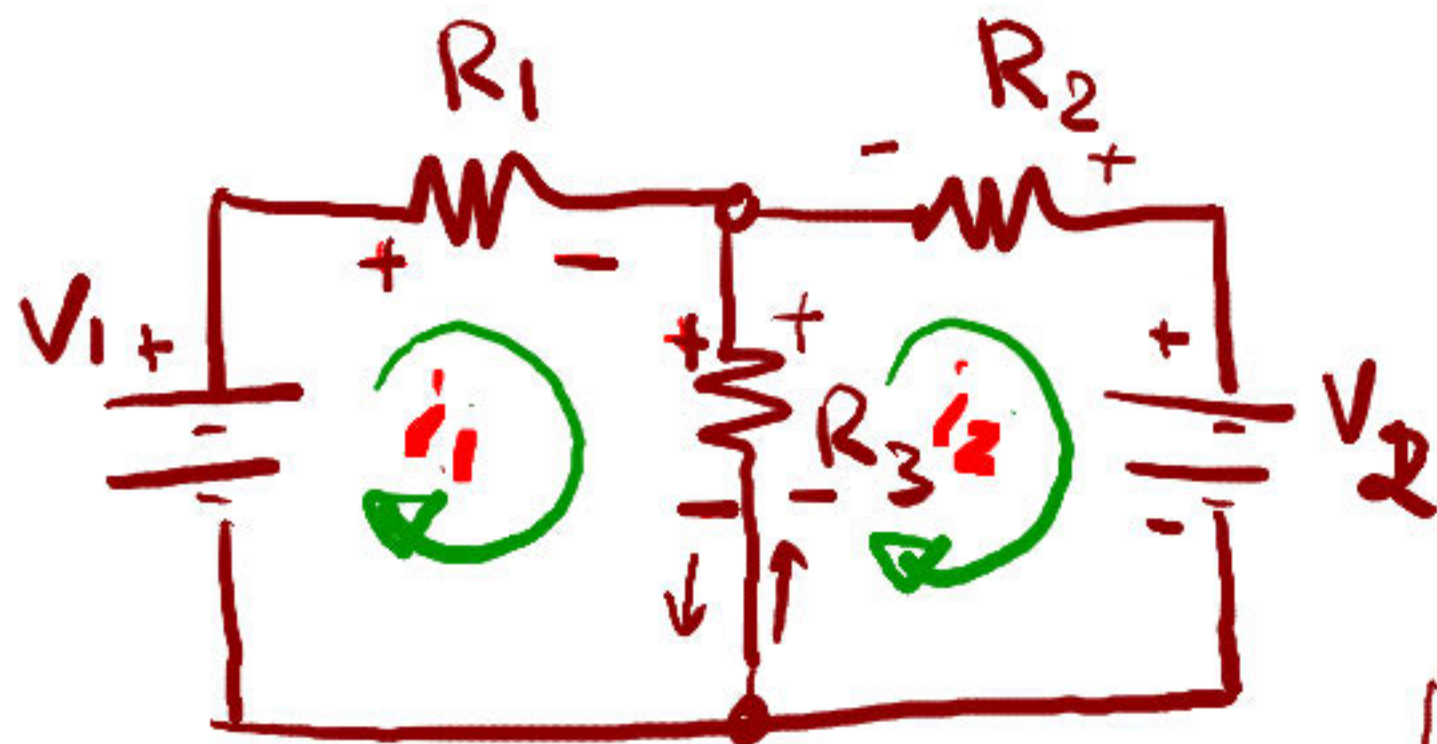


$$R i_1 + R i_2 = v$$

Example 4

$$(\sum v = 0)$$

mesh analysis: mesh Loop (12V)  $\Rightarrow$  KVL + Ohm's Law



Loop #1

$$-V_1 + i_1 R_1 + i_1 R_3 - i_2 R_3 = 0$$



$$\text{KVL } i_1 (R_1 + R_3) - i_2 R_3 = V_1 \quad (1)$$

Loop #2

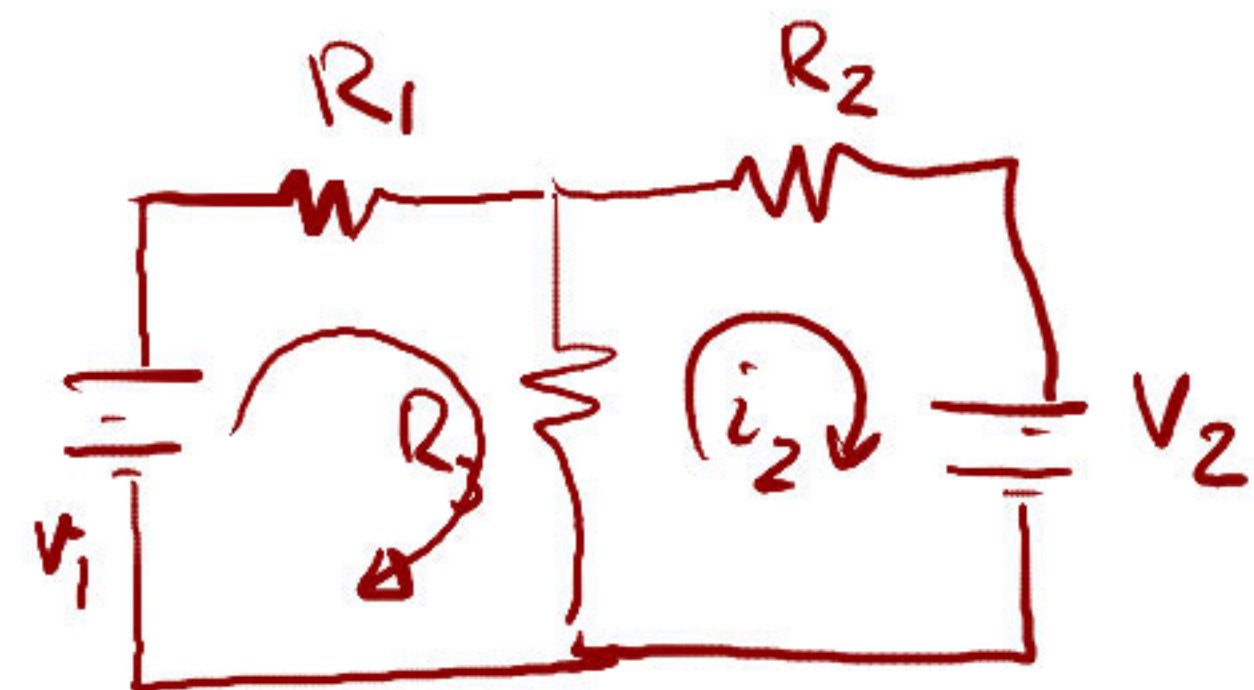
$$V_2 - i_2 R_3 - i_2 R_2 + i_1 R_3 = 0$$

$$-i_1 R_3 + i_2 (R_2 + R_3) = V_2 \quad (2)$$

Ex  $V_1 = 1.5 \text{ V}, V_2 = 2 \text{ V}$

$$R_1 = 1.5 \Omega, R_2 = 3 \Omega, R_3 = 2 \Omega$$

find  $i_1$  and  $i_2$



$$U_2 - i_2 R_3 - i_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$U_2 = i_2 (R_2 + R_3)$$

$$R_1 = 1.5, R_2 = 3, R_3 = 2$$

$$V_1 = 1.5 \quad V_2 = 2V$$

• Matrix form  $V_1, i_1, i_2$

$$\text{sum } \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} i_1(R_1 + R_3) - i_2 R_3 &= V_1 \\ -i_1 R_3 + i_2(R_2 + R_3) &= V_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} R_1 + R_3 & -R_3 \\ -R_3 & R_2 + R_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.5 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.5 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.37 & 0.148 \\ 0.148 & 0.259 \end{bmatrix}$$

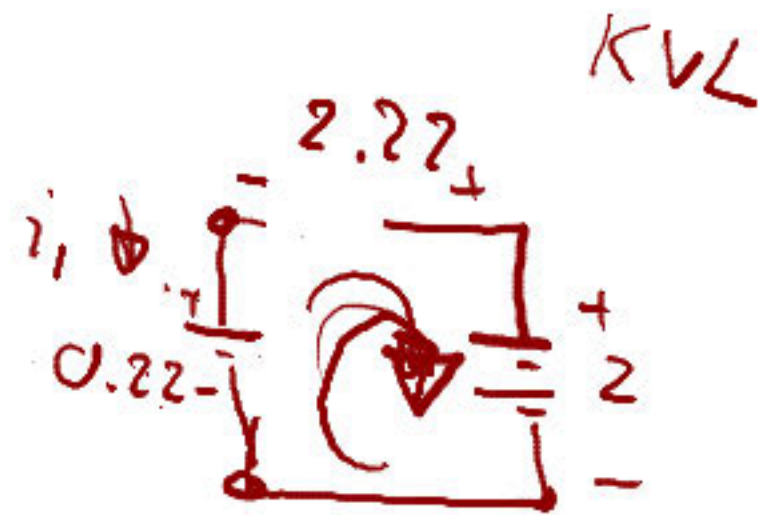


$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.5 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.37 & 0.148 \\ 0.148 & 0.259 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2 \times 2 \quad \quad 2 \times 1$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.37 \times 1.5 + 0.148 \times 2 \\ 0.148 \times 1.5 + 0.259 \times 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.851 \\ 0.740 \end{bmatrix}$$

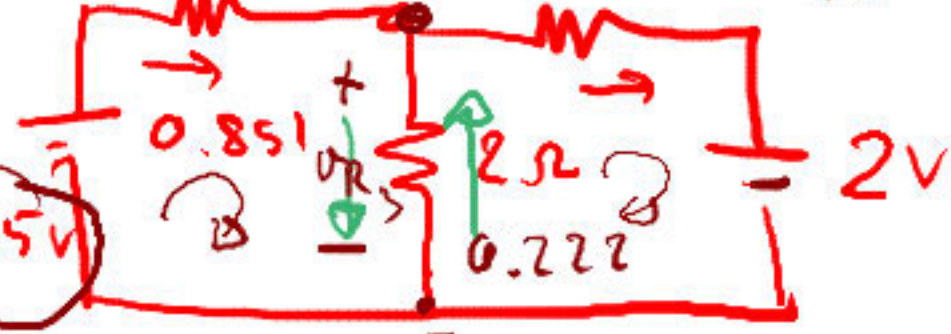


$$2 = 2.222 - 0.222$$



$$1.277$$

$$+ 1.5 \Omega \quad + 3 \Omega \quad 0.740$$



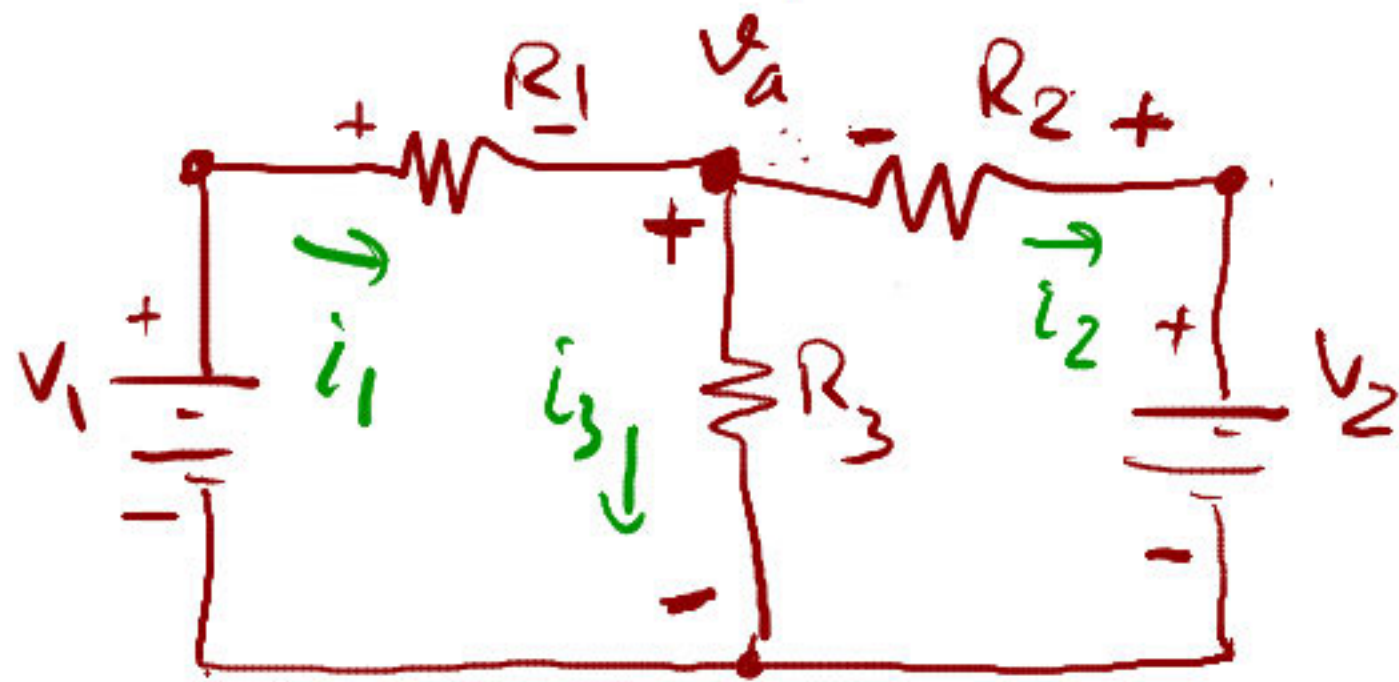
$$V_{R_1} = i_1 \times R_1 = 0.851 \times 1.5 = 1.277$$

$$i_{R_3} = 0.851 - 0.740 = 0.111 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore V_{R_3} = i_{R_3} \times R_3 = 0.111 \times 2 = 0.222 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{R_2} = i_2 \times R_2 = 0.740 \times 3 = 2.222 \text{ V}$$

