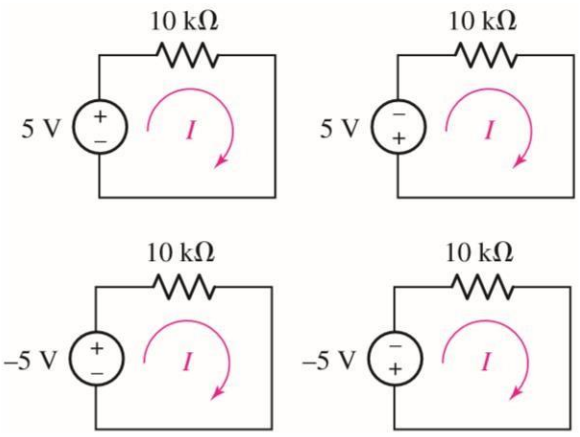
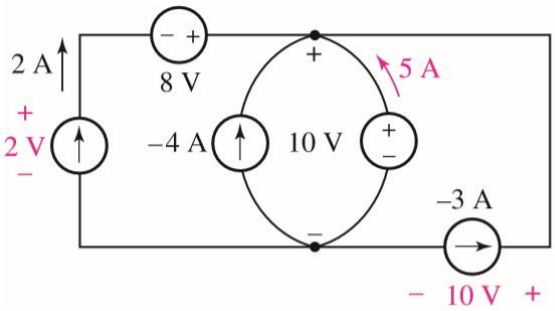
Department of Electrical Engineering
Assignment
Date: 13/04/2020

Course Details

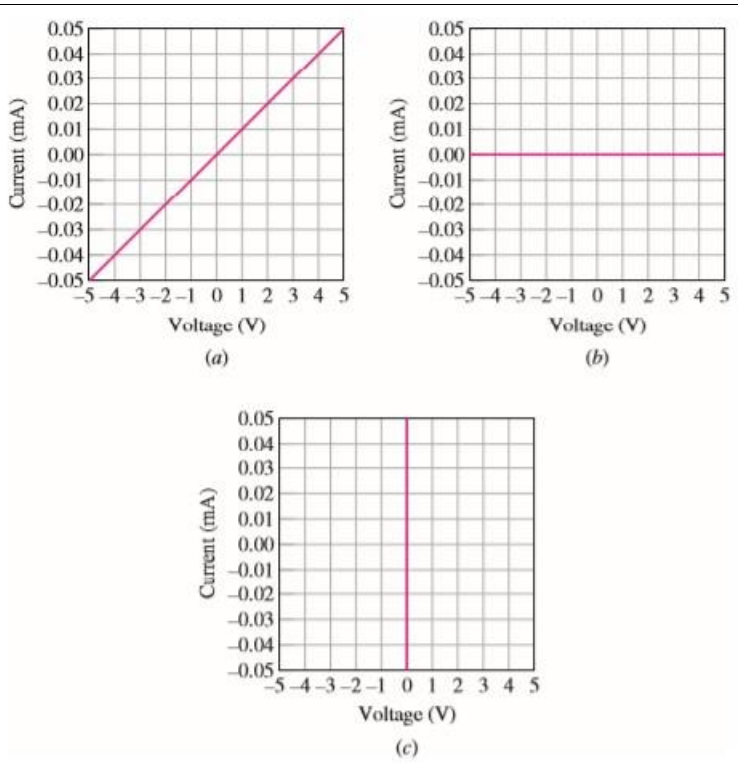
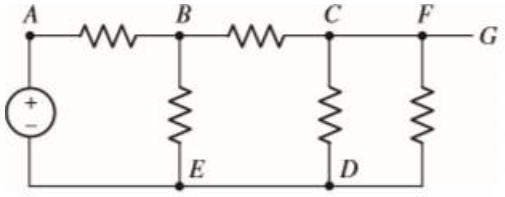
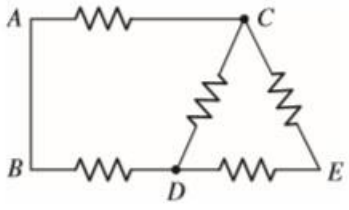
Course Title:	Linear Circuit Analysis	**Module:**	2
Instructor:	**SIR SOHAIL IMRAN**	**Total Marks:**	30

