

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΜΕΤΣΟΒΙΟ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΧΝΕΙΟ

Ηλεκτρονική 1 $\mathbf{1}^{\mathsf{n}}$ Σειρά Ασκήσεων

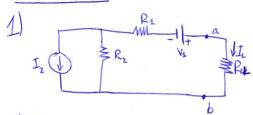
Στοιχεία φοιτητή:

Ονοματεπώνυμο: Παπαζαφειρόπουλος Αναστάσιος

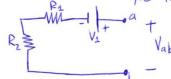
Αριθμός Μητρώου: 03118079

Ημερομηνία Παράδοσης: 28/3/2020

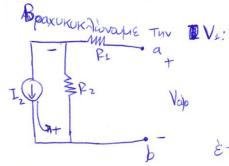




i) Fra TIN ELPEON THIS VEH DA XPHOTHOTOINDOUTE THU OPXY THIS ETGATANTIAS Ανοιχτωκυκλώνουμε την Ι2:

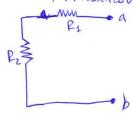


O, RI, RZ SE SIAPPENTAI and PEDLA, OHOTE: Vab = V1 = Vth1.



H PI SE SIAPPÈETAI año PEULA, àpa: $V_{ab} = -V_{Pz} = -I_z Pz. \Rightarrow$ Vthz = - Izfz.

11) Fia THV EUDEON THS 1508 WAYNS AVTISTABLIS AVOIXTOKUKTOVOUTE THU Iz Kai BRAXUKUKZIOVOULE THU VI:



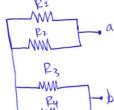
100800040 OTTOTE TO Thevenin, avai

Ven (+)
$$V_{L} = \frac{R_{L}}{R_{Th} + R_{L}} V_{Lh} = \frac{R_{L}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{L}} (V_{1} - I_{2} R_{2})$$

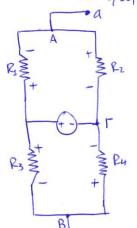
diws, and N. Ohm:
$$LI_L = \frac{V_L}{R_L} \Rightarrow I_L = \frac{V_1 - I_2 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_L}$$

AGKNON 2:

1) Bpiskoutie TIN 1508 Waying artistacy Braxukuk Two Tas TIN Vs:



Tra va-Bpoole THV VEH, TO KUKZWHA OXESIAJETAT

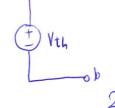


Elval: Vth=VAr+VrB.

- Rz O, Rs, Rz swai σε σειρά, Οπότε:

 $V_{A\Gamma} = \frac{P_{Z}}{P_{Z}} \cdot V_{b} \kappa a_{1} \text{ or } P_{U_{1}} P_{3} \text{ sival } \sigma \epsilon \text{ of } \sigma a_{1}, d_{p} a_{1}$ $V_{A\Gamma} = \frac{P_{Z}}{P_{Z}} \cdot V_{b} \kappa a_{1} \text{ or } P_{U_{1}} P_{3} \text{ sival } \sigma \epsilon \text{ of } \sigma a_{1}, d_{p} a_{2}$ $V_{B\Gamma} = \frac{P_{U}}{P_{Z} + P_{U}} V_{b} \Rightarrow V_{\Gamma B} = -\frac{P_{U}}{P_{Z} + P_{U}} V_{b}$ $V_{B\Gamma} = \frac{P_{U}}{P_{Z} + P_{U}} V_{b} \Rightarrow V_{\Gamma B} = -\frac{P_{U}}{P_{Z} + P_{U}} V_{b}$ $V_{B\Gamma} = \frac{P_{U}}{P_{Z} + P_{U}} V_{b} \Rightarrow V_{\Gamma B} = -\frac{P_{U}}{P_{Z} + P_{U}} V_{b}$ $V_{D} = \frac{P_{U}}{P_{Z} + P_{U}} V_{D} \Rightarrow V_$

$$V_{B\Gamma} = \frac{P_4}{P_{3+}P_4} V_b \implies V_{\Gamma B} = -\frac{P_4}{P_{3+}P_4} V_b$$



2) Fig to 1008 water Nov ton repoparis in 1008 water acres was y iSia. Apa:
$$R_N = R_{LH} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_2 + R_2} + \frac{R_3 P_4}{P_3 P_4} + \frac{R_2 P_2 P_3}{P_3 P_4 P_4} + \frac{R^2}{2R} + \frac{R^2}{2R} = R_N$$

$$\Rightarrow R_N = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} = R.$$

Για να βρούμε το $I_N(=I_{ab})$, εχούμε ότι: $I_{ab}=0$ από τη σωθήκη ισορροπίας της γεφυρας Wheatstone. Οπότε, το ισοδυνακο Norton, Eval:

3) Año to 100 Sivatio Thevenin, Exoutis:

$$V_{L} = \frac{P_{L}}{P_{Lh} + P_{L}} \cdot V_{Lh} \Rightarrow$$

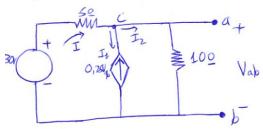
$$V_{L} = \frac{10}{10 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{12}{7}} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{7}\right) \cdot 20 V =$$

$$= \frac{10}{250 + 14 + 36} \left(\frac{14 - 12}{21}\right) \cdot 20V =$$

$$= \frac{10}{260} \cdot 40 V = \frac{400}{260} \Rightarrow V_{L} = \frac{20}{13} V. \text{ apa nat } V_{ab} = \frac{20}{13} V.$$

AOKNON 34:

1) Fia THV EUREON TOU 1508 Walton Theronin, EMEST EXOUPE OUTSURσμο εξαρτημένης και ανεξάρτητης πηγής, η τὰση Thevenin da βοεθεί ανα-XTOKUKAWONTAS TA 9,6, EVIN TO REH MEON TOU PECHATOS BRAXINAWOUS IBP. Orote, avoix TO KUKA WOULLE TOUS KOLBOUS a, b:

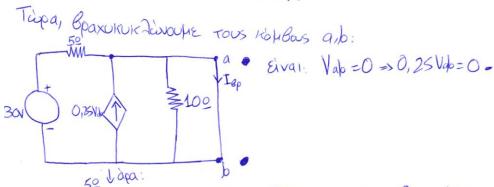


NTK MOOKONTEL: -30V + 5I+ Vab = 0=> Valo +5I = 30V (4). ATO NPK otov C , Exoche: $I=I_1+I_2$ Kal $I_2=-0,25$ Vap =/dpa:

$$I = I_2 - \frac{4}{10} \text{ Vab}$$
 (2).

arto N.Ohm: Vab=10Iz B

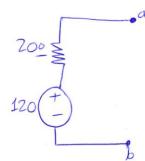
Arto (4), (2), (3) => Vab = 120V.

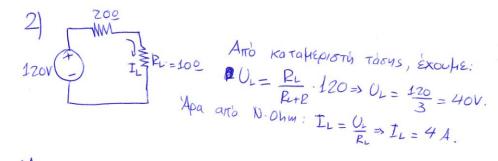


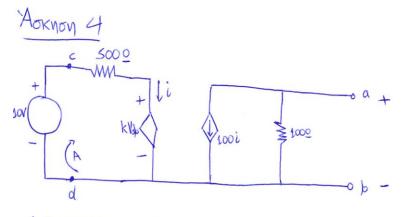
$$30$$
Y $Apa: I_{Rp} = \frac{30}{5} = 6A., dpa: $R_{Th} = \frac{120}{6} = 200$$

4

Oriote to 1000 chapo Therenin, Eval:







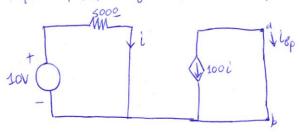
Από ΝΤΚ στον βροχο Α, έχουμε:

Kai aπό του N. Ohm προκύπτει: Vab =-(100€) (100 i) = - 10.000 i →

H (1) yia K=0 Siva: 500 L=10=> L= = = Valo=-200V.

H (1) $\gamma_{10} = 10$ × i = -0.02 A. $\Rightarrow 10 = -200$ Value: 500i - 1.000i = 10 $\Rightarrow -500i = 10 \Rightarrow i = -0.02$ A. $\Rightarrow 1000i = 10$

Ereson urapes ejaptulismy rusky y 1008 waln auto tary Rth of Kalle περίπτωση θα υπολογιστεί μέσω του ρεύματος βραχυκύκλωσης Lap.

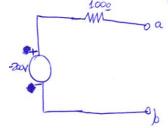


Προφανώς, το διπλανό κυπωμα ENAI KOIVO KAI OTIS SUO MEDIMTIO-OEIS, VIATI ZORW TOU BPAXUKUKAWHA-TOS, IOXUEI: Val = D.

Enal: LBp = -1002 (3)

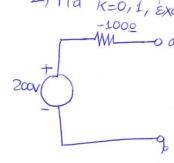
Kai ario NTK: -10 +500€=0 > 500€=10 > €= \$\frac{1}{50} A / apa:

1) Tra K=O, ExochE.

