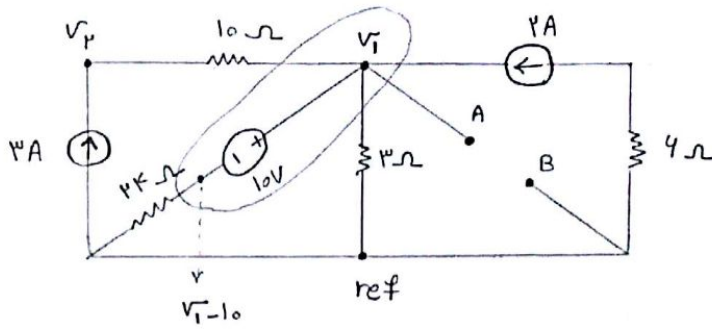


→ س ۱

(الف)



$$\text{KCL} \rightarrow -2 + \frac{V_1}{3} + \frac{V_1 - V_r}{10} + \frac{V_1 - 10}{2k} = 0 \rightarrow -2 + \frac{V_1}{3} + \frac{V_1}{10} - \frac{V_r}{10} + \frac{V_1}{2k} = \frac{10}{2k}$$

$$\text{KCL } V_r \rightarrow \frac{V_r - V_1}{10} = 2 \rightarrow V_r = 20 + V_1$$

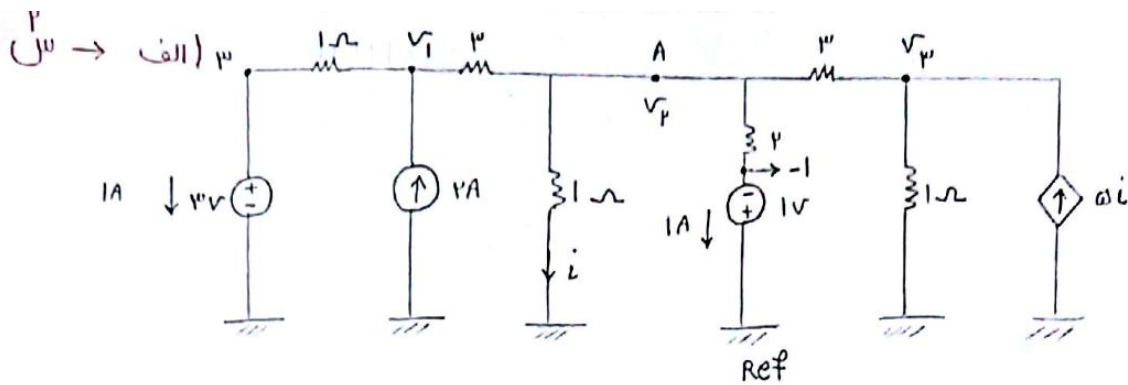
$$\rightarrow -2 + \frac{V_1}{3} + \frac{V_1}{10} - \frac{20}{10} - \frac{V_1}{10} + \frac{V_1}{2k} - \frac{10}{2k} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{9V_1}{2k} = \frac{40}{11} \rightarrow V_1 = \frac{130}{9} V$$

$$V_{AB} = V_A - V_B = V_1 - V_0 = \frac{130}{9} V$$

(ب) KCL

$$-2 + \frac{V_1}{3} + \frac{V_1 - 20 - V_1}{10} + \frac{V_1 - 10}{2k} + \frac{V_1}{10} = 0 \rightarrow V_1 = \frac{400}{5V} V$$

$$i = ? \rightarrow V = iR \rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_0}{10} = \frac{400}{5V_0} = \frac{40}{5V} A$$



ب) $\rightarrow i = \frac{V_p - V_o}{1} = V_p$

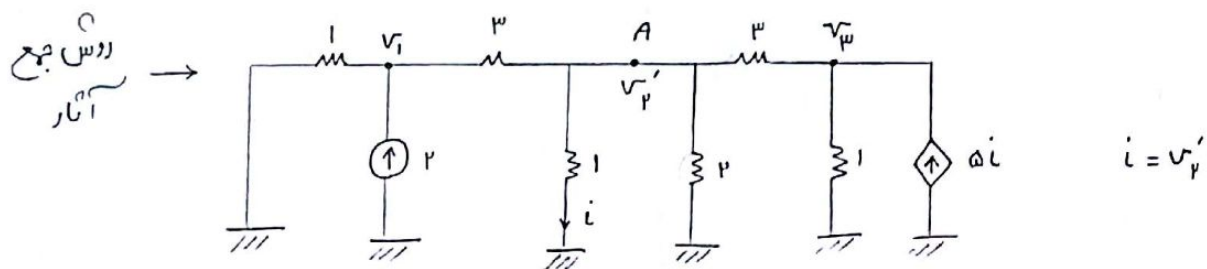
KCL $V_1 \rightarrow \frac{V_1 - 1}{1} + \frac{V_1 - V_p}{1} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{K}{1} V_1 - \frac{V_p}{1} = 1 \rightarrow K V_1 - V_p = 1$

KCL $V_p \rightarrow V_p + \frac{V_p + 1}{1} + \frac{V_p - V_1}{1} + \frac{V_p - V_p}{1} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{13}{4} V_p - \frac{V_1}{1} - \frac{V_p}{1} = -1 \rightarrow$

$13 V_p - 4 V_1 - 4 V_p = -4$

KCL $V_p \rightarrow -4 V_p + V_p + \frac{V_p - V_p}{1} = 0 \rightarrow -14 V_p + K V_p = 0$

$\Rightarrow V_1 = K V_p, \quad \underbrace{V_p = 1 V}_{V_A}, \quad V_p = K V$



KCL $V_1 \rightarrow \frac{V_1 - V_p'}{1} + V_1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow K V_1 - V_p' = 1$

KCL $V_p' \rightarrow \frac{V_p' - V_1}{1} + V_p' + \frac{V_p' - V_p}{1} + \frac{V_p'}{1} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{13}{4} V_p' - \frac{V_1}{1} - \frac{V_p}{1} = 0$

KCL $V_p \rightarrow V_p - 4 V_p' + \frac{V_p - V_p'}{1} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{K}{1} V_p - \frac{14}{1} V_p' = 0$

$V_p' = 0.44 V$

$$3V \text{ منبع و تار } \rightarrow KCL \ V_p'' \rightarrow \frac{V_p'' - 3}{1} + V_p'' + \frac{V_p''}{2} + \frac{V_p'' - V_p}{3} = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{25}{12} V_p'' - \frac{V_p}{3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$KCL \ V_p \rightarrow -5V_p'' + \frac{V_p - V_p''}{3} + V_p = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{14}{3} V_p'' + \frac{4}{3} V_p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_p'' = 1V$$

$$1V \text{ منبع و تار } \rightarrow \frac{V_p'''}{1} + V_p''' + \frac{V_p''' + 1}{2} + \frac{V_p''' - V_p}{3} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{25}{12} V_p''' - \frac{V_p}{3} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$KCL \ V_p'''$

$$KCL \ V_p \rightarrow -5V_p''' + V_p + \frac{V_p - V_p'''}{3} = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{14}{3} V_p''' + \frac{4}{3} V_p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_p''' = -0.444V$$

$$\text{جمع نهایی} \rightarrow V_A = V_p = V_p' + V_p'' + V_p''' = 0.444V + 1 - 0.444V = 1V$$

ب) تبدیل منابع

$$ج) \ P(3V) = V i = 3 \times 1 = 3W$$

$$P(2A) = V i = -4 \times 2 = -8W$$

$$P(1\Omega) = \frac{(V_1 - 3)^2}{1} = 1W$$

$$P(3\Omega) = \frac{(V_1 - V_p)^2}{3} = 3W$$

$$P(1\Omega) = \frac{(V_p - V_0)^2}{1} = 1W$$

$$P(2\Omega) = \frac{(V_p + 1)^2}{2} = 2W$$

$$P(1V) = V i = -1 \times 1 = -1W$$

$$P(3\Omega) = \frac{(V_p - V_p)^2}{3} = 3W$$

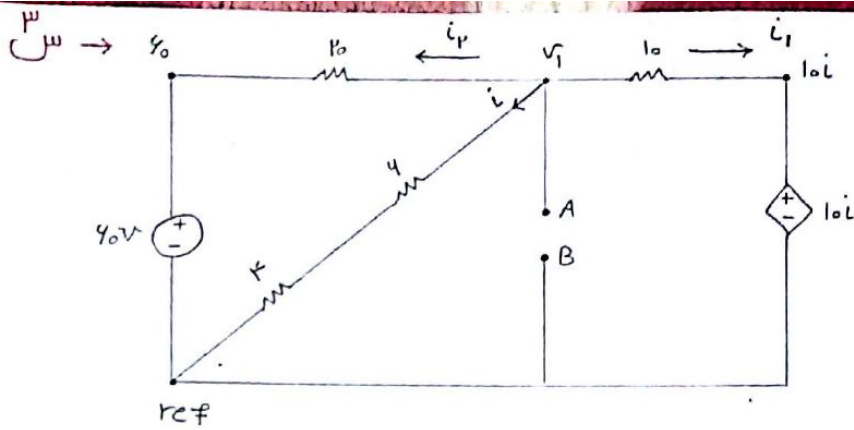
$$P(1\Omega) = \frac{(V_p - V_0)^2}{1} = 14W$$

$$P(5i) = V i = -40W$$

$$\text{توان تولیدی} = -29W$$

$$\text{توان تقریبی} = 29W$$

$$د) \ V = iR \rightarrow \frac{V_p''}{1} + 1 = 2i \rightarrow i = 1A$$



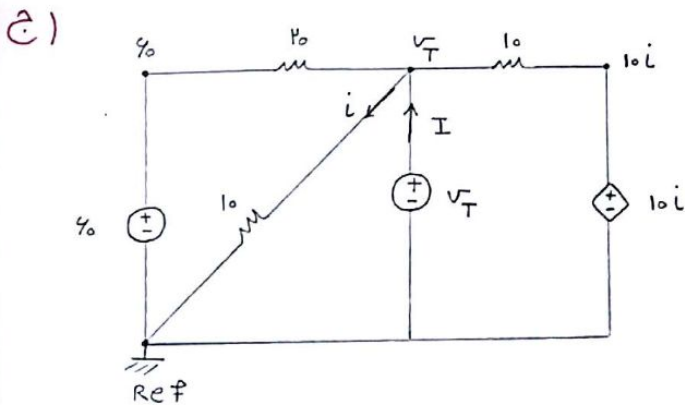
$$i = \frac{v_1 - v_0}{10}$$

الف) $\text{KCL } v_1 \rightarrow \frac{v_1 - 10i}{10} + \frac{v_1 - 40}{20} + \frac{v_1 - v_0}{10} = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\frac{v_1}{10} - \frac{v_1}{10} + \frac{v_1}{20} - 2 + \frac{v_1}{10} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{3}{20} v_1 = 2 \rightarrow v_1 = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$i = \frac{40 - 40}{10} = 0 \text{ A}$$

ب) $v_{AB} = v_A - v_B = v_1 - v_0 = 40 \text{ V}$



$$\text{KCL } v_T \rightarrow \frac{v_T - 10i}{10} + \frac{v_T - 40}{20} + \frac{v_T}{10} - I = 0$$

$$i = \frac{v_T}{10}$$

$$\text{KCL } v_T \rightarrow \frac{v_T}{10} - \frac{v_T}{10} + \frac{v_T}{20} - 2 - I + \frac{v_T}{10} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{3}{20} v_T = 2 + I \rightarrow$$

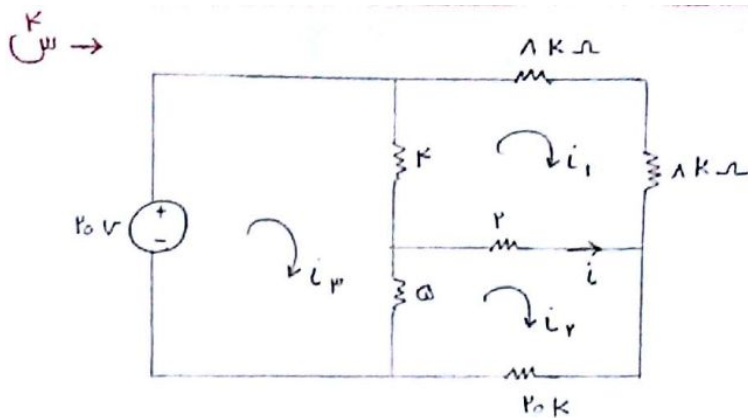
$$v_T = \frac{20}{3} I + 40 \rightarrow R_{Th} = \frac{20}{3} \Omega$$

د) $p(10i) = v i_1 = 10i \times 0 = 0 \text{ W} \rightarrow$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_1 - 40}{20} = \frac{40 - 40}{20} = 0 \text{ A}$$

نه تولید کننده است نه مصرف کننده

جهت جریان برعکس است $\rightarrow i_1 = 0 \text{ A}$



الف)

$$\text{KVL } i_1 \rightarrow 1000 i_1 + 1000 i_1 + 2000 (i_1 - i_r) + 4000 (i_1 - i_p) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$22000 i_1 - 2000 i_r - 4000 i_p = 0$$

$$\text{KVL } i_r \rightarrow 2000 (i_r - i_1) + 2000 i_r + 5000 (i_r - i_p) = 0 \rightarrow -2000 i_1 + 25000 i_r - 5000 i_p = 0$$

$$\text{KVL } i_p \rightarrow 4000 (i_p - i_1) + 5000 (i_p - i_r) = 20 \rightarrow -4000 i_1 - 5000 i_r + 9000 i_p = 20$$

$$\rightarrow i_1 = 0.001 A, \quad i_r = 0.001 A, \quad i_p = 0.003 A$$

$$\rightarrow i = i_r - i_1 = 0.001 - 0.001 = 0 A$$

ب) $\text{KVL } i_1 \rightarrow 22000 i_1 - 2000 i_r - 4000 i_p = 0$

$$i_1 = 0.002 A$$

$$\text{KVL } i_r \rightarrow -2000 i_1 + 25000 i_r - 5000 i_p = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$i_r = 0.002 A$$

$$\text{KVL } i_p \rightarrow -4000 i_1 - 5000 i_r + 9000 i_p = 20$$

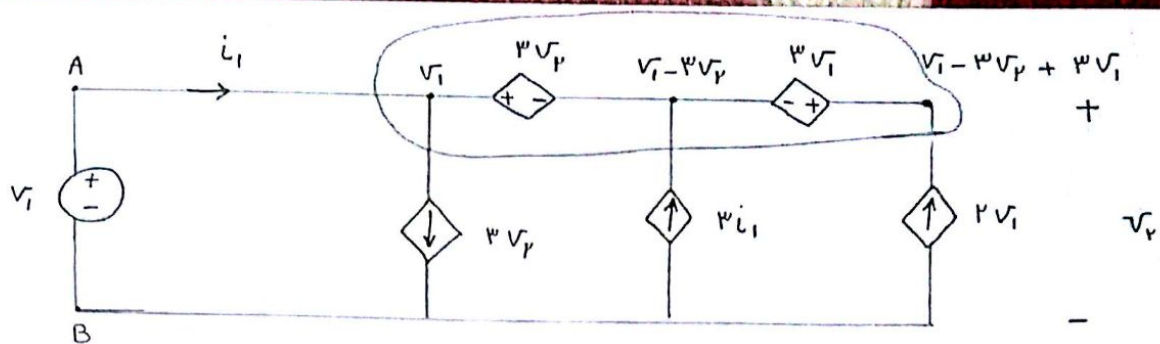
$$i_p = 0.008 A$$

$$\rightarrow i = i_r - i_1 = 0.002 - 0.002 = 0 A \rightarrow$$

جریان تغذیه نمی‌کند و ثابت می‌ماند چون

مقاومت‌ها تغییر نمی‌کند و این موضوع هم در بالا با قانون مسی اثبات کردیم.