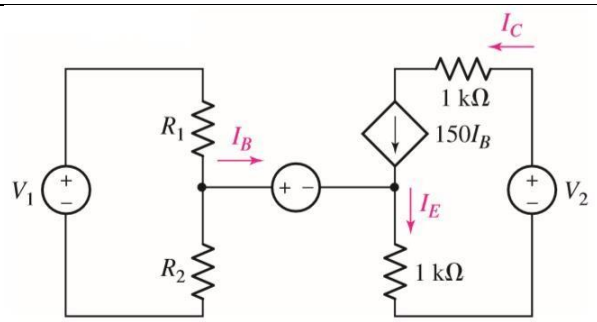
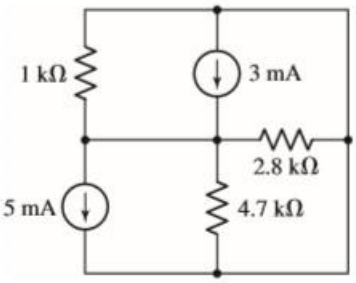
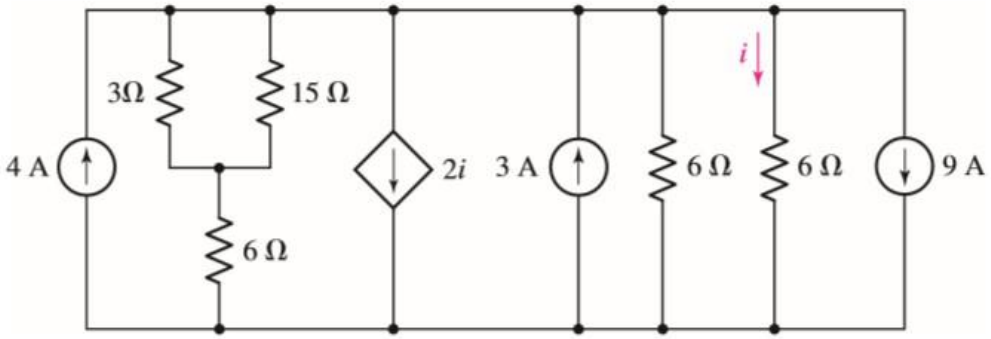
Student Details

Name: MUHAMMAD BILAL KHAN **Student ID: 16434**

Q1.	(a)	For each of the circuits in figure, find the current I and compute the power absorbed by the resistor 	Marks 3 PLO1
	(b)	Determine the power supplied by the leftmost element in the circuit of following figure 	Marks 4 PLO1

	(c)	Following figure depicts the current-voltage characteristic of three different resistive elements. Determine the resistance of each, assuming the voltage and current are defined in accordance with the passive sign convention.	Marks 3 PLO1

			
Q2.	(a)	Refer to the circuits of following figures, and answer the following: 1. How many distinct nodes are contained in the circuit? 2. How many elements are contained in the circuit? 3. How many branches does the circuit have? 4. Determine if each of the following represents a path, a loop, both, or neither: i. A to B ii. B to D to C to E iii. C to E to D to B to A to C iv. C to D to B to A to C to E  	Marks 4 PLO2
	(b)	For the circuit of following figure (which is a model for the dc operation of a bipolar junction transistor biased in forward active region), I_B is measured to be 100 μA. Determine I_C and I_E	Marks 6 PLO2

			
Q3.	(a)	Although drawn so that it may not appear obvious at first glance, the circuit of following figure is in fact a single-node-pair circuit. a. Determine the power absorbed by each resistor. b. Determine the power supplied by each current source. c. Show that the sum of the absorbed power calculated in (a) is equal to the sum of the supplied power calculated in (b). 	Marks 5 PLO1
	(b)	Determine the power absorbed by the 15Ω resistor in the circuit of following figure 	Marks 5 PLO1

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Subject :- LCA (Linear circuit Anly

Exam :- Mid

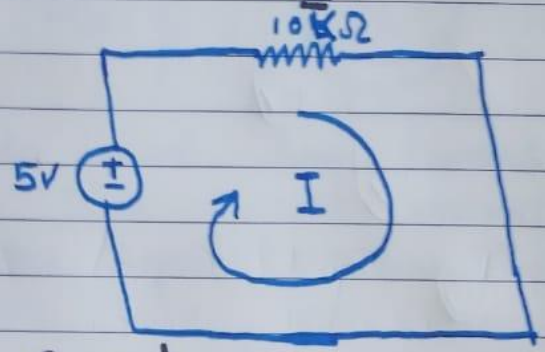
Teacher :- Sohail Imran.

Question Number 1

An

-(a)-

And:-



Find Current and power absorbed by the resistor.

To find current and power we have KVL rule.

$$(-5) + V_x = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_x = 5V}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{5}{10 \times 1000}$$

$$\boxed{I = 0.5mA}$$

We Know

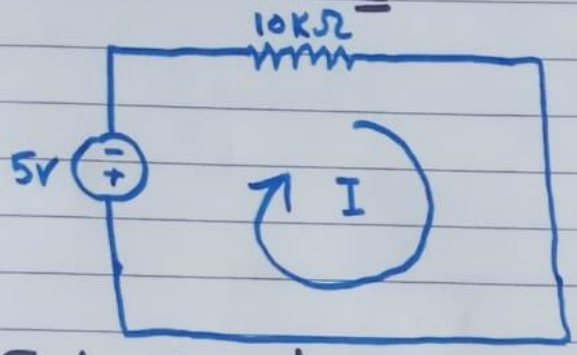
$$P = VI$$

$$(5)(0.5 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$\boxed{P = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} W}$$

- (b) -

Ans:-



Find Current and powe absorbed by resistor.

To find Current and power we use KVL rule.

$$(5) + V_x = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_x = -5}$$

To find Current:-

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$= \frac{-5}{10 \times 1000}$$

$$\boxed{I = -0.5\,mA}$$

To find power:-

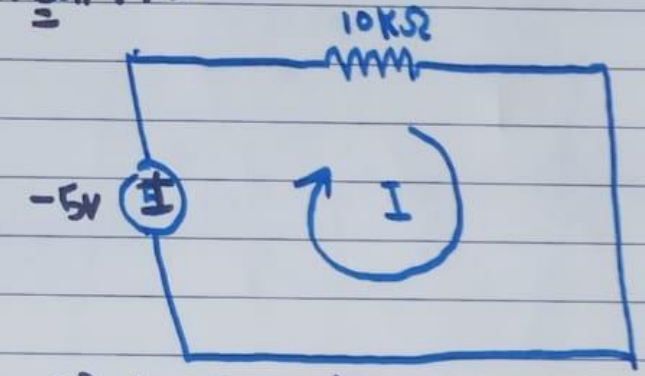
$$P = VI$$

$$P = (-5)(-0.5 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$\boxed{P = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}\,W}$$

- (C) -

Ans:- Circuit:-



To find Current and power absorbed by the resistor we have KVL rule.

We know we have KVL rule.

$$-(-5V) + V_x = 0$$

$$5V + V_x = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_x = -5V}$$

To find Current:-

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$= \frac{-5}{10 \times 1000}$$

$$\boxed{I = -0.5\ mA}$$

To find power:-

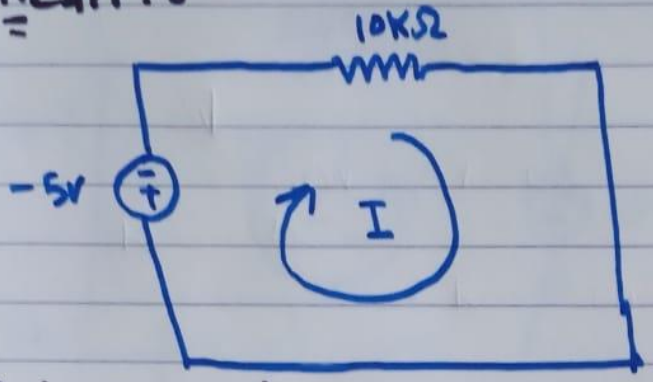
$$P = VI$$

$$P = (-5)(-0.5 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$\boxed{P = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}\ W}$$

- (d) -

Ans :- Circuit :-



Find current and power :-

Ans :- To find current and power we use KVL rule.

$$(-5V) + V_x = 0$$

$$V_x = 5V$$

To find current :-

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{5}{10 \times 1000}$$

$$I = 0.5\,mA$$

To find power :-

$$P = VI$$

$$P = (5)(0.5 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$P = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}\,W$$

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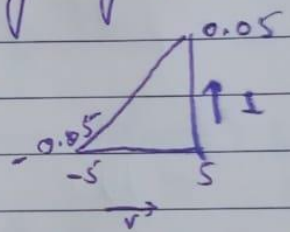
Question Number 1

Part (c)

Ans:- 1st Graph :-

By using graph :-



$\Delta I = 0.05 + 0.05$

$\boxed{\Delta I = 0.1\ A}$

$\Delta V = 5 + 5$

$\boxed{\Delta V = 10\ V}$

$R = ?$

$$R = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I}$$

$$= \frac{10}{0.1} = 100$$

$$\boxed{R = 100\ \Omega}$$

2nd Graph

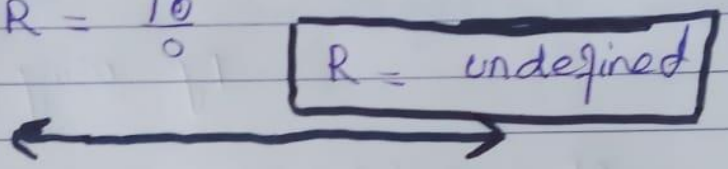
By using graph, we see that

$\Delta I = 0$

$\Delta V = 10\ V$

$R = \frac{10}{0}$

$R =$ undefined



3rd Graph

By using graph we see that

$\Delta V = 0$

$\Delta I = 0.1$

$R = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I}$

$= \frac{0}{0.1}$

$R = 0\Omega$ Constant

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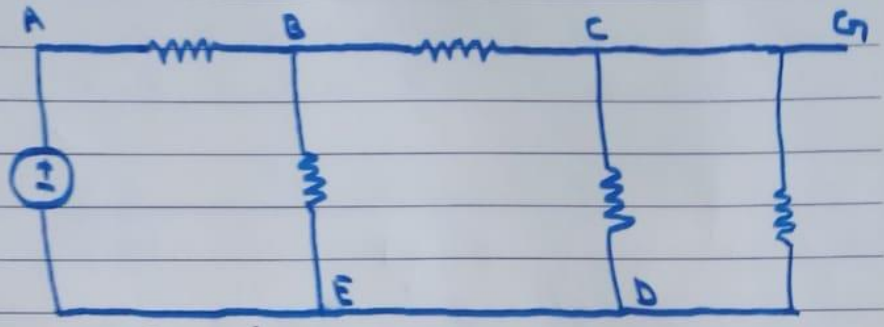
Question Number 2



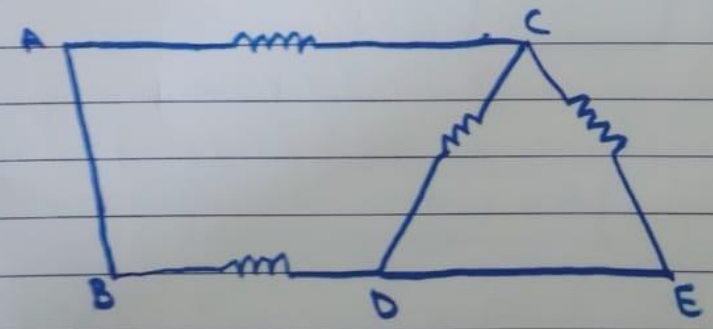
In this circuit:-

- (i) Nodes — 4 nodes
- (ii) Elements — 6 elements
- (iii) Branches — 10 branches.
- (iv) (i) A To b = path

B To D to C to E = path

C to E to D to B to A to C = Loop and path

C to D to B to A to C to E = Loop and path



In this circuit :-

- (i) Nodes :- 4 Nodes
- (ii) Elements :- 5 elements
- (iii) Branches :- 9 branches.

(i) A To b = Path

(ii) B to D to C to E = Path

(iii) C to E to D to B to A to C = Loop ~~Path~~

(iv) C to D to B to A to C to E = Loop Path

Question Number 2

(b)

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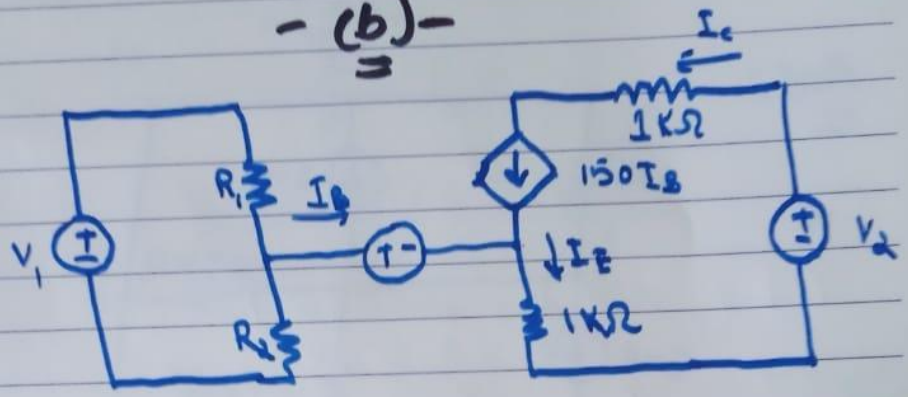
Question Number 2

- (b) -



Ans:- I_c is a collector current and I_B is a base current.

So,

$I_B = 100\,\mu A$, $I_c = ?$

$I_c = 150\, I_B$ $I_E = ?$

$I_c = I_E + I_B$

$150\, I_B = I_E + I_B$

$149\, I_B = I_E$

$149 \times 100\,\mu = I_E$

$\boxed{I_E = 14900\,\mu A}$

$I_c = 150\, I_B$

$I_c = 150 \times 100\,\mu$

$\boxed{I_c = 15000\,\mu A}$

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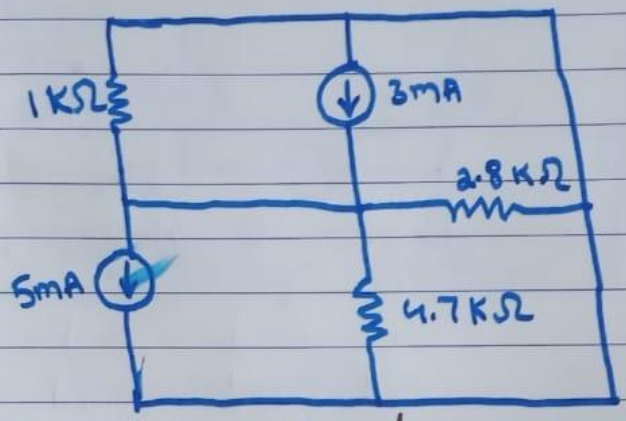
Question Number 3

-(a)-

Ans:-



In this Circuit diagram are Find Power.

$$P_1 = I^2R$$

$$P_1 = (5)^2(1000)$$

$$\boxed{P_1 = 25 \times 10^3 \text{ W}}$$

$$P_2 = (5)^2(4.7\text{K})$$

$$P_2 = (25)(4.7 \times 1000)$$

$$\boxed{P_2 = 117.5 \text{ KW}}$$

Total power $P_1 = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$

$$P_3 = (3)^2 \times 2.8 \times 1000$$

$$\boxed{P_3 = 25.2 \text{ KW}}$$

Total power $P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$

$$P_T = 25\text{KW} + 117.5\text{KW} + 25.2\text{KW}$$

$$\boxed{P_T = 167.7 \text{ KW}}$$

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-(b)-

$V_1 = I_1 R_1$

$V_1 = 5KV$

$V_2 = I_2 R_2$.

$V_2 = 4.7K \times 5$

$V_2 = 23.5\ KV$.

$V_3 = 3 \times 2.8K$

$V_3 = 8.4\ KV$

$P_1 = V_1 I_1$

$P_1 = (5K)(5)$

$P_1 = 25KW$

$P_2 = V_2 I_2$

$P_2 = 23.5K \times 5$

$P_2 = 117.5KW$

$P_3 = V_3 I_3$

$P_3 = 8.4K \times 3$

$P_3 = 25.2 \times 10^3\ W$.

Question Number 3

-(b)-

Ans:- Find power = P = ?

By using circuit diagram.

Let R_1 and R_2 are in parallel.

So,

$$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{5+1}{15}$$

$$= \frac{26}{15}$$

$$\boxed{R_e = \frac{5}{2}\ \Omega}$$

$$\boxed{R_2 = 6\Omega}$$

Let $R_e = R_1$

NOW;

$$R_e = R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_e = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{6}{1}$$

$$\frac{5+12}{2} = 17/2$$

$$\boxed{R_e = 17/2\ \Omega}$$

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$V = IR_e$

$V = 4 \times 17/2$

$\boxed{V = 34v}$

for 15 ohm resistor.

$V_1 = I_1 R_1$

$34 = I_1 \times 15$

$34/15 = I_1$

$\boxed{I_1 = 2.26\ A}$

$P = I^2 R$

$P = (2.26)(15)$

$\boxed{P = 76.6\ w}$