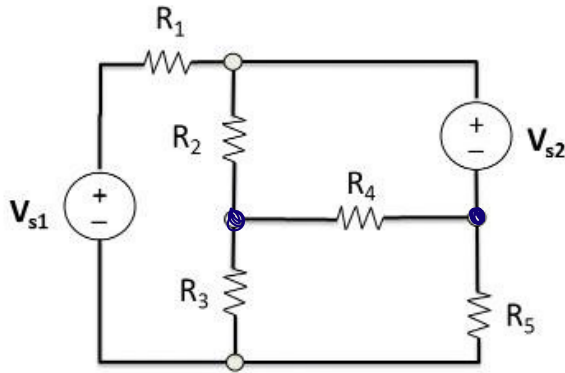


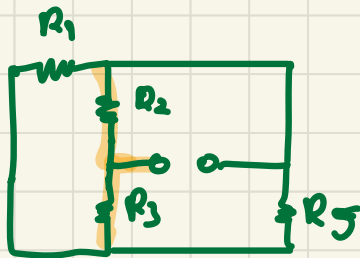
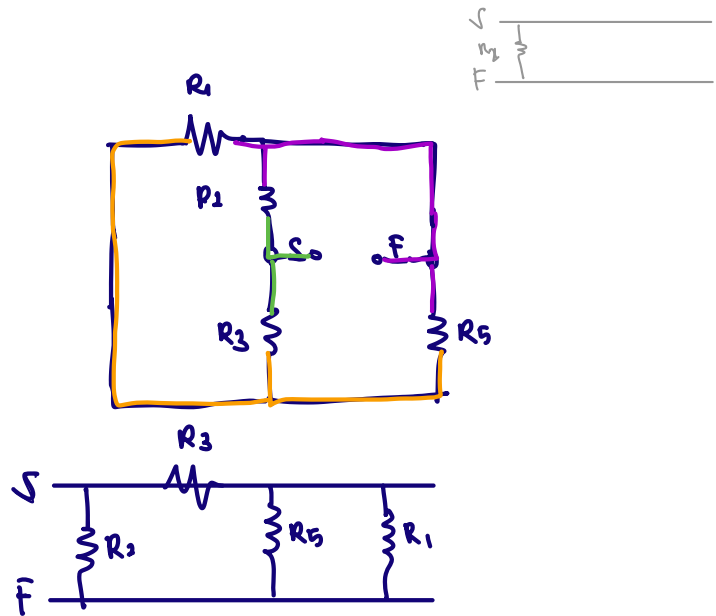


What's the **equivalent resistance** seen by R_4 in the following circuit? (Hint: short circuit V_{s1} and V_{s2})

Given $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = R_5 = 4\ \Omega$



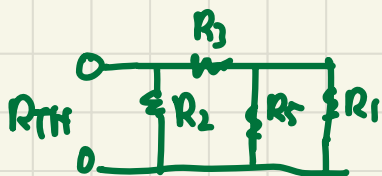
- ☒ 2.4 Ω
- ☐ 0.4 Ω
- ☐ 3.4 Ω
- ☐ 1.4 Ω



$$R_5 \parallel R_1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right)^{-1} = 2\ \Omega$$

$$R_3 + R_5 \parallel R_1 = 6\ \Omega$$

$$R_T = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \right)^{-1} = 2.4\ \Omega$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right)^{-1} = 2$$

