

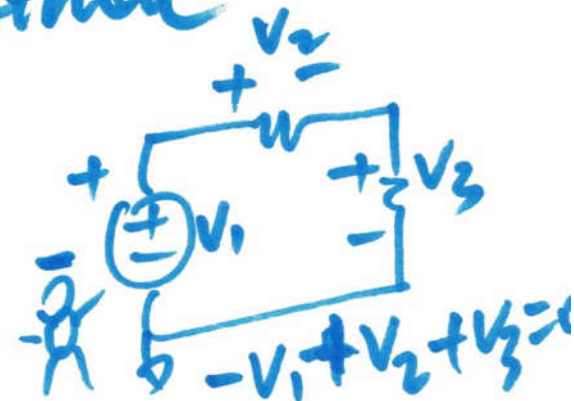
Important & Useful

The Mesh Current Method

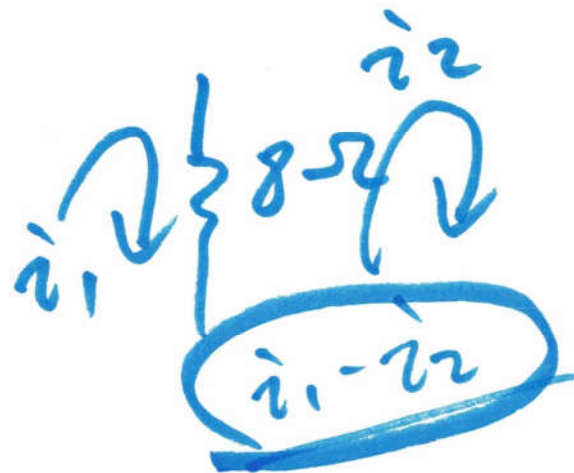
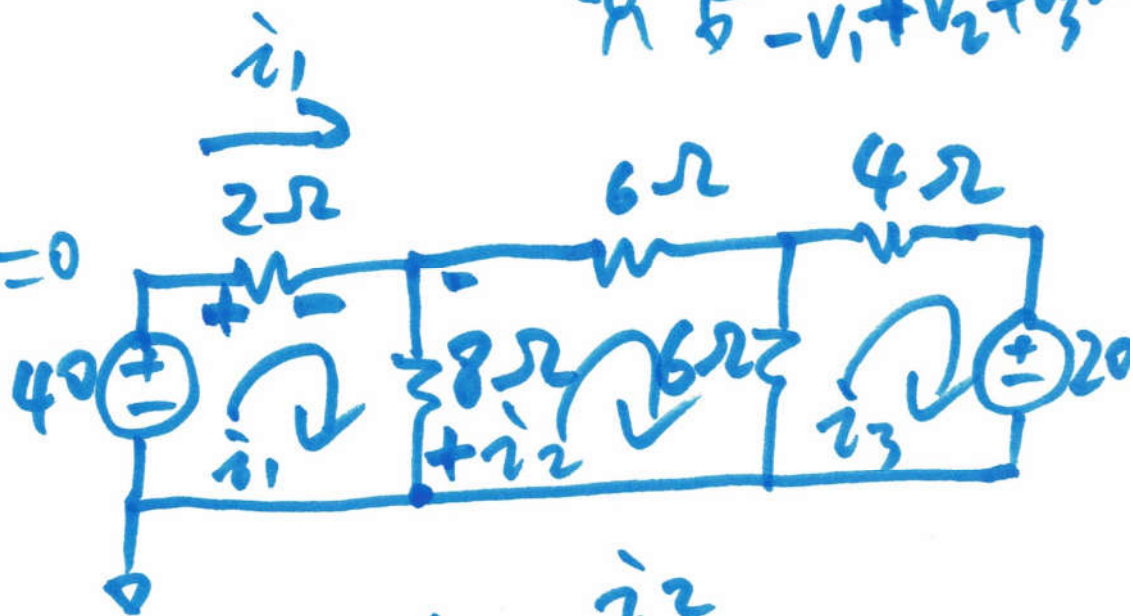
① Draw the mesh current

② KVL

③ solve it



$$\begin{cases} -40 + i_1 \cdot 2 + (i_1 - i_2) \cdot 8 = 0 \\ (i_2 - i_1) \cdot 8 + i_2 \cdot 6 \\ + (i_2 - i_3) \cdot 6 = 0 \\ (i_3 - i_2) \cdot 6 + i_3 \cdot 4 + 20 = 0 \end{cases}$$



①

$$\begin{cases} 10i_1 - 8i_2 + 0i_3 = 40 \\ -8i_1 + 20i_2 - 6i_3 = 0 \\ 0i_1 - 6i_2 + 10i_3 = -20 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -8 & 0 \\ -8 & 20 & -6 \\ 0 & -6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

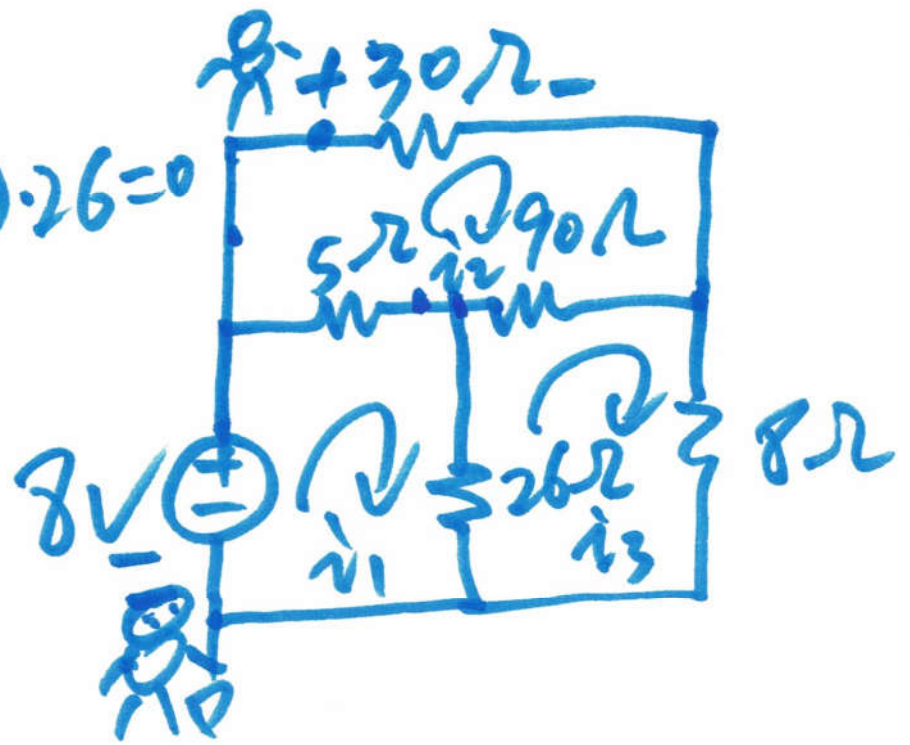
$$AX \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 0 \\ -20 \end{bmatrix} = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1} \cdot b$$

$$\begin{aligned} AX &= b \\ X &= A^{-1} \cdot b \end{aligned}$$

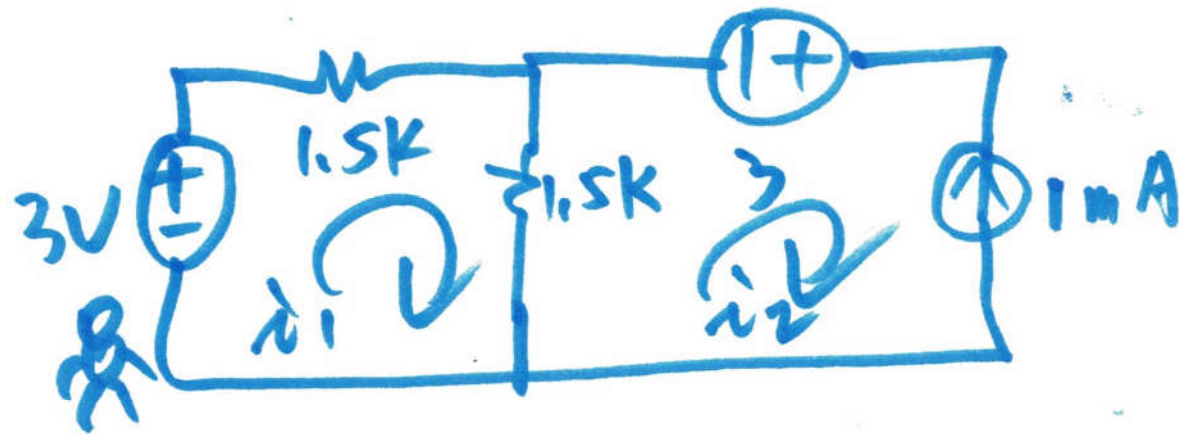
(2)

$$\begin{cases} -8 + (i_1 - i_2) \cdot 5 + (i_1 - i_3) \cdot 26 = 0 \\ i_2 \cdot 30 + (i_2 - i_3) \cdot 90 \\ + (i_2 - i_1) \cdot 5 = 0 \\ (i_3 - i_2) \cdot 90 + i_3 \cdot 8 \\ + (i_3 - i_1) \cdot 26 = 0 \end{cases}$$

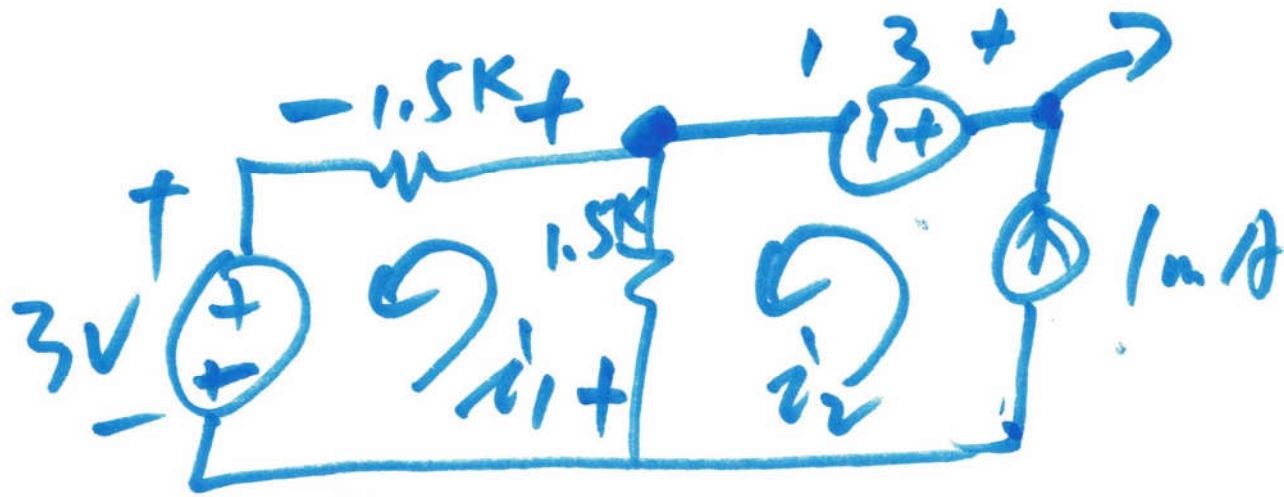


$$\begin{cases} 31i_1 - 5i_2 - 26i_3 = 8 \\ -5i_1 + 125i_2 - 90i_3 = 0 \\ -26i_1 - 90i_2 + 124i_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

