

### Chapter 2, Problem 1.

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

### Chapter 2, Solution 1

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 2.

Find the hot resistance of a lightbulb rated 60 W, 120 V.

### Chapter 2, Solution 2

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 3.

A bar of silicon is 4 cm long with a circular cross section. If the resistance of the bar is 240  $\Omega$  at room temperature, what is the cross-sectional radius of the bar?

### Chapter 2, Solution 3

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

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

$$r = \underline{\underline{0.1843 \text{ m}}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 4.

- Calculate current  $i$  in Fig. 2.68 when the switch is in position 1.
- Find the current when the switch is in position 2.

### Chapter 2, Solution 4

- $i = 3/100 = \underline{\underline{30 \text{ mA}}}$
- $i = 3/150 = \underline{\underline{20 \text{ mA}}}$

**Chapter 2, Problem 5.**

For the network graph in Fig. 2.69, find the number of nodes, branches, and loops.

**Chapter 2, Solution 5**

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

**Chapter 2, Problem 6.**

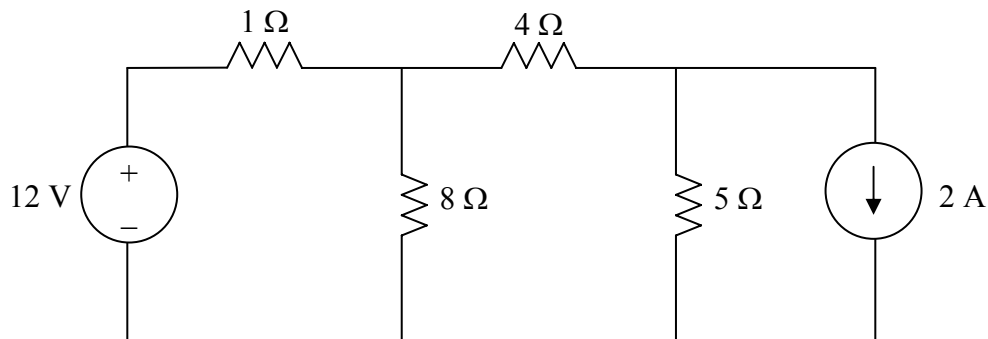
In the network graph shown in Fig. 2.70, determine the number of branches and nodes.

**Chapter 2, Solution 6**

$$n = 12; \quad l = 8; \quad \mathbf{b} = n + l - 1 = \underline{\mathbf{19}}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 7.**

Determine the number of branches and nodes in the circuit of Fig. 2.71.



**Figure 2.71 For Prob. 2.7.**

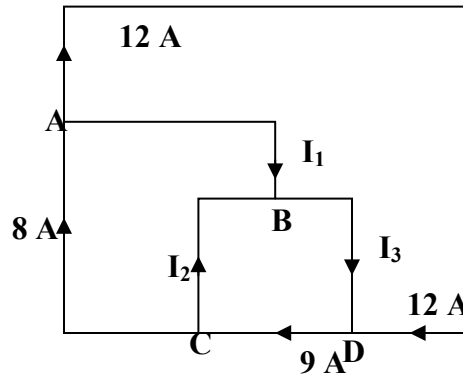
**Chapter 2, Solution 7**

**6 branches and 4 nodes.**

**Chapter 2, Problem 8.**

Use KCL to obtain currents  $i_1$ ,  $i_2$ , and  $i_3$  in the circuit shown in Fig. 2.72.

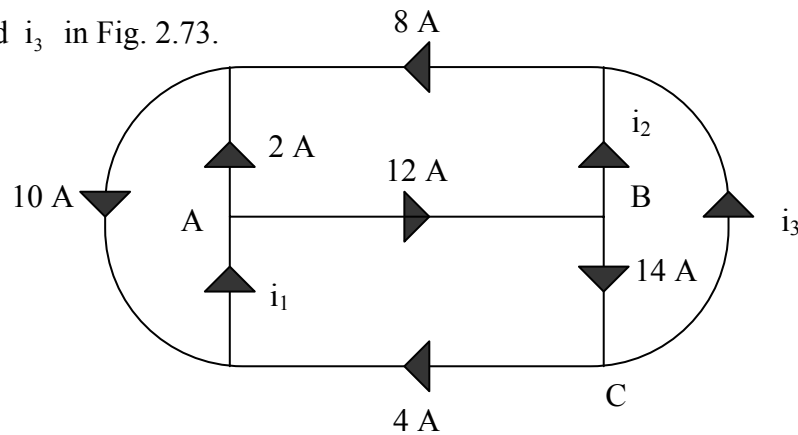
**Chapter 2, Solution 8**



$$\begin{aligned} \text{At node a, } & 8 = 12 + i_1 \longrightarrow \underline{i_1 = -4A} \\ \text{At node c, } & 9 = 8 + i_2 \longrightarrow \underline{i_2 = 1A} \\ \text{At node d, } & 9 = 12 + i_3 \longrightarrow \underline{i_3 = -3A} \end{aligned}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 9.**

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



**Figure 2.73 For Prob. 2.9.**

**Chapter 2, Solution 9**

$$\text{At A, } 2 + 12 = i_1 \longrightarrow i_1 = \underline{14 A}$$

$$\text{At B, } 12 = i_2 + 14 \longrightarrow i_2 = \underline{-2 A}$$

$$\text{At C, } 14 = 4 + i_3 \longrightarrow i_3 = \underline{10 A}$$

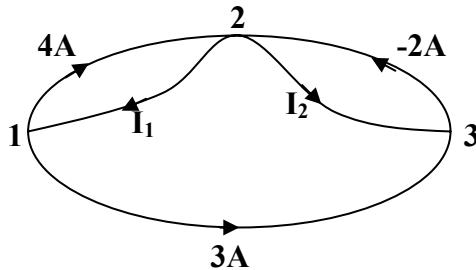
**PROPRIETARY MATERIAL.** © 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission.

### Chapter 2, Problem 10.

In the circuit in Fig. 2.67 decrease in  $R_3$  leads to a decrease of:

- (a) current through  $R_3$
- (b) voltage through  $R_3$
- (c) voltage across  $R_1$
- (d) power dissipated in  $R_2$
- (e) none of the above

### Chapter 2, Solution 10



$$\begin{aligned} \text{At node 1, } & 4 + 3 = i_1 \longrightarrow \underline{i_1 = 7A} \\ \text{At node 3, } & 3 + i_2 = -2 \longrightarrow \underline{i_2 = -5A} \end{aligned}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 11.

In the circuit of Fig. 2.75, calculate  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ .

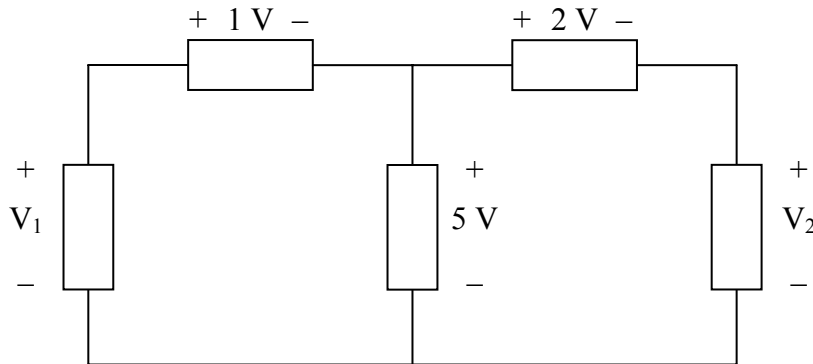


Figure 2.75 For Prob. 2.11.

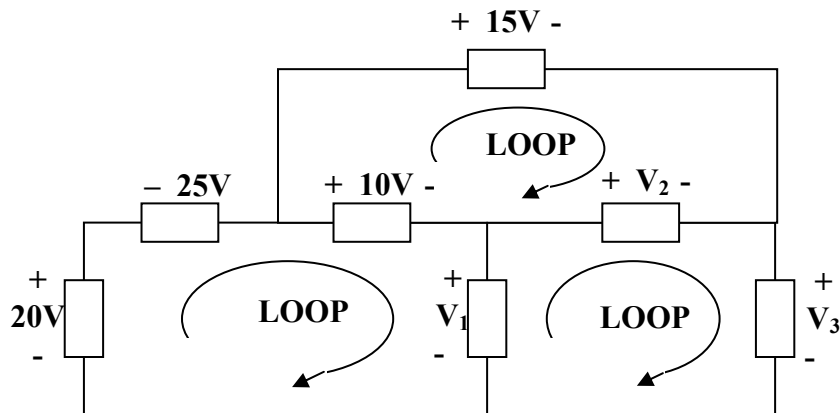
### Chapter 2, Solution 11

$$\begin{aligned} -V_1 + 1 + 5 &= 0 \longrightarrow V_1 = \underline{6V} \\ -5 + 2 + V_2 &= 0 \longrightarrow V_2 = \underline{3V} \end{aligned}$$

## Chapter 2, Problem 12.

In the circuit in Fig. 2.76, obtain  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ , and  $v_3$ .

## Chapter 2, Solution 12



$$\begin{aligned} \text{For loop 1,} \quad & -20 - 25 + 10 + v_1 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underline{v_1 = 35\text{v}} \\ \text{For loop 2,} \quad & -10 + 15 - v_2 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underline{v_2 = 5\text{v}} \\ \text{For loop 3,} \quad & -v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \underline{v_3 = 30\text{v}} \end{aligned}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 13.**

For the circuit in Fig. 2.77, use KCL to find the branch currents  $I_1$  to  $I_4$ .

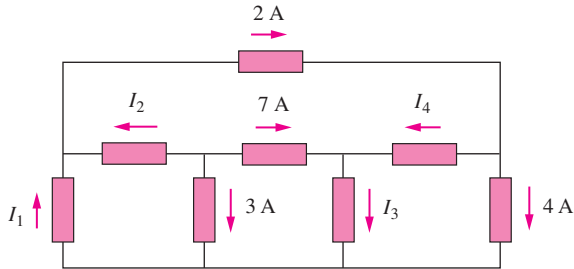
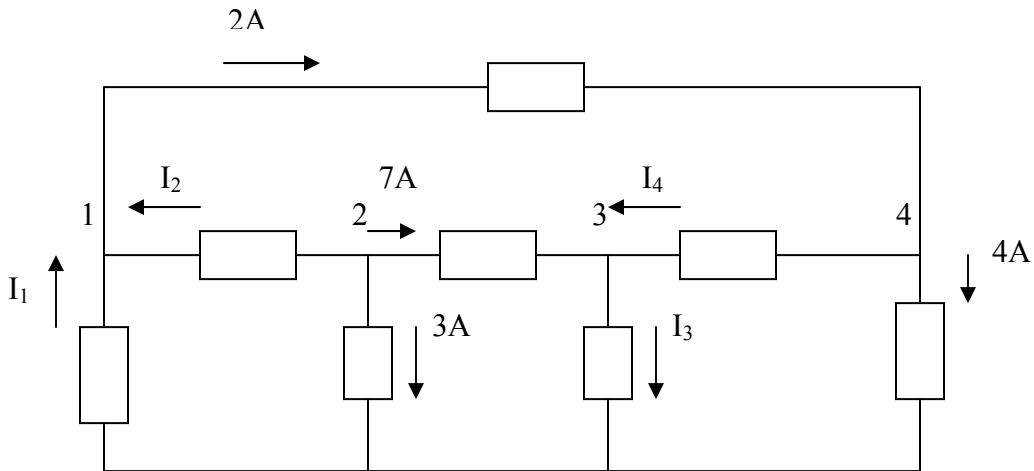


Figure 2.77

**Chapter 2, Solution 13**



At node 2,

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

At node 1,

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

At node 4,

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

At node 3,

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

Hence,

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 14.

Given the circuit in Fig. 2.78, use KVL to find the branch voltages  $V_1$  to  $V_4$ .

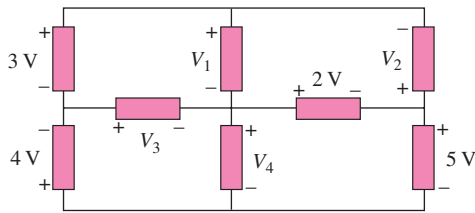
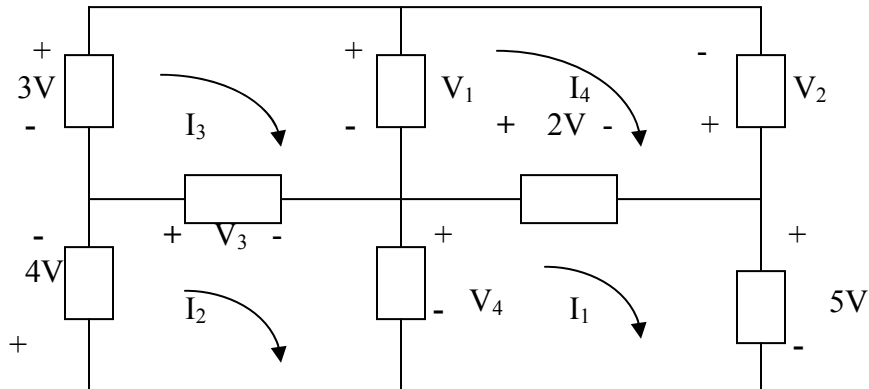


Figure 2.78

### Chapter 2, Solution 14



For mesh 1,

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

For mesh 2,

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

For mesh 3,

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

For mesh 4,

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

Thus,

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 15.

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

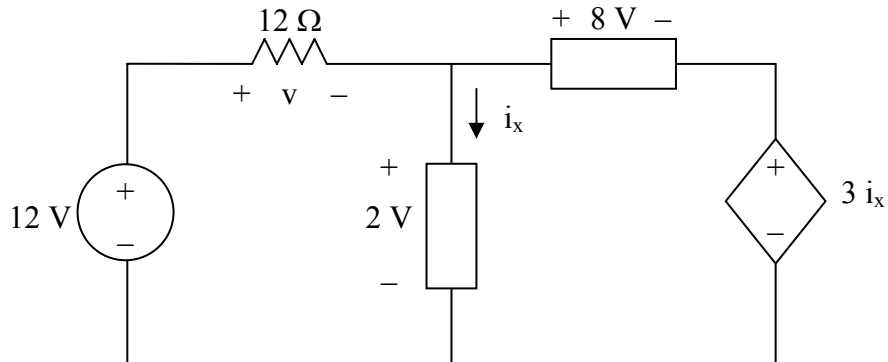


Figure 2.79 For Prob. 2.15.