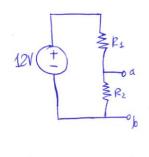


Eval:
$$R_{th} = \frac{V_{ab}}{C_{ep}} = \frac{-200}{-2} = 1000$$

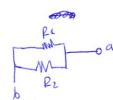
2) Για κ=0,1, έχα/4ε:



Acknow 5:



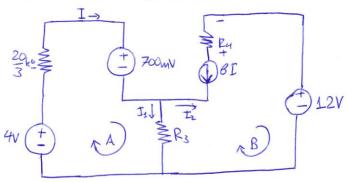
Για την εύρεση του ισοδύναμου Τhevenin Βραχυμυ-KAWATE BROXUKUKAWYOUTE THY THYY TAOYS



Eva
$$V_{\text{th}} = \frac{R_z}{R_1 + R_z} - 12$$
 (and katameprotin thous)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 V_{th} = 12. $\frac{10}{30}$ \Rightarrow V_{th} = 4 V.

Apa to Kirclwha givetal:



NTKA: $\frac{20}{3}$ I· $10^3 + 0$, $7 + I_1 R_3 = 4$ (1) Arto

 NTK_B : $12 - I_1 R_3 + I_2 R_4 = 0$ (2)

NPK: $I_1 + I_2 = I$ $I_{1} = I(\ell+1) \Rightarrow I_{1} = 51I(3)$

 $(4/3) \Rightarrow \frac{20}{3}I \cdot 10^{3} + 6,7 + 3.10^{3}.51I = 4 \Rightarrow$

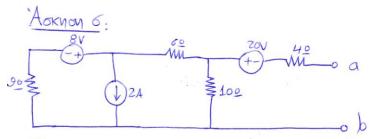
$$\Rightarrow 20 \cdot 10^{3} I + 2, 1 + 3.000 \cdot 51 \cdot I = 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{9,9}{173 \cdot 10^{3}} + 3 \Rightarrow I = \frac{99}{173 \cdot 10^{4}} \text{ m4}. \quad O\pi6\pi\epsilon:$$

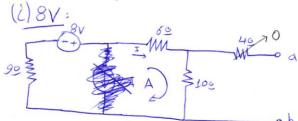
V4= R4.50I => V4=5,7V.

Λειτουργία κυκλώματος:

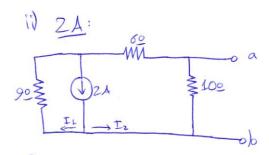
Παρατηρούμε πως πρόκειται για ένα ισοδύναμο κύκλωμα ενισχυτή με διπολικό τρανδίστορ Β J Τ στο οποίο εισέρχεται ρεύμα έντασμς Ι και ρέει ρεύμα έντασμς SOI μαι SII.



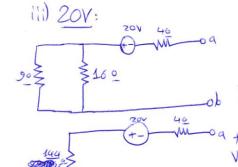
Σε αυτό το κύκλωμα έχουρε 3 ανεβαρτητες πηγές, οπότε Θα εφαρμόσωμε την αρχή της επαλληλίας



Arrb NTK₄ = 9I - 8V + 6I + 10I = 0 \Rightarrow 2SI = 8 \Rightarrow I = $\frac{8}{25}$ A, apa: V_{ab} U_{ab} U_{ab}



 O_1 αντιστάσεις O_2 και O_2 είναι συνδεδεμένες σε σειρά και O_3 είναι παράλληλη σε αυτές. O_4 O_4 : O_4 O_5 είναι παράλληλη σε αυτές. O_4 O_4 : O_5 O_4 O_5 O_4 O_5 O_6 O_6 O_7 O_8 O_8 apa: Ide=-Iz=-18 A Kai Vab= 10 Iab=> Vab=-7,2 V.



0, avtiotàsas 200 nai 60 Enai SE SEIDA MAI AU OWERE'S RAPARAMES HE THY SO. οβ Άρα το κοιλωμα 100 δωαμεί με:

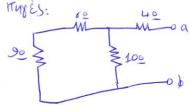
29011160 = 9.16 = 144 0

25 = 25

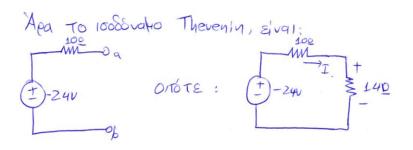
Val προφανώς, είναι:

Apa: Vth = Vabla + Vabla + Vabla = -200+7,20+3,20=-240.

Tia The 1008 water artistate Reh lunder Joute 225 TIS are Japanes



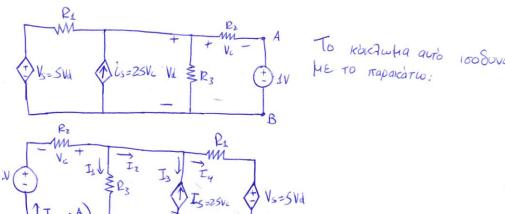
1 moa. loxosa: (9+6) 11 10+4 = = (15||10|) = 15.10 + 4 = = 150 + 4 = 16.



Aro NoTK: $24V + 10I + 14I = 0 \Rightarrow$ $24I = -24V \Rightarrow I = -14$

Aokyon 700:

Για να βρούμε το ισοδίναμο Thevenin στα άκρα ΑιΒ επειδή έχουμε μόνο εξαρτημένες πηχές προσθέτουμε μια πηχή τάσης 1V στα και ψάχνωμε το ζαβ.



