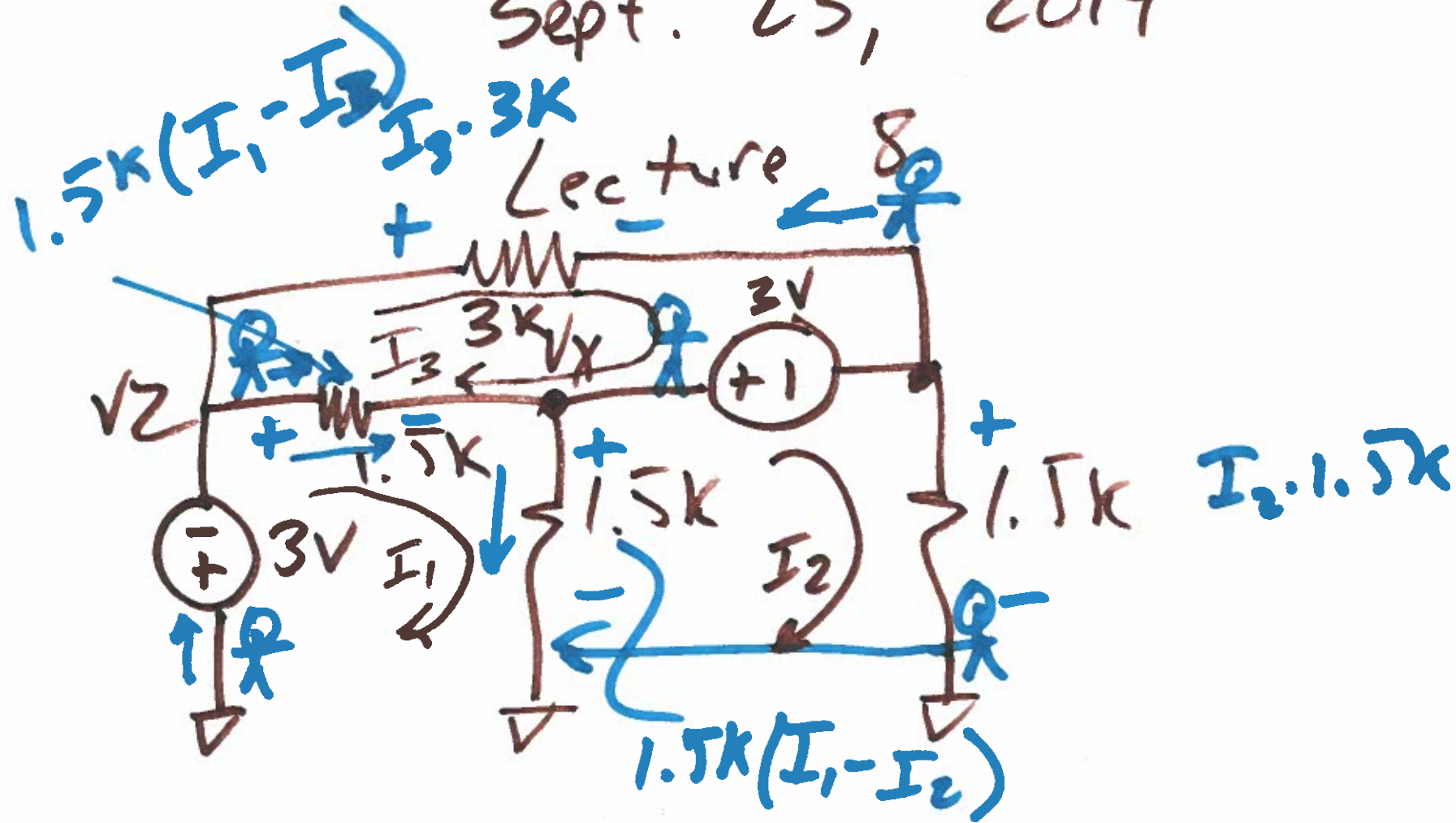


EE 220 Circuits 1

Sept. 23, 2019



$$-3V - 1.5K(I_1 - I_3) - 1.5K(I_1 - I_2) = 0$$

$$-1.5K(I_1 - I_3) - 3V + I_3 \cdot 3K = 0$$

$$1.5K(I_1 - I_2) - 3V - I_2 \cdot 1.5K = 0$$

$$\rightarrow +2mA + I_1 - I_3 + I_1 - I_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow I_1 - I_3 + 2mA - 2I_3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow I_1 - I_2 - 2mA - I_2 = 0$$

