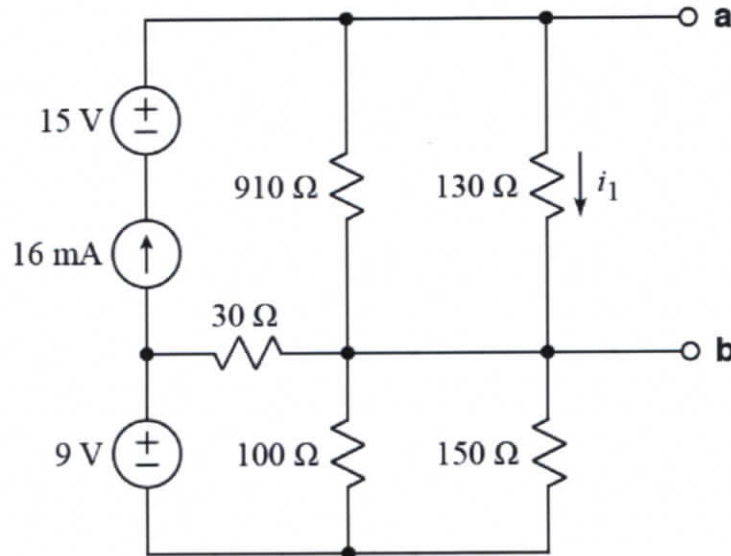


Ex:



- Calculate i_1 . Give your answer as a single numerical value with appropriate units.
- Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit at terminals **a** and **b**. Express the Thevenin voltage, v_{Th} , and Thevenin resistance, R_{Th} as single numerical values with appropriate units.

sol'n: a) Because of the 16 mA source, the total current flowing into the $130\Omega \parallel 910\Omega$ is 16 mA. Thus, we have a current divider.

$$i_1 = 16 \text{ mA} \frac{\frac{1}{130\Omega}}{\frac{1}{130\Omega} + \frac{1}{910\Omega}} = 16 \text{ mA} \frac{910}{130 + 910}$$

or

$$i_1 = 16 \text{ mA} \cdot \frac{7}{8}$$

or

$$i_1 = 14 \text{ mA}$$

b) $V_{Th} = V_{a,b}$ with nothing connected to a,b.

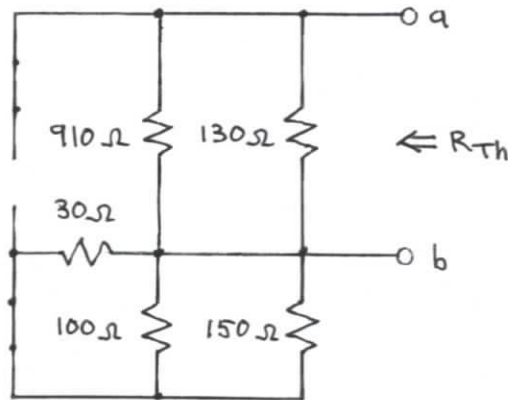
$$\text{So } v_{Th} = i_1 (130 \Omega) = 14 \text{ mA} (130 \Omega)$$

$$\text{or } V_{Th} = 1.82 \text{ V}$$

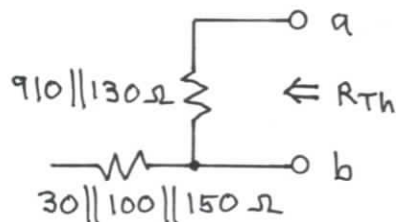
Alternatively, we could use

$$V_{Th} = 16 \text{ mA} \cdot 130 \Omega \parallel 910 \Omega = 1.82 \text{ V}.$$

To find R_{Th} , turn off independent sources and look into circuit from a,b.



This strange circuit may redrawn as follows:



The bottom R is dangling and may be ignored

$$R_{Th} = 910 \parallel 130 \Omega = 130 \Omega \cdot 7 \parallel 1$$

or

$$R_{Th} = 130 \Omega \cdot \frac{7(1)}{7+1} = 130 \Omega \left(\frac{7}{8} \right) = 113.75 \Omega$$