

**Midterm 1**  
**EE40**  
**Spring 2013**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

*Instructions*

Read all of the instructions and all of the questions before beginning the exam.

There are 4 problems in this exam. The total score is 100 points. Points are given next to each problem to help you allocate time. Do not spend all your time on one problem.

Unless otherwise noted on a particular problem, you must show your work in the space provided, on the back of the exam pages or in the extra pages provided at the back of the exam.

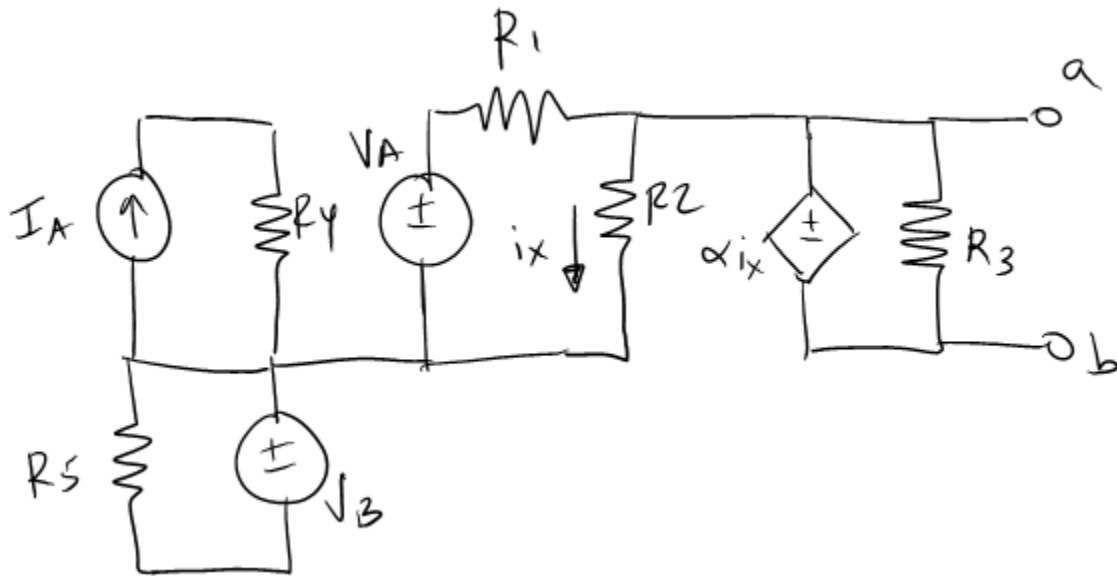
Draw a BOX or a CIRCLE around your answers to each problem.

Be sure to provide units where necessary.

GOOD LUCK!

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>POINTS</b>	<b>MAX</b>
<b>1</b>		
<b>2</b>		
<b>3</b>		
<b>4</b>		

**Problem 1** Warm-up (N points)

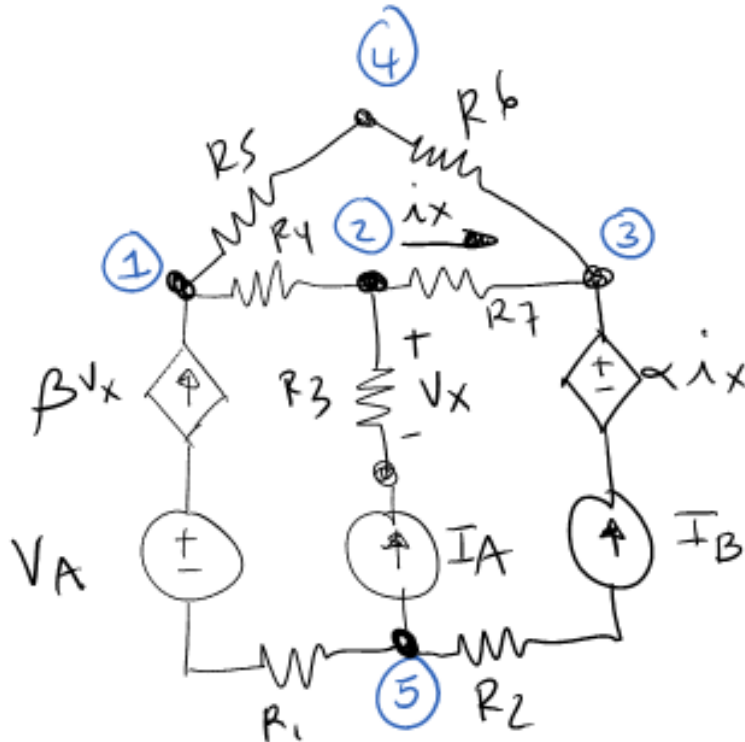


**What is the Thevenin equivalent  $R_{TH}$  and  $V_{TH}$  for the circuit above?**

<b><math>R_{TH} =</math></b>	<b><math>V_{TH} =</math></b>
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**Problem 2 Nodal (N points)**

**USING NODAL analysis**, provide a **complete** set of equations which I can use to solve the circuit below. Use the node numbers and labels provided.