$$I_1 = 2mA + 2I_2$$

$$2\text{mA} + 2I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$2\text{mA} + 4\text{mA} + 4I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$6\text{mA} + 3I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$I_3 = 6\text{mA} + 3I_2$$

$$2\text{mA} + 2I_2 - 6\text{mA} - 3I_2 + 2\text{mA}$$

$$-12\text{mA} - 6I_2 = 0$$

$$-14\text{mA} - 7I_2 = 0$$

$$I_3 = 0$$

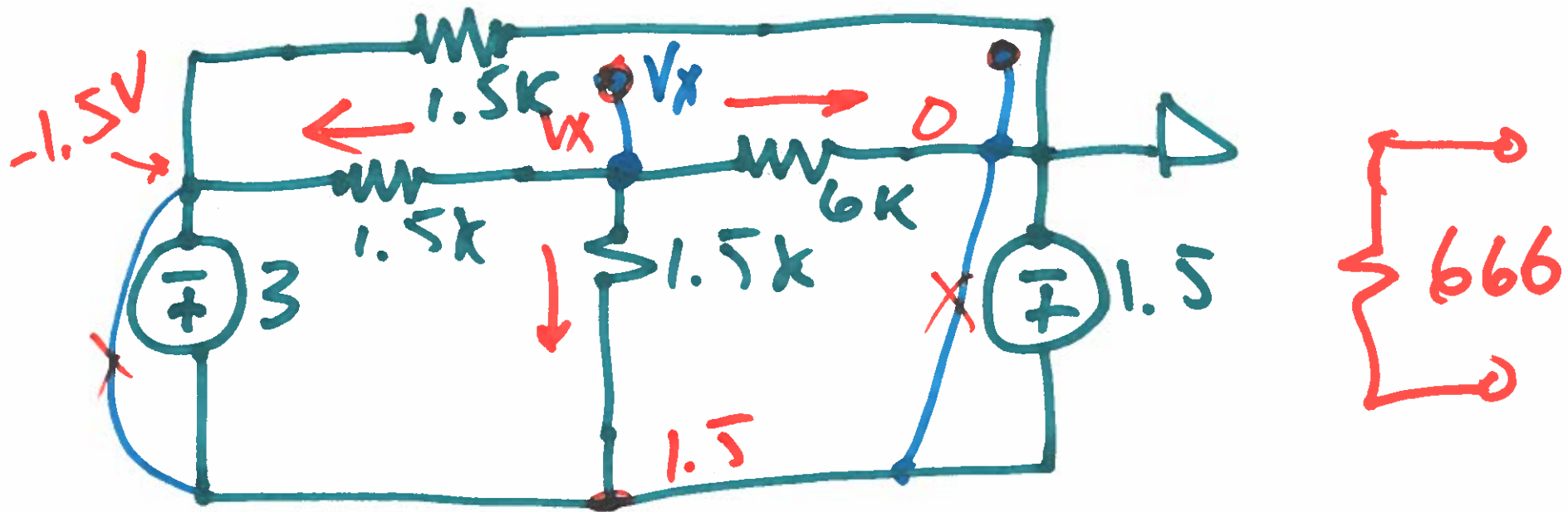
$$I_2 = -2\text{mA}$$

$$I_1 = -2\text{mA}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 750 \parallel 6,000 &= \frac{750 \cdot 6,000}{750 + 6,000} \\
 &= \frac{3 \cdot 250 \cdot 24 \cdot 250}{3 \cdot 250 + 24 \cdot 250} \\
 &= \frac{3 \cdot 24 \cdot 250}{27} = \frac{24 \cdot 250}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{TH} = \frac{6,000}{9} \Omega = \frac{2,000}{3} = \underline{\underline{666\Omega}}$$

