02.03.2021 ce. 10a - 5,22.2 - Aplicatic. Ref. du pb cu leg, Kirchhoff. pog (119-120) (2.15/2) Pendru reteauce electrico, alasturato se amosa t.e.m E1=6V, E2=5V, E3=4V 19) si retistentele consumatorila R1=10052, R2=5052 iar ret. interne, x7=x2=x3=0 Sa se determine: a) cuturifatile I, Iz>? curentila prin R, ti Rz b) cadera de tensiune VAB=? Pt. rezolvare aplica u cele 2 legi Kirchhoff. Schitate acum. si conv. obrespuntatoan; Ez=5V LIK(A) + ZYEK) = Of Ix>0 - Curro in wod (A) RI R1=10052 TONE IKO - l'ese divindA) a) I,=?, I,=? b) UAB=? Pasul 1:1. Alegen noduri le (A, C) = Ex (I, I, I) prin laturile retelei (I, I, I) La Ategen, marcan ochiun'le (O, O, O) Alegen si marcom curenta interiori surselate Pasul 2: - Serieu Leg. Ik in (H-1)-noduri inde pendente astfel:
(N=2)noduri. A, B tinand cont de conv. (C1) (LIK(C): -Î, -Î, -Î=0. (1) LIK(C): -Î, -Î, -Î, +Î=0 (2) 4- ec. echivalentă an (-1) (remințani laca) Parul 3: - Se identifico ochiunile 0,028 03 extern si se marchato cu sagetile cincular, indicând sensul de parcurs d'haturitz achiela pt-aplicarea Lox(0,1), Lox(02) san Lox(03) astfel. L2k(04): E2 = I.R, (3) L2K(Oz): -Ez-Ez+E1= +I1R2 (4)

L2K(Oz): -Ez-Ez+E1= +I1R2 (4)

L2K(Oz): -Ez+E1= I.R1+I1R2 (5) -ec. echivalents on (3)+(4)

[remuntam la ea] Pasul 4: Se rezolvé sistemal de ecuati (134) dui: $[\hat{I}_1 + \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}] \rightarrow \hat{I} = \hat{I}_1 + \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_1 - \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_1 - \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2 = \hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_2$ E2=I.R, = 1=(E2/R)= 51/10052 = 0,05A 6 | Uk = Ikk > cadura de fensione
pe rezistenta (Rx) parcurso
de cusental (Ix) $\left\langle \frac{E_{1} = U_{AB} + \hat{L}_{1} R_{2}}{U_{AB} + \hat{L}_{1} R_{2}} - \frac{1}{V_{AB}} \frac{U_{AB} = E_{1} - \hat{L}_{1} R_{2}}{U_{AB} = 6V - (-0.06)_{A} 50J2 = 6V + 3V = 9V} \right\}$

(2.16/120) Dour surse avand E1=6V, 71=252 & Ez=12V, 72=352 legate la mi rezistor extern R=3052 in cele dono configuration a)-serie 6) parold Sa se defenuive curentii din cincuit prin fiecare laturo circuit shuphe aplican Leg. Ohm. / L1(A): I,+Îz-Î=0(1-> Î=Î,+Îz Cleg. Lex-1 L2(01); E1 = 1, 1, + IR(2) (Lex): E1+E2= Is(Y1+Y2+R)= Is' R2 $\frac{E_{1}+E_{2}=\frac{1}{5}}{F_{5}=\frac{E_{1}+E_{2}}{F_{5}}=\frac{E_{1}+E_{2}}{F_{5}}=\frac{G+12}{35}\frac{18}{35}}-iulocuicu (1) iu (2) si(3)}{R_{1}+r_{2}+R}$ $\frac{R_{1}+r_{2}+R}{F_{5}}=(2+3+30)=3512}$ $\frac{E_{1}-I_{1}\cdot r_{1}+(I_{1}+I_{2})\cdot R}{F_{2}-I_{2}\cdot r_{2}+(I_{1}+I_{2})\cdot R}$ $\frac{E_{1}-I_{2}\cdot r_{2}+(I_{1}+I_{2})\cdot R}{F_{2}-I_{2}\cdot r_{2}+(I_{1}+I_{2})\cdot R}$ (Lz(02); Ez =]; rz+IR (3) - inlocuim (1) in (2) si(3) obtinen. deci Is = 0,574A (2)6); E,-Ez=1, 7,-1,72 San scoaten, $\operatorname{dia}(z) \rightarrow \tilde{I}_1 = \frac{E_1}{r_1} - \left(\frac{R}{r_1}\right) \tilde{I}_1$ (diu (3) -> 1/2 = \frac{\xeta_2}{\gamma_2} - \left[\frac{\xeta_1}{\gamma_2}\hat{\texts}\hat{\texts}\frac{\texts}{\gamma_2}\hat{\texts}\hat{\texts}\hat{\texts} Eulocuiu Iu (1) $\hat{I} = \hat{I}_1 + \hat{I}_2 \Rightarrow \frac{E_1}{r_1} + \frac{E_2}{r_2} - \hat{I} \left(\frac{R}{r_1} + \frac{R}{r_2} \right) = \hat{I}$ Separau venabila i aven; $\left(\frac{t_1}{r_1} + \frac{t_2}{r_2}\right) = \tilde{I} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R}{r_1} + \frac{R}{r_2}\right) \rightarrow \tilde{I} = \frac{\left(t_1/r_1 + t_2/r_2\right)}{|1 + R/r_1 + R/r_2|}$ deci $I = \frac{(6/2 + 12/3)}{(1 + 39/2 + 39/3)} = \frac{3+4}{1+15+10} = \frac{7}{26} =$ revoluim si colculan. $I_1 = \left(\frac{R}{r_1}\right) - \left(\frac{R}{r_2}\right) \cdot \hat{I} = \left(\frac{6V}{212}\right) - \left(\frac{30}{2}\right) \cdot 9269 = 3 - 15.0,269 = 3 - 4,031 = 6$ $I_2 = (\frac{E_2}{r_2}) - (\frac{R}{r_2})\hat{I} = (\frac{12}{3} \cdot 52) - (\frac{20}{3}) \cdot 9269 = 4 - 10 \cdot 9269 = 4 - 2,69 = 4 - 1.31A$ Í, □-1,035A