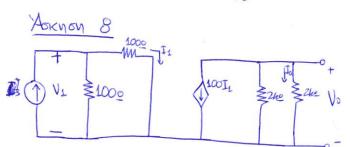
Arro NPK:
$$I = I_1 + I_3 + I_4 + I_4$$
 (1)
NTKX: $-1 - V_c + I_1 R_3 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 R_3 = 1 + I_1 R_2 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{1 + I_1 R_2}{R_3}$ (2)
(1), (2) \Rightarrow $I = \frac{1 + I_1 R_2}{R_3} + I_3 + I_4$ (3).

EnimAéov:
$$I_3 = -25 V_c (4)$$
 $= I_3 = 25 I P_2 (6)$ $V_{c=} - I P_2 (5)$

$$(3), (6) \Rightarrow I = \frac{1+IR_2}{R_3} + 25IR_2 + I_4 (7)$$

Ano
$$NTK_{B}: I_{4}E_{1} + SVJ = I_{2}R_{3} \Rightarrow I_{4}E_{2} + SI_{2}R_{3} = I_{2}R_{3} \Rightarrow I_{4}E_{4} + SI_{2}R_{3} = I_{2}R_{3} \Rightarrow I_{4}E_{4} + SI_{2}R_{3} = I_{2}R_{3} \Rightarrow I_{4}E_{4} + SI_{2}R_{3} = I_{2}R_{3} \Rightarrow I_{4}R_{4} + I_{4}R_{3} + I_{4}R_{4} + I_{4}R_{$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (7), (8) \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{P_{3}} + I \frac{P_{2}}{P_{3}} + 25I P_{2} - \frac{4}{P_{3}} - \frac{4IP_{2}}{P_{3}} =) \\ I = \frac{\frac{1}{P_{3}} - \frac{1}{P_{4}}}{1 - \frac{P_{2}}{P_{3}} - 25P_{2} + 4 \frac{P_{2}}{P_{4}}} , & \text{Extopienus} : P_{6h} = \frac{1}{I} \text{ , war:} \\ Acknown 8 \end{array}$$



Elval:
$$I_1 = \frac{100}{100+100} \cdot I_S \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{I_S}{Z}$$
 (1) real $V_1 = 100I_1 \Rightarrow (N \cdot 0hm)$

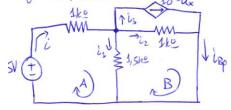
$$V_1 = 50I_S$$
 (2)

Kai:
$$I_0 = -2h_0$$
 $100I_1$ $100I_2$ $I_0 = -25I_5 \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{c}_0}{\dot{c}_5} = -25$ (3)

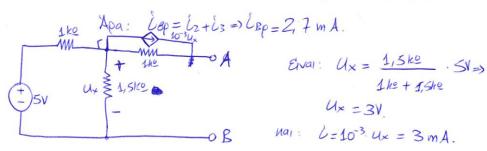
$$(3) \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \frac{\cancel{k}_0}{\cancel{2k_0}} = -25 \Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{u}_0}{\cancel{u}_1} = -10^3$$

Acknow 9:

Για να υπολοχίσουμε των τάση εξόδου μο πρέπει πρώτα να βράμε το ισοδωναμο Therein του κυκλίωματος Για των εύρεση του οποίου, LOYW THS EJAPTYHEMS THISHS, M 100 Study artiotory Ru Da UTO-Agroth HEOW TOU DESTRATOS BRAXUKO KALVOUS CAR.



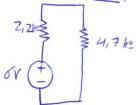
Arto NTK4: -5+10001+1.5001=0=> ·1000(2511+12)+1.50011=5=> 4.000 is + 1000 is = 5 (2). NTKB: - 1,500 is + 1000 is =0 > iz= 1,5 is (3). Nai: $\dot{L}_3 = 10^{-3} u_x = 1,5 \cdot \dot{L}_1 \Rightarrow \dot{L}_3 = 0,0135 \text{ A.}$

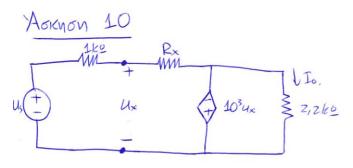


nai: 6=10-3 Ux = 3 mA.

TOXOEN: Vth = VAB = Ux + VAF = 3 + 3.103 203 = 6 V. Apa: Rth = Vth => Rth = 6V = 2,2 k0.

Loodingto Therenin Lep Ario Saipty Taous:





 $l_{σχδα}$: $I_{o}=-0,227$ Us (1). (Αρα, το ρεύμα I_{o} έχει ανήθετη φορά από αυτή του σχήμα τος.).