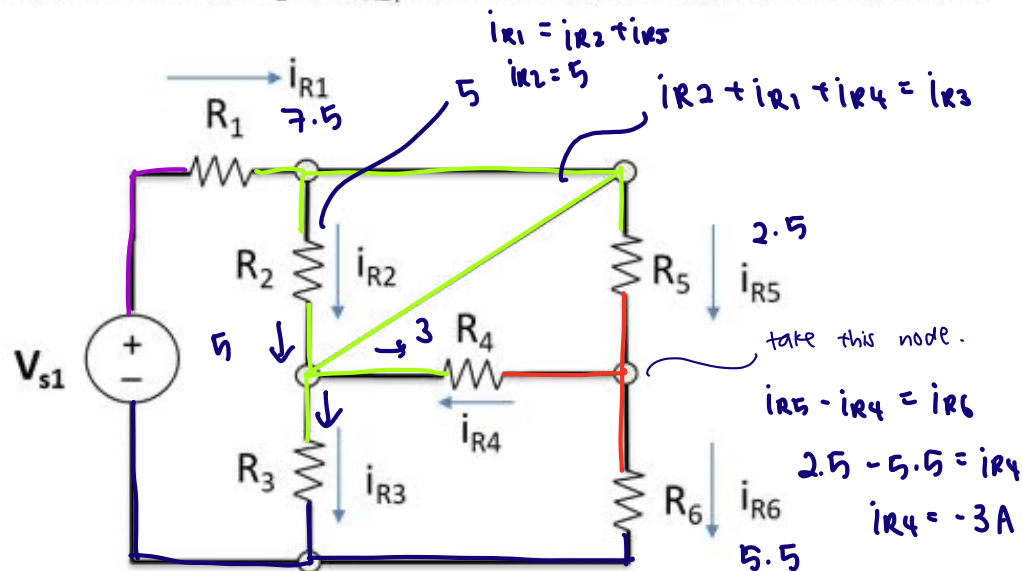
$$R_T = R_2 \parallel (R_3 + (R_5 \parallel R_1))$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4+2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= 2.4\ \Omega$$

0

What's the current in R_3 , i.e., i_{R3} , in the following circuit? (Hint: use supernode)

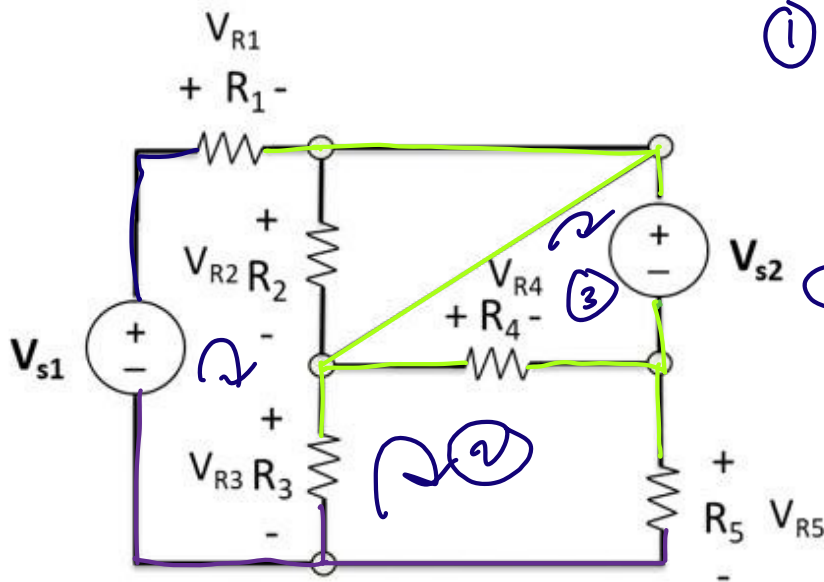


Given $i_{R1} = 7.5 \text{ A}$, $i_{R5} = 2.5 \text{ A}$, $i_{R6} = 5.5 \text{ A}$

Which among the following values most closely matches the correct answer?

- ☐ a. 2.5A
- ☐ b. 3.0A
- ☒ c. 2.0A
- ☐ d. 1.5A

What's the voltage across R_3 , i.e., V_{R3} , in the following circuit? (Hint: label different node with different color)



$$\textcircled{1} : -V_{s1} + V_{R1} + V_{R2} + V_{R3} = 0$$

$$-10 + 8 + V_{R2} + V_{R3} = 0$$

$$V_{R2} + V_{R3} = 2 \quad - (1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} : -V_{R3} + V_{R4} + V_{R5} = 0$$

