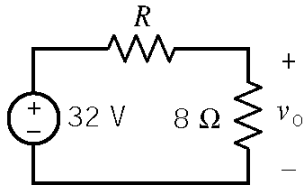


## ES 250 First Midterm Practice Exam 1

1. a. To cause  $v_o = 17.07$  V choose  $R =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\Omega$ .

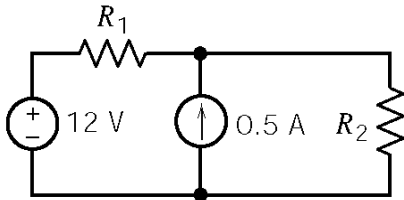


- b. To cause  $v_o = 9.143$  V choose  $R =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\Omega$ .

- c. If  $R = 14 \Omega$  then  $v_o =$  \_\_\_\_\_ V

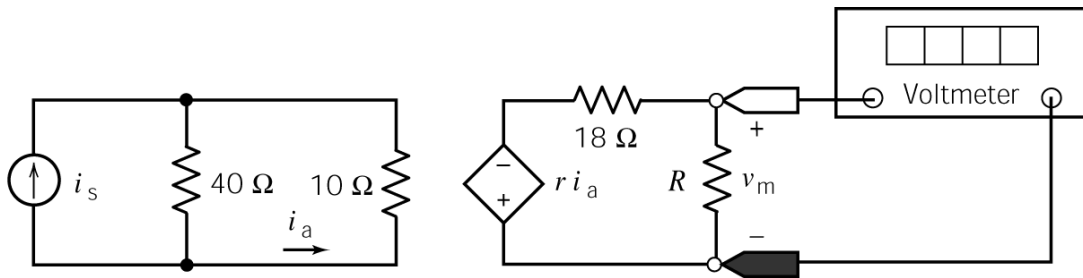
- d. If  $v_o = 14.22$  V the voltage source supplies \_\_\_\_\_ W of power.

2. The voltage source supplies 4.8 W of power and the current source supplies 3.6 W of power.



$$R_1 = \text{_____} \Omega \text{ and } R_2 = \text{_____} \Omega$$

3. The input to this circuit is the current of the current source,  $i_s$ . The output is the voltage measured by the meter,  $v_m$ . The output is proportional to the input, that is  $v_m = k i_s$ , where  $k$  is the constant of proportionality.



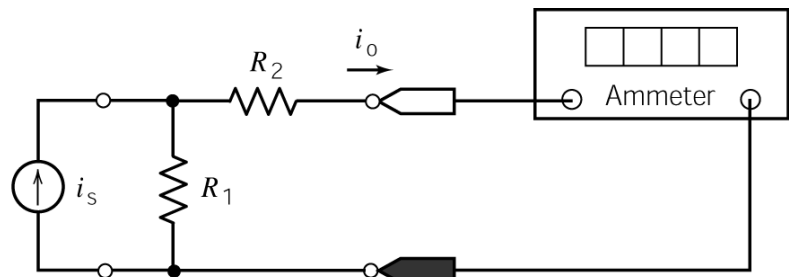
- a. When  $i_s = 3$  A,  $R = 12 \Omega$  and  $r = 10$  V/A, then  $i_a =$  \_\_\_\_\_ A and  $v_m =$  \_\_\_\_\_ V.

- b. When  $R = 12 \Omega$ , then  $r =$  \_\_\_\_\_ V/A is required to cause  $v_m = 2 i_s$ .

- c. When  $r = 10$  V/A then  $R =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\Omega$  is required to cause  $v_m = 2 i_s$ .

- d. When  $R = 12 \Omega$  and  $i_s = 5$  A, then  $r =$  \_\_\_\_\_ V/A is required to cause  $v_m = 12$  V.

4. The input to this circuit is the source current,  $i_s$ . The output is the current measured by the meter,  $i_o$ . A current divider connects the source to the meter.

