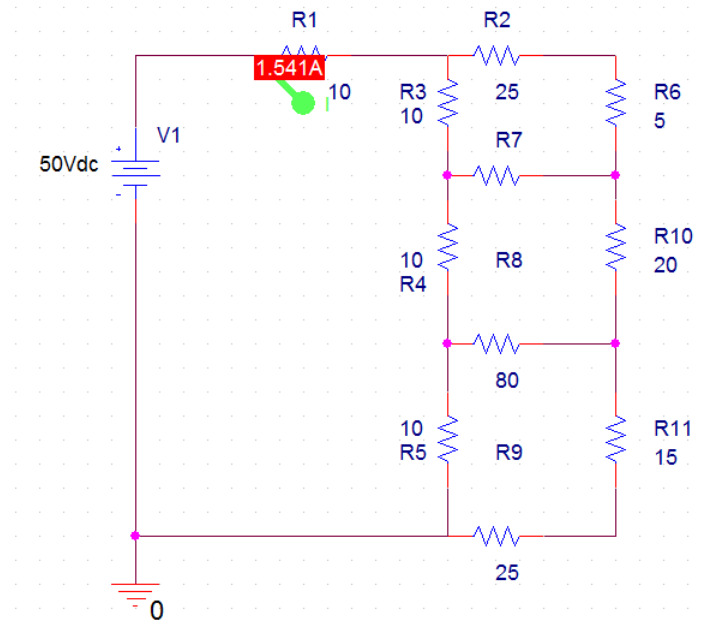
$$R_{bn} = \frac{30 \times 24.706}{69.706} = 10.6329 \Omega$$

$$R_{cn} = \frac{24.706 \times 15}{69.706} = 5.3165 \Omega$$

$$R_{eq} = 10 + 6.4557 + (10.6329 + 9.6552) \parallel (5.3165 + 70) \\ = 16.4557 + 20.2881 \parallel 75.3165 = 16.4557 + 1528.03/95.605$$

$$R_{eq} = \mathbf{32.44 \Omega} \text{ and } I = 50/(R_{eq}) = \mathbf{1.5413 A}$$

Checking with PSpice we get,



### Solution 2.58

The 150 W light bulb in Fig. 2.122 is rated at 110 volts. Calculate the value of  $V_s$  to make the light bulb operate at its rated conditions.

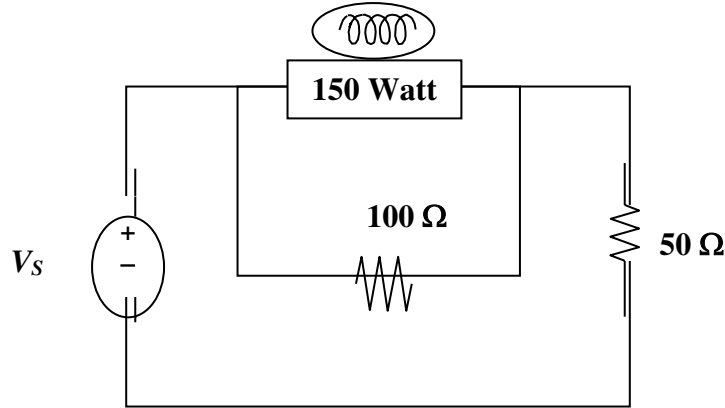
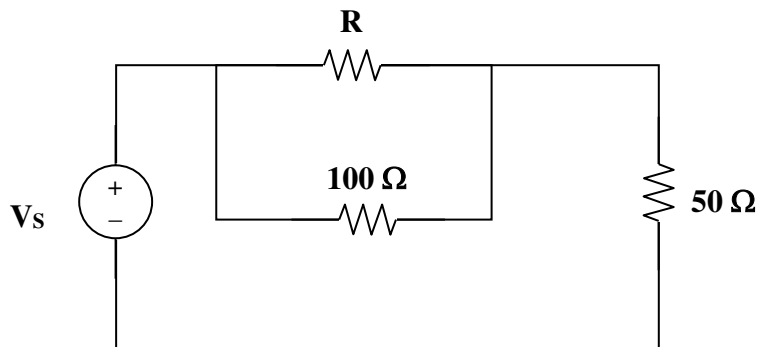


Figure 2.112  
For Prob. 2.58.

### Solution

Step 1. First we need to calculate the value of the resistance of the lightbulb.  $150 = (110)^2/R$  or  $R = (110)^2/150$ . Now we have an equivalent circuit as shown below.



Next we note that  $V_R = 110$  volts. The equivalent parallel resistance is equal to  $100R/(100+R) = R_{eq}$ . Now we have a simple voltage divider or  $110 = V_s[R_{eq}/(R_{eq}+50)]$  and  $V_s = 110(R_{eq}+50)/R_{eq}$ .

Step 2.  $R = 80.667$  and  $R_{eq} = 8066.7/180.667 = 44.65$ . This leads to,

$$V_s = 110(94.65)/44.65 = \mathbf{233.2 \text{ volts.}}$$

### Solution 2.59

An enterprising young man travels to Europe carrying three lightbulbs he had purchased in North America. The lightbulbs he has are a 100 watt lightbulb, a 60 watt lightbulb, and a 40 watt lightbulb. Each lightbulb is rated at 110 volts. He wishes to connect these to a 220 volt system that is found in Europe. For reasons we are not sure of, he connects the 40 watt lightbulb in series with a parallel combination of the 60 watt lightbulb and the 100 watt lightbulb as shown Fig. 2.123. How much power is actually being delivered to each lightbulb? What does he see when he first turns on the lightbulbs?

Is there a better way to connect these lightbulbs in order to have them work more effectively?

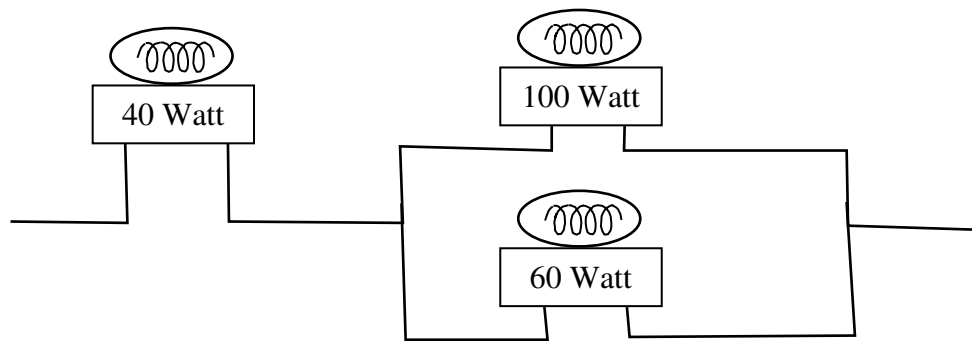


Figure 2.123  
For Prob. 2.59.

### Solution

Step 1. Using  $p = v^2/R$ , we can calculate the resistance of each bulb.

$$R_{40W} = (110)^2/40$$

$$R_{60W} = (110)^2/60$$

$$R_{100W} = (110)^2/100$$

The total resistance of the series parallel combination of the bulbs is

$$R_{Tot} = R_{40W} + R_{100W}R_{60W}/(R_{100W} + R_{60W}).$$

We can now calculate the voltage across each bulb and then calculate the power delivered to each.  $V_{40W} = (220/R_{Tot})R_{40W}$  and the voltage across the other two,  $V_{60||100}$ , will equal  $220 - V_{40W}$ .  $P_{40W} = (V_{40W})^2/R_{40W}$ ,  $P_{60W} = (V_{60||100})^2/R_{60W}$ , and  $P_{100W} = (V_{60||100})^2/R_{100W}$ .