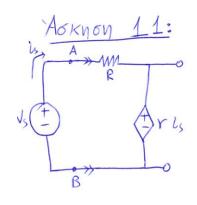
oxia, स्तामीहेक, 671:

$$-U_0 = 10^3 u_x \stackrel{\text{(a)}}{\Rightarrow} U_x = (0,227) \cdot 2,2 \cdot u_s \Rightarrow U_x = (0,4994) u_s \Rightarrow U_x \approx \frac{u_s}{2} \cdot (2).$$

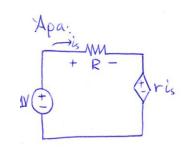
Ard Slaipety Taous, 10x04:

$$U_{x} = \frac{(1 k \circ) u_{s}}{(1 k \circ) + R} \stackrel{(2)}{\Longrightarrow} \frac{u_{s}}{2} = \frac{(1 k \circ) u_{s}}{(1 k \circ) + Rx} \Longrightarrow$$

Rx + (1k9) = 2k0 => Px = 1k0

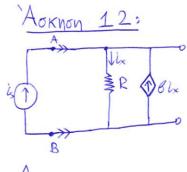


Ουσιαστικά, Ιητέιται το ισοδόνομο Therening δεξιά από τα ΑιΒ. Η βεμ είναι η Ιητούμενη αντίσταση. Επειδή, όμως, το συχκεκριμένο κύ-Κλωμα έχει μόνο μία εξαρτημένη πηχή προσέ τουμε στα ΑιΒ μία πυχή τάσης 1V.

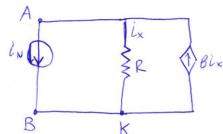


And NTK: $-1 + i_s R + r i_s = 0 = 0$ $i_s(R + r) = 1 (= Vab).$ Estopiewus: $Rth = \frac{Vab}{i_s} = R + r = 0$

Reh=R+r, apa Kar. Rin=R+r



Ουσιαστικά, ψάχνουμε το 100δύναμο Τουσίο Θα LOXUEL : Rin = RAM. Oa προσδιοριστά μέσω . LIAS THOUS PEUPATOS LN.

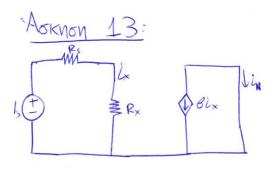


ATTO NPKx: $\dot{L}_{N} = -\dot{L}_{x} + \dot{\theta}\dot{L}_{x} \Rightarrow$ $\dot{L}_{N} = -\dot{\theta} - \dot{H} \dot{L}_{x} \Rightarrow \dot{L}_{N} = (\dot{H} - \dot{\theta})\dot{L}_{x}. \tag{1}$ $\dot{E}_{V}\dot{W}: V_{AB} = \dot{L}_{x} R_{1}(N. Ohm).$

Eival grusto oti: $RN = \frac{V_{AB}}{\dot{c}_N} \Rightarrow RN = \frac{\dot{c}_X R}{g_{-A}\dot{c}_X} \Rightarrow$

RN = R , OTTOTE Kal:

 $R_{in} = \frac{R}{1-R}$

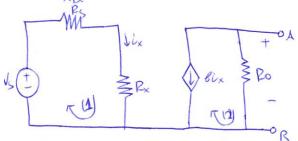


loxue: in=-Bix. (1)

Ard StaipETH Tdous: $V_X = \frac{R_X V_S}{R_X + R_S} \Rightarrow C_X = \frac{V_S}{R_X + R_S} El (N. Ohm).$

 λ_{Pa} : $\lambda_{N} = \frac{-BV_s}{R_x + R_s}$ (3).

Επειδή αν μηδενίσουμε την ανεξάρτητη πηχή τάσης Vs θα έχουμε την εξαρτημένη πηγή : βίχ, ο υπολοχισμός της RN θα χίνει μέσω της VAR.

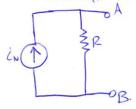


Arts NTK(A: -Vs + ixPs+ixPx=0 => ix = Vs
Rx+Ps

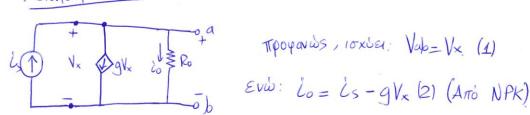
NTKe1: VAB = -Bix Ro => VAB = -BVS. Ro

Rx+Rs

OPTOTE: PN = VAB = Ro. To 100 Strayo Novton: PX+Ps



AOKHON 14:

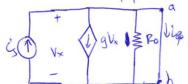


 $Apa: (2), (3) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{R_0} = \dot{c}_S - g \, \forall x \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{R_0} + g \, \forall x = \dot{c}_S \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{R_0} + g \, \forall x$

$$V_{\times}\left(\frac{1}{P_0}+g\right)=\dot{C}_S \Rightarrow V_{\times}\left(\frac{gP_0+1}{P_0}\right)=\dot{C}_S \Rightarrow$$

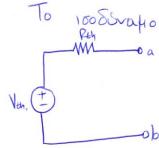
$$V_x = \frac{Rois}{gRo+1}$$
 (4). , dpa: (1) $\stackrel{(4)}{\longrightarrow}$ $V_{ab} = \frac{Rois}{gRo+1}$ (5)

H 1508Drafm arriotary Reh Da utologiota 4 Escu tou Cop.

