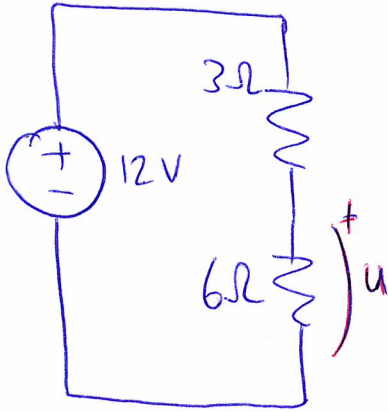
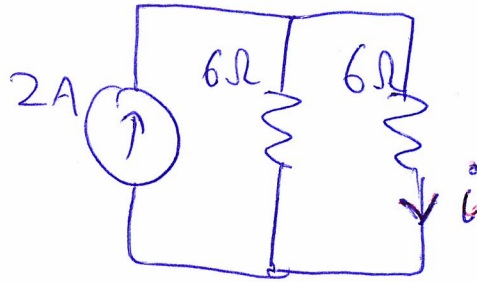


Warm-up

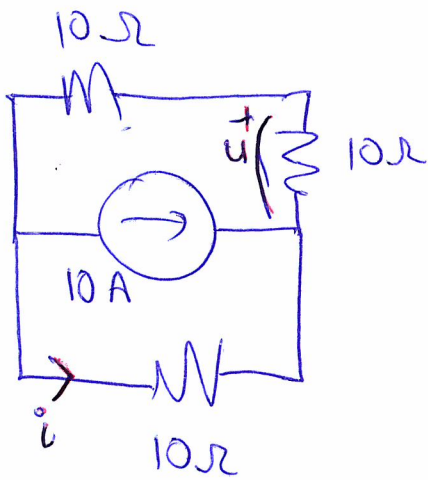
a)



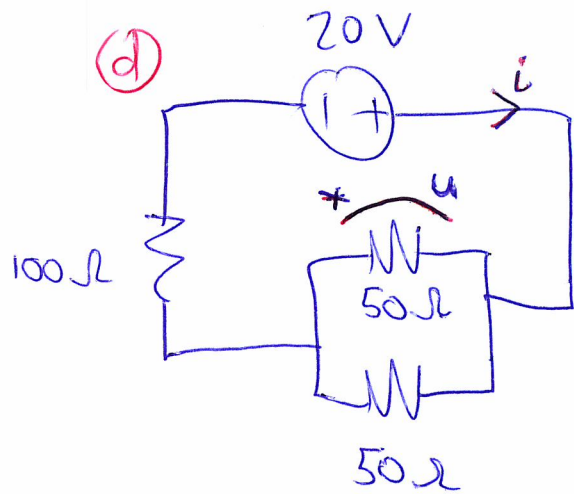
b)



c)