Step 2.

$$R_{40W} = (110)^2/40 = 12,100/40 = 302.5 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{60W} = (110)^2/60 = 12,100/60 = 201.7 \, \Omega$$

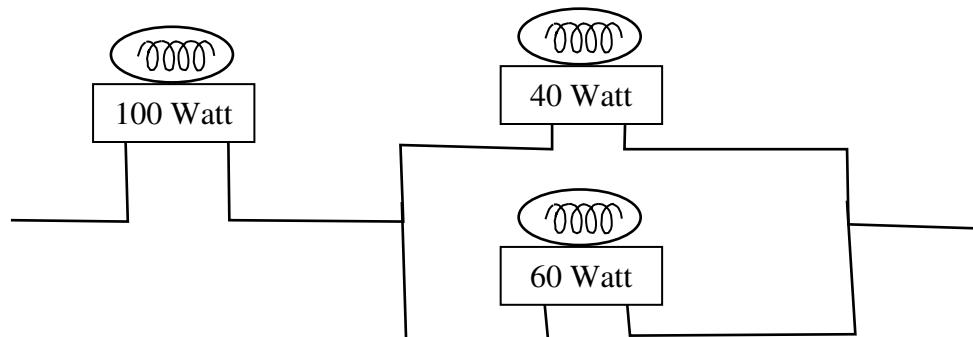
$$R_{100W} = (110)^2/100 = 12,100/100 = 121 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{Tot} = 302.5 + 121 \times 201.7 / (121 + 201.7) = 302.5 + 24,406 / 322.7 = 302.5 + 75.63 = 378.1 \, \Omega.$$

$$V_{40W} = (220/R_{Tot})R_{40W} = 0.5819 \times 302.5 = 176 \text{ volts and the voltage across the other two, } V_{100\parallel 40}, \text{ will equal } 220 - V_{40W} = 44 \text{ volts. } P_{40W} = (V_{40W})^2/R_{40W} = 30976/302.5 = \mathbf{102.4 \text{ watts}}, P_{60W} = (V_{60\parallel 100})^2/R_{60W} = 1936/201.7 = \mathbf{9.6 \text{ watts}}, \text{ and } P_{100W} = (V_{60\parallel 100})^2/R_{100W} = 1936/121 = \mathbf{16 \text{ watts}}.$$

Clearly when he flips the switch to light the bulbs the 40 watt bulb will flash bright as it burns out! Not a good thing to do!

Is there a better way to connect them? There are two other possibilities. However what if we place the bulb with the lowest resistance in series with a parallel combination of the other two what happens? Logic would dictate that this might give the best result. So, let us try the 100 watt bulb in series with the parallel combination of the other two as shown below.



Now we get,  $R_{Tot} = 121 + 302.5 \times 201.7 / (302.5 + 201.7) = 121 + 61,014 / 504.2 = 121 + 121.01 = 242 \, \Omega$ . Without going further we can see that this will work since the resistances are essentially equal which means that each bulb will work as if they were individually connected to a 110 volt system.

$V_{100W} = (220/R_{Tot})121 = 110$  and the voltage across the other two,  $V_{60\parallel 40}$ , will equal  $220 - V_{100W} = 110$ .  $P_{100W} = (V_{100W})^2/121 = \mathbf{100 \text{ watts}}$ ,  $P_{60W} = (V_{60\parallel 40})^2/201.7 = \mathbf{60 \text{ watts}}$ , and  $P_{40W} = (V_{60\parallel 40})^2/302.5 = \mathbf{40 \text{ watts}}$ . This will work!

Answer:  $P_{40W} = 102.4 \text{ W}$  (means that this immediately burns out),  $P_{60W} = 9.6 \text{ W}$ ,  $P_{100W} = 16 \text{ W}$ . The best way to wire the bulbs is to connect the 100 W bulb in series with a parallel combination of the 60 W bulb and the 40 W bulb.

### **Solution 2.60**

If the three bulbs of Prob. 2.59 are connected in parallel to the 120-V source, calculate the current through each bulb.

### **Solution**

Using  $p = v^2/R$ , we can calculate the resistance of each bulb.

$$R_{30W} = (120)^2/30 = 14,400/30 = 480 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{40W} = (120)^2/40 = 14,400/40 = 360 \, \Omega$$

$$R_{50W} = (120)^2/50 = 14,400/50 = 288 \, \Omega$$

The current flowing through each bulb is  $120/R$ .

$$i_{30} = 120/480 = \mathbf{250 \, mA}.$$

$$i_{40} = 120/360 = \mathbf{333.3 \, mA}.$$

$$i_{50} = 120/288 = \mathbf{416.7 \, mA}.$$

Unlike the light bulbs in 2.59, the lights will glow brightly!

### Solution 2.61

There are three possibilities, but they must also satisfy the current range of  $1.2 + 0.06 = 1.26$  and  $1.2 - 0.06 = 1.14$ .

- (a) Use  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ :  
 $R = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 80 \parallel 90 = 42.35 \Omega$   
 $p = i^2 R = 70 \text{ W}$   
 $i^2 = 70/42.35 = 1.6529$  or  $i = 1.2857$  (which is outside our range)  
cost =  $\$0.60 + \$0.90 = \$1.50$
- (b) Use  $R_1$  and  $R_3$ :  
 $R = R_1 \parallel R_3 = 80 \parallel 100 = 44.44 \Omega$   
 $i^2 = 70/44.44 = 1.5752$  or  $i = 1.2551$  (which is within our range),  
cost =  $\$1.35$
- (c) Use  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ :  
 $R = R_2 \parallel R_3 = 90 \parallel 100 = 47.37 \Omega$   
 $i^2 = 70/47.37 = 1.4777$  or  $i = 1.2156$  (which is within our range),  
cost =  $\$1.65$

Note that cases (b) and (c) satisfy the current range criteria and (b) is the cheaper of the two, hence the correct choice is:

**$R_1$  and  $R_3$**

**Solution 2.62**

$$p_A = 110 \times 8 = 880 \text{ W}, \quad p_B = 110 \times 2 = 220 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Energy cost} = \$0.06 \times 365 \times 10 \times (880 + 220)/1000 = \mathbf{\$240.90}$$

**Solution 2.63**

Use eq. (2.61),

$$R_n = \frac{I_m}{I - I_m} R_m = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 100}{5 - 2 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.04 \Omega$$

$$I_n = I - I_m = 4.998 \text{ A}$$

$$p = I_n^2 R = (4.998)^2 (0.04) = 0.9992 \cong \mathbf{1 \text{ W}}$$

### Solution 2.64

The potentiometer (adjustable resistor)  $R_x$  in Fig. 2.126 is to be designed to adjust current  $I_x$  from 10 mA to 1 A. Calculate the values of  $R$  and  $R_x$  to achieve this.

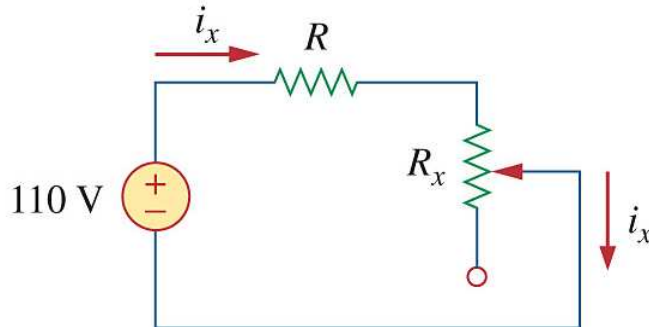


Figure 2.126  
For Prob. 2.64.

### Solution

Step 1. Even though there are an infinite number of combinations that can meet these requirements, we will focus on making the potentiometer the most sensitive.

First we will determine the value of  $R$  by setting the potentiometer equal to zero.  
 $i_x = 110/R = 1$  A. Next we set the potentiometer to its maximum value or  
 $0.01 = 110/(R+R_x)$  or  $R_x = (110/0.01) - R$ . We now have enough equations to solve for  $R$  and  $R_x$ .

Step 2.

$$R = 110 \, \Omega \text{ and } R_x = 11,000 - 110 = 10.89 \, \text{k}\Omega.$$

### Solution 2.65

Design a circuit that uses a d'Arsonval meter (with an internal resistance of  $2\text{ k}\Omega$  that requires a current of  $5\text{ mA}$  to cause the meter to deflect full scale) to build a voltmeter to read values of voltages up to  $100\text{ volts}$ .

#### Solution.

Step 1. Since  $100\text{ volts}$  across the meter will cause the current through the meter to be  $100/2,000 = 0.05\text{ amps}$ , a way must be found to limit the current to  $0.005\text{ amps}$ . Clearly adding a resistance in series with the meter will accomplish that. The value of the resistance can be found by solving for  $100/R_{\text{Tot}} = 0.005\text{ amps}$  where  $R_{\text{Tot}} = 2,000 + R_s$ .

Step 2.  $R_{\text{Tot}} = 100/0.005 = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ .  $R_s = 20,000 - 2,000 = 18\text{ k}\Omega$ . So, our **circuit consists of the meter in series with an  $18\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor.**

**Solution 2.66**

$$20 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{V} = \text{sensitivity} = \frac{1}{I_{\text{fs}}}$$

$$\text{i.e., } I_{\text{fs}} = \frac{1}{20} \text{ k}\Omega/\text{V} = 50 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

$$\text{The intended resistance } R_{\text{m}} = \frac{V_{\text{fs}}}{I_{\text{fs}}} = 10(20 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{V}) = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$(a) \quad R_{\text{n}} = \frac{V_{\text{fs}}}{i_{\text{fs}}} - R_{\text{m}} = \frac{50 \text{ V}}{50 \text{ }\mu\text{A}} - 200 \text{ k}\Omega = \mathbf{800 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$(b) \quad p = I_{\text{fs}}^2 R_{\text{n}} = (50 \text{ }\mu\text{A})^2 (800 \text{ k}\Omega) = \mathbf{2 \text{ mW}}$$

**Solution 2.67**

(a) By current division,

$$i_0 = 5/(5 + 5) (2 \text{ mA}) = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_0 = (4 \text{ k}\Omega) i_0 = 4 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-3} = \mathbf{4 \text{ V}}$$

(b)  $4\text{k}\parallel 6\text{k} = 2.4\text{k}\Omega$ . By current division,

$$i'_0 = \frac{5}{1 + 2.4 + 5} (2\text{mA}) = 1.19 \text{ mA}$$

$$v'_0 = (2.4 \text{ k}\Omega)(1.19 \text{ mA}) = \mathbf{2.857 \text{ V}}$$

$$(c) \quad \% \text{ error} = \left| \frac{v_0 - v'_0}{v_0} \right| \times 100\% = \frac{1.143}{4} \times 100 = \mathbf{28.57\%}$$

(d)  $4\text{k}\parallel 36 \text{ k}\Omega = 3.6 \text{ k}\Omega$ . By current division,

$$i'_0 = \frac{5}{1 + 3.6 + 5} (2\text{mA}) = 1.042\text{mA}$$

$$v'_0 (3.6\text{k}\Omega)(1.042\text{mA}) = 3.75\text{V}$$

$$\% \text{ error} = \left| \frac{v - v'_0}{v_0} \right| \times 100\% = \frac{0.25 \times 100}{4} = \mathbf{6.25\%}$$

**Solution 2.68**

(a)  $40 = 24 \parallel 60\Omega$

$$i = \frac{4}{16 + 24} = \mathbf{100 \text{ mA}}$$

(b)  $i' = \frac{4}{16 + 1 + 24} = \mathbf{97.56 \text{ mA}}$

(c)  $\% \text{ error} = \frac{0.1 - 0.09756}{0.1} \times 100\% = \mathbf{2.44\%}$

### Solution 2.69

A voltmeter is used to measure  $V_o$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.129. The voltmeter model consists of an ideal voltmeter in parallel with a  $250\text{-k}\Omega$  resistor. Let  $V_s = 95\text{ V}$ ,  $R_s = 25\text{ k}\Omega$ , and  $R_1 = 40\text{ k}\Omega$ . Calculate  $V_o$  with and without the voltmeter when

- (a)  $R_2 = 5\text{ k}\Omega$                       (b)  $R_2 = 25\text{ k}\Omega$   
 (c)  $R_2 = 250\text{ k}\Omega$

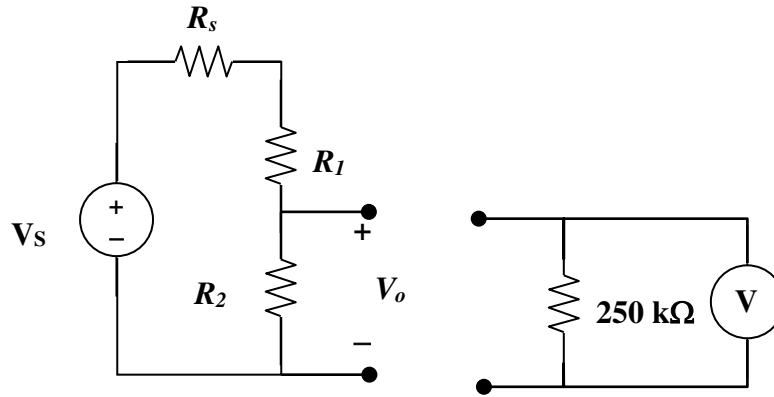


Figure 2.129  
For Prob. 2.69

### Solution

Step 1. 
$$V_o = V_s \frac{\left( \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2} \right)}{R_s + R_1 + \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2}} = 95 \frac{\left( \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2} \right)}{65k + \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2}} \text{ and}$$

$$V_o = V_s \frac{R_2}{R_s + R_1 + R_2} = 95 \frac{R_2}{65k + R_2}.$$

Step 2. (a) 
$$V_o = 95 \frac{\left( \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2} \right)}{65k + \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2}} = 95(4.902/69.902) = \mathbf{6.662 \text{ volts}}$$
 and  

$$V_o = 95 \frac{R_2}{65k + R_2} = 95(5k/70k) = \mathbf{6.786 \text{ volts}}$$

(b) 
$$V_o = 95 \frac{\left( \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2} \right)}{65k + \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2}} = 95(22.727/87.727) = \mathbf{24.61 \text{ volts}}$$
 and  

$$V_o = 95 \frac{R_2}{65k + R_2} = 95(25/90) = \mathbf{26.39 \text{ volts}}$$

(c) 
$$V_o = 95 \frac{\left( \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2} \right)}{65k + \frac{250kR_2}{250k + R_2}} = 95(125/190) = \mathbf{62.5 \text{ volts}}$$
 and  

$$V_o = 95 \frac{R_2}{65k + R_2} = 95(250/315) = \mathbf{75.4 \text{ volts}}$$

### Solution 2.70

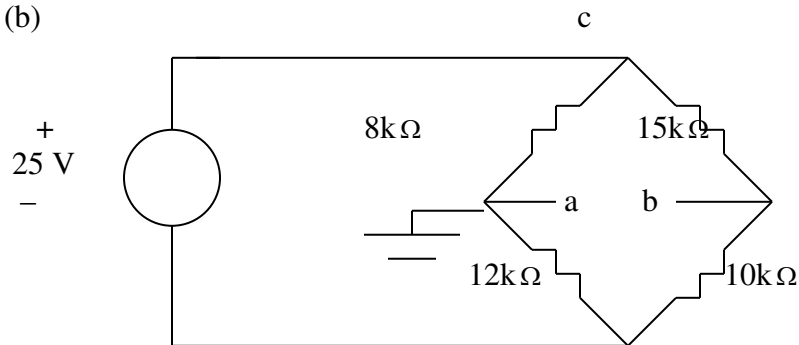
(a) Using voltage division,

$$v_a = \frac{12}{12+8}(25) = \underline{15V}$$

$$v_b = \frac{10}{10+15}(25) = \underline{10V}$$

$$v_{ab} = v_a - v_b = 15 - 10 = \underline{5V}$$

(b)



$$v_a = \underline{0}; \quad v_{ac} = -(8/(8+12))25 = -10V; \quad v_{cb} = (15/(15+10))25 = 15V.$$

$$v_{ab} = v_{ac} + v_{cb} = -10 + 15 = \underline{5V}.$$

$$v_b = -v_{ab} = \underline{-5V}.$$

### Solution 2.71

Figure 2.131 represents a model of a solar photovoltaic panel. Given that  $V_s = 95 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_I = 25 \text{ } \Omega$ ,  $i_L = 2 \text{ A}$ , find  $R_L$ .

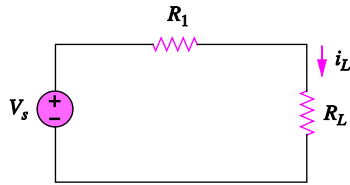


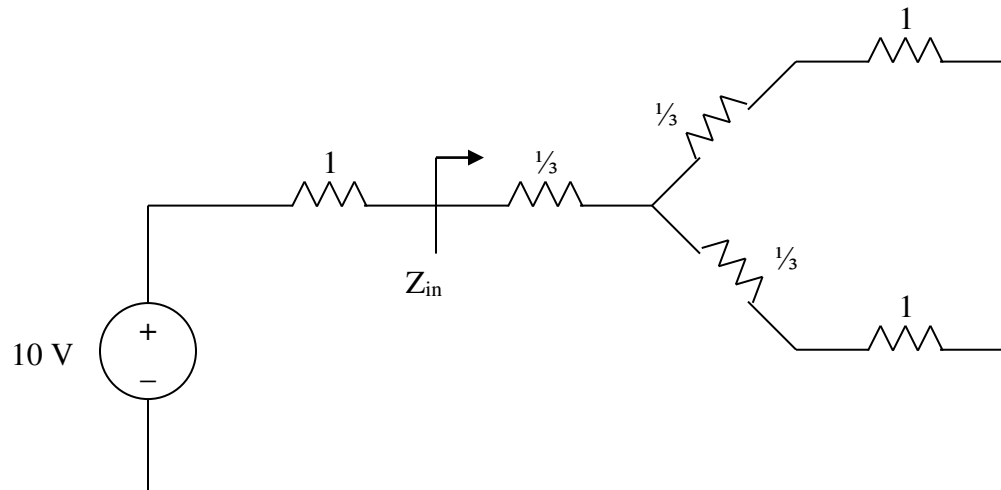
Figure 2.131  
For Prob. 2.71.

Step 1.  $V_s = i_L(R_I + R_L)$  or  $R_L = (95/2) - 25$

Step 2.  $R_L = 47.5 - 25 = \mathbf{22.5 \text{ } \Omega}$

### Solution 2.72

Converting the delta subnetwork into wye gives the circuit below.



$$Z_{in} = \frac{1}{3} + (1 + \frac{1}{3}) // (1 + \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{4}{3}) = 1 \Omega$$

$$V_o = \frac{Z_{in}}{1 + Z_{in}} (10) = \frac{1}{1 + 1} (10) = \underline{5 \text{ V}}$$

**Solution 2.73**

By the current division principle, the current through the ammeter will be one-half its previous value when

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 20 + R_x \\ 65 &= 20 + R_x \longrightarrow R_x = \mathbf{45\ \Omega} \end{aligned}$$

**Solution 2.74**

With the switch in high position,

$$6 = (0.01 + R_3 + 0.02) \times 5 \longrightarrow R_3 = \mathbf{1.17 \, \Omega}$$

At the medium position,

$$6 = (0.01 + R_2 + R_3 + 0.02) \times 3 \longrightarrow R_2 + R_3 = 1.97$$

$$\text{or } R_2 = 1.97 - 1.17 = \mathbf{0.8 \, \Omega}$$

At the low position,

$$\begin{aligned} 6 &= (0.01 + R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + 0.02) \times 1 \longrightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 5.97 \\ R_1 &= 5.97 - 1.97 = \mathbf{4 \, \Omega} \end{aligned}$$

### Solution 2.75

Find  $R_{ab}$  in the four-way power divider circuit in Fig. 2.135. Assume each  $R = 4\ \Omega$ .

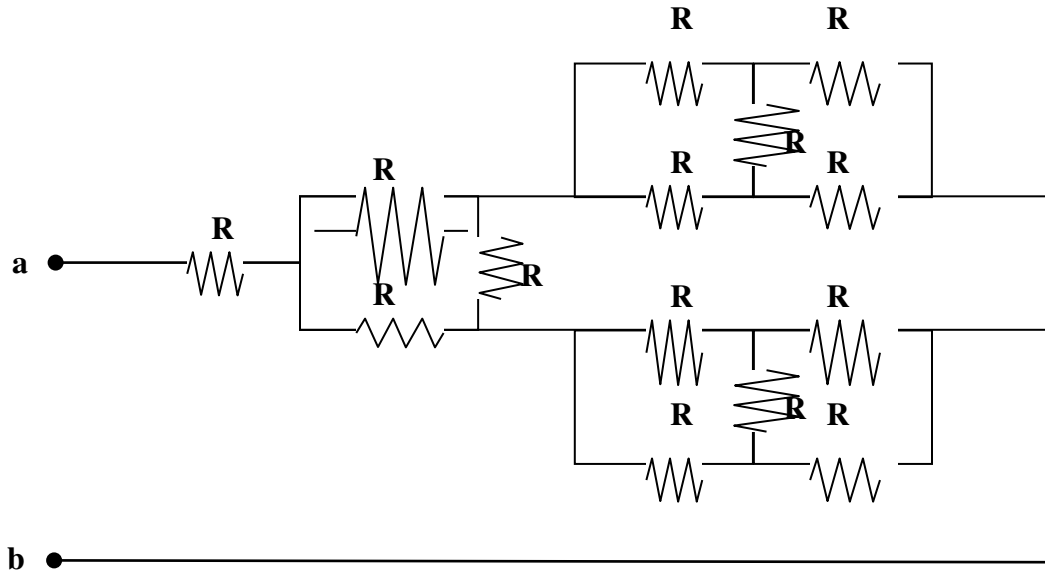
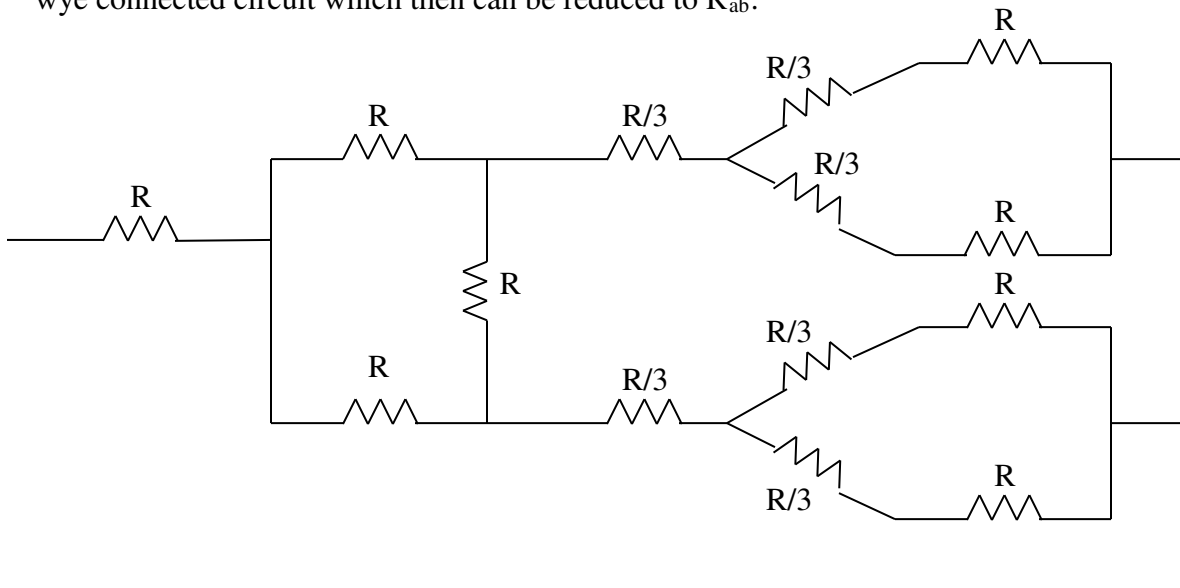


Figure 2.135  
For Prob. 2.75.

