

EE 206: Solution #2

Electrical Quantities, Kirchoff's Laws, Resistors in Series and Parallel. Due Wed, Jan 23

Electrical Quantities:

1) A resistor has the following volts / amps / resistance / power. Determine the missing parameters:

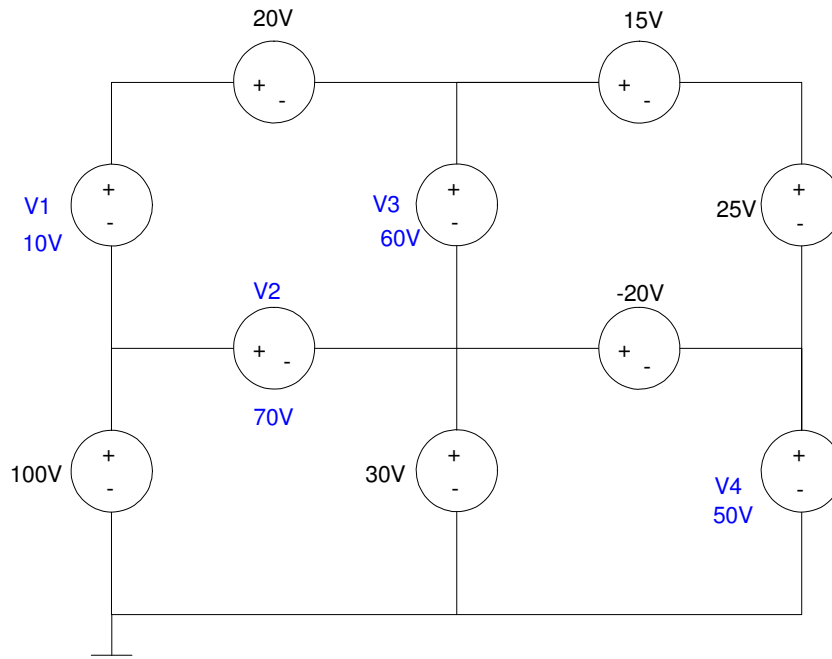
Volts	Amps	Ohms	Watts
5	10	0.5 Ohms	50 W
5	0.5 A	10	2.5 W
2 V	5	0.4 Ohms	10
5	2 A	2.5 Ohms	10

Note: $V = IR$ $P = VI$

Kirchoff's Laws:

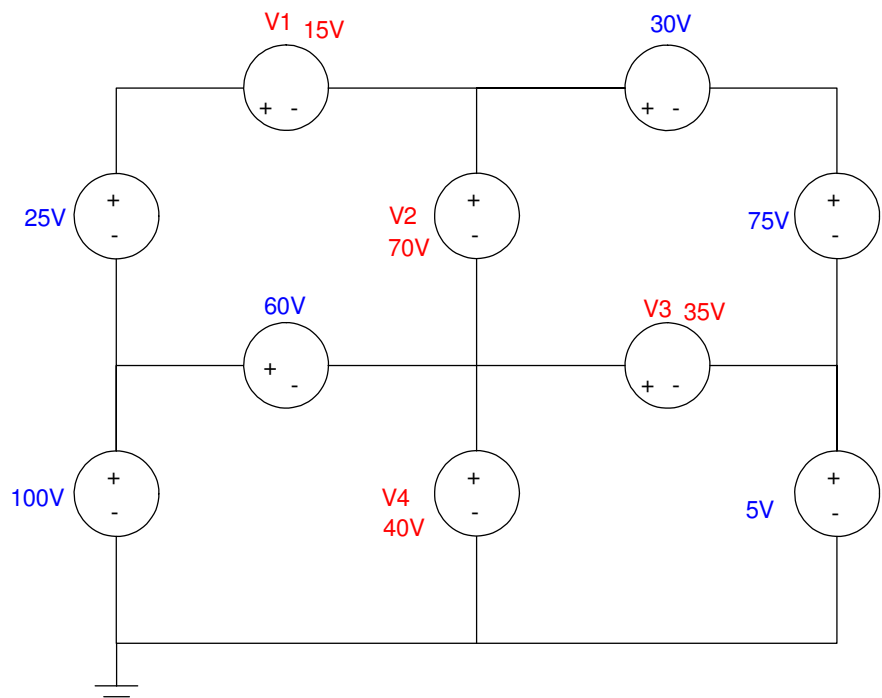
2) Use conservation of voltage to determine the unknown voltages