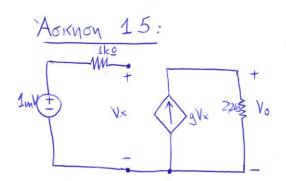


t dight ≥ Rollie προβανώς, Vx = O. και Ro → ∞. επομένως, Čep = čs. 61.

Thevenin.



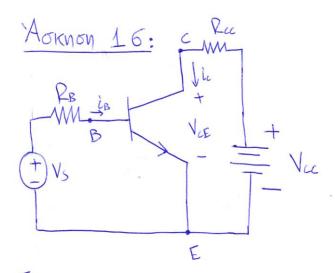
OTOU: VEH = Rols Kal Rth = Ro. gRot1



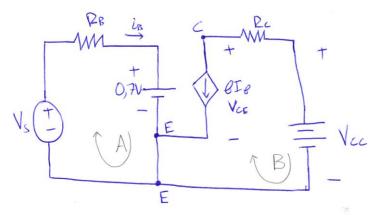
H artiotacy 1kg SEV SappEstal and PEUpla, OTTOTE:

 $V_x = 1 \text{mV} / \text{apa: } gV_x = 10^{-3} \text{g.}$

ETTOPIÈVUS, and N. Ohm: $V_0 = \hat{c}R \Rightarrow 10^{-3}g \cdot 2.2 \cdot 10^3 \Rightarrow 9 = \frac{10}{2.2} \Rightarrow 9 \approx 4.55$



Για να επιλύσουμε αυτό το κύκλωμα θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε. Το απλοποιμμένο μοντέλο λειτουργία του ΒΙΤ το Τρανζί-



10x26: 1 ic=B LB == 100 Cc = 100 CB (1).

Arto NTK4: + Vs -
$$\dot{c}_B P_B = 0,7 \Rightarrow \dot{c}_B = \frac{V_S - 0,7}{P_B}$$
 (2)

NPKE: (B+1006B= cu =) (u=101 cB B)

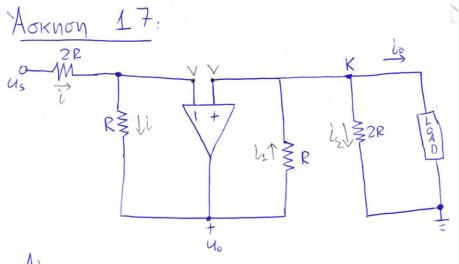
NTKB: VCE + Luc Re = Vcc = VcE = Vcc - Ccc Re (4).

$$(1) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \lambda_{c} = \frac{100 (v_{s} - 0.7)}{100 \cdot 10^{3}} \Rightarrow \lambda_{c} = \frac{v_{s} - 0.7}{10^{3}} \longrightarrow \lambda_{c}$$

$$\lambda_{c} = (v_{s} - 0.7) \text{ m A} (5)$$

$$(4) \xrightarrow{(3)} V_{CE} = 15 - 101 i_{B} \cdot (3,3) \cdot 10^{3} \xrightarrow{(2)} V_{CE} = 15 - (333,3) \cdot 10^{3} (8-4) = 100 \cdot 10^{3} \cdot 100 = 100 \cdot 10^{3} \cdot 100 = 100 \cdot 100 100 = 100 \cdot 100 = 10$$

- i) Vs = 1V, àpa: (5) => ic=0,3 m A kai (0) => VcE = 14,001 => 14V
- ii) Vs=5V, apa: |5) => ¿c = 4,3 m A Kai (6) => Vc=0,6681 V.6 Vc= ≥0,67V.