### Chapter 2, Solution 15

$$\text{For loop 1, } -12 + v + 2 = 0, \quad v = \underline{10 \text{ V}}$$

$$\text{For loop 2, } -2 + 8 + 3i_x = 0, \quad i_x = \underline{-2 \text{ A}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 16.

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

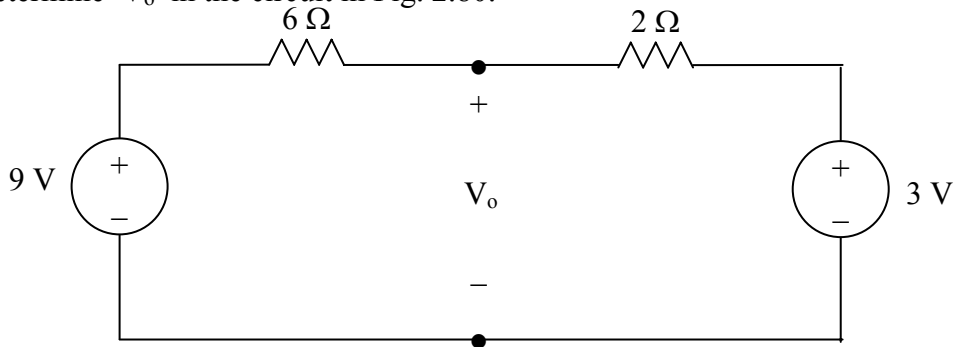


Figure 2.80 For Prob. 2.16.

### Chapter 2, Solution 16

Apply KVL,

$$-9 + (6+2)I + 3 = 0, \quad 8I = 9-3=6, \quad I = 6/8$$

Also,

$$-9 + 6I + V_o = 0$$

$$V_o = 9 - 6I = \underline{4.5 \text{ V}}$$

**PROPRIETARY MATERIAL.** © 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any 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 2, Problem 17.

Obtain  $v_1$  through  $v_3$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.78.

### Chapter 2, Solution 17

Applying KVL around the entire outside loop we get,

$$-24 + v_1 + 10 + 12 = 0 \text{ or } v_1 = \underline{2V}$$

Applying KVL around the loop containing  $v_2$ , the 10-volt source, and the 12-volt source we get,

$$v_2 + 10 + 12 = 0 \text{ or } v_2 = \underline{-22V}$$

Applying KVL around the loop containing  $v_3$  and the 10-volt source we get,

$$-v_3 + 10 = 0 \text{ or } v_3 = \underline{10V}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 18.

Find  $I$  and  $V_{ab}$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.79.

### Chapter 2, Solution 18

APPLYING KVL,

$$-30 - 10 + 8 + I(3+5) = 0$$

$$8I = 32 \quad \longrightarrow \quad I = \underline{4A}$$

$$-V_{ab} + 5I + 8 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_{ab} = \underline{28V}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 19.

From the circuit in Fig. 2.80, find  $I$ , the power dissipated by the resistor, and the power supplied by each source.

### Chapter 2, Solution 19

APPLYING KVL AROUND THE LOOP, WE OBTAIN

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

Power dissipated by the resistor:

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

Power supplied by the sources:

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

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 20.

Determine  $i_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.81.

### Chapter 2, Solution 20

APPLYING KVL AROUND THE LOOP,

$$-36 + 4i_o + 5i_o = 0 \longrightarrow \underline{\mathbf{i_o = 4A}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 21.

Find  $V_x$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.85.

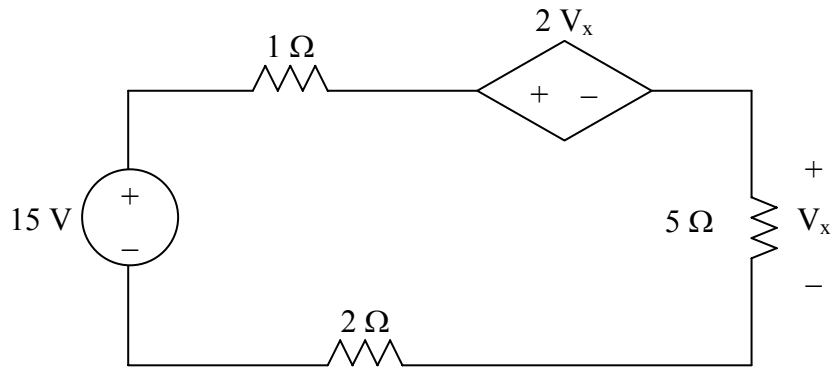


Figure 2.85 For Prob. 2.21.

### Chapter 2, Solution 21

Applying KVL,

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

But  $V_x = 5I$ ,

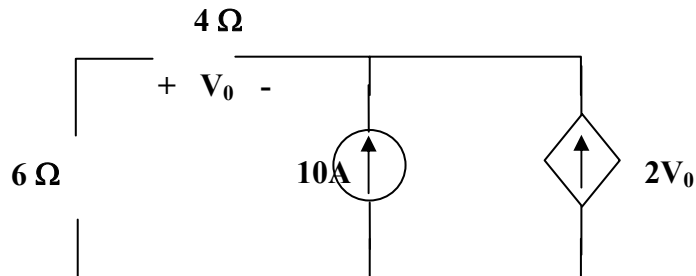
$$-15 + 8I + 10I = 0, \quad I = 5/6$$

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 22.

Find  $V_o$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.85 and the power dissipated by the controlled source.

### Chapter 2, Solution 22



At the node, KCL requires that

$$\frac{V_o}{4} + 10 + 2V_o = 0 \longrightarrow V_o = \underline{\underline{-4.444\text{V}}}$$

The current through the controlled source is

$$i = 2V_o = -8.888\text{A}$$

and the voltage across it is

$$v = (6 + 4) i_0 \text{ (where } i_0 = v_0/4) = 10 \frac{V_o}{4} = -11.111$$

Hence,

$$p_2 v_i = (-8.888)(-11.111) = \underline{\underline{98.75\text{ W}}}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 23.**

In the circuit shown in Fig. 2.87, determine  $v_x$  and the power absorbed by the 12- $\Omega$  resistor.

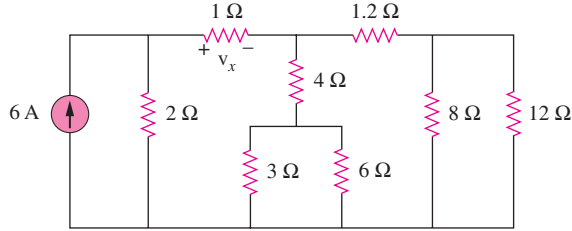
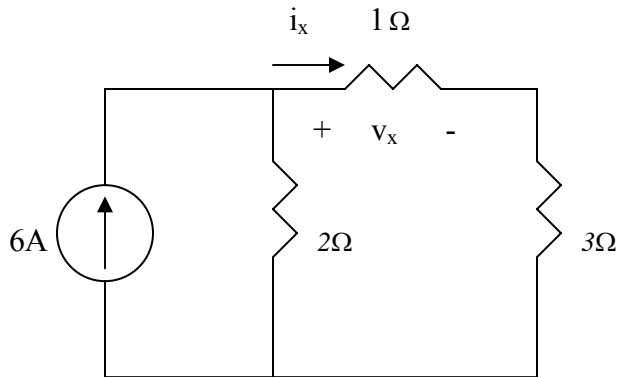


Figure 2.87

**Chapter 2, Solution 23**

$$8//12 = 4.8, \quad 3//6 = 2, \quad (4 + 2)/(1.2 + 4.8) = 6//6 = 3$$

The circuit is reduced to that shown below.



Applying current division,

$$i_x = \frac{2}{2+1+3}(6A) = 2A, \quad v_x = Ii_x = \underline{2V}$$

The current through the 1.2- $\Omega$  resistor is  $0.5i_x = 1A$ . The voltage across the 12- $\Omega$  resistor is  $1 \times 4.8 = 4.8V$ . Hence the power is

$$p = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{4.8^2}{12} = \underline{1.92W}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 24.

For the circuit in Fig. 2.86, find  $V_o / V_s$  in terms of  $\alpha$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , and  $R_4$ . If  $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4$ , what value of  $\alpha$  will produce  $|V_o / V_s| = 10$ ?

### Chapter 2, Solution 24

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

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

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

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 25.

For the network in Fig. 2.88, find the current, voltage, and power associated with the 20-k $\Omega$  resistor.

### Chapter 2, Solution 25

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

Using current division,

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

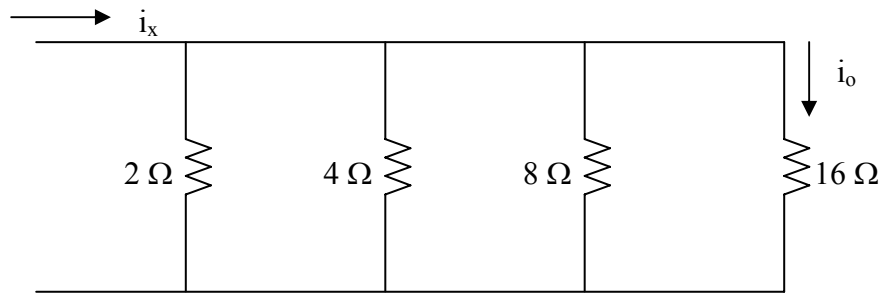
$$V_{20} = 20 \times 0.1 \text{ kV} = \underline{\mathbf{2 \text{ kV}}}$$

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

**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 2, Problem 26.**

For the circuit in Fig. 2.90,  $i_o = 2$  A. Calculate  $i_x$  and the total power dissipated by the circuit.



**Figure 2.90 For Prob. 2.26.**

**Chapter 2, Solution 26**

If  $i_{16} = i_o = 2$  A, then  $v = 16 \times 2 = 32$  V

$$i_8 = \frac{v}{8} = 4 \text{ A}, \quad i_4 = \frac{v}{4} = 8 \text{ A}, \quad i_2 = \frac{v}{2} = 16$$

$$i_x = i_2 + i_4 + i_8 + i_{16} = 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 = \underline{30 \text{ A}}$$

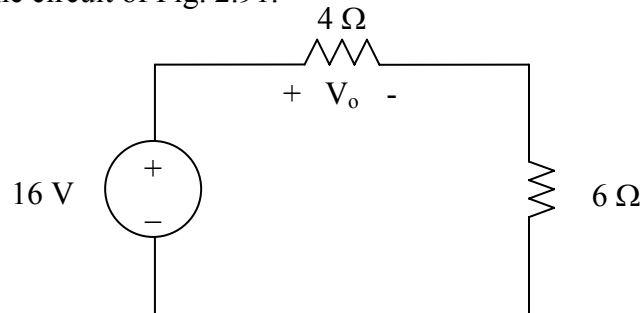
$$P = \sum i^2 R = 16^2 \times 2 + 8^2 \times 4 + 4^2 \times 8 + 2^2 \times 16 = 960 \text{ W}$$

or

$$P = i_x v = 30 \times 32 = \underline{960 \text{ W}}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 27.**

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



**Figure 2.91 For Prob. 2.27.**

**Chapter 2, Solution 27**

Using voltage division,

$$V_o = \frac{4}{4+16}(16\text{V}) = \underline{6.4 \text{ V}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 28.

Find  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ , and  $v_3$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.91.

### Chapter 2, Solution 28

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 29.

All resistors in Fig. 2.93 are  $1 \Omega$  each. Find  $R_{\text{eq}}$ .

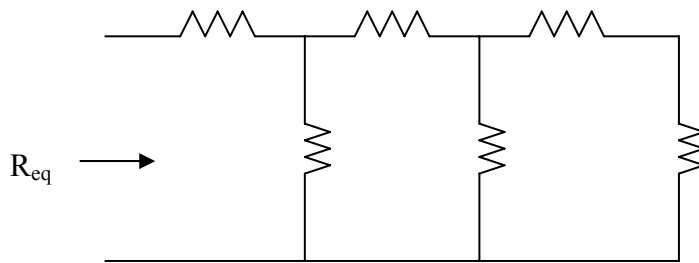


Figure 2.93 For Prob. 2.29.

### Chapter 2, Solution 29

$$R_{\text{eq}} = 1 + 1/(1 + 1/2) = 1 + 1/(1 + 2/3) = 1 + 1/5/3 = \underline{\underline{1.625 \Omega}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 30.

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

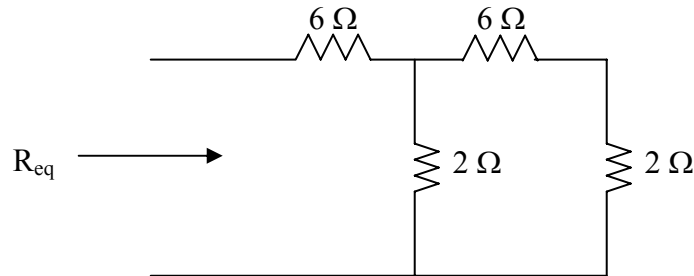


Figure 2.94 For Prob. 2.30.

### Chapter 2, Solution 30

We start by combining the 6-ohm resistor with the 2-ohm one. We then end up with an 8-ohm resistor in parallel with a 2-ohm resistor.

$$(2 \times 8) / (2 + 8) = 1.6\ \Omega$$

This is in series with the 6-ohm resistor which gives us,

$$R_{eq} = 6 + 1.6 = \underline{7.6\ \Omega}.$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 31.

For the circuit in Fig. 2.95, determine  $i_1$  to  $i_5$ .

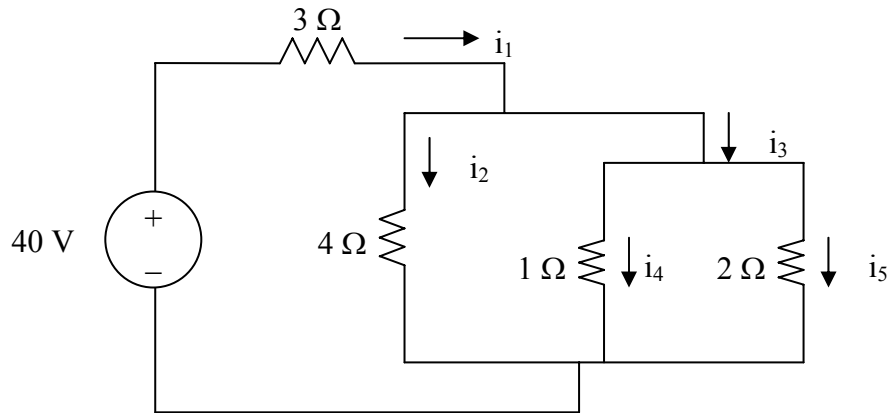


Figure 2.95 For Prob. 2.31.

### Chapter 2, Solution 31

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

$$i_1 = \frac{40}{3.5714} = \underline{11.2 \text{ A}}$$

$$v_1 = 0.5714 \times i_1 = 6.4 \text{ V}, \quad i_2 = \frac{v_1}{4} = \underline{1.6 \text{ A}}$$

$$i_4 = \frac{v_1}{1} = \underline{6.4 \text{ A}}, \quad i_5 = \frac{v_1}{2} = \underline{3.2 \text{ A}}, \quad i_3 = i_4 + i_5 = \underline{9.6 \text{ A}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 32.

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

### Chapter 2, Solution 32

We first combine resistors in parallel.

$$20\parallel 30 = \frac{20 \times 30}{50} = 12 \Omega$$

$$10\parallel 40 = \frac{10 \times 40}{50} = 8 \Omega$$

Using current division principle,

$$i_1 + i_2 = \frac{8}{8+12}(20) = 8\text{A}, i_3 + i_4 = \frac{12}{20}(20) = 12\text{A}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{20}{50}(8) = \underline{\underline{3.2\text{ A}}}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{30}{50}(8) = \underline{\underline{4.8\text{ A}}}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{10}{50}(12) = \underline{\underline{2.4\text{ A}}}$$

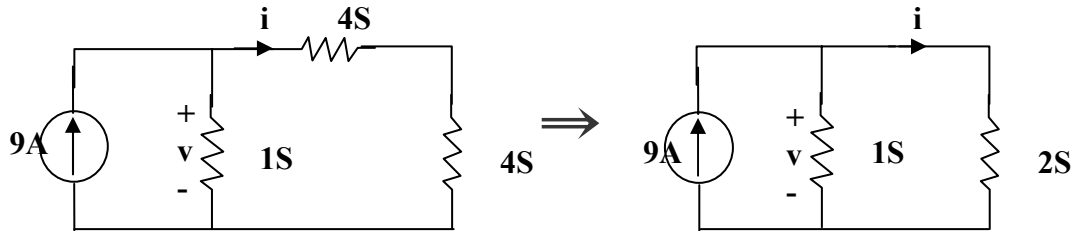
$$i_4 = \frac{40}{50}(12) = \underline{\underline{9.6\text{ A}}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 33.

Obtain  $v$  and  $i$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.97.

### Chapter 2, Solution 33

Combining the conductance leads to the equivalent circuit below



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

Using current division,

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 34.

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

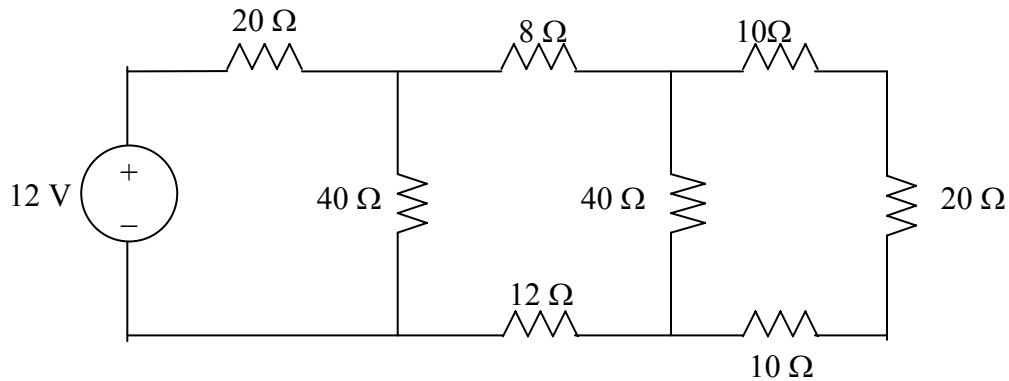


Figure 2.98 For Prob. 2.34.

### Chapter 2, Solution 34

$$40 // (10 + 20 + 10) = 20 \Omega,$$

$$40 // (8 + 12 + 20) = 20 \Omega$$

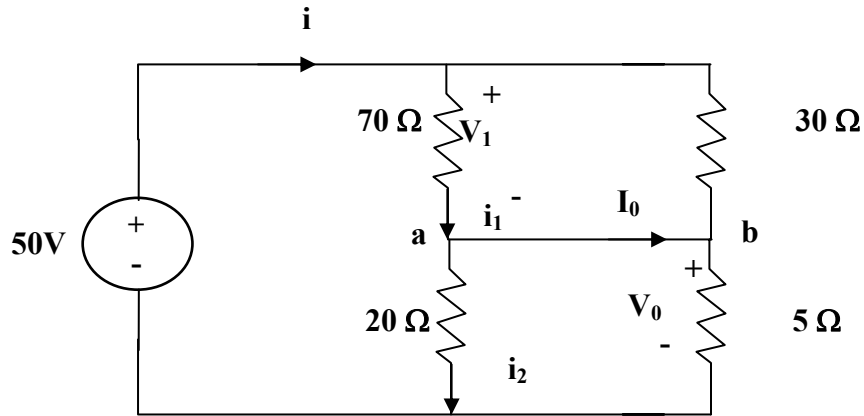
$$R_{eq} = 20 + 20 = \underline{40 \Omega}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_{eq}} = 12 / 40, \quad P = VI = \frac{12^2}{40} = \underline{3.6 \text{ W}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 35.

Calculate  $V_o$  and  $I_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.99.

### Chapter 2, Solution 35



Combining the versions in parallel,

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

$$i = \frac{50}{21 + 4} = 2\text{ A}$$

$$v_i = 21i = 42\text{ V}, \quad v_0 = 4i = 8\text{ V}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{70} = 0.6\text{ A}, \quad i_2 = \frac{v_2}{20} = 0.4\text{ A}$$

At node a, KCL must be satisfied

$$i_1 = i_2 + I_0 \longrightarrow 0.6 = 0.4 + I_0 \longrightarrow I_0 = 0.2\text{ A}$$

Hence  $v_0 = \underline{8\text{ V}}$  and  $I_0 = \underline{0.2\text{ A}}$

### Chapter 2, Problem 36.

Find  $i$  and  $V_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.100.

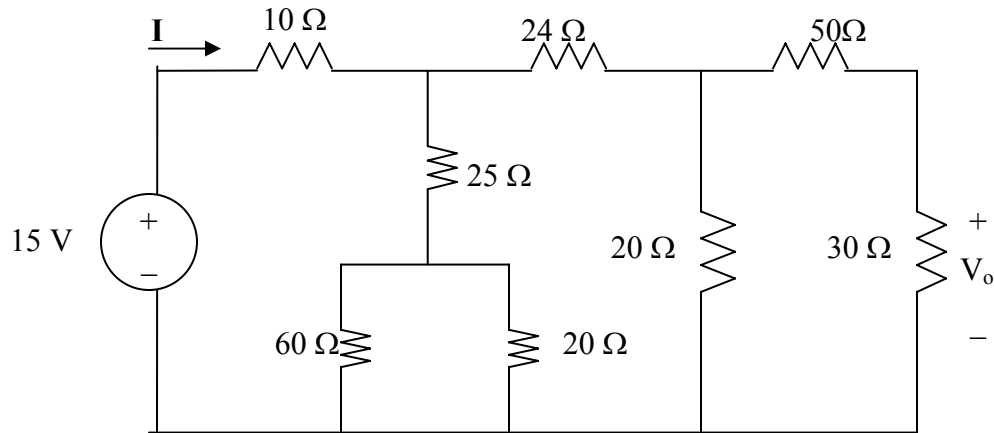


Figure 2.100 For Prob. 2.36.

### Chapter 2, Solution 36

$$20 // (30 + 50) = 16, \quad 24 + 16 = 40, \quad 60 // 20 = 15$$

$$R_{eq} = 10 + (15 + 25) // 40 = 10 + 20 = 30$$

$$i = \frac{v_s}{R_{eq}} = \frac{15}{30} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

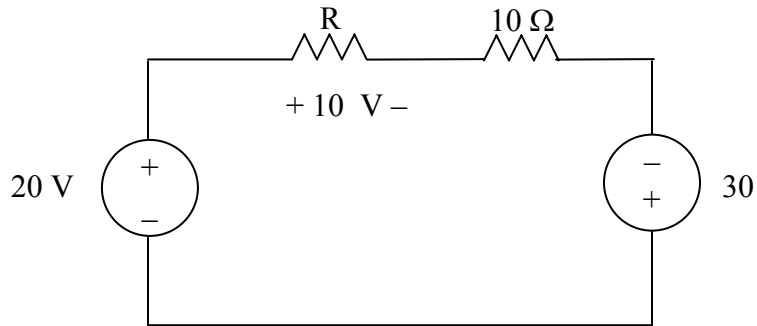
If  $i_1$  is the current through the 24- $\Omega$  resistor and  $i_o$  is the current through the 50- $\Omega$  resistor, using current division gives

$$i_1 = \frac{40}{40 + 40} i = 0.25 \text{ A}, \quad i_o = \frac{20}{20 + 80} i_1 = 0.05 \text{ A}$$

$$v_o = 30i_o = 30 \times 0.05 = \underline{1.5 \text{ V}}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 37.**

Find R for the circuit in Fig. 2.101.



**Figure 2.101 For Prob. 2.37.**

**Chapter 2, Solution 37**

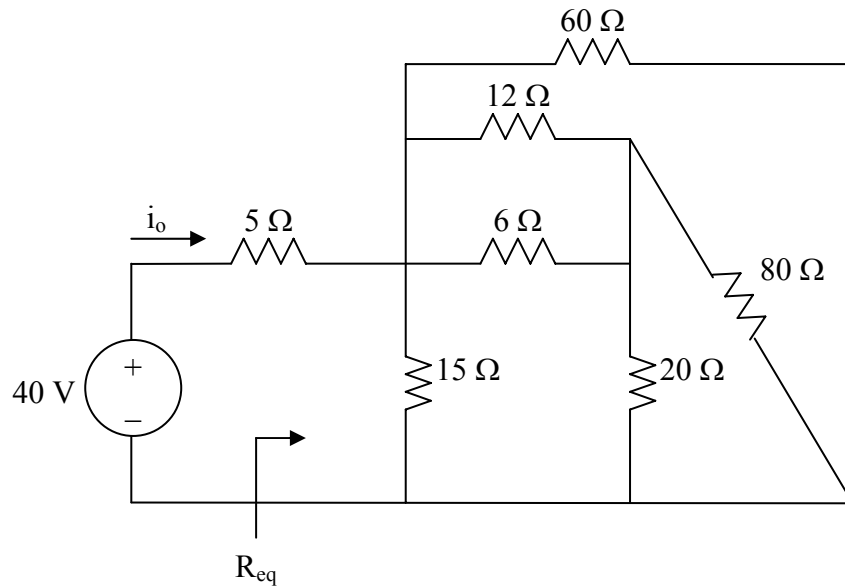
Applying KVL,

$$-20 + 10 + 10I - 30 = 0, \quad I = 4$$

$$10 = RI \quad \longrightarrow \quad R = \frac{10}{I} = \underline{2.5 \Omega}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 38.**

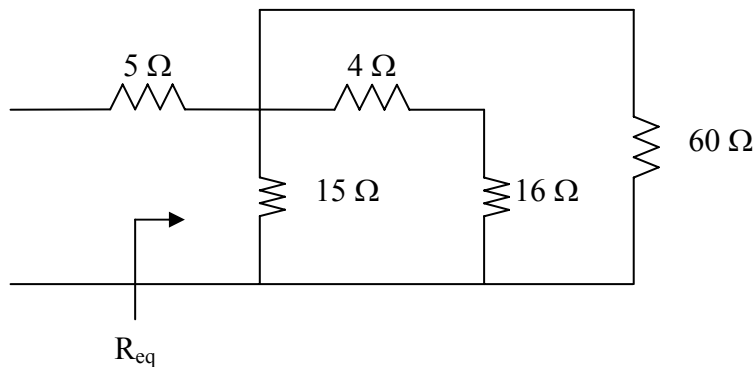
Find  $R_{eq}$  and  $i_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.102.



**Figure 2.102 For Prob. 2.38**

**Chapter 2, Solution 38**

$20//80 = 80 \times 20 / 100 = 16$ ,  $6//12 = 6 \times 12 / 18 = 4$   
 The circuit is reduced to that shown below.



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

$$R_{eq} = 15 // 15 + 5 = \underline{12.5 \Omega}$$

$$i_o = \frac{40}{R_{eq}} = \underline{3.2 \text{ A}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 39.

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

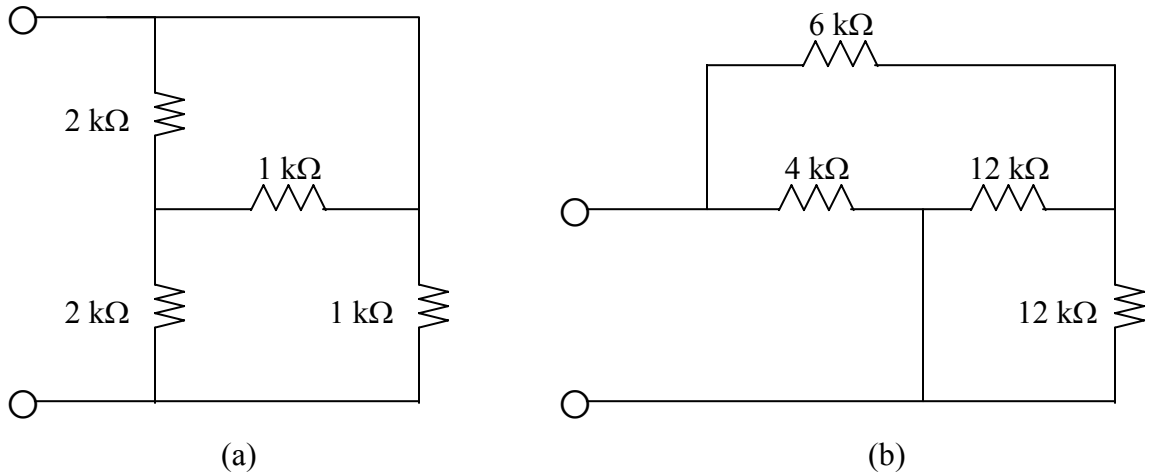


Figure 2.103 For Prob. 2.39.

