

Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)
BRAC University

Summer 2022

CSE250 – Circuits and Electronics

Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL), Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL)



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Circuit laws, methods of analysis, & theorems

Laws

- Ohm's Law
- Kirchhoff's current law
- Kirchhoff's voltage law

Methods of analysis

- Nodal analysis
- Mesh analysis

Theorems

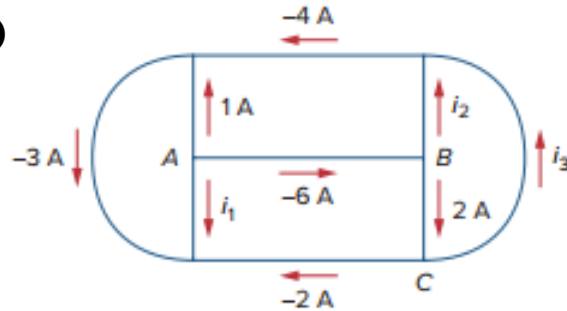
- Source transformation
- Superposition theorem
- Thevenin's theorem
- Norton's theorem
- Maximum power transfer theorem

Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL)

- Kirchhoff's current law (KCL) the algebraic sum of the currents entering a node is equal to the algebraic sum of the currents leaving the node.

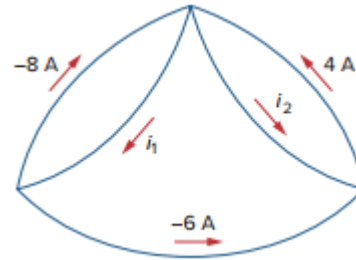
- Find i_1 , i_2 , and i_3

1



- Find i_1 , i_2

2

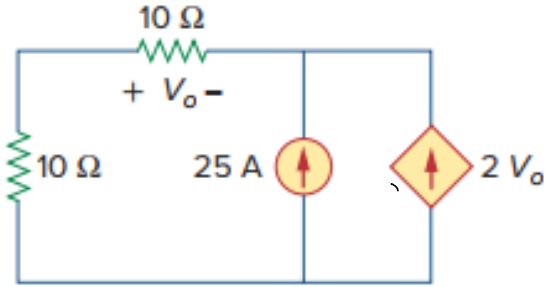


Ans:

- $i_1 = 5\text{ A}$; $i_2 = -8\text{ A}$; $i_3 = 4\text{ A}$.
- $i_1 = -14\text{ A}$; $i_2 = 10\text{ A}$.

Example 1

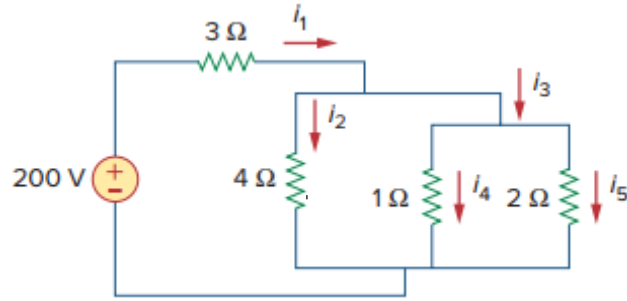
- Find V_o and power absorbed by the dependent source.



Ans: $V_o = -11.9 \text{ V}$
 $P_{\text{absorbed}} = 571.2 \text{ W}$

Example 2

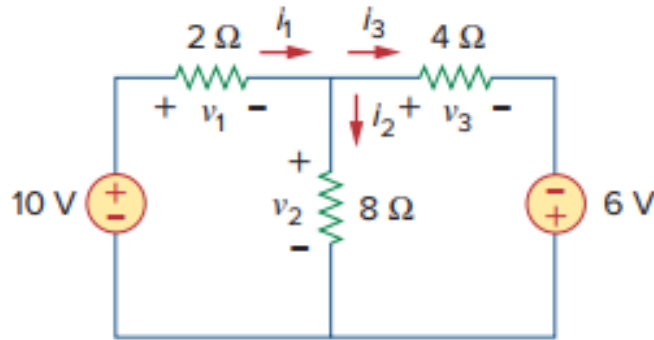
- Determine i_1 to i_5



Ans: $i_1 = 56\text{ A}$; $i_2 = 8\text{ A}$; $i_3 = 48\text{ A}$; $i_4 = 32\text{ A}$; $i_5 = 16\text{ A}$.

