

## Circuit Theory Problems Solutions

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### Circuit Theory Problems Solutions

Solutions to the problems in Circuit Theory 1. We have the circuit on the right, with a driving voltage  $U_S = 5\text{ V}$ , and we want to know  $U$  and  $I$ .  $a. R = 1000\ \Omega$ ; the total resistance in the circuit is then  $R_{tot} = 1010\ \Omega$ , and we can use Ohm's law to find  $I = U_S/R_{tot} = 5/1010\text{ A} = 4.95\text{ mA}$  and  $U = RI = 4.95\text{ V}$ .  $b.$

### Solutions to the problems in Circuit Theory

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### Circuit Theory 2b - Problems related to RL, LC, RLC ...

Solution. The given equation is  $v = 10\sin(3\pi \times 10^4 t)$  EXAMPLE 4.25. The current in an inductive circuit is given by  $0.3\sin(200t - 40^\circ)\text{ A}$ . Write the equation for the voltage across it if the inductance is  $40\text{ mH}$ . Solution.  $L = 40 \times 10^{-3}\text{ H}$ ;  $i = 0.1\sin(200t - 40^\circ)$   $X_L = \omega L = 200 \times 40 \times 10^{-3} = 8\ \Omega$ .  $V_m = I_m X_L = 0.3 \times 8 = 2.4\text{ V}$

### Solved Example Problems on Alternating Current (AC) and ...

Basic AC/DC circuit theory, analysis and problems (photo credit: showme.com) The original ac circuit, called a time-domain circuit, is transformed into a phasor-domain circuit that has phasors instead of sinusoidal voltages and currents, and that has reactances instead of inductances and capacitances.

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solution follow the rules for series circuits. Resistances in series add up. Total current is determined by the voltage of the power supply and the equivalent resistance of the circuit.

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in new circuit • Solution: Original method: short terminals A and B as shown in the picture. Find the current  $I$  going through A to B.  $R$  th can be found by  $V/I$ , where  $V$  is the voltage we get from last problem.  $R_{2,3} = R_2 + R_3 = 2\ \Omega$   $R_{2,3,1} = R_{2,3} || R_1 = 2/3\ \Omega$   $R_{\text{sigma}} = R_{1,2,3,4} = R_{2,3,1} + R_4 = 8/3\ \Omega$   $I_{\text{sigma}} = V / R_{\text{sigma}} = 45/8\text{ A}$   $I_{AB} = I_{\text{sigma}} * (R_2 + R_3) / (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$

### Thevenin's and Norton's Theorems

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Figure 12.2.2 (a) Time dependence of  $i_R(t)$  and  $v_R(t)$  across the resistor. (b) Phasor diagram for the resistive circuit. The behavior of  $i_R(t)$  (and can also be represented with a phasor diagram, as shown in Figure 12.2.2(b)). A phasor is a rotating vector having the following properties:

### Chapter 12 Alternating-Current Circuits

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CIRCUIT THEOREMS C.T. Part2 4.6 Superposition Theorem 4.7 Thevenin's Theorem 4.8 Norton's Theorem 4.9 Source Transformation 4.10 Maximum Power Transfer Theorem The relationship  $f(x)$  between cause  $x$  and effect  $y$  is linear if  $f(x)$  is both additive and homogeneous. definition of additive property[] If  $f(x_1)=y_1$ ,  $f(x_2)=y_2$  then  $f(x_1+x_2)=y_1+y_2$

### CIRCUIT THEOREMS

solution of engineering problems. The skill here is the ability to apply the fundamentals of these areas in the solution of a problem. So how ... Electric circuit theory and electromagnetic theory are the two fundamental theories upon which all branches of electrical engineering are

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