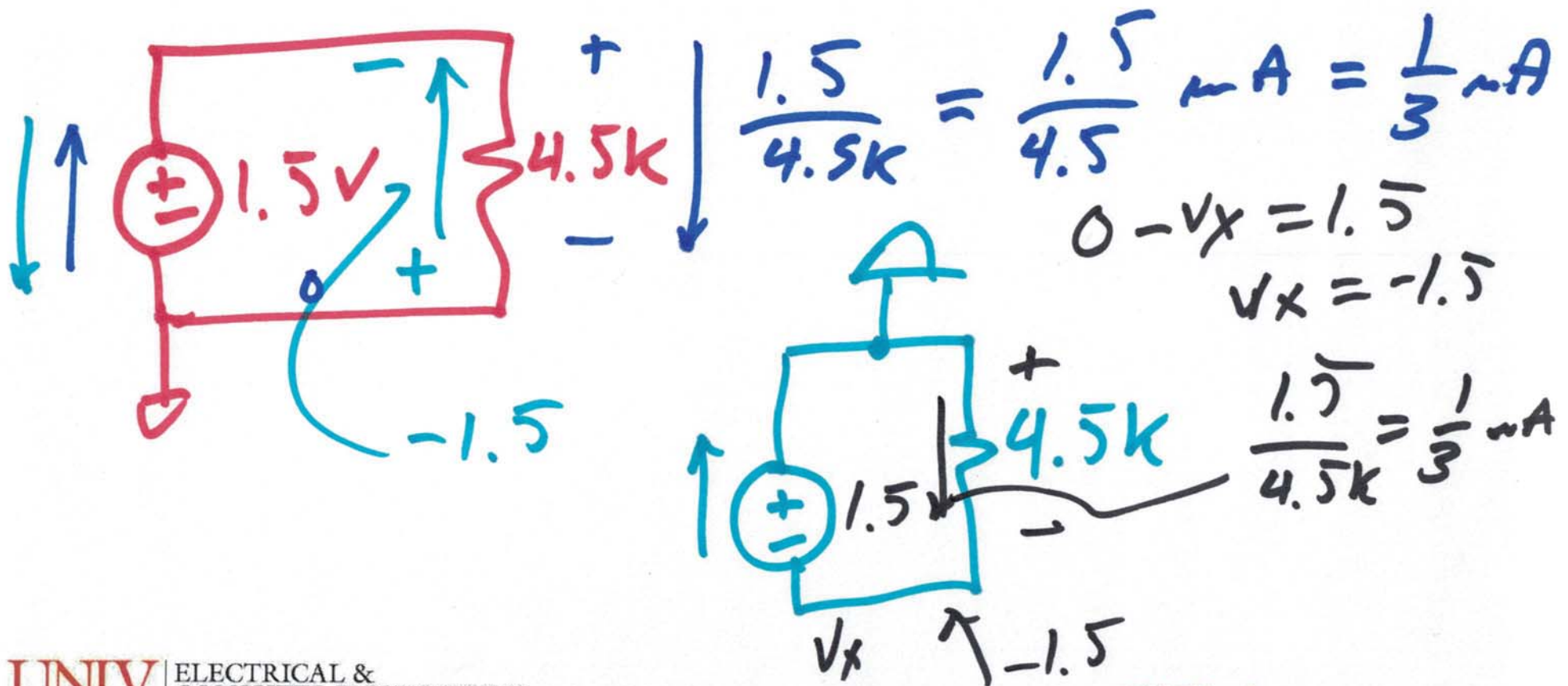


EE 220 Circuits 1

Lecture 13

OCT. 9, 2019



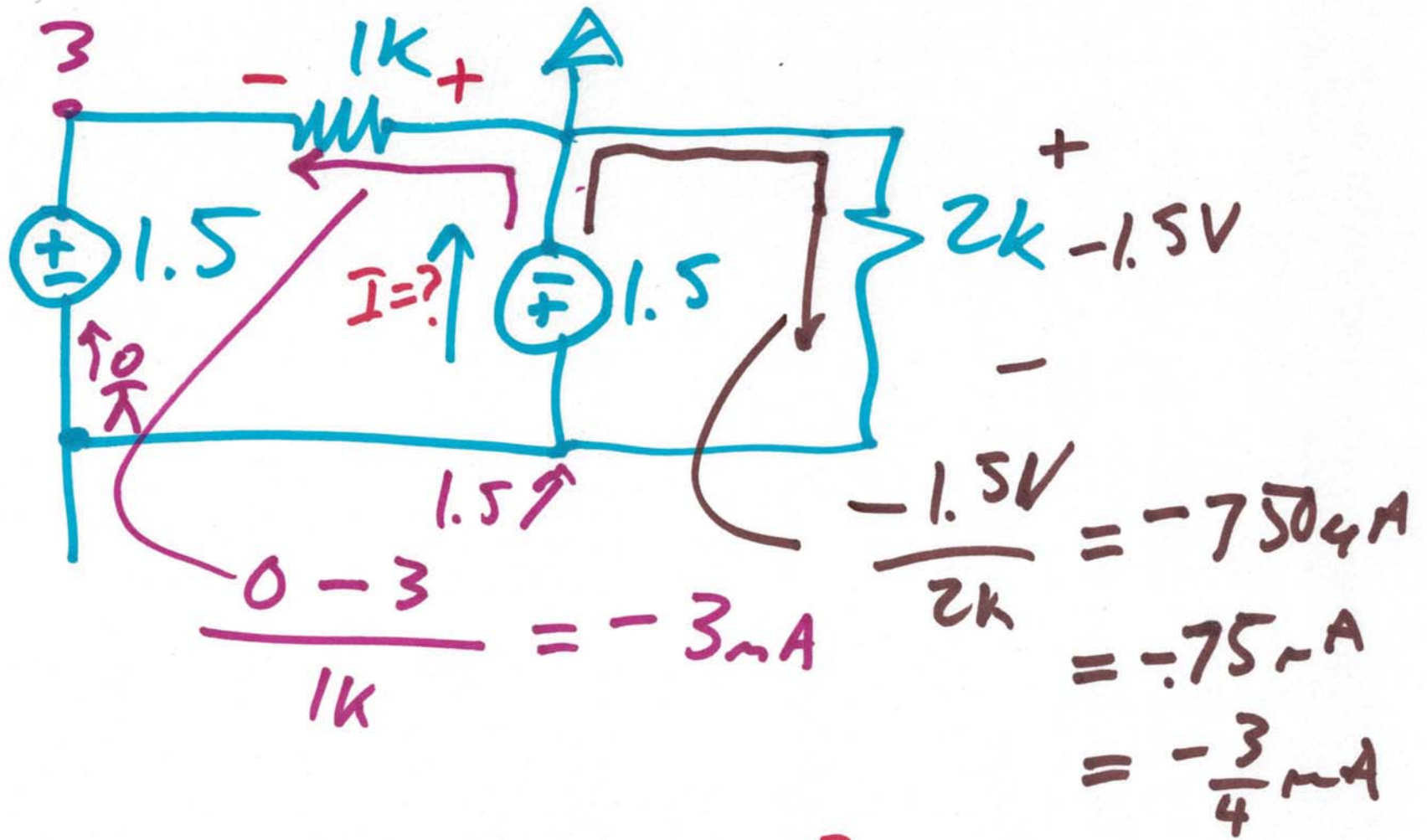
$$\frac{1 \text{ pool}}{10 \text{ h}} + \frac{1 \text{ pool}}{20 \text{ h}} + \frac{1 \text{ pool}}{30} = \frac{1 \text{ pool}}{\text{total}}$$

