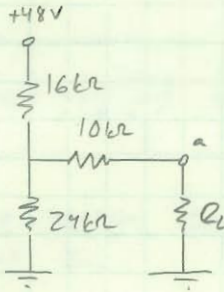


Chap 9 (19, 23, 40)

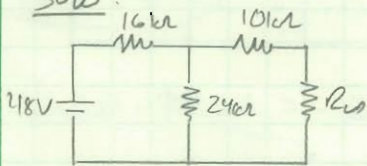
9.19

GIVEN



REQUIRED: FIND THEVENIN EQUIVALENT.
FIND I_{L0} w/ $R_{L0} = 0, 10k\Omega, 50k\Omega$

SOLN:



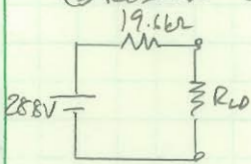
① FIND E_{TH}

$$E_{TH} = 48V \left(\frac{24k\Omega}{16k\Omega + 24k\Omega} \right) = 28.8V = E_{TH}$$

② FIND R_{TH}

$$R_{TH} = 10k\Omega + 16k\Omega // 24k\Omega = 19.6k\Omega = R_{TH}$$

③ REDRAW CIR



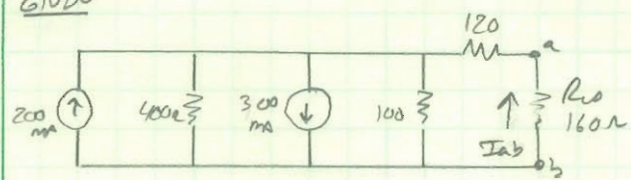
$$R_{L0} = 0 \rightarrow I_{L0} = \frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_{L0}} = \frac{28.8V}{19600 + 0} = 1.47mA = I_{L0}$$

$$R_{L0} = 10k\Omega \rightarrow I_{L0} = \frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_{L0}} = \frac{28.8V}{19600 + 10000} = 973\mu A = I_{L0}$$

$$R_{L0} = 50k\Omega \rightarrow I_{L0} = \frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_{L0}} = \frac{28.8V}{19600 + 50000} = 414\mu A = I_{L0}$$

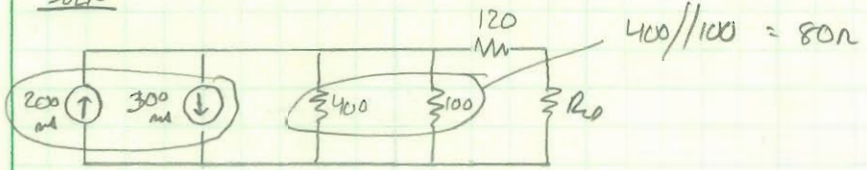
9-23

GIVEN

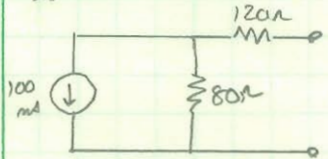


REQD FIND THEVENIN EQUIVALENT
FIND Iab

SOLN

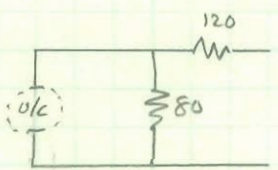


$I_1 = 200 - 300 \text{ mA} = -100 \text{ mA}$



① FIND E_{TN}

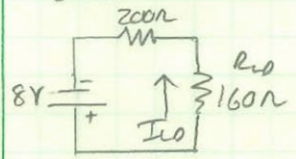
$E_{TN} = I R = (0.100 \text{ A}) 80 \Omega = \boxed{8 \text{ V} = E_{TN}}$



② FIND R_{TN}

$R_{TN} = 120 + 80 = \boxed{200 \Omega = R_{TN}}$

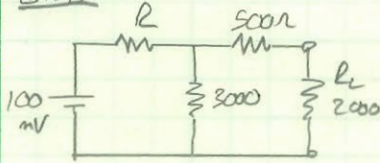
③ REDRAW CRT



$I_{LO} = \frac{E_{TN}}{R_{TN} + R_L} = \frac{8 \text{ V}}{200 + 160} = \boxed{22.2 \text{ mA} = I_{LO}}$

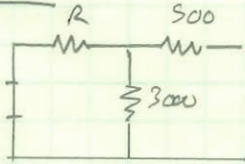
9-40

GIVEN



READ: FIND R SO THAT $P_L = P_{TH}$
CALCULATE MAX POWER TX

SOLN



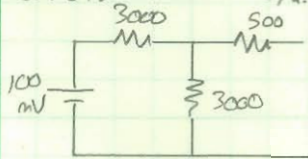
$$R_{TH} = 500 + 3000 \parallel R = R_L = 2000$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{3000} + \frac{1}{R} \right]^{-1} = 2000 - 500 = 1500$$

$$\frac{1}{3000} + \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{1500}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{1500} - \frac{1}{3000} = \frac{2}{3000} - \frac{1}{3000} = \frac{1}{3000}$$

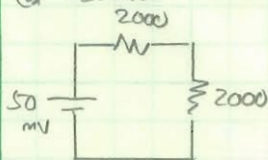
$$\boxed{R = 3000 \Omega}$$

① DETERMINE E_{TH} 

VDR

$$E_{TH} = 100 \text{ mV} \left(\frac{3000}{3000 + 3000} \right) = \boxed{50 \text{ mV} = E_{TH}}$$

② RESOLVE Ckt



$$P_{max} = \frac{E_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}} = \frac{(50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V})^2}{4(2000)} = \boxed{313 \text{ nW} = P_{max}}$$