5)



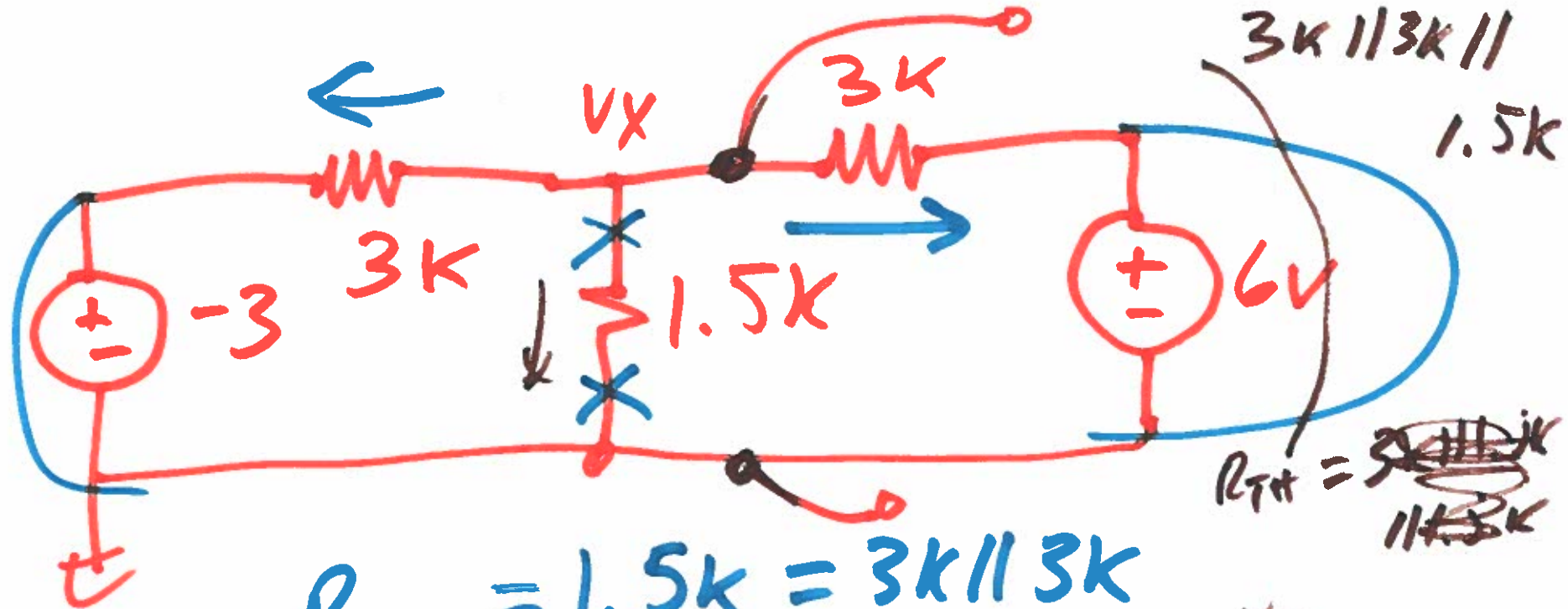
$$0 = \frac{V_x}{6k} + \frac{V_x - 1.5}{1.5k} + \frac{V_x - (-1.5)}{1.5k}$$