### Chapter 2, Solution 39

(a) We note that the top 2k-ohm resistor is actually in parallel with the first 1k-ohm resistor. This can be replaced (2/3)k-ohm resistor. This is now in series with the second 2k-ohm resistor which produces a 2.667k-ohm resistor which is now in parallel with the second 1k-ohm resistor. This now leads to,

$$R_{eq} = [(1 \times 2.667) / 3.667]k = \underline{727.3 \Omega}.$$

(b) We note that the two 12k-ohm resistors are in parallel producing a 6k-ohm resistor. This is in series with the 6k-ohm resistor which results in a 12k-ohm resistor which is in parallel with the 4k-ohm resistor producing,

$$R_{eq} = [(4 \times 12) / 16]k = \underline{3 k\Omega}.$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 40.

For the ladder network in Fig. 2.104, find  $I$  and  $R_{eq}$ .

### Chapter 2, Solution 40

$$R_{EQ} = 3 + 4 \parallel (2 + 6 \parallel 3) = 3 + 2 = \underline{5\Omega}$$
$$I = \frac{10}{R_{eq}} = \frac{10}{5} = \underline{2 A}$$

**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 2, Problem 41.

If  $R_{eq} = 50 \Omega$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.105, find  $R$ .

### Chapter 2, Solution 41

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

$$\frac{1}{R_0} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \longrightarrow R_0 = 4$$

$$R_{eq} = 30 + 60 \parallel (10 + R_0 + R) = 30 + 60 \parallel (14 + R)$$

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

$$\text{or } R = \underline{\underline{16 \Omega}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 42.

Reduce each of the circuits in Fig. 2.106 to a single resistor at terminals  $a-b$ .

### Chapter 2, Solution 42

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 43

Calculate the equivalent resistance  $R_{ab}$  at terminals  $a-b$  for each of the circuits in Fig.2.107.

### Chapter 2, Solution 43

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

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

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

**Chapter 2, Problem 44.**

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

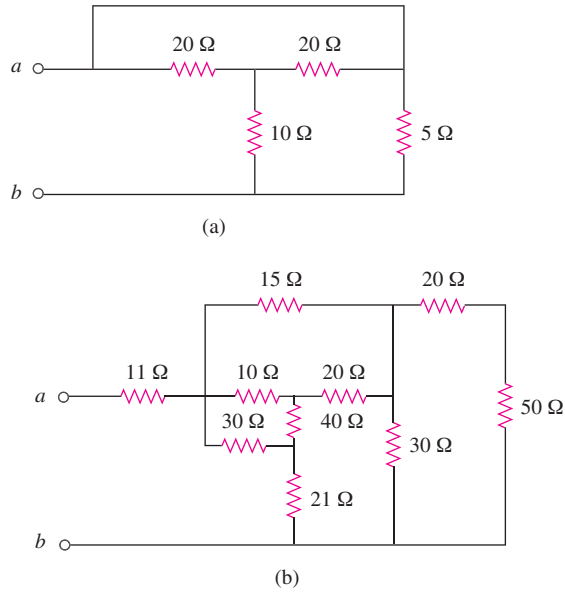


Figure 2.108

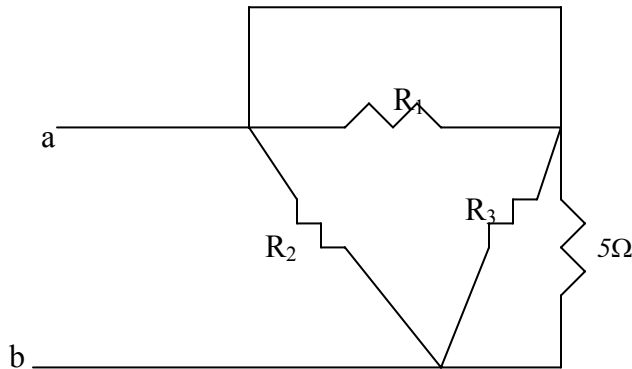
## Chapter 2, Solution 44

(a) Convert T to Y and obtain

$$R_1 = \frac{20 \times 20 + 20 \times 10 + 10 \times 20}{10} = \frac{800}{10} = 80 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{800}{20} = 40 \Omega = R_3$$

The circuit becomes that shown below.



$$R_1 // 0 = 0, \quad R_3 // 5 = 40 // 5 = 4.444 \Omega$$

$$R_{ab} = R_2 // (0 + 4.444) = 40 // 4.444 = 4 \Omega$$

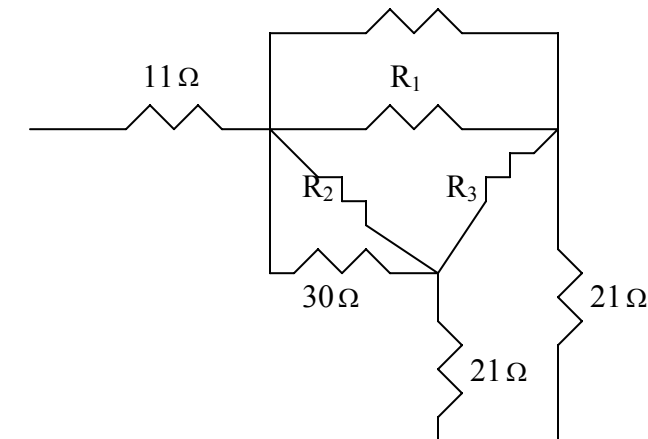
(b)  $30 // (20 + 50) = 30 // 70 = 21 \Omega$

Convert the T to Y and obtain

$$R_1 = \frac{20 \times 10 + 10 \times 40 + 40 \times 20}{40} = \frac{1400}{40} = 35 \Omega$$

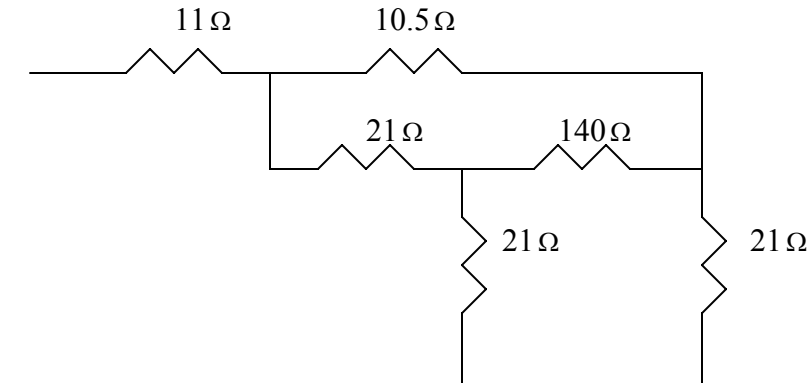
$$R_2 = \frac{1400}{20} = 70 \Omega, \quad R_3 = \frac{1400}{10} = 140 \Omega$$

The circuit is reduced to that shown below.

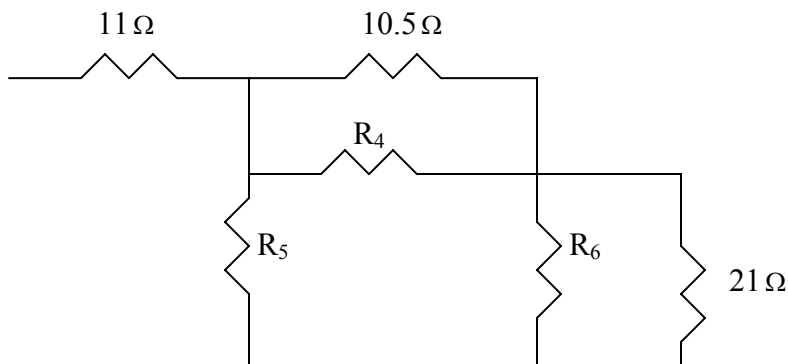


Combining the resistors in parallel

$R_1 // 15 = 35 // 15 = 10.5$ ,  $30 // R_2 = 30 // 70 = 21$   
leads to the circuit below.



Covertng the T to Y leads to the circuit below.



$$R_4 = \frac{21 \times 140 + 140 \times 21 + 21 \times 21}{21} = \frac{6321}{21} = 301 \Omega = R_6$$

$$R_5 = \frac{6321}{140} = 45.15$$

$$10.5 // 301 = 10.15, \quad 301 // 21 = 19.63$$

$$R_5 // (10.15 + 19.63) = 45.15 // 29.78 = 17.94$$

$$R_{ab} = 11 + 17.94 = \underline{28.94 \Omega}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 45.

Find the equivalent resistance at terminals  $a$ - $b$  of each circuit in Fig. 2.109.

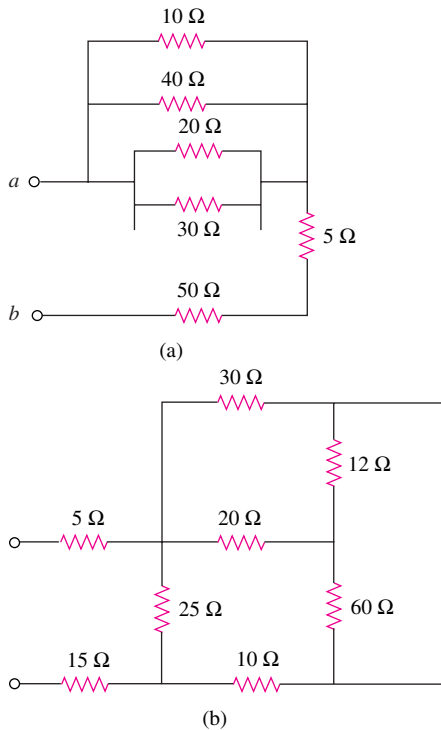


Figure 2.109

### Chapter 2, Solution 45

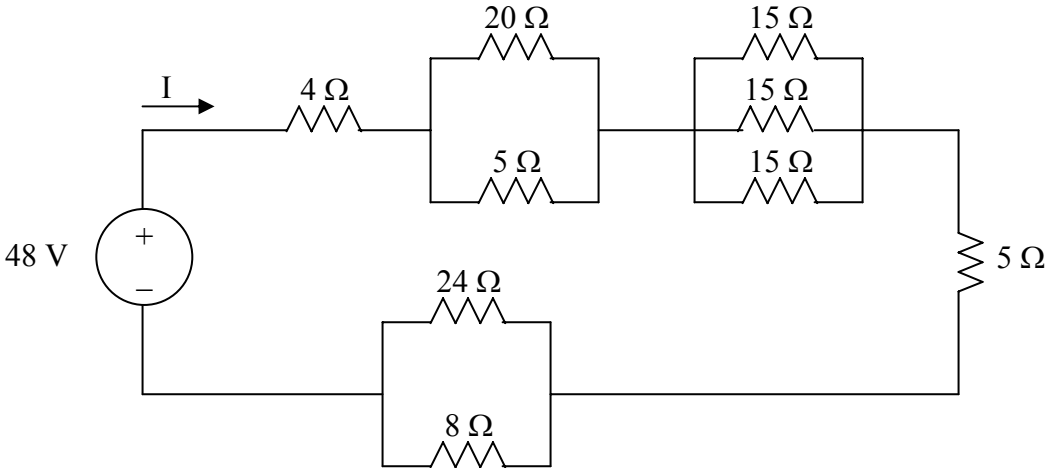
$$(a) \quad 10//40 = 8, \quad 20//30 = 12, \quad 8//12 = 4.8$$

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

$$(b) \quad 12 \text{ and } 60 \text{ ohm resistors are in parallel. Hence, } 12//60 = 10 \text{ ohm. This } 10 \text{ ohm and } 20 \text{ ohm are in series to give } 30 \text{ ohm. This is in parallel with } 30 \text{ ohm to give } 30//30 = 15 \text{ ohm. And } 25//(15+10) = 12.5. \text{ Thus } R_{ab} = 5 + 12.8 + 15 = \underline{32.5\Omega}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 46.**

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



**Figure 2.110 For Prob. 2.46.**

**Chapter 2, Solution 46**

$$R_{eq} = 4 + 5 \parallel 20 + \frac{1}{3} \times 15 + 5 + 24 \parallel 8 = 4 + 4 + 5 + 5 + 6 = 24$$

$$I = 48/24 = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ A}}}$$

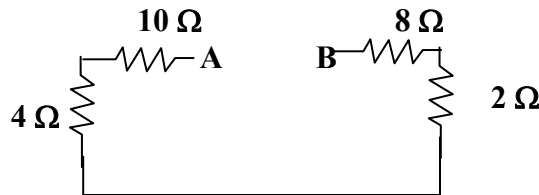
**Chapter 2, Problem 47.**

Find the equivalent resistance  $R_{ab}$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.111.

**Chapter 2, Solution 47**

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

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



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

### Chapter 2, Problem 48.

Convert the circuits in Fig. 2.112 from Y to  $\Delta$ .

### Chapter 2, Solution 48

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

$$R_a = R_b = R_c = \underline{\underline{30 \Omega}}$$

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

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 49.