$$-V_{R3} + V_{R4} = -1.$$

$$\textcircled{3} : V_{s2} - V_{R4} = 0$$

$$V_{R4} = 1$$

$$V_{R3} = 1 + 1 = 2V.$$

Given $V_{R1} = 8V$, $V_{R5} = 1V$, $V_{s1} = 10V$, and $V_{s2} = 1V$

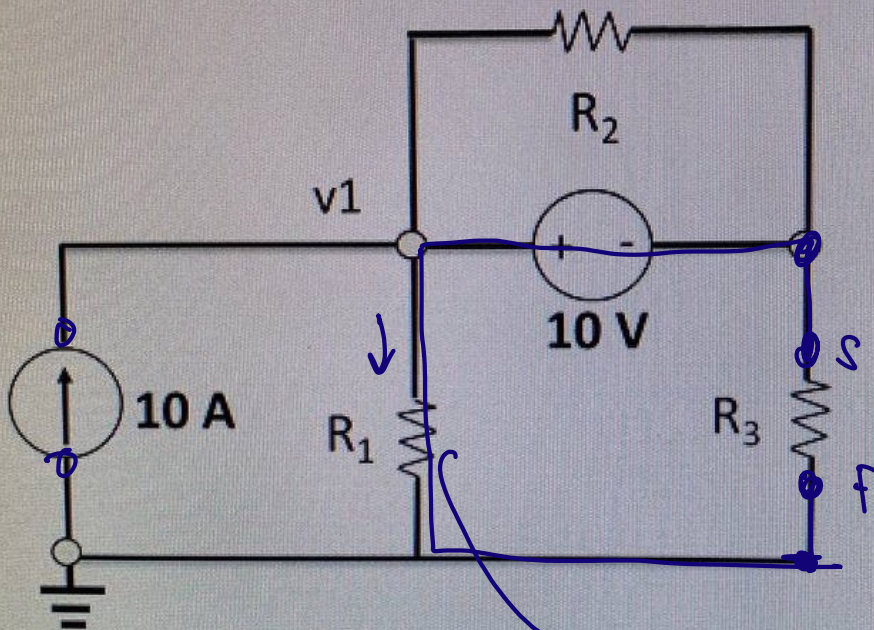
Which among the following values most closely matches the correct answer?

- ☐ a. 1V
- ☐ b. 3V
- ☐ c. 4V
- ☒ d. 2V

$$-V_{s1} + V_{R1} + V_{R3} = -10 + 8 + V_{R3} = 0$$

$$V_{R3} = 2$$

In the circuit below, what is the Thevenin (open-circuit) voltage when R_3 is the load?

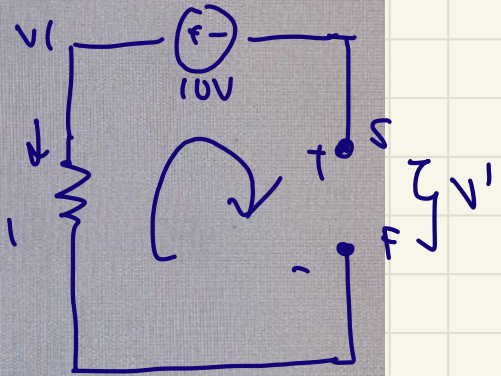


Given $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 8 \Omega$

Which among the following values most closely matches the correct answer?

- ☐ a. 65V
- ☐ b. 75V
- ☐ c. 60V
- ☐ d. 70V

① open circuit
V ✓ I ✗



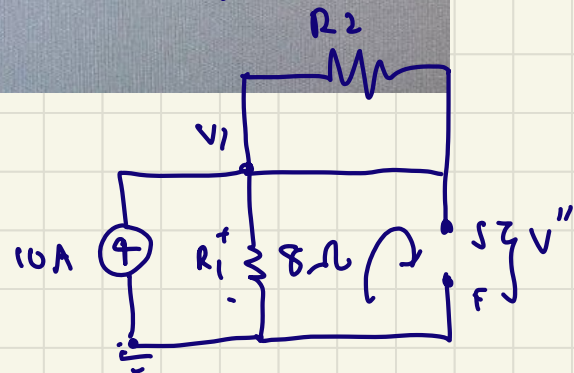
$$-IR_1 + 10 + V' = 0$$

$$10 + V' = 0$$

$$V' = -10$$

$$R_T = R_1 = 8 \Omega$$

② close circuit
I ✓ V ✗

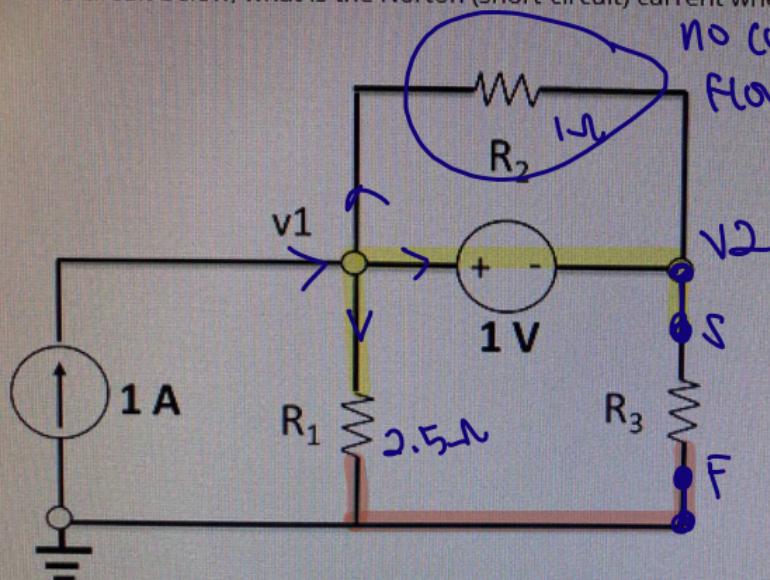


$$-IR_1 + V'' = 0$$

$$V'' = 10 \times 8 = 80V$$

$$V_T = V' + V'' = -10 + 80 = 70V$$

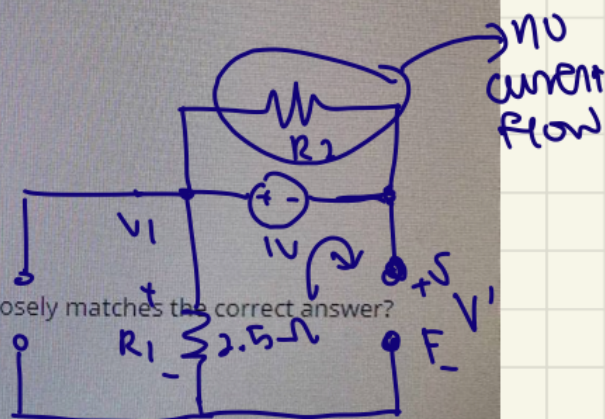
In the circuit below, what is the Norton (short-circuit) current when R_3 is the load?



Given $R_1 = 2.5 \Omega$, $R_2 = 1 \Omega$ Which among the following values most closely matches the correct answer?

- ☐ a. 0.8A
- ☐ b. 0.5A
- ☒ c. 0.6A
- ☐ d. 0.7A

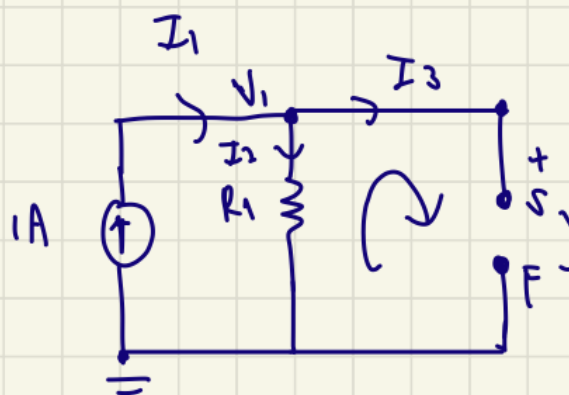
when $V \checkmark I \times$:



$$V' + 1 = 0$$

$$V' = -1V$$

when $I \times V \checkmark$:



$$-R_1 I_2 + V'' = 0$$

$$V'' = 1 \times 2.5$$

$$= 2.5$$

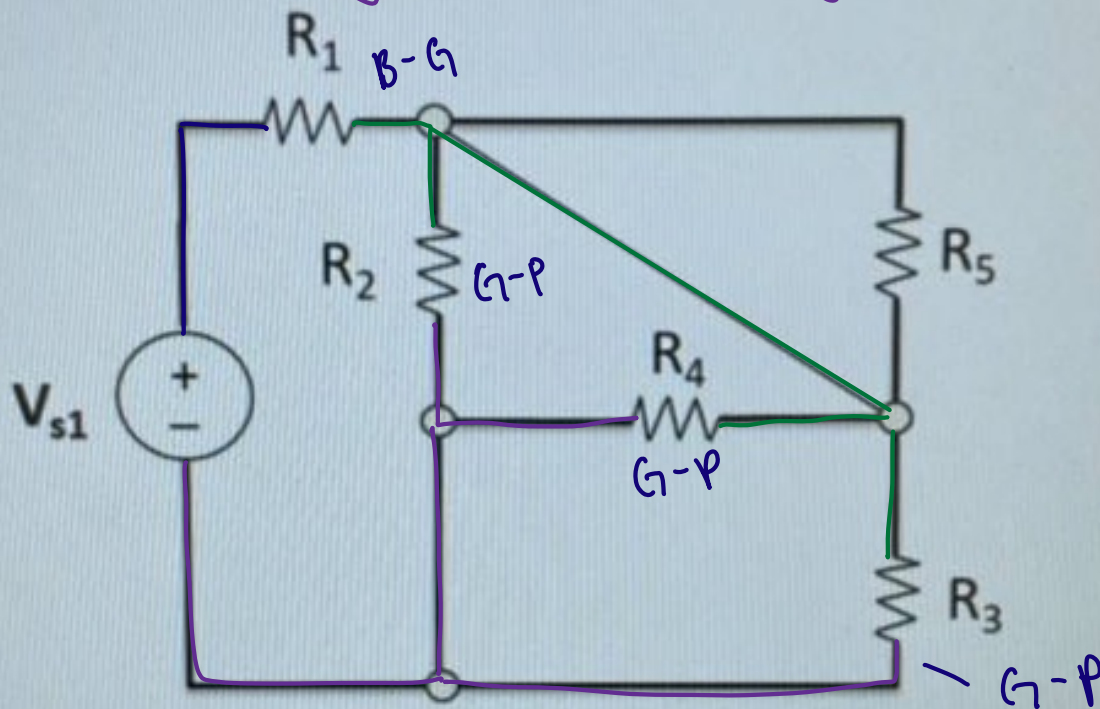
$$\text{total } V = -1 + 2.5$$

$$= 1.5V$$

$$I_n = \frac{1.5}{2.5}$$

$$= 0.6A$$

assume Qn asking about R_T seen by V_{s1} .



Given $R_1 = 3 \Omega$, $R_2 = 3 \Omega$, $R_3 = 3 \Omega$, $R_4 = 3 \Omega$, $R_5 = 2 \Omega$

Which among the following values most closely matches the correct answer?

☐ a. 2Ω

☒ b. 4Ω

☐ c. 3Ω

☐ d. 1Ω

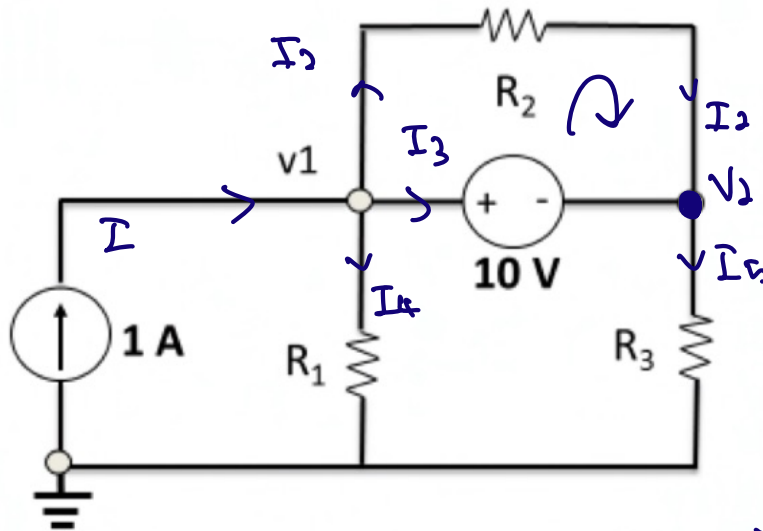
$$R_T = 3 + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right)^{-1}$$
$$= 4 \Omega$$

Question 1



In the circuit below, what is the node voltage v_1 ?

