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| **Title** | 5th homework in the Electric Circuit Theory class by 201923250 |

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**Summarization chapters from 3.1 to 3.4**

In this part, we can analyze any linear circuit using the two technologies to be built by getting a number of simultaneous equations that are then resolved to achieve the requisite current or voltage values.

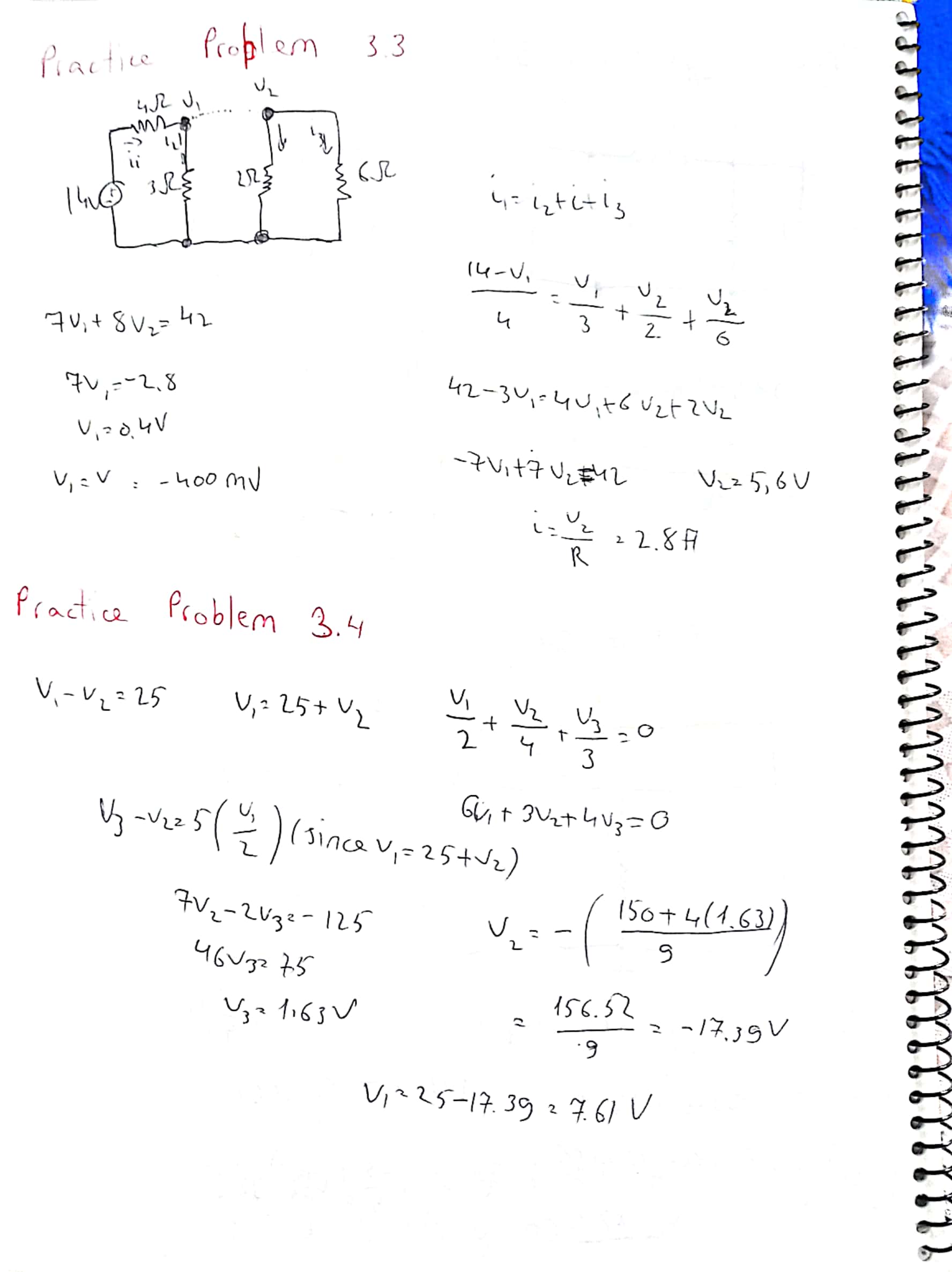
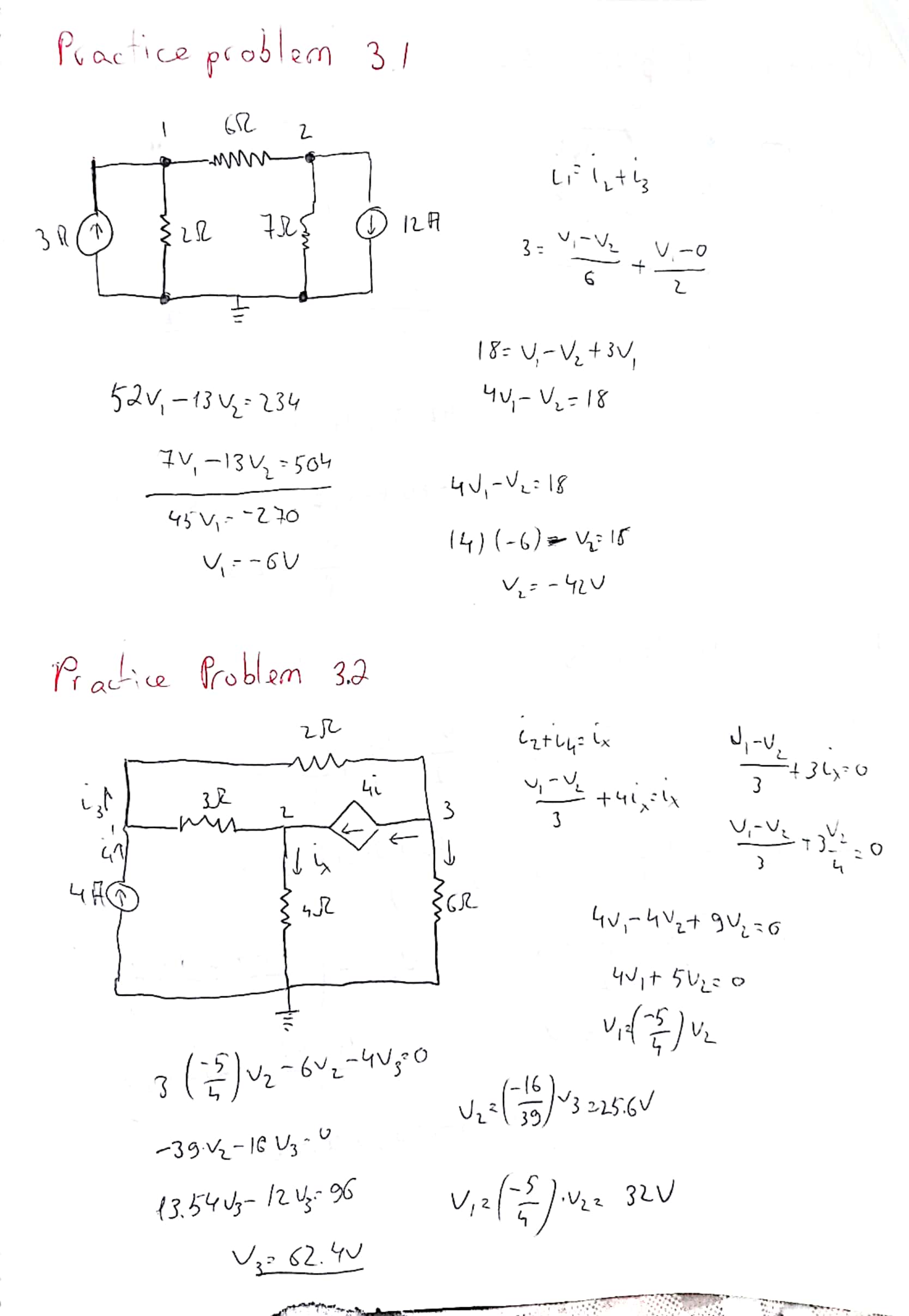
The Cramer rules are one method of simultaneous calculations, such that circuit variables can be calculated as a quotient of determinants.

Analysis of nodals presents a general method for the analysis of node voltage circuits as circuit variables. Choosing node tensions as circuit variables instead of element tensions is practical and limits the number of equations which must be resolved at the same time.

We would like the node voltages to be found in nodal research. In the absence of voltage sources, the nodal circuit analysis includes the following three stages.

Current flows from a higher capacity into a smaller resistor potential. A Supernode is created by the inclusion of a voltage source connected in parallel with two non-reference nodes. A mesh has no other loop in it. A mesh is a loop.

**Practice Problem Solutions from chapters 3.1 to 3.4**

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