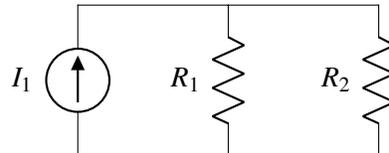


### 1. A Slightly More Complicated Circuit

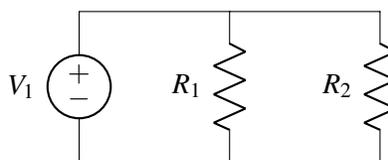
For the circuit shown below, find the voltages across all the elements and the currents through all the elements.



- In the above circuit, pick a ground node. Does your choice of ground matter?
- With your choice of ground, label the node potentials for every node in the circuit.
- Label all of the branch currents. Does the direction you pick matter?
- Draw the  $+/-$  labels on every element. What convention must you follow?
- Set up a matrix equation in the form  $\mathbf{A}\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  to solve for the unknown node potentials and currents. What are the dimensions of the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ ?
- Use KCL to find as many equations as you can for the matrix.
- Use  $IV$  relations to find the remaining equations for the matrix.
- Solve the system of equations if  $I_1 = 5\text{ A}$ ,  $R_1 = 5\Omega$ , and  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ .

### 2. Another Circuit

For the circuit shown below, find the voltages across all the elements and the currents through all the elements.



- In the above circuit, pick a ground node. Does your choice of ground matter?
- With your choice of ground, label the node potentials for every node in the circuit.
- Label all the branch currents. Does the direction you pick matter?
- Draw the  $+/-$  labels on every element. What convention must you follow?
- Set up a matrix equation in the form  $\mathbf{A}\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  to solve for the unknown node potentials and currents. What are the dimensions of the matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ ?
- Use KCL to find as many equations as you can for the matrix.
- Use  $IV$  relations to find the remaining equations for the matrix.
- Solve the system of equations if  $V_1 = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_1 = 5\Omega$ , and  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ .