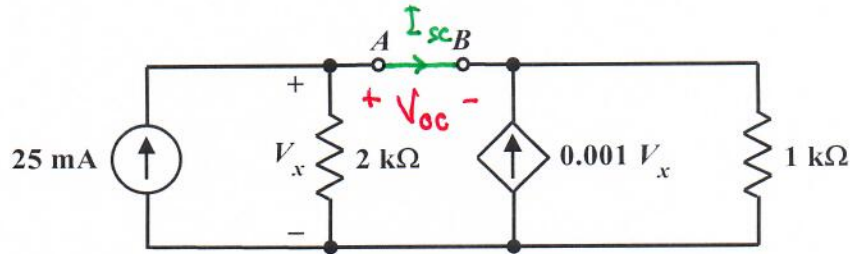


EE/EET 2240
Homework Problem #033



(a) Find the Thévenin equivalent circuit with respect to terminals A and B .

$$V_{oc} = (25\text{mA})(2\text{k}\Omega) + 0.001(25\text{mA})(2\text{k}\Omega)(1\text{k}\Omega)$$

$$= 50 + 50$$

$$= 100\text{V} \Rightarrow V_T = 100\text{V}$$

$$-25\text{mA} + \frac{V_x}{2\text{k}\Omega} - 0.001V_x + \frac{V_x}{1\text{k}\Omega} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\text{k}\Omega}V_x = 25\text{mA}$$

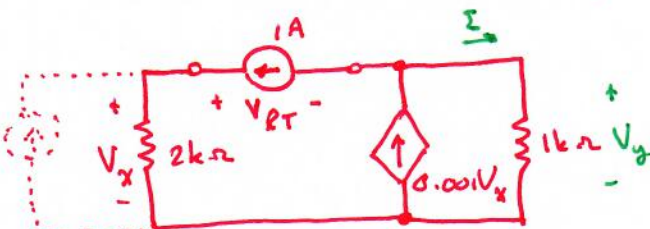
$$V_x = 50\text{V}$$

$$I_{sc} = 25\text{mA} - \frac{V_x}{2\text{k}\Omega} = 0\text{A}$$

$$R_T = \frac{V_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{100}{0} = ?$$

(b) If connected between terminals A and B , what value of R_L will absorb maximum power?

Alternate method to find R_T :



$$V_x = (2\text{k}\Omega)(1\text{A}) = 2000\text{V}$$

$$0.001V_x = 2\text{A}$$

$$I = 2\text{A} - 1\text{A} = 1\text{A}$$

$$V_y = (1\text{k}\Omega)I = 1000\text{V}$$

$$V_{RT} = V_x - V_y = 1000\text{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_T = 1\text{k}\Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{choose } R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$$

25mA source turned off