

P 5.4-9 A resistor, R , was connected to a circuit box as shown in Figure P 5.4-9. The current, i , was measured. The resistance was changed, and the current was measured again. The results are shown in the table.

(a) Specify the value of R required to cause $i = 2$ mA.

(b) Given that $R > 0$, determine the maximum possible value of the current i .

Hint: Use the data in the table to represent the circuit by a Thévenin equivalent.

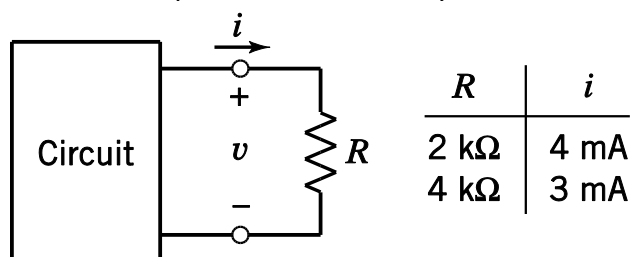
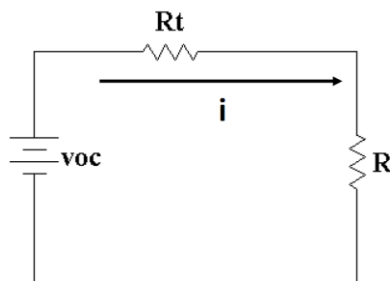


Figure P 5.4-9

Assume the circuit is a Thevenin circuit we would have the following



We would find the current from

$$i = \frac{v_{oc}}{R_t + R}$$

Plug in the two data points given

$$i = \frac{v_{oc}}{R_t + R} = 4 \text{ mA} = \frac{v_{oc}}{R_t + 2 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

and

$$i = \frac{v_{oc}}{R_t + R} = 3 \text{ mA} = \frac{v_{oc}}{R_t + 4 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

Rearrange equations and we have two equations and two unknowns

$$(4 \text{ mA})(R_t + 2 \text{ k}\Omega) = v_{oc}$$

$$(3 \text{ mA})(R_t + 4 \text{ k}\Omega) = v_{oc}$$

Since v_{oc} is the same we can write

$$(4 \text{ mA})(R_t + 2 \text{ k}\Omega) = (3 \text{ mA})(R_t + 4 \text{ k}\Omega)$$

Solve for R_t

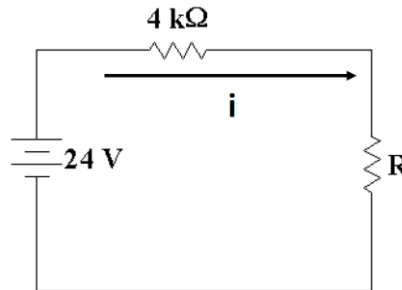
$$(4 \text{ mA} - 3 \text{ mA})R_t = 12 \text{ V} - 8 \text{ V} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$R_t = \frac{4 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ mA}} = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

And v_{oc} is

$$v_{oc} = (4 \text{ mA})(R_t + 2 \text{ k}\Omega) = (4 \text{ mA})(4 \text{ k}\Omega + 2 \text{ k}\Omega) = (4 \text{ mA})(6 \text{ k}\Omega) = 24 \text{ V}$$

So the circuit is



(a) Specify the value of R required to cause $i = 2 \text{ mA}$.

$$i = \frac{24 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ k}\Omega + R}$$

Solve for R

$$R = \frac{24 \text{ V}}{i} - 4 \text{ k}\Omega = \frac{24 \text{ V}}{2 \text{ mA}} - 4 \text{ k}\Omega = 12 \text{ k}\Omega - 4 \text{ k}\Omega = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(b) Given that $R > 0$, determine the maximum possible value of the current i .

Since

$$i = \frac{24 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ k}\Omega + R}$$

i is maximized when the denominator is minimized, so make $R = 0$ and you would have greatest possible i

$$i = \frac{24 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ k}\Omega + R} = \frac{24 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ k}\Omega} = 6 \text{ mA}$$

$R_{i=2 \text{ mA}} = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$ $i_{max} = 6 \text{ mA}$

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