OBLICZENIE PRĄDU – I POMIAR

$V1 = 0.215E1 + 0.475E2$

$V2 = -0,094E1 + 0.263E2$

$V4 = -0.119E1 + 0.261E2$

$V1 = 0.215 \cdot 7 + 0.475 \cdot 10 = 6.255V$

$V2 = -0.094 \cdot 7 + 0.263 \cdot 10 = 1.972V$

$V4 = -0.119 \cdot 7 + 0.261 \cdot 10 = 1.777V$

$I2 = \frac{V4 + E1 - V1}{R1} = \frac{1.777 + 7 - 6.255}{220} = \frac{2.522}{220} = 0.01146 = 11,46mA$

$I5 = \frac{V2 - V4}{R4} = \frac{1.972 - 1.777}{10} = 0.0195 = 19.5mA$

OBLICZENIE PRĄDU – II POMIAR

$V1 = 0.215 \cdot 5 + 0.475 \cdot 10 = 5.825V$

$V2 = -0.094 \cdot 5 + 0.263 \cdot 10 = 2.16V$

$V4 = -0.119 \cdot 5 + 0.261 \cdot 10 = 2.015V$

$I2 = \frac{2.015 + 5 - 5.825}{220} = \frac{1.19}{220} = 5.41mA$

$I5 = \frac{2.16 - 2.015}{10} = \frac{0.145}{10} = 14.5mA$