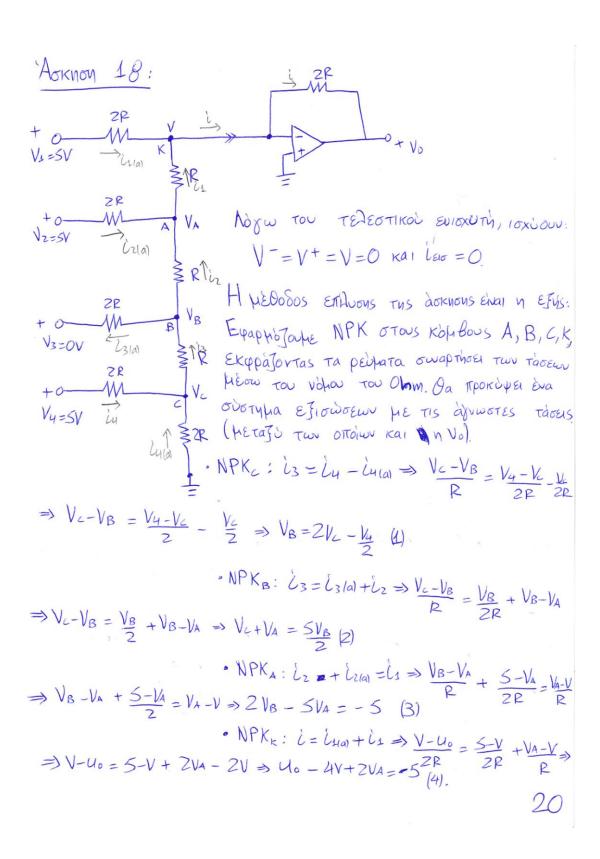


NOYW TOU TERESTIKOS ENIONUTY , LONDES: V=V+=V Eva: $\hat{L} = \frac{U_S - V}{2R}$ $\hat{C} = \frac{U_S - V}{2R} = \frac{V - u_0}{R} \Rightarrow U_S - V = 2V - 2u_0 \Rightarrow U_S - V = 2u_0 - 3v(4)$ $\hat{C} = \frac{V - u_0}{R} \Rightarrow 3V = 2u_0 + u_S \Rightarrow -u_S = 2u_0 - 3v(4)$

ETITALON, Elvar: $L_1 = \frac{V_0 - V}{D}$ (2) Kar: $L_2 = \frac{V - O}{2R} \Rightarrow L_2 = \frac{V}{2R}$ (3)

and NPKK: L1= L2+ L0 => Co= L1-L2 (3) Co= 40-V V $\Rightarrow \dot{l}_0 = 2u_0 - 2V - V \Rightarrow \dot{l}_0 = \frac{2u_0 - 3V}{2R} \xrightarrow{\text{(4)}}$

Co = - US ETTOLIEVUS N TILIN TOU PENHATOS TOU Sapples to Goptio ENAI Co = Us (ave Faptyty and duto). Inlash, to kurlupa Perroupres ws Thish perhatos. 19



Katalingoupe formor otis rapakatu Eflociosis:

$$V_{B} = 2V_{C} - \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow V_{B} - 2V_{C} = -\frac{5}{2} (1)$$

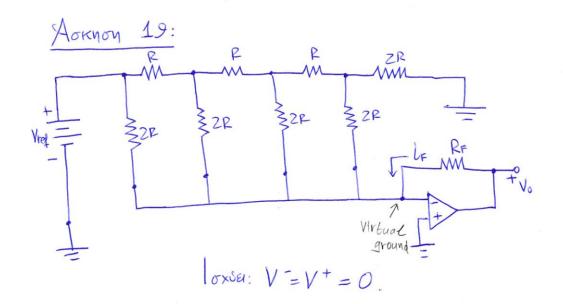
$$V_{C} + V_{A} = \frac{5V_{B}}{2} \Rightarrow V_{A} - \frac{5}{2}V_{B} + V_{C} = 0 (2)$$

$$(5)$$

$$(3')$$

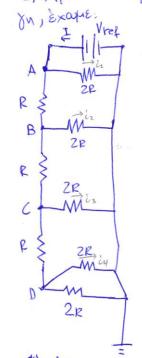
$$\Rightarrow -4V_A = -\frac{25}{4} \Rightarrow V_A = \frac{25}{16}V.$$

$$\Delta pa$$
: $(41) \Rightarrow U_0 + \frac{25}{8} = -5 \Rightarrow U_0 = -\left(\frac{25}{8} + 5\right) V \Rightarrow U_0 = -8, 125 V.$



Aoknon 19 lowexeral:

1) Apod o avastpépoutas akpodéktins του τελεστικού αποτελεί μια εικουινή



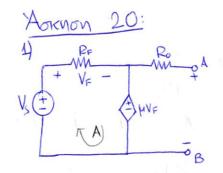
OFFOTE: "Pal= R Kal:" IR Vred => I = Vred R.

Ario Slaipèth pedhatos Arto charge: $\dot{L}_{1} = \frac{2R}{2R + 2R} \cdot I = \frac{V \text{red}}{2R}$ $\dot{L}_{2} = \frac{2R}{2R + 2R} (\dot{I} - \dot{L}_{1}) = \frac{V \text{red}}{4R}$ $\dot{L}_{3} = \frac{2R}{2R + 2R} (\dot{I} - \dot{L}_{2}) = \frac{V \text{red}}{4R}$ $\dot{L}_{3} = \frac{2R}{2R + 2R} (\dot{I} - \dot{L}_{3} - \dot{L}_{2}) = \frac{V \text{red}}{8R}$ $\dot{L}_{3} = \frac{V \text{red}}{2R + 2R} (\dot{I} - \dot{L}_{3}) = \frac{V \text{red}}{8R}$ $\dot{L}_{3} = \frac{V \text{red}}{2R + 2R} (\dot{I} - \dot{L}_{3}) = \frac{V \text{red}}{8R}$ $\dot{L}_{3} = \frac{V \text{red}}{2R + 2R} (\dot{I} - \dot{L}_{3}) = \frac{V \text{red}}{8R}$ 14 = 2P ZR+ZR (I-is-is-is) = Well IGR

2) Bavika, O TE LEGTIKOS ENGXUTUS EXEL AREIPH EGENTEPING ANTISTAGY, 409 TO PENTIA TON SIDÉPXETAI DE AUTON SIVAI HINDENIRO. OROTE AND VOLTO PENHATEN CF+bsls+briz+bsl3+byly=0=

F+Dsis+Druz+D3u3+may
LF=- \(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{arr

3) Nogw tou telestikoù eulovoth, loxósi: $V = V + = 0, dpa: \dot{C}F = \frac{V_0 - V_0}{R_F} \Rightarrow \dot{C}F = \frac{V_0}{R_F} \Rightarrow$ $U_0 = \hat{l}_F R_F \stackrel{(2)}{\Longrightarrow} U_0 = -R_F \sum_{j=1}^4 b_j \hat{l}_j \stackrel{(1)}{\Longrightarrow} U_0 = -R_F \sum_{j=1}^4 b_j \frac{V_{red}}{2^j R} \Rightarrow$ Uo = - PF Vred \(\sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{b_{i}}{2^{3-1}} \).

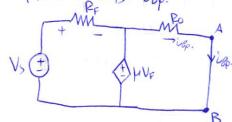


Oa BOEDE TO 100 SWAHO Thovenin, αριστερά των ακροδειτών Α, Β:

ANO NTK 0000 BPOXO A, EXOLME. +Vs - WF - VF = 0 => Vs = (4+1) VF => VF= Vs (1).

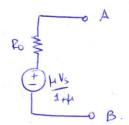
loxde: Vab = LIVE (1) Vab = LIVS (2).

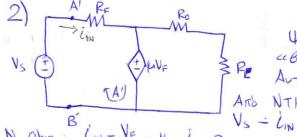
H 100 Swahin artiotady Ren Da undopoted HEOR TOU PENHATOS BRONNIKIWOUS LEP.



Vig. Eval:
$$lgp = \frac{l_1V_F}{Ro} \Rightarrow lgp = \frac{Vab}{Ro}$$

Engierus, ripokulter: Rui=Ro, kai Exalis to anolow wo Swapo Therenin:



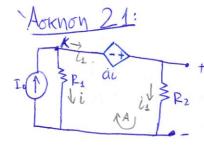


Paxoque Ton artistary Elosson Tou coblete In Thyly Us oto KURAWHA.

AND NTK STON BPOXO A! EXOUNCE.

SHE LIN PF - MF = 0 (4) Kai and

23



Ano NFK (Kopos K): Io=i+i1-)

i= Io-i (1).

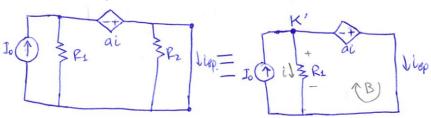
Ano NTK (Broxos A): + iP1 + ai-i1P12

⇒ i(Ps+a)=i, Pz => i(Ps+a) =(Io-i) Pz => PzIo = i (Pz+Pz+a) => i = Io Pz
Pz+Pz+a (2).

$$(1) \stackrel{\square}{=} i_1 = I_0 - I_0 R_2 \Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{(P_1 + P_1 + a)I_0 - I_0 R_2}{P_1 + P_2 + a} \Rightarrow i_2 = \frac{(P_1 + P_1 + a)I_0 - I_0 R_2}{P_1 + P_2 + a} \Rightarrow V = \frac{(P_1 + a)I_0}{P_1 + P_2 + a} \Rightarrow V = \frac{(P_1 + a)I_0}{P_1 + P_2 + a} \Rightarrow V = \frac{(P_1 + a)I_0}{P_1 + P_2 + a}$$

H 1608 Walth and P 1

Η ισοδύναμη αυτίσταση Run θα υπολογιστεί μέσω του ρεύματος βραν. KUKI wons LBP.



And NTK (Gooxos B): iR1 + ai =0 => i(R2+a) =0 => i=0.

ETTOPIEVUS, and NPK (KOHBOSKI): LBP = IO.

TEAIRà: Rth = V => Rth = (PI+a)Rz Kai to 1008 waho Therening Elvar:

