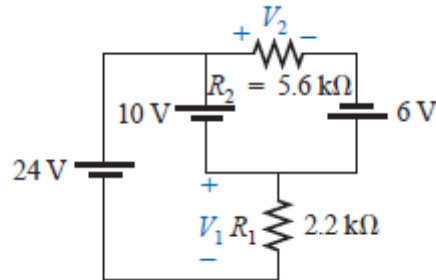




Academic Number:

Question No. 1 [15 Marks]

A-) Determine the unknown voltages using Kirchhoff's voltage law. [6 Marks]

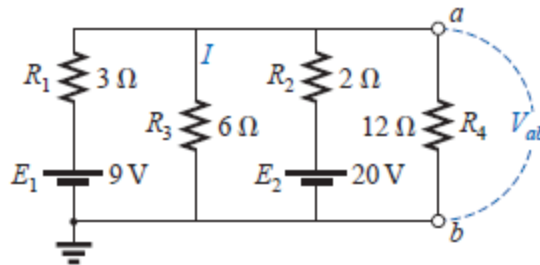


$$\begin{aligned} \text{KVL: } 24 \text{ V} - 10 \text{ V} - V_1 &= 0 \\ V_1 &= 14 \text{ V} \\ 10 \text{ V} - V_2 + 6 \text{ V} &= 0 \\ V_2 &= 10 \text{ V} + 6 \text{ V} = 16 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

B-) Find the voltage V_{ab} and the polarity of points (a) and (b) in the following circuit. [6 Marks]

$$\begin{aligned} I_T \downarrow &= 10 \text{ A} - 3 \text{ A} = 7 \text{ A}, R_T = 3 \Omega \parallel 6 \Omega \parallel 2 \Omega \parallel 12 \Omega \\ &= 2 \Omega \parallel 2 \Omega \parallel 12 \Omega \\ &= 1 \Omega \parallel 12 \Omega \\ &= 0.9231 \Omega \\ V_{ab} &= -I_T R_T = -(7 \text{ A})(0.9231 \Omega) = -6.462 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

C-) Find the magnitude and direction of the current I in the 6Ω resistor. [3 Marks]

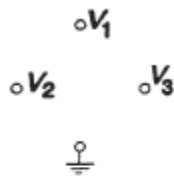
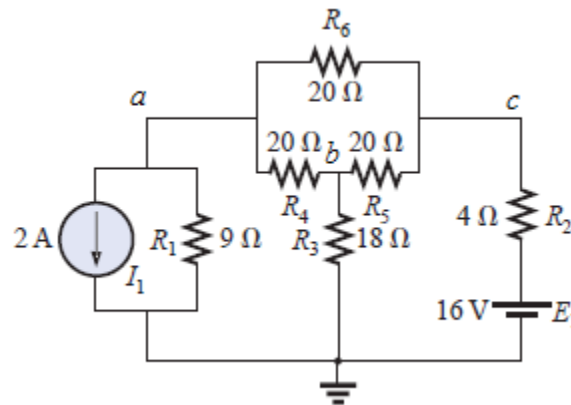


$$I \uparrow = \frac{6.462 \text{ V}}{6 \Omega} = 1.077 \text{ A}$$



Question No. 2 [20 Marks]

A-) Write the nodal equations and solve for the nodal voltages (a, b, c) of the following circuit:
[7 Marks]



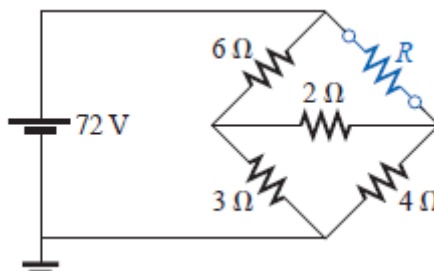
$$V_1 \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right] - \frac{1}{6}V_2 - \frac{1}{6}V_3 = 5$$

$$V_2 \left[\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right] - \frac{1}{6}V_1 - \frac{1}{5}V_3 = -3$$

$$V_3 \left[\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} \right] - \frac{1}{5}V_2 - \frac{1}{6}V_1 = 0$$

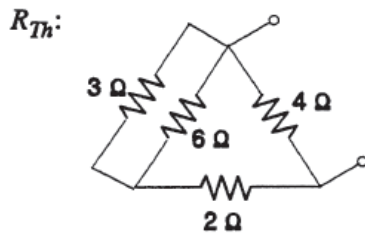
$$V_1 = 7.238 \text{ V}, V_2 = -2.453 \text{ V}, V_3 = 1.405 \text{ V}$$

