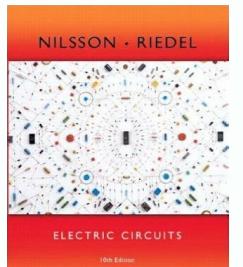
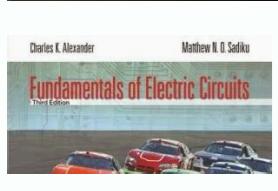
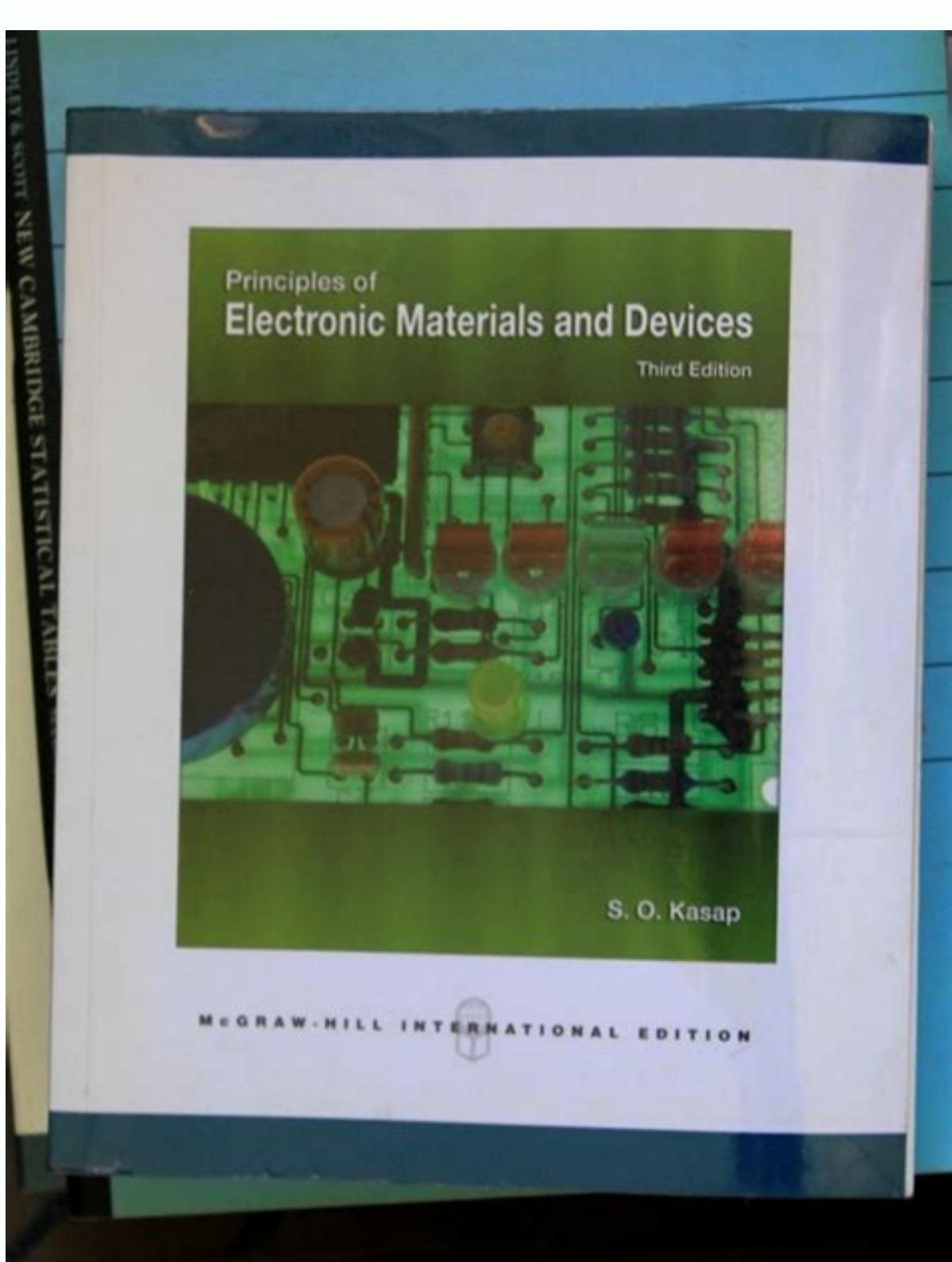
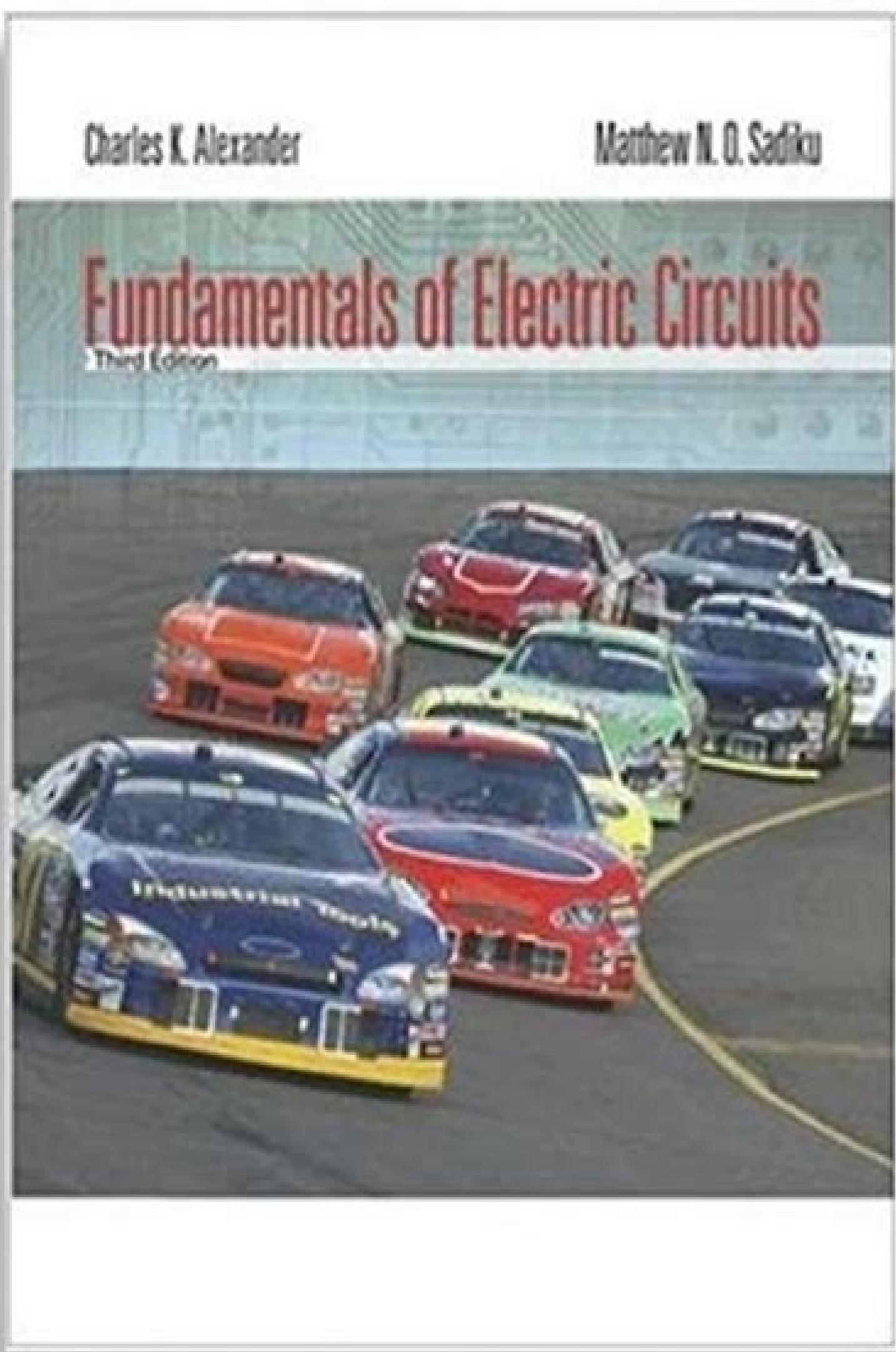


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# **FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRIC CIRCUITS 3RD EDITION SOLUTIONS MANUAL CHAPTER 10**

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What are you and  $I_o$  when each of the resistances 1 A are replaced by a resistance 10 A and  $V_s = 10$  V? Figure 4.71 Chapter 4, Solution 3. + +  $V_o$  (a) We transform the subcircuit Y to the equivalent 4.5 MATERIAŁ PROPRIETÁRIO. If  $I_o = 1$ , the voltage will be drawn  $\odot$ s of the resistor 6 A  $\odot$  of 6V such that the current will be drawn through  $\odot$ s of the resistor 3 A  $\odot$  of 2A.  $+ v_{13} - 6 = 2$ ,  $V_o = 3$  (4) = 12V,  $i_1 = \frac{V_o}{3} = 4$  A If  $I_o = 6$  A  $I_s = 9$  A  $I_o = 1$   $I_o = \frac{9}{6} = 1.5$  A  $V_o = 3$  A. (a). Experiment 1 2 3 4 Vs 12 V -1V - $V_o$  4V 16 V -2V+  $V_s$  + \_ Linear Circuit  $V_o$  Figure 4.74 For Prob. 4.73, assume  $V_o = 1$  V and use linearity to find the real value of  $V_o$ . Figure 4.73 Chapter 4, Solution 5. + If  $V_o = 1$  V,  $V_1 = + 1 = 2$  V 3 10 2  $V_s = 2 + v = 3$  Se  $V_s = 10$  3  $V_o = 1$   $V_o = 3$  x15 = 4.5V 10Th  $V_s = 15$  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL RIO. The total current through resistance 1 A  $\odot$  of 0.5 +3/3 = 1.5 A. (a) In the circuit of Fig. Find flight in the circuit of Fig. 4.76. No part of this Manual may be displayed, reproduced or distributed in any way or by any means, without the permission of the publisher in writing, or used alâ€ m of the distribution limited to teachers and educators permitted by McGraw-Hill for the individual preparation of the course. If you are not a student using this Manual, you are not using without permission. Chapter 4, Problem 3. 