Find the short-circuit current, I_{sc}, for the Circuit.
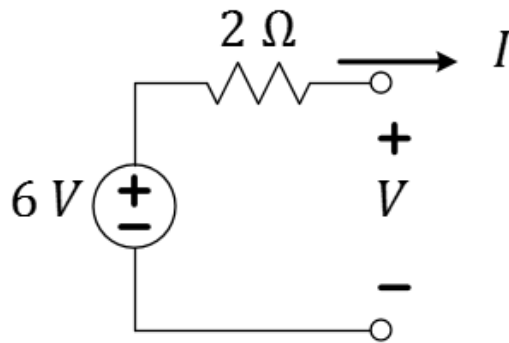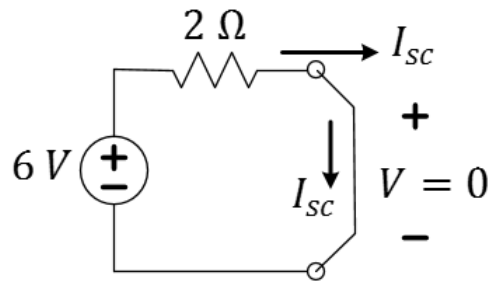

Step 1. **Place** a virtual short circuit (i.e. a wire) across the output terminal.

Step 2. **Determine the current flow through the wire** in the direction consistent with the arrow for I.

The short circuit forces the voltage between the terminals to be $0\ V$ (they actually become part of the same node!). The short circuit is equivalent to the current through the $2\ \Omega$ resistor (by KCL) for this example. It can be found according to Ohm's Law.

$$I_{sc} = I_{2\Omega} = \frac{6}{2} = 3\ A$$

Answer: $\boxed{I_{sc} = 3\ A}$