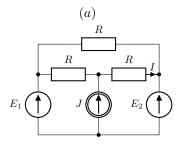
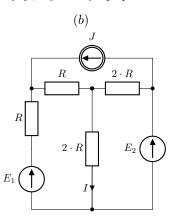
PELP1 Z5 Zasada superpozycji

Zadanie 1. Korzystając z zasady superpozycji, wyznaczyć prąd I.



Dane: E_1, E_2, J, R

Odp.:
$$I = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{2R} + \frac{J}{2}$$



(c) 1Ω 2V 2A 1Ω 1Ω 1Ω

(c)

$$\begin{split} \text{Dane:} \ E &= 30\,\text{V}, \ J = 1\,\text{mA}, \ R_1 = 6\,\text{k}\Omega, \\ R_2 &= 20\,\text{k}\Omega, \ R_3 = 10\,\text{k}\Omega, \ g = 0, 2\text{mS} \end{split}$$

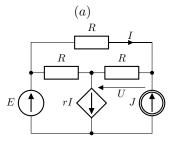
Odp.: U = 15 V

$$Odp.: I = \frac{1}{7} A$$

Dane: E_1, E_2, J, R

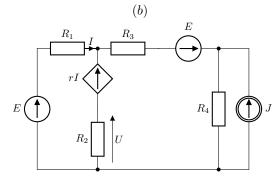
Odp.:
$$I = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{E_1 + E_2}{R} + J \right)$$

Zadanie 2. Korzystając z metody superpozycji, wyznaczyć napięcie ${\cal U}$



Dane: E = 3 V, J = 1 mA, $R = 1 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega, \, r = 3 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$

Odp.: U = 1 V

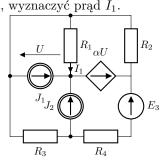


Dane: $E = 20 \,\text{V}, \, J = 5 \,\text{A}, \, R_1 = R_2 = 6 \,\Omega, \, R_3 = 2 \,\Omega, \, R_4 = 4 \,\Omega, \, r = 2 \,\Omega$

$$R_3 = 2 \Omega, R_4 = 4 \Omega, r = 2 \Omega$$

Odp.: U = 4 V

Zadanie 3. Korzystając z zasady superpozycji, wyznaczyć prąd I_1 .



Dane: $R_1 = 1 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega, \, R_2 = 2 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega, \, R_3 = 3 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega, \, R_4 = 5 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega, \, J_1 = 9 \,\mathrm{\mu A}, \, J_2 = 9.6 \,\mathrm{\mu A}, \, E_3 = 24 \,\mathrm{mV}, \, \alpha = 7 \,\mathrm{mV \over mV}$

 $Odp.: I_1 = -3 \, \mu A$

