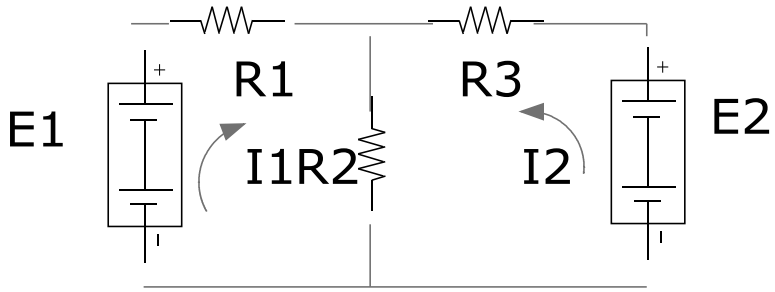
G048 Online Test

Ref418

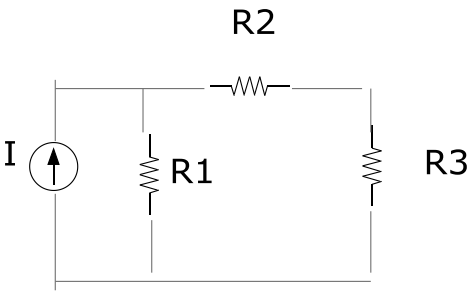


R1= 2 Ω, R2= 4 Ω R3 = 1 Ω E1= 2V E2= 6V

Find I1 and I2 by using Kirchoff's voltage law.

A	1A, 2A	B	0.5A, 1A
C	-1A, -2A	D	-3A, -4A
	Answer		

Ref419

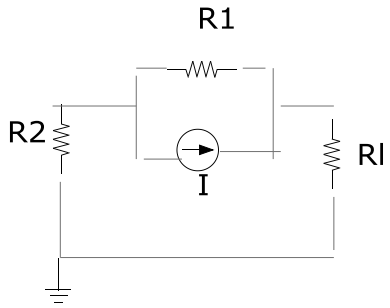


I = 2A R1= 4 Ω, R2= 2 Ω, R3= 7 Ω

Thevenin's equivalent resistance and voltage of the given circuit are

A	6 Ω, 8V	B	3 Ω, 4V
C	12 Ω, 16V	D	24 Ω, 32V
	Answer		

Ref420

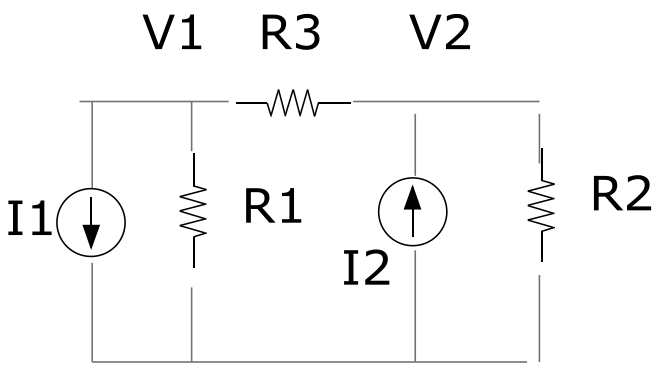


R1= 5 Ω, R2= 4 Ω,, Rl = 9 Ω I = 10A

Norton equivalent current of the given circuit is

A	11A	B	22A
C	5.55A	D	2.75A
	Answer		

Ref421

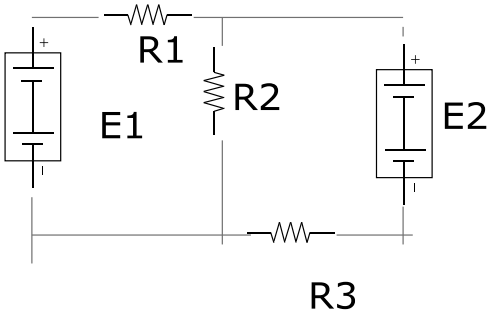


I1= 2A, R1 = 6 Ω, R2= 4 Ω, R3= 3 Ω I2= 3A

The voltages V1 & V2 solved by Nodal analysis are

A	V1=-0.92V,V2=4.615V	B	2V1= 1V, V2= 4V
C	V1= 2V, V2= 8V	D	V1= 3V, V2= 7V
	Answer		

Ref422

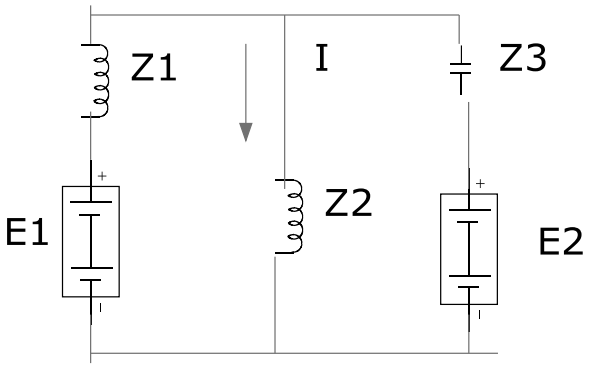


E1= 54V, R1= 24 Ω, R2= 12 Ω, R3= 4 Ω, E2= 48V

The current passing through R3 calculated by Superposition Theorem is

A	5A	B	7A
C	2.5A	D	1.25A
	Answer		

Ref423



E1= 10 $\angle$ 0 V

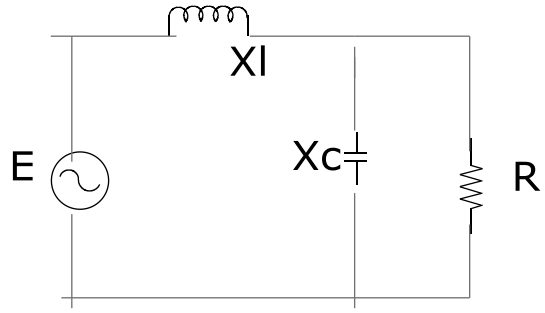
E1= 5 $\angle$ 0 V

Z 1= j 4 Ω Z2= J 4 Ω Z3= -j3 Ω

The value of the current calculated by Superposition theorem is

A	6.25 Angle – 90 Deg	B	6.25 Angle 0 Deg
C	6.25 120 Deg	D	6.25 Angle 90 Deg
	Answer		

Ref424



E= 10(Angle 0) V, Xl = j 8 Ω Xc = - j 8 Ω

Thevenin's equivalent voltage and impedance of the given network are

A	Vth= 3.33 (Angle -120)V, Zth = 2.67 (Angle -90) Ω	B	Vth= 3.33 (Angle -80)V, Zth = 1.35 (Angle 0) Ω
C	Vth= 3.33 (Angle -180)V, Zth = 2.67 (Angle- 90) Ω	D	Vth= 3.33 (Angle 0)V, Zth = 2.67 (Angle 0) Ω
	Answer		