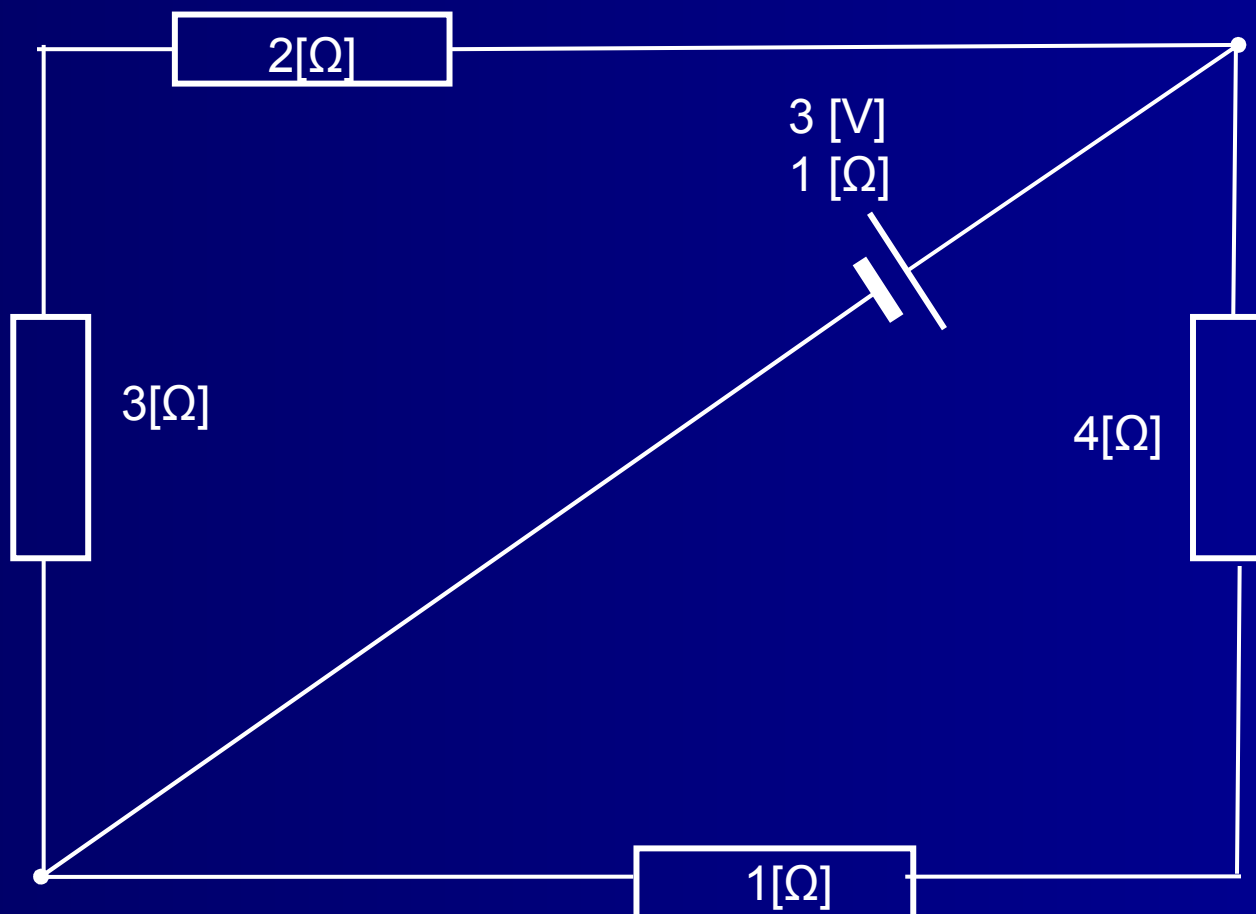