$$0.1 + 0.05 + 0.0333 = \frac{1 \text{ pool}}{\text{total}}$$

$$0.1833 = \frac{1 \text{ pool}}{\text{total}}$$

$$\text{total} = \frac{1}{0.1833} \text{ hrs}$$

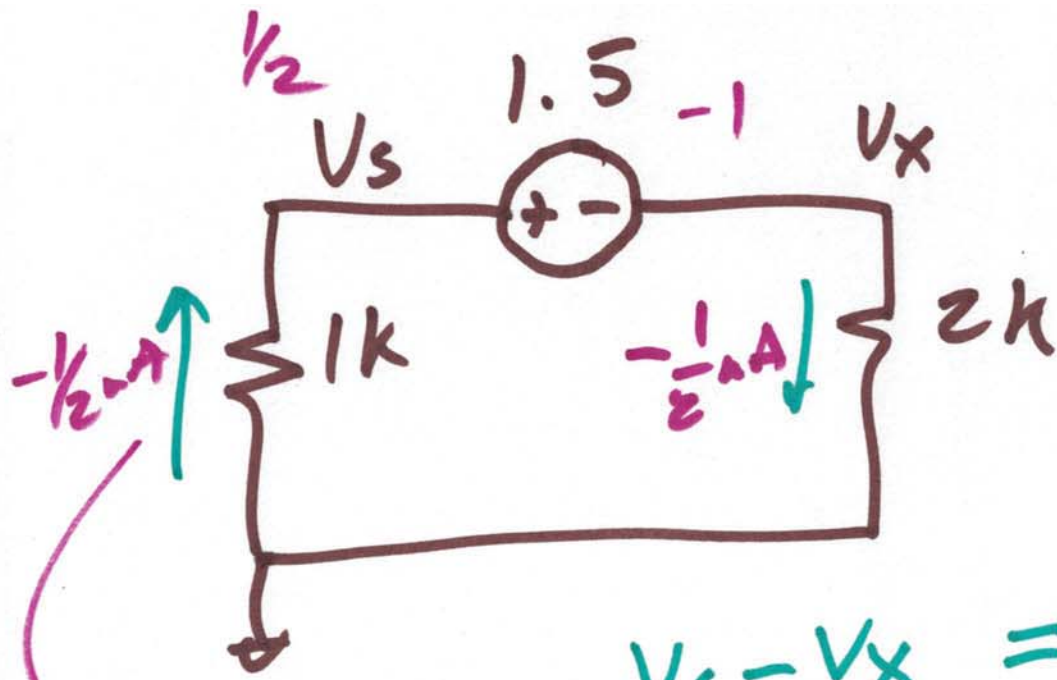
2)



$$I = -3mA + -\frac{3}{4}mA$$

$$I = -3.75mA$$

3)



$$V_x = -1V$$

$$V_s - V_x = 1.5V, \quad \frac{1}{2} - V_x = 1.5$$

$$\frac{0 - \frac{1}{2}}{1k}$$

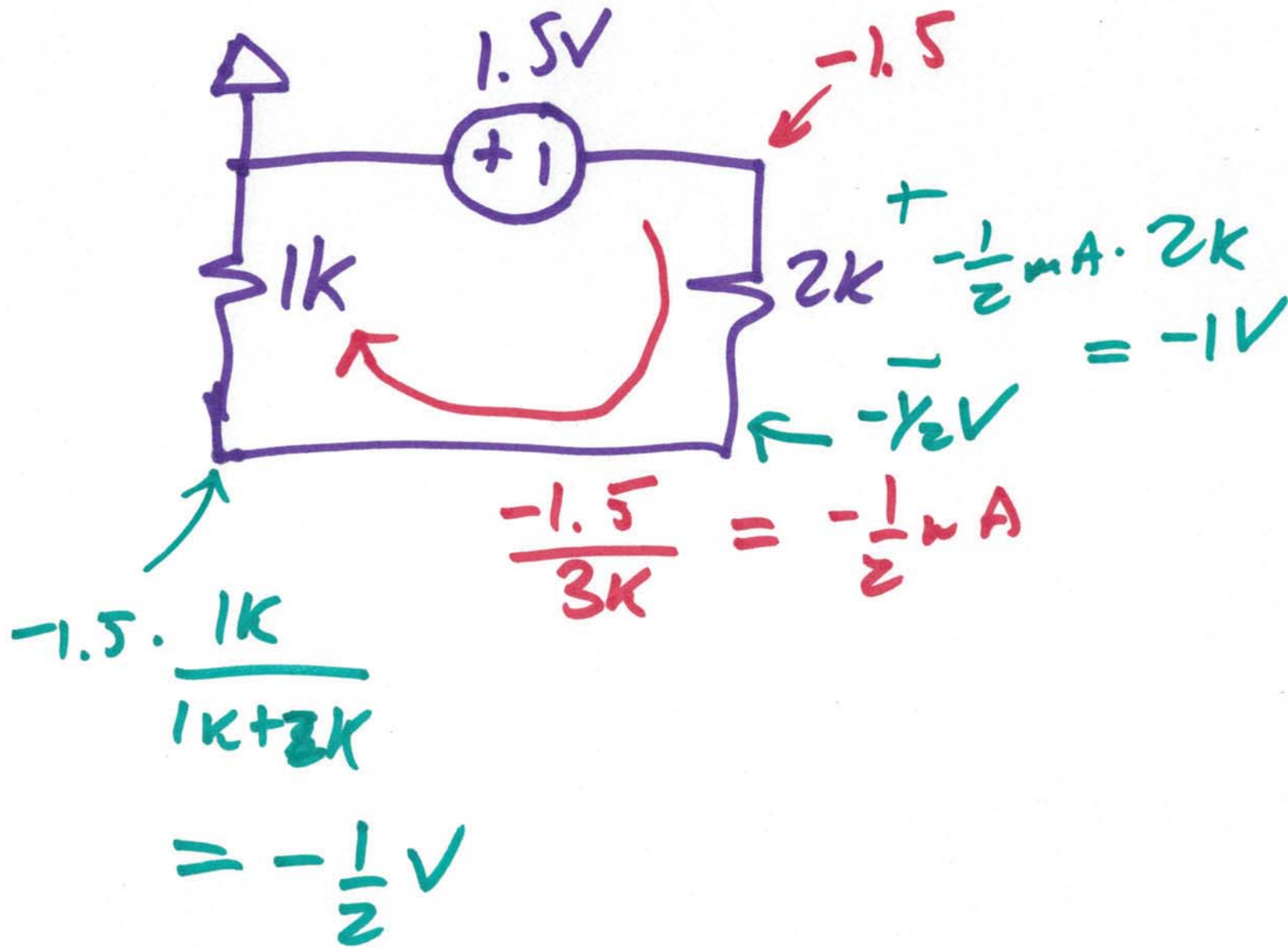
$$= \frac{V_x}{2k} \rightarrow \frac{V_s - 1.5}{2k} = \frac{-V_s}{1k}$$

