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Type: PDF TXT Date: January 2020 Size: 234.8KB Author: a251630941 This document was uploaded by user and they confirmed that they have the permission to share it. If you are author or own the copyright of this book, please report to us by using this DMCA report form. Report DMCA Chapter 3, Problem 1. Determine Ix in the circuit shown in Fig. 3.50 using nodal analysis. 1 k Ix 9V + 2 k + 6V 4 kFigure 3.50 For Prob. 3.1. Chapter 3, Solution 1 Let Vx be the voltage at the node between 1-k and 4-k resistors.9 Vx 6 Vx Vk + = 1k 4k 2k Vx Ix = = 3 mA 2k Vx = 6PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Problem 2. For the circuit in Fig. 3.51, obtain v1 and v2. Figure 3.51 Chapter 3, Solution 2 At node 1, v1 v v2 = 6+11052 At node 1, v1 v v2 = 6+11052 At node 1, v1 v v2 = 3+6+142 Solving (1) and (2), v1 = 0V, v2 = 12V36 = -2v1 + 2v123v2(2)PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Problem 3. Find the currents i1 through i4 and the voltage vo in the circuit in Fig. 3.52. Figure 3.52. Fig A, i3 = 0 = 1.3333 A, i4 = 0 = 666.7 mA 10 20 30 60 PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. 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If you are a student using this Manual, you are a student using this Manual, you are a student using the circuit of Fig. 3.54 Figure 3.54 Chapter 3, Problem 5. Obtain v0 in the circuit of Fig. 3.54 Figure 3.54 Chapter 3, Problem 5. 5k 4kChapter 3, Problem 6.v0 = 20 VUse nodal analysis to obtain v0 in the circuit in Fig. 3.55. Figure 3.55 Chapter 3, Solution 6 i1 + i2 + i3 = 0v 2 12 v 0 v 0 10 + + = 0 4 6 2or v0 = 8.727 VPROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Problem 7. Apply nodal analysis to solve for Vx in the circuit in Fig. 3.56+2A 10 Vx 20 0.2 VxFigure 3.56 For Prob. 3.7. Chapter 3, Solution 7V 0 Vx 0 2+ x + + 0.2Vx = 0 10 200.35Vx = 2 or Vx = 5.714 V. Substituting into the original equation for a check we get, 0.5714 + 0.2857 + 1.1428 = 1.9999 checks! PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Problem 8. Using nodal analysis, find v0 in the circuit in Fig. 3.57. Figure 3.57. Chapter 3, Solution 83i1v1 i2i35+V03V 2+1+4V0 Butv1 v1 3 v1 4 v 0 + + =0 5 1 5 2 8 v 0 = v1 so that v1 + 5v1 - 15 + v1 - v1 = 0 5 5 or v1 = 15x5/(27) = 2.778 V, therefore vo = 2v1/5 = 1.1111 Vi1 + i2 + i3 = 0 PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Problem 9. Determine Ib in the circuit in Fig. 3.58 For Prob. 3.9. Chapter 3, Solution 9 Let V1 be the unknown node voltage to the right of the 250- resistor. Let the ground reference be placed at the bottom of the 50- resistor. This leads to the following nodal equation:  $V1 \ 24 \ V1 \ 0 \ V1 \ 601 \ b \ 0 = 0 + + 250 \ 50 \ 150 \ simplifying we get 3V1 \ 72 + 15V1 + 5V1 \ 3001 \ b = 0 \ But I \ b = 24 \ V1$ . Substituting this into the nodal equation leads to 25024.2V1 100.8 = 0 or  $V1 = 4.165 \ V.$  Thus,  $Ib = (24 \ 4.165)/250 = 79.34 \ mA.$  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Problem 10. Find i0 in the circuit in Fig. 3.59. Figure 3.59. Chapter 3, Solution 103i1v1 i2i36+ v0 12V + v1 = 0 Substituting (2) into (1), v0 = 12 - v1(1)(2)12 v1 v1 3v1 24 = +386v0 = 3.652 VPROPRIETARYMATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. 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If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Problem 11. Find Vo and the power dissipated in all the resistors in the circuit of Fig. 3.60. 1 Vo 436 V+ 2 +12 VFigure 3.60 For Prob. 3.11. Chapter 3, Solution 11At the top node, KVL gives Vo 36 Vo 0 Vo (12) + + =0 1 2 41.75 Vo = 33 or Vo = 18.857VP1 = (3618.857)2/1 = 293.9 W P2 = (Vo)2/2 = (18.857)2/2 = 177.79 W P4 = (18.857+12)2/4 = 238 W.PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are a student using this Manual, you are a student using this Manual, you are a student using the circuit in Fig. 3.61. 