



what is  $i_4$  and  $i_2$ ?

KCL @ (A)

$$I_1 + I_2 + 5A = 0$$

$$i_B = -i_2 - 5$$

 $KCl @ B$ 

$$-i_2 - 5 + i_c + 4i_A = 0 \quad i_c = -4i_A + 5 + i_2$$

KVL on super-mesh:

$$6\Omega \cdot i_2 + 5\Omega [i_2 + 5A - 4i_A] + 10\Omega [i_2 + 5A - i_A] = 0$$

$$6i_2^v + 5i_2^v + 25 - 20i_A + 10i_2^v + 50 - 10i_A = 0$$

$$21 i_2 - 30 i_A + 75 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

KVL on other mesh:  $40V + 10(i_A - i_2 - 5) + 2i_A = 0$

$$40 + 10 i_A - 10 i_2 - 50 + 2 i_A = 0$$

$$-10i_2 + 12i_4 - 10 = 0$$

$$i_A = \frac{1}{12} (10i_z + 10) = \frac{1}{6} (5i_z + 5)$$

$$(7) \rightarrow i_A = \frac{5}{6}(i_2 + 1)$$

(2) in (1)

$$21i_2 - 30 \cdot \frac{5}{6} (i_2 + 1) + 75 = 0$$

$$21i_2 - 25i_2 - 25 + 75 = 0$$

$$-4c_2 + 50 = 0$$

$$I_2 = \frac{50}{4} = \frac{25}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{I_2 = 12,5 \text{ A}}$$

$$I_A = \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{25}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{27}{2} = \frac{135}{12} = 11.25 \text{ A}$$

$$I_A = 11.25 \text{ A}$$