4.69. 4  $V_o$  13 5 + \_ 9V+ \_ 3V Figure 4.76 For Prob. If you are a student using this Manual, you are not using without permission. Chapter 4, Problem 7. Elâ€ tricos 10th edition [ Solutions Manual ] Solution Manual Fundamental of Electric Circuits 5th Edition Electric Circuits 5th Edition Solution Manual Fundamentals of Electric Circuits A 5th Ed Ed Ed Ed And and and and ed Economic Growth 3A Edition Weil Solutions Electric Circuits Manuals, 8th Edition à € "Nilsson [Teacher Solutions].pdf Electric Circuits, 8th Edition à € "Nilsson [Teacher Solutions].pdf Financial Accounting IFRS 3A Edition Solutions Manuals Electric Circuits, 8th Edition à € "Nilsson [Professor Solutions].pdf circuits Elâ€ 8th Nilsson Edition [Professor Solutions].pdf principles of chemistry General 3A Edition Solutions Silberberg Mechanical Material Manual Philot 3A Edition Solutions Manual Mechanical Materials Philot 3A Edition Manual Solutions Angular Stones of Cost Management 3a Mechanical Edition Mechanical Materials Philot 3A Edition Solutions Manual Hamill 2011 À € "Soluções Chapter 02 Chapter 4, Problem 1. By linearity, first experiment, 1  $V_o = V_s$ . 3 Applying it to other experiments, gets: Experiment 2 3 4  $V_s$  48 1V -6 V VO 16 V 0,333 V -2V Material ownership. If the source current is reduced to 1 A, what is  $V_o$ ? Figure 4.70 Capture 4, SOLUÇÃO 2.6 (4 + 2) = 3,  $I_1 = I_2 = I_o = 1$  to 21 1 1 = = 2I = 0.5V 2 4sse = 1A, then  $V_o = 0.5$  River owner material. Leave  $V_o = V_1 + V_2$ , where  