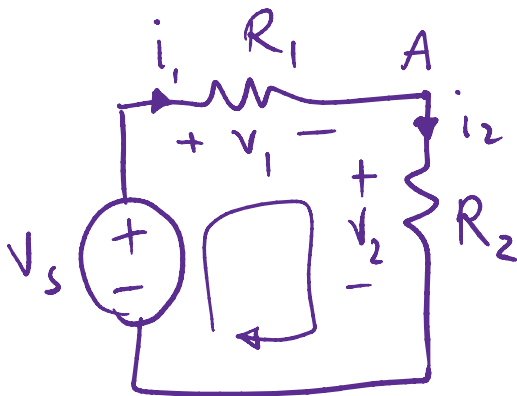


مثال ۱

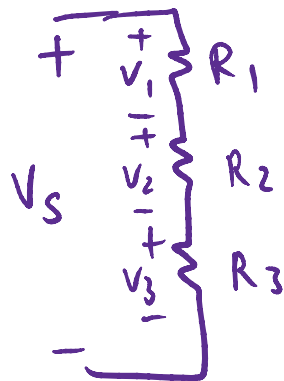


$$\begin{cases} \text{KCLA: } i_1 - i_2 = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ \text{KVL: } -V_s + V_1 + V_2 = 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ R_1 \text{ حقه: } V_1 = R_1 i_1 & \textcircled{3} \\ R_2 \text{ حقه: } V_2 = R_2 i_2 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow i_1 = i_2$$

$$\rightarrow (R_1 + R_2) i_1 = V_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4} &\Rightarrow -V_s + R_1 i_1 + R_2 i_2 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + R_2} = i_2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} V_s \\ V_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_s \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

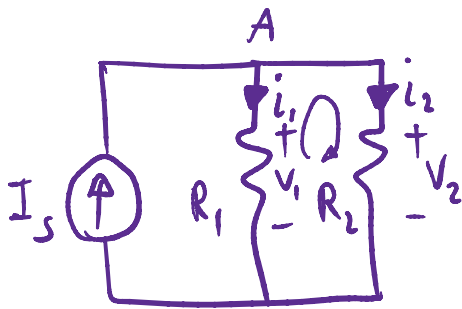


$$V_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_s$$

$$V_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_s$$

$$V_3 = \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_s$$

مثال ۲



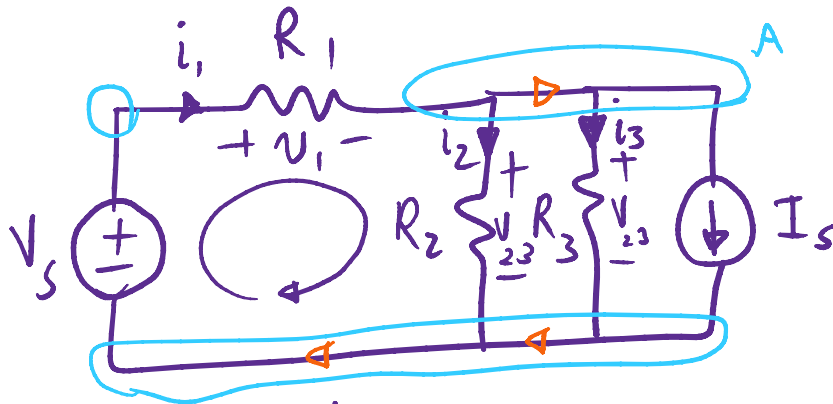
$$\begin{cases} \text{KCLA: } I_s - i_1 - i_2 = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ \text{KVL: } -V_1 + V_2 = 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ R_1 \text{ ohm: } i_1 = \frac{V_1}{R_1} & \textcircled{3} \\ R_2 \text{ ohm: } i_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} &\Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \\ \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4} &\Rightarrow I_s = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) V_1 = I_s$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} I_s = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} I_s = V_2$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} I_s = \frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2} I_s \\ i_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} I_s = \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2} I_s \end{cases}$$

مسألة ٣



$R_1$  سلف

$R_2$  "

$R_3$  "

KCLA

KVL

$$v_1 = R_1 i_1$$

$$v_{23} = R_2 i_2$$

$$v_{23} = R_3 i_3$$

$$i_1 - i_2 - i_3 - I_s = 0 \quad \star$$

$$-V_s + v_1 + v_{23} = 0 \rightarrow V_s = R_1 i_1 + R_2 i_2$$

$$\Rightarrow i_2 = \frac{V_s - R_1 i_1}{R_2}$$

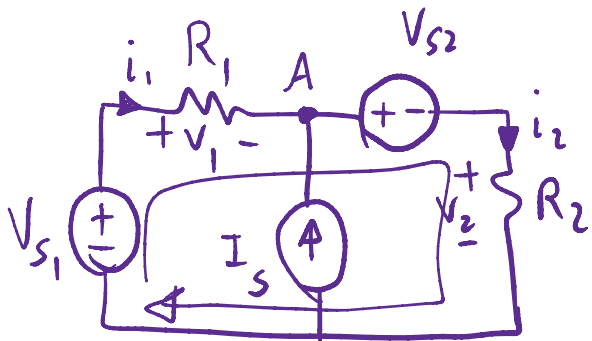
$$\star \Rightarrow i_1 - \left( \frac{V_s - R_1 i_1}{R_2} \right) - \left( \frac{R_2}{R_3} \left( \frac{V_s - R_1 i_1}{R_2} \right) \right) - I_s = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3} \right) \left( -\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) \right] i_1 - \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3} \right) \left( \frac{V_s}{R_2} \right) - I_s = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_2 R_3} V_s + I_s}{1 + \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{R_1}{R_3} \right)} = \frac{\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_2 R_3} V_s + I_s}{\frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_2 R_3}}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{(R_2 + R_3) V_s + R_2 R_3 I_s}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_2 \\ i_3 \\ v_1 \\ v_{23} \end{cases}$$

مسألة ٤



$$\begin{cases} V_1 = R_1 i_1 \\ V_2 = R_2 i_2 \\ \text{KCLA} \quad i_1 + I_s - i_2 = 0 \Rightarrow i_1 = i_2 - I_s ** \\ \text{KVL} \quad -V_{S1} + V_1 + V_{S2} + V_2 = 0 * \end{cases}$$

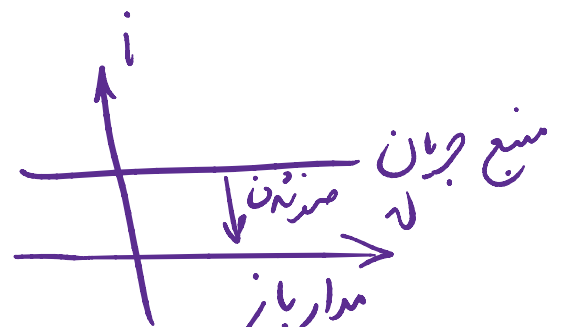
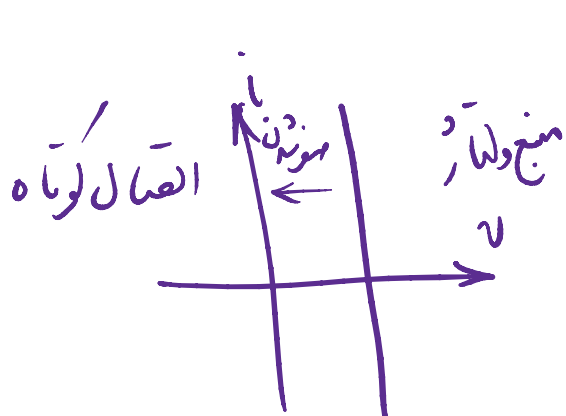
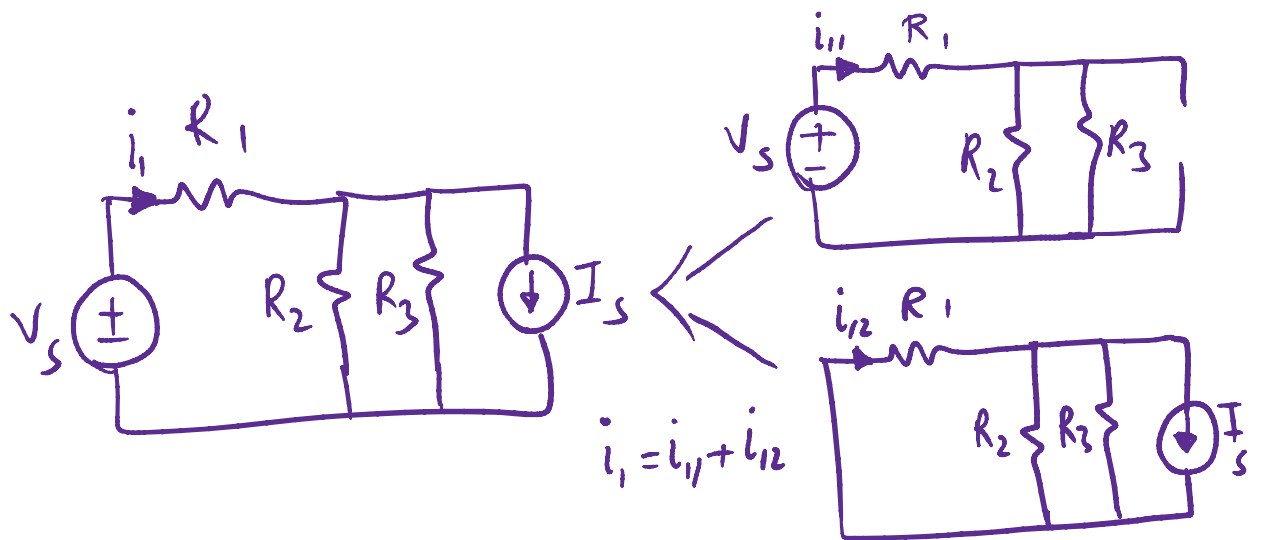
$$* \Rightarrow -V_{S1} + R_1 i_1 + V_{S2} + R_2 i_2 = 0 .$$

$$** \Rightarrow -V_{S1} + R_1 (i_2 - I_s) + V_{S2} + R_2 i_2 = 0$$

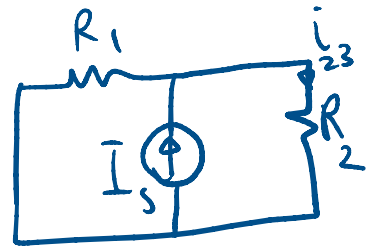
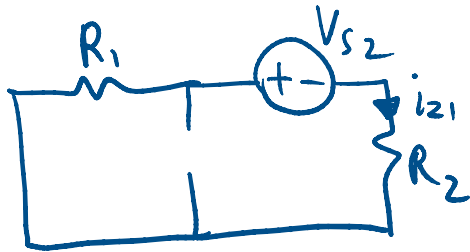
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{i_2 = \frac{V_{S1} - V_{S2} + R_1 I_s}{R_1 + R_2}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 \\ V_1 \\ V_2 \end{cases}$$

## قصد برهم‌آیی (جمع آثار)

در مدار خطی پاسخ به تمامی منابع موجود برابر مجموع پاسخ به تک تک منابع به تنهایی است.



حل مثال ۴ با استفاده از قضیه برهمانی



$$i_{21} = -\frac{V_{s2}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

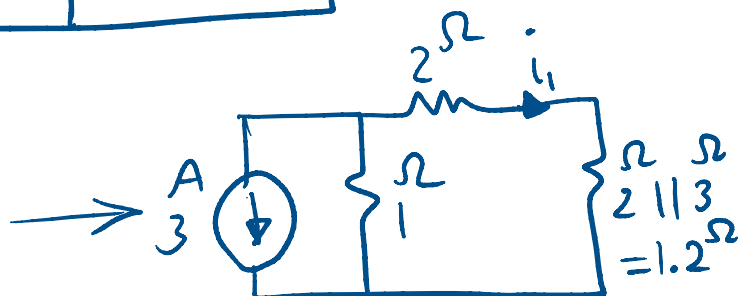
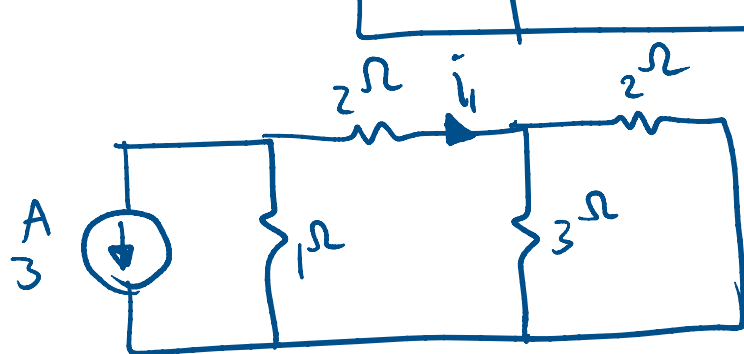
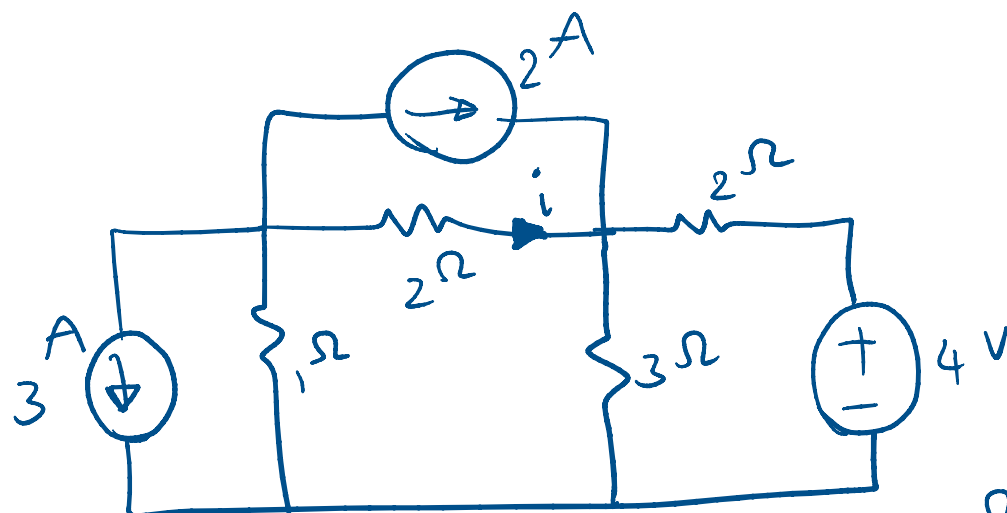
$$i_{22} = \frac{V_{s1}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$i_{23} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} I_s$$

$$i_2 = -\frac{V_{s2}}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{V_{s1}}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{R_1 I_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$

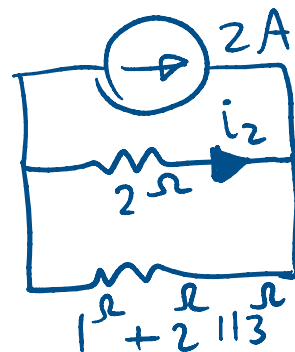
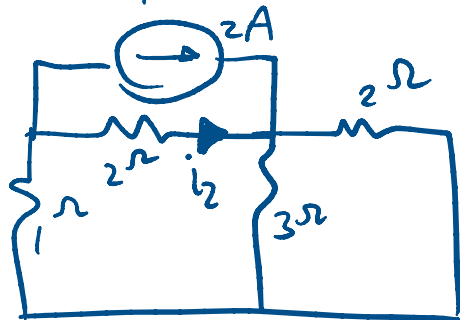
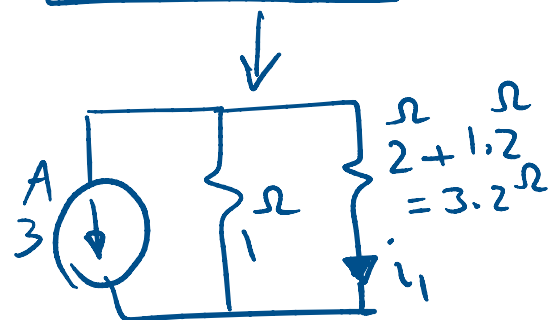
$$i_2 = \frac{-V_{s2} + V_{s1} + R_1 I_s}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \checkmark$$

حل 5

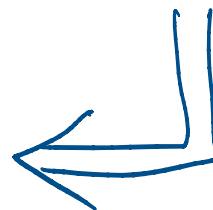


$$i_1 = - \frac{1 \Omega}{1 \Omega + 3 \Omega} \times 3 A$$

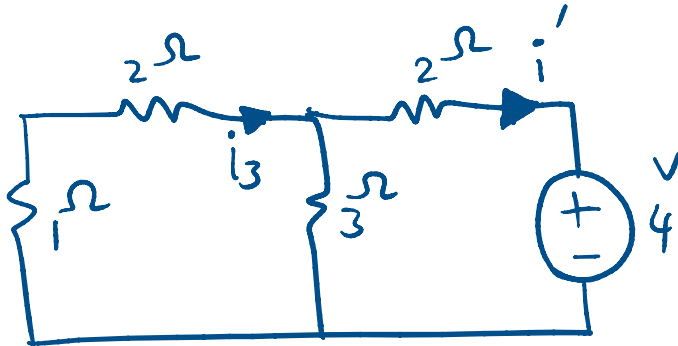
$$= - \frac{3 A}{4} = -0.75 A$$



$$i_2 = - \frac{2.2 \Omega}{2 \Omega + 2.2 \Omega} \times 2 A$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\vec{u} + 2\vec{z} \\
 &= -\frac{4.4\text{A}}{4.2} = -1.05\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$



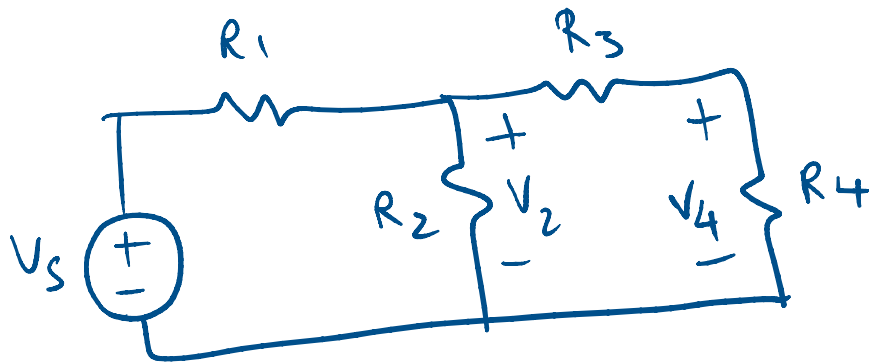
$$\begin{aligned}
 i' &= -\frac{4\text{V}}{2\Omega + 3\Omega \parallel (1\Omega + 2\Omega)} \\
 &= -\frac{4\text{V}}{3.5\Omega} = -1.14\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{3\Omega}{3\Omega + (1\Omega + 2\Omega)} i' = 0.5 i' = -0.57\text{A}$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = -0.71\text{A} - 1.05\text{A} - 0.57\text{A} = -2.33\text{A}$$

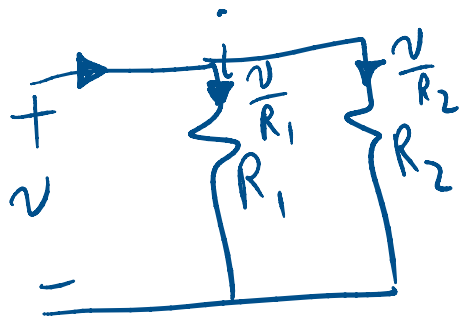


جندشال یک کاربرد



$$V_2 = \frac{R_2 \parallel (R_3 + R_4)}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel (R_3 + R_4)} V_s$$

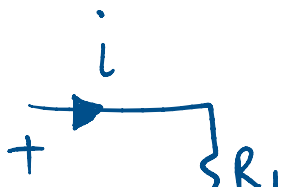
$$V_4 = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} V_2$$



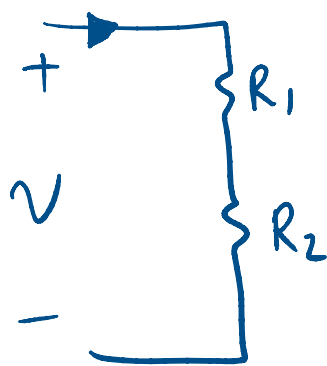
$$i - \frac{v}{R_1} - \frac{v}{R_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{v}{i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2$$



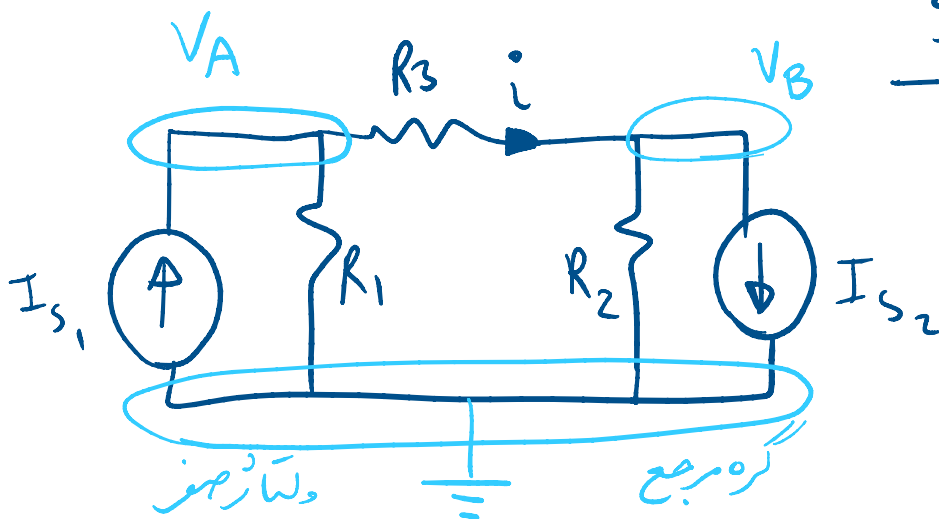
$$-v + R_1 i + R_2 i = 0$$



$$-V + R_1 i + R_2 i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{V}{i} = R_1 + R_2$$

روش تحلیل گره



مثال ۶

$$KCLA: I_{s1} - \frac{V_A}{R_1} - \frac{V_A - V_B}{R_3} = 0$$

$$KCLB: -I_{s2} - \frac{V_B}{R_2} + \frac{V_A - V_B}{R_3} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right) V_A - \frac{1}{R_3} V_B = I_{s1} \\ \frac{1}{R_3} V_A - \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right) V_B = I_{s2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_A = ? \\ V_B = ? \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{V_A - V_B}{R_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{V_A - V_B}{R_3}$$

$$R_1 = 1 \, \Omega, R_2 = 2 \, \Omega, R_3 = 3 \, \Omega$$

$$I_{S1} = 1 \, A, I_{S2} = 2 \, A$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}V_A - \frac{1}{3}V_B = 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}V_A - \frac{5}{6}V_B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_A = \frac{1}{6} \, V \\ V_B = -\frac{7}{3} \, V \end{cases}$$