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

1. (24 pts) The ammeter, A, reads 20 mA . Remember that ideal ammeters have no resistance.
a) The power dissipated by $R_{2}$ is 0.18 W , what is the value of $R_{2}$ ?

b) The source provides 0.6 W of power.

What is the value of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}$ ?
c) What is the value of $R_{1}$ ?
2. (24 pts) Use the method of superposition to find the voltage across $\mathrm{R}_{3}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R} 3}\right)$ and the current through $\mathrm{R}_{2}\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R} 2}\right)$. Be sure to clearly show and circle your intermediate results.


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3. (26 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 Voltage across the load using your Thévenin equivalent circuit. $V_{R L}=$ ?
d) Select a load resistor to maximize the power delivered to the load and find that maximum power. $\mathrm{P}_{\text {RLmax }}=$ ?
4. (26 pts) a) Use nodal analysis to find the voltage across $\mathrm{R}_{2}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{R} 2}\right)$.

You MUST show all the steps of nodal analysis work to get credit, including drawing appropriate symbols and labels on the circuit shown.

## Answers

1. a) $50 \cdot \Omega$
b) $10 \cdot \mathrm{~V}$
c) $86.7 \cdot \Omega$
2. a)

b)
$28.8 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}$

c) $1.2 \cdot \mathrm{~V}$
d) $51.8 \cdot \mathrm{~mW}$

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2. $-1 \cdot \mathrm{~mA} \quad 7.8 \cdot \mathrm{~V}$
4. a) $4 \cdot V$
b) $10 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}$