$$R_{TH} = 6k \parallel 1.5k \parallel 1.5k$$

$$R_{TH} = 666\Omega$$

$$0 = V_x + 4V_x - 6 + 4V_x + 6$$

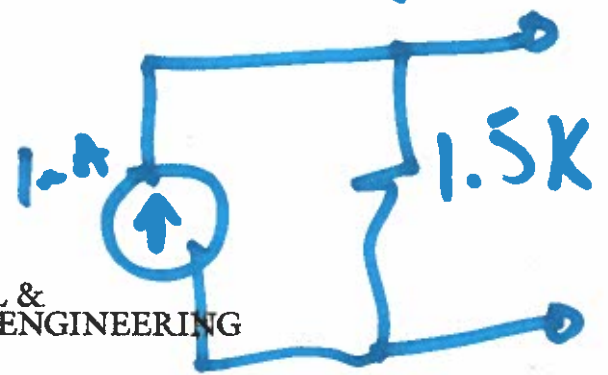
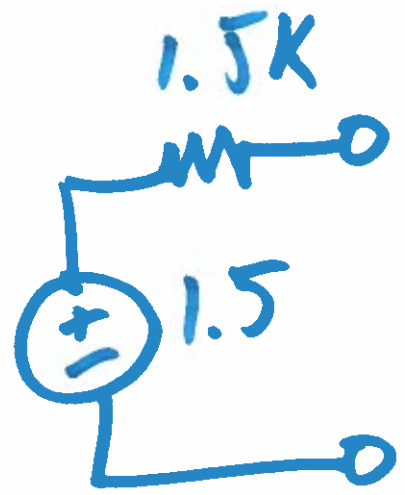
$$V_x = 0$$



$$R_{TH} = 1.5k = 3k \parallel 3k$$

$$+ \frac{V_x}{1.5k}$$

$$\frac{V_x - (-3)}{3k} + \frac{V_x - 6}{3k} = 0$$



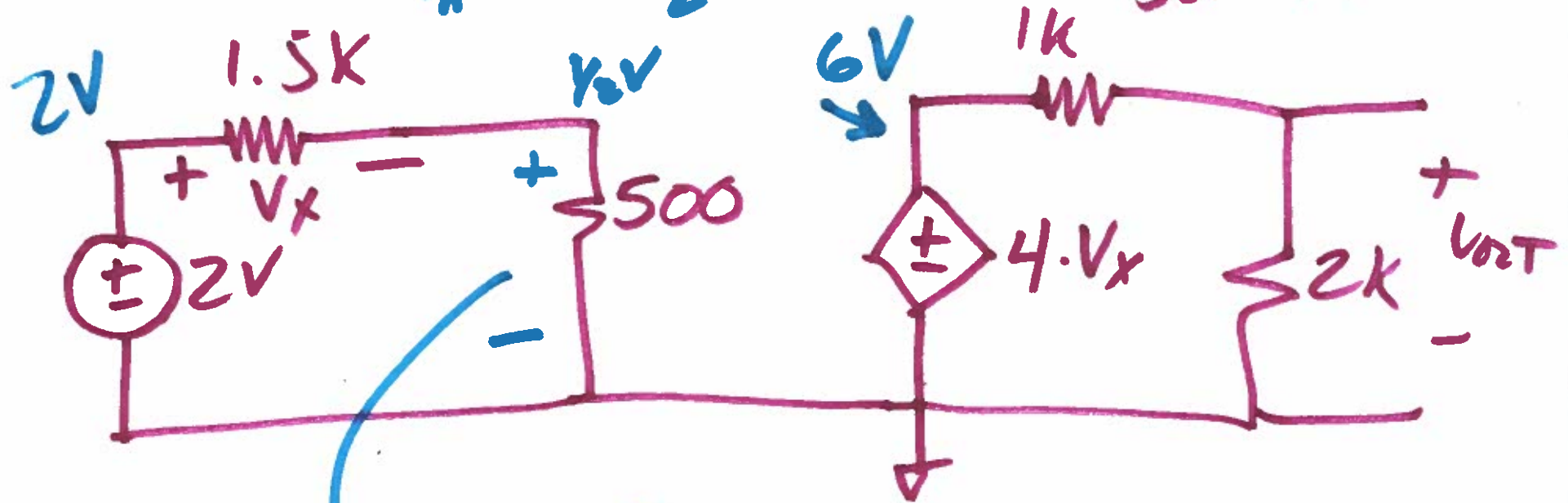
$$2V_x - 3 = 0$$

$$V_x = 1.5V$$



Voltage controlled voltage source

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



$$2 \cdot \frac{500}{500 + 1.5k} = \underline{\underline{500mV}}$$

$$V_{out} = 6 \cdot \frac{2k}{2k + 1k} = \underline{\underline{4V}}$$