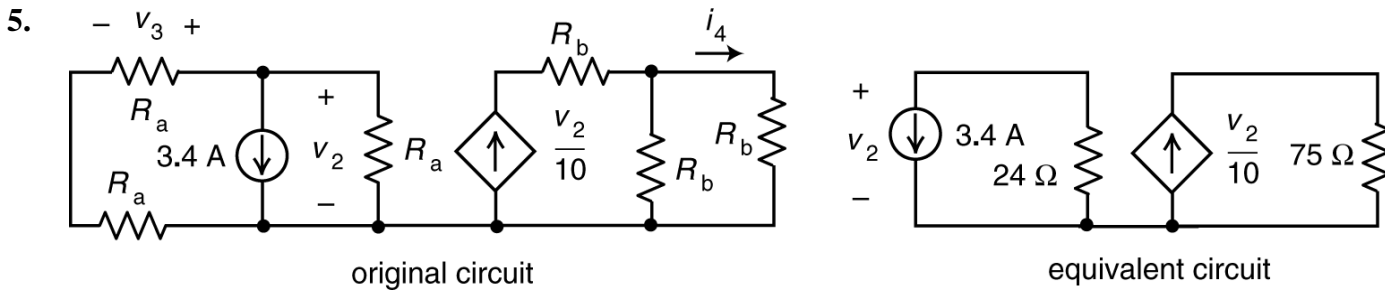


Given these observations:

- A. The input  $i_s = 5$  A causes the output to be  $i_o = 2$  A.

B. When  $i_s = 2$  A the source supplies 48 W.

The values of the resistances are  $R_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\Omega$  and  $R_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\Omega$ .



The equivalent circuit on the right is obtained from the original circuit on the left by replacing series and parallel combinations of resistors by equivalent resistors. The original circuit contains 3 equal resistances labeled  $R_a$  and another 3 equal resistances labeled  $R_b$ . Determine the values of  $R_a$  and  $R_b$ . Given that

$v_2 = -81.6$  V, determine the values of  $v_3$  and  $i_4$ .

$R_a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\Omega$ ,  $R_b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\Omega$ ,  $v_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  V and  $i_4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  A.

6. Given that

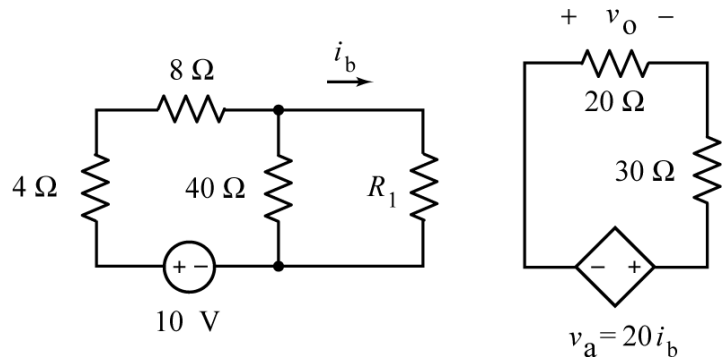
$$v_a = 8 \text{ V},$$

Determine the values of  $R_1$  and  $v_o$ :

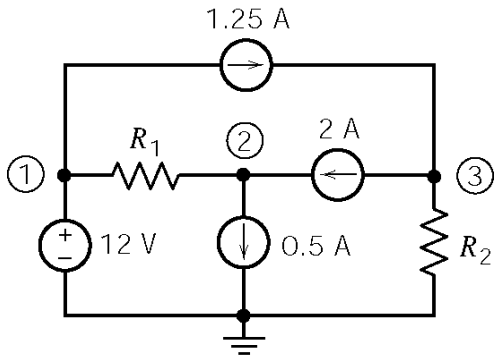
$$R_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \Omega,$$

and

$$v_o = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ V}$$



7.



The encircled numbers are node numbers. The corresponding node voltages are

$$v_1 = 12 \text{ V}, v_2 = 21 \text{ V} \text{ and } v_3 = -3 \text{ V},$$

- The 0.5 A current source **supplies**  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  W of power.
- The 2 A current source **supplies**  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  W of power.
- $R_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\Omega$  and  $R_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $\Omega$
- The voltage source **supplies**  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  W of power.