$$V_s - 1.5 = -2V_s$$

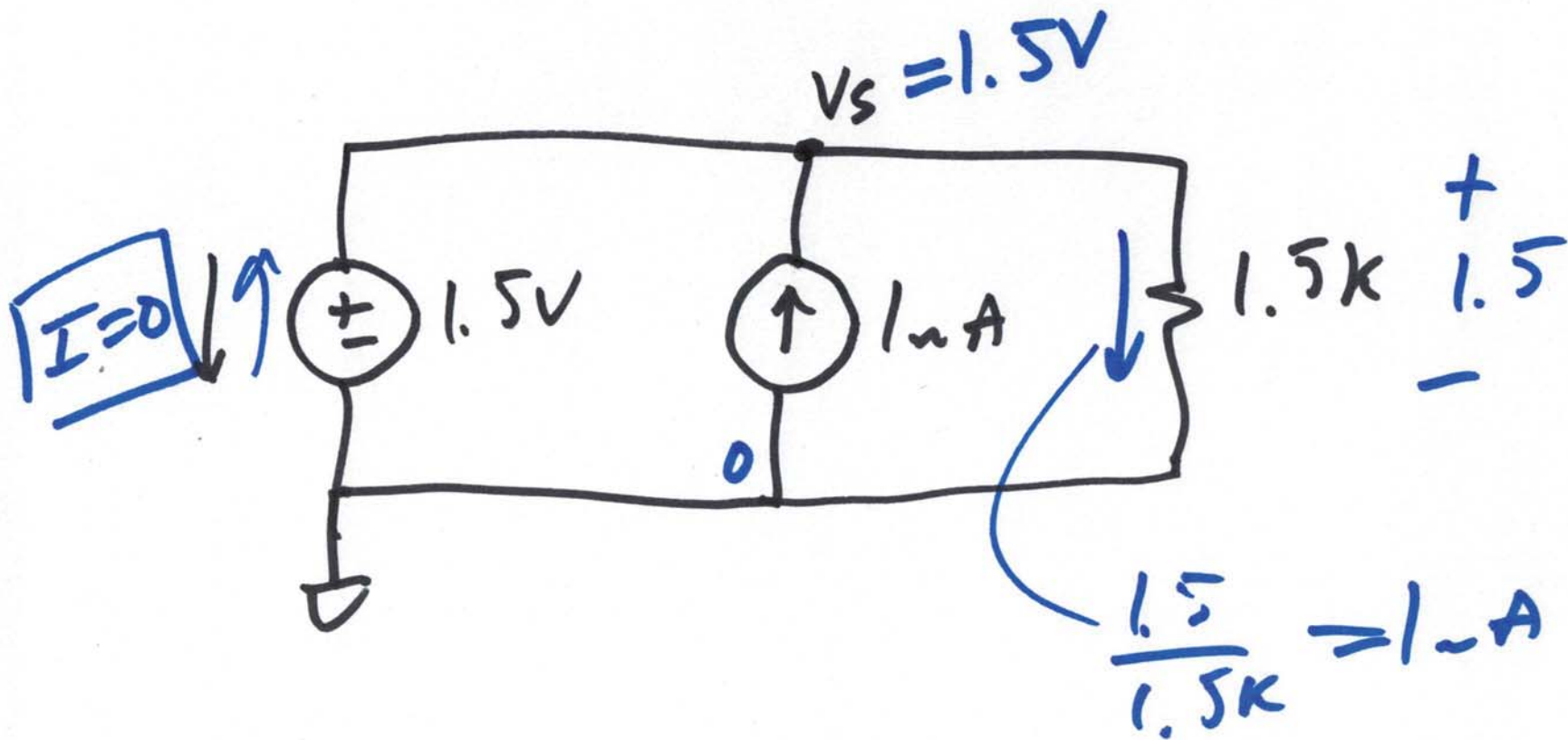
$$3V_s = 1.5$$

$$V_s = \frac{1}{2}V$$

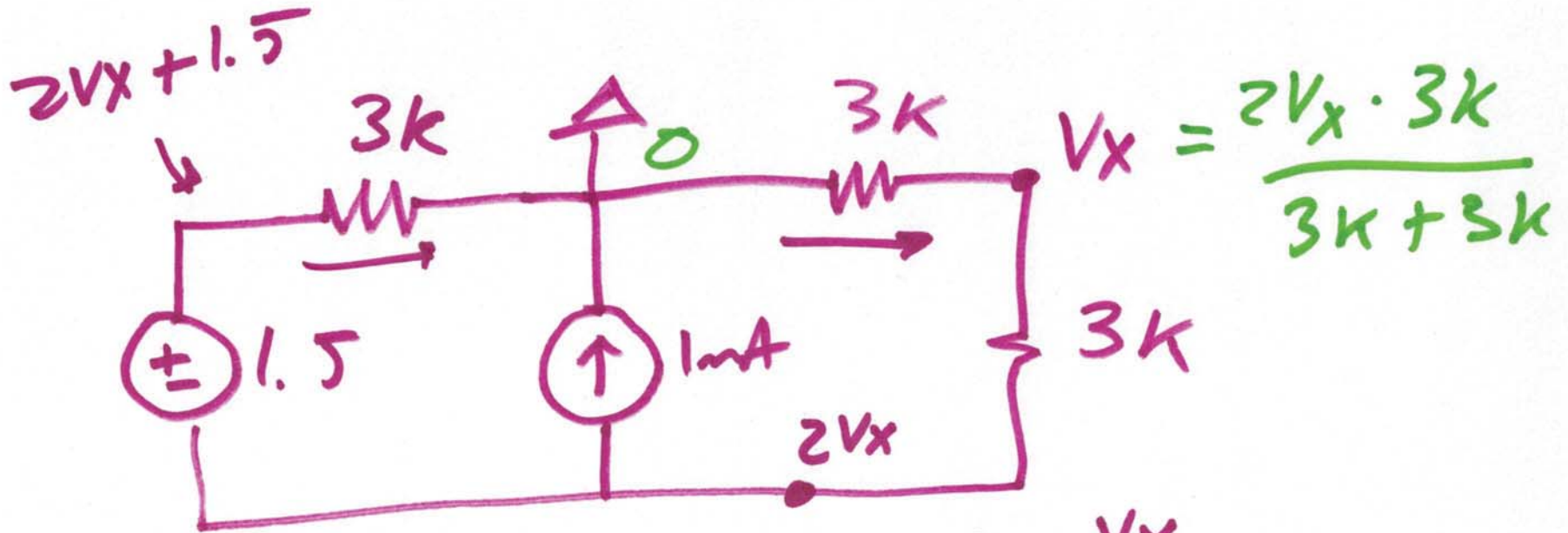
$$V_s = \frac{1}{2}V$$



5)



b)



