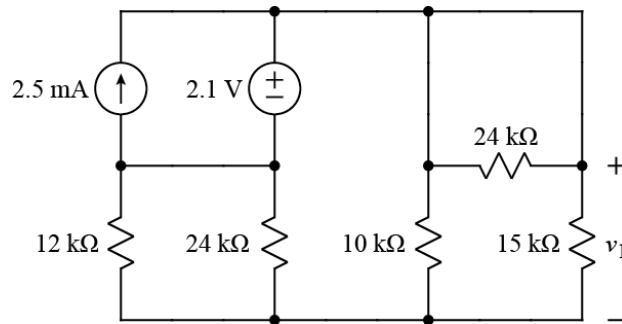
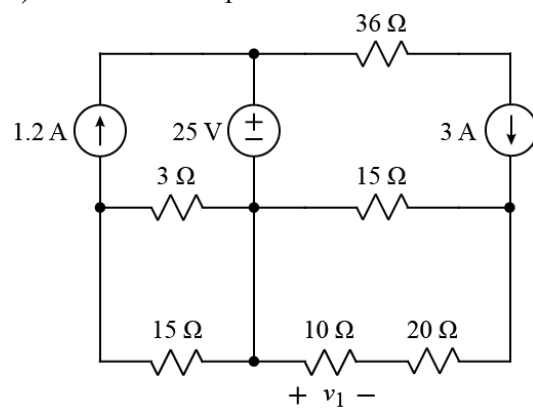




1.

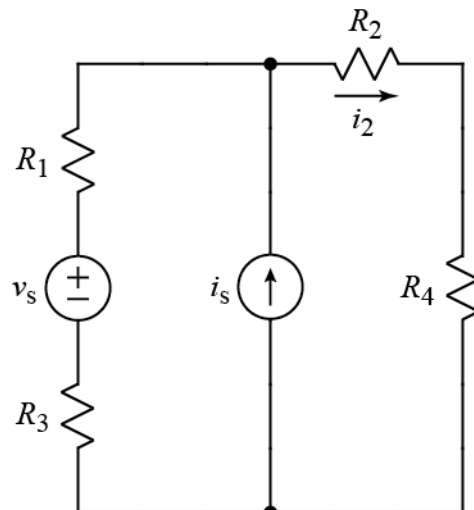


a) Calculate v_1 .



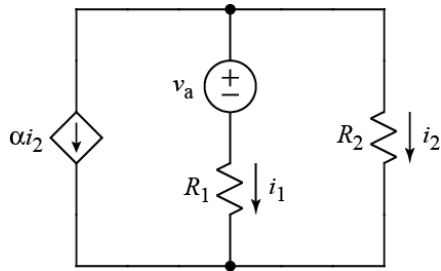
b) Calculate v_1 .

2.



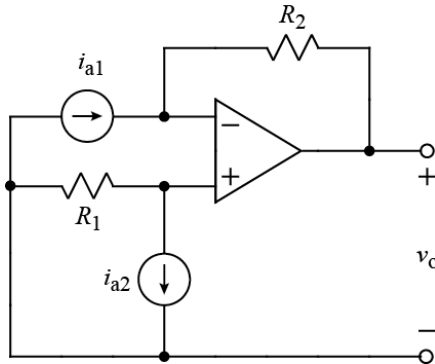
- Derive an expression for i_2 . The expression must not contain more than the circuit parameters v_s , i_s , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 .
- Derive an expressions for the power dissipated by resistor R_4 . The expression must not contain more than the circuit parameters v_s , i_s , R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 .

2. (cont.)



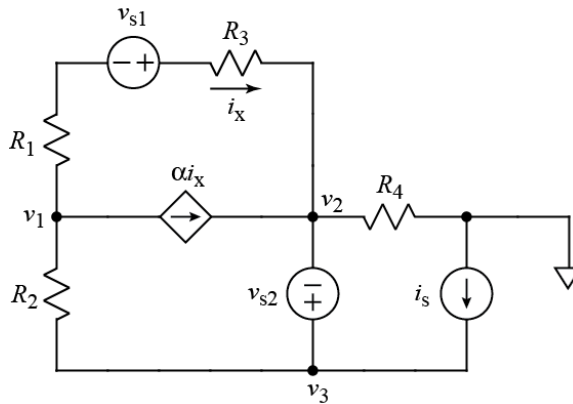
c) Derive an expression for i_1 . The expression must not contain more than the circuit parameters v_a , R_1 , R_2 , and α . **Note:** $\alpha > 0$.

3.



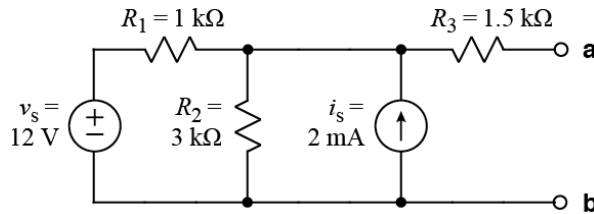
The op-amp operates in the linear mode. Using an appropriate model of the op-amp, derive an expression for v_o in terms of not more than i_{a1} , i_{a2} , R_1 , and R_2 .

4.



For the circuit shown, write three independent equations for the node voltages v_1 , v_2 , and v_3 . The quantity i_x must not appear in the equations.

5.



Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit at terminals a-b.

Ans: 1.a) $v_1 = 0.9V$ b) $v_1 = -10V$

$$2.a) i_2 = \frac{i_s(R_1 + R_3) + v_s}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4} \quad b) p = \left(\frac{i_s(R_1 + R_3) + v_s}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4} \right)^2 R_4 \quad c) i_1 = -\frac{v_a}{R_1 + \frac{R_2}{1 + \alpha}}$$

$$3. v_o = -i_{a2}R_1 - i_{a1}R_2$$

$$4. \frac{v_1 + v_{s1} - v_2}{R_1 + R_3} + \alpha \frac{v_1 + v_{s1} - v_2}{R_1 + R_3} + \frac{v_1 - v_3}{R_2} = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$v_2 + v_{s2} = v_3$$

$$\frac{v_2 - v_{s1} - v_1}{R_1 + R_3} + \alpha \frac{v_2 - v_{s1} - v_1}{R_1 + R_3} + \frac{v_2}{R_4} + \frac{v_3 - v_1}{R_2} - i_s = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$5. v_{Th} = 10.5V \quad R_{Th} = R_3 + R_1 \parallel R_2$$