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are due to 9-V and 3-v fonts respectively. Applying KVL Dá, à € "Vab1 3 Vab1 + 10x0 + 4 = 0, which takes VAB1 = 1 V to VAB2, consider fig. V193 + \_ 3Vv2 v2 3 v2 + = 9 3 1 v2 = 27/13 = 2,0769 v2 =  $V_1 + V_2 = 4,1538$  vproprietary material. Use the linearity and assumption that  $V_o = 1$  V to find the actual value of VO in FIG. If you are a student using this manual, you are using no permission. Capter 4, problem 5. 4.72. Figura 4.72 Capture 4, SOLUTION 4. Applying KVL, VAB2 3VAB2 + 10x2 = 0, What leads to Vab2 = 5 Vab = 1 + 5 = 6 VProprietary material. 4. 9. 1 + \_ 18 VProprietary material. For the circuit of Figure 3R 2 3 3 3 = R,  $R + R = R$  3R = 4R 4 4 4 2 vs VO = Independent of R 2  $I_o = VO / (R)$  When  $V_s = 1$  V,  $VO = 0.5$  V,  $I_o = 0.5$  A (b) when  $V_s = 10$  V,  $V_o = dnif oT .8 melborP ,4 retpahC.noissimrep tuohtiw ti gnisu era uoy ,launaM siht gnisu tneduts a era uoy fl .ylevitcepser secruos V-02 dna A-6 ot eud era 2v dna 1v erehw ,2v + 1v = ov teL .7 noituloS ,4 retpahC.7.4 .4 melborP ,4 retpahC.noissimrep tuohtiw ti gnisu era uoy ,launaM siht gnisu tneduts a era uoy fl .noituloS ,4 retpahC.noissimrep tuohtiw ti gnisu era uoy fl .LAIRETAM YRATEIRPORP4 .2 melborP ,4 retpahC.noissimrep tuohtiw ti gnisu era uoy ,launaM siht gnisu tneduts a era uoy fl .elbat gniwollof eht etelpmoc ot ytiraenil esu ,47.4 .6 melborP ,4 retpahC.noissimrep tuohtiw ti gnisu era uoy fl .giF ni nwohs tiucric raenil eht roF .V 1 = sv nehw oI dna ov etaluclac ,17.4 .LAIRETAM YRATEIRPORPV 7 = 3 + 4 = 2v + 1v = ov4 + 1 + 1 V 3 = )81( 1 = 2vV 81 + 1 2v + 422.woleb tiucric eht gnisu 2v dnif eW .LAIRETAM YRATEIRPORP.A1 = 2)2/1( = i)2/1( = oi ot sdael hcihw A2 = 5/01 = i teg