$$\frac{2V_x + 1.5}{3k} + 1mA = \frac{0 - V_x}{3k}$$

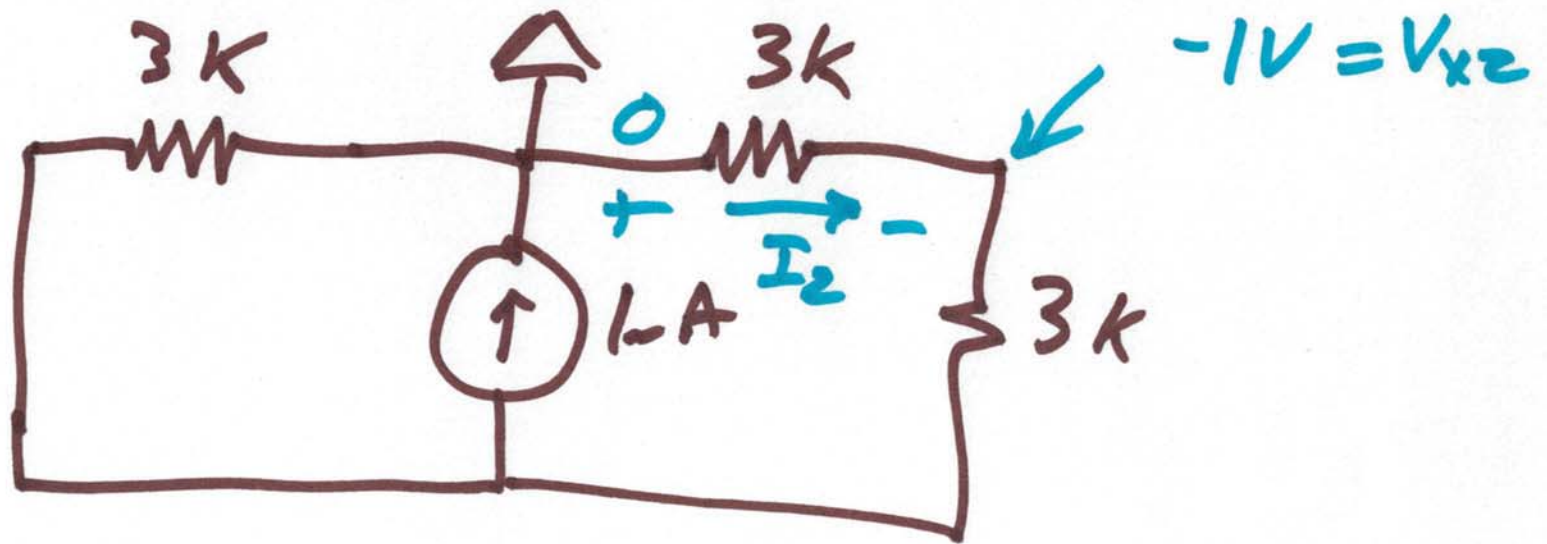


$$I = \frac{1.5}{9k}$$

$$V_{x1} = -I \cdot 3k$$

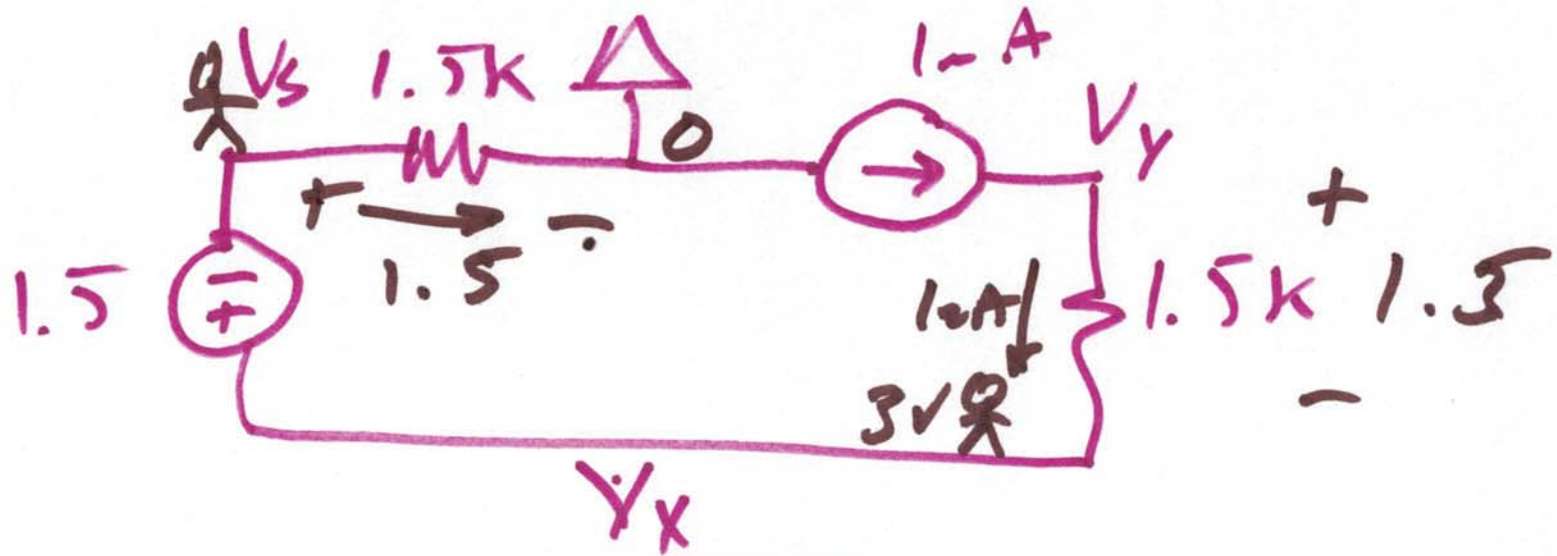
$$V_{x1} = -\frac{1}{2} V$$

