

$$0.5W = \varphi I^2 \Rightarrow I = \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{\varphi}} = 250mA \quad P_x = V_x \cdot I = \frac{V_x^2}{R_x} = R_x I^2$$

$$V_\Delta = \emptyset$$

$$\boxed{V = R \cdot I}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_n + R_x}$$

$$A: I_1 - I_{AB} - I_2 = \emptyset \quad | \quad V_\Delta \in -6 + V_{2A} + V_M = \emptyset$$

$$B: I_{AB} + I_3 - I_{rD} = \emptyset \quad | \quad$$

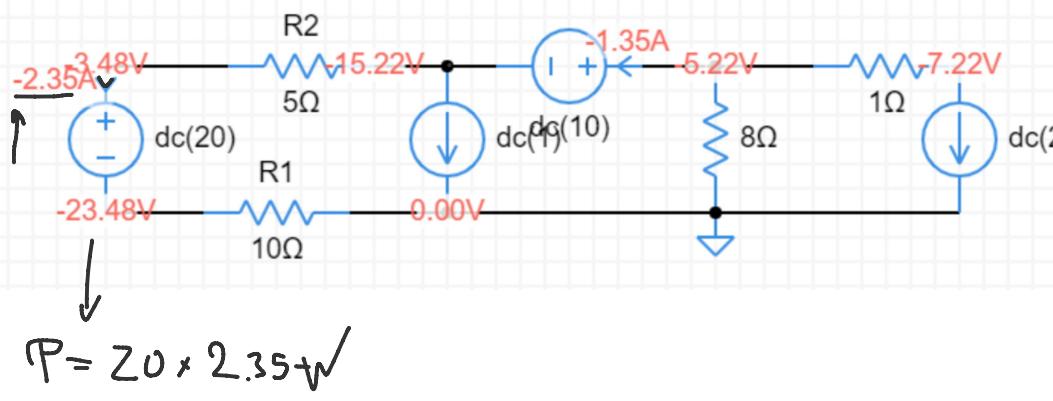
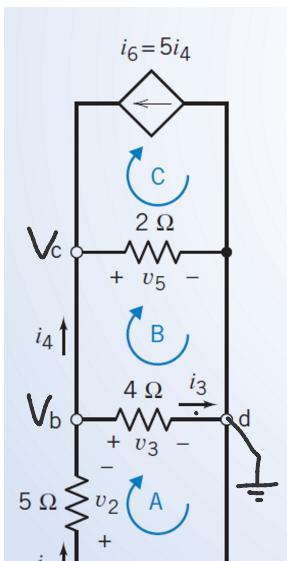
$$C: I_3 + I_{Br} - I_{rD} = \emptyset$$

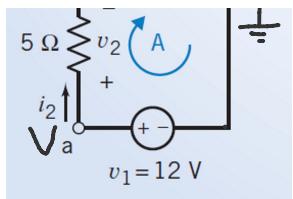
$$D: I_{rD} + I_2 - I_1 = \emptyset$$

$$P_x = R_x \frac{V^2}{(R_n + R_x)^2} \Rightarrow \max_{R_x} P_x$$

$$\frac{P_x}{R_x} = \varphi = \frac{V^2}{(R_n + R_x)^2} - \frac{2R_x V (R_n + R_x)}{(R_n + R_x)^3}$$

