

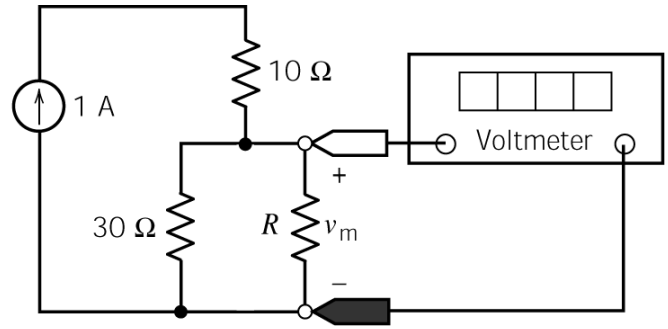
ES 250 First Midterm Bonus Practice Problems

1. The voltage measured by the voltmeter is

$$v_m = 20 \text{ V}$$

The value of the resistance R is 60 Ω .

The current source supplies 30 W of power.



$$20 = v_m = (30 \parallel R)(1) = \frac{30R}{30+R} \Rightarrow 30+R = \frac{30}{20}R = \frac{3}{2}R \Rightarrow R = 60 \Omega$$

$$\text{Power supplied} = (1)[(1)(10+30 \parallel R)] = 10 + \frac{30(60)}{30+60} = 30 \text{ W}$$

2. Given that

$$i_a = 2 \text{ A},$$

Determine the values of R_1 and v_o :

$$R_1 = \underline{15} \Omega,$$

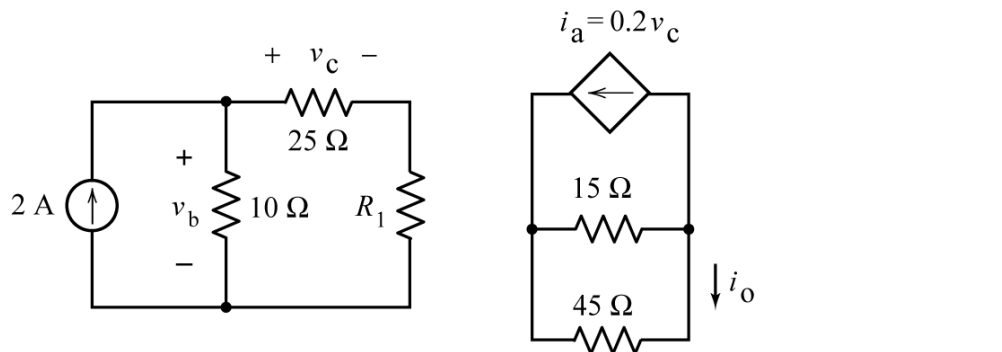
and

$$i_o = \underline{-0.5} \text{ A}$$

First,

$$i_o = -\frac{15}{15+45} 2 = -0.5 \text{ A}$$

Next,



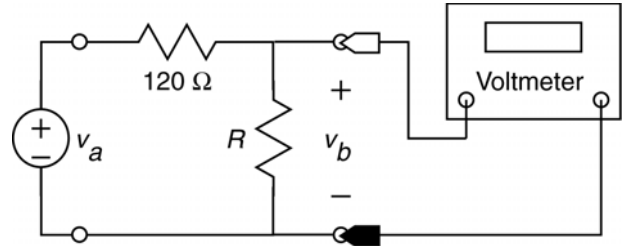
$$\frac{2}{0.2} = v_c = \frac{25}{25+R_1} v_b = \frac{25}{25+R_1} (2(10 \parallel 25+R_1)) = \frac{50}{25+R_1} \left(\frac{10(25+R_1)}{10+(25+R_1)} \right) = \frac{500}{35+R_1}$$

then

$$\frac{2}{0.2} = \frac{500}{35 + R_1} \Rightarrow 35 + R_1 = 50 \Rightarrow R_1 = 15 \Omega$$

3. The input to this circuit is the voltage of the voltage source, v_a . The output of this circuit is the voltage measured by the voltmeter, v_b . This circuit produces an output that is proportional to the input, that is

$$v_b = k v_a$$



where k is the constant of proportionality.

- When $R = 240 \Omega$ and $v_a = 18 \text{ V}$, the output is $v_b = \underline{\quad 12 \quad} \text{ V}$.
- When $R = 240 \Omega$ and $v_a = 18 \text{ V}$, the power supplied by the voltage source is $\underline{\quad 0.9 \quad} \text{ W}$.
- When $R = \underline{\quad 15 \quad} \Omega$ and $v_a = 18 \text{ V}$, the output is $v_b = 2 \text{ V}$.
- When $R = \underline{\quad 30 \quad} \Omega$, the output is $v_b = 0.2 v_a$. (That is, the constant of proportionality is $k = 0.2$.)

$$v_b = \frac{R}{R+120} v_a.$$

When $R = 240 \Omega$ and $v_a = 18 \text{ V}$ then $v_b = \frac{240}{240+120} 18 = \frac{2}{3} 18 = 12 \text{ V}$.

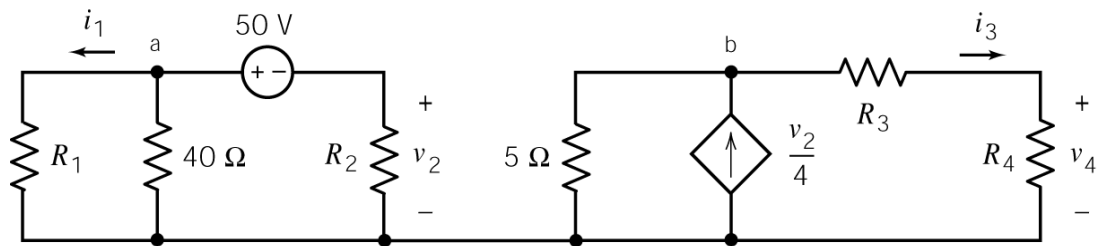
When $v_a = 18 \text{ V}$ and $v_b = 18 \text{ V}$ then $2 = \frac{R}{R+120} 18 \Rightarrow R+120 = \frac{18}{2} R \Rightarrow R = 15 \Omega$.

