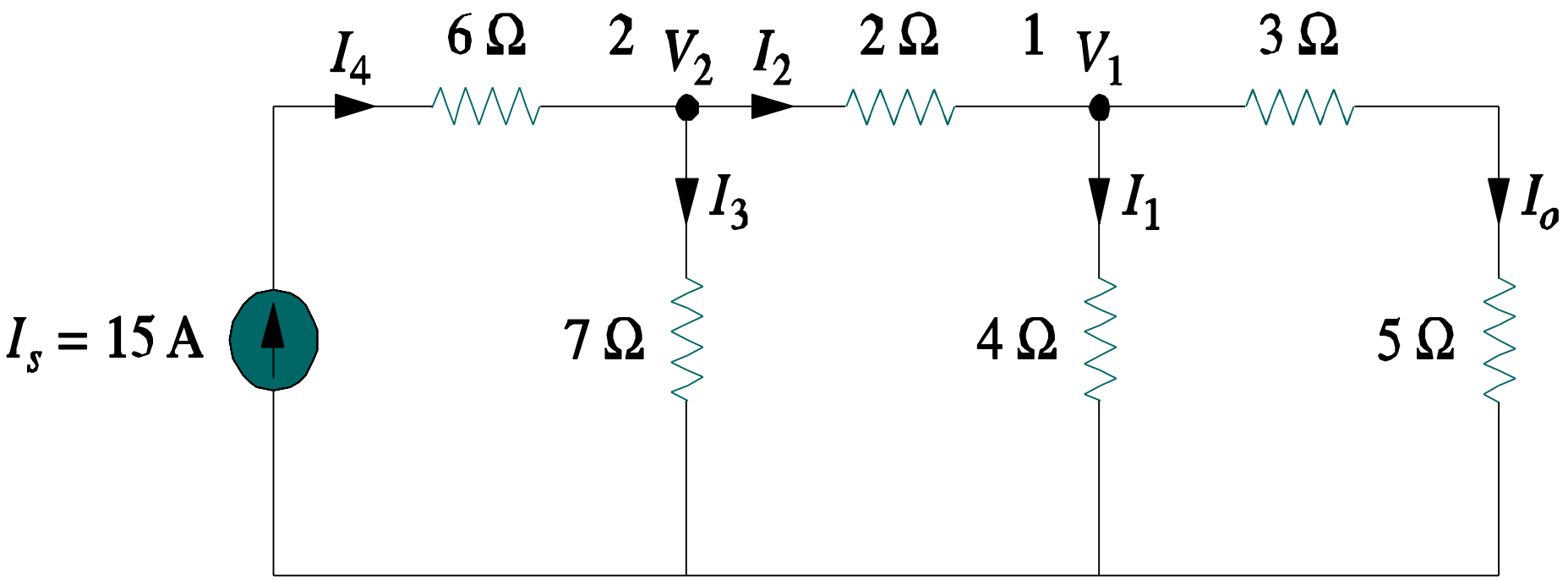
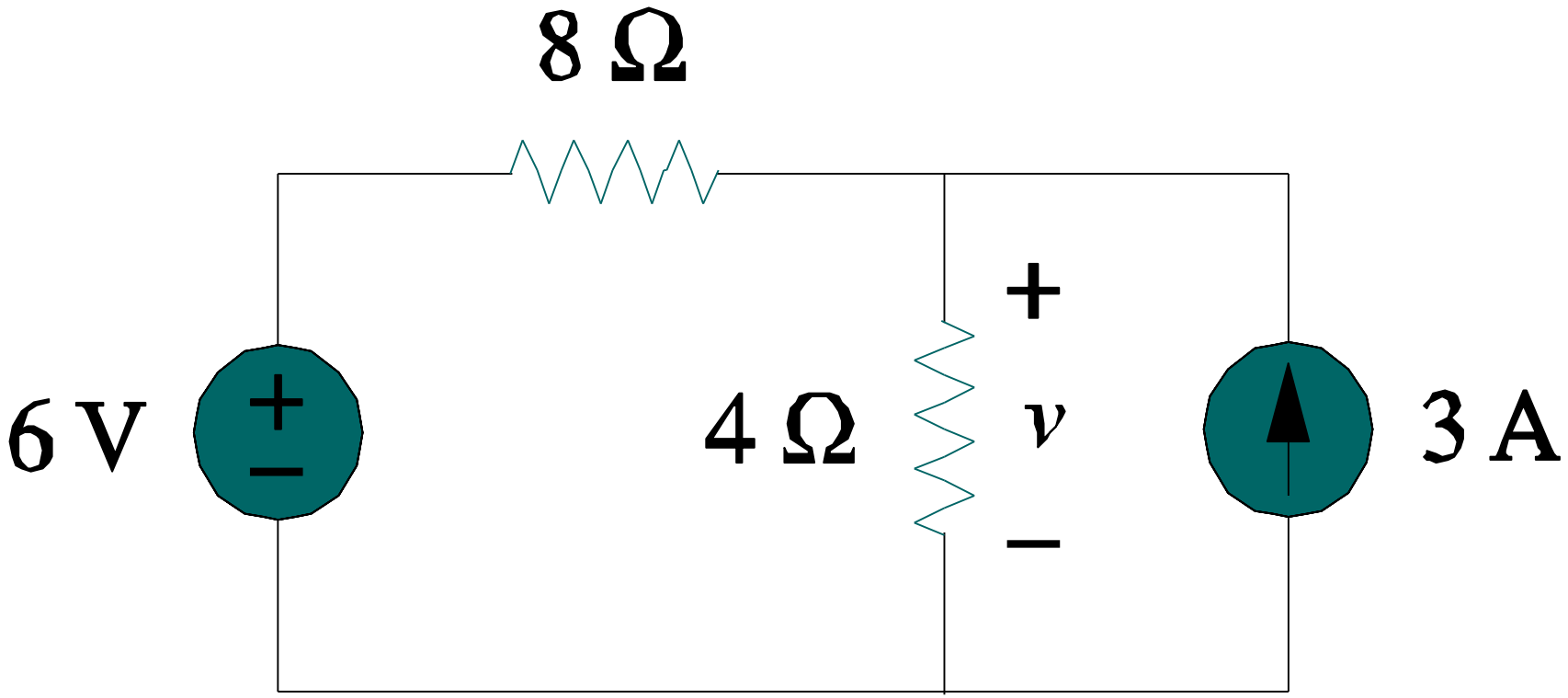
Fig. 4.4 For Example 4.2



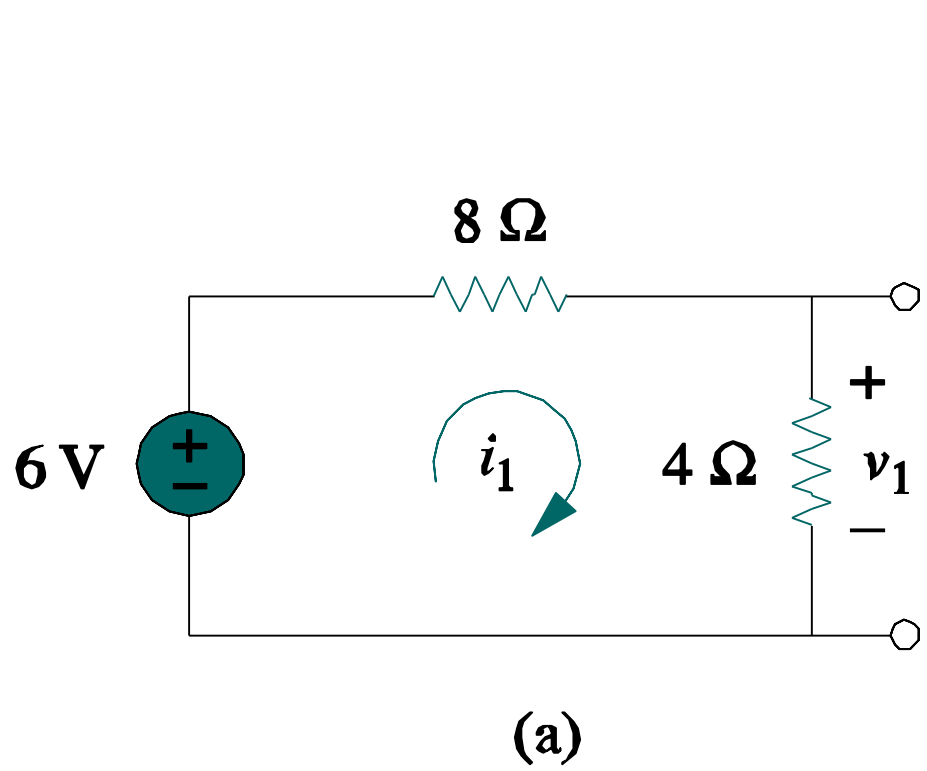
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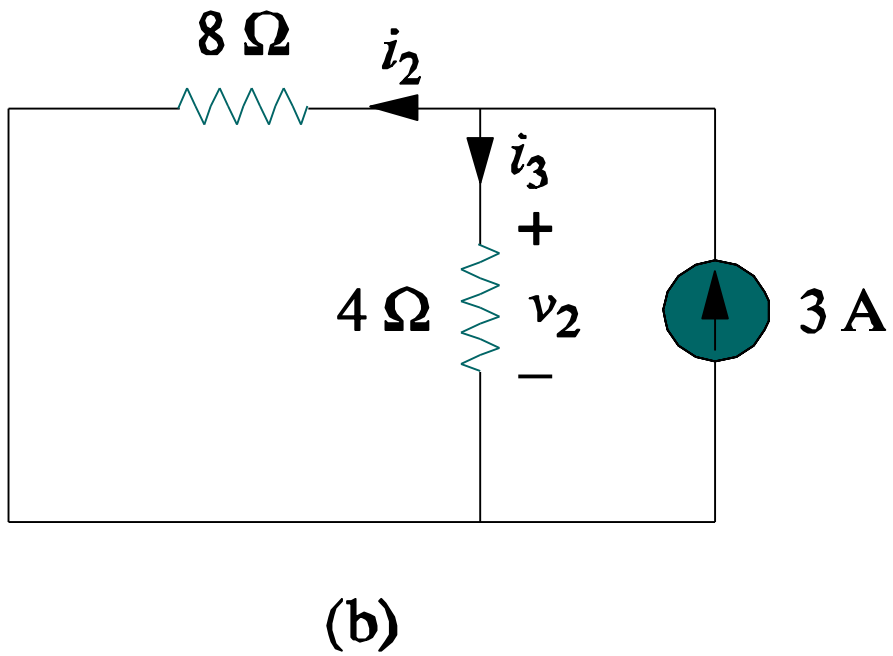
Fig. 4.6 For Example 4.3



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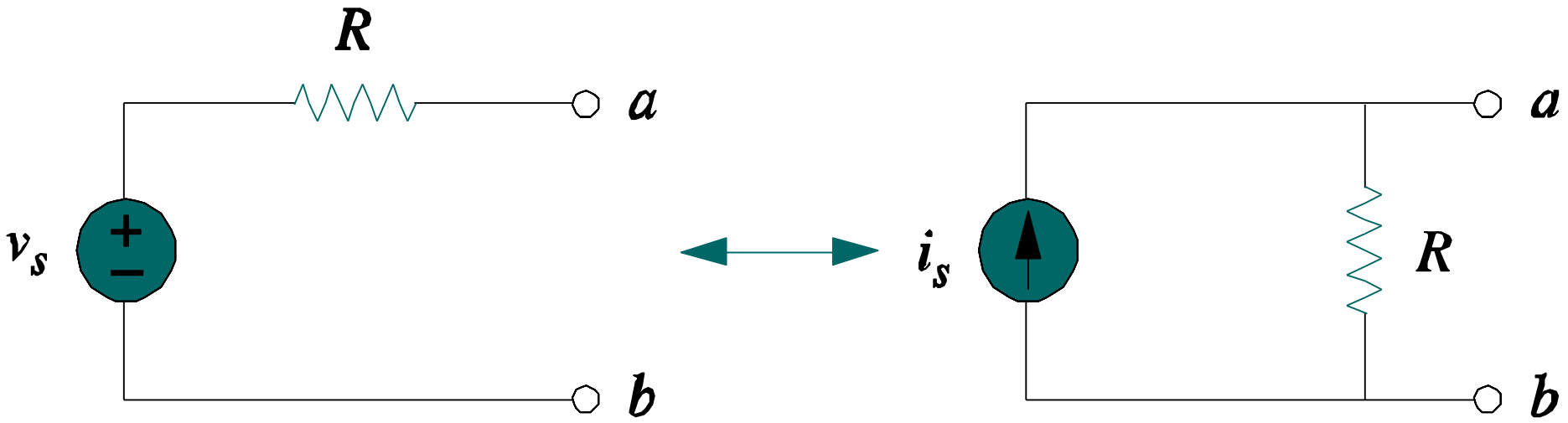
Fig. 4.7 For Example 4.3; a) calculating v1, (b) calculating v2.





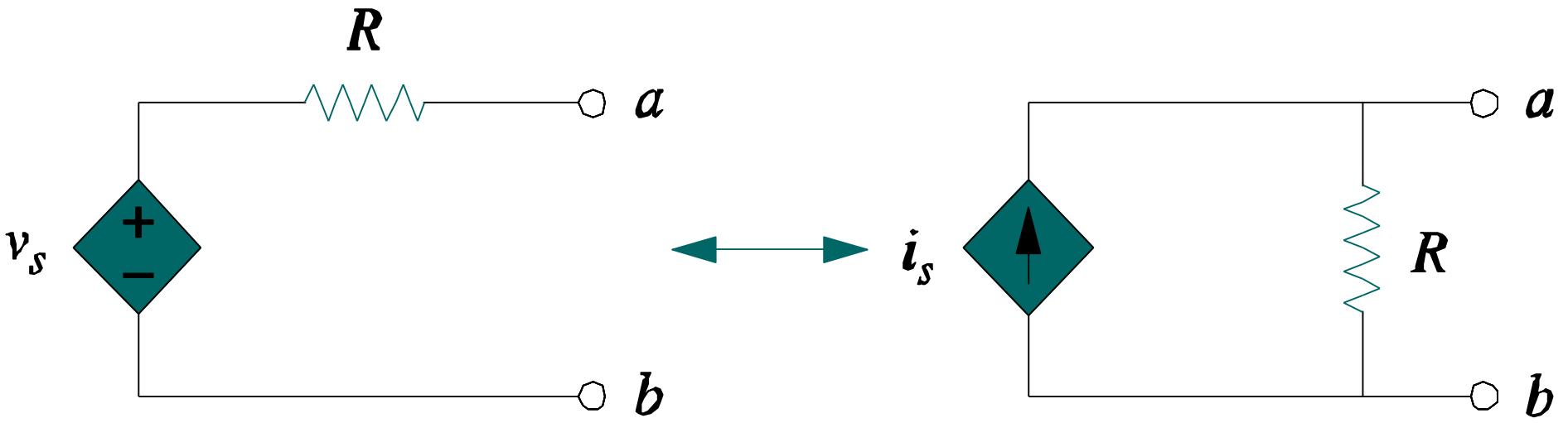
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Fig. 4.15 Transformation of independent sources.



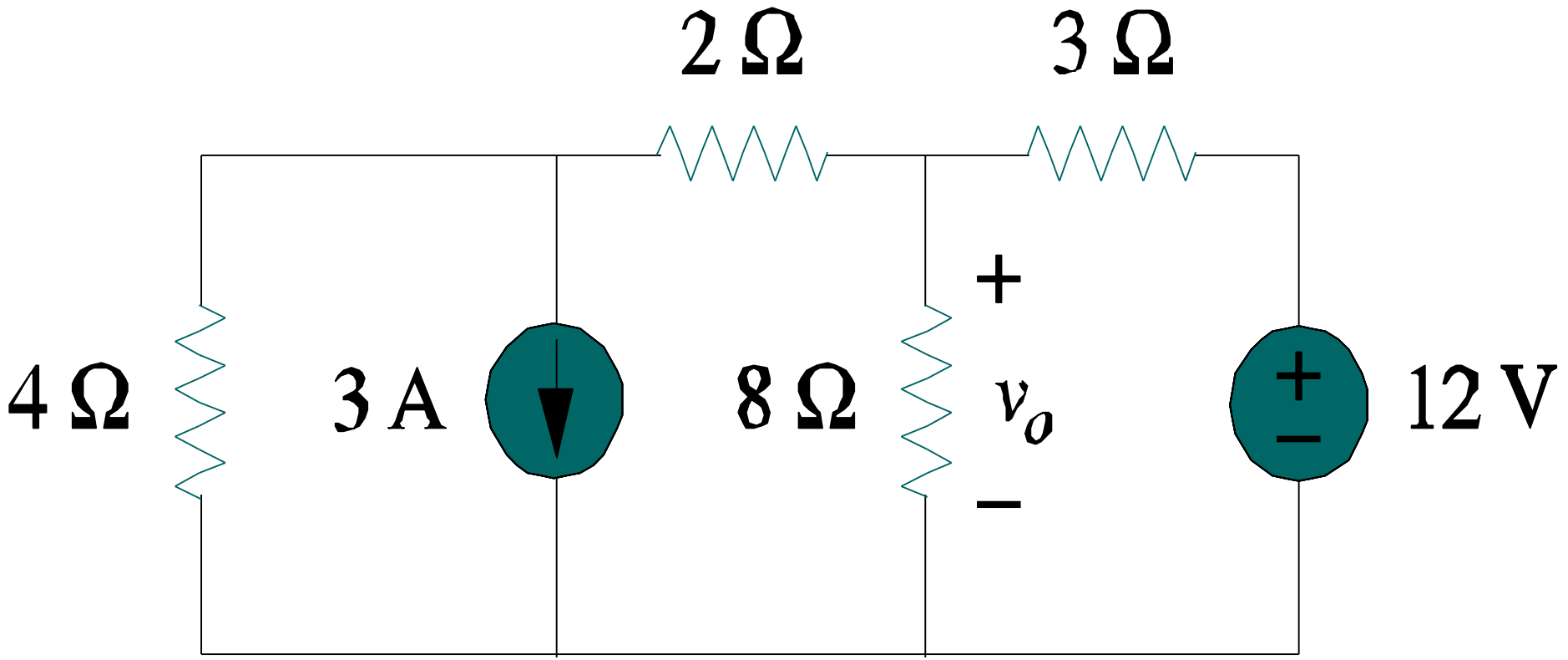
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Fig. 4.16 Transformation of dependent sources.



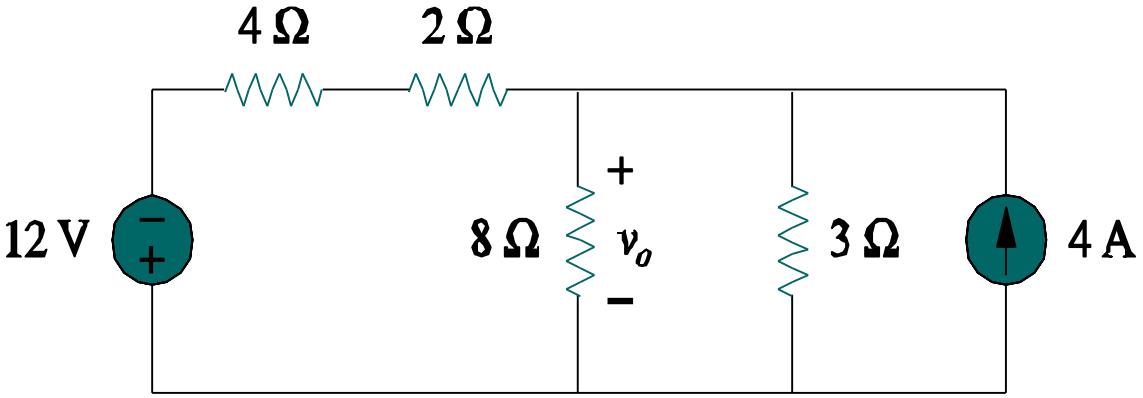
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Fig. 4.17 for Example 4.6

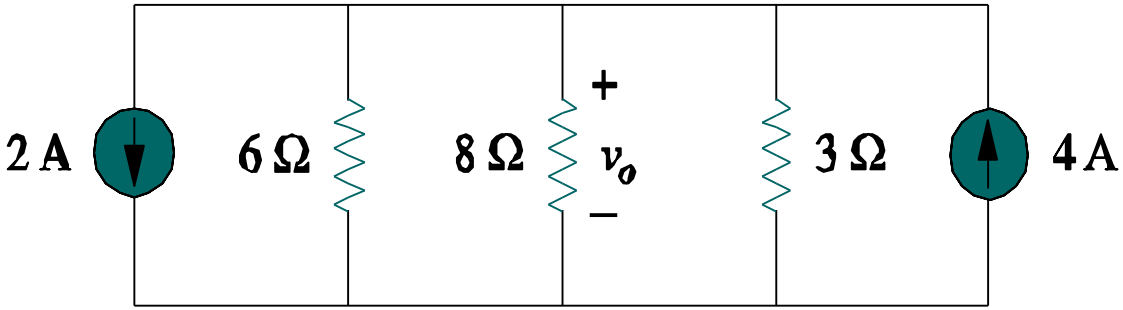


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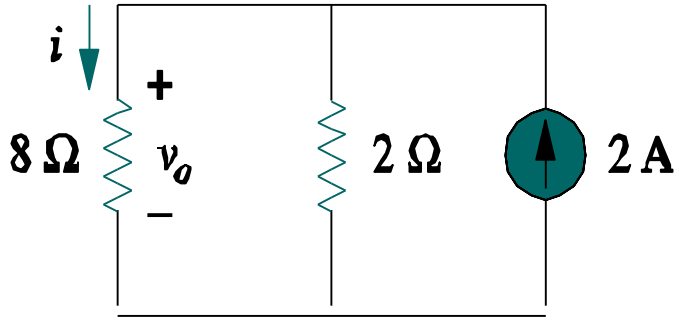
Fig. 4.18 for Example 4.6



(a)



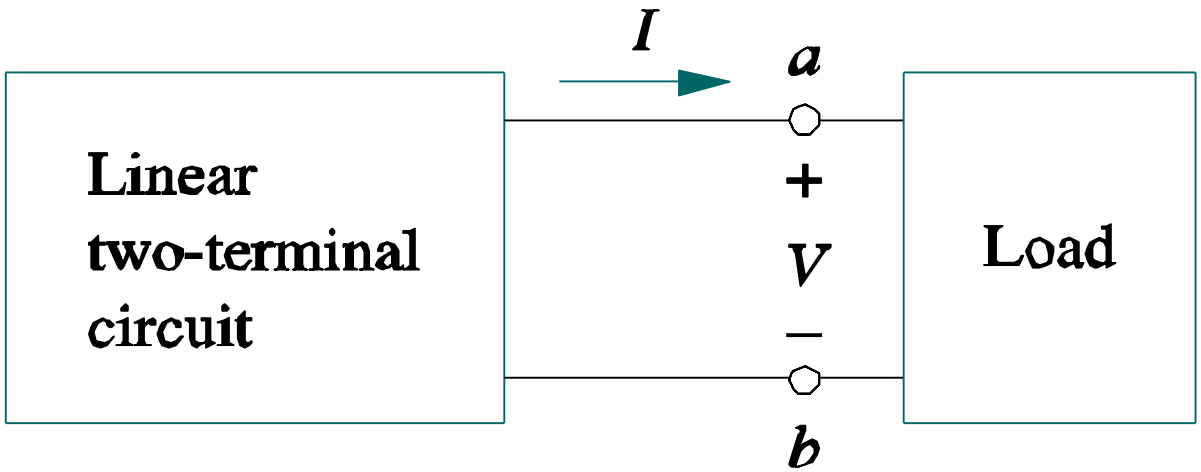
(b)



(c)

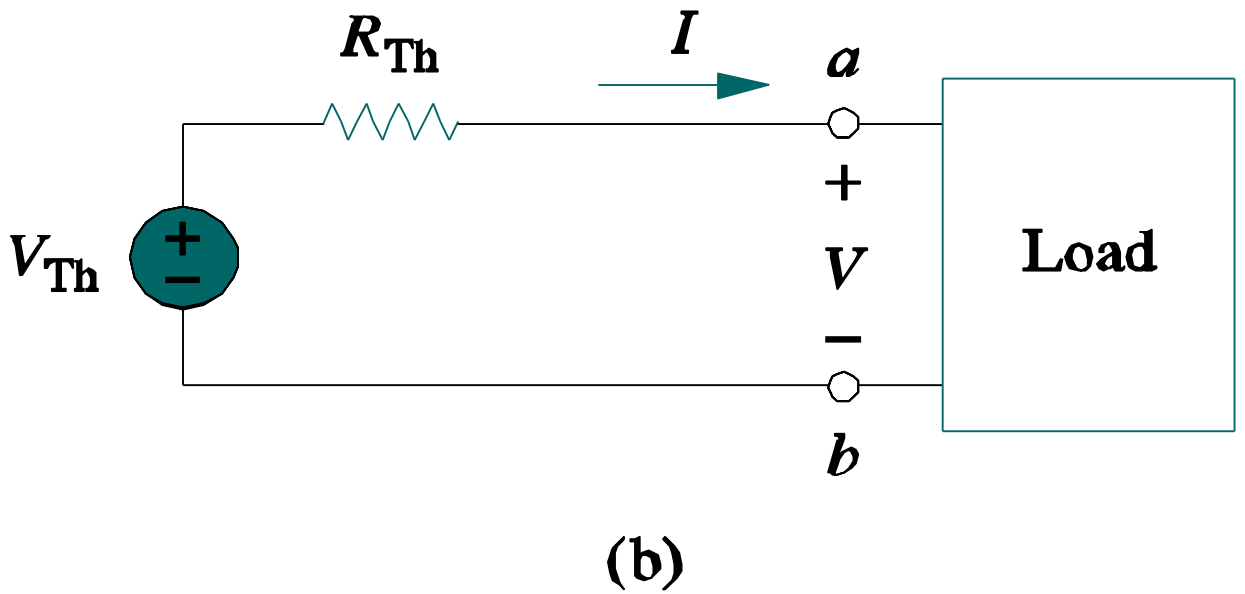
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Fig. 4.23 Replacing a linear two-terminal circuit by its Thevenin equivalent:
(a) original circuit, (b) the Thevenin equivalent circuit.



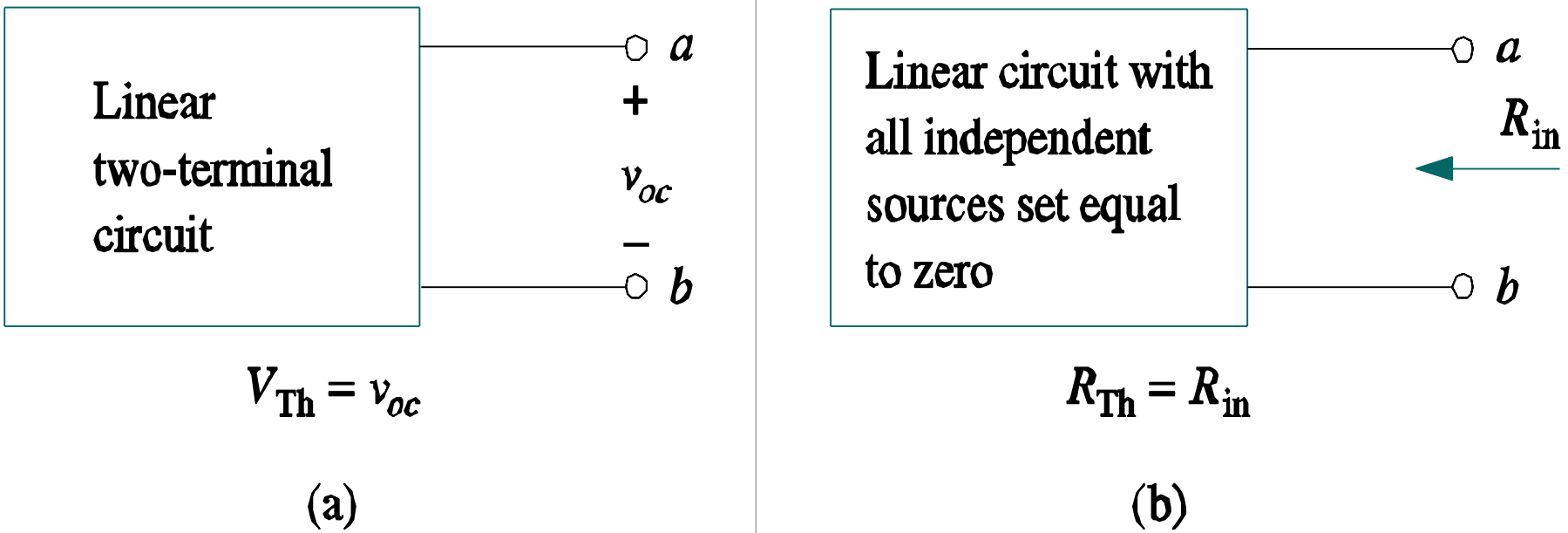
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Fig. 4.23 Replacing a linear two-terminal circuit by its Thevenin equivalent:
(a) original circuit, (b) the Thevenin equivalent circuit.



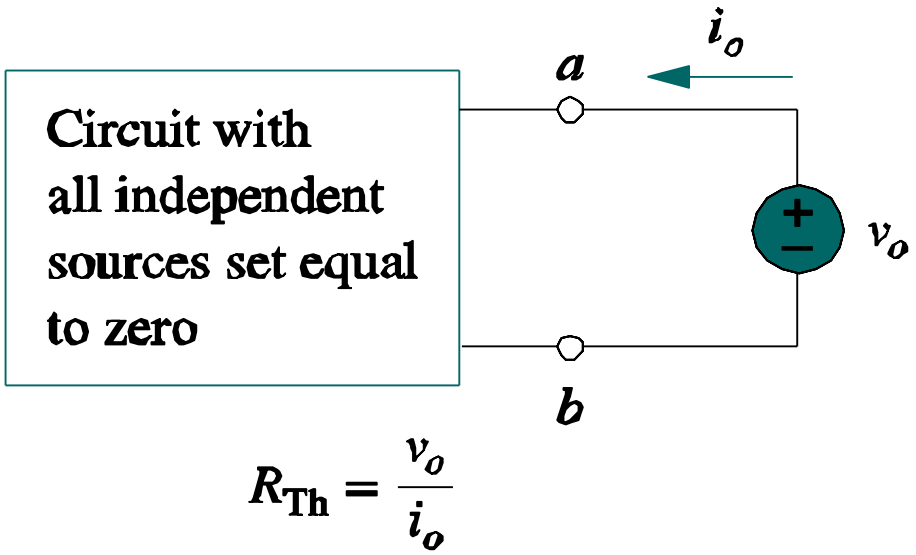
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Fig. 4.24 Finding VTh and RTh.



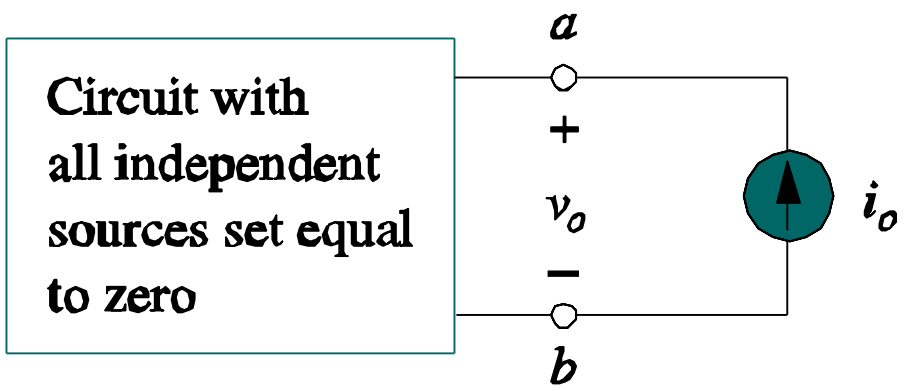
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Fig. 4.25 Finding RTh when circuit has dependent sources



$$R_{\text{Th}} = \frac{v_o}{i_o}$$

(a)

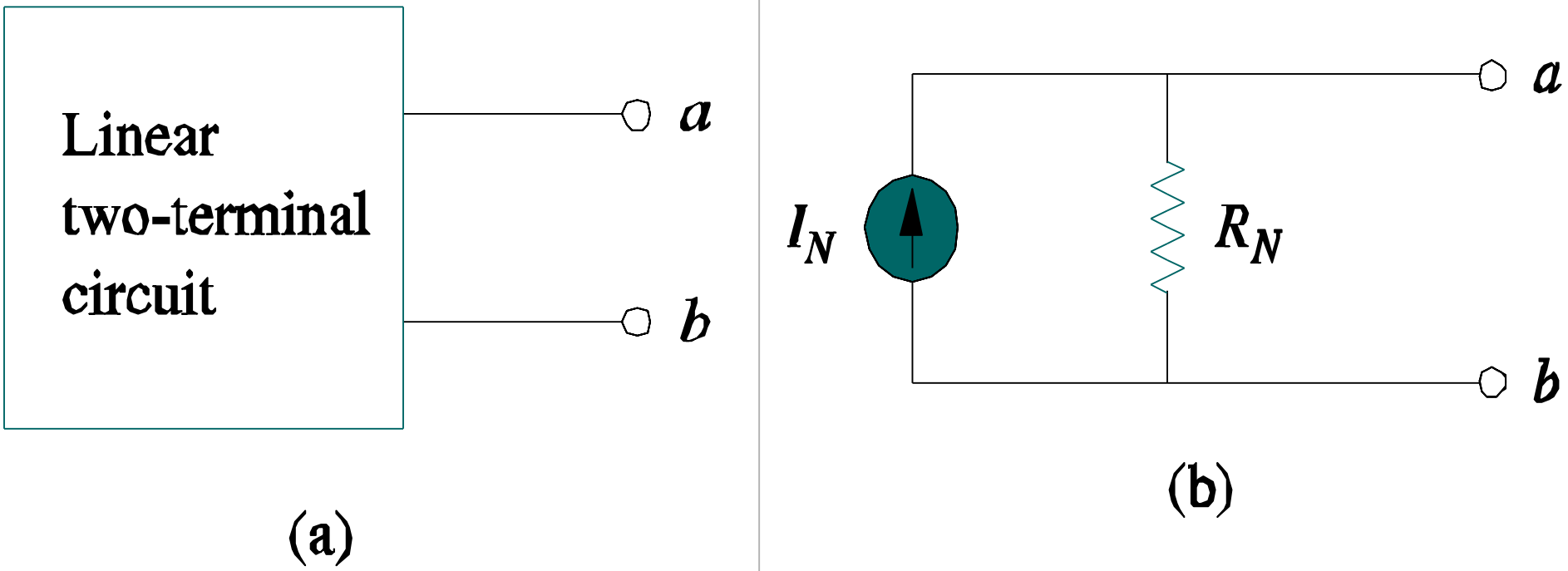


$$R_{\text{Th}} = \frac{v_o}{i_o}$$

(b)

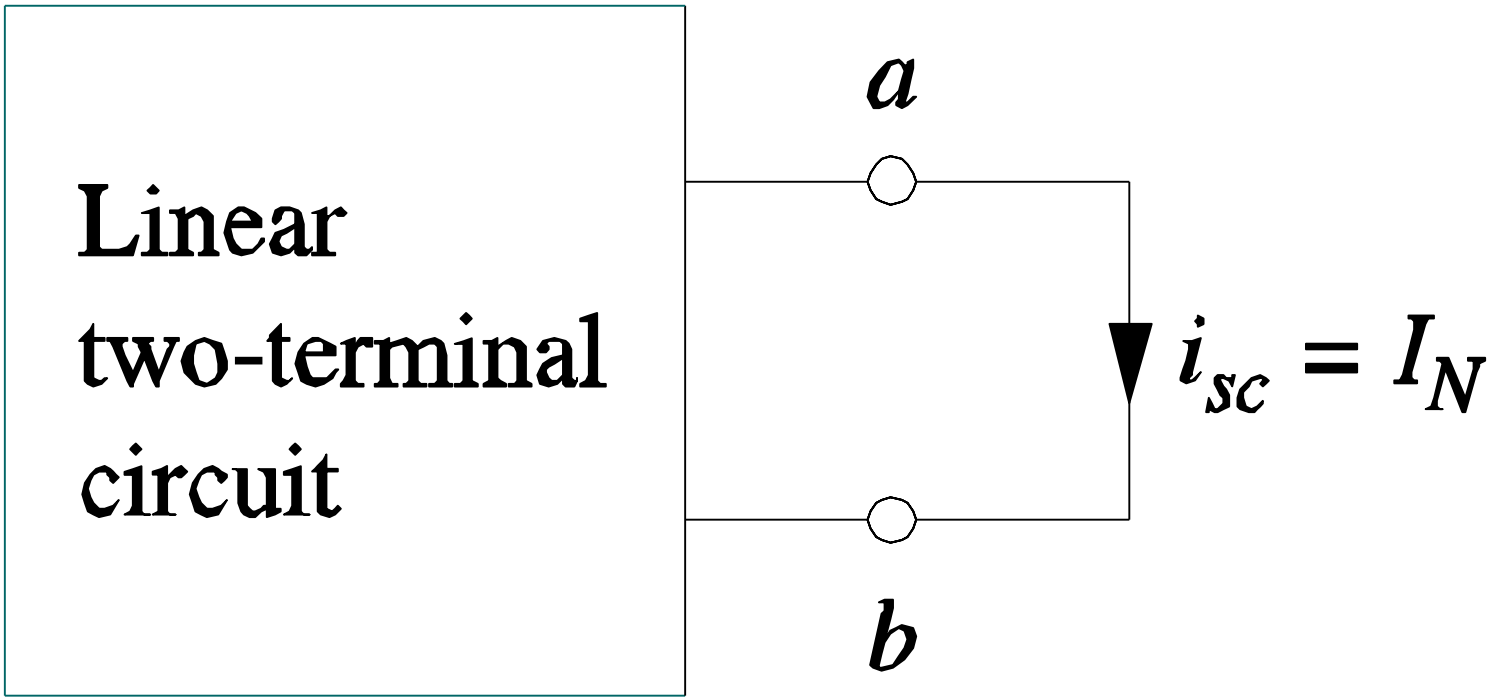
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Fig. 4.37(a) Original circuit, (b) Norton equivalent circuit.



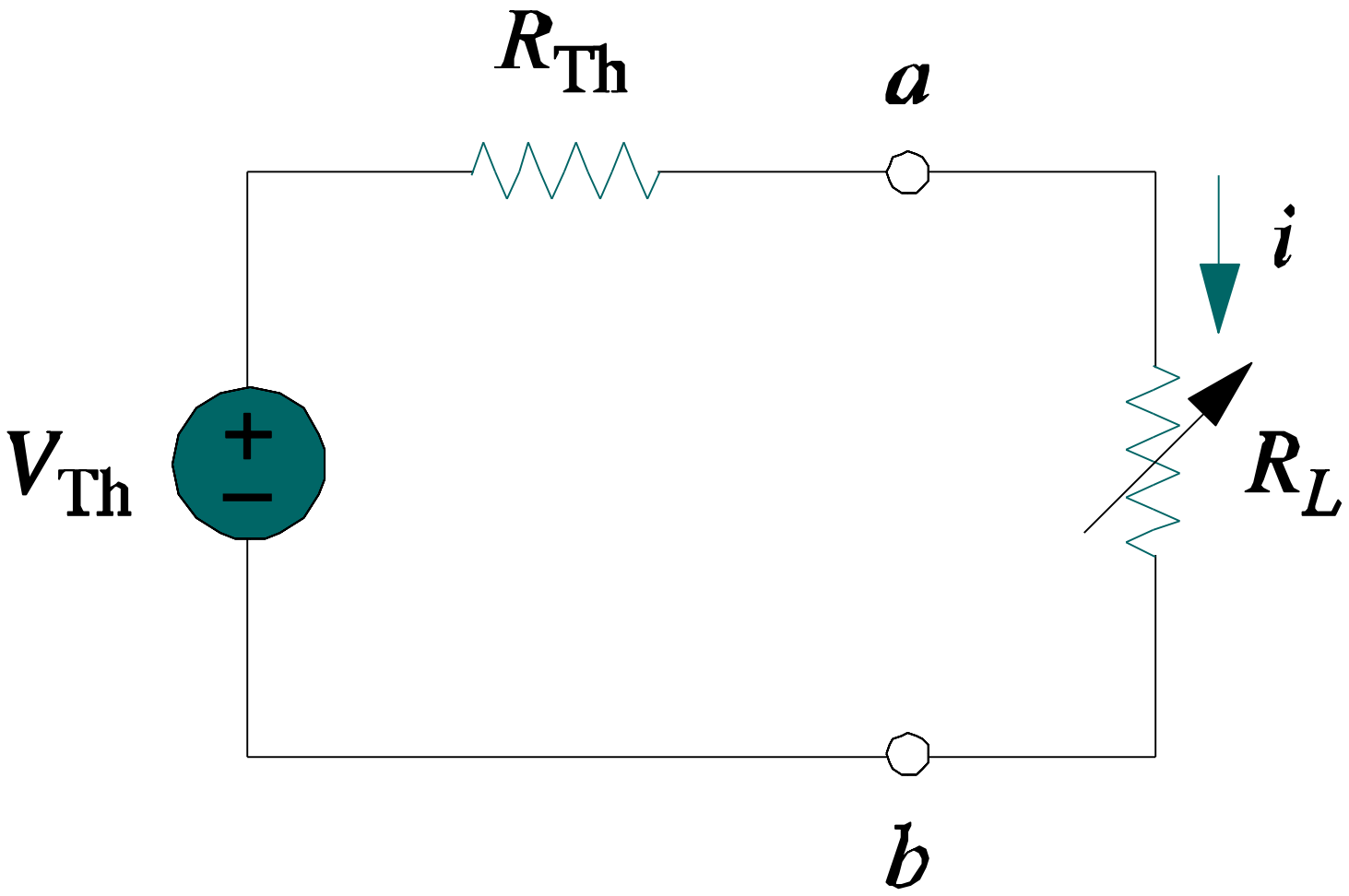
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Fig. 4.38 Finding Norton current IN.



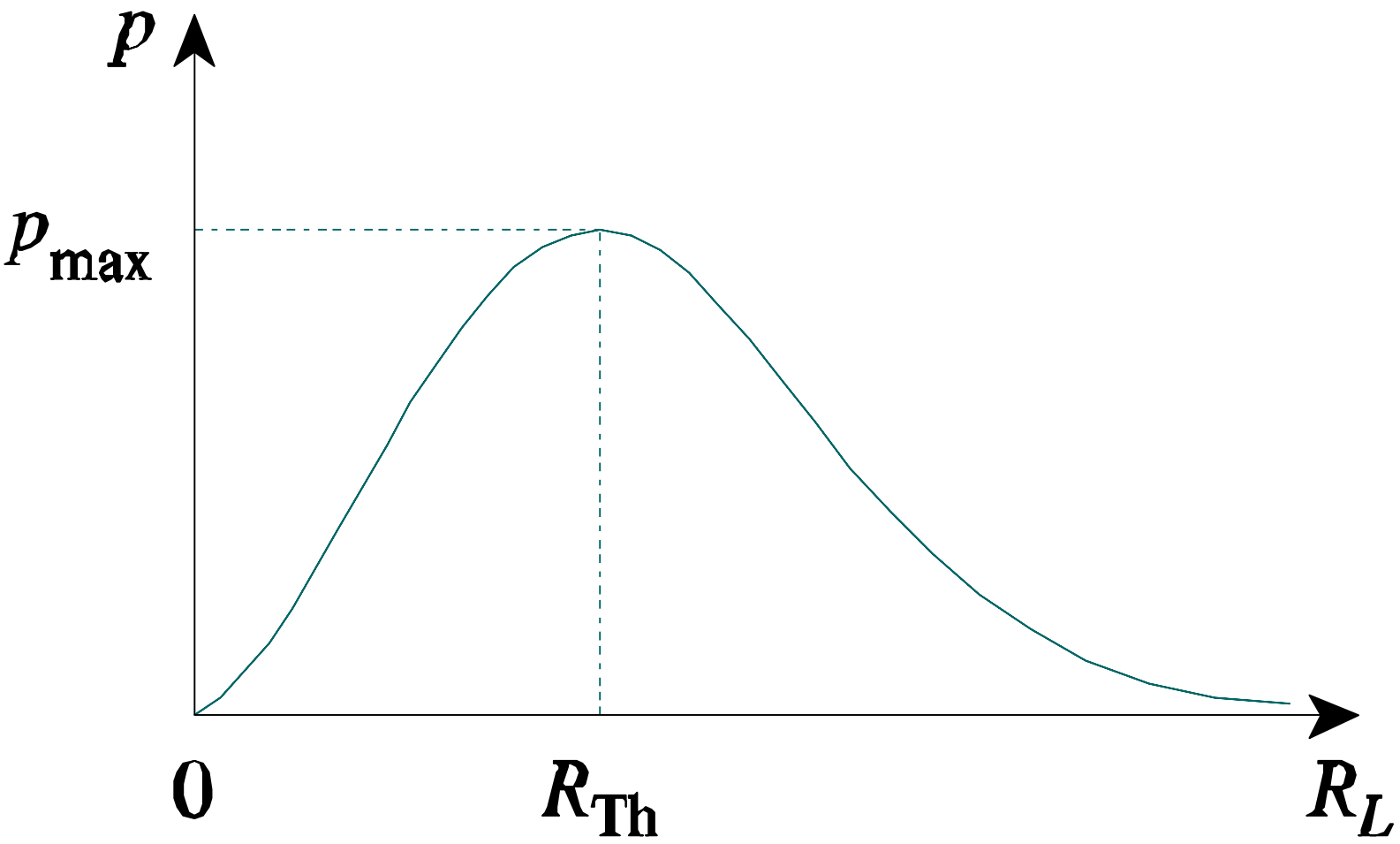
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Fig. 4.48 The circuit used for maximum power transfer.



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Fig. 4.49 Power delivered to the load as a function of RL.



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