Solutions. Assignment-3 REIDI Proper tree, oriented graph Node Analysis Step 1: Aib=0 So taking it separate Step 2: 100000 0 R3000 0 0 R00 0 0 0 0 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{b_1} \\ V_{b_2} \\ V_{b_3} \\ V_{b_4} \\ V_{b_5} \\ V_{b_6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & | V_{a} \\ 1 & -1 & | V_{a} \\ 0 & | V_{b} \\ 1 & 0 & | V_{b} \\ 0 & | V_{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

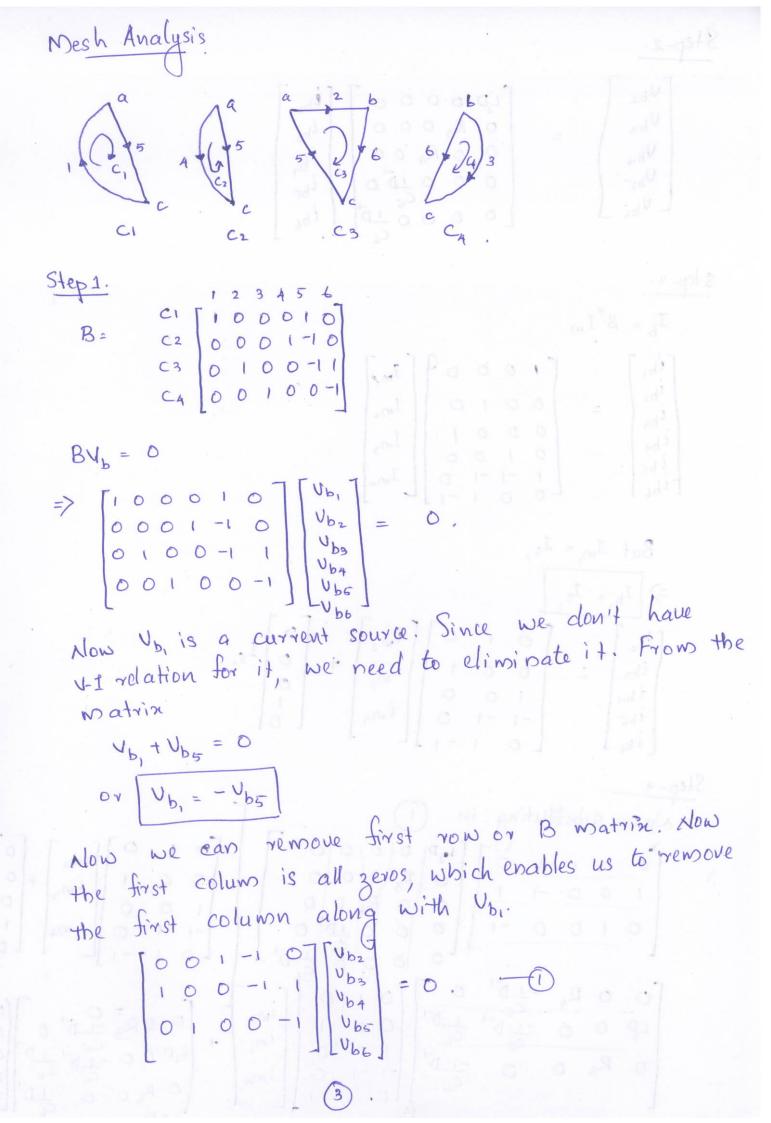
Ub, is the voltage across current source. Hence we need to express it interms of other node voltages. From the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{b2} \\ V_{b3} \\ V_{b4} \\ V_{b5} \\ V_{b6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{a} \\ V_{b} \\ V_{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

Substituting in

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$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
-1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{b=1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{h_{2}} \frac{1}{h_{1}} + C_{5} D - \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{h_{2}} \frac{1}{h_{2}} + C_{5} D + \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{h_{2}} \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} + C_{5} D + \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{h_{2}} \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} + C_{5} D + \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} + C_{5} D + \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{h_{2}} \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} + C_{5} D + \frac{1}{h_{2}} D^{-1} + C_{5} D^{-1}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix}
V_{b_2} \\
V_{b_3} \\
V_{b_4} \\
V_{b_5}
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
L_D & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & R_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & R_4 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1D & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{i}_{b_1} \\ \dot{i}_{b_2} \\ \dot{i}_{b_3} \\ \dot{i}_{b_4} \\ \dot{i}_{b_5} \\ \dot{i}_{b_6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{m_1} \\ I_{m_2} \\ I_{m_3} \\ I_{m_4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{4} + \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{1} & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{7} & L_{2}D_{+} \frac{1}{L}D^{7} & \frac{1}{L}D^{7} & -\frac{1}{L}D^{7} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{7} & C_{5} + C_{6} & C_{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{e}_{1}N_{2} \\ \dot{e}_{1}N_{2} \\ \dot{e}_{1}N_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{7} \\ \dot{e}_{1}N_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{7} \\ \dot{e}_{1}N_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{7} \\ \dot{e}_{1}N_{3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{4} + \frac{1}{2}D^{-1} & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} & R_{3}^{+} + \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} & R_{3}^{+} + \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} & \frac{1}{C_{5}}D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

2). This question you can solve in the same way. Let's try applying KCL and KUL, whe ther we can get the same answer.

1. Node analysis.

Applying KCL at node a.

$$= I_{s_1} + \frac{V_a}{R_2} + \frac{V_a - V_b}{R_3} + \frac{V_a - V_c}{5dt} = 0$$
But V_c is given as KV_b .

$$-\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{V_a}{R_2} + \frac{V_a - V_b}{R_2} + C_5 D \left(V_a - K V_b \right) = 0$$

Applying Kck at node b'

$$-\left(\frac{V_a - V_b}{R_b}\right) + CDV_b = 0 \qquad -2$$
A) under we alredy know $V_c = kV_b$.

At nodec, we alredy know Vc= kVb. - 3.

Now writing equations is and a in matrix format $\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_3} + CD$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ R_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ R_3 \end{bmatrix}$ Vc= KUb: This is the required solution. See the Matrix is asymmetric. Check Q1 answer. It is Mesh Analysis Again we try with KUL to see whether we get the Now writing KUL for each circuit, from CI, Im, = Is,