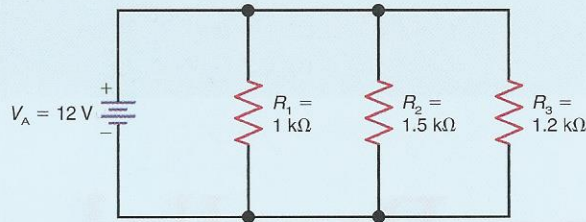


Figure 5-38



Construct the parallel circuit in Fig. 5-38. Measure and record the following values. (Note that the power supply connections must be removed to measure  $R_{EQ}$ .)

$I_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $I_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $I_3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $I_T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $R_{EQ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

How does the ratio  $I_1/I_2$  compare to the ratio  $R_2/R_1$ ?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What is unique about comparing these ratios?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Add the measured branch currents  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , and  $I_3$ . Record your answer.  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

How does this value compare to the measured value of  $I_T$ ?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Does the sum of these individual branch currents satisfy KCL?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

In Fig. 5-38, which branch resistance dissipates the most power?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Which branch resistance dissipates the least amount of power?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Remove the voltage source connections in Fig. 5-38, and add another  $1.2\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor to the right of resistor  $R_3$ . Measure and record the equivalent resistance,  $R_{EQ}$ :  $R_{EQ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ . How did adding another branch resistance affect the equivalent resistance,  $R_{EQ}$ ?  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Explain why  $R_{EQ}$  changed as it did.  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

### Design Challenge

Examine the parallel circuit in Fig. 5-39. Determine the values for  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , and  $R_4$  that will provide the division of currents represented in the figure. The equivalent resistance,  $R_{EQ}$ , must equal  $450\ \Omega$ . The applied voltage,  $V_A$ , can have any value.

### Recommended Procedure

1. Make sure you understand the problem before you begin.
2. Draw a workable schematic on a separate sheet of paper.
3. Show all known circuit values on your hand-drawn schematic.
4. Show all your calculations in solving for  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , and  $R_4$ .
5. Select standard values for  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , and  $R_4$  that are within  $\pm 10\%$  of your calculated values.
6. Construct the circuit using the standard values from step 5.
7. If your results are way off from what you expect, seek help from your instructor.
8. If your results are close to the specified design criteria, adjust the values of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , or  $R_4$  for best results.
9. You must show all calculations!
10. Have an instructor check your results, and receive your just reward.

Figure 5-39