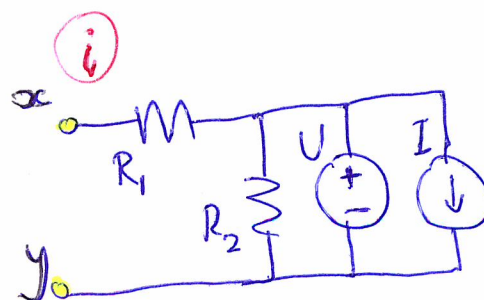
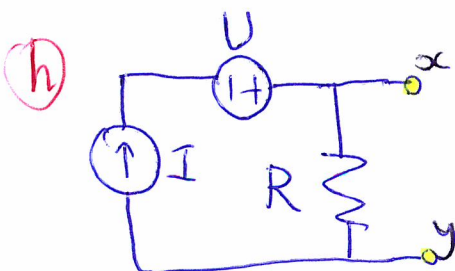
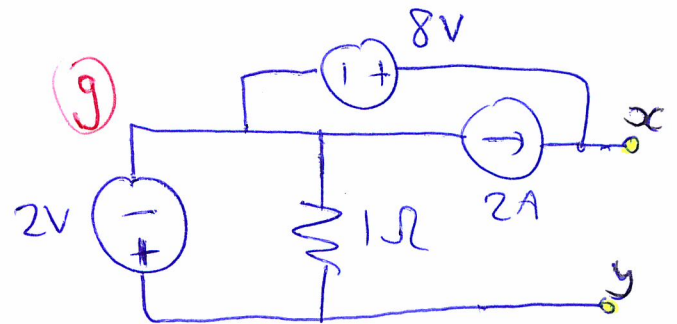
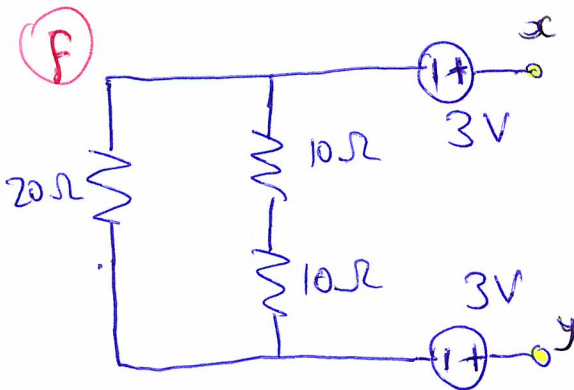
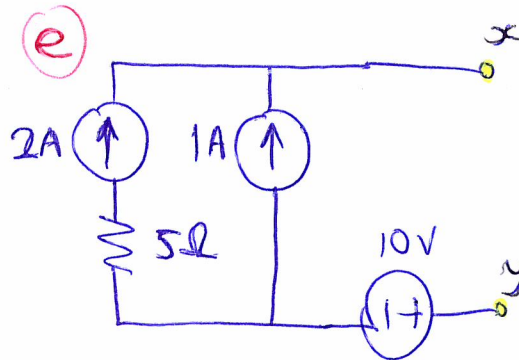
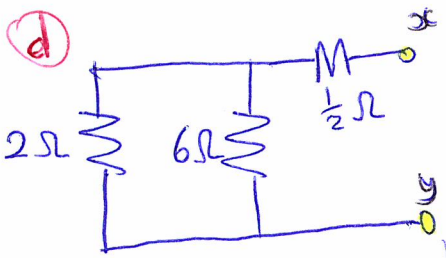
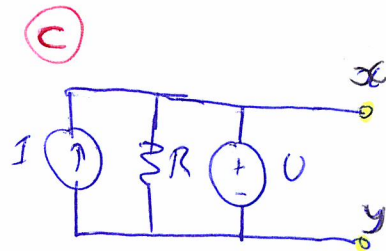
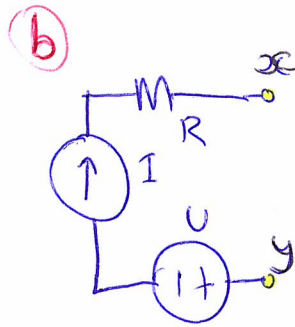
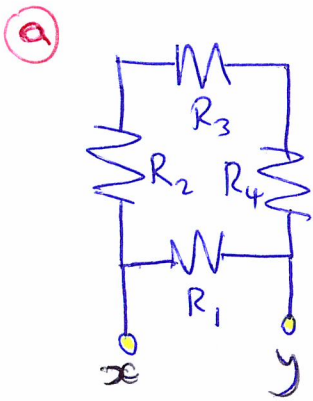
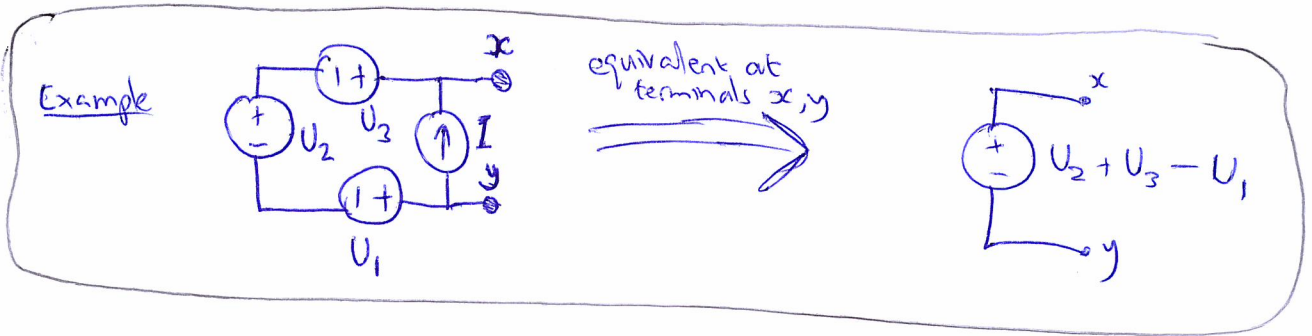