7)



$$I_2 = 1\text{mA} \cdot \frac{3\text{k}}{3\text{k} + 6\text{k}} = \frac{1}{3}\text{mA}$$

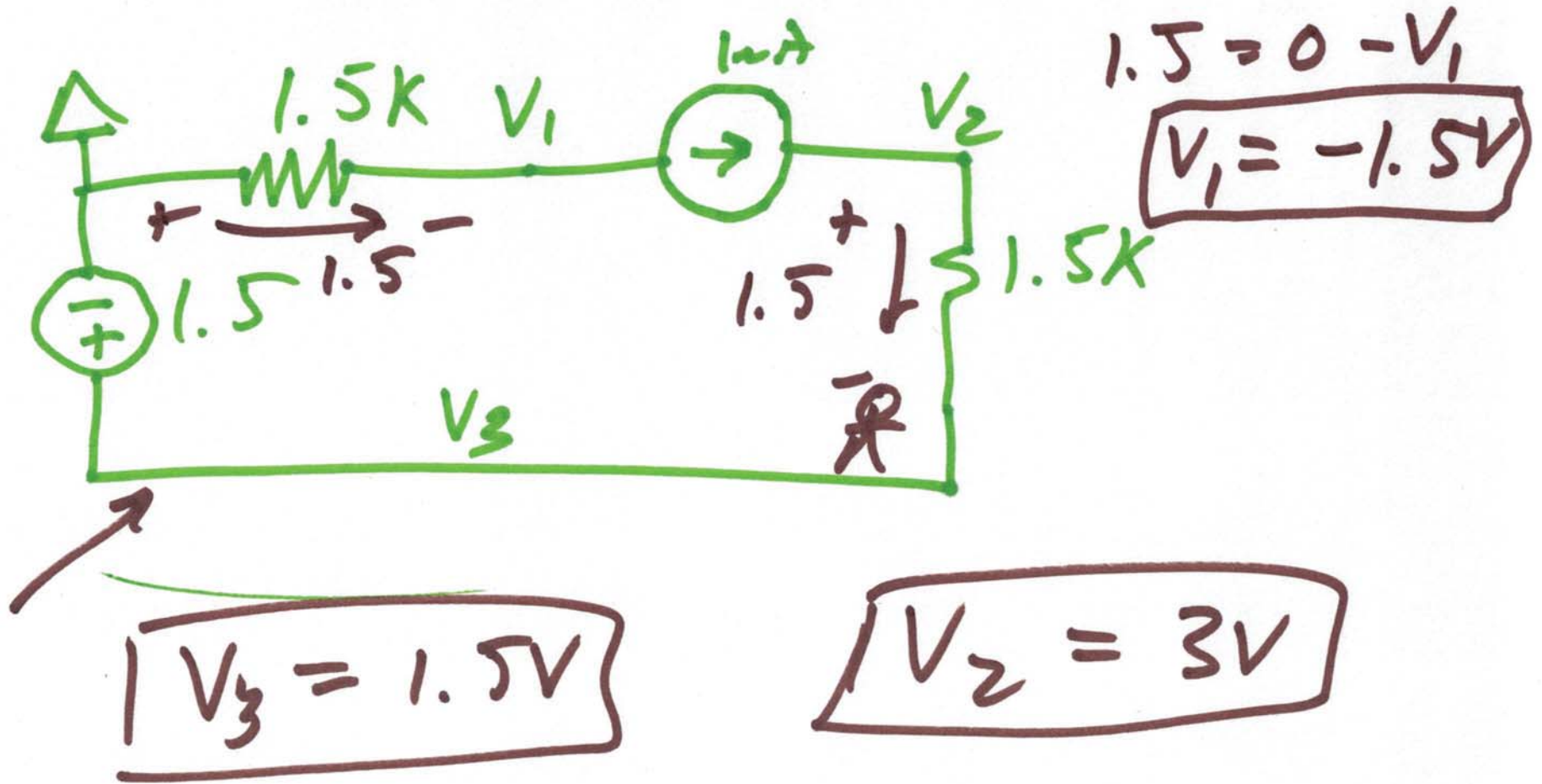
$$V_x = -\frac{1}{2} + (-1) = -1.5\text{V} = V_x$$



