

## 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  $R_{\text{tot}} = 1010\ \Omega$ , and we can use Ohm's law to find  $I = U/S/R_{\text{tot}} = 5/1010\text{ A} = 4.95\text{ mA}$  and  $U = RI = 4.95\text{ V}$ . b.

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Solution. The given equation is  $u = 10\sin(3\pi \times 10^4 t)$  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.  $L = 40 \times 10^{-3}\text{ H}$ ;  $i = 0.1\sin(200t - 40^\circ)\text{ A}$ .  $X_L = \omega L = 200 \times 40 \times 10^{-3} = 8\ \Omega$ .  $V_m = I_m X_L = 0.3 \times 8 = 2.4\text{ V}$

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A.C. Fundamentals, Circuits and Circuit Theory Questions :-1. A sine wave has a frequency of  $50\text{ Hz}$ . Its angular frequency is \_\_\_\_ radian/second. (a)  $100\pi$  (b)  $50\pi$  (c)  $25\pi$  (d)  $5\pi$  Ans: a. 2. The reactance offered by a capacitor to alternating current of frequency  $50\text{ Hz}$  is  $20\ \Omega$ . If frequency is increased to  $100\text{ Hz}$ , reactance becomes \_\_\_\_ ohms.

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CIRCUIT THEOREMS C.T. Pan2 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  $f(\cdot)$  is both additive and homogeneous. definition of additive property[] If  $f(x1)=y1$ ,  $f(x2)=y2$ then  $f(x1+x2)=y1+y2$

### CIRCUIT THEOREMS

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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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\*Practice Problems and Solutions ... In circuit theory, Thévenin's theorem for linear electrical networks states that any combination of voltage sources, current sources, and resistors with two terminals is electrically equivalent to a single voltage source  $V$  in series

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circuit problems must be solved using calculus. • However, by transforming them to the  $\omega$  domain (a radian frequency domain,  $\omega = 2\pi f$ ), the problems become algebra problems. • A catch: We need transforms to get the problem to the  $\omega$  domain, and inverse transforms to get the solutions back to the time domain! 5 EE 1202 Lab Briefing #5 Time

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