10 Ix 30 V + 2.5.4 Ix 1 + Vo Figure 3.61 For Prob. 3.12.PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission. Chapter 3, Solution 12There are two unknown nodes, as shown in the circuit below.10 V11Vo30 V+  $_24$  Ix5At node 1,V1 30 V1 0 V1 Vo = 0 + + 10 2 1 16V1 10Vo = 30(1)At node o, Vo V1 V 0 = 0 4I x + o 1 5 5V1 + 6Vo 20I x = 0 But Ix = V1/2. Substituting this in (2) leads to 15V1 + 6Vo = 0 or V1 = 0.4Vo(2)(3)Substituting (3) into 1, 16(0.4Vo) 10Vo = 30 or Vo = 8.333 V.PROPRIETARY MATERIAL. 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any formPage 21 circuit theory chapter 9b sinusoidal steadystate : nodal analysis, mesh analysis, mesh analysis, thevenin, etc copyright  $\bigcirc$  the mcgraw-hill companies, inc. permission required for reproduction...chapter 7, problem 1. in the circuit shown in fig. 7.81 v(t) = 56e -200t v, t > 0 i(t) = 56e -200t v, t > 0 i(t) = 50e -200t cos (30t + 10 o) v, find: (a) the amplitude v m, (b) the period t, (c) the frequency f, and (d) v(t) at t =...chapter 10, problem 1. determine in the circuit of fig. 10.50. figure 10.50 for prob. 10.1. chapter 10, solution 1. we first determine is in the circuit of fig. 3.50 using nodal analysis.  $1 \text{ k}\Omega 4 \text{ k}\Omega + \text{ix } 2 \text{ k}\Omega + 9 \text{ v} 6 \text{ v}$  figure 3.50 for prob. 3.1. chapter 3, solution...chapter 3, solution...chapter 3, solution...chapter 3, solution...chapter 4, problem 1. determine ix in the circuit shown in fig. 3.50 using nodal analysis. 1 k $\Omega$  ix  $9 \text{ v} + 2 \text{ k}\Omega + 6 \text{ v} 4 \text{ k}\Omega$  figure 3.50 for prob. 3.1. chapter 3, solution...chapter 4, problem 1. chapter 3, solution...chapter 4, problem 1. chapter 4, problem 1. chapter 3, solution...chapter 4, problem 1. chapter 4, p when the input voltage is raised to 10 v? figure 4.69 chapter 3, problem 1. determine ix in the circuit shown in fig. 3.50 using nodal analysis. 1 k $\Omega$  ix 9v + 2 k $\Omega$  + 6v 4 k $\Omega$  figure 3.50 for prob. 3.1. chapter 3, solution...sol u t i on sol u t i on sol u t i on sol u t i on chapter 1, solution 1 (a)q = 6.482x10 17 x [-1.602x10 -19 c] = -0.10384 c (b) q = 1.24x10 18 x [-1.602x10 - 19 c] = -0.19865 c (c) q = 2.46x10 19...fundamentals of electric circuits fifth edition charles k alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition charles k alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition charles k alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matthew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matchew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matchew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matchew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matchew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits fifth edition alexander matchew no sadiku fundam entals of electric circuits f i1 - (- j1) i2 = 5 - 0°...1 alexander-sadiku fundamentals of electric circuits chapter 11 ac power analysis- apparent power analysis chapter 11 113 effective or rms value...1. proprietary material. © 2007 the mcgraw-hill companies, inc. all rights reserved. no part of this manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by...alexander-sadiku fundamentals of electric circuits chapter 13 magnetically coupled circuits copyright © the mcgraw-hill companies, inc. permission required for reproduction...\* eeeb123 circuits chapter 13 magnetically coupled circuits chapter 13 mcgraw-hill...chapter 1, solution 1 (a)  $q = 6.482 \times 10 \ 17 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.10384 \ c$  (b)  $q = 1.24 \times 10 \ 18 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ 19 \ x [-1.602 \times 10 \ -19 \ c] = -0.19865 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10 \ c$  (c)  $q = 2.46 \times 10^{-10} \ c$  (c) q = 2.4fundamentos...slide 11 alexander-sadiku fundamentals of electric circuits chapter 6 capacitors and inductors copyright © the mcgraw-hill companies, inc. permission required for reproduction..

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