Given $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 110\ \Omega$



$$I = I_2 + I_3 + I_4$$

$$I_2 + I_3 + I_4 = 1$$

$$I_4 = \frac{V_1}{110}$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = 10$$

$$I_5 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$= \frac{V_2}{110}$$

$$I = \frac{V_2}{110} + \frac{V_1}{110}$$

$$V_1 + V_2 = 110 - (1)$$

$$V_1 = 60.0\text{ V}$$

Selected Answer: ☒ 60.0 V

Answers: 65.0 V

30.0 V

35.0 V

☒ 60.0 V

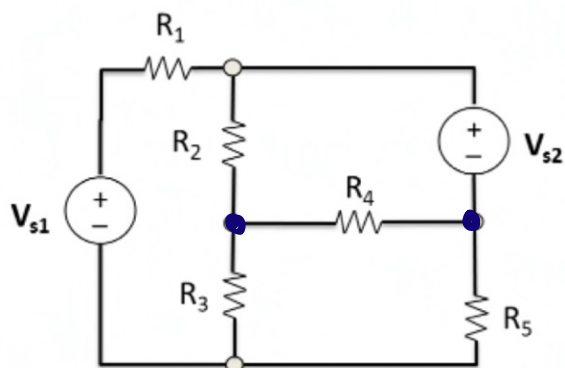
Question 2

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What's the equivalent resistance seen by R_4 in the following circuit? (Hint: short circuit V_{s1} and V_{s2})

Given $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = R_5 = 13\ \Omega$



Selected Answer: ☒ 7.8 Ω

Answers: 6.8 Ω

☒ 7.8 Ω

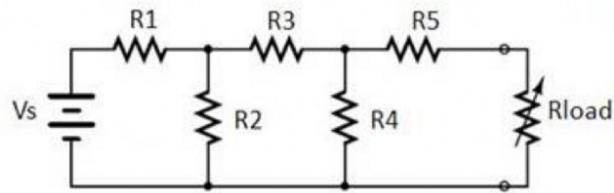
9.8 Ω

8.8 Ω

Question 3



Referring to the following circuit



$$\left(\frac{1}{10.1} + \frac{1}{9.5} \right)^{-1} = 4.8954$$

$$+ 2.3$$

$$= 7.1954$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3.3} + \frac{1}{7.1954} \right)^{-1} = 2.2624$$

$$2.2624 + 5 = 7.7624 \Omega$$

and knowing that

$$V_s = 10 \text{ [V]}$$

$$R_1 = 10.1 \text{ [Ohms]}$$

$$R_2 = 9.5 \text{ [Ohms]}$$

$$R_3 = 2.3 \text{ [Ohms]}$$

$$R_4 = 3.3 \text{ [Ohms]}$$

$$R_5 = 5.5 \text{ [Ohms]}$$

determine the value of R_{load} which ensures maximum power transfer.

Allowing for some numerical approximation, which among the following values most closely matches the correct answer?

Selected Answer: ☒ $R_{load} = 7.7624 \text{ [Ohms]}$

Answers: $R_{load} = 15.5248 \text{ [Ohms]}$

$R_{load} = -2.2376 \text{ [Ohms]}$

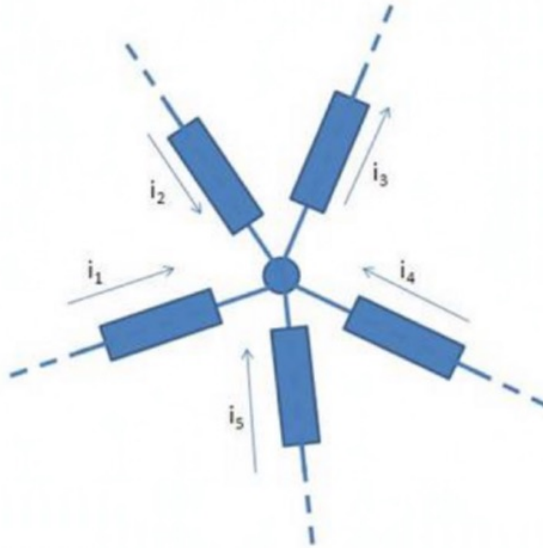
☒ $R_{load} = 7.7624 \text{ [Ohms]}$

$R_{load} = 30.7 \text{ [Ohms]}$

Question 4



Referring to the following circuit



$$i_2 + i_1 + i_3 + i_4 = i_5$$
$$-2.4 + 9.1 + (-1.9) - 11.9 = -1.9$$
$$i_5 = 3.3 \text{ A}$$

and knowing that

$i_1 = 9.1 \text{ [A]}$
 $i_2 = -2.4 \text{ [A]}$
 $i_3 = -1.9 \text{ [A]}$
 $i_4 = -11.9 \text{ [A]}$

determine the value of i_5 .

Allowing for some numerical approximation, which among the following values most closely matches the correct answer?

Selected Answer: ☒ $i_5 = 3.3 \text{ A}$

Answers: ☐ $i_5 = -3.3 \text{ A}$

☐ $i_5 = -1.3 \text{ A}$

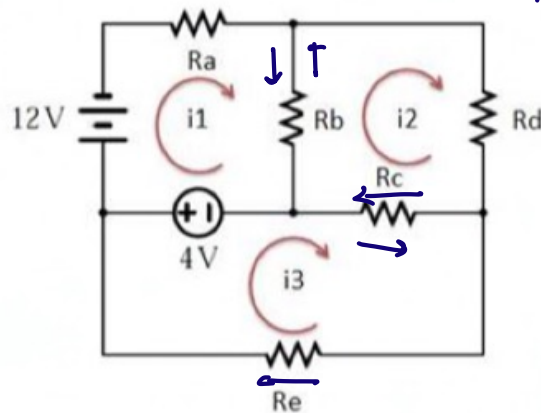
☐ $i_5 = 0.3 \text{ A}$

☒ $i_5 = 3.3 \text{ A}$

Question 5



The mesh-current method, applied to the following circuit



$$\textcircled{1} 12 + i_1 R_a + R_b(i_1 - i_2) - 4 = 0$$

$$12 + 3.1 i_1 + 4.5(i_1 - i_2) - 4 = 0$$

$$7.6 i_1 - 4.5 i_2 = -8 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} R_b(i_2 - i_1) + i_2 R_d + (i_2 - i_3) R_c = 0$$

$$4.5(i_2 - i_1) + 20.3 i_2 + 20.2(i_2 - i_3) = 0$$

$$4.5 i_2 - 4.5 i_1 + 20.3 i_2 + 20.2 i_2 - 20.2 i_3 = 0$$

$$-4.5 i_1 + 45 i_2 - 20.2 i_3 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} i_3 R_e + 4 + R_c(i_3 - i_2) = 0$$

$$15.5 i_3 + 4 + 20.2(i_3 - i_2) = 0$$

$$-20.2 i_2 + 35.7 i_3 = -4$$

will lead to a 3x3 system of equations such as

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & R_{13} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} & R_{23} \\ R_{31} & R_{32} & R_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -8V \\ 0V \\ -4V \end{bmatrix}$$

Allowing for some numerical approximation and knowing

$R_a = 3.1$ [Ohms]

$R_b = 4.5$ [Ohms]

$R_c = 20.2$ [Ohms]

$R_d = 20.3$ [Ohms]

$R_e = 15.5$ [Ohms]

which among the following matrices best represents the resistance matrix $[R_{ij}]$ in the equation above?

Selected Answer:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7.6 & -4.5 & 0 \\ -4.5 & 45 & -20.2 \\ 0 & -20.2 & 35.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Answers:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7.6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 35.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7.6 & -4.5 & -20.2 \\ 0 & 45 & 40.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 35.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.1 & 4.5 & 20.2 \\ 4.5 & 20.3 & 15.5 \\ 20.2 & 15.5 & 18.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7.6 & -4.5 & 0 \\ -4.5 & 45 & -20.2 \\ 0 & -20.2 & 35.7 \end{bmatrix}$$