

$$1) R_{eq} = (84 \parallel (112 + 15)) \parallel ((174 \parallel 87) + 26) = (48 + 15) \parallel ((58 + 26)) = 63 \parallel 84 = \underline{\underline{36 \Omega}}$$

2) Resistance between nodes b & c is 0. Thus  $R_2 = R_3 = 0$ .

Resistance between node a and either b or c is  $80 \parallel 80 = 40 \Omega$ . Thus  $R_1 = 40 \Omega$ .

Using transformation equations yields same thing.

3) All elements are in parallel and always have 100V across them.

$$a) p = -iV = -(10A)(100V) = \underline{\underline{-1 kW}}$$

$$\swarrow \text{KCL: } \bar{i}_g + \bar{i}_L - 10A = 0$$

$$b) R_L = 1 \Omega \Rightarrow i) \bar{i}_L = \frac{100V}{1 \Omega} = \underline{\underline{100A}}, ii) \bar{i}_g = 10 - \bar{i}_L = \underline{\underline{-90A}}$$

$$iii) p = \bar{i}_g(100V) = (-90A)(100V) = \underline{\underline{-9 kW}}$$

$$c) R_L = 100 \Omega \Rightarrow i) \bar{i}_L = \frac{100V}{100 \Omega} = \underline{\underline{1A}}, ii) \bar{i}_g = 10 - 1 = \underline{\underline{9A}}$$

$$iii) p = \bar{i}_g(100V) = (9A)(100V) = \underline{\underline{900W}}$$

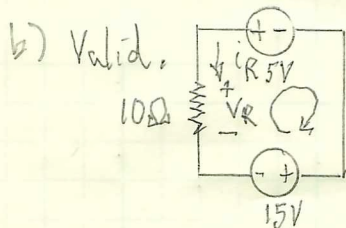
$$4) a) (0.5A)(36 \Omega \parallel 45 \Omega) = (0.5A)(20 \Omega) = 10V = V_\Delta \quad \swarrow \text{current division}$$

$$b) 60 \parallel 90 = 36 \Omega, (0.3 \frac{A}{V}) V_\Delta = (0.3 \frac{A}{V})(10V) = 3A, i_R = \frac{36}{60} 3A = \underline{\underline{1.8A}}$$

$$c) \text{Resistance seen by source: } 4 + 60 \parallel 90 = 50 \Omega, \Rightarrow V_g = (3A)(50 \Omega) = \underline{\underline{150V}}$$

$$d) R_{eq} = 10 + 36 \parallel 45 = 30 \Omega, p = -i^2 R = -(0.5A)^2 30 \Omega = \underline{\underline{-7.5W}}$$

5) a) Invalid. 1A flows to right of circuit but 2A flow to the left.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Violates KCL.



$$b) \text{Valid. KVL: } -V_R + 5V + 15V = 0 \Rightarrow V_R = 5V + 15V = 20V$$

$$V_R = (10 \Omega) i_R = 20V \Rightarrow i_R = \underline{\underline{2A}}$$

$$6) a) \text{Switch should be closed, Power} = -\frac{V^2}{R_{eq}}$$

$$\text{open} \rightarrow \frac{(40V)^2}{10 + 20} \text{ vs. } \frac{(40V)^2}{10 + 20 \parallel 20} = \frac{(40V)^2}{10 + 10} \leftarrow \text{closed}$$

$$b) \text{Switch should be open, Power} = \frac{V_2^2}{R_2}$$

$$\text{open} \rightarrow V_2 = \frac{20}{10 + 20} (40V) \text{ vs. } V_2 = \frac{20 \parallel 20}{10 + 20 \parallel 20} (40V) \leftarrow \text{closed}$$

$\swarrow$  Voltage division.

$V$  is not changing. To minimize  $R_{eq}$ . Closing switch puts resistors in parallel, reducing resistance.

$V_2$  is increased by increasing the resistance from the bottom to the top right of circuit. This is achieved by opening switch.