## Closed Book, Closed notes, Calculators OK, Show all work to receive credit

## Circle answers, show units, and round off reasonably

1. (25 pts) Find the values below. Show your work, which may appear right on the schematic.
a) $\mathrm{R}_{2}=$ ?
b) $\mathrm{R}_{1}=$ ?
c) $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{S}}=$ ?

2. (25 pts) a) Use the method of superposition to find $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R} 2}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R} 1}$. Be sure to clearly show and circle your intermediate results.

$$
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R} 2}=? \quad \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R} 1}=?
$$


3. (25 pts) a) Find and draw the Thévenin equivalent of the circuit shown. The load resistor is $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$.
b) Find and draw the Norton equivalent of the same circuit.
c) Find the load current using your Thévenin equivalent circuit.
d) Choose a different value of $R_{L}$ so as to maximize the power dissipated in $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$. Find that maximum power, $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{L}}$.

4. (25 pts) Use nodal analysis to find $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R} 1}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R} 3}$. You MUST show all the steps of nodal analysis work to get credit, including drawing appropriate symbols and labels on the circuit shown.


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## Answers

1. a) $1 \cdot \mathrm{k} \Omega$
b) $750 \cdot \Omega$
c) $495 \cdot \mathrm{~mW}$
2. $1.2 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}-2.4 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}=-1.2 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}$
$-10.8 \cdot \mathrm{~V}-14.4 \cdot \mathrm{~V}=-25.2 \cdot \mathrm{~V}$
3. a) $16 \cdot \mathrm{~V}{ }^{+} 70 \cdot 0$

c) $94.1 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}$
d) $914 \cdot \mathrm{~mW}$
4. $7 \cdot \mathrm{~V}$
$1 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}$