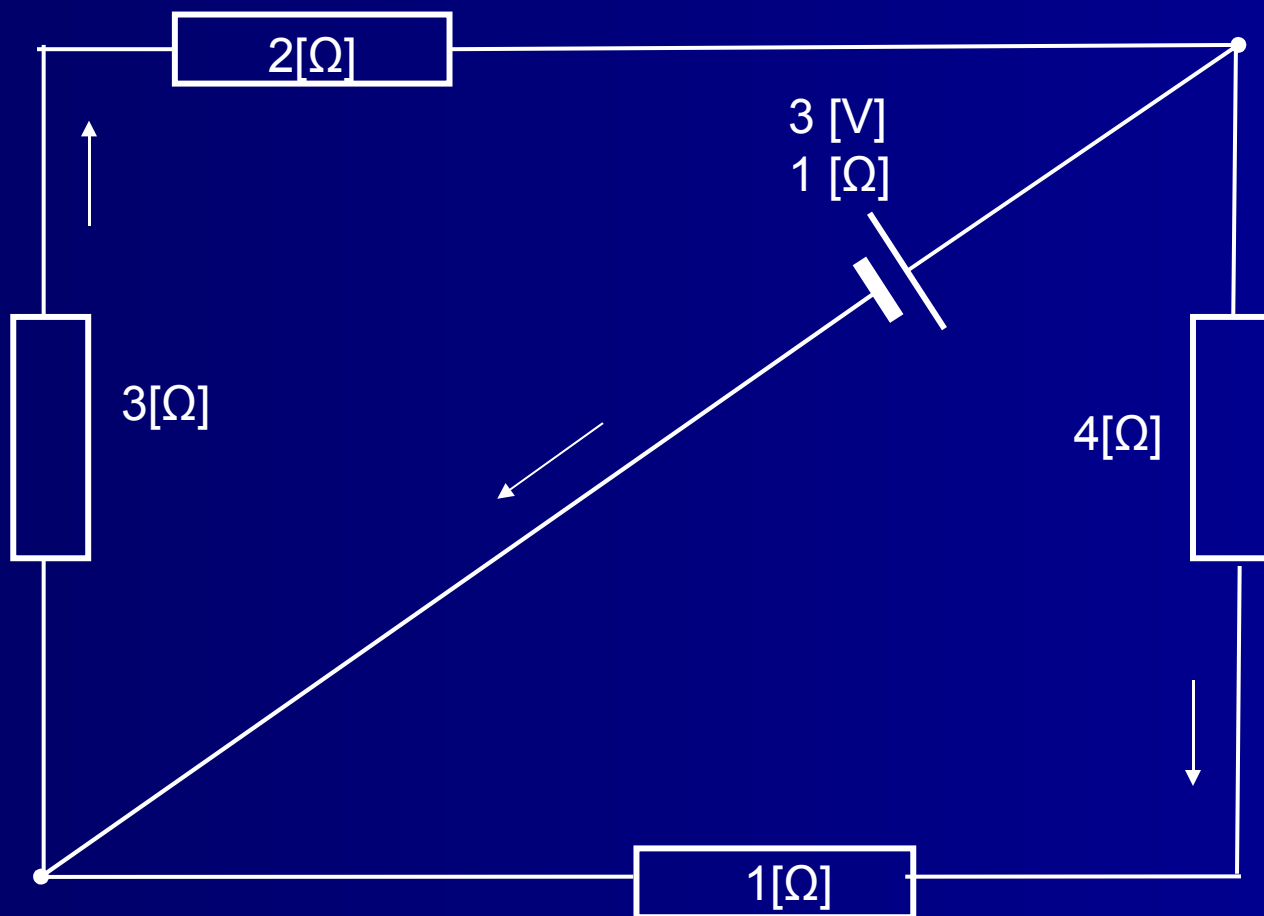