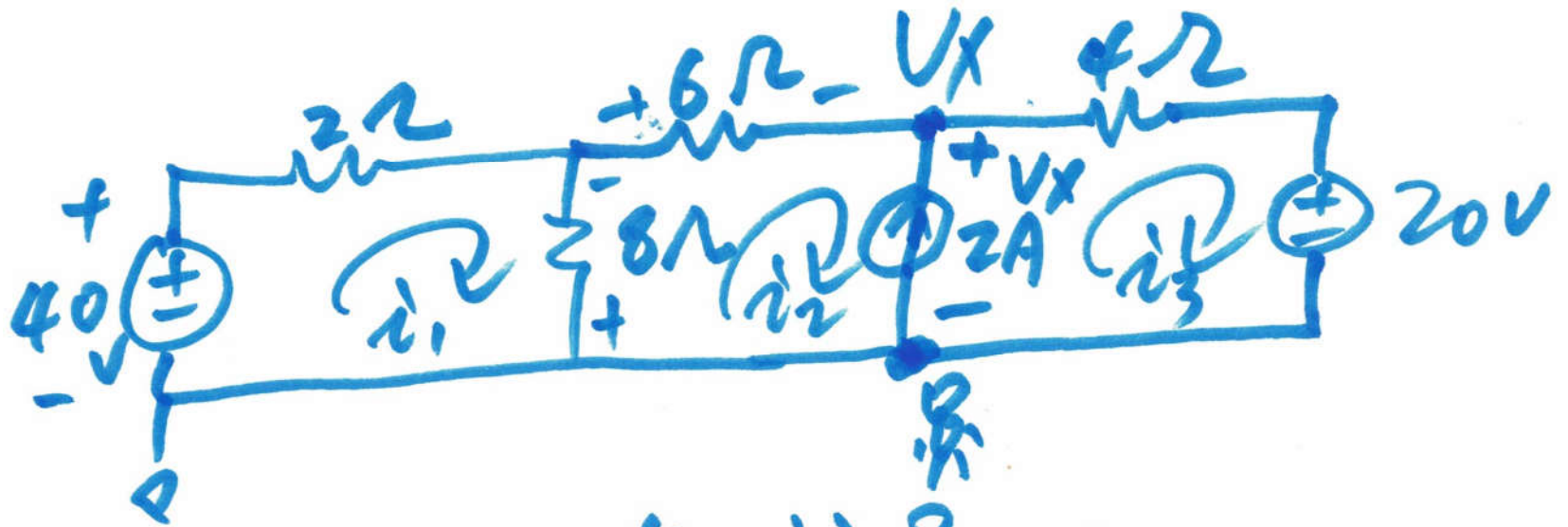
(3)



$$\begin{cases} -3 + i_1 \cdot 1.5K + (i_1 - i_2) \cdot 1.5K = 0 \\ i_2 = -1mA \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} (v_1 - v_2) \cdot 1.5K + v_1 \cdot 1.5K + 3V = 0 \\ v_2 = 1mA \end{cases}$$



$$-40 + i_1 \cdot 2 + (i_1 - i_2) \cdot 8 = 0$$

$$(i_2 - i_1) \cdot 8 + i_2 \cdot 6 + V_x = 0$$

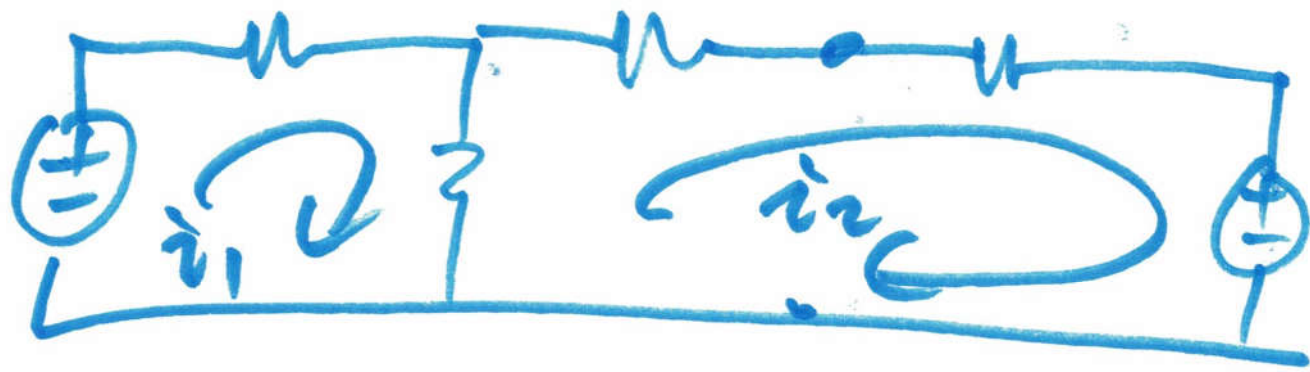
$$-V_x + i_3 \cdot 4 + 20 = 0$$

$$(i_2 - i_1) \cdot 8 + i_2 \cdot 6 + i_3 \cdot 4 + 20 = 0$$

Super-mesh
method



6



⑦