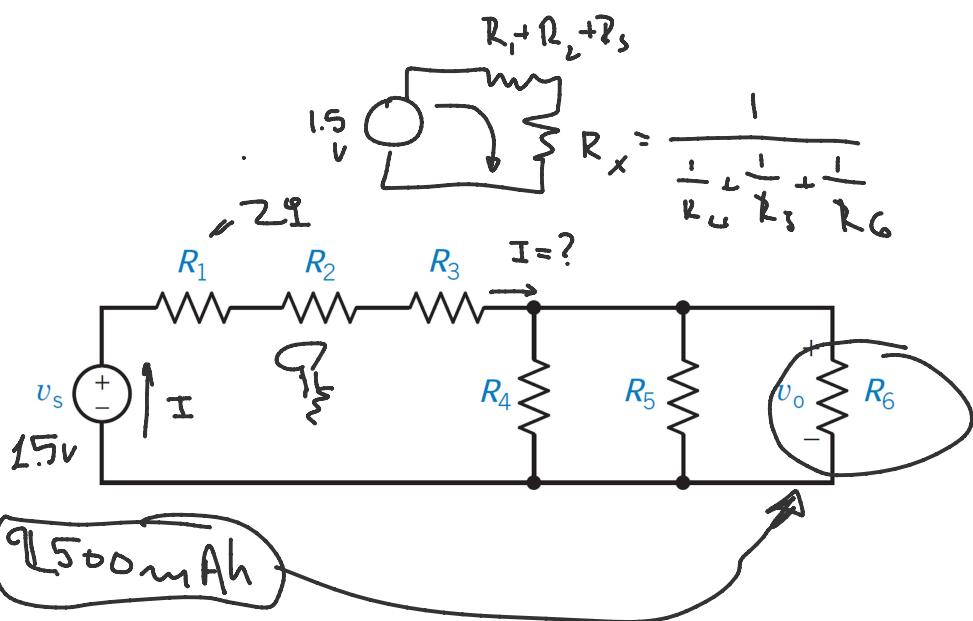
$$= \varphi \Rightarrow R_n = R_x$$



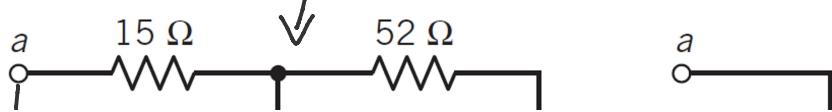


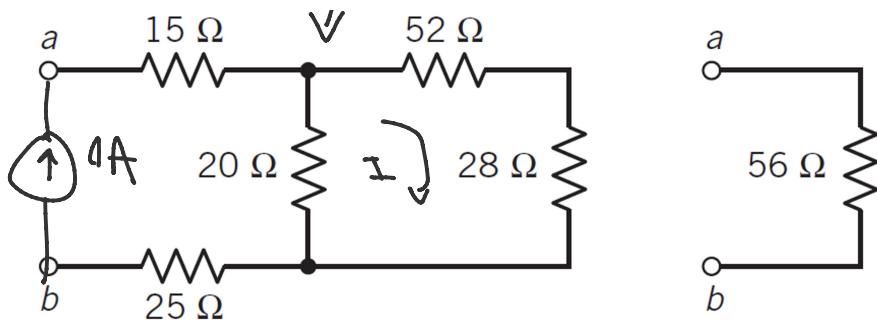
$$P = 20 \times 2.35 \text{ W}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 12 = 5I_2 + 4I_3 \\ V_b = V_c = 2I_5 \\ I_2 = I_3 + I_4 \\ 6I_u = I_5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$



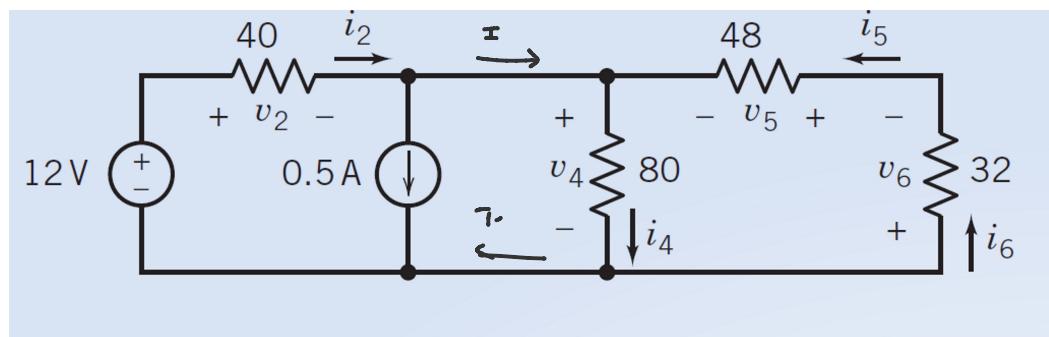
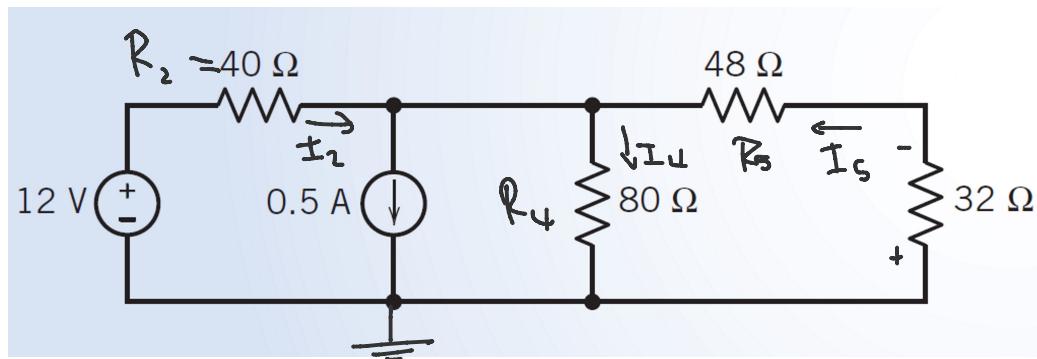
$$R = 25 + 15 + 20 \parallel (52 + 28) = 56$$





