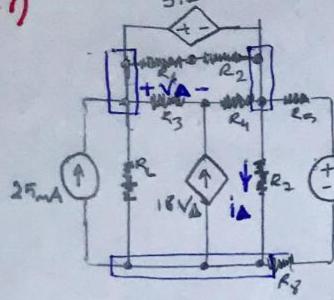


4.1)



- a) 12 branches, 8 branches with resistors, independent 2 branches, 2 branches with dependent sources.
- b) The current is unknown in every branch containing 25mA current source, so the current unknown 6 branches.
- c) 10 essential branches - R_1-R_2 , R_8-2V . The remaining eight branches are essential containing single element.
- d) The current is known only essential branch containing the current source, and is unknown in the remaining 9 branches.

e) 7 nodes - three identified by boxes, two identified by triangles, one identified diamond.

f) There are 7 essential nodes, three identified boxes, and two identified triangles.

g) A mesh is like a window pane, and as can be seen from the figure there are 6 window panes or meshes.

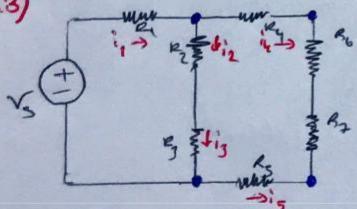
4.2) a) There are 9 essential branches current is unknown, so we need 9 simultaneous equations to describe the circuit.

b) 5 essential nodes, KCL at 5-1-4 of these essential nodes.

c) The remaining 4 equations needed to describe the circuit will be derived from KVL.

d) We must avoid using the bottom left-most mesh, since it contains a current source, and we have no way determining the voltage drop across a current source. The two meshes on the bottom that share the dependent source must be handled in a special way.

4.3)



a) There are eight components, seven resistor and voltage source. There are eight unknown currents, i_5 and R_1 series, same current. R_4, R_6 series same current, R_5, R_7 series. Therefore, we only need 7 equations to find the 8 distinct currents.

b) There are three essential nodes in circuit, identify the boxes. At two of these nodes KCL equations. A KCL equation at the third node would depend on the first two.

$$-i_1 + i_2 + i_4 = 0 \quad i_1 - i_3 + i_5 = 0$$

d) Three meshes: Left; V_s, R_1, R_2, R_3 . Top; R_2, R_4, R_5 . Bottom; R_3, R_5, R_7
right
We can write KVL equations for all three meshes.

4.4) a)

At node a: $i_1 + i_2 + i_4 = 0$

At node b: $i_2 + i_3 - i_4 - i_5 = 0$

At node c: $i_1 - i_3 + i_5 = 0$

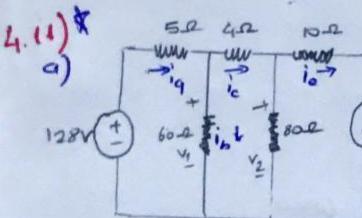
b) There are many possible solutions.

For example: adding the equations at nodes a and c gives the equation at node b.

$$(i_1 + i_2 + i_4) + (i_1 - i_3 + i_5) = 0$$

$$i_2 - i_3 + i_4 + i_5 = 0$$

node b with both sides multiplied by -1.



$$\frac{V_1 - 128}{5} + \frac{V_1}{60} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{4} + \frac{V_2}{80} + \frac{V_2 - 320}{10} = 0$$

$$V_1 \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + V_2 \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{128}{5}$$

$$V_1 \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) + V_2 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{80} + \frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{320}{10}$$

b) $P_{128V} = -(128)(-6.8) = 870.4W$

$$P_{320V} = 320 \cdot (-12) = -3840W$$

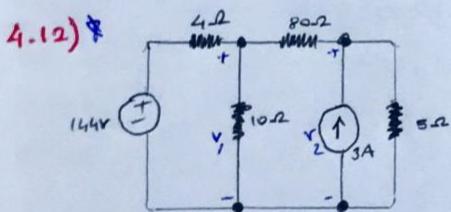
$$i_9 = \frac{128 - 62}{5} = -6.8A$$

$$i_{10} = \frac{162}{60} = 2.7A$$

$$i_c = \frac{162 - 200}{4} = -9.9A$$

$$i_d = \frac{200}{80} = 2.5A$$

$$i_e = \frac{200 - 320}{10} = -12A$$



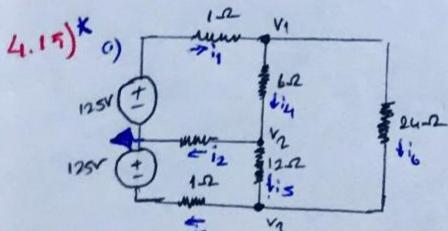
$$\frac{V_1 - 144}{4} + \frac{V_1}{10} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{80} = 0$$

$$\therefore 29V_1 - V_2 = 2880$$

$$-3 + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{80} + \frac{V_2}{7} = 0$$

$$\therefore -V_1 + 17V_2 = 240$$

$$V_1 = 100V \quad V_2 = 20V$$



$$\frac{V_1 - 125}{1} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{6} + \frac{V_1 - V_3}{24} = 0 \quad b) 125i_1 + 125i_2 = 5273.09W$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{6} + \frac{V_2}{2} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{12} = 0$$

$$i_1^2(1) + i_2^2(2) + i_3^2(1) + i_4^2(4) +$$

$$i_5^2(12) + i_6^2(24) = 5273.09W$$

$$\frac{V_3 + 125}{1} + \frac{V_3 - V_2}{12} + \frac{V_3 - V_1}{24} = 0$$

$$V_1 \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} \right) + V_2 \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right) + V_3 \left(-\frac{1}{12} \right) = 125$$

$$V_1 \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right) + V_2 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \right) + V_3 \left(-\frac{1}{12} \right) = 0$$

$$V_1 \left(-\frac{1}{24} \right) + V_2 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} \right) + V_3 \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{24} \right) = -125$$

Solving $V_1 = 101.24V$

$$V_2 = 10.66V$$

$$V_3 = -106.57V$$

$$i_1 = \frac{-125 - 101.24}{1} = 23.76A$$

$$i_2 = \frac{10.66}{2} = 5.33A$$

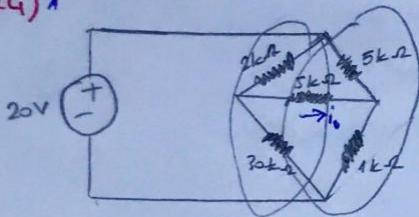
$$i_3 = \frac{-106.57 + 125}{1} = 18.43A$$

$$i_4 = \frac{101.24 - 10.66}{6} = 15.10A$$

$$i_5 = \frac{10.66 + 106.57}{12} = 9.77A$$

$$i_6 = 8.66A$$

4.24) *



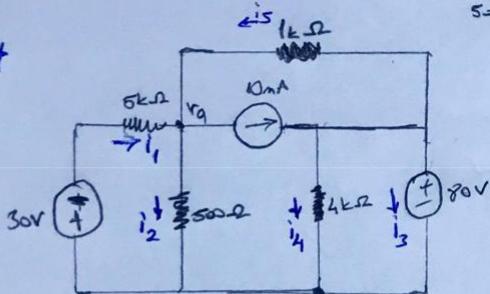
$$\frac{V_1}{30.000} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{5000} + \frac{V_1 - 20}{2000} = 0 \Rightarrow 22V_1 - 6V_2 = 300$$

$$\frac{V_2}{10000} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{5000} + \frac{V_2 - 20}{5000} = 0 \Rightarrow -V_1 + 7V_2 = 200$$

$$i_0 = \frac{15 - 5}{5000} = 2 \text{ mA} \quad \leftarrow \quad V_1 = 15V, V_2 = 5V$$

4.27) *

a)



Calculate the currents

$$i_1 = \frac{-30 - 20}{5000} = -10 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_5 = \frac{60}{1000} = 60 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{20}{500} = 40 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_3 + i_4 + i_5 - 10 \text{ mA} = 0$$

$$i_4 = \frac{80}{4000} = 20 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_3 = -70 \text{ mA}$$

$$\frac{V_a + 30}{5000} + \frac{V_a}{500} + \frac{V_a - 80}{1000} = 0$$

$$V_a + 30 + 10V_a + 5V_a - 80 = 0 \quad ; \quad 16V_a = 320 \quad ; \quad V_a = 20$$

b) ~~P₁₄ = 30.(-0.01)².500 = 0.5W~~

$$P_{L4} = 20.0.1².2000 = 2 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{D4} = 5.(-0.01)².500 = 0.5 \text{ W}$$

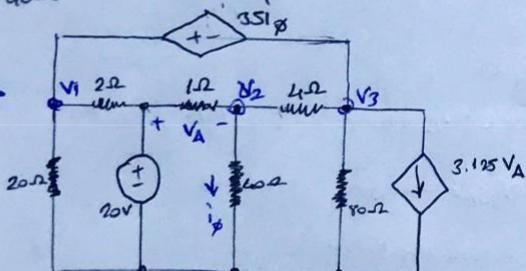
$$P_{S4} = -0.01².500 = 0.5 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{S500\Omega} = (0.04)².500 = 0.8 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{1K} = 60² / 1000 = 3.6 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{4K} = (80)² / 4000 = 1.6 \text{ W}$$

4.30) *



$$\frac{V_1}{20} + \frac{V_1 - 20}{2} + \frac{V_3 - V_2}{4} + \frac{V_3}{80} + 3.125V_\Delta = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2}{40} + \frac{V_2 - V_3}{4} + \frac{V_2 - 20}{1} = 0$$

$$i_g = \frac{20 - 20.25}{2} + \frac{20 - 10}{1} = 30.125 \text{ A}$$

$$P_g = 20.(30.125) = 602.5 \text{ W}$$

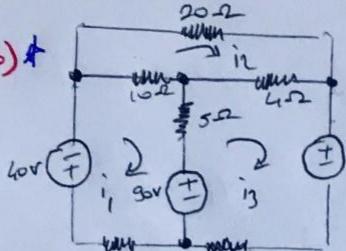
$$V_\Delta = 20 - V_2$$

$$V_1 - 35i_4 = V_3$$

$$i_4 = V_2 / 40$$

$$V_1 = -20.25 \text{ V}, \quad V_2 = 10 \text{ V}, \quad V_3 = -29 \text{ V}$$

4.36) *



$$a) 40 + 10(i_1 - i_2) + 5(i_1 - i_3) + 90 + 30i_1 = 0$$

$$20i_2 + 4(i_2 - i_3) + 10(i_2 - i_1) = 0$$

$$196 + 2i_3 - 90 + 5(i_3 - i_1) + 4(i_3 - i_2) = 0$$

$$i_1 = -5A; \quad i_2 = -3A; \quad i_3 = -13A$$

$$P_{40} = 40i_1 = -200W$$

$$P_{90} = 90(i_1 - i_3) = 720$$

$$P_{196} = 196i_3 = -2548W$$

b)

$$P_{20\Omega} = 9 \cdot 20 = 180W$$

$$P_{10\Omega} = 4 \cdot 10 = 40W$$

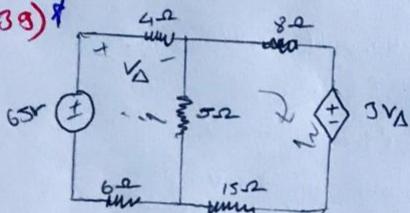
$$P_{4\Omega} = 100 \cdot 4 = 400W$$

$$P_{30\Omega} = 25 \cdot 30 = 750W$$

$$P_{2\Omega} = 2 \cdot 169 = 338W$$

$$\sum P_{abs} = 2748W$$

4.38) *



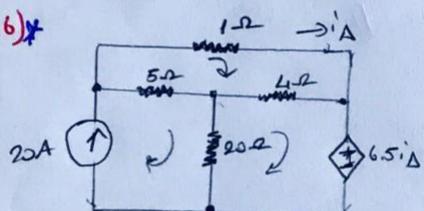
$$-65V + 4i_1 + 5(i_1 - i_2) + 6i_1 = 0$$

$$8i_2 + 3V_\Delta + 15i_2 + 5(i_2 - i_1) = 0$$

$$V_\Delta = 4i_1$$

$$i_1 = 4A, \quad i_2 = -1A, \quad V_\Delta = 16V, \quad P_{15\Omega} = 15 \cdot 1 = 15W$$

4.46) *



$$10i_\Delta - 4i_1 = 0$$

$$-4i_\Delta + 24i_1 + 6.5i_\Delta = 400, \quad i_1 = 15A, \quad i_\Delta = 16A$$

$$V_{20A} = -20V_{20A} = -20 \cdot 120 = -2400W$$

$$P_{6.5V_\Delta} i_1 = (6.5) \cdot 16 \cdot 15 = 1560W$$

$$P_{1\Omega} = 256 \cdot 1 = 256W$$

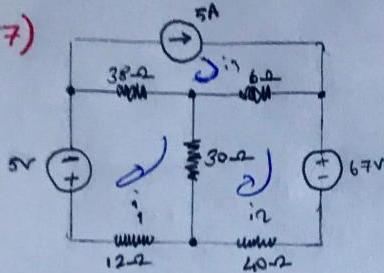
$$P_{5\Omega} = 16 \cdot 5 = 80W$$

$$P_{4\Omega} = 1 \cdot 4 = 4W$$

$$P_{20\Omega} = 25 \cdot 20 = 500W$$

$$\sum P = 2400W$$

4.47)



$$5 + 38(i_1 - i_2) + 30(i_1 - i_2) + 12i_1 = 0$$

$$67 + 40i_2 + 30(i_2 - i_1) + 6(i_2 - 5) = 0$$

$$i_1 = 2.5 \text{ A} \quad i_2 = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

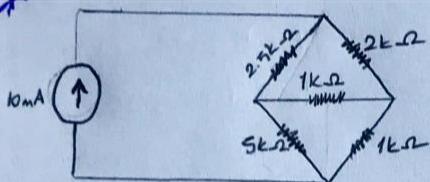
$$\text{b)} P_{5V} = 5 \cdot (2.5) = 12.5$$

$$P_{67V} = 67 \cdot (0.5) = 33.5$$

$$\text{c)} \sum_{\text{resistors}} = (2.5)^2 \cdot 38 + (4.5)^2 \cdot 6 + 2^2 \cdot 30 + (2.5)^2 \cdot 12 + (0.5)^2 \cdot 40 = 564$$

$$\sum P_{\text{abs}} = 564 + 12.5 + 33.5 = 610 \text{ W}$$

4.54)



a) Use the mesh current method to minimize the number of simultaneous equations.

$$\text{b)} 2500(i_1 - 0.01) + 2000i_2 + 1000(i_3 - i_2) = 0$$

$$i_1(2500 + 2000 + 1000) + i_2(-1000) = 25$$

$$5000(i_2 - 0.01) + 1000(i_2 - i_1) + 1000i_3 = 0$$

$$i_1(-1000) + i_2(7000) = 50$$

$$i_1 = 6 \text{ mA}, \quad i_2 = 8 \text{ mA}$$

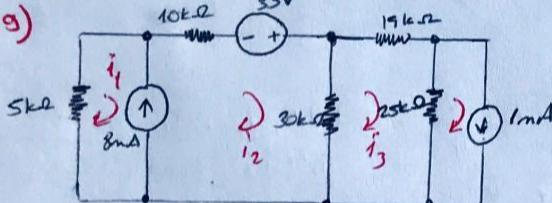
c) No, the voltage across the 10A current source.

$$\text{d)} V_g = 2000i_1 + 1000i_2 = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{10mA} = -20 \cdot (0.01) = -200 \text{ mW}$$

10mA source develops 200mW

4.59)



a)?

$$\text{b)} 5000i_1 + 40000i_2 - 30000i_3 = 35$$

$$i_2 - i_1 = 0.008$$

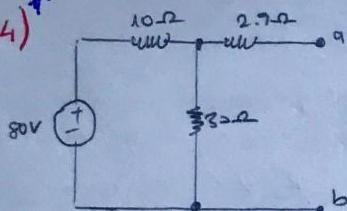
$$-30000i_2 + 70000i_3 = 25$$

$$i_1 = -5.33 \text{ mA}, \quad i_2 = 2.66 \text{ mA}, \quad i_3 = 1.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_o = (25.000)(i_3 - 0.001) = (25000)(0.0005) = 12.5 \text{ V}$$

Thevenin

4.64)

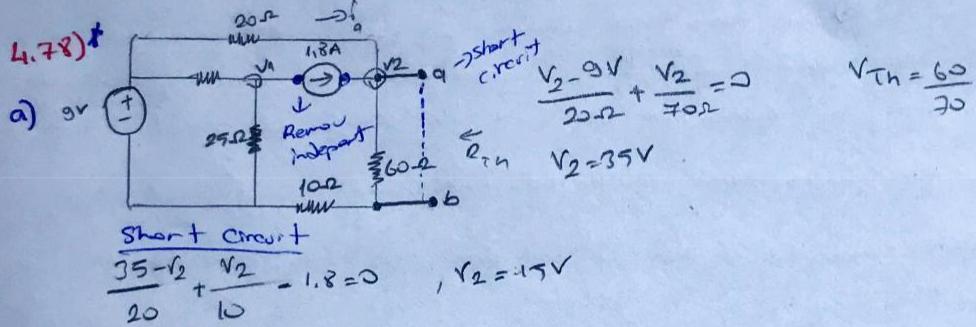


$$V_{Th} = \frac{30}{40} \cdot 80 = 60V$$

$$R_{Th} = 2.5 + \frac{30 \cdot 10}{40} = 10\Omega$$

We may use Thevenin theorem to simplify part of the circuit

4.78)



$$\frac{V_2 - 9V}{20\Omega} + \frac{V_2}{70\Omega} = 0$$

$$V_{Th} = \frac{60}{70} \cdot 39 = 30V$$

$$V_2 = 35V$$

Short Circuit

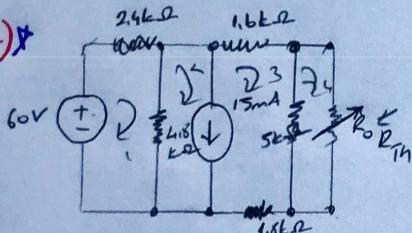
$$\frac{35 - V_2}{20} + \frac{V_2}{10} = 1.8 = 0, V_2 = 15V$$

$$i_a = \frac{9 - 15}{20} = -0.3A, i_{sc} = 1.8 - 0.3 = 1.5A$$

$$R_{Th} = \frac{30}{1.5} = 20\Omega$$

$$b) 20 + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{60} \right) = 20\Omega = R_{Th}$$

4.82)



$$a) R_{Th} = 5000 / ((1600 + 2400 || 4800 + 1800) = 2.5k\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_{Th} = 2.5k\Omega$$

$$b) 7200i_1 - 4800i_2 = 60$$

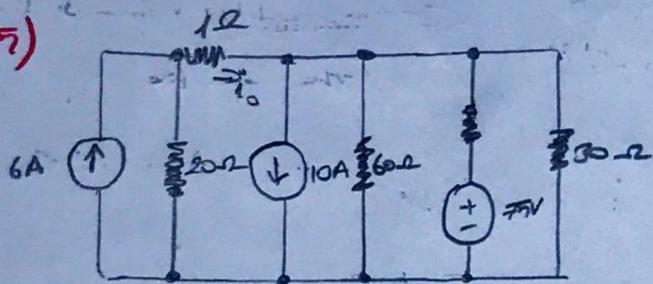
$$-4800i_1 + 4800i_2 + 8400i_3 = 0$$

$$i_2 - i_3 = 0.019$$

$$i_1 = 19.4mA, i_2 = 16.6mA, i_3 = 1.6mA$$

$$V_{Th} = 8V$$

~~4.97)~~



6A

$$\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{60} = \frac{60}{15} = 4 \Omega$$

12

$$i_1 = \frac{20}{20+5} \cdot 6 = 4.8A$$

10A

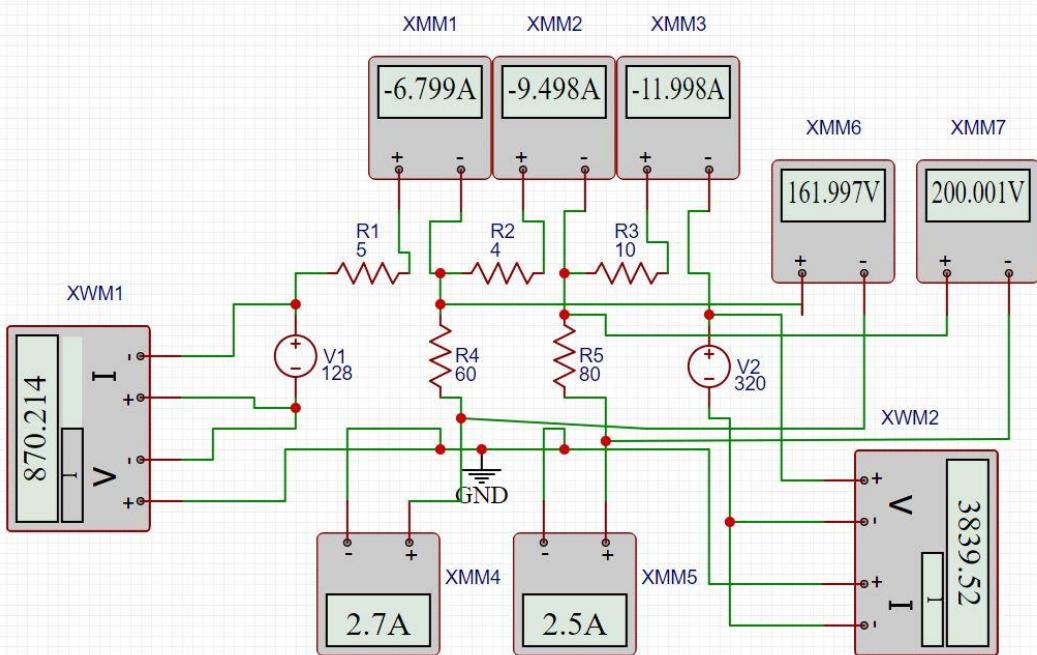
$$\frac{4}{25} \cdot 10 = 1.6A = i_2$$

75V

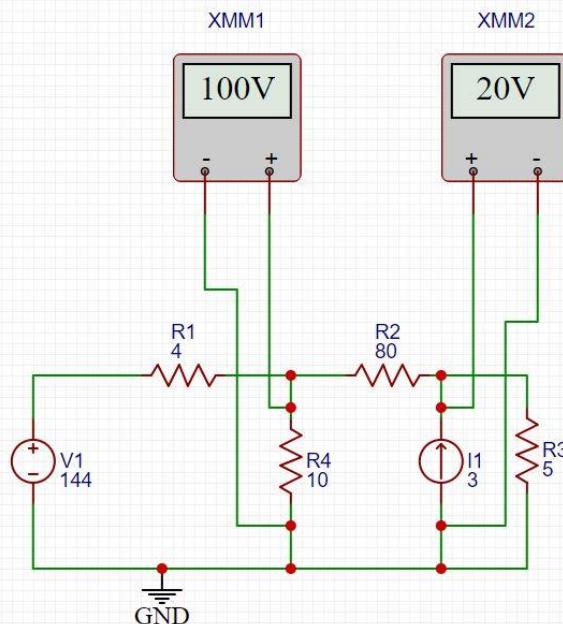
$$-\frac{4}{25} \cdot 15 = -2.4A = i_3$$

$$\sum i = 4A$$

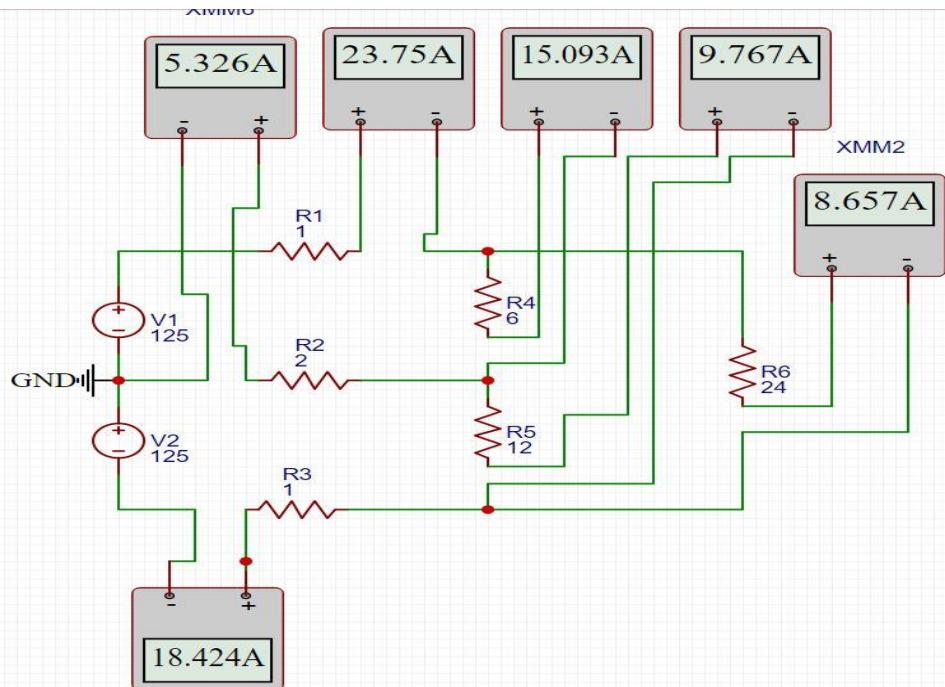
4.11



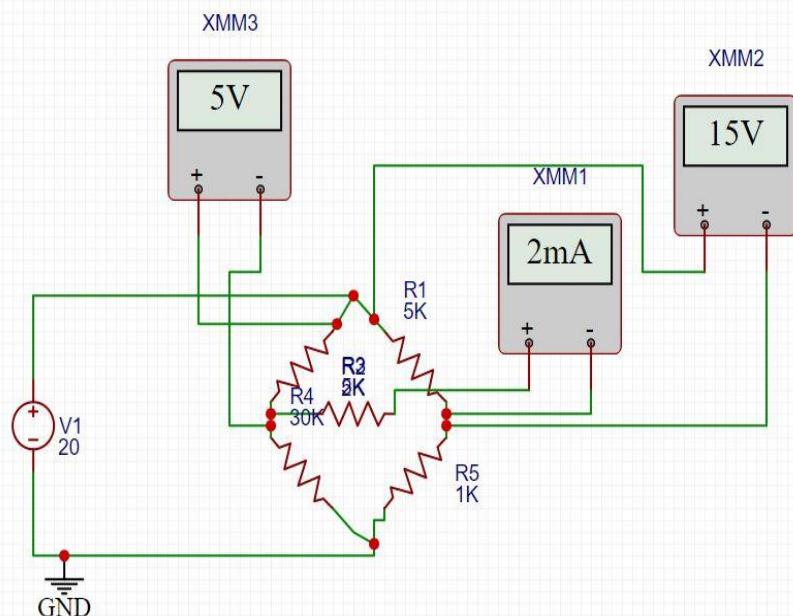
4.12



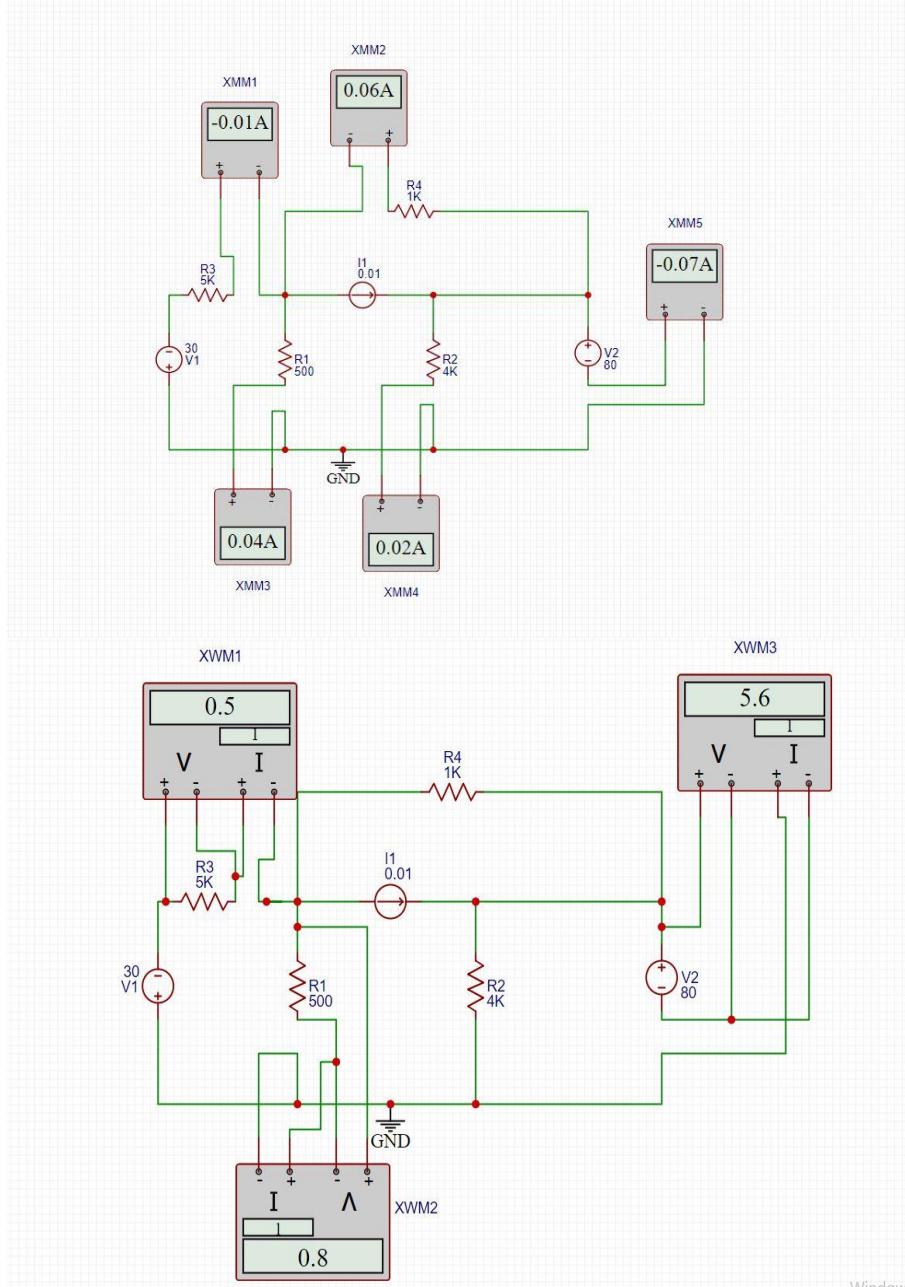
4.15



4.24

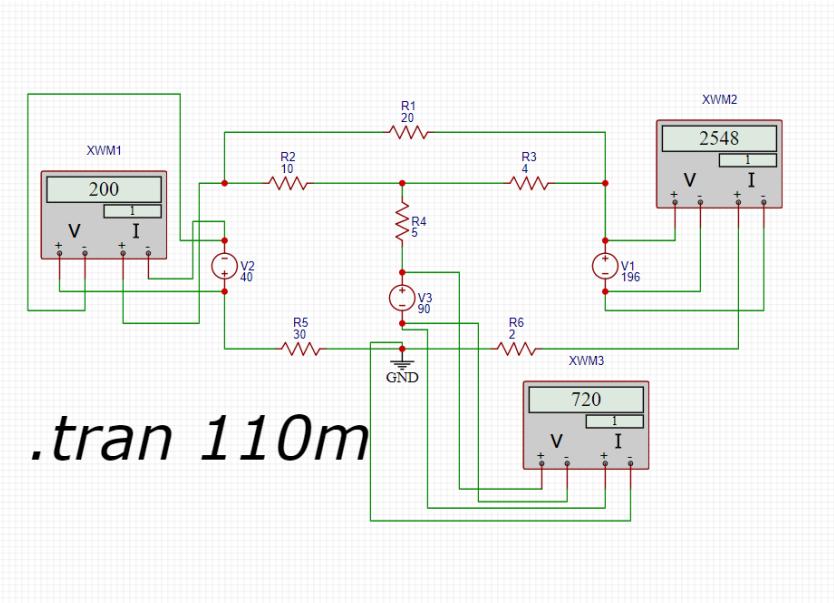


4.27A-B

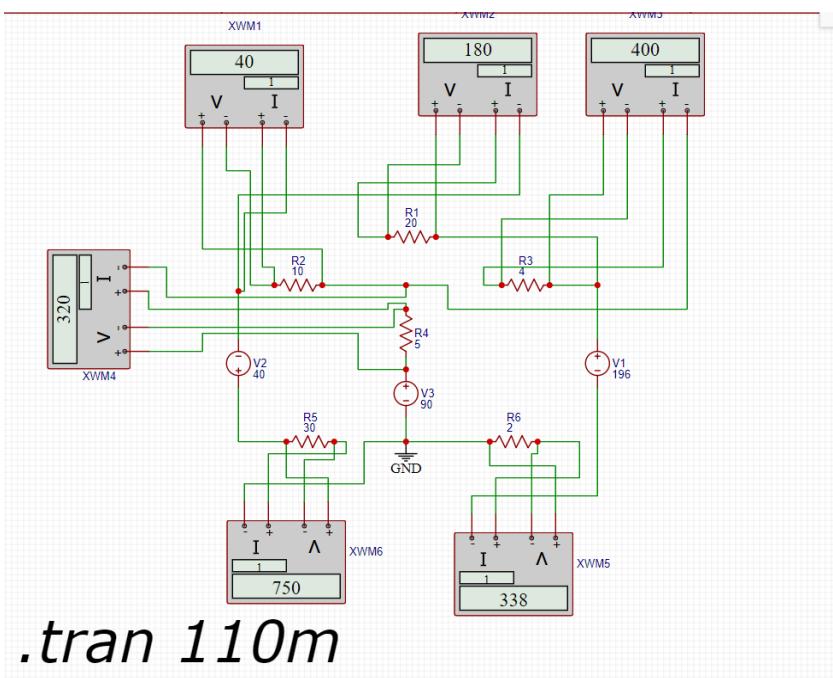


Windows®

4.36A-B

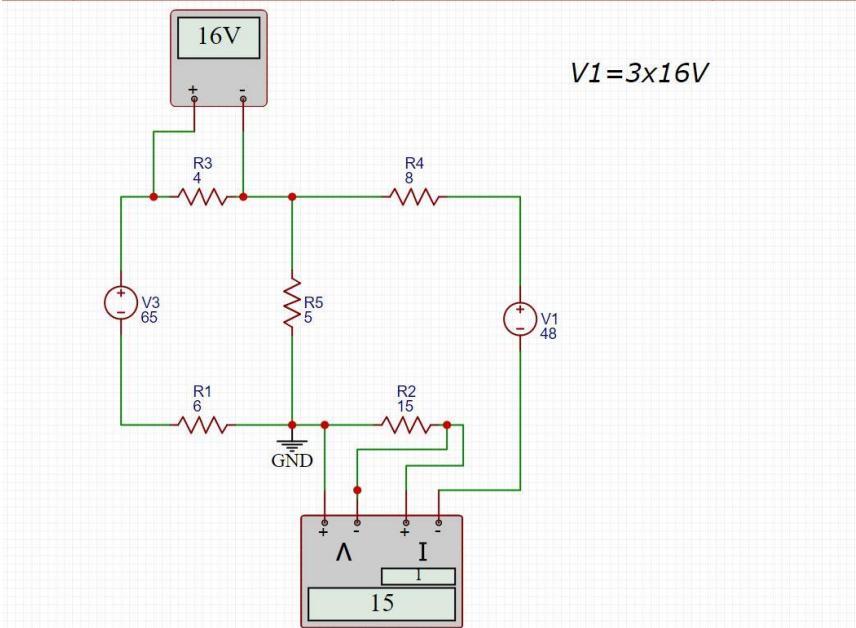


.tran 110m

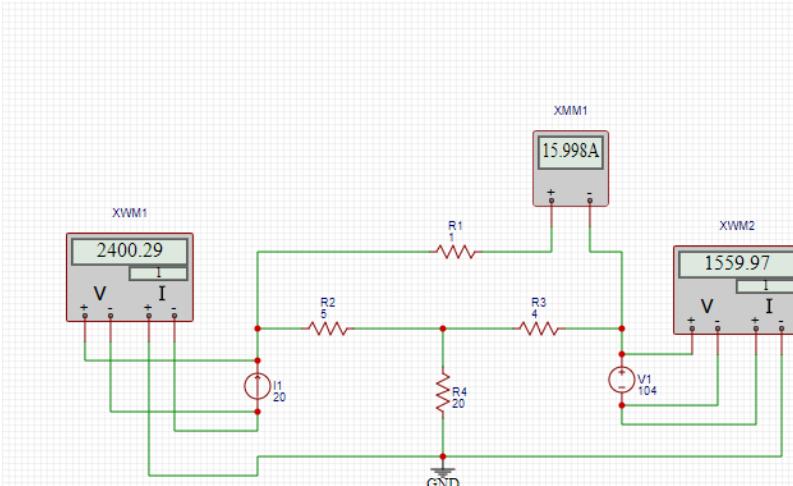


.tran 110m

4.39

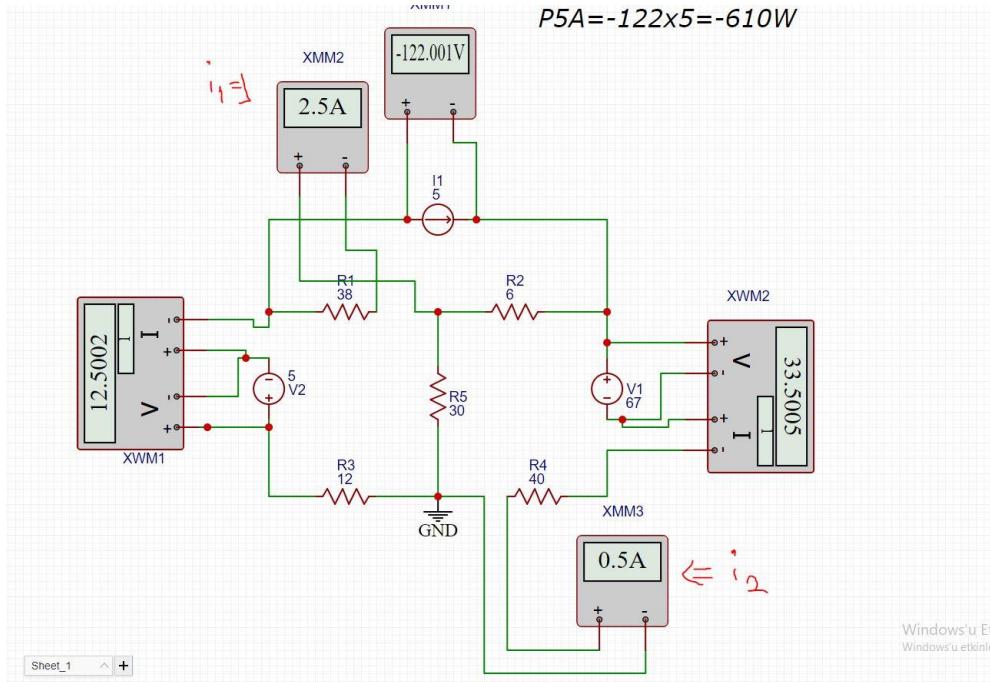


4.46

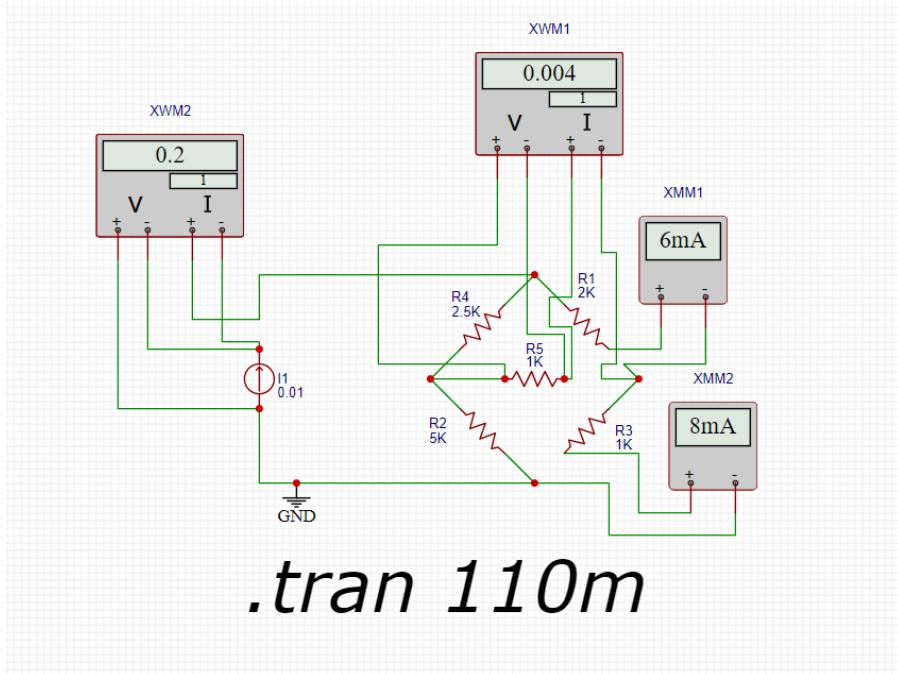


.tran 110m

4.47



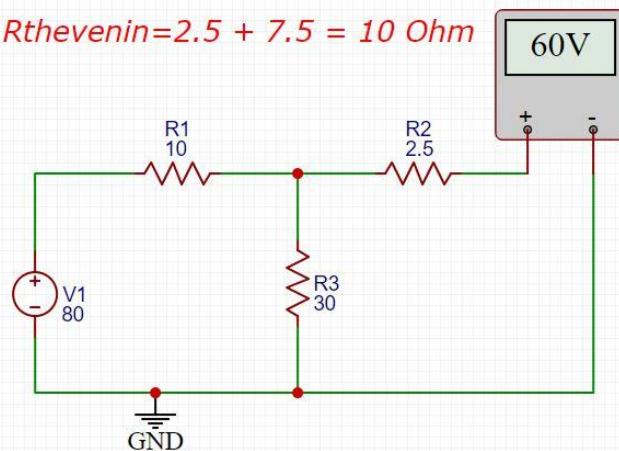
4.54



4.64

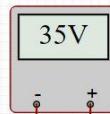
XMM1

$$R_{\text{thevenin}} = 2.5 + 7.5 = 10 \text{ Ohm}$$

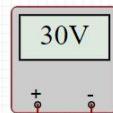


4.78A

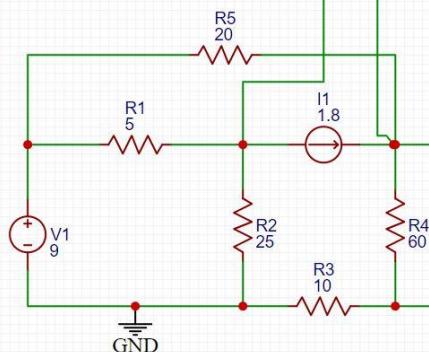
XMM2



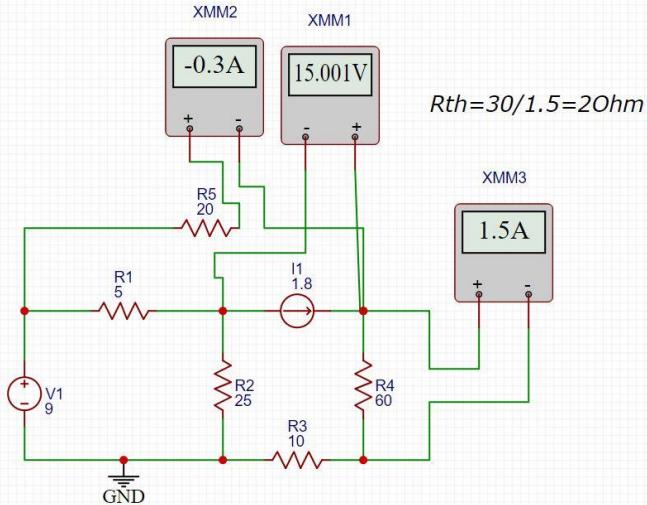
XMM1



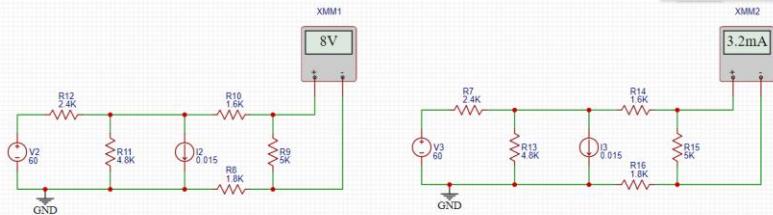
$$\Leftarrow \sqrt{T_h}$$



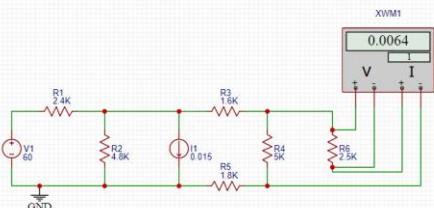
4.78B



4.82



$$8V/3.2mA = 2.5\Omega$$



tran 110m

Windows'u Etkinle
Windows'u etkinleştir

4.95

