

Solutions to Practice Problems

1, $I_x = (1\text{mA}) \left(\frac{2\text{k}}{2\text{k} + 4\text{k}} \right)$, current divider
 $= \frac{1}{3} \text{mA}$

$$A I_x = (6000) \left(\frac{1}{3} \text{mA} \right) = 2 \text{V}$$

$$P_{\text{load}} = \frac{V^2}{R_L} = \frac{(2)^2}{5\text{k}} = \boxed{0.8 \text{mW}}$$

2, using superposition =

• $V_{\text{out}_1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}(V_1)$, V_2 turns off

• $V_{\text{out}_2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \left(\frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3}\right)(V_2)$, V_1 turns off.
voltage divider to obtain V^+

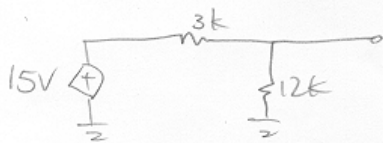
$$V_{\text{out}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \left(\frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_3}\right) (V_2)$$

3, • $V_{\text{out}_A} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}(V_A) \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right)$

• $V_{\text{out}_B} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) (V_B)$

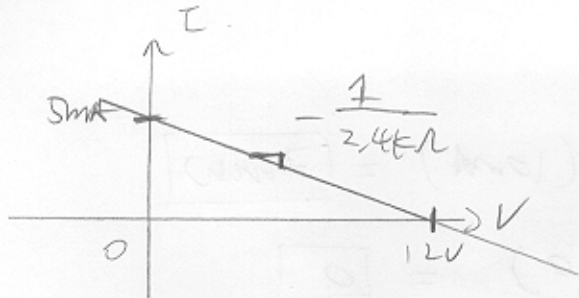
$$V_{\text{out}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_A + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) (V_B)\right)$$

4, $V_x = (5\text{V}) \left(\frac{6\text{k}/6\text{k}}{6\text{k}/6\text{k} + 2\text{k}} \right)$, voltage divider
 $= 3\text{V}$



Thevenin eq.

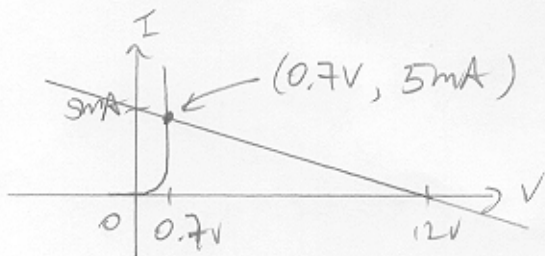
4 (cont.)



$$V_{OC} = 12V$$

$$I_{SC} = 12V / 2.4k\Omega = 5mA$$

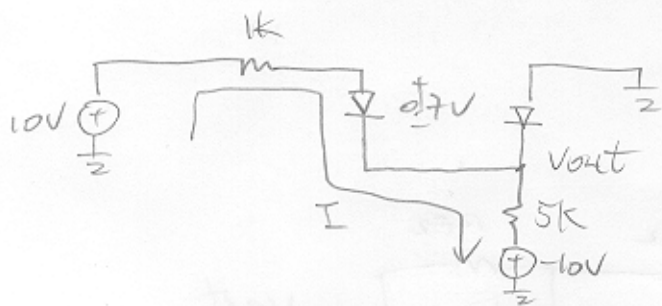
5,



$I \sim 5mA$ (a little less than 5mA)

$$V = 0.7V$$

6a,

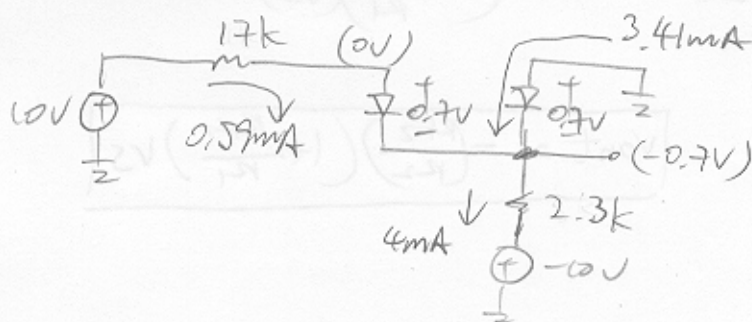


$$I = \frac{10 + 10 - 0.7}{1k + 5k} = 3.2mA$$

$$V_{out} = I(5k) - 10V = \boxed{6V}$$

b, D_1 & D_2 on, $V_{out} = -0.7V$

to check:



7a, D_1 ~~off~~ ^{on}, D_2 on

$$V_{out} = +0.7V$$

b, D_1 on, D_2 off.

$$V_{out} = IR_2 - 10V, \quad I = \frac{10 + 10 - 0.7}{17k + 2.3k} = 1mA$$

$$= (1mA)(2.3k) - 10V = \boxed{-7.7V}$$

8, D_1 on, D_2 off.

$$P_{D1} = (V_{D1})(I_{D1}) = (0.7V)(10mA) = \boxed{7mW}$$

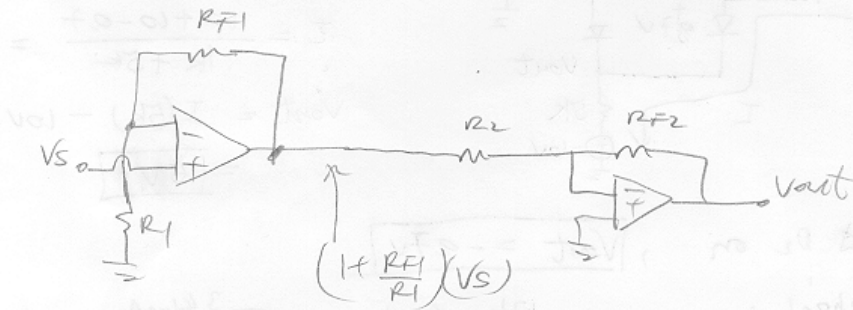
$$P_{D2} = (V_{D2})(I_{D2}) = (V_{D2})(0) = \boxed{0}$$

9, D_2 on, D_1 off

$$P_{D2} = \boxed{7mW}$$

$$P_{D1} = \boxed{0}$$

10,



$$V_{out} = -\left(\frac{R_{F2}}{R_2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{R_{F1}}{R_1}\right)V_S$$

$$V_{out} = -10V$$

$$I_{out} = \frac{V_{out}}{R_{load}} = \frac{-10V}{1k\Omega} = -10mA$$

$$V_{F1} = V_{in} - (I_{out})(R_1) =$$