

2-12

$$i_1 = 20 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_3 = -30 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{KCL @ A: } \sum_{\text{tin}} i = 0$$

$$-i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$$

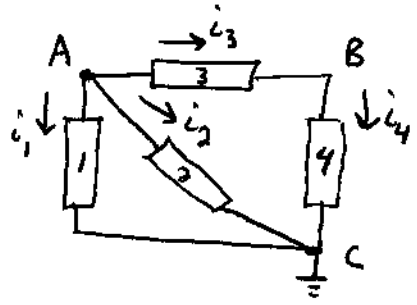
$$i_2 = -(i_1 + i_3)$$

$$i_2 = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{KCL @ B: } \sum_{\text{tin}} i = 0 = i_3 - i_4 = 0$$

$$i_3 = i_4$$

$$i_4 = -30 \text{ mA}$$



$$\text{Check answer with KCL @ C: } \sum_{\text{tin}} i = 0 = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 20 \text{ mA} + 10 \text{ mA} - 30 \text{ mA} = 0$$

2-13

a) Nodes: A, B, C, D

Loops: (1, 2, 3), (2, 4, 5),  
(3, 4, 6), (1, 5, 6), (2, 3, 6, 5)  
and others possible

b) series:  parallel: 

$$\text{c) KCL @ A: } -i_2 - i_3 - i_4 = 0$$

$$\text{@ B: } -i_1 + i_3 - i_6 = 0$$

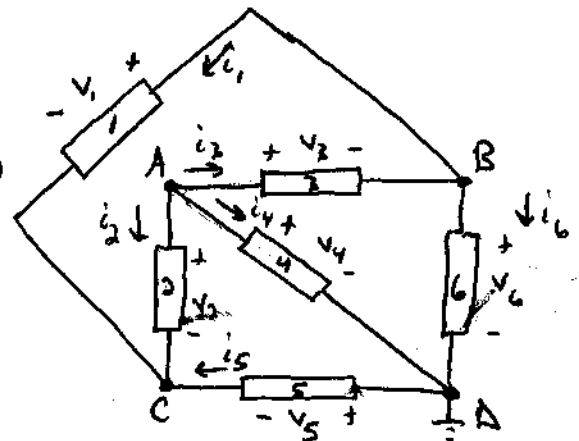
$$\text{@ C: } i_1 + i_2 + i_5 = 0$$

$$\text{@ D: } i_4 + i_6 - i_5 = 0$$

$$\text{KVL loop (1, 2, 3): } -v_1 - v_3 + v_2 = 0$$

$$\text{loop (2, 4, 5): } -v_2 + v_4 + v_5 = 0$$

$$\text{loop (3, 6, 4): } v_3 + v_6 - v_4 = 0$$



$$\text{d) } v_3 = -8 \text{ V } v_4 = -8 \text{ V } v_5 = 9 \text{ V}$$

$$v_2 = v_4 + v_5 = -8 + 9 = +1 \text{ V}$$

$$v_6 = v_4 - v_3 = -8 - (-8) = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$v_1 = -v_3 + v_2 = +8 + 1 = +9 \text{ V}$$

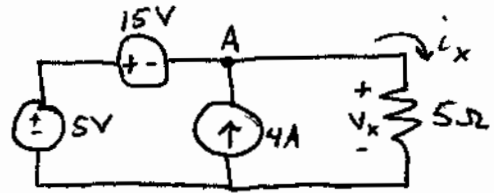
2-21

$$V_x = 5 i_x$$

KVL around outside:  $-5 + 15 + V_x = 0$

$$V_x = -10V$$

$$i_x = -2A$$



~~check w/ KCL~~

2-22

KVL around bottom left loop:

$$-5V + V_2 + 10V = 0$$

$$V_2 = -5V$$

KVL around bottom right loop:

$$-10V + V_3 + 5V = 0$$

$$V_3 = 5V$$

KVL around outside loop:

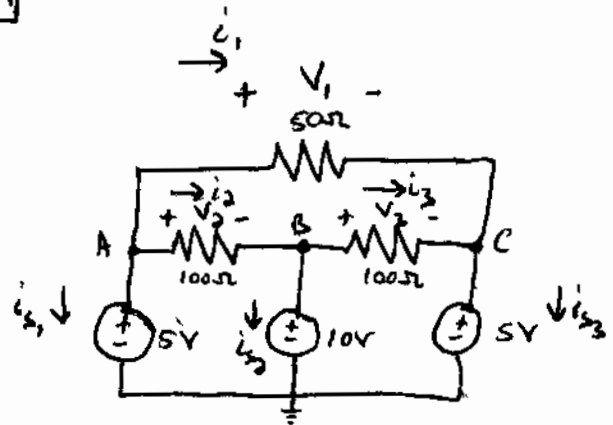
$$-5V + V_1 + 5V = 0$$

$$V_1 = 0V$$

$$i_1 = \frac{V_1}{50} = 0A$$

$$i_2 = \frac{V_2}{100} = -50mA$$

$$i_3 = \frac{V_3}{100} = 50mA$$



KCL @ A  $-i_1 - i_2 - i_{s1} = 0$

$$i_{s1} = -i_1 - i_2 = 50mA$$

KCL @ B  $i_2 - i_{s2} - i_3 = 0$

$$i_{s2} = i_2 - i_3 = -100mA$$

KCL @ C  $i_1 + i_3 - i_{s3} = 0$

$$i_{s3} = i_3 = 50mA$$

\* Signs (+ or -) for  $V_2, V_3, i_2$  and  $i_3$  could be different if voltages and currents for resistors were defined differently.

2-24

a) KCL @ A:

$$i_1 - 10\text{mA} + 5\text{mA} - i_x = 0$$

$$i_x = i_1 - 5\text{mA}$$

$$V_1 = i_1 R_1$$

$$8\text{V} = i_1 (2\text{k}\Omega)$$

$$i_1 = 4\text{mA}$$

$$i_x = -1\text{mA}$$

$$V_x = i_x R_x = (-1\text{mA})(10\text{k}\Omega)$$

$$V_x = -10\text{V}$$

b)  $10\text{mA} - 5\text{mA} - i_1 + i_x = 0$

KCL using "rest of ckt" as a node

$$10\text{mA} - 5\text{mA} - 4\text{mA} - 1\text{mA} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