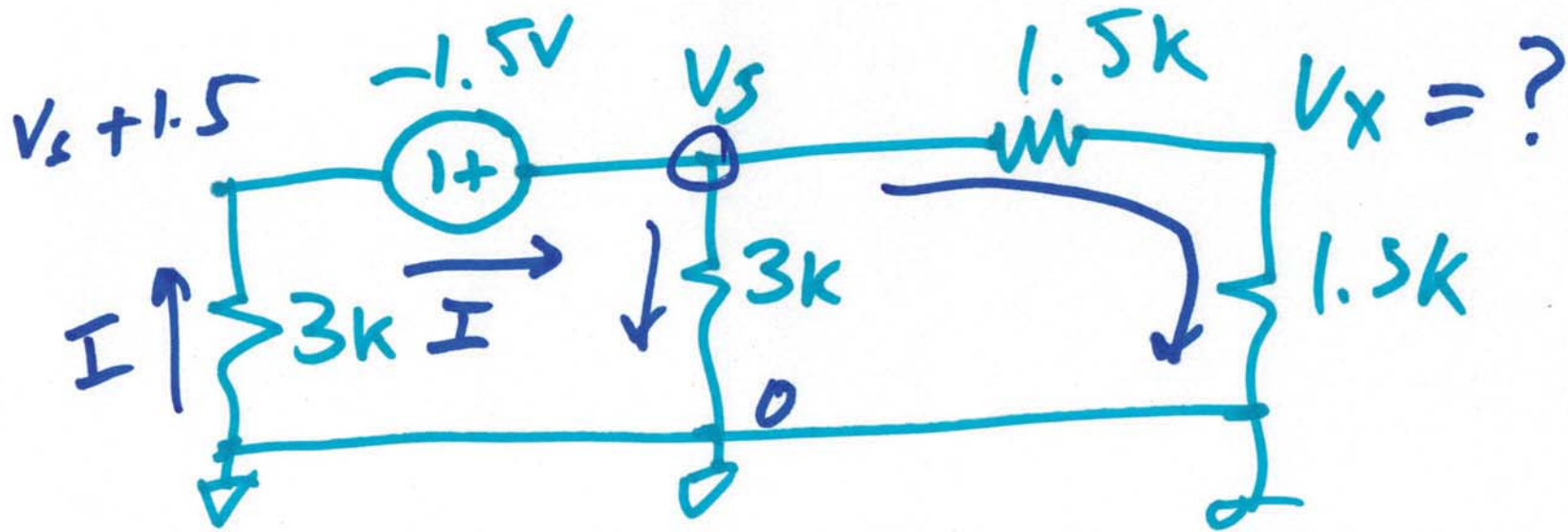
$$V_s = 1.5V$$

$$V_x = 3V$$

$$V_y = 4.5V$$



10)



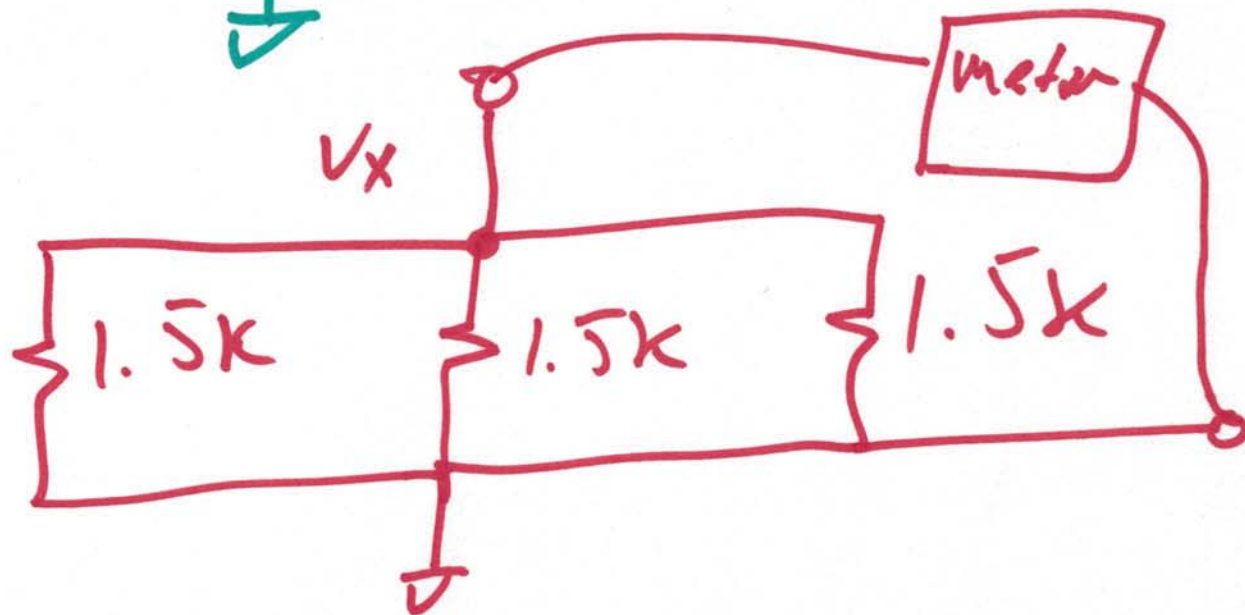
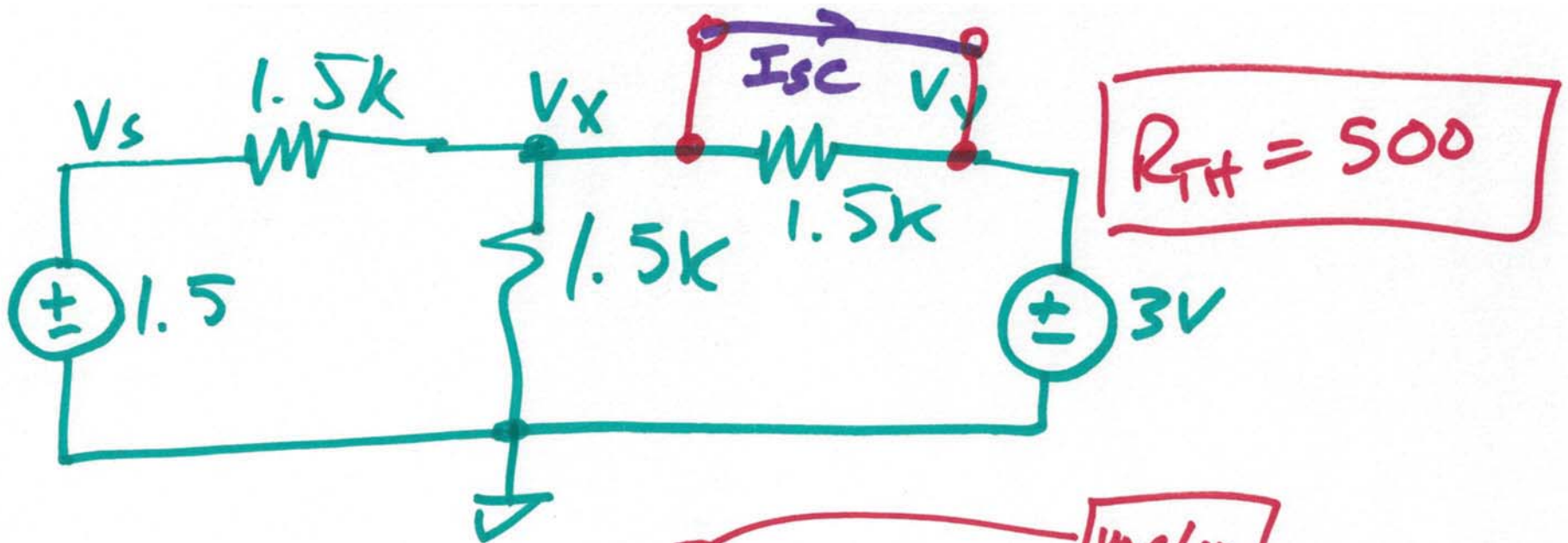
$$\frac{0 - (V_s + 1.5)}{3k} = \frac{V_s}{3k} + \frac{V_s}{3k}$$

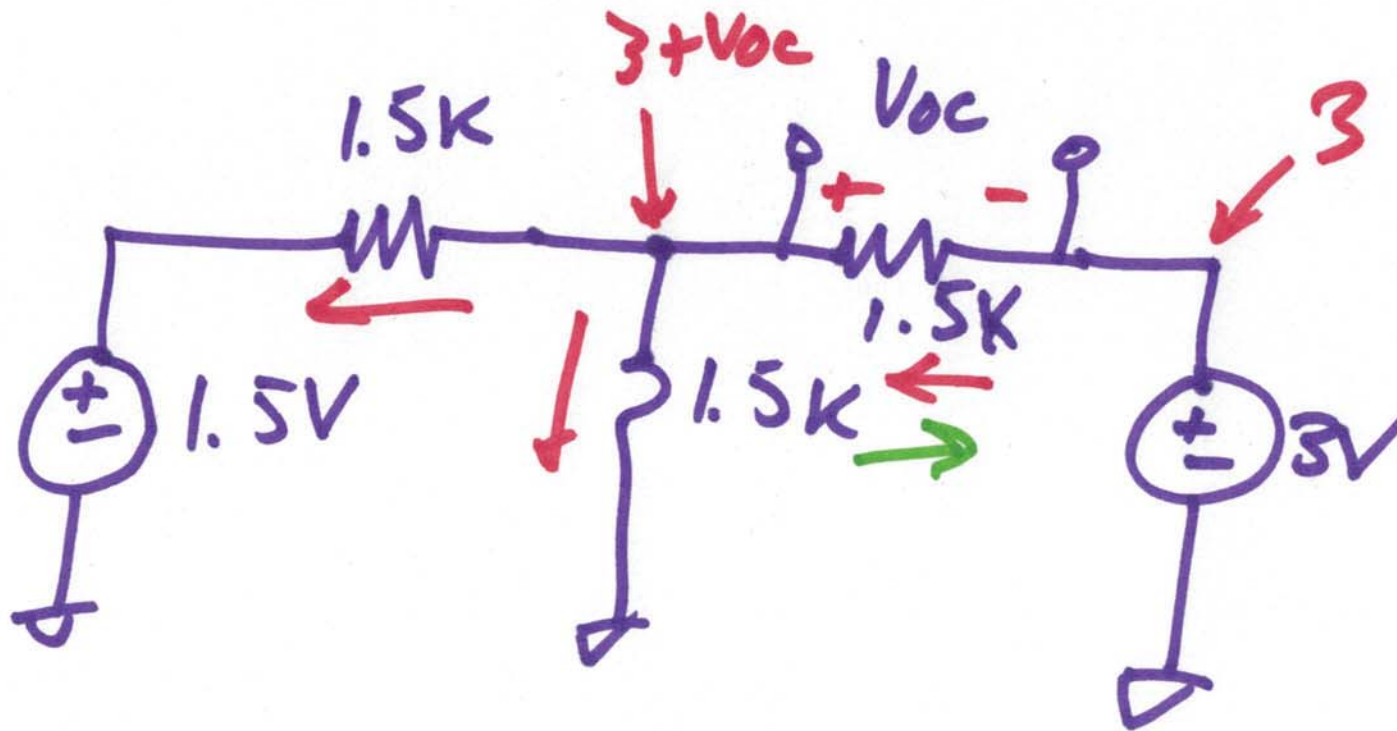
$$-1.5 = 3V_s, \quad \boxed{V_s = -\frac{1}{2}V}$$

$$I = \frac{0 - (V_s + 1.5)}{3k} = \frac{V_s + 1.5}{3k}$$

$$\boxed{I = -\frac{1}{3k} = -\frac{1}{3} \mu A}$$

11)





$$\frac{3 + V_{oc} - 1.5}{1.5k} + \frac{3 + V_{oc}}{1.5k} = \frac{-V_{oc}}{1.5k}$$