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

### Chapter 2, Solution 49

$$(A) \quad R_1 = \frac{R_a R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} = \frac{12 * 12}{36} = 4 \Omega$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = \underline{\underline{4 \Omega}}$$

$$(b) \quad R_1 = \frac{60 \times 30}{60 + 30 + 10} = 18 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{60 \times 10}{100} = 6 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = \frac{30 \times 10}{100} = 3 \Omega$$

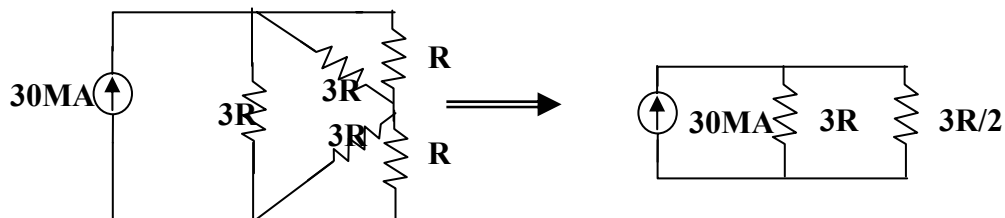
$$R_1 = 18 \Omega, R_2 = 6 \Omega, R_3 = 3 \Omega$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 50.**

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

**Chapter 2, Solution 50**

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



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

$$3R \parallel (3R \times R) / (4R) = 3 / (4R)$$

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

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

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

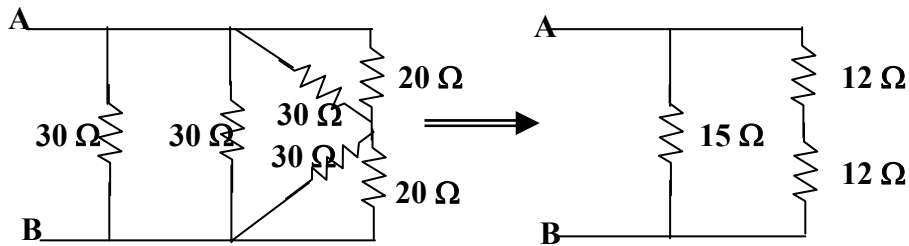
**Chapter 2, Problem 51.**

Obtain the equivalent resistance at the terminals  $a-b$  for each of the circuits in Fig. 2.115.

**Chapter 2, Solution 51**

$$(a) \quad 30 \parallel 30 = 15 \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad 30 \parallel 20 = 30 \times 20 / (50) = 12 \Omega$$

$$R_{ab} = 15 \parallel (12 + 12) = 15 \times 24 / (39) = \underline{\underline{9.231 \Omega}}$$



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

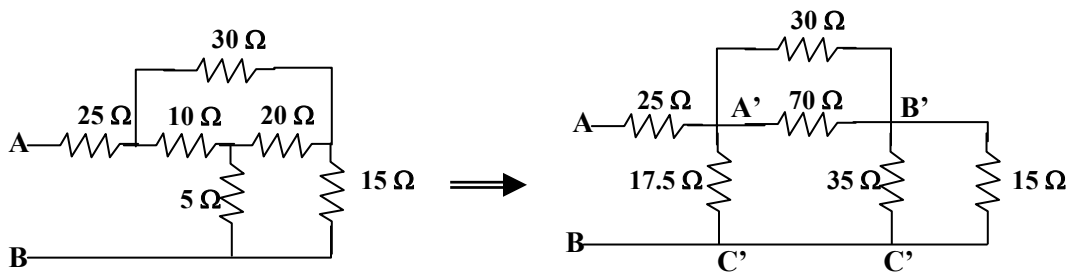
$$R_{a'b'} = 10 \times 20 + 20 \times 5 + 5 \times 10 / (5) = 350 / (5) = 70 \Omega$$

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

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

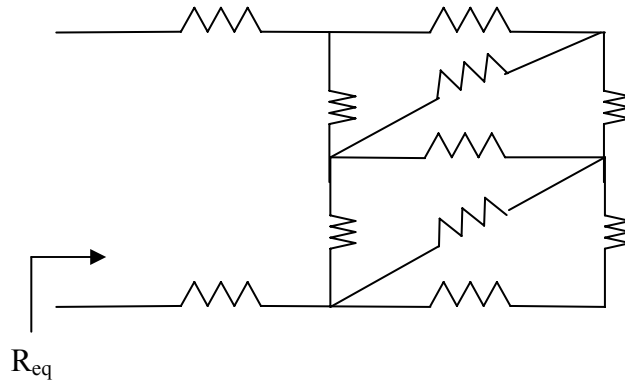
$$R_{ab} = 25 + 17.5 \parallel (21 + 10.5) = 25 + 17.5 \parallel 31.5$$

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



**Chapter 2, Problem 52.**

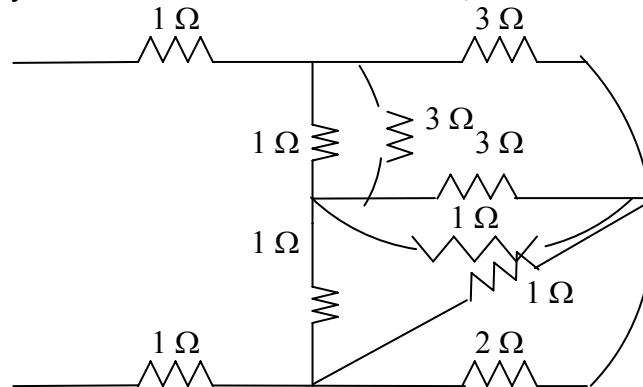
For the circuit shown in Fig. 2.116, find the equivalent resistance. All resistors are  $1\Omega$ .



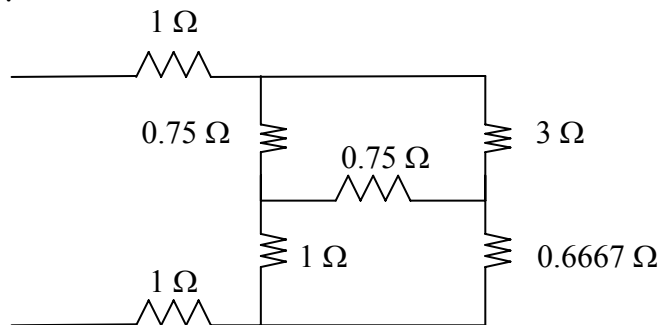
**Figure 2.116 For Prob. 2.52.**

### Chapter 2, Solution 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.

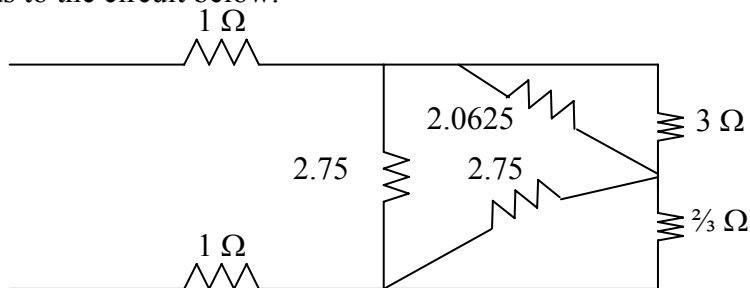


We now convert the wye-subnetwork to the delta-subnetwork.

$$R_a = \frac{0.75 \times 1 + 0.75 \times 1 + 0.75^2}{1} = 2.0625$$

$$R_b = R_c = \frac{2.0625}{0.75} = 2.75$$

This leads to the circuit below.



$$R = 3 // 2.0625 + 2.75 // \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3 \times 2.0625}{5.0625} + \frac{2.75 \times 2/3}{2/3 + 2.75} = 1.7607$$

$$R_{eq} = 1 + 1 + 2.75 // 1.7607 = 2 + \frac{2.75 \times 1.7607}{2.75 + 1.7607} = \underline{3.0734 \Omega}$$

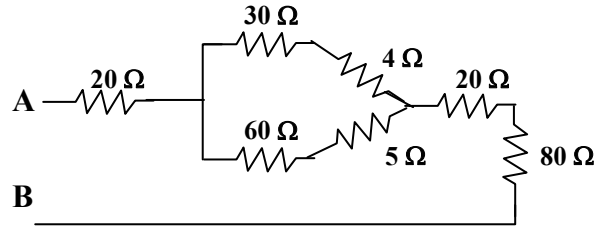
**PROPRIETARY MATERIAL.** © 2007 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publisher, or used beyond the limited distribution to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for their individual course preparation. If you are a student using this Manual, you are using it without permission.

**Chapter 2, Problem 53.**

Obtain the equivalent resistance  $R_{ab}$  in each of the circuits of Fig. 2.117. In (b), all resistors have a value of  $30\ \Omega$ .

**Chapter 2, Solution 53**

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



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

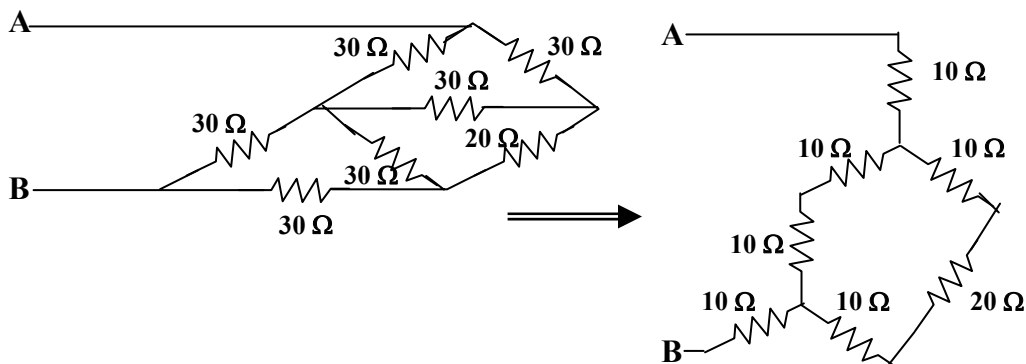
$$R_{ab} = 20 + 80 + 20 + (30 + 4) \parallel (60 + 5) = 120 + 34 \parallel 65$$

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

(c) 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:



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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 54.

Consider the circuit in Fig. 2.118. Find the equivalent resistance at terminals:  
(a)  $a$ - $b$ , (b)  $c$ - $d$ .

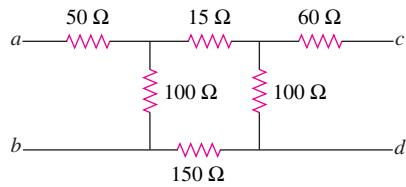


Figure 2.118

### Chapter 2, Solution 54

$$(a) R_{ab} = 50 + 100 // (150 + 100 + 150) = 50 + 100 // 400 = \underline{130\Omega}$$

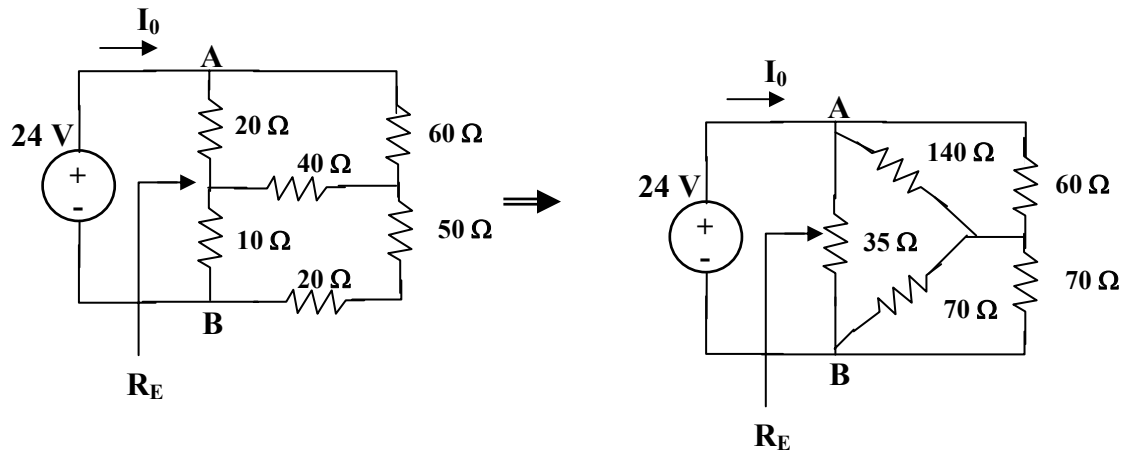
$$(b) R_{cd} = 60 + 100 // (150 + 100 + 150) = 60 + 100 // 400 = \underline{140\Omega}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 55.

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

### Chapter 2, Solution 55

We convert the T to  $\Delta$ .



$$R_{ab} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3} = \frac{20 \times 40 + 40 \times 10 + 10 \times 20}{40} = \frac{1400}{40} = 35 \Omega$$

$$R_{ac} = 1400 / (10) = 140 \Omega, R_{bc} = 1400 / (20) = 70 \Omega$$

$$70 \parallel 70 = 35 \text{ and } 140 \parallel 160 = 140 \times 60 / (200) = 42$$

$$R_{eq} = 35 \parallel (35 + 42) = 24.0625 \Omega$$

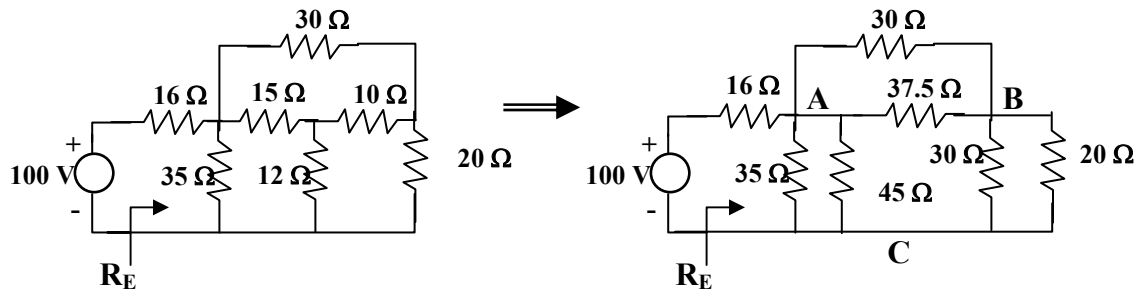
$$I_o = 24 / (R_{ab}) = \underline{\underline{997.4 \text{ mA}}}$$

## Chapter 2, Problem 56.

Determine  $V$  in the circuit of Fig. 1.120.

## Chapter 2, Solution 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,

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

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

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

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

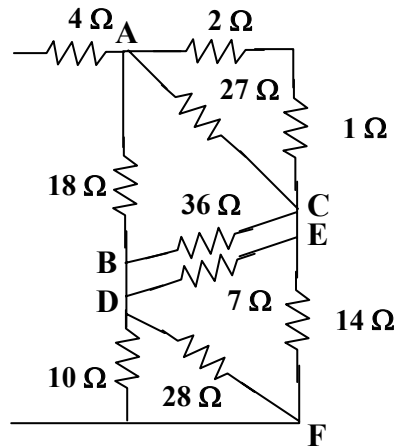
By voltage division,

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

**Chapter 2, Problem 57.**

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

**Chapter 2, Solution 57**



$$R_{ab} = \frac{6 \times 12 + 12 \times 8 + 8 \times 6}{12} = \frac{216}{12} = 18 \Omega$$

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

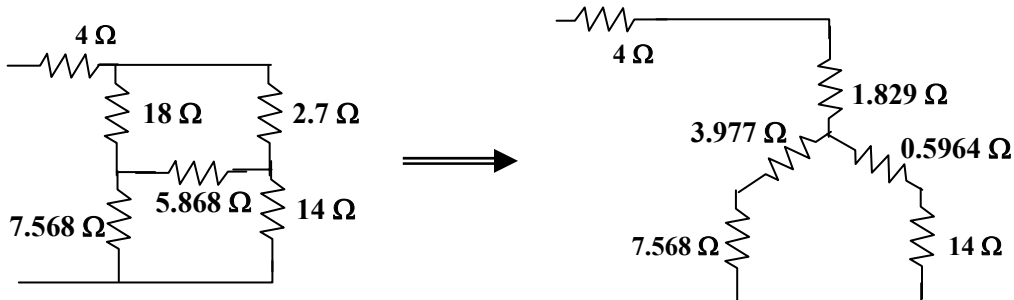
$$R_{de} = \frac{4 \times 2 + 2 \times 8 + 8 \times 4}{8} = \frac{56}{8} = 7 \Omega$$

$$R_{ef} = 56 / (4) = 14 \Omega, R_{df} = 56 / (2) = 28 \Omega$$

Combining resistors in parallel,

$$10 \parallel 28 = \frac{280}{38} = 7.368 \Omega, \quad 36 \parallel 7 = \frac{36 \times 7}{43} = 5.868 \Omega$$

$$27 \parallel 3 = \frac{27 \times 3}{30} = 2.7 \Omega$$



$$R_{an} = \frac{18 \times 2.7}{18 + 2.7 + 5.867} = \frac{18 \times 2.7}{26.567} = 1.829 \Omega$$

$$R_{bn} = \frac{18 \times 5.868}{26.567} = 3.977 \Omega$$

$$R_{cn} = \frac{5.868 \times 2.7}{26.567} = 0.5904 \Omega$$

$$R_{eq} = 4 + 1.829 + (3.977 + 7.368) \parallel (0.5964 + 14)$$

$$= 5.829 + 11.346 \parallel 14.5964 = \underline{\underline{12.21 \Omega}}$$

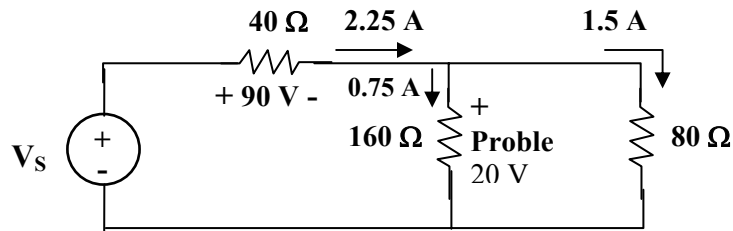
$$i = 20 / (R_{eq}) = \underline{\underline{1.64 \text{ A}}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 58.

The lightbulb in Fig. 2.122 is rated 120 V, 0.75 A. Calculate  $V_s$  to make the lightbulb operate at the rated conditions.

### Chapter 2, Solution 58

The resistor of the bulb is  $120/(0.75) = 160\Omega$



Once the  $160\Omega$  and  $80\Omega$  resistors are in parallel, they have the same voltage 120V. Hence the current through the  $40\Omega$  resistor is

$$40(0.75 + 1.5) = 2.25 \times 40 = 90$$

Thus

$$v_s = 90 + 120 = \underline{\underline{210 \text{ V}}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 59.

Three lightbulbs are connected in series to a 100-V battery as shown in Fig. 2.123. Find the current  $I$  through the bulbs.

### Chapter 2, Solution 59

$$\text{TOTAL POWER } P = 30 + 40 + 50 + 120 \text{ W} = VI$$

$$\text{OR } I = P/(V) = 120/(100) = \underline{\underline{1.2 \text{ A}}}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 60.**

If the three bulbs of Prob. 2.59 are connected in parallel to the 100-V battery, calculate the current through each bulb.

**Chapter 2, Solution 60**

$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= iv & i &= p/(v) \\
 i_{30W} &= 30/(100) = \underline{\underline{0.3 \text{ A}}} \\
 i_{40W} &= 40/(100) = \underline{\underline{0.4 \text{ A}}} \\
 i_{50W} &= 50/(100) = \underline{\underline{0.5 \text{ A}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 61.**

As a design engineer, you are asked to design a lighting system consisting of a 70-W power supply and two lightbulbs as shown in Fig. 2.124. You must select the two bulbs from the following three available bulbs.

$$R_1 = 80\Omega, \text{ cost} = \$0.60 \text{ (standard size)}$$

$$R_2 = 90\Omega, \text{ cost} = \$0.90 \text{ (standard size)}$$

$$R_3 = 100 \Omega, \text{ cost} = \$0.75 \text{ (nonstandard size)}$$

The system should be designed for minimum cost such that  $I = 1.2 \text{ A} \pm 5 \text{ percent}$ .

**Chapter 2, Solution 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  $R_2$ :

$$R = R_1 \parallel R_2 = 80 \parallel 90 = 42.35\Omega$$

$$p = i^2 R = 70\text{W}$$

$$i^2 = 70/42.35 = 1.6529 \text{ or } i = 1.2857 \text{ (which is outside our range)}$$

$$\text{cost} = \$0.60 + \$0.90 = \$1.50$$

(b) Use  $R_1$  and  $R_3$ :

$$R = R_1 \parallel R_3 = 80 \parallel 100 = 44.44 \Omega$$

$$i^2 = 70/44.44 = 1.5752 \text{ or } i = 1.2551 \text{ (which is within our range), cost} = \$1.35$$

(c) Use  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ :

$$R = R_2 \parallel R_3 = 90 \parallel 100 = 47.37\Omega$$

$$i^2 = 70/47.37 = 1.4777 \text{ or } i = 1.2156 \text{ (which is within our range), cost} = \$1.65$$

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  $R_3$**

### Chapter 2, Problem 62.

A three-wire system supplies two loads *A* and *B* as shown in Fig. 2.125. Load *A* consists of a motor drawing a current of 8 A, while load *B* is a PC drawing 2 A. Assuming 10 h/day of use for 365 days and 6 cents/kWh, calculate the annual energy cost of the system.

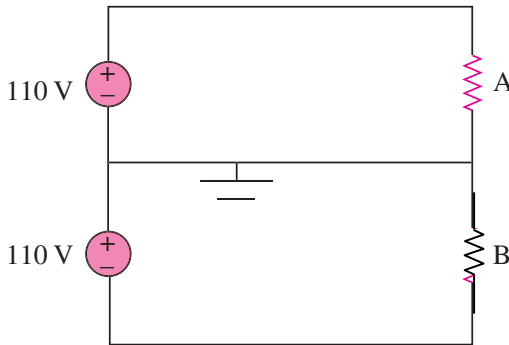


Figure 2.125

### Chapter 2, Solution 62

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 63.

If an ammeter with an internal resistance of  $100 \Omega$  and a current capacity of 2 mA is to measure 5 A, determine the value of the resistance needed. Calculate the power dissipated in the shunt resistor.

### Chapter 2, Solution 63

Use eq. (2.61),

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

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 64.

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

### Chapter 2, Solution 64

$$\text{When } R_x = 0, i_x = 10\text{A} \quad R = \frac{110}{10} = 11 \Omega$$

$$\text{When } R_x \text{ is maximum, } i_x = 1\text{A} \longrightarrow R + R_x = \frac{110}{1} = 110 \Omega$$

$$\text{i.e., } R_x = 110 - R = 99 \Omega$$

$$\text{Thus, } R = \underline{11 \Omega}, \quad R_x = \underline{99 \Omega}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 65.

A d'Arsonval meter with an internal resistance of 1 k $\Omega$  requires 10 mA to produce full-scale deflection. Calculate the value of a series resistance needed to measure 50 V of full scale.

### Chapter 2, Solution 65

$$R_n = \frac{V_{fs}}{I_{fs}} - R_m = \frac{50}{10\text{mA}} - 1 \text{ k}\Omega = \underline{4 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 66.

A 20-k $\Omega$ /V voltmeter reads 10 V full scale,

- What series resistance is required to make the meter read 50 V full scale?
- What power will the series resistor dissipate when the meter reads full scale?

### Chapter 2, Solution 66

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

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

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

$$(a) \quad R_n = \frac{V_{fs}}{i_{fs}} - R_m = \frac{50 \text{ V}}{50 \mu\text{A}} - 200 \text{ k}\Omega = \underline{800 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

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

**Chapter 2, Problem 67.**

- (c) Obtain the voltage  $v_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.127.
- (d) Determine the voltage  $v'_o$  measured when a voltmeter with 6-k $\Omega$  internal resistance is connected as shown in Fig. 2.127.
- (e) The finite resistance of the meter introduces an error into the measurement. Calculate the percent error as

$$\left| \frac{v_o - v'_o}{v_o} \right| \times 100\% .$$

- (f) Find the percent error if the internal resistance were 36 k $\Omega$ .

**Chapter 2, Solution 67**

- (c) By current division,

$$i_0 = 5/(5 + 5) (2 \text{ mA}) = 1 \text{ mA}$$
$$V_0 = (4 \text{ k}\Omega) i_0 = 4 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-3} = \underline{\underline{4 \text{ V}}}$$

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

$$i'_0 = \frac{5}{1 + 2.4 + 5} (2\text{mA}) = 1.19 \text{ mA}$$
$$v'_0 = (2.4 \text{ k}\Omega)(1.19 \text{ mA}) = \underline{\underline{2.857 \text{ V}}}$$

- (e) % error =  $\left| \frac{v_0 - v'_0}{v_0} \right| \times 100\% = \frac{1.143}{4} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{28.57\%}}$

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

$$i'_0 = \frac{5}{1 + 3.6 + 5} (2\text{mA}) = 1.042\text{mA}$$
$$v'_0 = (3.6 \text{ k}\Omega)(1.042 \text{ mA}) = 3.75\text{V}$$
$$\% \text{ error} = \left| \frac{v - v'_0}{v_0} \right| \times 100\% = \frac{0.25 \times 100}{4} = \underline{\underline{6.25\%}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 68.

- (f) Find the current  $i$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.128(a).
- (g) An ammeter with an internal resistance of  $1\ \Omega$  is inserted in the network to measure  $i'$  as shown in Fig. 2.128 (b). What is  $i'$ ?
- (h) Calculate the percent error introduced by the meter as

$$\left| \frac{i - i'}{i} \right| \times 100\%$$

### Chapter 2, Solution 68

$$(F) \quad 40 = 24 \parallel 60\ \Omega$$

$$i = \frac{4}{16 + 24} = \underline{\underline{0.1\ \text{A}}}$$

$$(G) \quad i' = \frac{4}{16 + 1 + 24} = \underline{\underline{0.09756\ \text{A}}}$$

$$(H) \quad \% \text{ error} = \frac{0.1 - 0.09756}{0.1} \times 100\% = \underline{\underline{2.44\%}}$$

## Chapter 2, Problem 69.

A voltmeter is used to measure  $V_o$  in the circuit in Fig. 2.122. The voltmeter model consists of an ideal voltmeter in parallel with a 100-k $\Omega$  resistor. Let  $V_s = 40$  V,  $R_s = 10$  k $\Omega$ , and  $R_1 = 20$  k $\Omega$ . Calculate  $V_o$  with and without the voltmeter when

- (a)  $R_2 = 1$  k $\Omega$                       (b)  $R_2 = 10$  k $\Omega$   
(c)  $R_2 = 100$  k $\Omega$

## Chapter 2, Solution 69

With the voltmeter in place,

$$V_o = \frac{R_2 \parallel R_m}{R_1 + R_s + R_2 \parallel R_m} V_s$$

where  $R_m = 100$  k $\Omega$  without the voltmeter,

$$V_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_s} V_s$$

(a) When  $R_2 = 1$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_m \parallel R_2 = \frac{100}{101}$  k $\Omega$

$$V_o = \frac{\frac{100}{101}}{\frac{100}{101} + 30} (40) = \underline{\underline{1.278 \text{ V (with)}}$$

$$V_o = \frac{1}{1 + 30} (40) = \underline{\underline{1.29 \text{ V (without)}}$$

(b) When  $R_2 = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_m \parallel R_2 = \frac{1000}{110} = 9.091$  k $\Omega$

$$V_o = \frac{9.091}{9.091 + 30} (40) = \underline{\underline{9.30 \text{ V (with)}}$$

$$V_o = \frac{10}{10 + 30} (40) = \underline{\underline{10 \text{ V (without)}}$$

(c) When  $R_2 = 100$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_m \parallel R_2 = 50$  k $\Omega$

$$V_o = \frac{50}{50 + 30} (40) = \underline{\underline{25 \text{ V (with)}}$$

$$V_o = \frac{100}{100 + 30} (40) = \underline{\underline{30.77 \text{ V (without)}}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 70.**

- (a) Consider the Wheatstone Bridge shown in Fig. 2.130. Calculate  $v_a$ ,  $v_b$ , and  
 (b) Rework part (a) if the ground is placed at  $a$  instead of  $o$ .