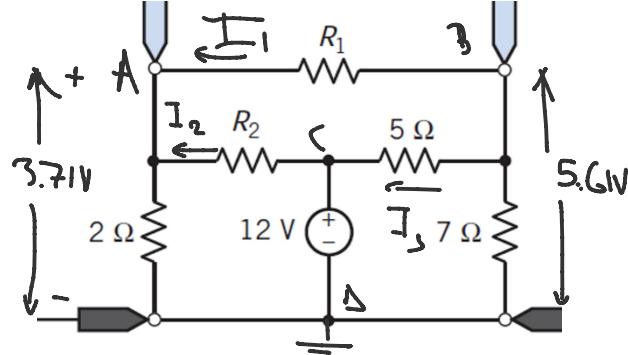
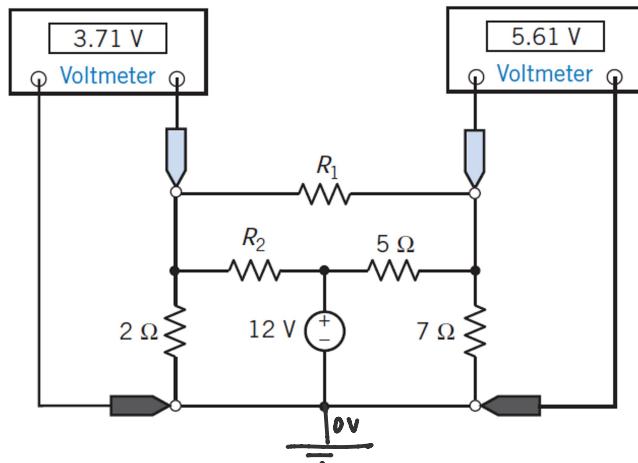
b

Άσκηση: ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΕ ΤΕΥΧΑΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣΕΙΣ



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 40 & 80 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 80 & 48 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_2 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \\ i_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 12 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Αγκυρισμένη  
Υπολογίστε τις  $R_1, R_2$



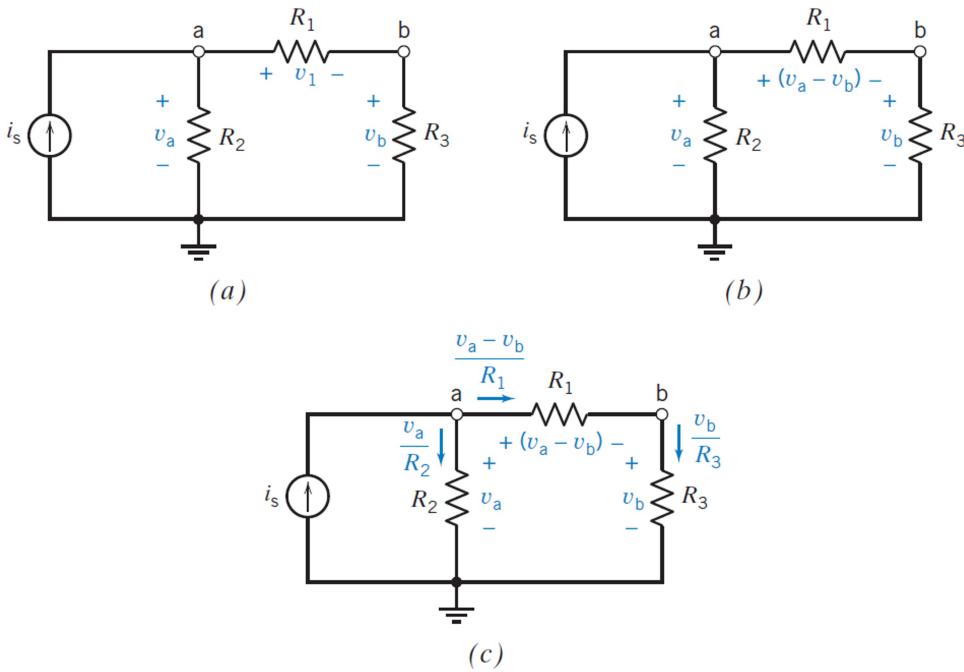
$$A \cdot \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_A = 3.71V \\ V_B = 5.61V \\ V_r = 12V \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} R_1 = ? \\ R_2 = ? \end{array}$$

ΜΕΘΟΔΟΙ ΕΠΙΛΥΣΗΣ

To write a set of node equations, we do two things:

1. Express element currents as functions of the node voltages.
2. Apply Kirchhoff's current law (KCL) at each of the nodes of the circuit except for the reference node.



ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ

