Use the method of superposition to find the value of $I_{S}$ that makes the voltage across $R_{3}$ equal to zero. (Same as the current through $R_{3}$ being zero.)

$$
I_{S}=
$$

$\qquad$

Name $\qquad$


Suggestion: Find the contributions of $V_{S 1}$ and $V_{S 2}$ to $v_{R 3}$. Then find an expression for the contribution of $I_{S}$ to $v_{R 3}$. Use that to calculate the value of $I_{S}$ that will offset the effects of $V_{S 1}$ and $V_{S 2}$.

