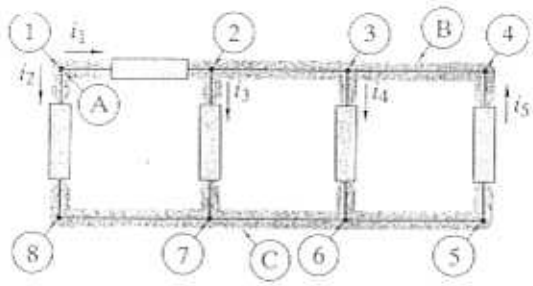


FIGURE 2 – 11 *Circuit for demonstrating Kirchhoff's current law.*

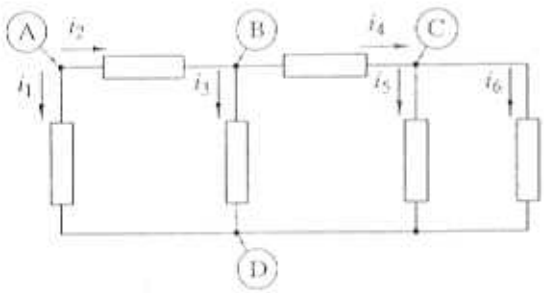
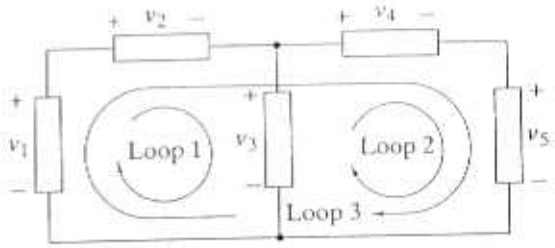


FIGURE 2 – 12

FIGURE 2 – 13 *Circuit for demonstrating Kirchhoff's voltage law.*



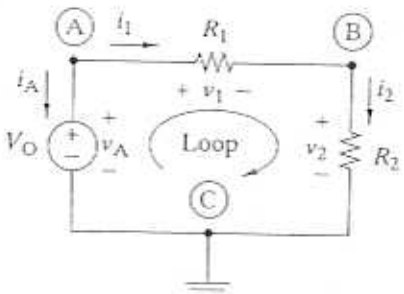
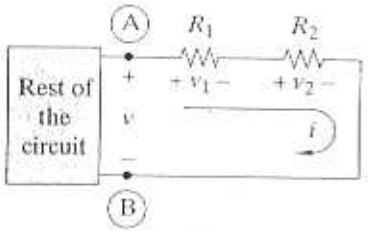
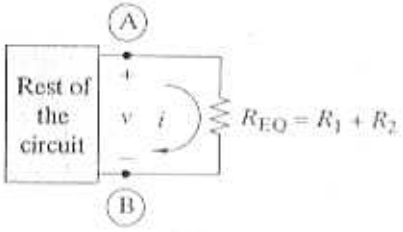


FIGURE 2 – 21 *Circuit used to demonstrate combined*



(a)



(b)

FIGURE 2 – 25 *A series resistance circuit: (a) Original circuit. (b) Equivalent circuit.*

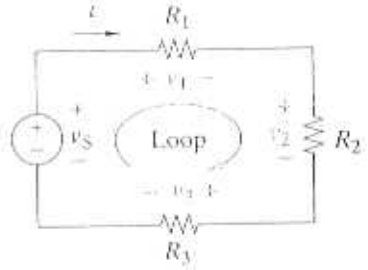
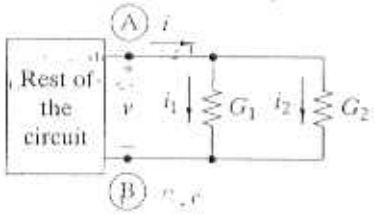
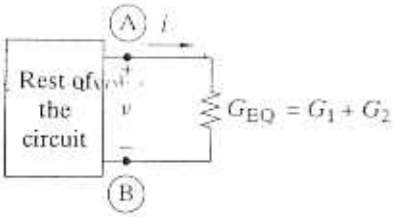


FIGURE 2 – 26 *A voltage divider circuit.*



(a)



(b)

FIGURE 2 – 28 *A parallel resistance circuit: (a) Original circuit. (b) Equivalent circuit.*