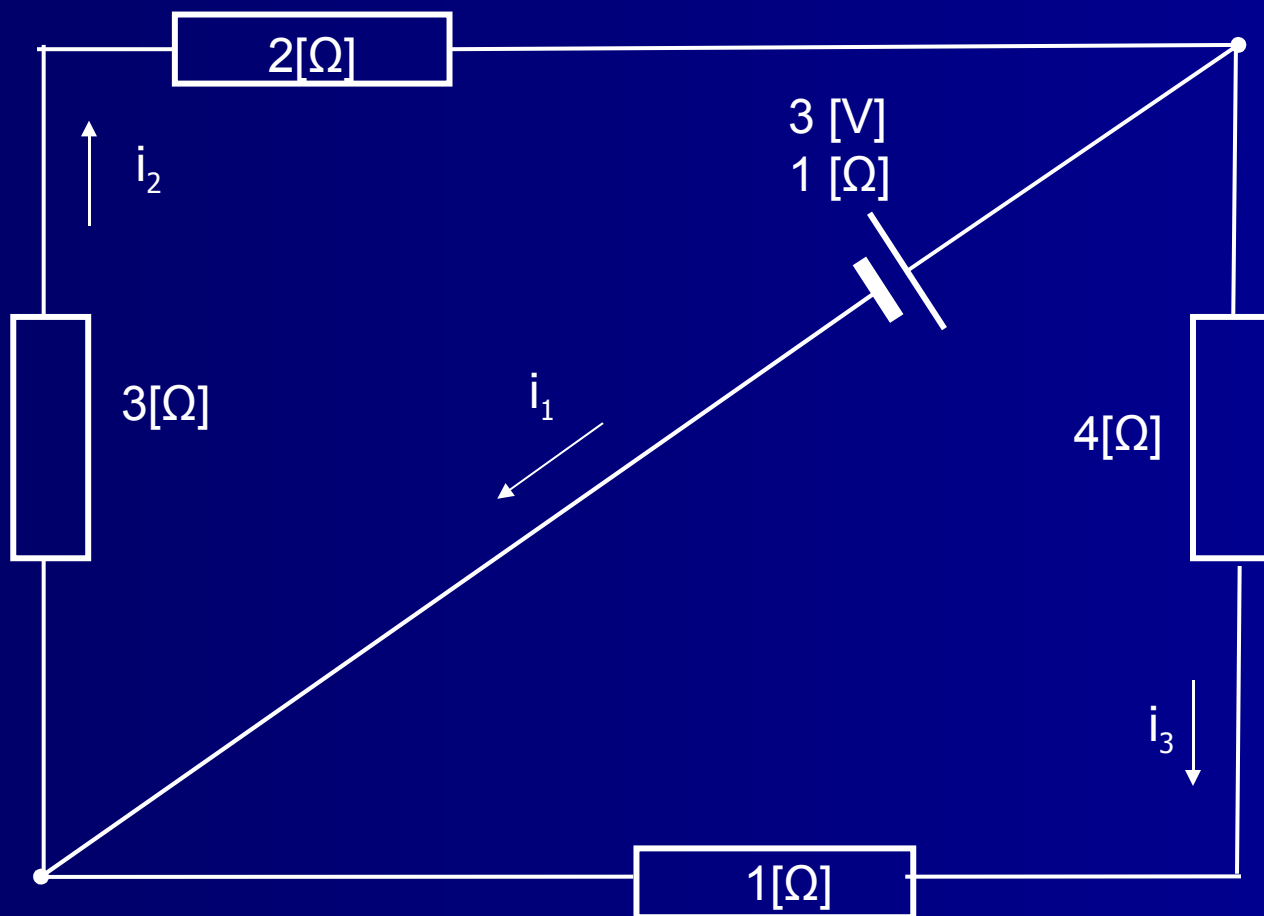
Ćwiczenie 5



Ćwiczenie 5



Ćwiczenie 5



Ćwiczenie 5

$$R_{z2} = 2[\Omega] + 3[\Omega] = 5[\Omega]$$

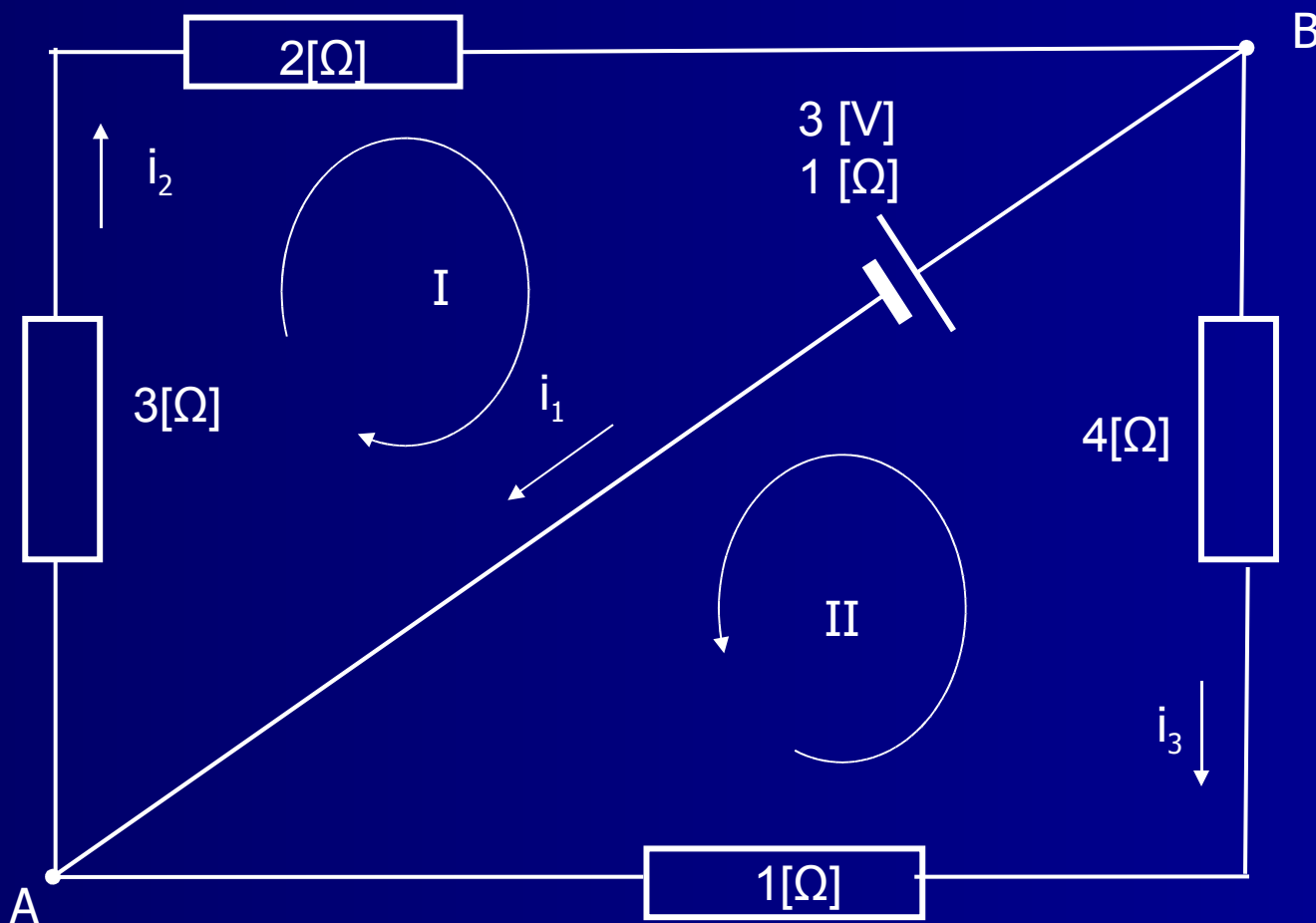
$$R_{z3} = 1[\Omega] + 4[\Omega] = 5[\Omega]$$

$$R = R_{w1} = 1[\Omega]$$

$$5R = R_{z2} = R_{z3}$$

$$\varepsilon = 3[V]$$

Ćwiczenie 5



Ćwiczenie 5

(A / B)

(I)

(II)

$$\dot{i}_2 = \dot{i}_1 + \dot{i}_3$$

$$\mathcal{E} = Ri_1 + 5Ri_2$$

$$\mathcal{E} = Ri_1 - 5Ri_3$$

Ćwiczenie 5

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{R} = i_1 + 5i_1 + 5i_3 = 6i_1 + 5i_3$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{R} = i_1 - 5i_3$$

Ćwiczenie 5

$$i_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} + 5i_3$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{R} = 6\frac{\varepsilon}{R} + 30i_3 + 5i_3$$

$$i_3 = -\frac{5\varepsilon}{35R} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{7R}$$

$$i_3 = -\frac{3[V]}{7[\Omega]} = -0,43[A]$$

Ćwiczenie 5

$$i_1 = \frac{3[V]}{1[\Omega]} + 5 \bullet (-0,43[A]) = 0,86[A]$$

$$i_2 = 0,86[A] - 0,43[A] = 0,43[A]$$

Ćwiczenie 5

$$\frac{3[V]}{1[\Omega]} = 3[A]$$

$$0,86[A] + 5 \bullet 0,43[A] = 3[A]$$

$$\frac{3[V]}{1[\Omega]} = 3[A]$$

$$0,86[A] - 5 \bullet (-0,43[A]) = 3[A]$$

Ćwiczenie 5

