Ora Sai be Rikolf

2) $V_1 =$

$20 + 25 - 10 - V_1 = 0$

$-V_1 = -35$

$V_1 = 35$

$V_2 + 10 - 15 = 0$

$V_2 - 5 = 0$

$V_2 = 5$

$35 - 5 - V_3 = 0$

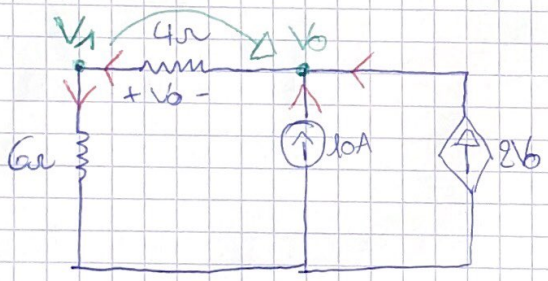
$30 - V_3 = 0$

$V_3 = 30$

3) $V_0 = 50$ $\hat{I} = 0{,}5\,A$ $R_{eq} = 4$ $V = R \cdot I \Rightarrow 0{,}5 \cdot 4 = 2V$

$P_{20} = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{4}{20} = 0{,}2\,kW \Rightarrow 200\,W$

4)



$2 \cdot V_0 = -8{,}88\,A$

$P_{2V_0} = V \cdot I = -11{,}11 \cdot 8{,}88 = 98{,}65\,W$

N1: $\frac{V_0 + V_1}{4} = \frac{V_1}{6}$

$6V_0 + 6V_1 = 4V_1$

$2V_1 = -6V_0$

$V_1 = -3V_0$

$V_1 = -3 \cdot \frac{-40}{9} = 13{,}33$

$V_{TOT} = 13{,}33 - 4{,}44 =$

N2: $10 + 2V_0 = \frac{V_0 + V_1}{4}$

$40 + 8V_0 = V_0 + V_1$

$7V_0 = V_1 - 40$

$V_0 = \frac{V_1 - 40}{7}$

$V_0 = \frac{-3V_0 - 40}{7}$

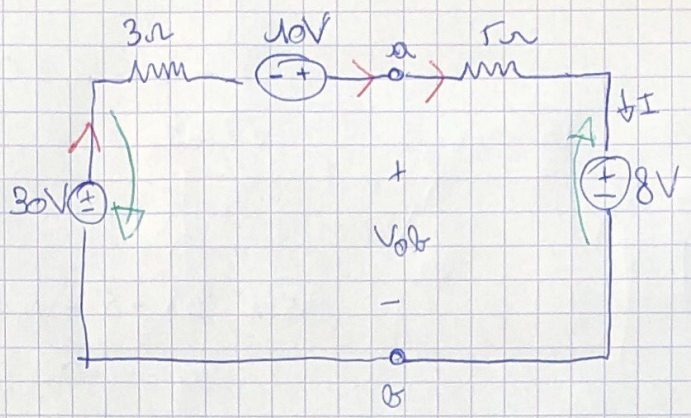
$9V_0 = -40$

$V_0 = \frac{-40}{9} = -4{,}44\,V \Rightarrow 10 + 2V_0 = \frac{-V_0}{4}$

$V_{TOT} = -11{,}11$

$V_1 = 6 \cdot \frac{V_0}{4} = -6{,}66$

5)



$$\frac{40 - V_1}{3} = \frac{V_1 - 8}{5}$$

$$200 - 5V_1 = 3V_1 - 24$$

$$-8V_1 = -224$$

$$V_1 = \frac{224}{8} = \boxed{28V}$$