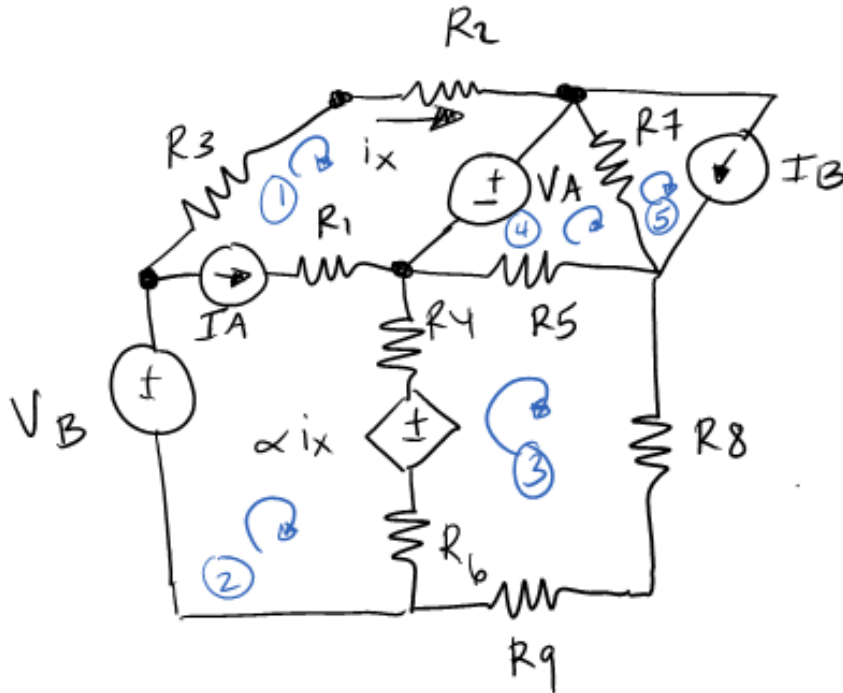
In the box below, provide your answer with equations in this form or lose points ( $v1$  refers to the voltage at node 1, etc):

$$(\text{---})v1 + (\text{---})v2 + \dots + (\text{---})vn = (\text{---})$$

<b>Solution:</b>

**Problem 3 Mesh (N points)**

USING mesh analysis, provide a complete set of equations which I can use to solve the circuit below. Use the labels provided.



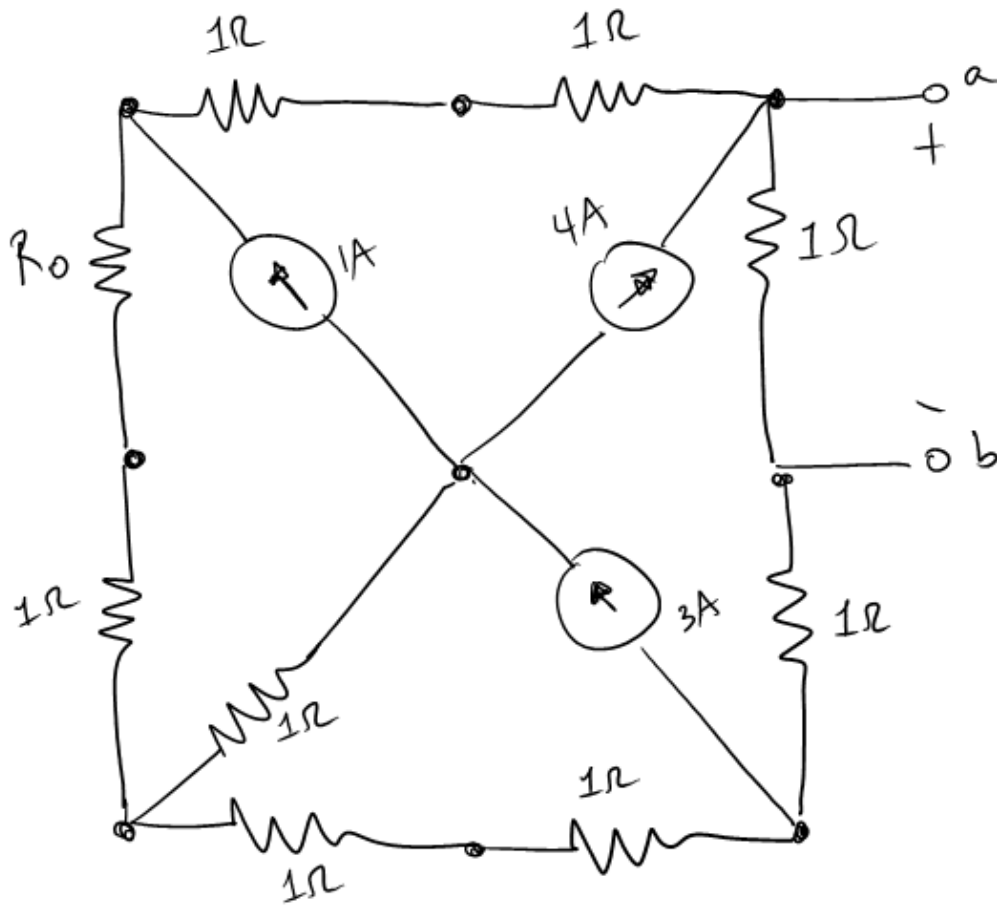
In the box below, provide your answer with equations in this form or lose points ( $i_1$  refers to mesh current 1, etc:

$$(\underline{\quad})i_1 + \dots + (\underline{\quad})i_n = (\underline{\quad})$$

**Solution:**

**Problem 4** *Equivalent circuits* (N points)

Consider the circuit below.



a) If I connect a resistive load,  $R_L$ , between terminals (a,b) what is the value of  $R_L$  needed to obtain the maximum amount of power through  $R_L$  from the circuit above?

**Solution:**

b) What is the simplest equivalent circuit for the circuit above when looking at it through terminals (a,b)?

**Solution:**

**Solution:**