ew emas eht sniamer ecnatsiser eht ecniS01 2 A1.0 = -i 1 15 4 + 1 = 1 1 = oi = i ,4 = )3 + 5( 8 + 1 noituloS ,4 retpahC96.4 erugiF?V 01 ot desiar si egatlov tupni eht nehw emoceb tnerruc siht seod tahW .devreser sthgir lla .LAIRETAM YRATEIRPORP.8.4 .giF fo tiucric eht ni ov dnif ,noitisoprepus gnisU .01 noituloS ,4 retpahC 87.4 erugiF.noitisoprepus gnisu baV egatlov lanimret eht dnif ,87.4 .giF fo tiucric eht ni oi tnerruc eht etaluclaC .giF ni tiucric eht ni enimreted ot ytiraenil esU .6 noituloS ,4 retpahC.noissimrep tuohtiw ti gnisu era uoy ,launaM siht gnisu tneduts a era uoy fl .borP roF57.4 erugiF_ ov 2 3 + V4 + 4 1 fl .cnI ,seinapmoC lliH-warGcM eht 7002 .07.4 .9 melborP ,4 retpahC.noissimrep tuohtiw ti gnisu era uoy ,launaM siht gnisu tneduts a era uoy fl .LAIRETAM YRATEIRPORPAm005 = )01(01 = oi ,V5 = ov ,01 = R dna V01 = sv nehw )c( A5 = oi consider the circuit below.V13 9 + _ 9V 19 V1 V1 V1 = + 3 9 1 V1 = 27 /13 = 2.0769 To find V2, consider the circuit below. 2 426A + vo _ Figure 4.77 for Prob. If  $V_o = 1$  V, then the current through the resistors 2 and 4  $\odot$  = 0.5. The voltage through the resistor 3  $\odot$  (4 + 2) = 3 V. Therefore, the source voltage  $V_s = 1x1.5 + 3 = 4.5$  V If  $V_s = 4.5$  EntÂfo  $V_s = 4.1 V$   $V_1 x4 = 0.8889$  V = 88.9 mV. Leave  $vab = vab1 + vab2$  where  $vab1$  and  $vab2$  s are due to the 4-V and 2-A sources respectively.+ +  $vab1 + vab2$  For  $vab1$ , consider Fig. Use the superposition to find a flight in the Fig circuit. If you are not a student using this Manual, you are not using without permission. Chapter 4, Problem 10. (b). b) Find  $V_o$  and  $I_o$  when  $V_s = 10$  V. 4.75. 4.75.$

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