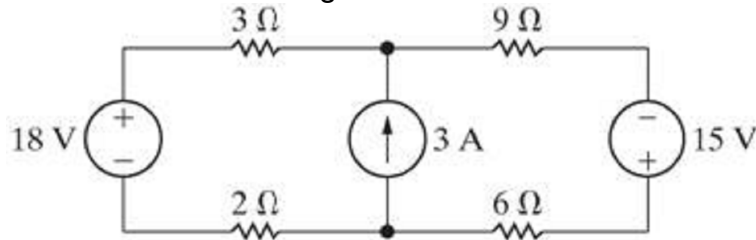


Homework Set #17
DUE Tuesday, April 25, 2017

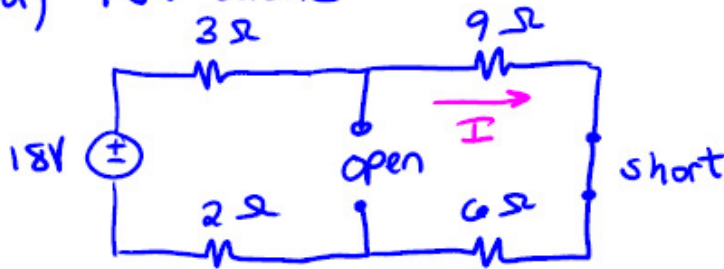
1. For the following circuit:



- Use the principle of linear superposition to find the current through the 9Ω resistor (positive from left to right) for each source acting alone.
- Now compute the current in the 9Ω resistor when the three sources are activated together. Demonstrate that this result is equal to the sum of the individual current responses.
- Compute the power in the 9Ω resistor due to each source acting alone and when the three sources are activated together. Does superposition hold for power calculations?

(Hint: you analyzed this circuit before in Homework 12)

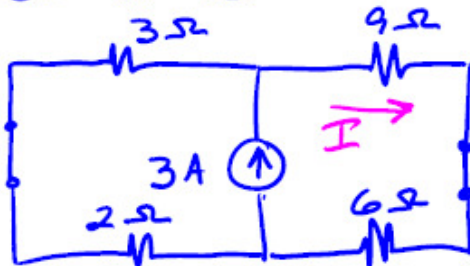
a) 18V alone



$$\text{KVL) } 18 = I(3 + 9 + 6 + 2)$$

$$I|_{18V} = 0.9 \text{ A}$$

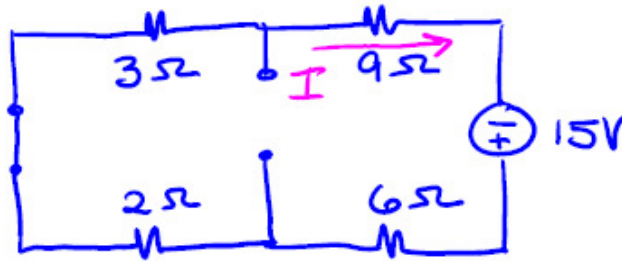
3A alone



$$\text{curr dir) } I = 3 \frac{(9+6) \parallel (3+2)}{(9+6)}$$

$$I|_{3A} = 0.75 \text{ A}$$

15V alone



$$15 = I(6 + 2 + 3 + 9)$$

$$I = \frac{15}{15} = 0.75 \text{ A}$$

$$I = 0.9 + 0.75 + 0.75$$

$$I = 2.4 \text{ A}$$

b) Find I with all sources acting together

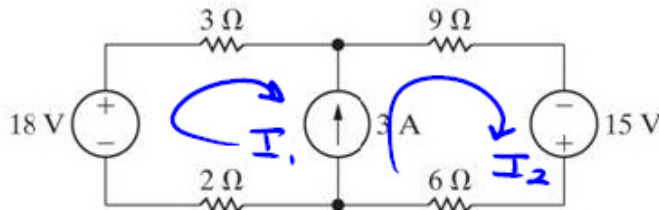


Figure: 04-69-31P4.47

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$$\text{mesh } 1+2) \quad -18 + I_1(3+2) + I_2(9+6) - 15 = 0$$

$$\text{Super mesh) } 3 = I_2 - I_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 15 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 33 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_1 = -0.6 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \underline{\underline{2.4 \text{ A}}} \quad \text{same!}$$

c) Power is not linear so

$$P_T = 2.4^2(9) = 15.84 \text{ W}$$

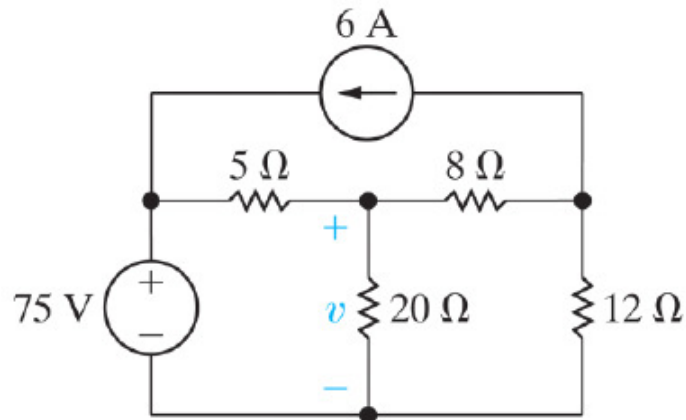
$$P_{18} = 0.9^2(9) = 7.29$$

$$P_3 = 0.75^2(9) = 5.063$$

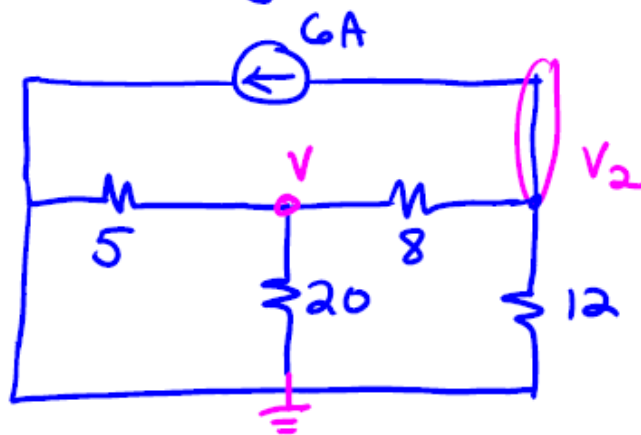
$$P_{15} = 0.75^2(9) = 5.063$$

$$\underline{17.42 \text{ W}} \neq 15.84 \text{ W}$$

2. For the following circuit:
- Use the principle of superposition to find the voltage v
 - Find the power dissipated in the $20\ \Omega$ resistor.



6A source only



KCL
 v) $\frac{V}{5} + \frac{V}{20} + \frac{V - V_2}{8} = 0$

KCL
 V_2) $\frac{V_2 - V}{8} + \frac{V_2}{12} + 6 = 0$

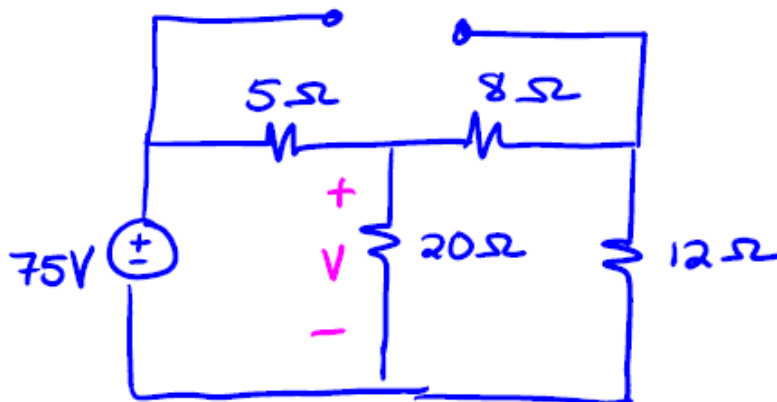
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = -12V$$

$$V_2 = -36V$$

$$V|_{6A} = -12V$$

For 75V source acting alone



$$\text{Volt div) } V = 75 \frac{20 \parallel (8+12)}{5 + 20 \parallel (8+12)}$$

$$V = 50V$$

75V

$$V = -12 + 50$$

$$V = 38V$$

$$b) P = \frac{38^2}{20}$$

$$P = 72.2 W$$