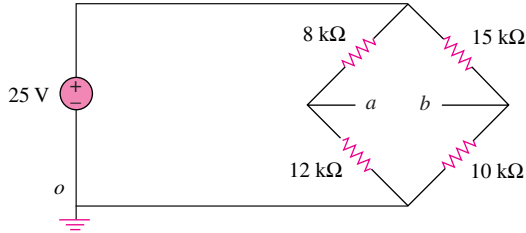


Figure 2.130

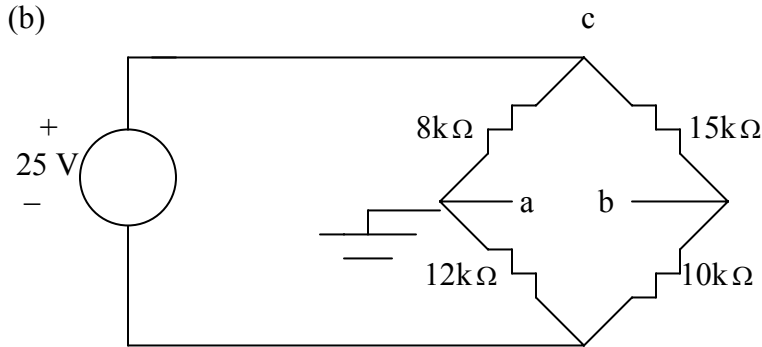
**Chapter 2, Solution 70**

- (a) Using voltage division,

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

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

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



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

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 71.

Figure 2.131 represents a model of a solar photovoltaic panel. Given that  $v_s = 30$  V,  $R_I = 20 \Omega$ ,  $I_L = 1$  A, find  $R_L$ .

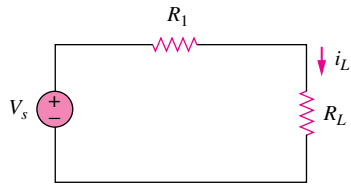
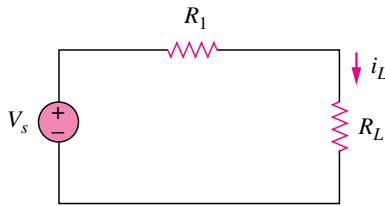


Figure 2.131

### Chapter 2, Solution 71

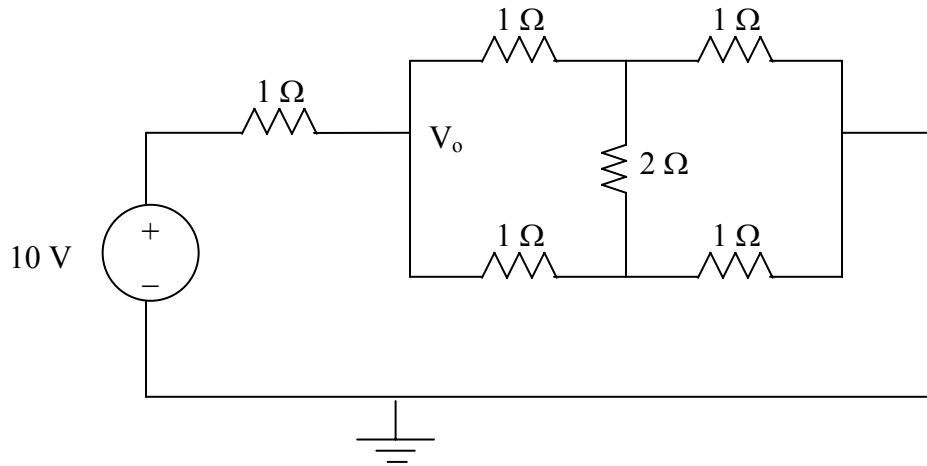


Given that  $v_s = 30$  V,  $R_I = 20 \Omega$ ,  $I_L = 1$  A, find  $R_L$ .

$$v_s = i_L(R_I + R_L) \quad \longrightarrow \quad R_L = \frac{v_s}{i_L} - R_I = \frac{30}{1} - 20 = \underline{10\Omega}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 72.**

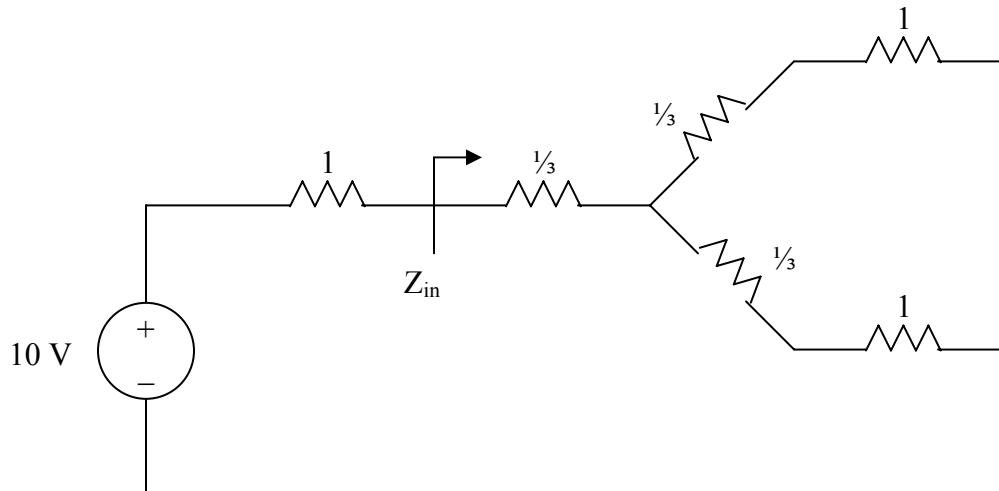
Find  $V_o$  in the two-way power divider circuit in Fig. 2.132.



**Figure 2.132 For Prob. 2.72.**

**Chapter 2, Solution 72**

Converting the delta subnetwork into wye gives the circuit below.



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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 73.

An ammeter model consists of an ideal ammeter in series with a  $20\text{-}\Omega$  resistor. It is connected with a current source and an unknown resistor  $R_x$  as shown in Fig. 2.133. The ammeter reading is noted. When a potentiometer  $R$  is added and adjusted until the ammeter reading drops to one half its previous reading, then  $R = 65\ \Omega$ . What is the value of  $R_x$ ?

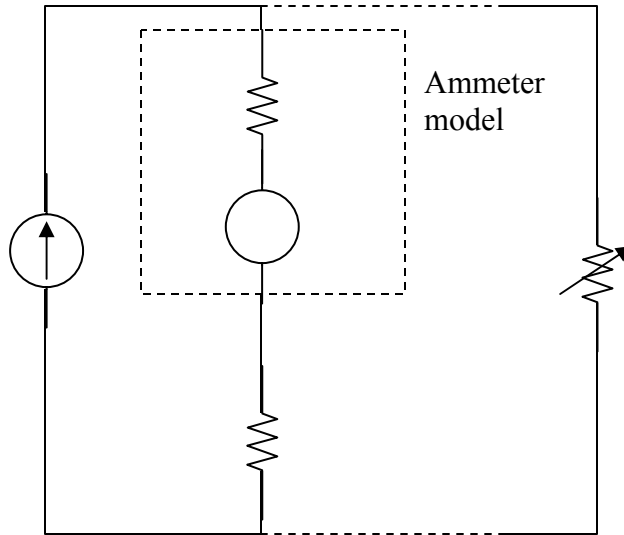


Figure 2.133

### Chapter 2, Solution 73

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

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

### Chapter 2, Problem 74.

The circuit in Fig. 2.134 is to control the speed of a motor such that the motor draws currents 5 A, 3 A, and 1 A when the switch is at high, medium, and low positions, respectively. The motor can be modeled as a load resistance of 20 mΩ. Determine the series dropping resistances  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ .

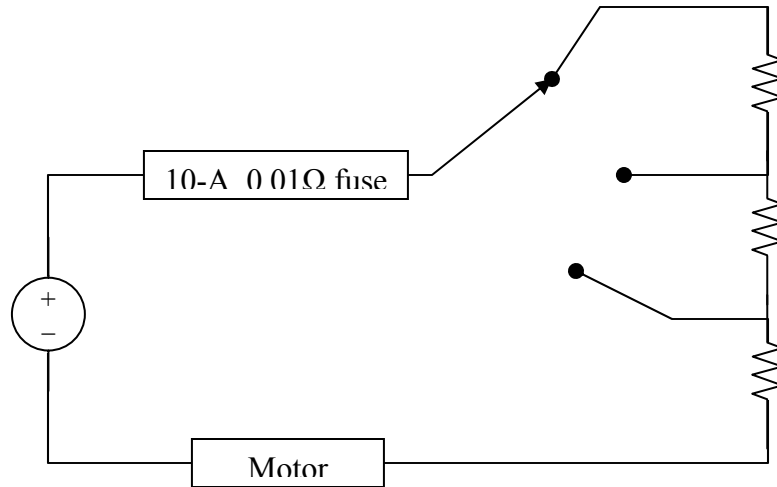


Figure 134

### Chapter 2, Solution 74

With the switch in high position,

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

At the medium position,

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

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

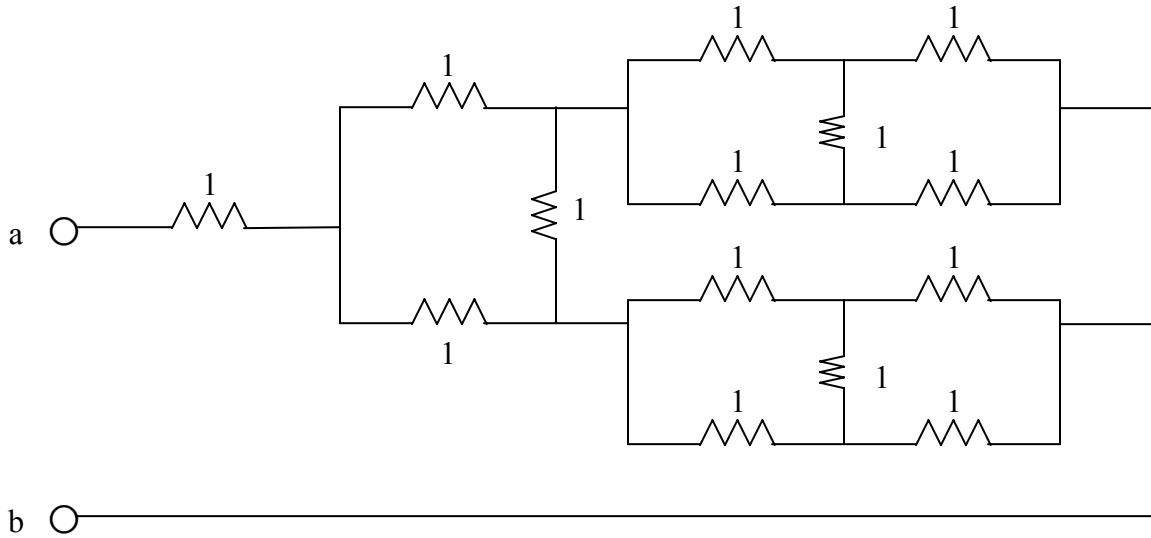
At the low position,

$$6 = (0.01 + R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + 0.02) \times 1 \longrightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 5.97$$

$$R_1 = 5.97 - 1.97 = \underline{\underline{4 \Omega}}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 75.**

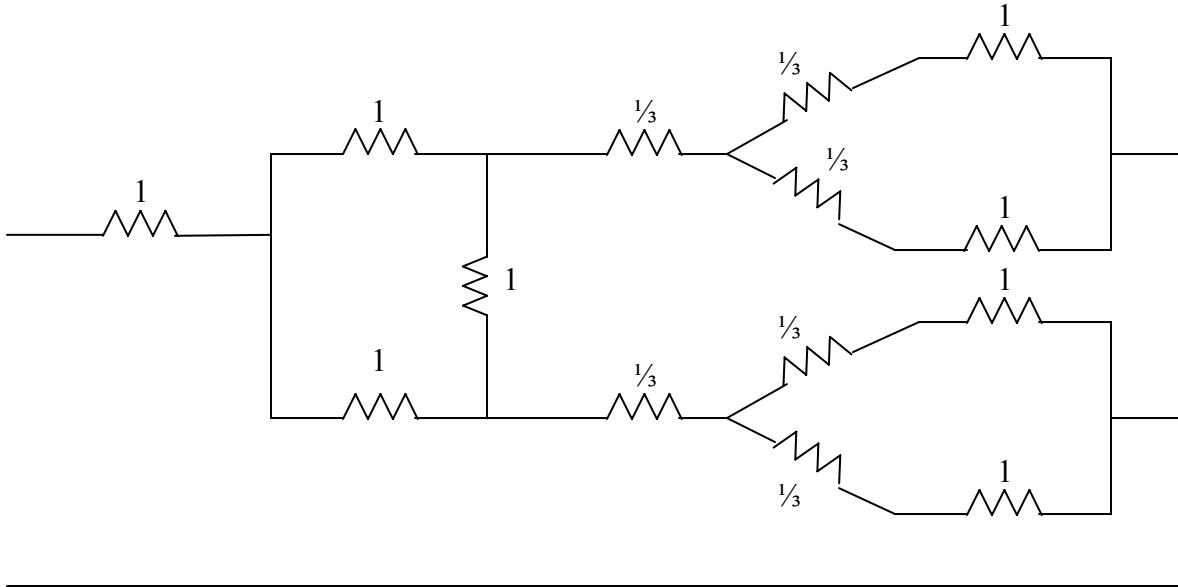
Find  $Z_{ab}$  in the four-way power divider circuit in Fig. 2.135. Assume each element is  $1\Omega$ .



**Figure 2.135 For Prob. 2.75.**

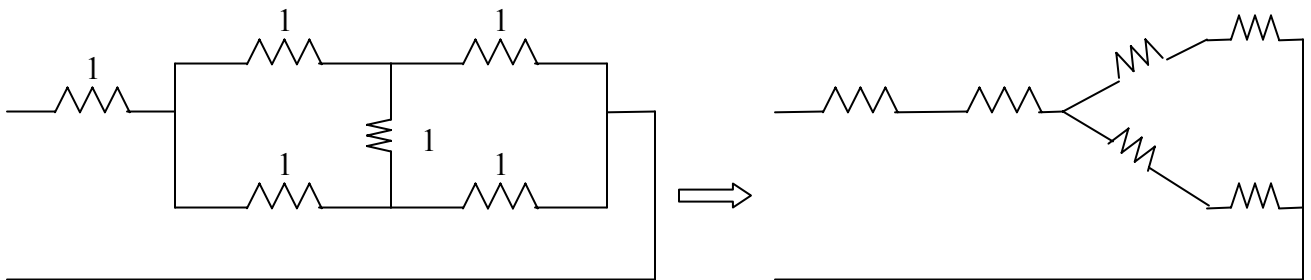
## Chapter 2, Solution 75

Converting delta-subnetworks to wye-subnetworks leads to the circuit below.



