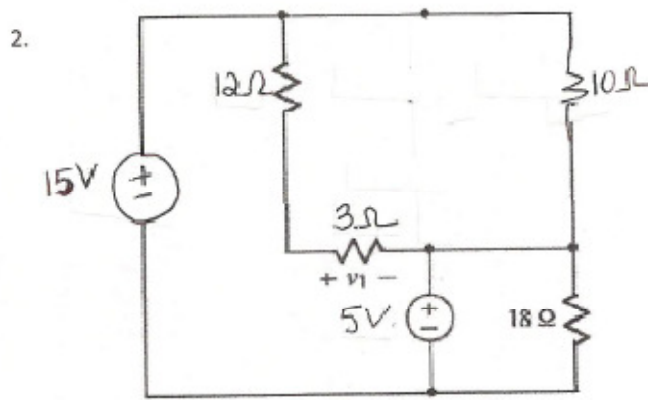
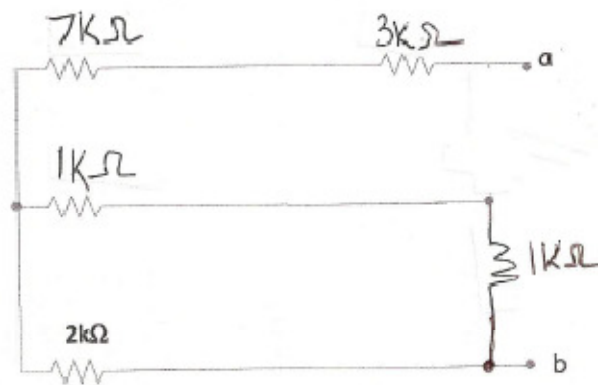


Calculate i_1 .

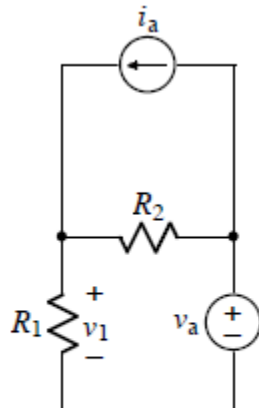


Calculate v_1 .

3. Find the value of total resistance between terminals **a** and **b**.



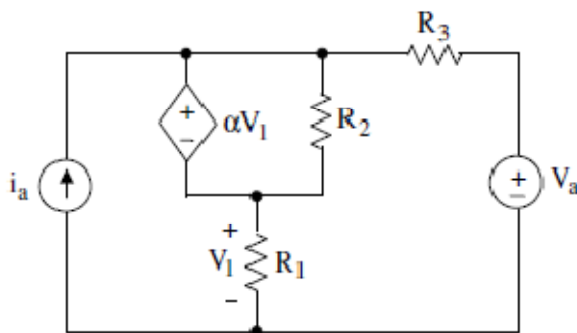
4.



1 Derive an expression for v_1 . The expression must not contain more than the circuit parameters i_a , v_a , R_1 , and R_2 .

5. Derive an expression using the circuit in Problem #4 above for the power through R_2 resistor. The known values are i_a , v_a , R_1 , and R_2 .

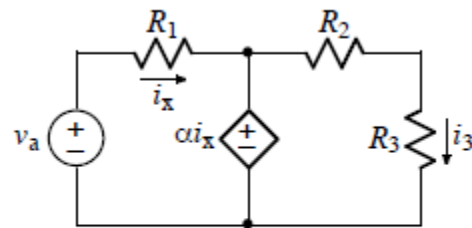
6.



1 Derive the expression for V_1 containing not more than circuit parameters α , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , V_a , and i_a .

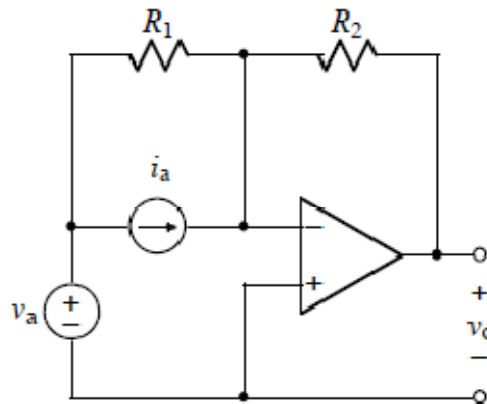
7. Using the circuit shown in Problem #6, derive an expression for the power through R_2 . The known values are α , i_a , V_a , R_1 , R_2 and R_3 .

8.



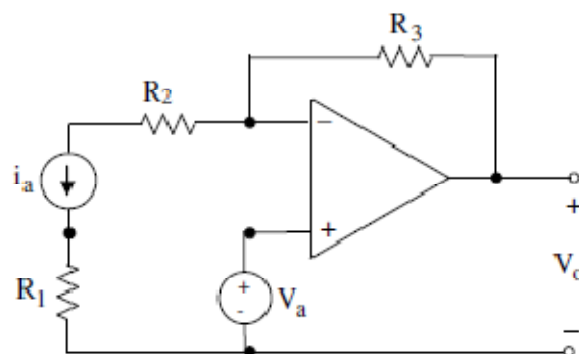
Derive an expression for i_3 . The expression must not contain more than the circuit parameters α , v_a , R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 . **Note:** $\alpha > 0$.

9.



The op-amp operates in the linear mode. Using an appropriate model of the op-amp, derive an expression for v_o in terms of not more than i_a , v_a , R_1 , and R_2 .

10.



The op-amp operates in the linear mode. Using an appropriate model of the op-amp, derive an expression for V_o in terms of not more than i_a , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and V_a .