## 2. Node Analysis ( $KCL$ ; $\sum i = 0$ )



$$\sum i = 0$$

Node  $V_a$

KCL  $i_1 - i_2 - i_3 = 0$

on Ohm's Law -

$$\frac{V_1 - V_a}{R_1} - \frac{V_a - V_2}{R_2} - \frac{V_a}{R_3} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} - \frac{V_a}{R_1} - \frac{V_a}{R_2} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} - \frac{V_a}{R_3} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} - \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{V_a}{R_1} + \frac{V_a}{R_2} + \frac{V_a}{R_3}$$

$$V_a = 0.222 \text{ Volt}$$

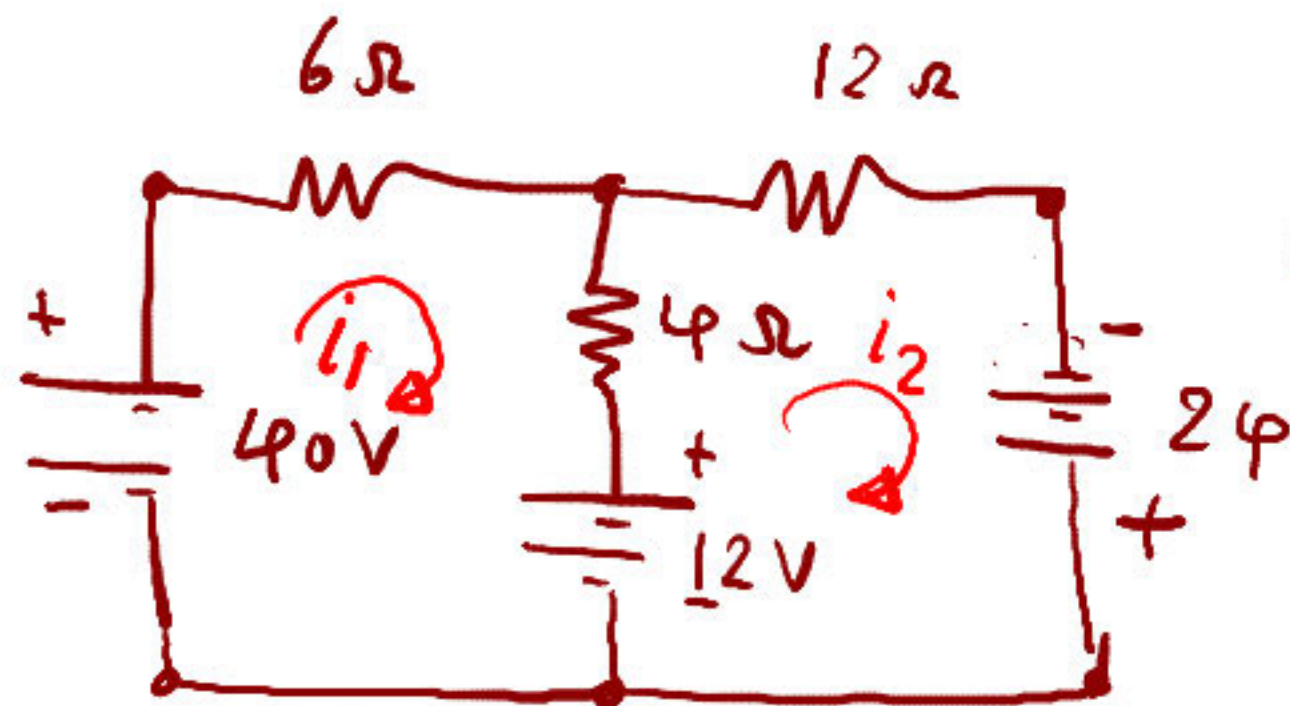
माना

$$V_1 = 1.5 \text{ V}, V_2 = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$R_1 = 1.5 \Omega, R_2 = 3 \Omega, R_3 = 2 \Omega$$



problem #5 Find  $i_1$  and  $i_2$  for 5.8 Loop Analysis



KVL Loop #1

$$R \rightarrow 6\Omega + 4\Omega = 10\Omega$$

$$V \rightarrow 40 - 12 = 28V$$



$$\therefore 10i_1 - 4i_2 = 28 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

KVL Loop #2

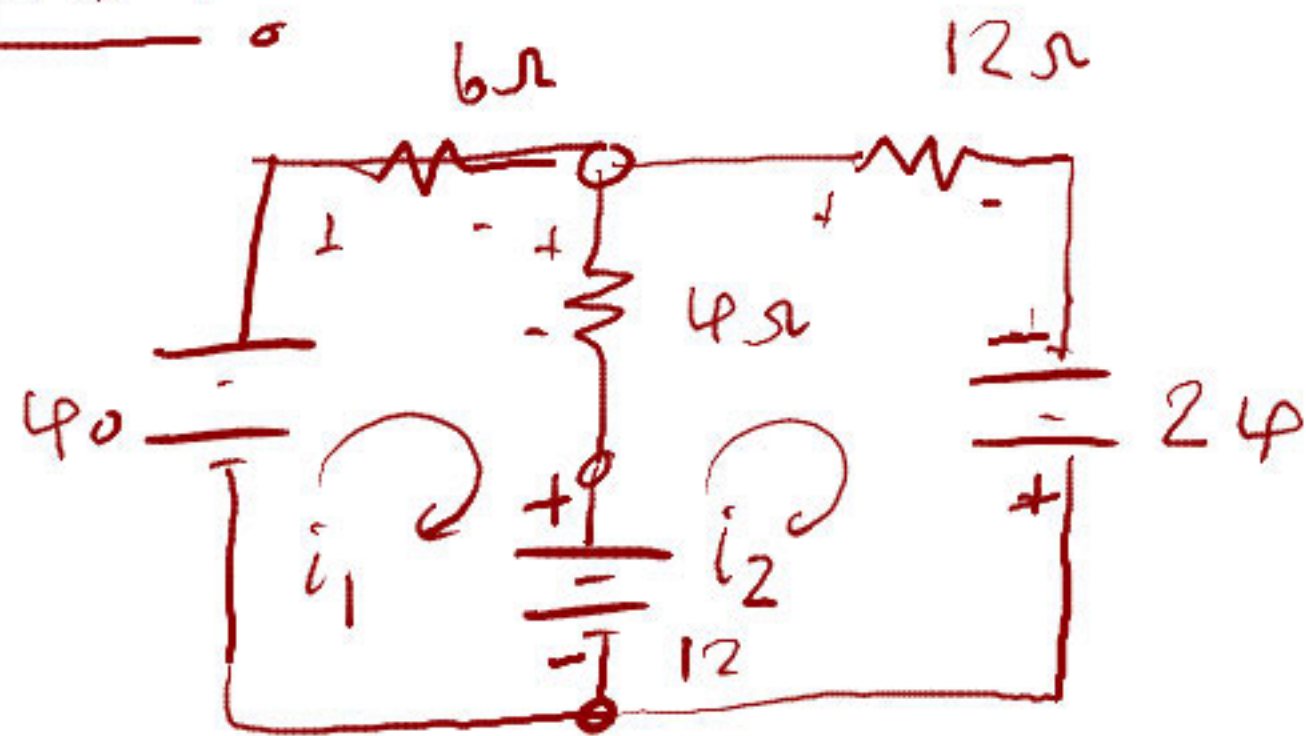
$$-4i_1 + (12 + 4)i_2 = 24 + 12$$

$$-4i_1 + 16i_2 = 36 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$i_1 = 4.11A$$

$$i_2 = 3.28A$$

Test #5



KVL: Loop  $i_1$  direction

$$10i_1 - 4i_2 = 40 - 12 = 28 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

KVL: Loop  $i_2$  direction

$$-4i_1 + 16i_2 = 24 + 12 = 36 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

✓ Cramer's rule

$$i_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 28 & -4 \\ 36 & 16 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -4 \\ -4 & 16 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(28)(16) - (36)(-4)}{(10 \times 16) - (-4)(-4)} = \frac{592}{144} = 4.111 \text{ Amp.}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 28 \\ -4 & 36 \end{vmatrix}}{144} = \frac{(10 \times 36) - (-4)(28)}{144} = \frac{472}{144} = 3.278 \text{ Amp}$$



Ex முயற்சியைச் செய்து கொள்ள Cramer's rule

$$10i_1 - 2i_2 - 4i_3 = 10$$

$$-2i_1 + 12i_2 - 6i_3 = -34$$

$$-4i_1 - 6i_2 + 14i_3 = 40$$

பயோசனை ① in Determinator method

$$\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 12 & -6 \\ -4 & -6 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 12 \\ -4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 12 \\ -4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

192 360 56  
1680 -48 -48

$$\Rightarrow (1680 - 48 - 48) - (192 + 360 + 56) = 976$$



ขั้นตอนที่ 2 หาตัวประกอบที่ 1 ;  $i_1$

$$i_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 & -4 \\ -34 & 12 & -6 \\ 40 & -6 & 14 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{1952}{976} = 2 \text{ A}$$

ขั้นตอนที่ 3 หาตัวประกอบที่ 2 ;  $i_2$

$$i_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 10 & -4 \\ -2 & -34 & -6 \\ -4 & 40 & 14 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{-976}{976} = -1 \text{ A}$$

ขั้นตอนที่ 3 หาตัวประกอบที่ 3 ;  $i_3$

$$i_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 & 10 \\ -2 & 12 & -34 \\ -4 & -6 & 40 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{2928}{976} = 3 \text{ A}$$

## วิธีแก้ระบบสมการเชิงเส้นโดยใช้ Cramer's rule

Ex

$$5V_1 + 4V_2 = 31 \quad -\textcircled{1}$$

$$-4V_1 + 8V_2 = 20 \quad -\textcircled{2}$$

วิธี ตัดสมการหา  $V_1$  และ  $V_2$  ทำได้ดังนี้

- นำค่าทางขวามือของ 31 และ 20 มาลงในแถว 1 แล้วหาตัว Determinator ( $\Delta$ )

$$V_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{31} & 4 \\ \textcolor{red}{20} & 8 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -4 & 8 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(31)(8) - (20)(4)}{(5)(8) - (-4)(4)} = \frac{168}{56} = \underline{3V}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & \textcolor{red}{31} \\ -4 & \textcolor{red}{20} \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{(5)(20) - (-4)(31)}{56} = \frac{224}{56} = \underline{4V}$$



Ex ②

$$10i_1 - 2i_2 - 4i_3 = 10 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$-2i_1 + 12i_2 - 6i_3 = -34 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$-4i_1 - 6i_2 + 14i_3 = 40 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

1. หา  $\Delta$  หา

$$\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 12 & -6 \\ -4 & -6 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 12 \\ -4 & -6 \end{matrix}$$

$-192$   
 $-360$   
 $-56$   
 $1680$     $-48$     $-48$

คูณลวดลาย  
คูณขั้น 4 เครื่องหมาย  
(+ - -, - + +)

$$\Delta = (1680 - 48 - 48) + (-192 - 360 - 56) = \underline{976}$$

2. หา  $i_1, i_2$  และ  $i_3$

$$i_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 & -4 \\ -34 & 12 & -6 \\ 40 & -6 & 14 \end{vmatrix}}{976} = \frac{1952}{976} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 10 & -4 \\ -2 & -34 & -6 \\ -4 & 40 & 14 \end{vmatrix}}{976} = \frac{-976}{976} = -1 \text{ A}$$

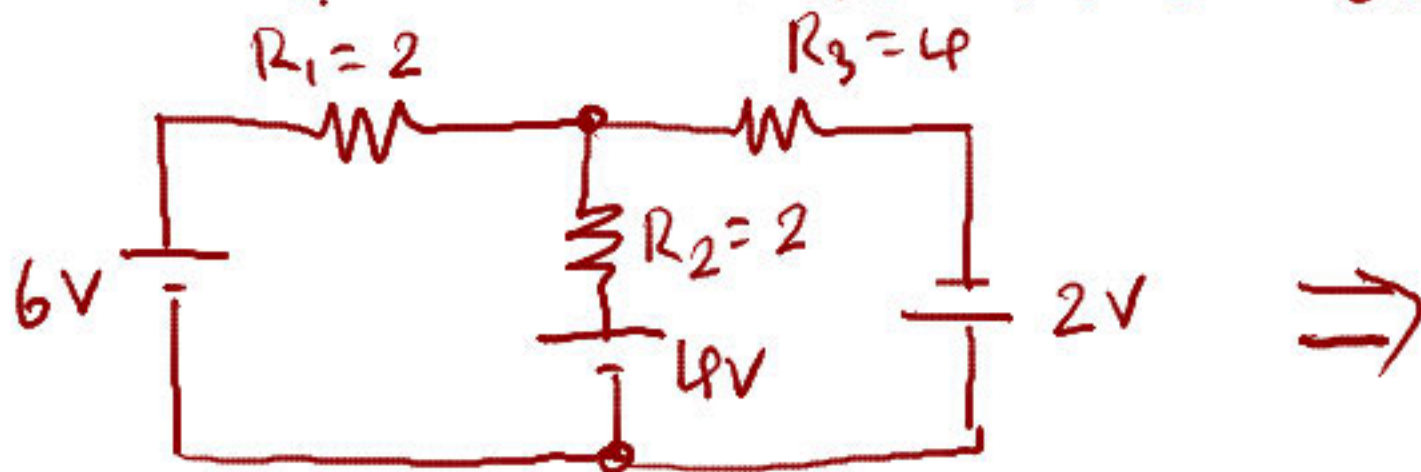
$$i_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 & 10 \\ -2 & 12 & -2 \\ -4 & -6 & 40 \end{vmatrix}}{976} = \frac{2928}{976} = 3 \text{ A}$$



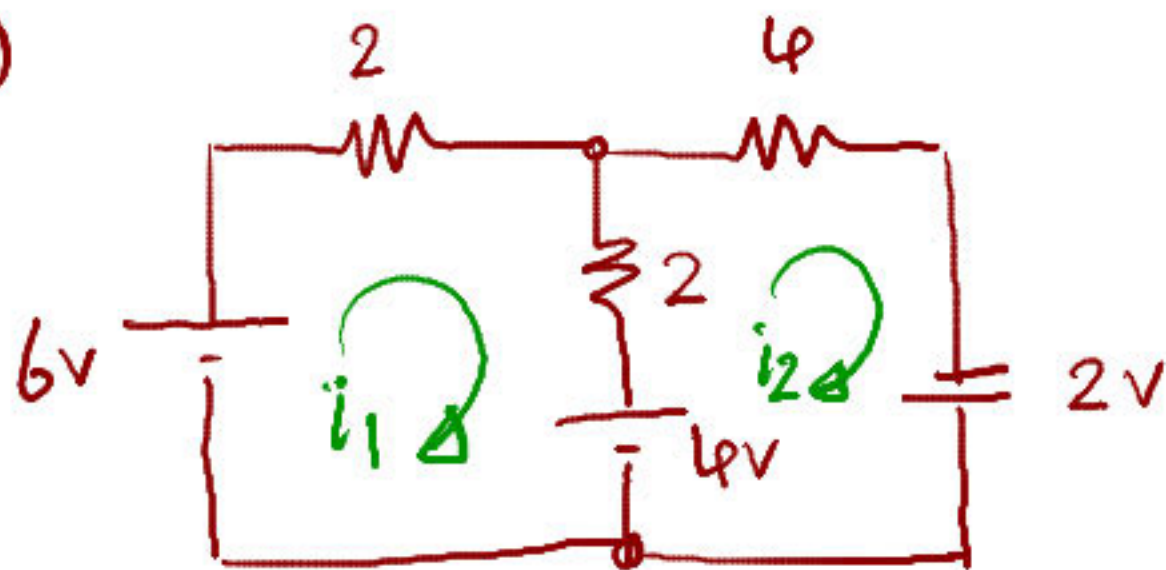
# Mesh (Loop) Analysis.

- วิธีทำ
1. กำหนดทิศทางกระแสไฟฟ้าตามวงจร
  2. ใช้กฎของ Loop หาสมการที่แต่ละ loop ตามทิศทางที่  
กำหนด Loop โดยกำหนดเครื่องหมาย  $+$ ,  $-$  ของ  
โหนดในทิศทางที่เลือก
  3. ใช้ KVL ใช้สมการ Loop ในแต่ละ Loop
  4. แก้สมการ (อาจใช้ Cramer rule)

Ex



Step ①

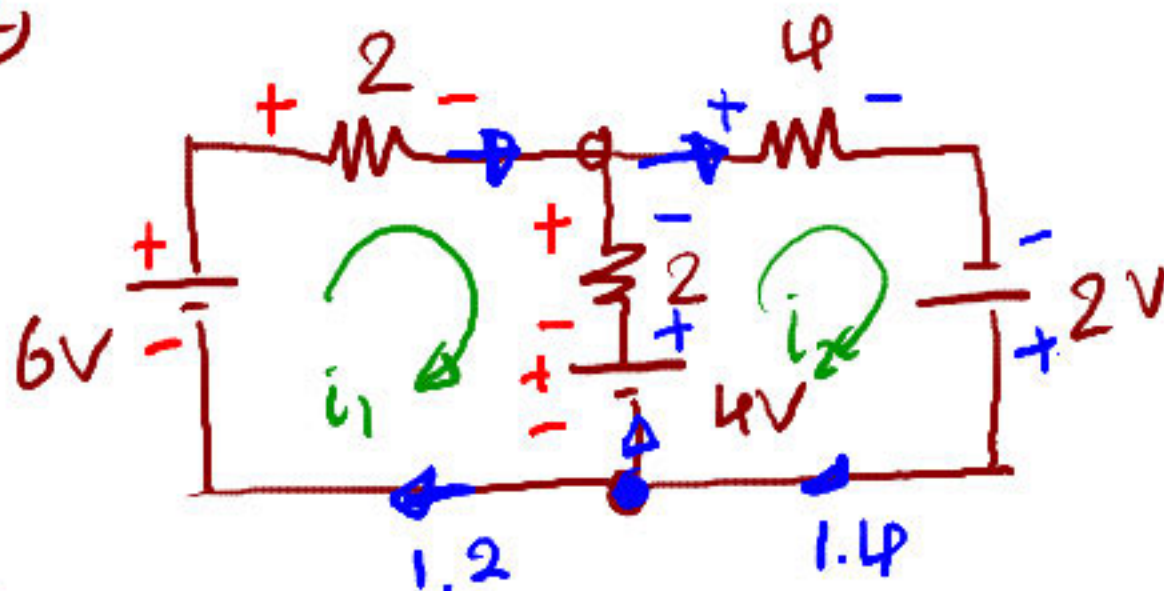


KVL; Loop #2

$$-4 + 2i_2 + 4i_2 - 2 - \underline{2i_1} = 0$$

$$-2i_1 + 6i_2 = \textcircled{6} - \textcircled{2}$$

Step ②



Step ④ in matrix By

$$i_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{2} & -2 \\ \textcircled{6} & 6 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{12 + 12}{24 - 4} = 1.2 \text{ A}$$

Step ③

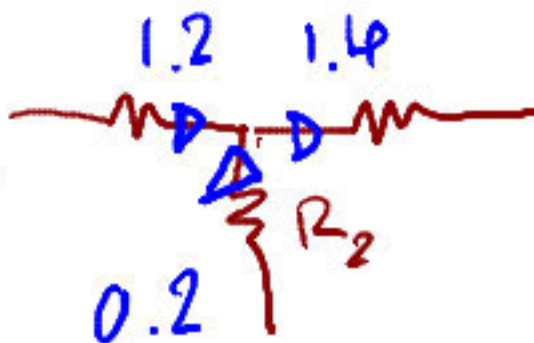
KVL: Loop #1:  $-6 + 2i_1 + 2i_1 + 4 - \underline{2i_2} = 0$

$$4i_1 - 2i_2 = \textcircled{2} \quad -\textcircled{1}$$

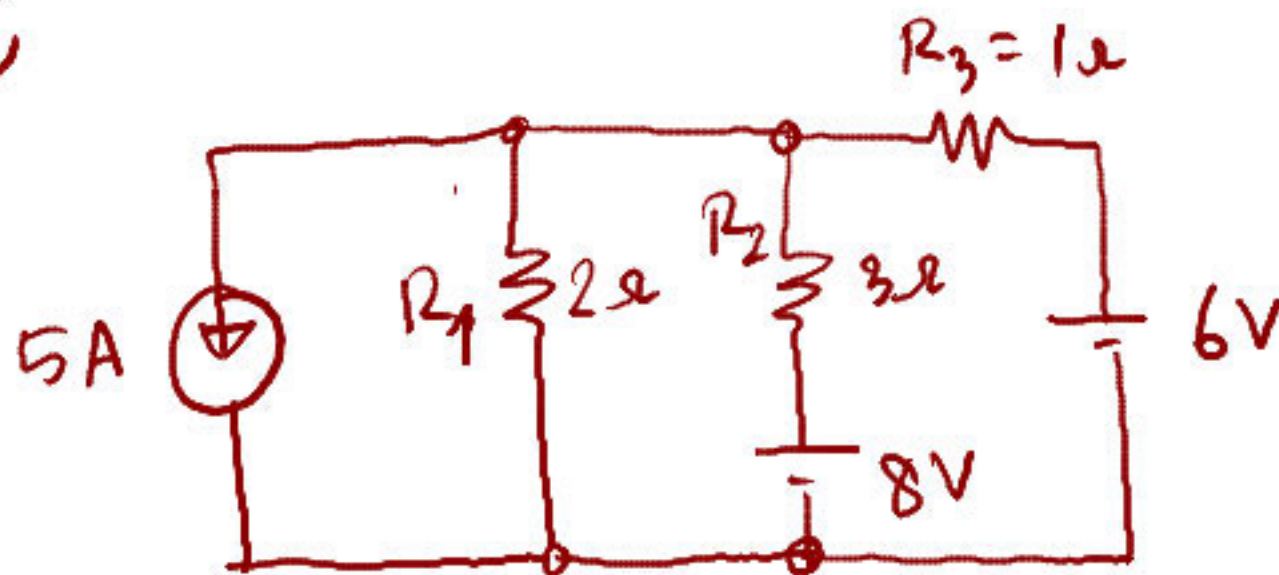


$$i_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}}{20} = \frac{24 + 4}{20} = 1.4 \text{ A}$$

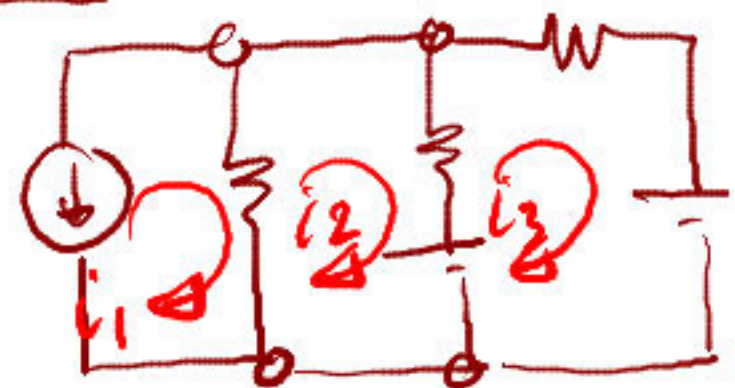

---

$$i_{R_2} = 1.4 - 1.2 = 0.2 \text{ A.}$$


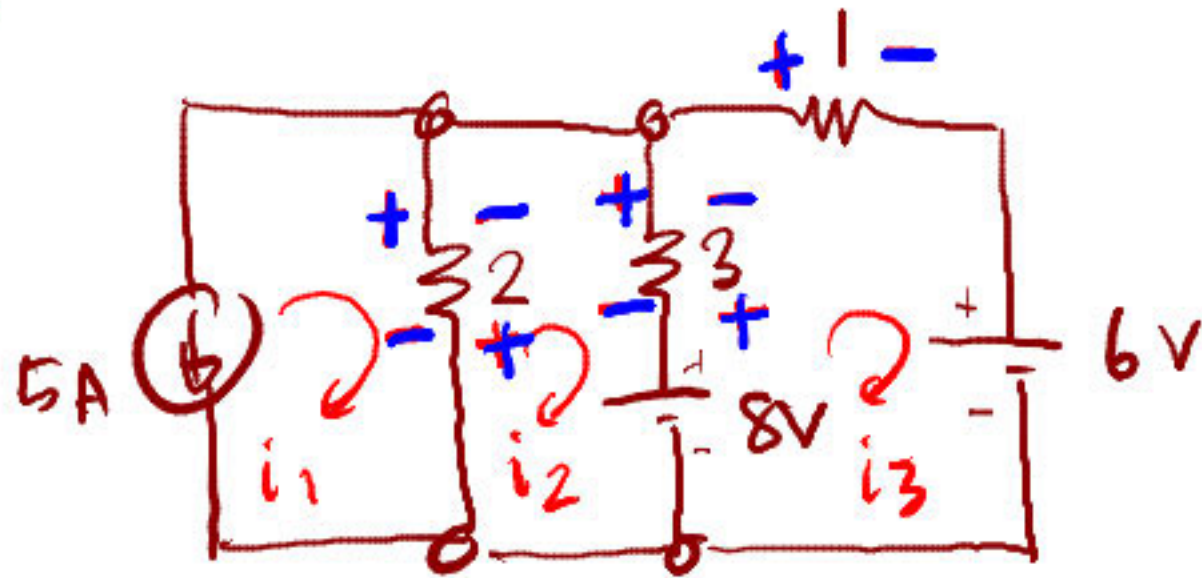
Ex 2



step 1



Step 2



Step 3 KVL: Loop #1

$$\underline{i_1 = -5A}$$

KVL: Loop #2

$$8 + 2i_2 + 3i_2 - 3i_3 - 2i_1 = 0$$

$$5i_2 - 3i_3 = -18$$

KVL: Loop #3

$$6 - 8 + 3i_3 + 1i_3 - 3i_2 = 0$$

$$-3i_2 + 4i_3 = 2 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Step 4 in terms

of  $i_2, i_3$

$$\text{--- (1)} \quad i_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -18 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{66}{11} = -6A$$

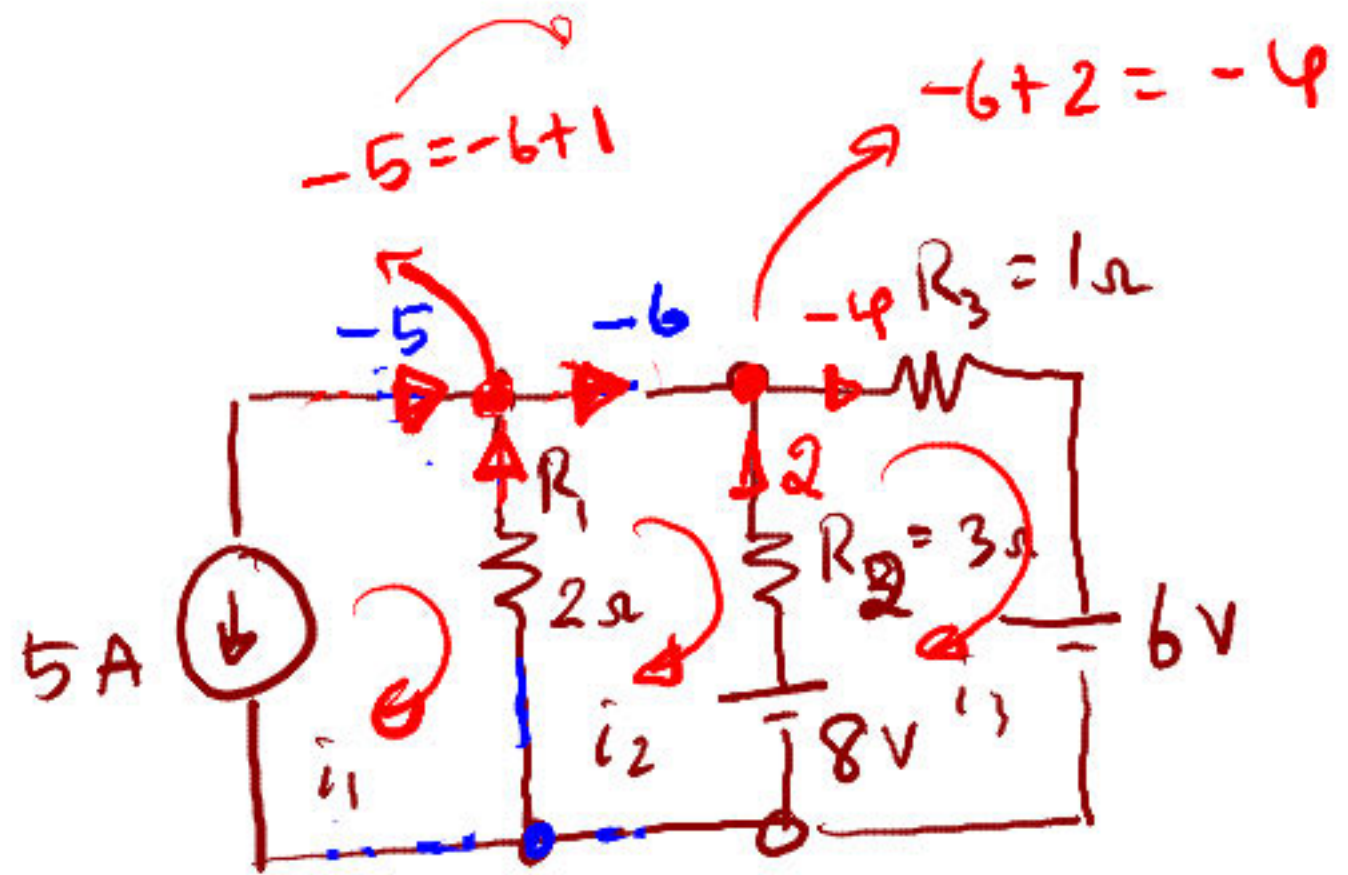
$$\text{--- (2)} \quad i_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -18 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{11} = -\frac{44}{11} = -4A$$