Example 3

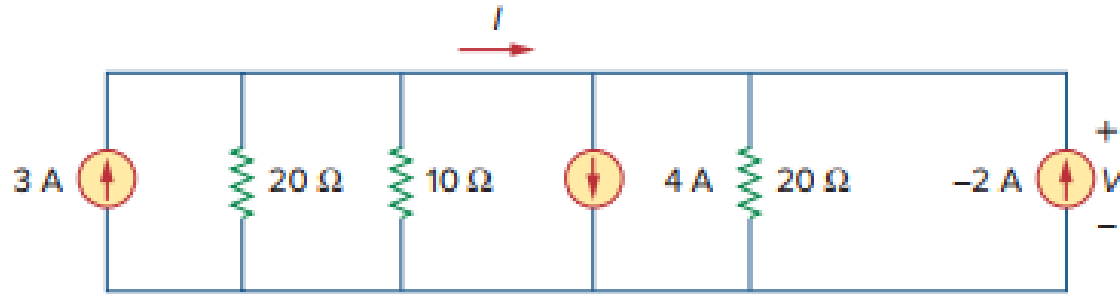
- Find the voltages and currents shown in the following circuit.



Ans: $v_1 = 6 \text{ V}$; $v_2 = 4 \text{ V}$; $v_3 = 10 \text{ V}$.
 $i_1 = 3 \text{ A}$; $i_2 = 0.5 \text{ A}$; $i_3 = 2.5 \text{ A}$.

Example 4

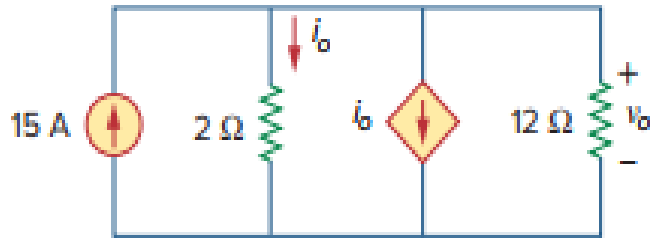
- Find the I and V shown in the following circuit.



Ans: $V = -15 \text{ V}$; $I = 5.25 \text{ A}$.

Example 5

- Determine v_0 and i_0



Ans: $v_0 = 20\text{ V}$; $i_0 = 10\text{ A}$.

Circuit laws, method of analysis, & theorems

Laws

- Ohm's Law
- Kirchhoff's current law
- Kirchhoff's voltage law

Method of analysis

- Nodal analysis
- Mesh analysis

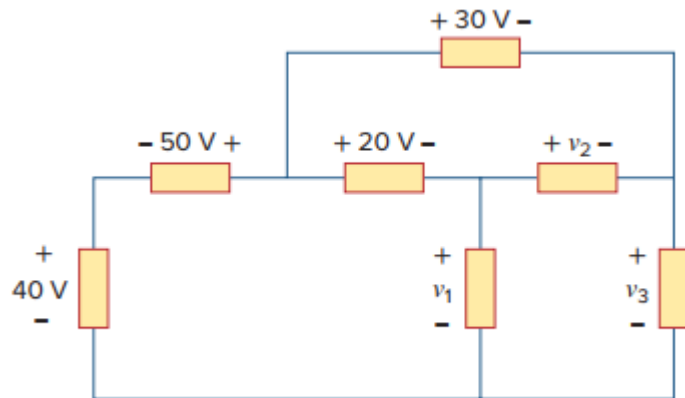
Theorems

- Source transformation
- Superposition theorem
- Thevenin's theorem
- Norton's theorem
- Maximum power transfer theorem