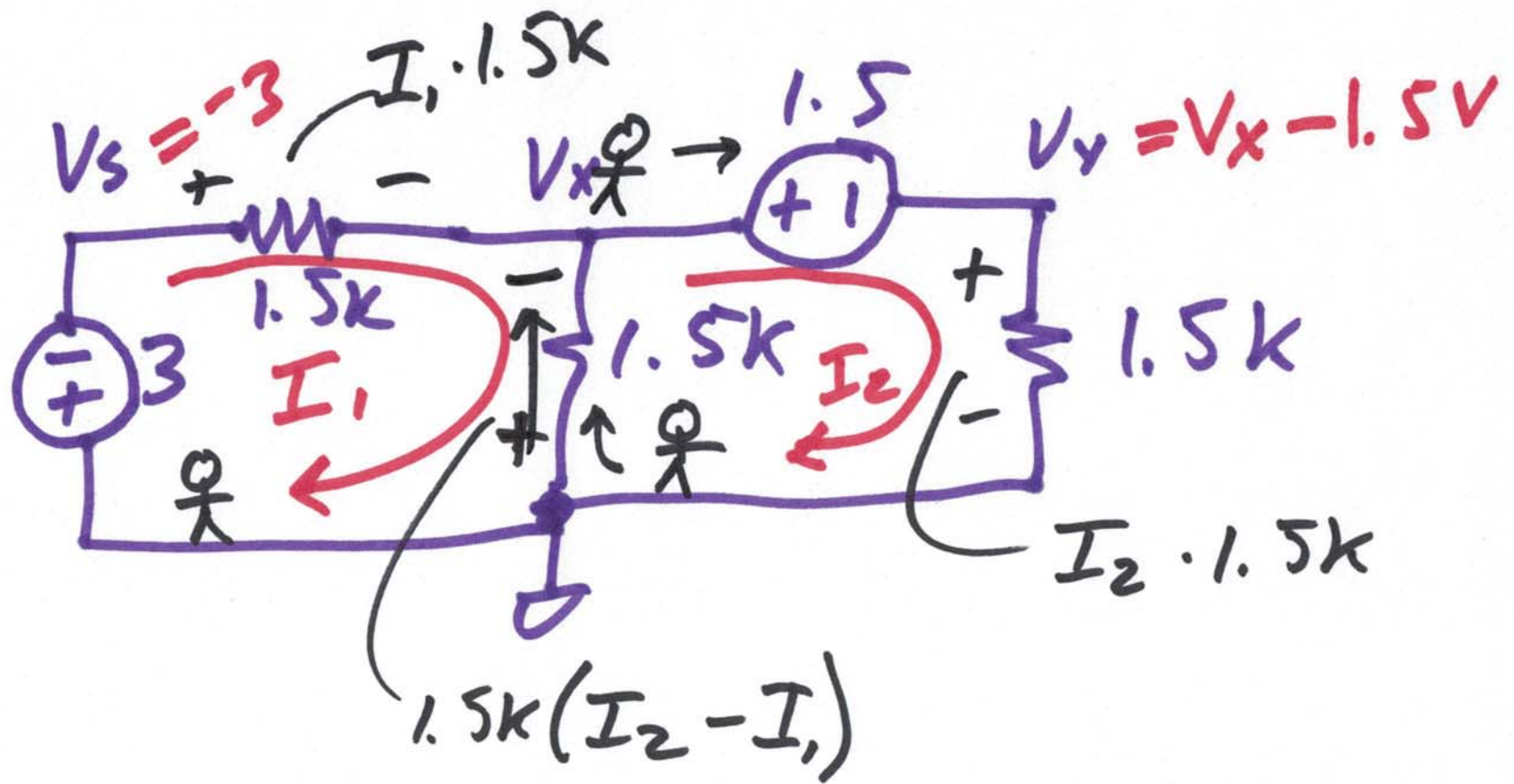
$$+ \frac{V_{oc}}{1.5k} = 0$$

$$V_{TH} = V_{oc}$$

$$3V_{oc} = -4.5$$

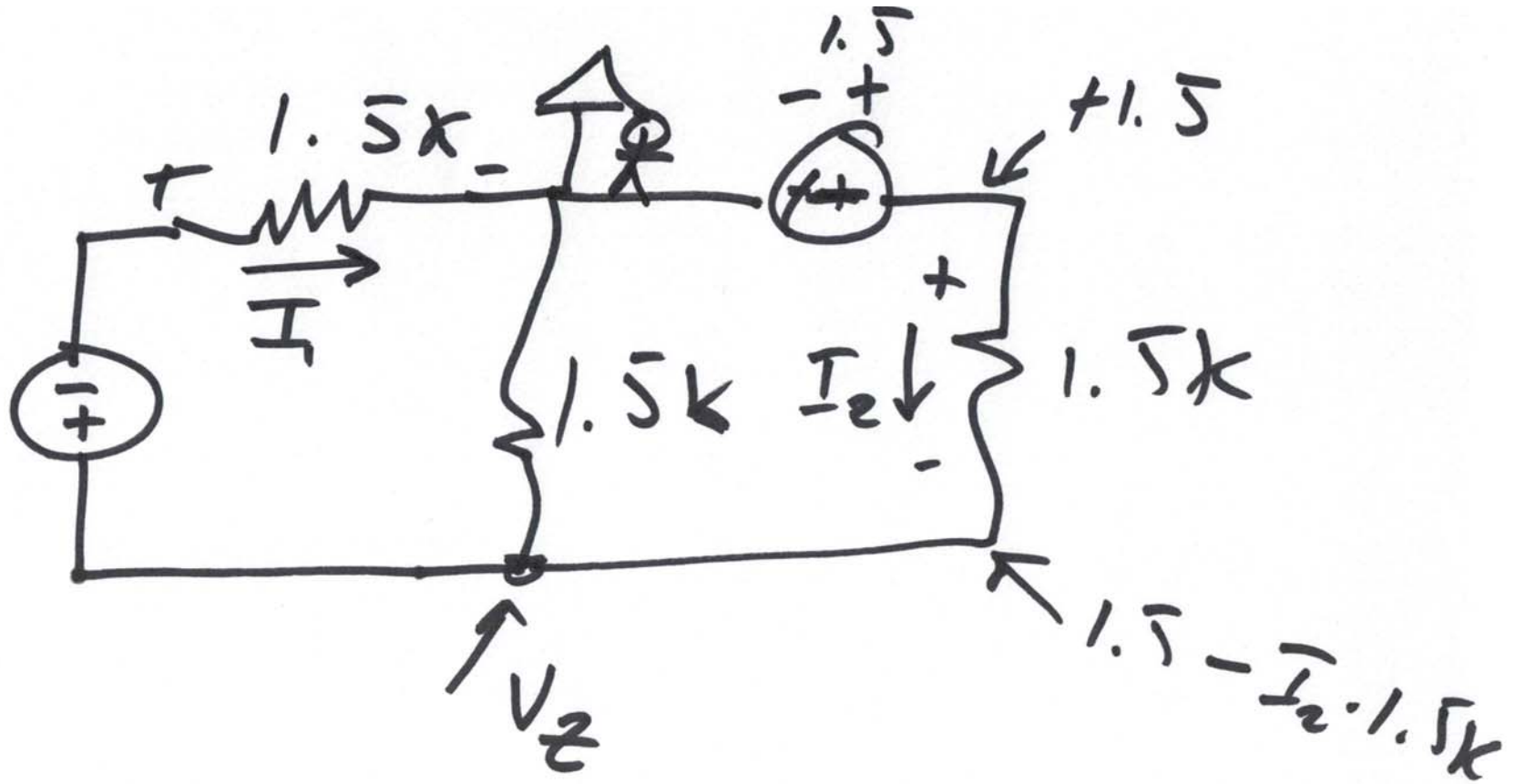
$$V_{oc} = V_{TH} = -1.5V = V_{TH}$$

(3)



$$-3 - I_1 \cdot 1.5k + 1.5k(I_2 - I_1) = 0$$

$$-1.5k(I_2 - I_1) - 1.5 - I_2 \cdot 1.5k = 0$$



15)