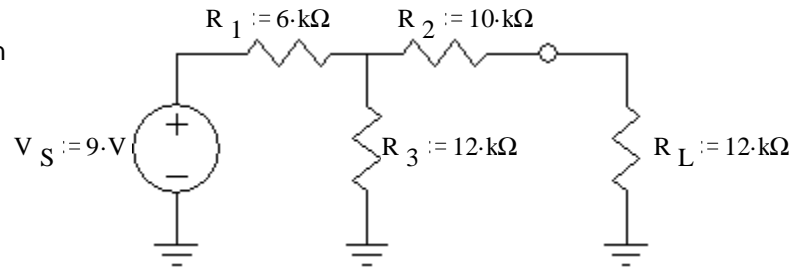


**Thevenin & Norton equivalent circuits**

1. a) For the circuit shown, find and draw the Thevenin equivalent circuit. The load resistor is  $R_L$ .

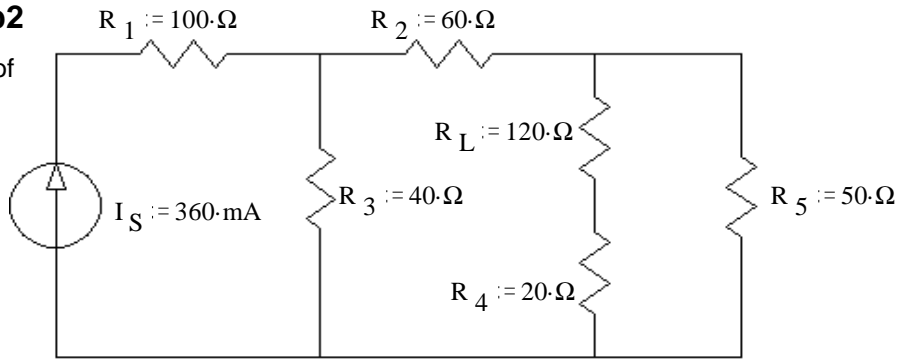


- b) Find the voltage across  $R_L$  ( $V_L$ ) and the current through  $R_L$  ( $I_L$ ) using your Thevenin equivalent circuit.

- c) Find and draw the Norton equivalent circuit.

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2. a) Find and draw the Thévenin equivalent of the circuit shown. The load resistor is  $R_L$ .



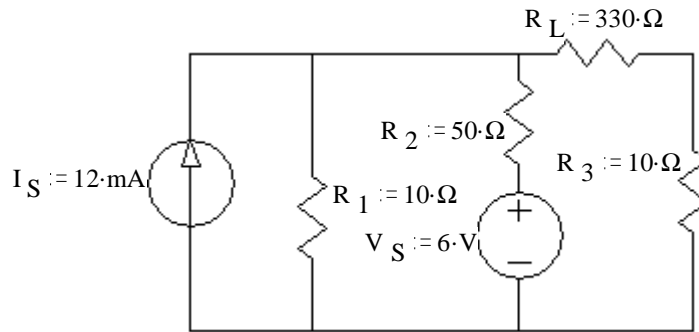
b) Find and draw the Norton equivalent of the same circuit.

c) Find voltage across the load ( $V_{RL}$ ).

d) Choose a value of load resistor ( $R_L$ ) to maximize the power dissipation in the load and find that power.

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3. a) The load resistor is  $R_L$ , and is in a strange place in this circuit.  
 Hint: use superposition to find  $V_{Th}$ .  
 2nd hint: Nodal analysis is even easier.



b) Find and draw the Norton equivalent circuit.

c) Find  $V_L$  and  $I_L$  using your Norton equivalent circuit.

**Answers**

1. a)  $6\text{ V}$  ,  $14\text{ k}\Omega$       b)  $2.77\text{ V}$  ,  $231\text{ }\mu\text{A}$       c)  $429\text{ }\mu\text{A}$  ,  $14\text{ k}\Omega$   
 2. a)  $4.8\text{ V}$  ,  $53.33\text{ }\Omega$       b)  $90\text{ mA}$  ,  $53.33\text{ }\Omega$       c)  $3.32\text{ V}$       d)  $53.33\text{ }\Omega$  ,  $108\text{ mW}$   
 3. a)  $1.1\text{ V}$  ,  $18.3\text{ }\Omega$       b)  $60\text{ mA}$  ,  $18.3\text{ }\Omega$       c)  $3.16\text{ mA}$  ,  $1.042\text{ V}$