B-) Find the Thévenin equivalent circuit for the network external to the resistor R in the following Circuit: [7 Marks]

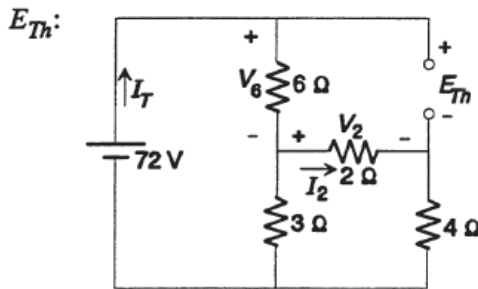




Academic Number:



$$R_{Th} = 4 \Omega \parallel (2 \Omega + 6 \Omega \parallel 3 \Omega) = 2 \Omega$$



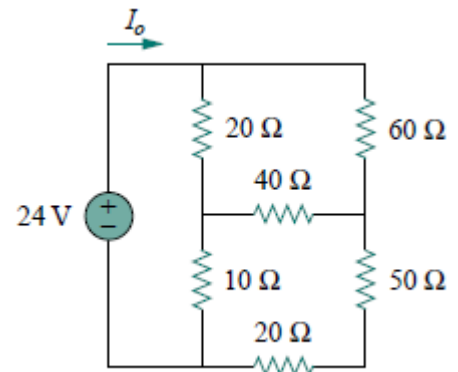
$$I_T = \frac{72 \text{ V}}{6 \Omega + 3 \Omega \parallel (2 \Omega + 4 \Omega)} = 9 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{3 \Omega (I_T)}{3 \Omega + 6 \Omega} = \frac{3 \Omega (9 \text{ A})}{9 \Omega} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$E_{Th} = V_6 + V_2 = (I_T)(6 \Omega) + I_2(2 \Omega) = (9 \text{ A})(6 \Omega) + (3 \text{ A})(2 \Omega) = 60 \text{ V}$$

C-) Calculate I_o in the circuit of the following Fig.: [6 Marks]

By using Δ -Y transformation,

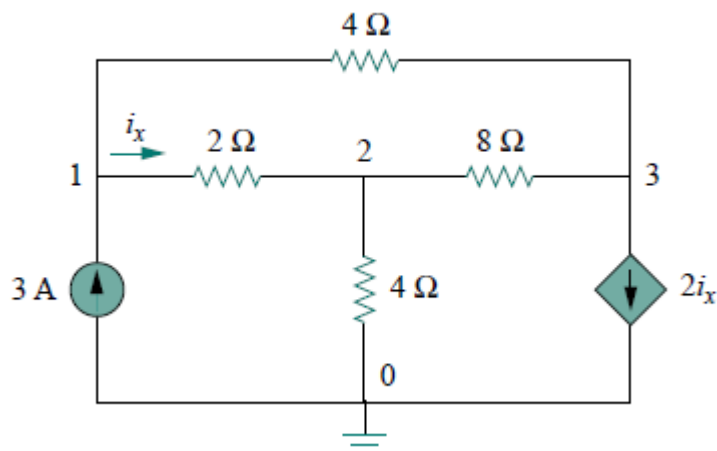


$I_o = 0.9974 \text{ A}$

Question No. 3 [10 Marks]

Determine the voltages at the nodes 1, 2, 3 in the following circuit: [7 Marks]

Academic Number:



At node 1,

$$3 = i_1 + i_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3 = \frac{v_1 - v_3}{4} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2}$$

Multiplying by 4 and rearranging terms, we get

$$3v_1 - 2v_2 - v_3 = 12 \quad (1)$$

At node 2,

$$i_x = i_2 + i_3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{v_1 - v_2}{2} = \frac{v_2 - v_3}{8} + \frac{v_2 - 0}{4}$$

Multiplying by 8 and rearranging terms, we get

$$-4v_1 + 7v_2 - v_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

At node 3,

$$i_1 + i_2 = 2i_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{v_1 - v_3}{4} + \frac{v_2 - v_3}{8} = \frac{2(v_1 - v_2)}{2}$$

Multiplying by 8, rearranging terms, and dividing by 3, we get

$$2v_1 - 3v_2 + v_3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

From 1, 2, and 3:

$$v_1 = 4.8 \text{ V}, \quad v_2 = 2.4 \text{ V}, \quad v_3 = -2.4 \text{ V}$$