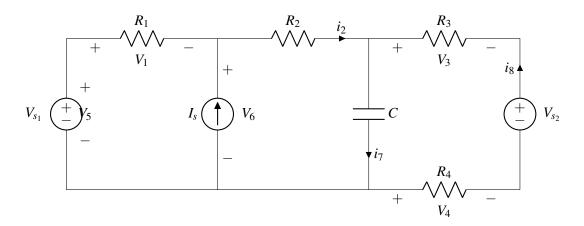
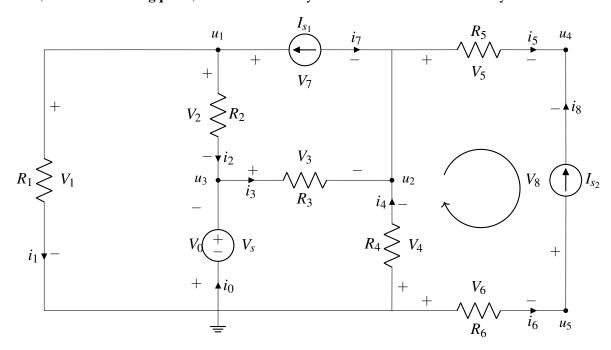
## EECS 16A Spring 2023 Designing Information Devices and Systems I Exam Prep 11A

## 1. Just Solvin' a Circuit (Fall 2022 Midterm 2 Question 4)

(a) For **this part only**, consider the following circuit. For *each* element in the circuit (**including the sources**), label the missing current or voltage **using passive sign convention**. Please label directly on the given circuit below. Voltage labels should have +/- terminals. For example, the voltage source  $V_{s_1}$  has its voltage already labeled ( $V_5$ ) but is missing its current label.



Now, for the remaining parts, consider an entirely different circuit which is already labeled.



- (b) Write the KVL equation for the labeled loop in terms of element voltages  $(V_1, V_2, ..., V_8)$  only.
- (c) Write the KCL equations for nodes  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  only in terms of  $I_{s1}$ ,  $I_{s2}$ , node voltages, and resistances.

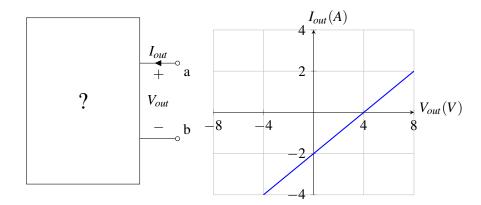
(d) Solve for the voltage  $V_1$  across and current  $I_1$  through  $R_1$  given the following values:

$$R_1 = 4\Omega, R_2 = 2\Omega, R_3 = 1\Omega, R_4 = 1\Omega, R_5 = 7\Omega, R_6 = 4\Omega$$
  
 $V_s = 6V, I_{s1} = 9A, I_{s2} = 3A$ 

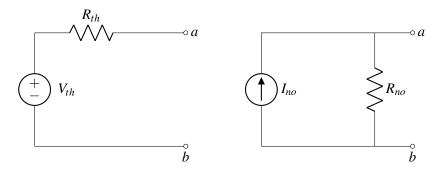
You do not need to solve for all quantities in the circuit nor use all of the values above in your answer.

## 2. Making circuits equivalent (Fall 2022 Midterm 2 Question 7)

(a) Suppose you are given a mysterious circuit element shown below. You are also given the IV curve of the circuit at nodes a and b (also shown below).

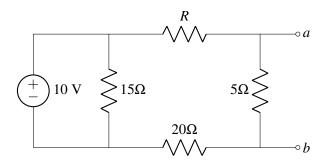


Now you would like to model this mysterious circuit two different ways. One with each circuit below:

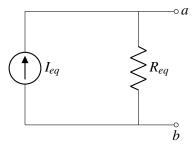


Find the values  $V_{th}$ ,  $R_{th}$ ,  $I_{no}$ , and  $R_{no}$  such that all 3 circuits (the mystery circuit and the two above) are equivalent. Note the direction of  $I_{out}$  in the mysterious circuit!

(b) Suppose now we are given a new circuit (shown below), but this time we know all the components except one resistor *R*:



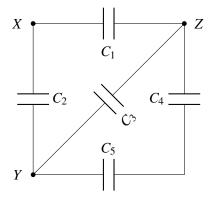
We also know that we can model the circuit at nodes a and b using the following equivalent circuit:



Find the resistor value R in the new circuit such that  $I_{eq} = 0.25A$ .

## 3. Capacitors in the Wild (Fall 2022 Midterm 2 Question 8)

(a) For the following circuit, find the equivalent capacitance between the specified nodes in terms of the given capacitors,  $C_i$ . You may use the *parallel operator*  $\parallel$  for simplification (e.g. a valid answer format could be  $C_{eq} = C_6 + (C_7 \parallel (C_8 + C_9))$ ).



(b) (4 points) Find the equivalent capacitance between nodes *X* and *Y*.

(c) (4 points) Find the equivalent capacitance between nodes Y and Z.