

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

ECE 2201 – Quiz #6  
December 1, 2021

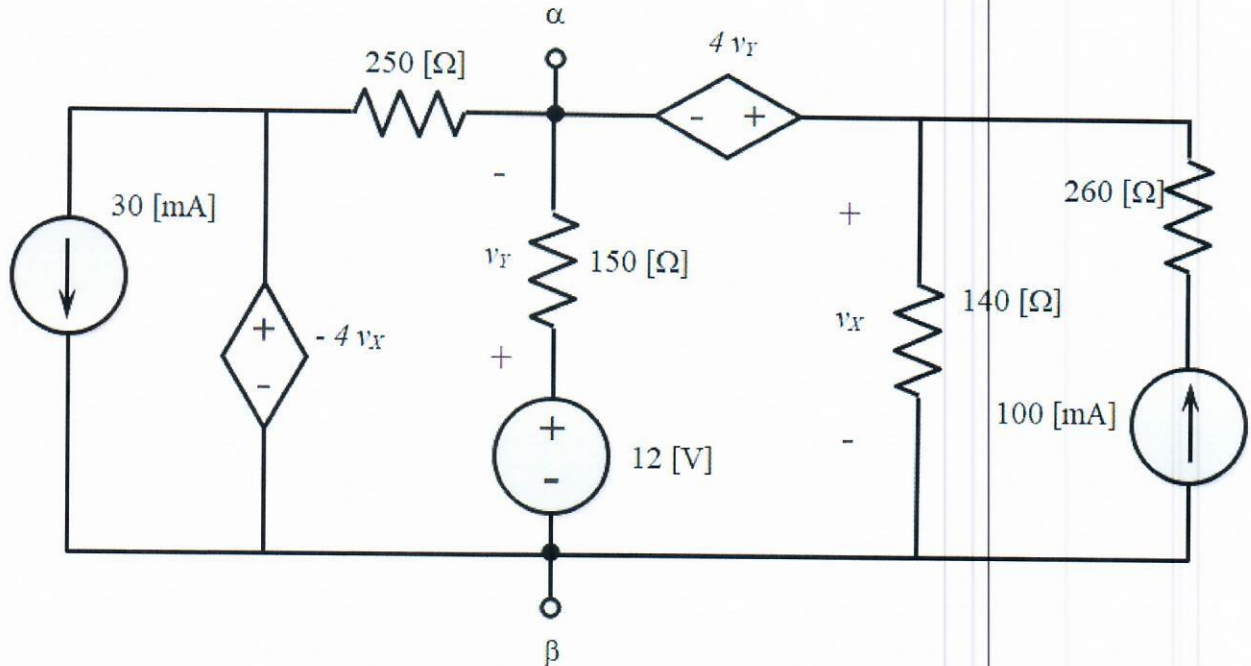
- This quiz is closed book, closed notes. You may have one 8 ½" x 11" piece of paper, written on both sides, as a crib sheet.
- Show all work on these pages. Show all work necessary to complete the problem. A solution without the appropriate work shown will receive no credit. A solution which is not given in a reasonable order will lose credit.
- Show all units in solutions, intermediate results, and figures. Units in the quiz will be included between square brackets.
- If the grader has difficulty following your work because it is messy or disorganized, you will lose credit.
- Do not use red ink. Do not use red pencil.
- You will have 30 minutes to work on this quiz.

\_\_\_\_\_ /25

Room for extra work

When a resistor of value  $10\ [\Omega]$  is connected to terminals  $\alpha, \beta$ , of the circuit below, the current in the resistor is  $0.570\ [A]$ . The current is directed from  $\alpha$  to  $\beta$ .

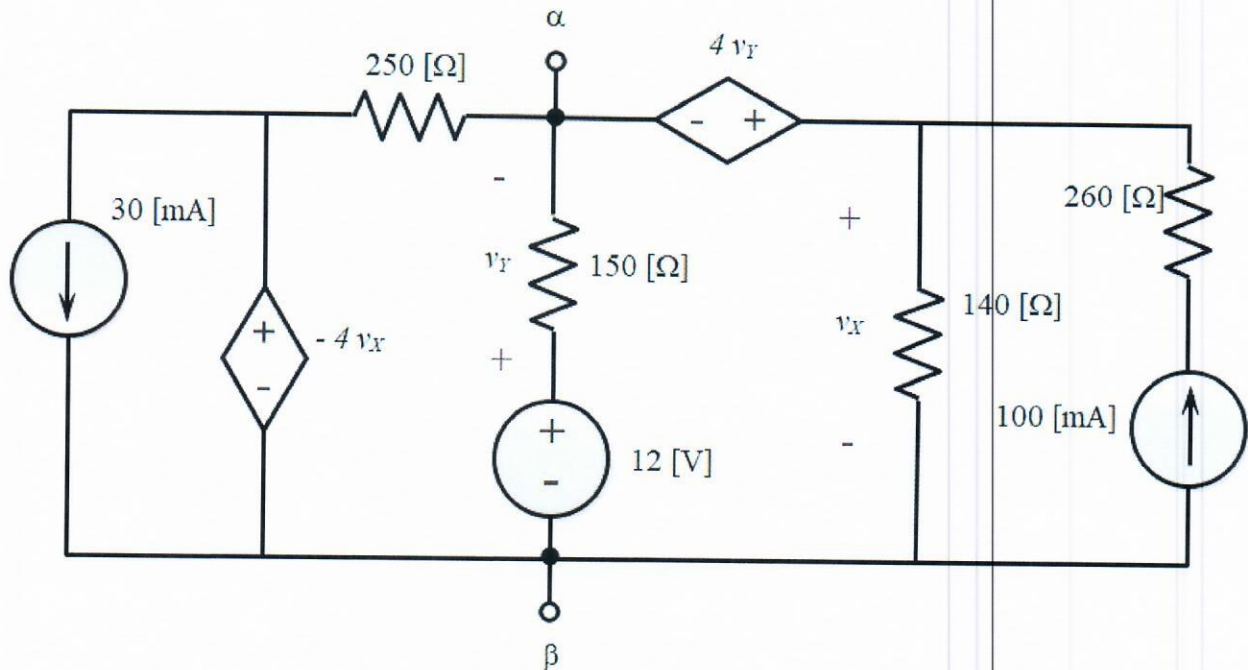
Find the Norton equivalent circuit at terminals  $\alpha, \beta$ . (Do not include the  $10\ [\Omega]$  resistor in the Norton equivalent.)



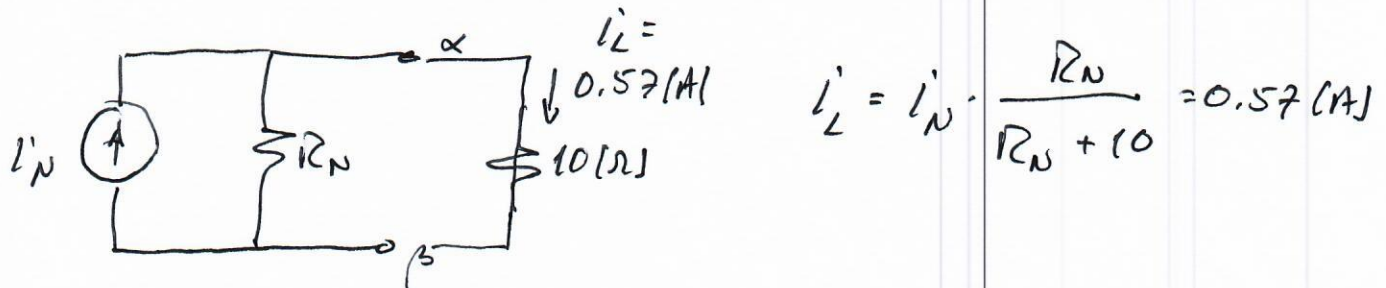
Room for extra work

When a resistor of value  $10\ [\Omega]$  is connected to terminals  $\alpha, \beta$ , of the circuit below, the current in the resistor is  $0.570\ [A]$ . The current is directed from  $\alpha$  to  $\beta$ .

Find the Norton equivalent circuit at terminals  $\alpha, \beta$ . (Do not include the  $10\ [\Omega]$  resistor in the Norton equivalent.)

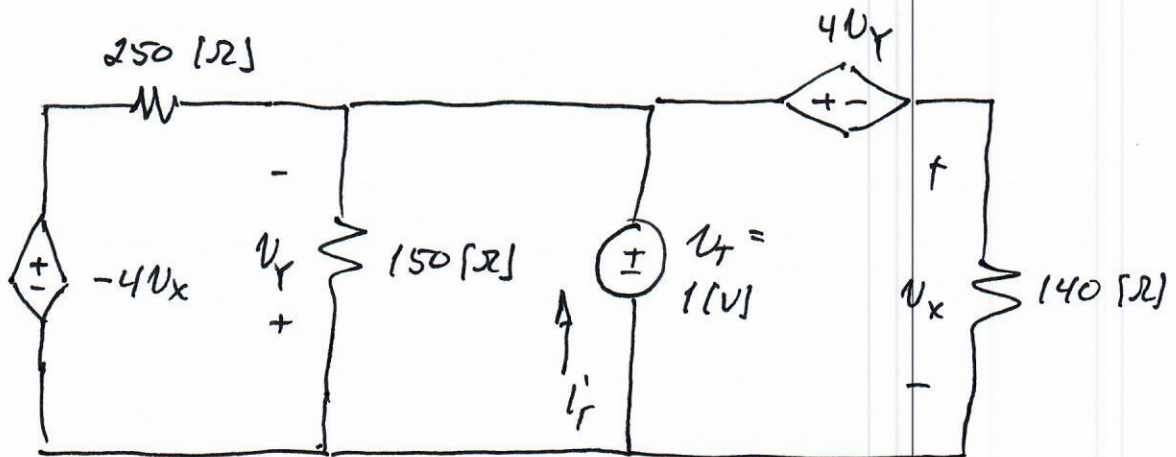


We could of course find the Norton equivalent at  $\alpha, \beta$  without the information given about the  $10\ [\Omega]$  resistor. Does that information tell us anything? Let's see:



So we have a constraint on  $i_N$  and  $R_N$ . All we need is one of those and we can solve for the other using the equation above. Let's do a test source.

Room for extra work



$$i_T = \frac{1}{150} + \frac{1 - 40V_x}{140} + \frac{1 + 40V_x}{250} \quad V_Y = -1$$

$$1 - V_x - 40V_Y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad i_T = 0,12638 \text{ [A]}$$

$$\therefore R_N = \frac{1}{i_T} = 7,9126 \text{ } [\Omega]$$

$$\text{Now } i_N = 0,57 \cdot \frac{R_N + 10}{R_N} = 1,290 \text{ [A]}$$

