

**Important Remarks**

- Homework is due on Sept. 6th, 2011 at the beginning of class
- Start early and get help if you need it
- Start a new page per problem
- Show all the work
- Specify all the units
- Circle your answers
- Staple pages

1. Given Figure 1, perform the following

- Use Kirchoff's Current Law (KCL) to find  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ .
- Use Kirchoff's Voltage Law (KVL) to find  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ , and  $V_3$ .
- Calculate power absorbed by each circuit element and perform a power balance check.

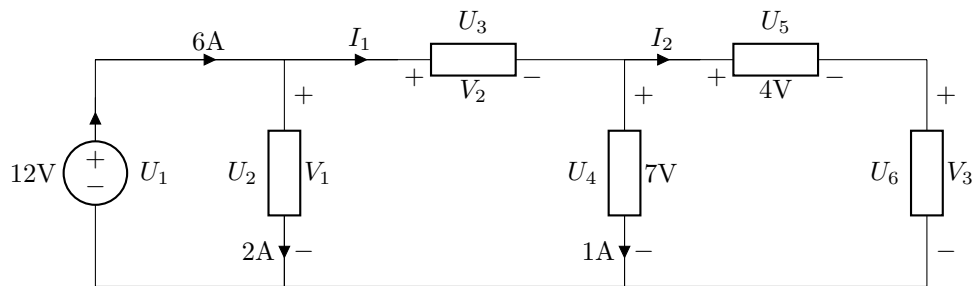


Figure 1: Schematic for Problem 1

- $V_1$  is providing 600W to the circuit shown in Figure 2. Using KVL, KCL, Ohms Law (OL), and Watts Law (WL), label voltage references (+ and - polarity markers) for all circuit elements and solve for all unknown variables ( $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $V_3$ ,  $V_4$ ,  $V_5$ ,  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ ,  $I_3$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_3$ ). Note which rule you are using for each calculation and perform a power balance check.

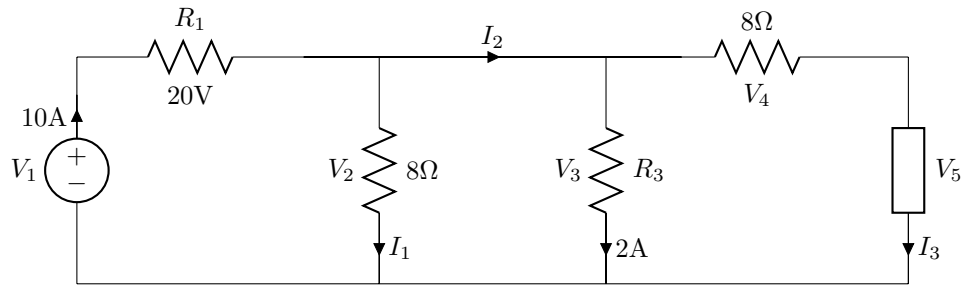


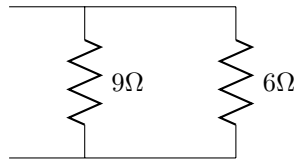
Figure 2: Schematic for Problem 2

3. For the following figures, reduce the circuit using what you know about resistors in series and parallel. Redraw each in fully reduced form (a single resistor, or a single resistor and voltage source for d and e), and label the equivalent resistance of your result. Hint: Leave your calculator out of this one and solve these algebraically.

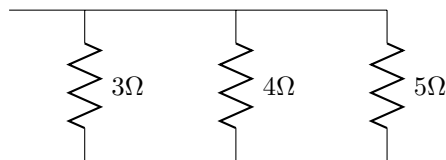
(a)



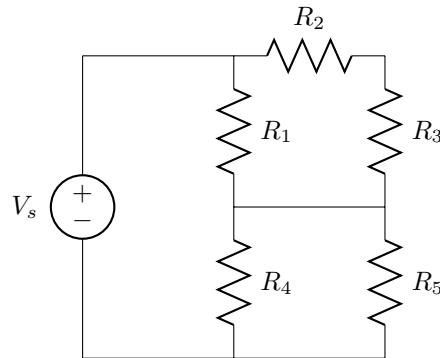
(b)



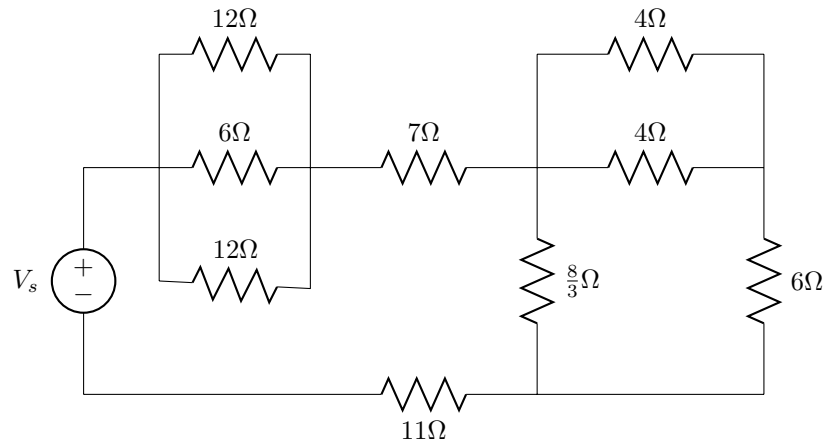
(c)



(d)



(e)



4. For Figure 3, label current and voltage references (+ and - polarity markers for voltage and arrows for current). Calculate all unknown voltages and currents. Hint: Combine resistors until you can determine the value of  $I_s$  (put away your calculator and use algebra!).

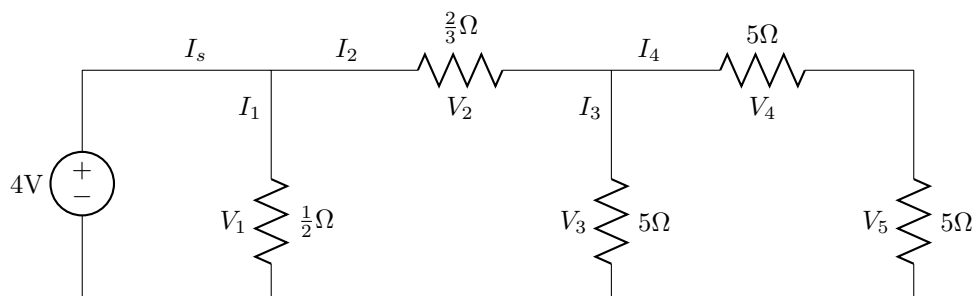


Figure 3: Schematic for Problem 4

5. Perform the following unit conversions. Do it in steps and show your work. Express your answer both in decimal numbers (like this: 0.00001) and in scientific notation (like this:  $1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ ).
- 0.035mV to Volts
  - 273k $\Omega$  to  $\Omega$
  - 15nF to  $\mu$ F (F is the abbreviation for Farads, our unit for measuring capacitance).
  - 1725mA to kA