- $V1 = 10V$
- $V2 = 70V$
- $V3 = 60V$
- $V4 = 50V$

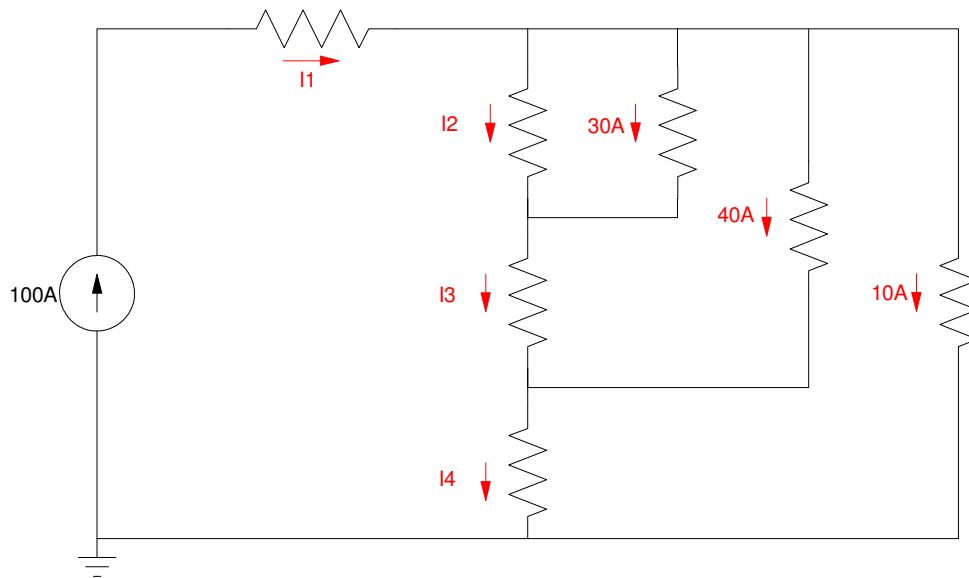


3) Use conservation of voltage to determine the unknown voltages

- $V_1 = 15V$
- $V_2 = 70V$
- $V_3 = 35V$
- $V_4 = 40V$



4) Use conservation of current to determine the unknown currents

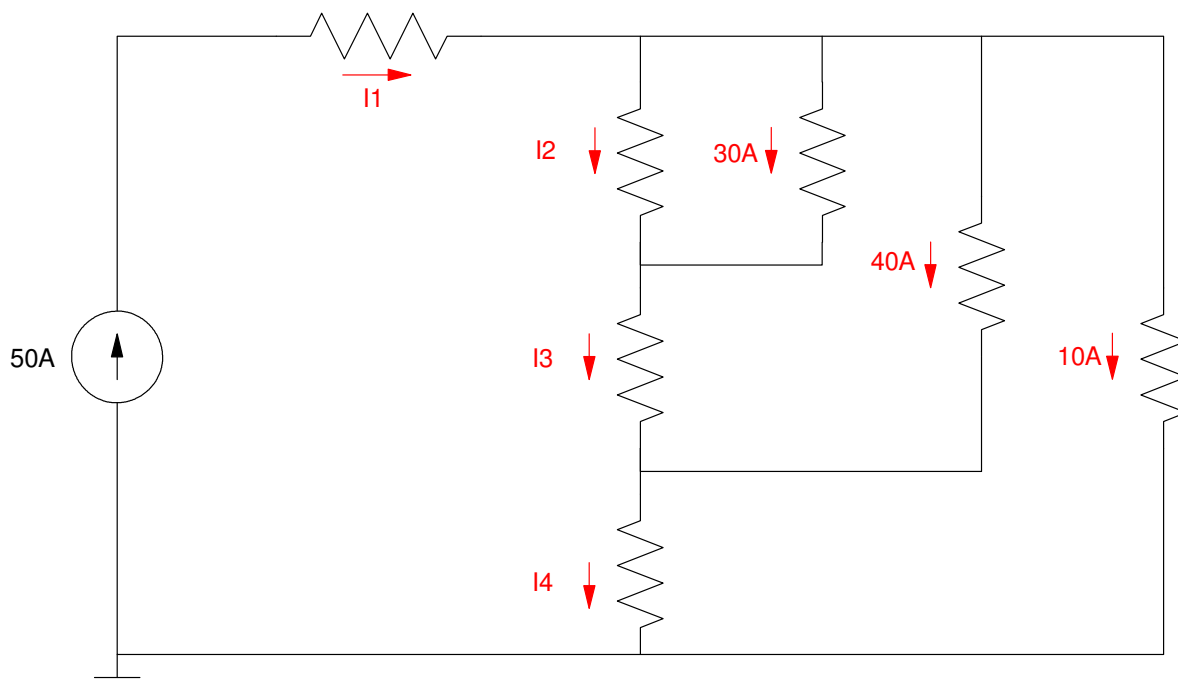


- $I_1 = 100A$
- $I_2 + 30A + 40A + 50A = 100A$
 $I_2 = 20A$
- $I_2 + 30A = I_3$
 $I_3 = 50A$
- $I_3 + 40A = I_4$
 $I_4 = 90A$

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- $I_1 = 100A$
- $I_2 = 20A$
- $I_3 = 50A$
- $I_4 = 90A$

5) Change the 100A source to 50A. Use conservation of current to determine the unknown currents.
 (note: some of the currents may be negative).



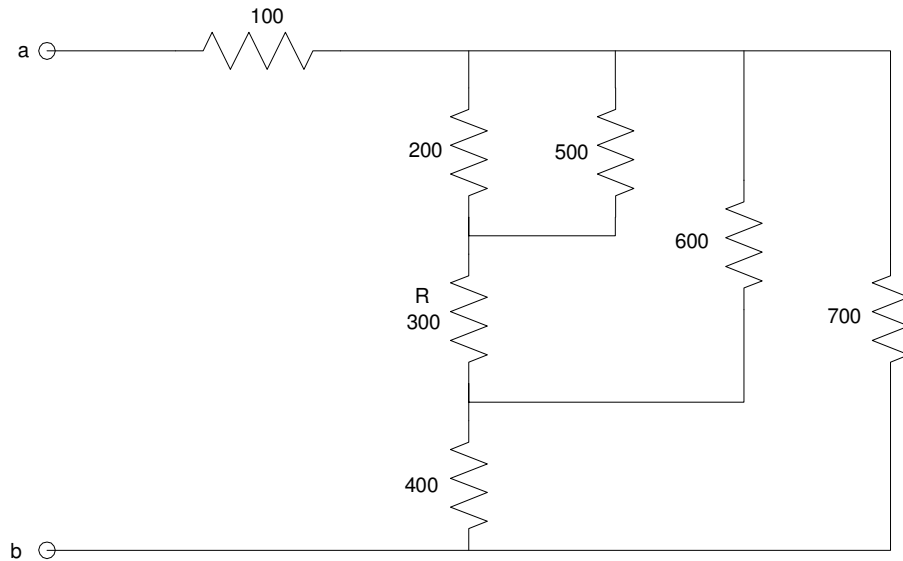
- $I_1 = 50A$
- $I_2 + 30A + 40A + 10A = 50A$
 $I_2 = -30A$
- $I_2 + 30A + I_3$
 $I_3 = 0A$
- $I_3 + 40A = I_4$
 $I_4 = 40A$

answer:

- $I_1 = 50A$
- $I_2 = -30A$
- $I_3 = 0A$
- $I_4 = +40A$

Resistors in Series and Parallel

6) Assume $R = 300$. Determine the total resistance, R_{ab}



Simplify by combining resistors

$$500 \parallel 200 = 142.85 \text{ Ohms}$$

$$142.85 + 300 = 442.85 \text{ Ohms}$$

$$442.85 \parallel 600 = 254.79 \text{ Ohms}$$

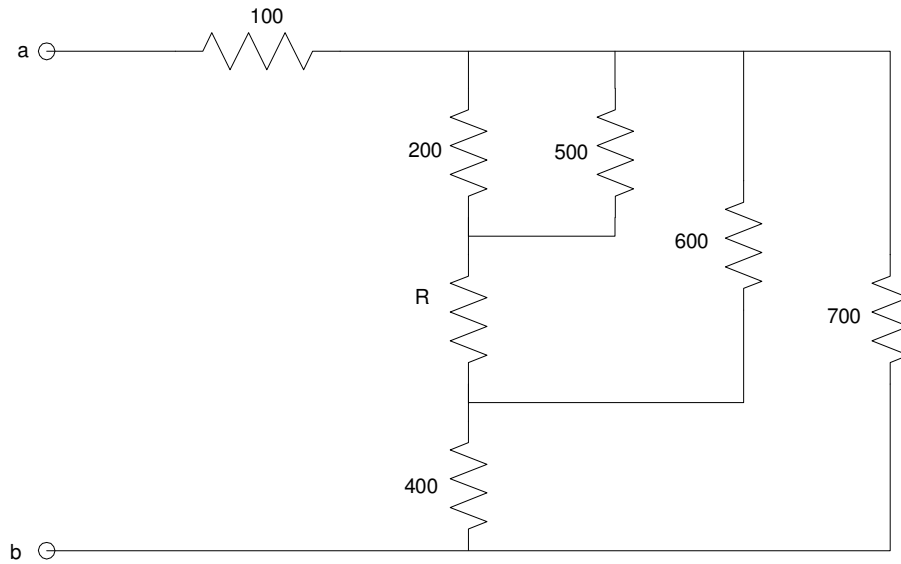
$$254.79 + 400 = 654.79 \text{ Ohms}$$

$$654.79 \parallel 700 = 338.32 \text{ Ohms}$$

$$338.32 + 100 = 438.32 \text{ Ohms}$$

answer: $R_{ab} = 438.32 \text{ Ohms}$

7) Assume the total resistance is $R_{ab} = 400$ Ohms. Determine R.



The total resistance is 400 Ohms. That means everything to the right is 300 Ohms.

The 700 Ohm resistor is in parallel with everything else

$$\frac{1}{700} + \frac{1}{R_b} = \frac{1}{300}$$

$$R_b = 525\Omega$$

The 400 Ohm resistor is in series, so $R_c = 125$ Ohms

The 600 Ohm resistor is in parallel, so

$$\frac{1}{125} = \frac{1}{600} + \frac{1}{R_d}$$

$$R_d = 157.89\Omega$$

The 500 is in parallel with 200 Ohms

$$500 \parallel 200 = 142.85 \text{ Ohms}$$

R is in series, so

$$R + 142.85 = 157.89$$

$$\mathbf{R = 15.04 \text{ ohms}}$$