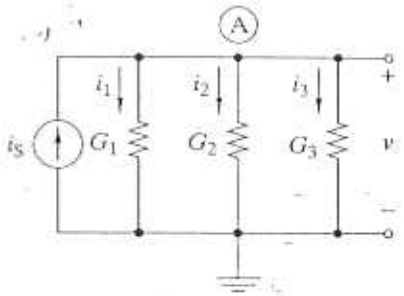


FIGURE 2 – 41 *A current divider circuit.*

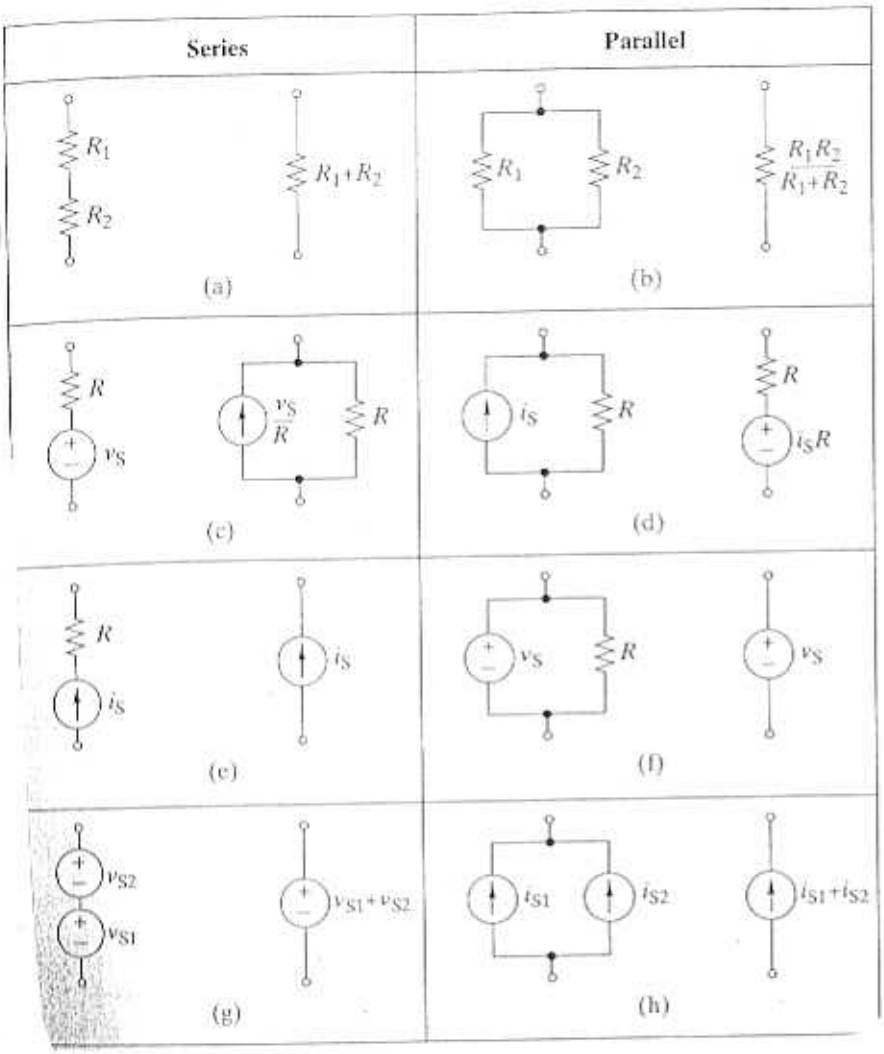
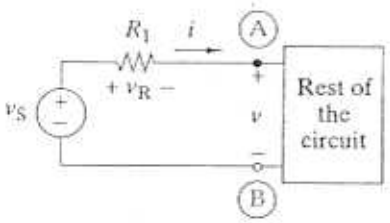
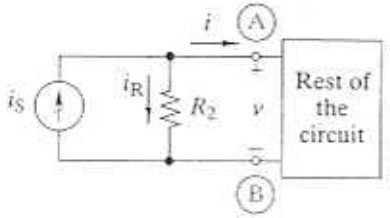


FIGURE 2–34 *Summary of two-terminal equivalent circuits.*



Circuit A



Circuit B

FIGURE 2–28 *Practical source models that are equivalent when Eq. 12–24 is satisfied.*

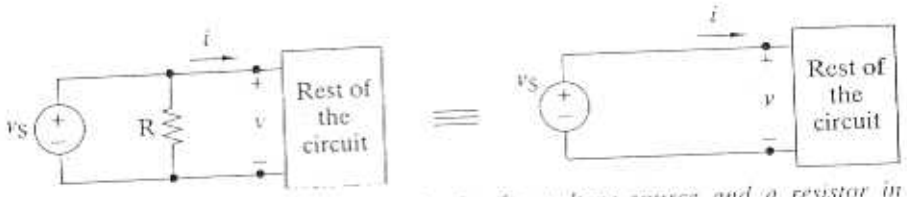


FIGURE 2 – 32 *Equivalent circuit of a voltage source and a resistor in parallel.*

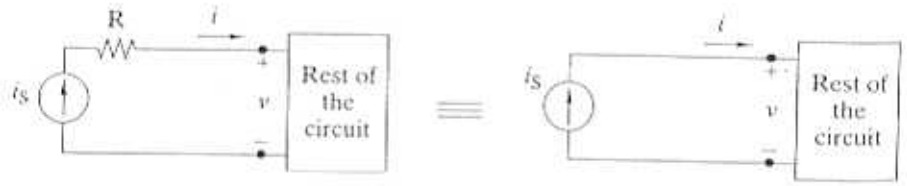


FIGURE 2 – 33 *Equivalent circuit of a current source and a resistor in series.*

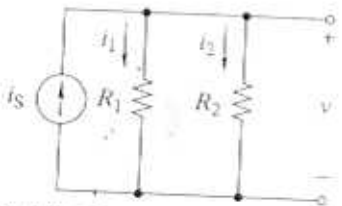
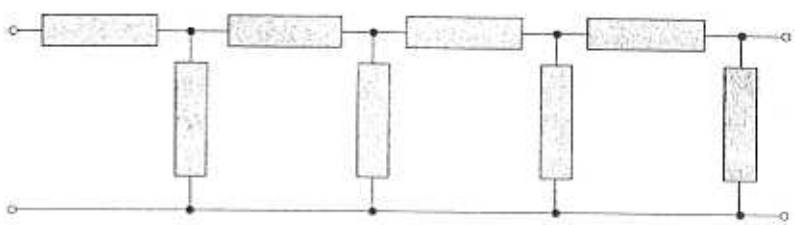


FIGURE 2 – 42 *Two-path current divider circuit.*

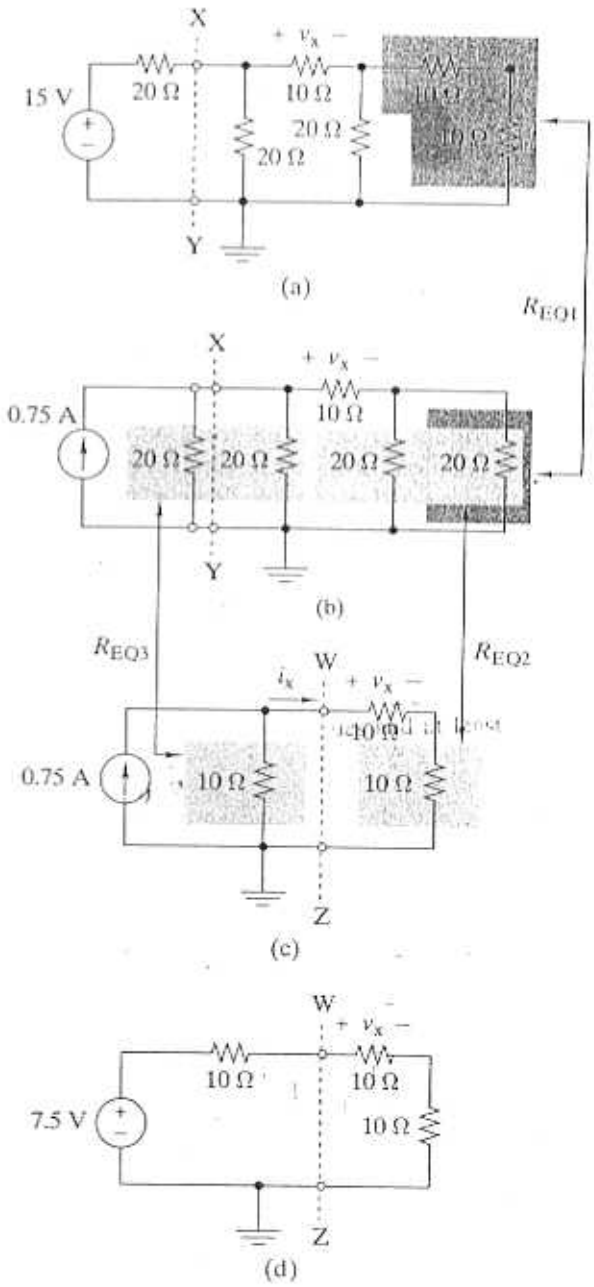
FIGURE 2 – 46 *A ladder circuit.*



EXAMPLE 2–22

Find v_x in the circuit shown in Figure 2–49(a).

FIGURE 2–49



Then, applying Ohm's law to obtain v_x,

$$v_x = 10 \times i_x = 2.5 \text{ V}$$