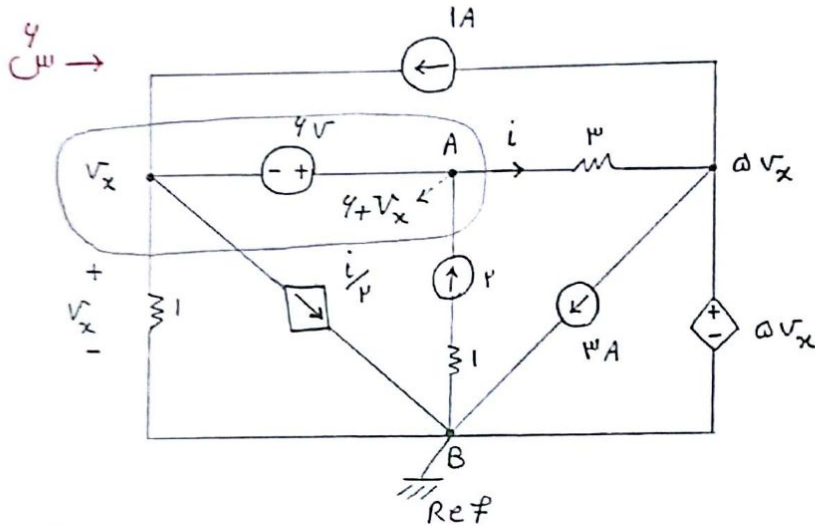
س →



KCL → $-\dot{i}_1 + 3V_p - 3\dot{i}_1 - 2V_1 = 0$

KVL در یک (ساعتگرد) → $-V_1 + 3V_p - 3V_1 + V_p = 0 \rightarrow 4V_p = 4V_1$

→ $-\dot{i}_1 + 3V_1 - 3\dot{i}_1 - 2V_1 = 0 \rightarrow -4\dot{i}_1 + V_1 = 0 \rightarrow V_1 = 4\dot{i}_1 \rightarrow R_{Th} = 4\Omega$



الف)

$$\text{KCL} \rightarrow -1 + V_x + \frac{i}{1} - 2 + i = 0 \rightarrow V_x + \frac{2}{1} i = 3 \quad \star$$

$$i = \frac{4 + V_x - 5V_x}{3} \rightarrow i = 2 - \frac{4}{3} V_x$$

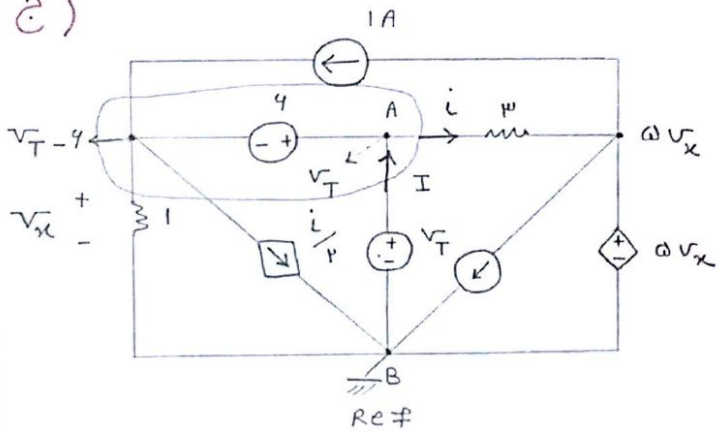
$$\star \rightarrow V_x + \frac{2}{1} \left(2 - \frac{4}{3} V_x \right) = 3 \rightarrow V_x + 4 - \frac{8}{3} V_x = 3 \rightarrow V_x = 0 \text{ V} \quad \text{ب.}$$

$$V_A = 4 + V_x = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{AB} = V_A - V_B = 4 \text{ V}$$

c)



$$V_x = V_T - 4$$

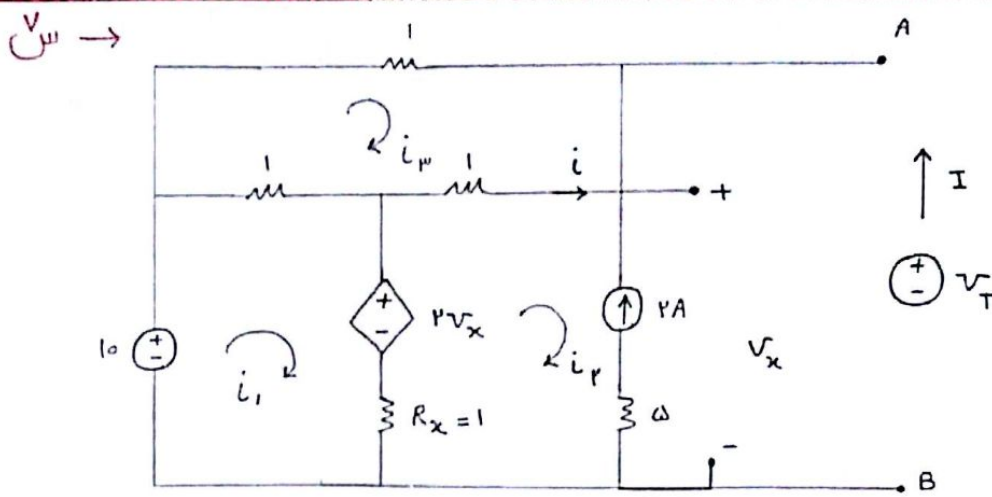
$$i = \frac{V_T - 5V_x}{3} = \frac{V_T - 5V_T + 20}{3} = \frac{-4V_T + 20}{3}$$

KCL at node A: $V_T - 4 - 1 + \underbrace{i/p + i}_{\frac{3}{4}i} - I = 0 \rightarrow V_T - 5 - I + \frac{3}{4}(-\frac{4}{3}V_T + 20) = 0$

$\rightarrow -V_T - I + 10 = 0 \rightarrow V_T = 10 - I \rightarrow V_{Th} = 10V, R_{Th} = -1\Omega$

~~در این مدار به دلیل اینکه R_{Th} منفی است، نمی‌توانیم از این مدار برای پیدا کردن توان استفاده کنیم.~~

پس جهت جریان I را باید برعکس کنیم تا $R_{Th} = 1\Omega$ شود.



الف) \rightarrow KVL $i_3 \rightarrow i_3 + (i_3 - i_2) + (i_3 - i_1) = 0 \rightarrow 3i_3 - i_1 - i_2 = 0$ □

$$i_2 = -2A$$

$\star \leftarrow$ KVL $i_1 \rightarrow (i_1 - i_3) + 2V_x + (i_1 - i_2) - 10 = 0 \rightarrow 2i_1 - i_3 + 2V_x = 10$ ^

KVL $i_2, i_3 \rightarrow (i_1 - i_3) + (-2 - i_3) + V_x - 10 = 0 \rightarrow V_x = 10 + 2 + 2i_3 - i_1$

$\star \rightarrow 2i_1 - i_3 + 2(12 + 2i_3 - i_1) = 10 \rightarrow 3i_3 = -14 \rightarrow i_3 = \frac{-14}{3} A$

□ $\rightarrow 3i_3 - i_1 - i_2 = 0 \rightarrow -14 - i_1 + 2 = 0 \rightarrow i_1 = -12 A$

$i = ? \rightarrow i = i_2 - i_3 = -2 + \frac{14}{3} = \frac{10}{3} A$

ب) $i_x = i_2 - i_1 = -2 + 12 = 10 A$

ج) KVL $\rightarrow -V_T - i_3 + 10 = 0 \rightarrow V_T = 10 - i_3$

$V_{Th} = 10V$ و $R_{Th} = 1\Omega$ \leftarrow جهت جریان باید برعکس شود