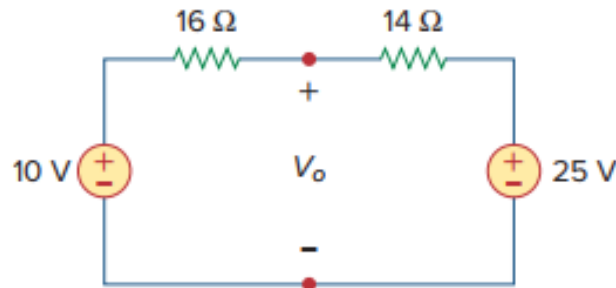
Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL)

- Kirchhoff's voltage law (KVL) states that the algebraic sum of all voltages around a closed path (or loop) is zero.

① Determine v_1 , v_2 , v_3



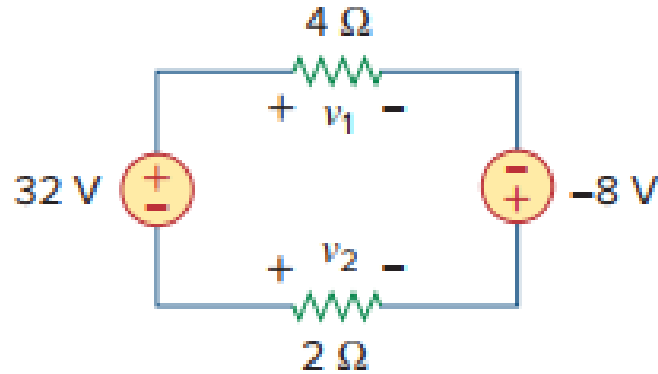
② Determine v_0



Ans: (1) $v_1 = 70 \text{ V}$; $v_2 = 10 \text{ V}$; $v_3 = 60 \text{ V}$
(2) $v_0 = 18 \text{ V}$.

Example 6

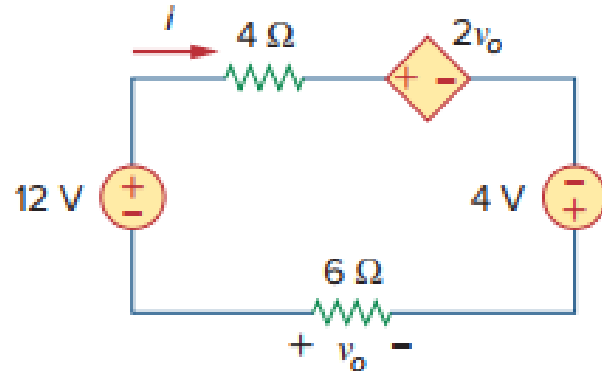
- Find V_1 and V_2 in the circuit



Ans: $v_1 = 20\text{ V}$; $v_2 = -8\text{ V}$.

Example 7

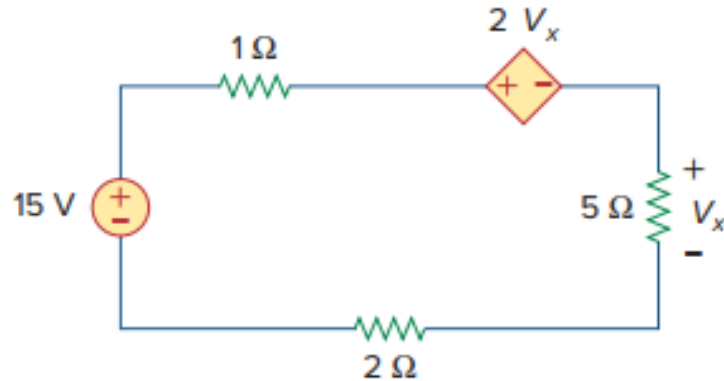
- Find V_0 and I in the circuit



Ans: $v_0 = 48 \text{ V}$; $I = -8 \text{ A}$.

Example 8

- Find V_x



Ans: $v_x = 4.167\text{ V}$.

Thank you for your attention