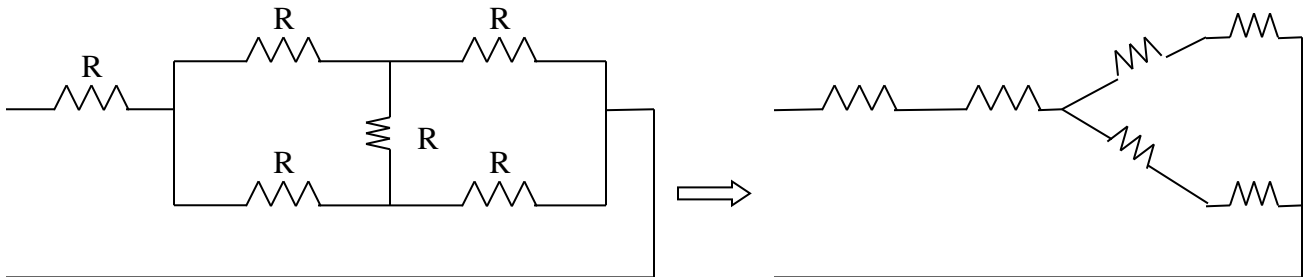
Step 1. There are two delta circuits that can be converted to a wye connected circuit. This then allows us to combine resistances together in series and in parallel. This will yield a new circuit with one remaining delta connected circuit that can be converted to a wye connected circuit which then can be reduced to  $R_{ab}$ .



Step 2. Converting delta-subnetworks to wye-subnetworks and combining resistances leads to the circuit below.

$$\frac{R}{3} + \frac{(4R/3)(4R/3)}{(4R/3)+(4R/3)} = R \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\frac{16}{9}}{\frac{8}{3}} \right) = R$$

With this combination, the circuit is further reduced to that shown below.



Again we convert the delta to a wye connected circuit and the values of the wye resistances are all equal to  $R/3$  and combining all the series and parallel resistors gives us  $R$  in series with  $R$ . Thus,

$$R_{ab} = R + R = 4 + 4 = \mathbf{8 \, \Omega}$$

**Solution 2.76**

$$Z_{ab} = 1 + 1 = 2 \, \Omega$$

**Solution 2.77**

(a)  $5\ \Omega = 10\parallel 10 = 20\parallel 20\parallel 20\parallel 20$

i.e., **four 20  $\Omega$  resistors in parallel.**

(b)  $311.8 = 300 + 10 + 1.8 = 300 + 20\parallel 20 + 1.8$

i.e., **one 300 $\Omega$  resistor in series with 1.8 $\Omega$  resistor and a parallel combination of two 20 $\Omega$  resistors.**

(c)  $40\text{k}\Omega = 12\text{k}\Omega + 28\text{k}\Omega = (24\parallel 24\text{k}) + (56\text{k}\parallel 56\text{k})$

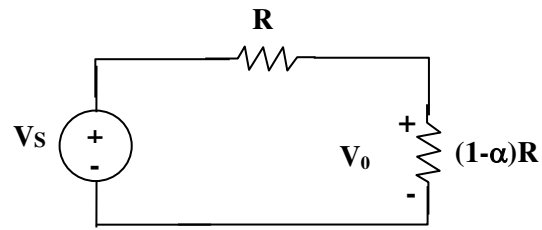
i.e., **Two 24k $\Omega$  resistors in parallel connected in series with two 56k $\Omega$  resistors in parallel.**

(d)  $52.32\text{k}\Omega = 28\text{k} + 24\text{k} + 300 + 20 = 56\text{k}\parallel 56\text{k} + 24\text{k} + 300 + 20$

i.e., **A series combination of a 20 $\Omega$  resistor, 300 $\Omega$  resistor, 24k $\Omega$  resistor, and a parallel combination of two 56k $\Omega$  resistors.**

**Solution 2.78**

The equivalent circuit is shown below:



$$V_0 = \frac{(1-\alpha)R}{R + (1-\alpha)R} V_S = \frac{1-\alpha}{2-\alpha} V_S$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_S} = \frac{1-\alpha}{2-\alpha}$$

**Solution 2.79**

Since  $p = v^2/R$ , the resistance of the sharpener is

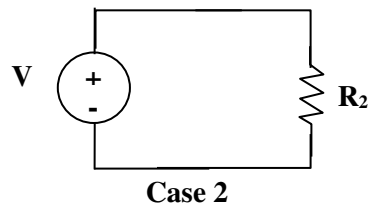
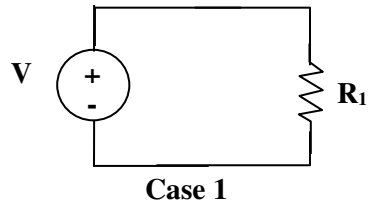
$$R = v^2/(p) = 6^2/(240 \times 10^{-3}) = 150\Omega$$
$$I = p/(v) = 240 \text{ mW}/(6\text{V}) = 40 \text{ mA}$$

Since  $R$  and  $R_x$  are in series,  $I$  flows through both.

$$IR_x = V_x = 9 - 6 = 3 \text{ V}$$
$$R_x = 3/(I) = 3/(40 \text{ mA}) = 3000/(40) = \mathbf{75 \Omega}$$

**Solution 2.80**

The amplifier can be modeled as a voltage source and the loudspeaker as a resistor:



$$\text{Hence } p = \frac{V^2}{R}, \quad \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} \longrightarrow p_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_2} p_1 = \frac{10}{4}(12) = \mathbf{30 \text{ W}}$$

### Solution 2.81

For a specific application, the circuit shown in Fig. 2.140 was designed so that  $I_L = 83.33$  mA and that  $R_{in} = 5$  k $\Omega$ . What are the values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ ?

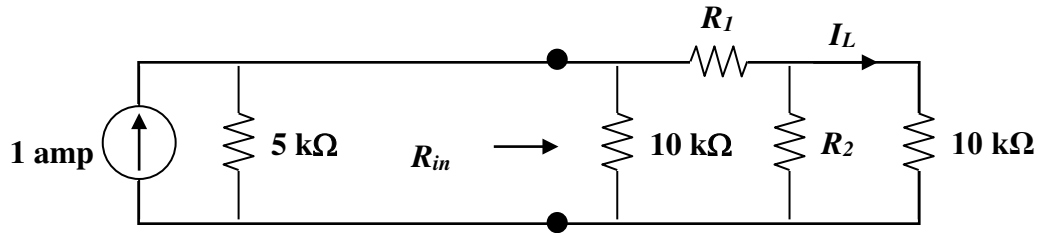


Figure 2.140  
For Prob. 2.81.

### Solution

Step 1. Calculate  $R_{in}$  in terms of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . Next calculate the value of  $I_L$  in terms of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ .

$$R_{in} = \frac{10k \left( R_1 + \frac{R_2 10k}{R_2 + 10k} \right)}{10k + R_1 + \frac{R_2 10k}{R_2 + 10k}} = 5k \text{ and since } R_{in} = 5k, \text{ the current by current}$$

division entering  $R_{in}$  has to equal 500 mA. Again using current division, the current through  $R_1 = 250$  mA. Finally we can use current division to obtain  $I_L$ .

$$I_L = 0.25 \times R_2 / (R_2 + 10k) = 0.08333 \text{ A.}$$

Step 2. First we can calculate  $R_2$ .  $0.25R_2 = 0.08333(R_2 + 10,000)$  or

$$(0.25 - 0.08333)R_2 = 833.3 \text{ or } R_2 = 833.3 / 0.16667 = 5,000 = \mathbf{5 \text{ k}\Omega}.$$

$$\text{Next } 5k = \frac{10k \left( R_1 + \frac{5k \times 10k}{5k + 10k} \right)}{10k + R_1 + \frac{5k \times 10k}{5k + 10k}} = \frac{10k (R_1 + 3.3333k)}{10k + R_1 + 3.3333k} \text{ or}$$

$$5k(R_1 + 13.3333k) = 10k(R_1 + 3.3333) \text{ or } R_1 + 13.3333 = 2R_1 + 6.6666 \text{ or}$$

$$R_1 = 13.3333k - 6.6666k = 6.6667k = \mathbf{6.667 \text{ k}\Omega}.$$

### Solution 2.82

The pin diagram of a resistance array is shown in Fig. 2.141. Find the equivalent resistance between the following:

- (a) 1 and 2                  (b) 1 and 3                  (c) 1 and 4

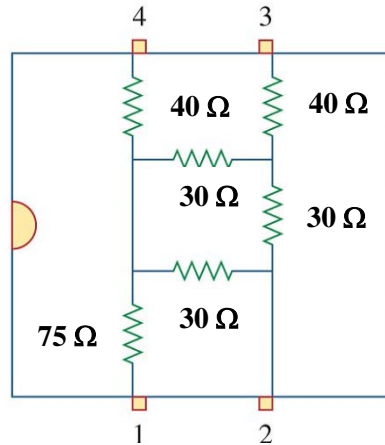
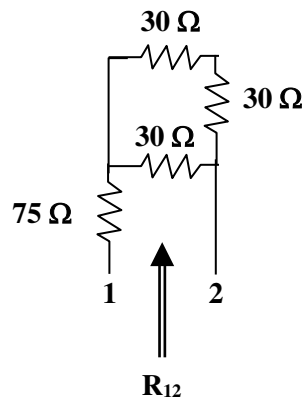


Figure 2.141  
For Prob. 2.82.

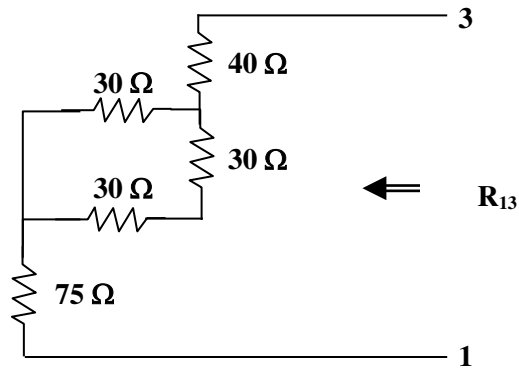
### Solution

Step 1. Each pair of contacts will connect a specific circuit where we can use the variety of wye-delta, series, and paralleling of resistances to obtain the desired results.

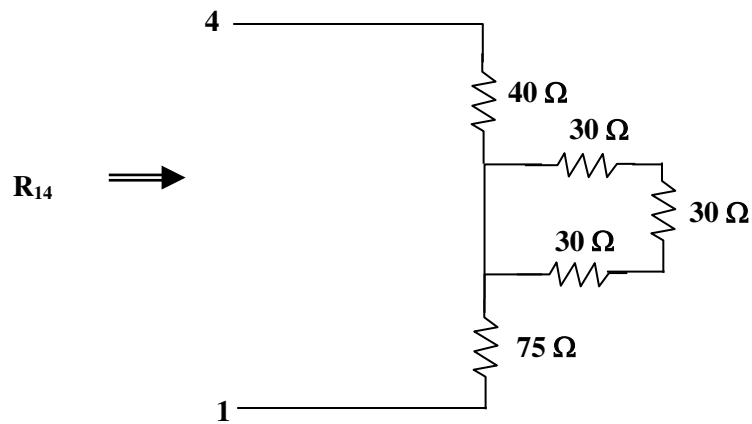
- (a)



(b)



(c)



Step 2. (a)  $R_{12} = 75 + 30 \times 60 / (30 + 60) = 75 + 20 = \mathbf{95 \Omega}$

(b)  $R_{13} = 75 + [30 \times 60 / (30 + 60)] + 40 = 135 \Omega$

(c)  $R_{14} = 40 + 75 = \mathbf{105 \Omega}$

### Solution 2.83

Two delicate devices are rated as shown in Fig. 2.142. Find the values of the resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  needed to power the devices using a 36-V battery.

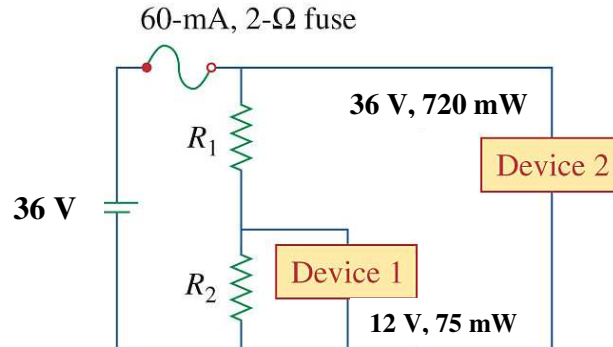
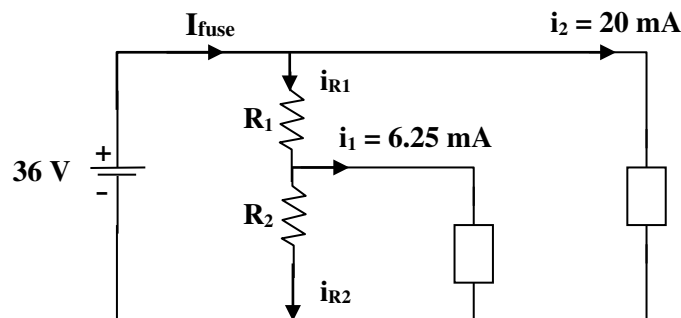


Figure 2.142  
For Prob. 2.83.

### Solution

The voltage across the fuse should be negligible when compared with 24 V (this can be checked later when we check to see if the fuse rating is exceeded in the final circuit). We can calculate the current through the devices.

$$I_1 = \frac{p_1}{V_1} = \frac{75 \text{ mW}}{12 \text{ V}} = 6.25 \text{ mA}$$
$$I_2 = \frac{p_2}{V_2} = \frac{720 \text{ mW}}{36} = 20 \text{ mA}$$



Let  $R_3$  represent the resistance of the first device, we can solve for its value from knowing the voltage across it and the current through it.

$$R_3 = 12/0.00625 = 1,920 \, \Omega$$

This is an interesting problem in that it essentially has two unknowns,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  but only one condition that need to be met and that is that the voltage across  $R_3$  must equal 12 volts. Since the circuit is powered by a battery we could choose the value of  $R_2$  which draws the least current,  $R_2 = \infty$ . Thus we can calculate the value of  $R_1$  that gives 12 volts across  $R_3$ .

$$12 = (36/(R_1 + 1920))1920 \text{ or } R_1 = (36/12)1920 - 1920 = \mathbf{3.84 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

This value of  $R_1$  means that we only have a total of 26.25 mA flowing out of the battery through the fuse which means it will not open and produces a voltage drop across it of 0.0525 mV. This is indeed negligible when compared with the 36-volt source.

## CHAPTER 2

**P.P.2.1**       $i = V/R = 110/15 = \underline{7.333 \text{ A}}$

**P.P.2.2**      (a)       $v = iR = 3 \text{ mA}[10 \text{ kohms}] = \underline{30 \text{ V}}$

(b)       $G = 1/R = 1/10 \text{ kohms} = \underline{100 \mu\text{S}}$

(c)       $p = vi = 30 \text{ volts}[3 \text{ mA}] = \underline{90 \text{ mW}}$

**P.P.2.3**       $p = vi$  which leads to  $i = p/v = [30 \cos^2(t) \text{ mW}]/[15\cos(t) \text{ mA}]$

or  $i = \underline{2\cos(t) \text{ mA}}$

$R = v/i = 15\cos(t)\text{V}/2\cos(t)\text{mA} = \underline{7.5 \text{ k}\Omega}$

**P.P.2.4**      5 branches and 3 nodes. The 1 ohm and 2 ohm resistors are in parallel. The 4 ohm resistor and the 10 volt source are also in parallel.

**P.P.2.5**      Applying KVL to the loop we get:

$$-32 + 4i - (-8) + 2i = 0 \text{ which leads to } i = 24/6 = 4\text{A}$$

$$v_1 = 4i = \underline{16 \text{ V}} \quad \text{and} \quad v_2 = -2i = \underline{-8 \text{ V}}$$

**P.P.2.6**      Applying KVL to the loop we get:

$$-70 + 10i + 2v_x + 5i = 0$$

But,  $v_x = 10i$  and  $v_0 = -5i$ . Hence,

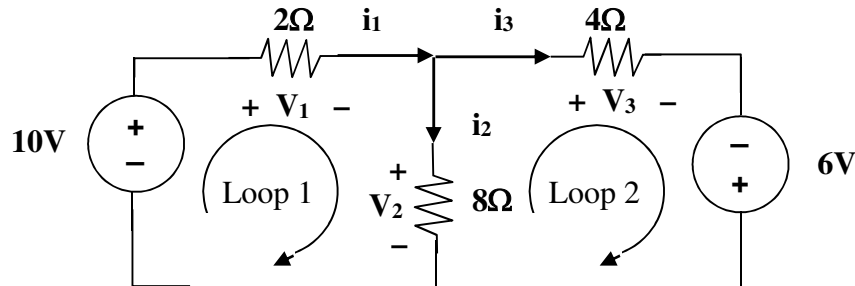
$$-70 + 10i + 20i + 5i = 0 \text{ which leads to } i = 2 \text{ A.}$$

$$\text{Thus, } v_x = \underline{20\text{V}} \quad \text{and} \quad v_0 = \underline{-10 \text{ V}}$$

**P.P.2.7** Applying KCL,  $0 = -15 + i_0 + [i_0/3] + [v_0/12]$ , but  $i_0 = v_0/2$

Which leads to:  $15 = (v_0/2) + (v_0/6) + (v_0/12) = v_0((6+2+1)/12)$  thus,  $v_0 = \underline{20 \text{ V}}$  and  $i_0 = \underline{10 \text{ A}}$

**P.P.2.8**



At the top node,  $0 = -i_1 + i_2 + i_3$  or  $i_1 = i_2 + i_3$  (1)

For loop 1  $-10 + V_1 + V_2 = 0$   
or  $V_1 = 10 - V_2$  (2)

For loop 2  $-V_2 + V_3 - 6 = 0$   
or  $V_3 = V_2 + 6$  (3)

Using (1) and Ohm's law, we get

$$(V_1/2) = (V_2/8) + (V_3/4)$$

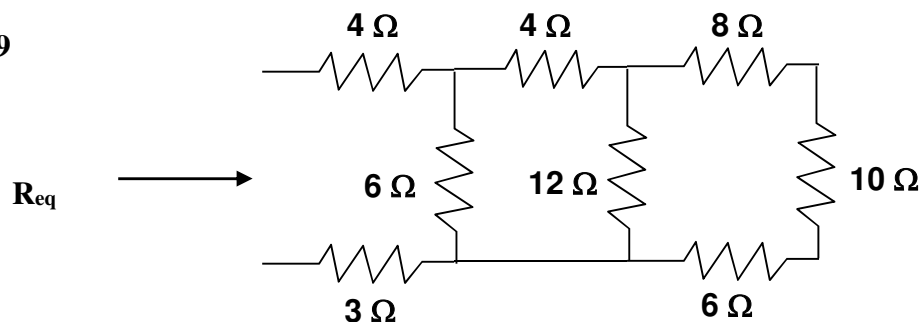
and now using (2) and (3) in the above yields

$$[(10 - V_2)/2] = (V_2/8) + (V_2 + 6)/4$$

or  $[7/8]V_2 = 14/4$  or  $V_2 = \underline{4 \text{ V}}$

$V_1 = 10 - V_2 = \underline{6 \text{ V}}$ ,  $V_3 = 4 + 6 = \underline{10 \text{ V}}$ ,  $i_1 = (10 - 4)/2 = \underline{3 \text{ A}}$ ,  
 $i_2 = 4/8 = \underline{500 \text{ mA}}$ ,  $i_3 = \underline{2.5 \text{ A}}$

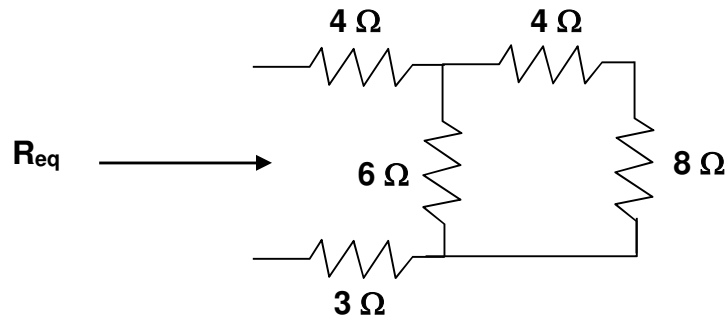
**P.P.2.9**



Combining the 8-ohm, 10-ohm, and 6-ohm resistors in series gives  $8+10+6 = 24$ .

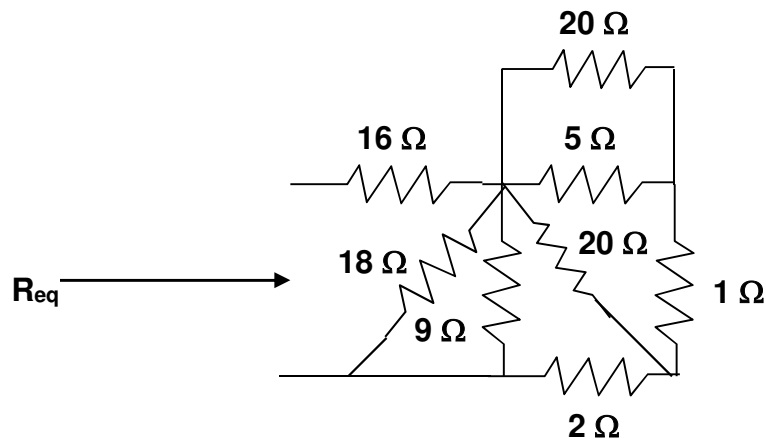
But, 12 in parallel with 24 produces  $[12 \times 24] / [12 + 24] = 288 / 36 = 8$  ohms.

So that the equivalent circuit is shown below.



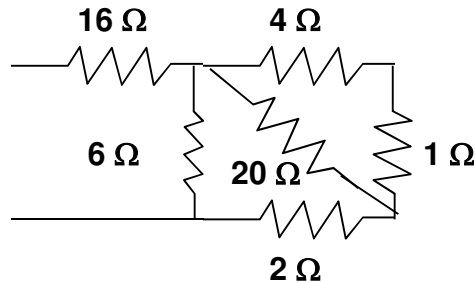
Thus,  $R_{eq} = 4 + [6 \times 12] / [6 + 12] + 3 = 11\ \Omega$

#### P.P.2.10

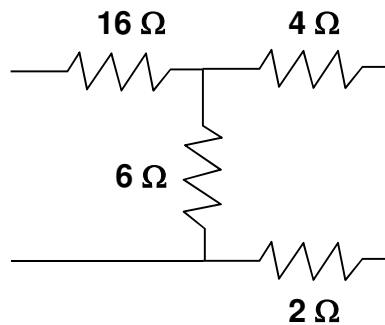


Combining the 9 ohm resistor and the 18 ohm resistor yields  $[9 \times 18] / [9 + 18] = 6$  ohms.

Combining the 5 ohm and the 20 ohm resistors in parallel produces  $[5 \times 20 / (5 + 20)] = 4$  ohms. We now have the following circuit:



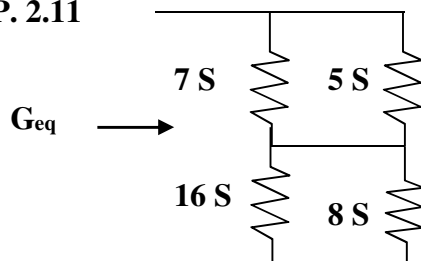
The 4 ohm and 1 ohm resistors can be combined into a 5 ohm resistor in parallel with a 20 ohm resistor. This will result in  $[5 \times 20 / (5 + 20)] = 4$  ohms and the circuit shown below:



The 4 ohm and 2 ohm resistors are in series and can be replaced by a 6 ohm resistor. This gives a 6 ohm resistor in parallel with a 6 ohm resistor,  $[6 \times 6 / (6 + 6)] = 3$  ohms. We now have a 3 ohm resistor in series with a 16 ohm resistor or  $3 + 16 = 19$  ohms. Therefore:

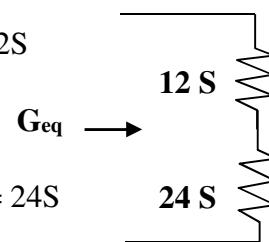
$$R_{eq} = \underline{19 \text{ ohms}}$$

#### P.P. 2.11



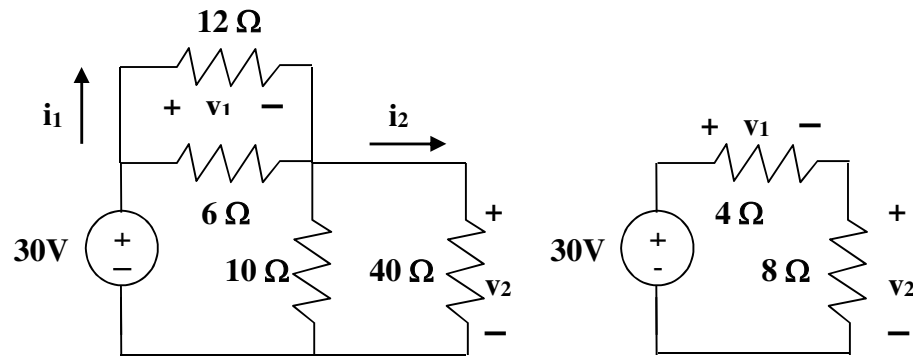
$$7 \parallel 5 = 7 + 5 = 12 \text{ S}$$

$$16 \parallel 8 = 16 + 8 = 24 \text{ S}$$



$$12 \text{ S in series with } 24 \text{ S} = \{12 \times 24 / (12 + 24)\} = 8 \text{ or: } \mathbf{G_{eq} = 8 \text{ S}}$$

### P.P.2.12



$6\parallel 12 = [6 \times 12 / (6 + 12)] = 4 \text{ ohm}$  and  $10\parallel 40 = [10 \times 40 / (10 + 40)] = 8 \text{ ohm}$ .

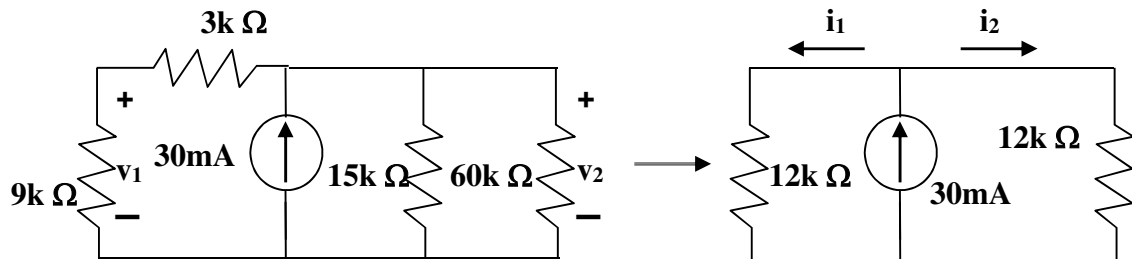
Using voltage division we get:

$$v_1 = [4 / (4 + 8)] (30) = \underline{\underline{10 \text{ volts}}}, v_2 = [8 / 12] (30) = \underline{\underline{20 \text{ volts}}}$$

$$i_1 = v_1 / 12 = 10 / 12 = \underline{\underline{833.3 \text{ mA}}}, i_2 = v_2 / 40 = 20 / 40 = \underline{\underline{500 \text{ mA}}}$$

$$P_1 = v_1 i_1 = 10 \times 10 / 12 = \underline{\underline{8.333 \text{ watts}}}, P_2 = v_2 i_2 = 20 \times 0.5 = \underline{\underline{10 \text{ watts}}}$$

### P.P.2.13



Using current division,  $i_1 = i_2 = (30 \text{ mA})(12 \text{ kohm} / (12 \text{ kohm} + 12 \text{ kohm})) = 15 \text{ mA}$

$$(a) \quad v_1 = (9 \text{ kohm})(15 \text{ mA}) = \underline{\underline{135 \text{ volts}}}$$

$$v_2 = (12 \text{ kohm})(15 \text{ mA}) = \underline{\underline{180 \text{ volts}}}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{For the } 9\text{k ohm resistor, } P_1 = v_1 \times i_1 = 135 \times 15 \times 10^{-3} = \underline{\underline{2.025 \text{ w}}}$$

$$\text{For the } 60\text{k ohm resistor, } P_2 = (v_2)^2 / 60\text{k} = \underline{\underline{540 \text{ mw}}}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{The total power supplied by the current source is equal to:}$$

$$P = v_2 \times 30 \text{ mA} = 180 \times 30 \times 10^{-3} = \underline{\underline{5.4 \text{ W}}}$$

**P.P.2.14**

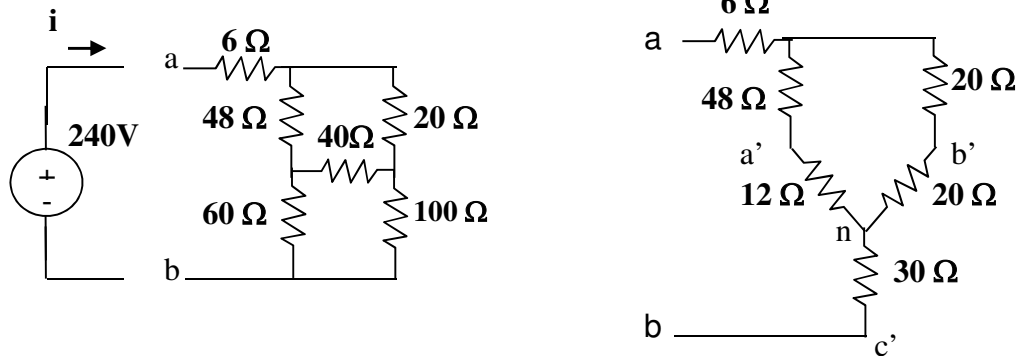
$$R_a = [R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1] / R_1 = [10 \times 20 + 20 \times 40 + 40 \times 10] / 10 = \underline{140 \text{ ohms}}$$

$$R_b = [R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1] / R_2 = 1400 / 20 = \underline{70 \text{ ohms}}$$

$$R_c = [R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1] / R_3 = 1400 / 40 = \underline{35 \text{ ohms}}$$

**P.P.2.15**

We first find the equivalent resistance,  $R$ . We convert the delta sub-network to a wye connected form as shown below:



$$R_{a'n} = 40 \times 60 / [40 + 60 + 100] = 12 \text{ ohms}, R_{b'n} = 40 \times 100 / 200 = 20 \text{ ohms}$$

$$R_{c'n} = 60 \times 100 / 200 = 30 \text{ ohms.}$$

$$\text{Thus, } R_{ab} = 6 + [(48 + 12) \parallel (20 + 20)] + 30 = 6 + 60 \times 40 / (60 + 40) + 30$$

$$6 + 24 + 30 = \underline{60 \text{ ohms.}}$$

$$i = 240 / R_{ab} = 240 / 60 = \underline{4 \text{ amps}}$$

**P.P.2.16**

For the parallel case,  $v = v_0 = \underline{115 \text{ volts.}}$

$$p = vi \implies i = p/v = 40 / 115 = \underline{347.8 \text{ mA}}$$

For the series case,  $v = v_0 / N = 115 / 6 = \underline{19.167 \text{ volts}}$

$$i = p/v = 40 / 19.167 = \underline{2.087 \text{ amps}}$$

**P.P.2.17**

We use equation (2.61)

$$(a) \quad R_1 = 50 \times 10^{-3} / (1 - 10^{-3}) = 0.05 / 999 = \underline{50 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ (shunt)}}$$

$$(b) \quad R_2 = 50 \times 10^{-3} / (100 \times 10^{-3} - 10^{-3}) = 50 / 99 = \underline{505 \text{ m}\Omega \text{ (shunt)}}$$

$$(c) \quad R_3 = 50 \times 10^{-3} / (10 \times 10^{-3} - 10^{-3}) = 50 / 9 = \underline{5.556 \Omega \text{ (shunt)}}$$