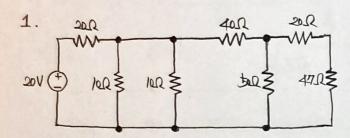
(화로이론 1: Hw: Week # 5 > 국방정보공학과 2학년 202003 2306 유명



一时的一部的 明明 一种 多种 多种 多种 多种 多种

RA = (4nΩ+20Ω) 11 50Ω

= 
$$60011500 = \frac{600.500}{600+500} = 24.630$$

$$= 68.63 \Omega || 10 \Omega = \frac{68.63 \Omega \cdot |0 \Omega}{68.63 \Omega + |0 \Omega} = 8.73 \Omega$$

(a) 10.0 भीना र्थाट येथेट V100 ाम भीरी, येथे हमा भीरीना प्रभ

(b) V<sub>10</sub>Ω을 이용해 전압 분배 원칙에 따라 V<sub>50</sub>Ω을 구하면,

V<sub>50</sub>Ω = V<sub>10</sub>Ω · R<sub>A</sub> = 3.08 · 20.63 = 1.58V

V<sub>50</sub>Ω을 이용해, 건압분배 원칙에 따라 V<sub>40</sub>Ω을 구하면,

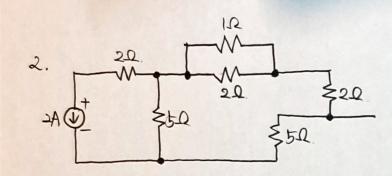
V<sub>40</sub>Ω = V<sub>50</sub>Ω · 40 = 1.58 · 40 = 1.11 V 이다.

$$P = VI = V \cdot \frac{V}{R} = \frac{V^2}{R} \text{ old}$$

400 मान उठके यहार,

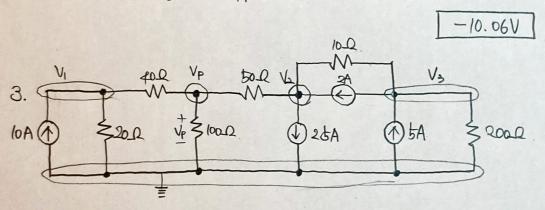
$$P_{4DQ} = \frac{(4nQ)^2}{4DQ} = \frac{(.11V)^2}{4DQ} = 0.026 W$$

(a) 3.78V (b) 0.026W



脚, 升 乾 李 柳甸 制 制度, RA = 20+50+ (101120) = 70+ 10+20 = 1.610 RB = 20+(501RA) = 20+ 50.7600 = 5.030

世本人, 建设 (+) the (+) 是 (+) 是 (+) 음의 법 V=IR에 의해 전유원 양단에 걸라는 전망은 V= -2A. RB = -2A. 5.03. Q = -10.06V of



KCL off user,

node 
$$V_1$$
:  $10 = \frac{V_1}{20} + \frac{V_1 - V_p}{40}$ 
 $3V_1 - V_p = 400$ 
 $5V_1 - ||V_p|| + 4V_0 = 0$ 
 $40 = \frac{V_p - V_2}{40} + \frac{V_p - V_2}{50}$ 

node 
$$V_2$$
:  $\frac{V_P - V_2}{50} = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{10} - 2A + 2.5A$   $V_P - 6V_2 + 5V_3 = 25$   
node  $V_3$ :  $\frac{V_2 - V_3}{10} - 2A + 5A = \frac{V_3}{2000}$   $20V_2 - 21V_3 = -600$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -11 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 & -21 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_p \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 400 \\ 0 \\ 25 \\ -600 \end{bmatrix}$$
 other, Cramer's lawoff eloth,

$$V_{p} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 400 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -600 & 20 & -21 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-81700}{-406} = 101.64 \lor 014.$$