When $v_b = 0.2 v_a$ then $0.2 = \frac{R}{R+120} \Rightarrow R+120 = 5R \Rightarrow R = 30 \Omega$.

When $R = 240 \Omega$ and $v_a = 18 \text{ V}$, the power supplied by the voltage source is

$$v_a \left(\frac{v_a}{120 + R} \right) = 18 \left(\frac{18}{120 + 240} \right) = \frac{18^2}{360} = 0.9 \text{ W}$$

4.

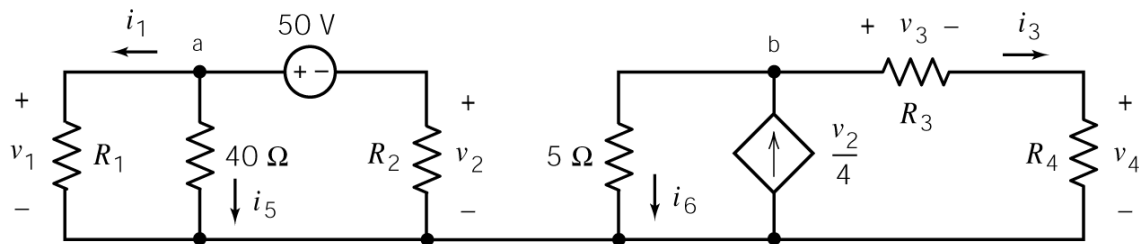


Given that

$$i_1 = 0.625 \text{ A}, \quad v_2 = -25 \text{ V}, \quad i_3 = -1.25 \text{ A} \quad \text{and} \quad v_4 = -18.75 \text{ V}$$

Determine the values of R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 :

$$R_1 = \underline{\quad 40 \quad} \Omega, \quad R_2 = \underline{\quad 20 \quad} \Omega, \quad R_3 = \underline{\quad 5 \quad} \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad R_4 = \underline{\quad 15 \quad} \Omega.$$



From KVL
$$50 + v_2 - v_1 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = 50 + (-25) = 25 \text{ V}$$

From Ohm's law
$$R_1 = \frac{v_1}{i_1} = \frac{25}{0.625} = 40 \Omega$$

From KCL
$$i_1 + i_5 + i_2 = 0 \Rightarrow i_2 = -(i_1 + i_5) = -\left(0.625 + \frac{v_1}{40}\right) = -\left(0.625 + \frac{25}{40}\right) = -1.25 \text{ A}$$

From Ohm's law
$$R_2 = \frac{v_2}{i_2} = \frac{-25}{-1.25} = 20 \Omega$$

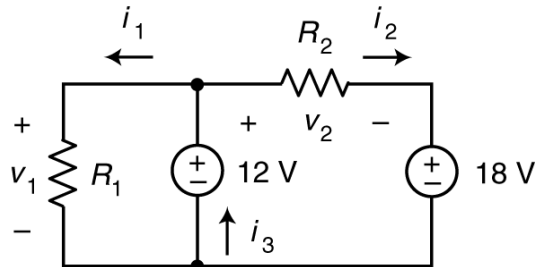
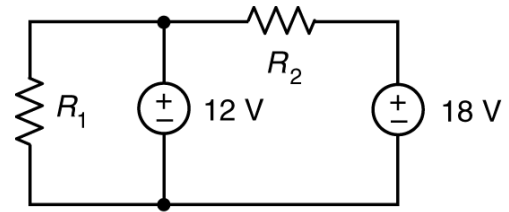
From KCL
$$\frac{v_2}{4} = i_6 + i_3 \Rightarrow i_6 = -i_3 + \frac{v_2}{4} = -(-1.25) + \frac{-25}{4} = -5 \text{ A}$$

From KVL
$$v_3 + v_4 - 5i_6 = 0 \Rightarrow v_3 = -v_4 + 5i_6 = -(-18.75) + 5(-5) = -6.25 \text{ V}$$

From Ohm's law
$$R_3 = \frac{v_3}{i_3} = \frac{-6.25}{-1.25} = 5 \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad R_4 = \frac{v_4}{i_3} = \frac{-18.75}{-1.25} = 15 \Omega$$

5. The 12 V source supplies 720 mW and the 18 V source supplies 4.32 W. Determine the values of the resistances R_1 and R_2 .

$$R_1 = \underline{\quad 40 \quad} \Omega \quad \text{and} \quad R_2 = \underline{\quad 25 \quad}$$



Using KVL: $v_1 = 12 \text{ V}$ and $v_2 + 18 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow v_2 = -6 \text{ V}$

Using the specified powers:

$$i_3 = \frac{0.72}{12} = 0.06 = 60 \text{ mA} \quad \text{and} \quad i_2 = -\frac{4.32}{18} = -0.24 = -240 \text{ mA}$$

Using KCL: $i_1 = 0.06 - (-0.24) = 0.3 = 300 \text{ mA}$

Using Ohm's law: $R_1 = \frac{12}{0.3} = 40 \Omega$ and $R_2 = \frac{-6}{-0.24} = 25 \Omega$