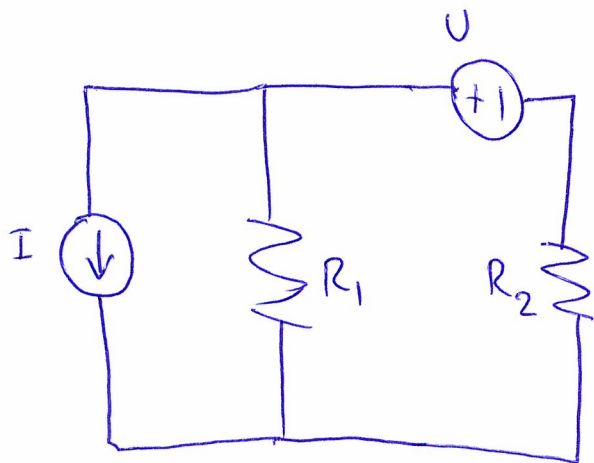
d)



find marked u and i .

for each of the following, find the simplest circuit that gives equivalent behaviour at the terminals.



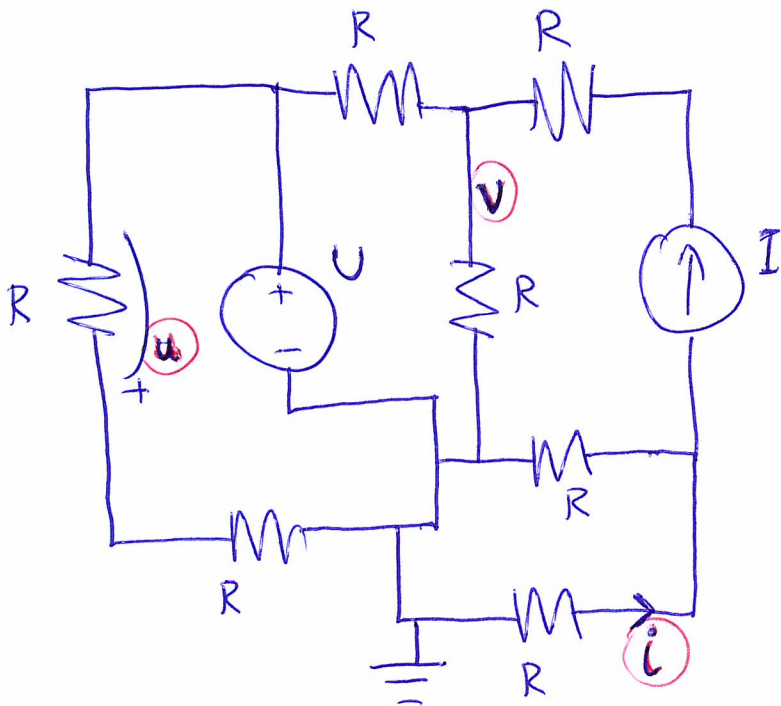


(a) find the power consumed in resistor R_1 , by using a Thevenin \rightarrow Norton source transformation.

(b) find the power consumed in resistor R_2 , by using a Norton \rightarrow Thevenine source transformation.

danger \rightarrow

(c) Try finding the above by the opposite methods --- ?



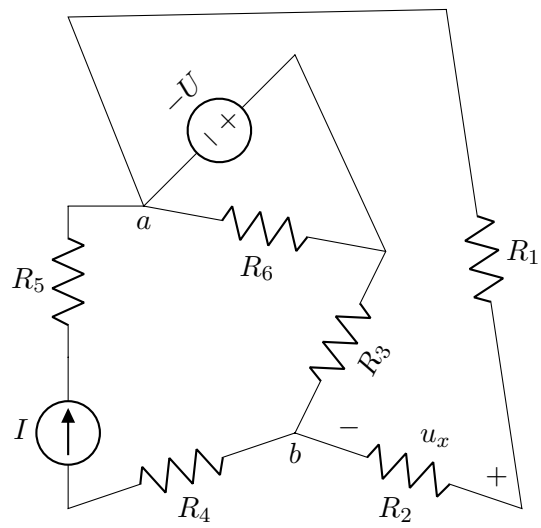
All resistors have the same value, R .

Let's also define $I = \frac{U}{R}$.

(So we have just two quantities, U and R , that are needed in the solution.)

find the three marked unknowns: u, i, v .

Find u_x .



In other words: find an equation that expresses the unknown voltage u_x in terms of the values of the components.

Do a dimensional check on the solution.