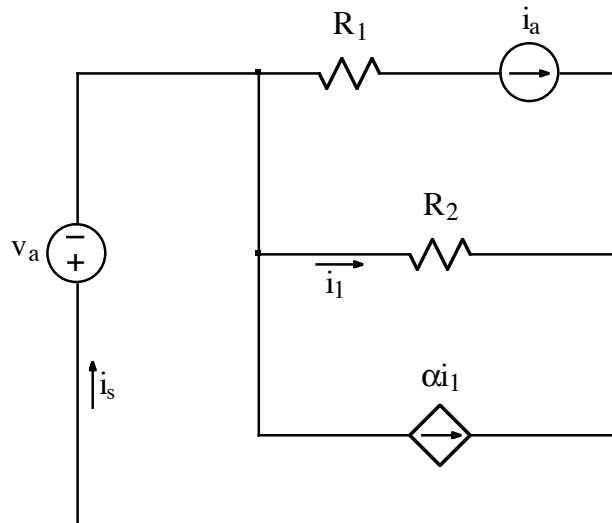


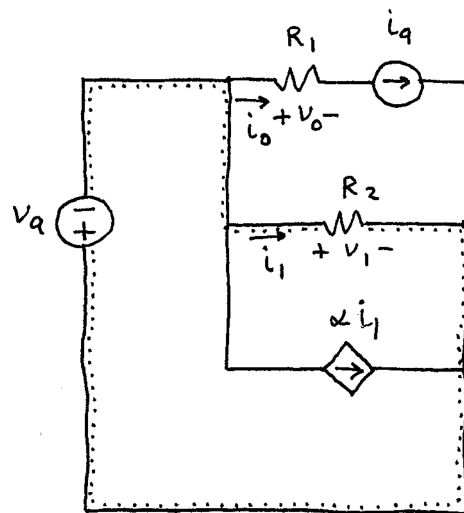
Ex:



Derive an expression for  $i_s$ . The expression must not contain more than the circuit parameters  $\alpha$ ,  $i_a$ ,  $v_a$ ,  $R_1$ , and  $R_2$ . (Make sure to eliminate  $i_1$  from the answer.)

SOL'N:

Label R's



Only v-loop without current source is thru  $v_a$  and  $R_2$ , (dotted line).

$$-v_q - v_1 = 0V$$

We look for nodes where we can write  $i$ -sum eq'ns. Here, however, we really only have two nodes, and they are connected by only  $v$ -src  $v_q$ .

Thus, we have no  $i$ -sum eq'ns.

We look for components in series carrying the same current.

$$i_o = i_q$$

From Ohm's law:

$$v_o = i_o R_1 = i_q R_1$$

$$v_1 = i_1 R_2$$

Substituting for  $v_1$  in our  $v$ -loop eq'n:

$$-v_q - i_1 R_2 = 0V$$

$$\text{or } i_1 = -\frac{v_q}{R_2}$$

It follows that  $\alpha i_1 = -\alpha \frac{v_q}{R_2}$ .

Now we write  $i$ -sum eq'n (for node consisting of wire on right side) to find  $i_s$ .

$$i_s - \alpha i_1 - i_1 - i_a = 0A$$

$$\text{or } i_s = \alpha i_1 + i_1 + i_a$$

$$\text{or } i_s = (\alpha + 1) \left( -\frac{V_a}{R_2} \right) + i_a$$

$$\text{or } i_s = i_a - (\alpha + 1) \frac{V_a}{R_2}$$