$i_{R_1} = ?$        $\hat{n} \hat{a} m ?$

$i_{R_2} = ?$        $\hat{n} \hat{a} m ?$

$i_{R_3} = ?$        $\hat{n} \hat{a} m ?$



$$i_{R_1} = i_1 - i_2 = -5A - (-6A) = 1A \downarrow$$

$$i_{R_2} = i_3 - i_2 = -4A - (-6A) = 2A \uparrow$$

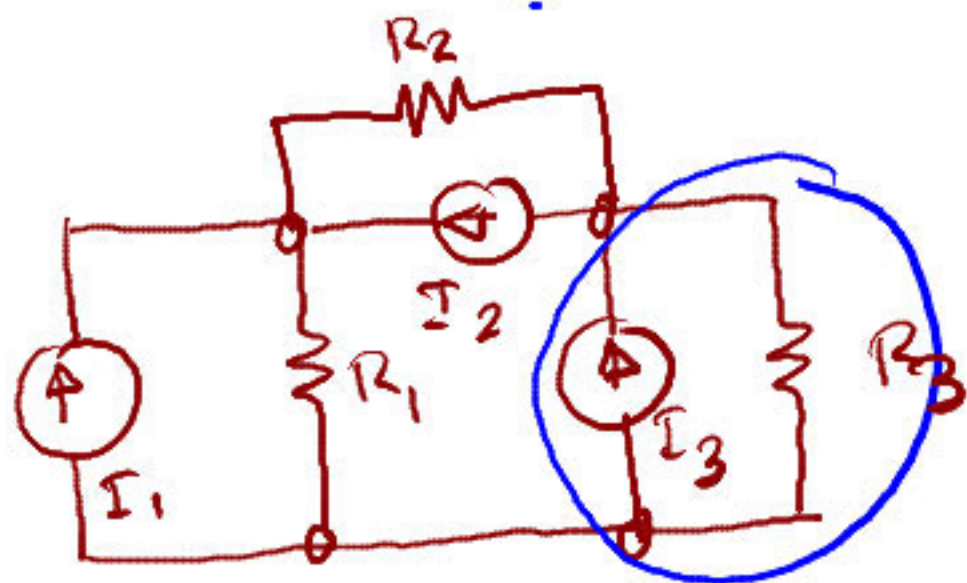
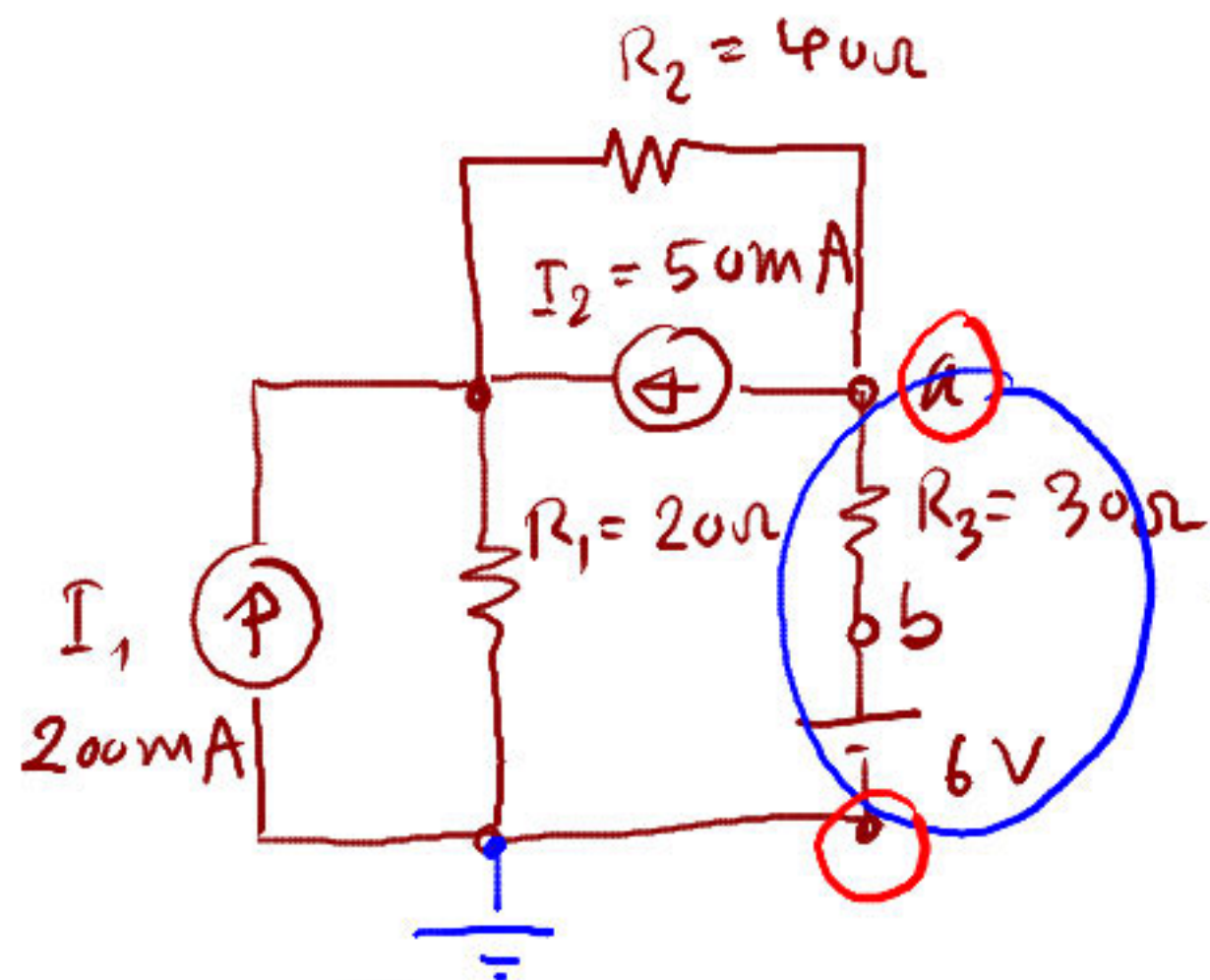
$$i_{R_3} = -i_3 = 4A \text{ (không cần)}$$

## Node Analysis

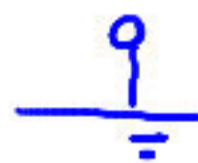
- ຂໍ້ມູນ
1. ກຳນົດຈຸດອ້າງອີງ (Reference) ຫຼື ground ທາງລຸ່ມ
  2. ກຳນົດ Voltage Source ມີພື້ນຖານໃນ Current Source ແລະ ພັດທະນາໃນ (Source Transformation)
  3. ກຳນົດ ການ (Voltage ;  $V_a, V_b, V_c, \dots$ )
  4. ກຳນົດ ທີ່ຕັ້ງການທຽບທຽບໃນແຕ່ລະສາຍ (branch)
  5. ພັດທະນາການຕັ້ງ KCL  $\rightarrow (V \text{ ພັດທະນາ})$
  6. ພັດທະນາການຕັ້ງ Cramer rule