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

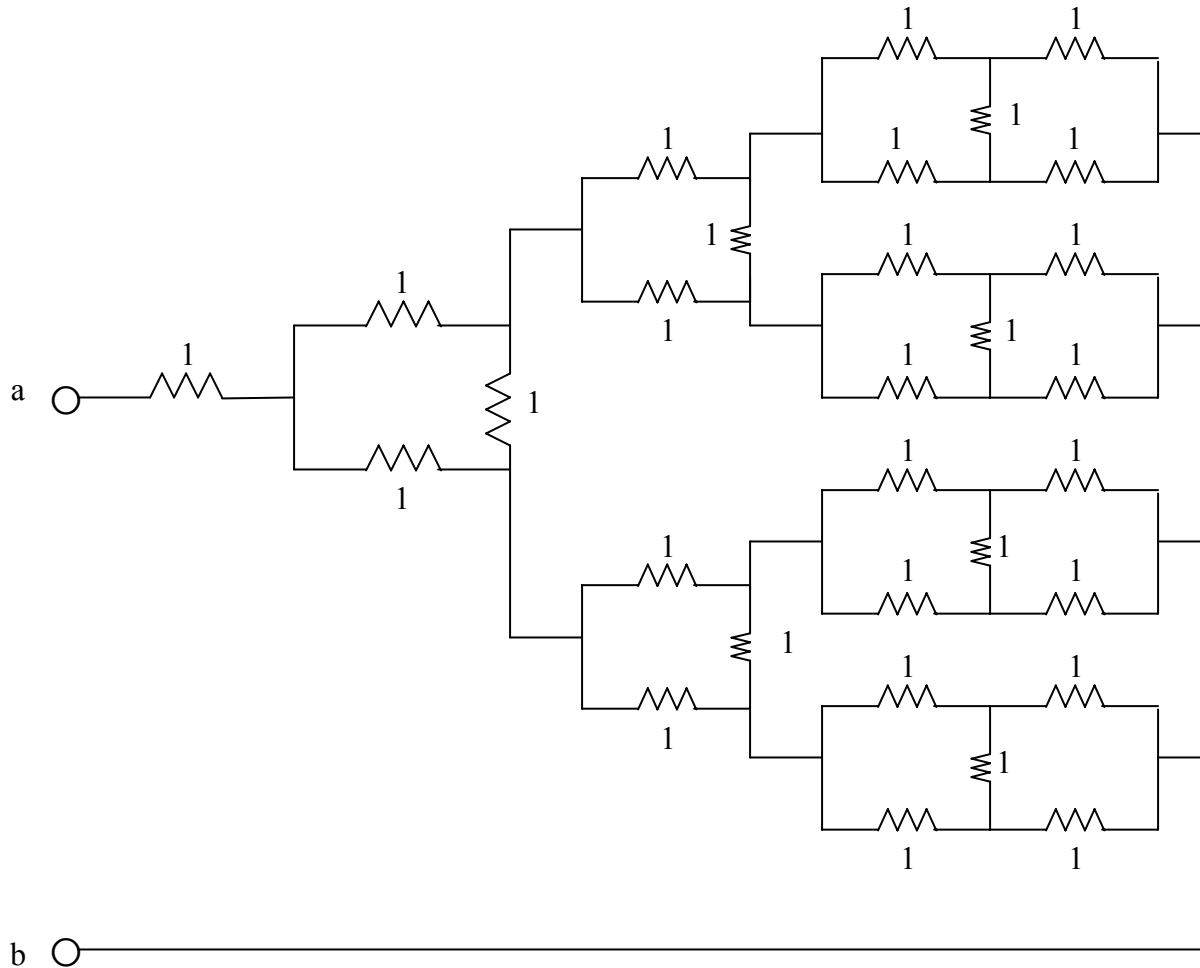
With this combination, the circuit is further reduced to that shown below.



$$Z_{ab} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + (1 + \frac{1}{3}) // (1 + \frac{1}{3}) = 1 + 1 = \underline{2 \Omega}$$

**Chapter 2, Problem 76.**

Repeat Prob. 2.75 for the eight-way divider shown in Fig. 2.136.



**Figure 2.136 For Prob. 2.76.**

**Chapter 2, Solution 76**

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



**Chapter 2, Problem 78.**

In the circuit in Fig. 2.137, the wiper divides the potentiometer resistance between  $\alpha R$  and  $(1 - \alpha)R$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ . Find  $v_o / v_s$ .

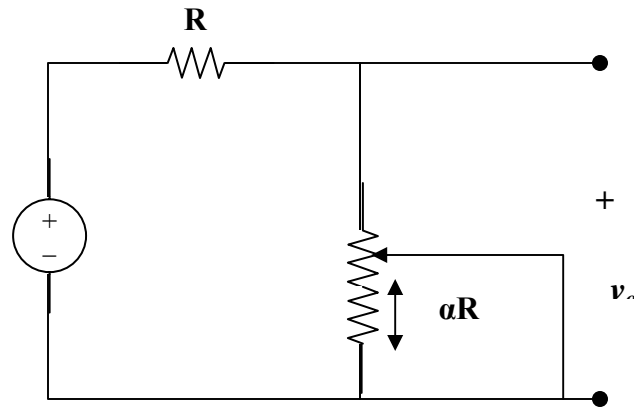
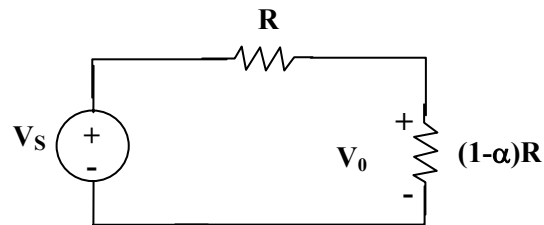


Figure 137

**Chapter 2, Solution 78**

The equivalent circuit is shown below:



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

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{V_o}{V_S} = \frac{1-\alpha}{2-\alpha}}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 79.

An electric pencil sharpener rated 240 mW, 6 V is connected to a 9-V battery as shown in Fig. 2.138. Calculate the value of the series-dropping resistor  $R_x$  needed to power the sharpener.

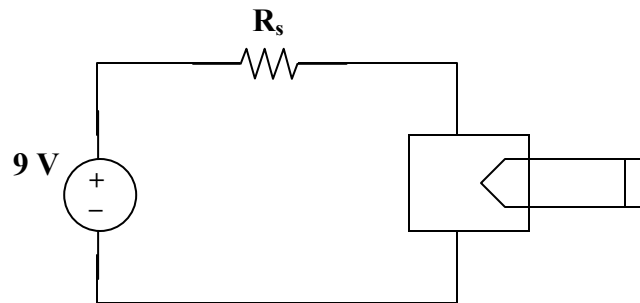


Figure 138

### Chapter 2, Solution 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.

$$IR_x = V_x = 9 - 6 = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$R_x = 3/(I) = 3/(40 \text{ mA}) = 3000/(40) = \underline{\underline{75\Omega}}$$

### Chapter 2, Problem 80.

A loudspeaker is connected to an amplifier as shown in Fig. 2.139. If a  $10\text{-}\Omega$  loudspeaker draws the maximum power of  $12\text{ W}$  from the amplifier, determine the maximum power a  $4\text{-}\Omega$  loudspeaker will draw.

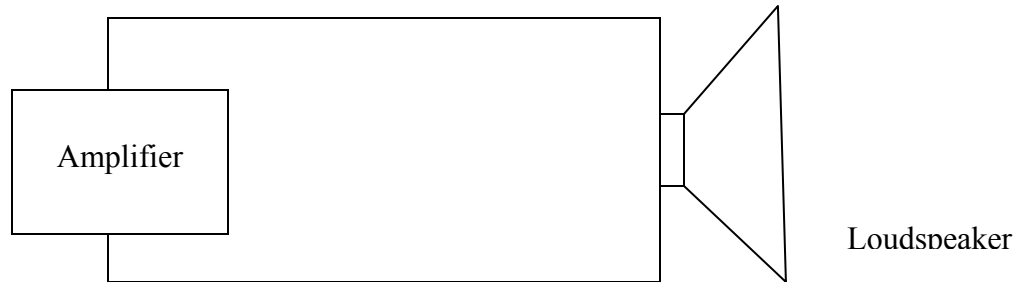
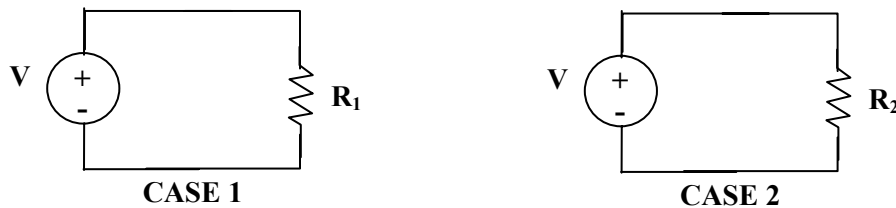


Figure 139

### Chapter 2, Solution 80

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



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

### Chapter 2, Problem 81.

In a certain application, the circuit in Figure 2.140 must be designed to meet these two criteria:

$$(a) V_o / V_s = 0.05 \qquad (b) R_{eq} = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$$

If the load resistor  $5 \text{ k}\Omega$  is fixed, find  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  to meet the criteria.

### Chapter 2, Solution 81

Let  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be in  $\text{k}\Omega$ .

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 \parallel 5 \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{5 \parallel R_2}{5 \parallel R_2 + R_1} \qquad (2)$$

$$\text{From (1) and (2), } 0.05 = \frac{5 \parallel R_1}{40} \longrightarrow 2 = 5 \parallel R_2 = \frac{5R_2}{5 + R_2} \text{ or } R_2 = 3.333 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\text{From (1), } 40 = R_1 + 2 \longrightarrow R_1 = 38 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Thus  **$R_1 = 38 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 3.333 \text{ k}\Omega$**

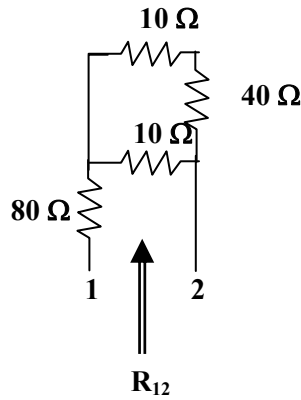
**Chapter 2, Problem 82.**

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

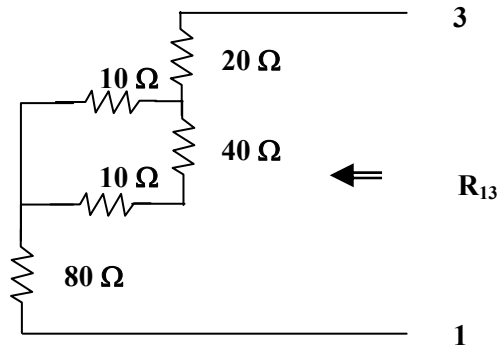
**Chapter 2, Solution 82**

(a)



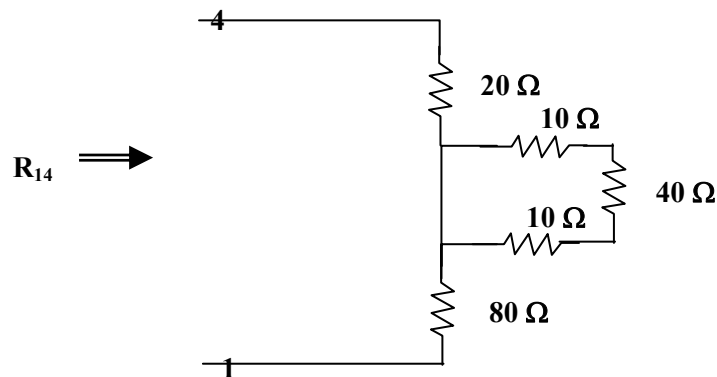
$$R_{12} = 80 + 10 \parallel (10 + 40) = 80 + \frac{50}{6} = \underline{\underline{88.33 \Omega}}$$

(b)



$$R_{13} = 80 + 10 \parallel (10 + 40) + 20 = 100 + 10 \parallel 50 = \underline{\underline{108.33 \Omega}}$$

(c)



$$R_{14} = 80 + 0 \parallel (10 + 40 + 10) + 20 = 80 + 0 + 20 = \underline{\underline{100 \Omega}}$$

**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 2, Problem 83.

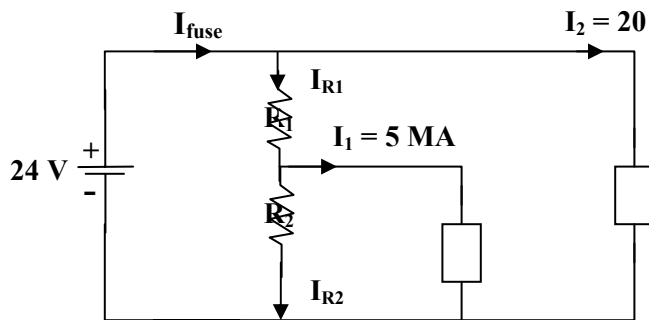
Two delicate devices are rated as shown in Fig. 2.142. Find the values of the resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  needed to power the devices using a 24-V battery.

### Chapter 2, Solution 83

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.

$$I_1 = \frac{p_1}{V_1} = \frac{45\text{mW}}{9\text{V}} = 5\text{mA}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{p_2}{V_2} = \frac{480\text{mW}}{24} = 20\text{mA}$$



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.

$$R_3 = 9/0.005 = 1,800 \Omega$$

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 the voltage across  $R_3$  must equal 9 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 give 9 volts across  $R_3$ .

$$9 = (24/(R_1 + 1800))1800 \text{ or } R_1 = (24/9)1800 - 1800 = \underline{\underline{3,000\Omega}}$$

This value of  $R_1$  means that we only have a total of 25 mA flowing out of the battery through the fuse which means it will not open and produces a voltage drop across it of 0.05V. This is indeed negligible when compared with the 24-volt source.

**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.