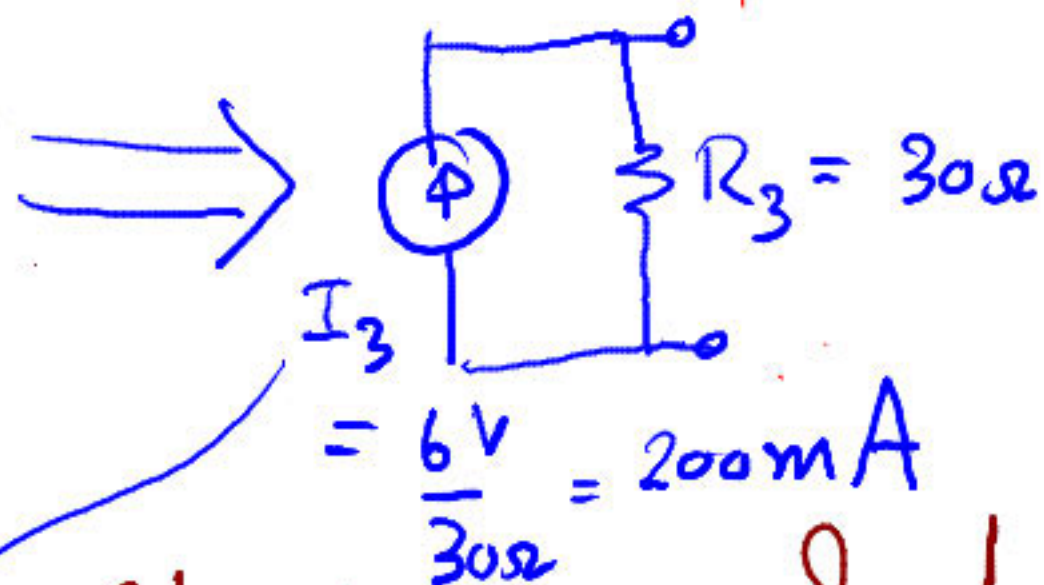
Ex 3 จงหา  $V_{ab}$  สำหรับวงจรต่อไปนี้



Step 1

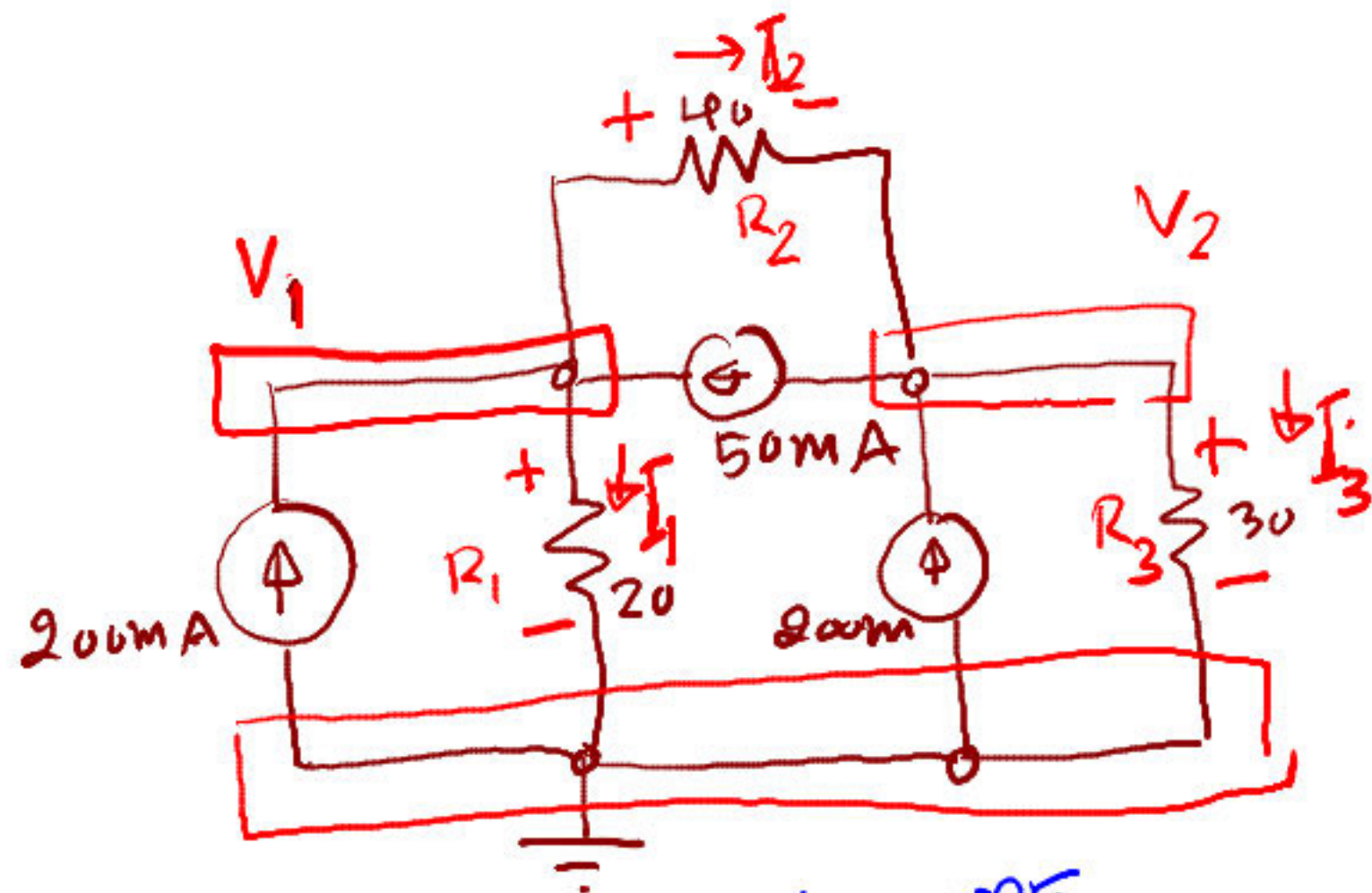


Step 2  $V \rightarrow I$



Step 3

Step 4



Step ⑤ KCL ที่ node

$V_1$  ได้ดังนี้

$$(\sum i = 0, i_{in} = i_{out})$$

Node  $V_1$ .

$$\rightarrow 200mA + 50mA = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{R} = G} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{20} = 0.05, \frac{1}{40} = 0.025$$

$$\rightarrow 250mA = \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R_2}$$

$$250mA = \frac{V_1}{20} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{40}$$

$$\left( \frac{V_1}{20} + \frac{V_1}{40} - \frac{V_2}{40} \right) = 250mA$$

$$(0.075S)V_1 - (0.025S)V_2 = 0.25 \quad \text{--- ①}$$



Node  $V_2$

in

=

out

$\frac{1}{30} =$

$$200 \text{ mA} + I_2 = 50 \text{ mA} + I_3$$

$$200 \text{ mA} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{40\Omega} = 50 \text{ mA} + \frac{V_2}{30\Omega}$$

$$-\frac{V_1}{40} + \frac{V_2}{40} + \frac{V_2}{30} = 150 \text{ mA}$$

$$-(0.025 \text{ S})V_1 + (0.025 \text{ S} + 0.033 \text{ S})V_2 = 150 \text{ mA}$$

$$-(0.025 \text{ S})V_1 + (0.0583 \text{ S})V_2 = 150 \text{ mA} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

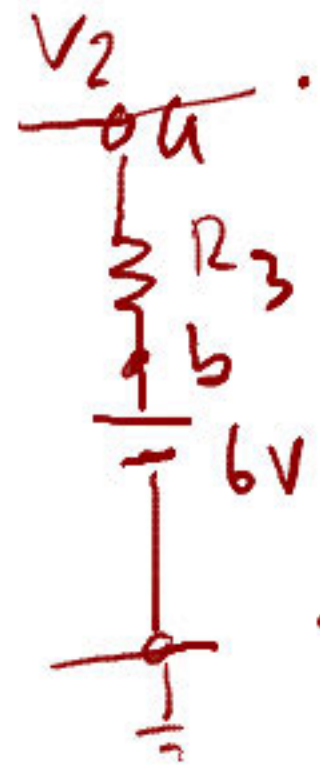
Step (6) in sum for 1st Cramer rule in  $V_1, V_2$

$$(0.075 S)V_1 - (0.025 S)V_2 = 250 \text{ mA}$$

$$-(0.025 S)V_1 + (0.0583 S)V_2 = 150 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0.25 & -0.025 \\ 0.15 & 0.0583 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0.075 & -0.025 \\ -0.025 & 0.0583 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{0.0183}{0.00375} = 4.89 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0.075 & 0.25 \\ -0.025 & 0.15 \end{vmatrix}}{0.00375} = \frac{0.0175}{0.00375} = 4.67 \text{ V}$$



$$V_2 = 4.67$$

$$V_a = V_2 = V_{ab} + 6 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_{ab} = V_2 - 6 \text{ V} \\ = -1.33 \text{ V}$$



Test #6 over  $V_1, V_2$   
 $R_2 = 3\Omega$

