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Kirchhoff's Laws

Kirchoff's theorem

قوانین کرٹسوف

## B –Rationale

## مبررات الوحدة

- It is very important to study Kirchhoff's laws
- Also to study Maxwell's method. .

## C – Central الفكرة المركزية Idea

- Definition Kirchhoff's current law in any electric point .
- Definition Kirchhoff's voltage law in any electric closed circuit .
- To learn Maxwell's loops by using Kirchhoff's voltage law.

## D-Aim of lecture

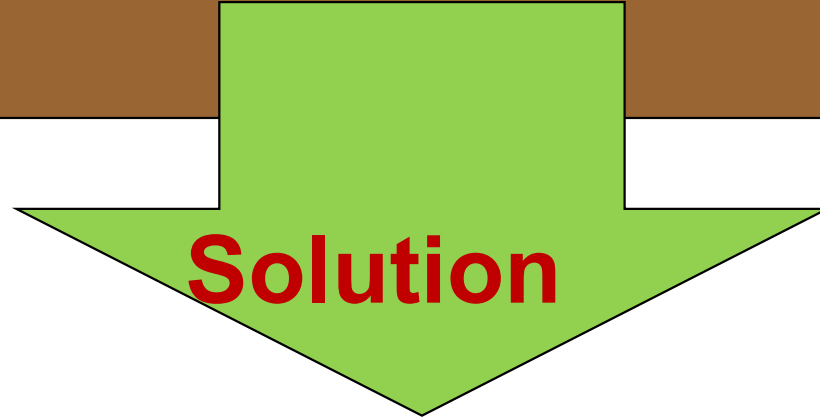
To let the student be able to identify the analyses net work by using Kirchhoff's laws

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# Pretest

# الاختبار القبلي

**Define** : electric Node(Point), electric closed circuit

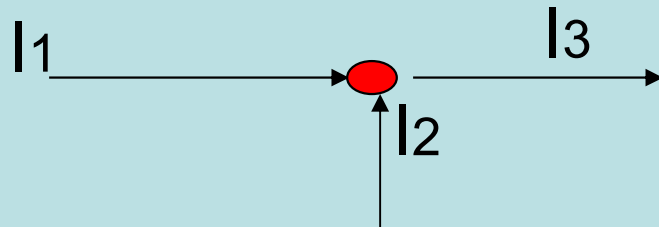


العقدة (أو النقطة) الكهربائية: هي المكان التي يتم فيها استلام وتوزيع تيار كهربائي واحد أو أكثر  
electric Node (Point)

الدائرة الكهربائية المغلقة electric closed circuit هي الدائرة التي يكمل فيها التيار الكهربائي دورته مغذياً  
الأحمال الموجودة في نفس الدائرة.

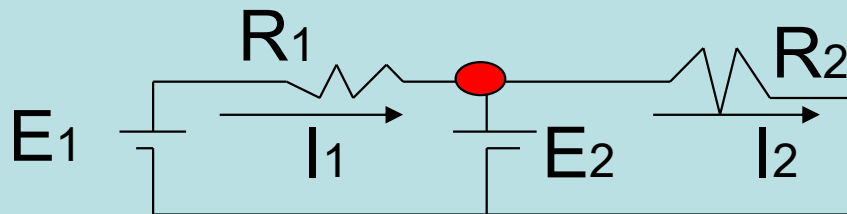
# Kirchhoff's laws

**1- القانون الاول :** مجموع التيارات الداخلة الى نقطة كهربائية يساوي مجموع التيارات الخارجة من تلك النقطة (أو المجموع الجبري للتيارات الداخلة الى نقطة كهربائية والخارجة منها يساوي صفراً) 0



$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \quad \text{or}$$
$$I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

**2- القانون الثاني :** في كل دائرة كهربائية مغلقة, مجموع الارتفاعات بالجهد يساوي مجموع الانخفاضات (أو في كل دائرة كهربائية مغلقة المجموع الجبري للارتفاعات بالجهد والانخفاضات يساوي صفراً).



At first cct.  $E_1 - E_2 = R_1 \times I_1$  or;

$$E_1 - E_2 - (R_1 \times I_1) = 0$$

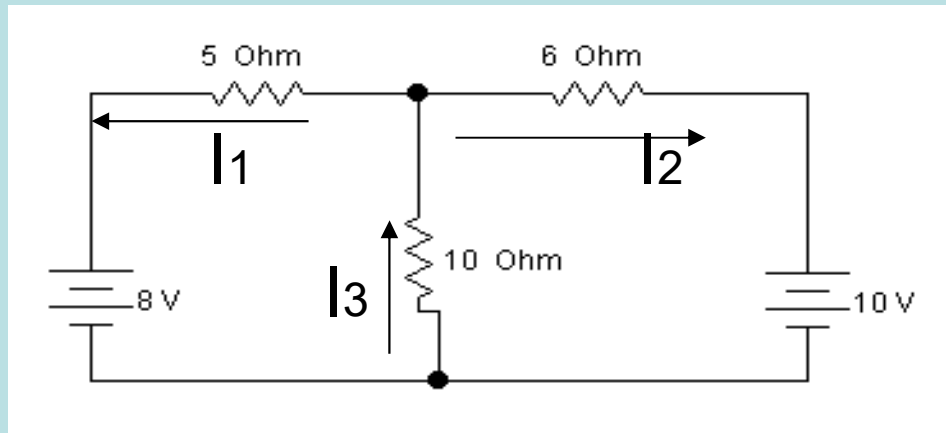
At second cct.  $E_2 = I_2 \times R_2$  or:

$$E_2 - (I_2 \times R_2) = 0$$

EX(1): for the c.c.t shown find the currents flows in each resistance



**solution**



$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \dots (1) \quad 8 = 5 I_1 + 10 I_3 \dots (2)$$

$$10 = 10 I_3 + 6 I_2 \dots (3) \quad \text{then } 8 = 5 I_1 + 10(I_1 + I_2)$$

$$8 = 15 I_1 + 10 I_2 \dots (4) \quad \text{and at eq. (3)}$$

$$6 I_2 + 10(I_1 + I_2) = 10 \quad 6 I_2 + 10 I_1 + 10 I_2 = 10$$

$$\text{Then } 16 I_2 + 10 I_1 = 10 \dots (.. /2) , \quad 5 I_1 + 8 I_2 = 5 \quad , (x3) \quad 15 I_1 + 24 I_2 = 15$$

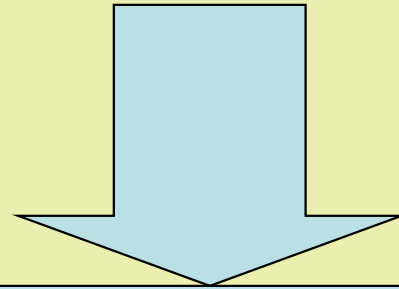
$$\text{(Minus)} \quad \underline{15 I_1 + 10 I_2 = 8} \dots (4)$$

$$14 I_2 = 7 , \quad I_2 = 0.5A \quad \text{and in eq ..(4)} \quad 15 I_1 + 5 = 8 , \quad I_1 = 0.2A , \quad I_3 = 0.2 + 0.5 = 0.7A$$

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Maxwell's Loops

Currents method



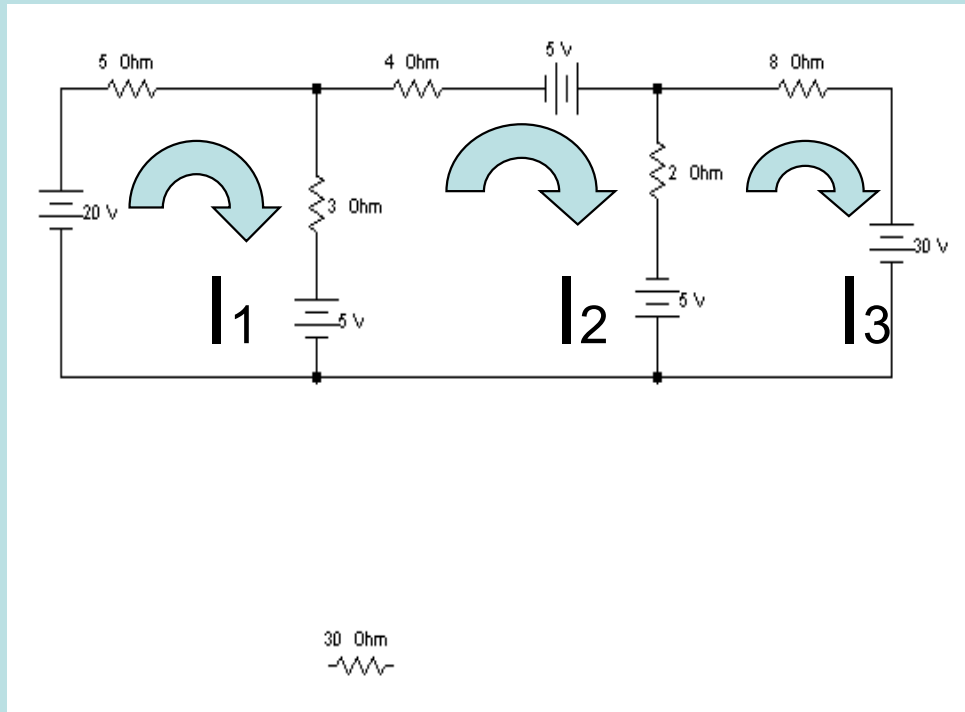
مدارات ماكسويل

طريقة التيارات

**Aim of lecture** : To let the student be able to identify the analyses net work by using Maxwell's method.



## Ex(2) : For the circuit shown using Maxwell's loop to find ( $I_1, I_2, I_3$ )



$$I_1 = 54.64A, \quad I_2 = 145.3A$$

$$, I_3 = 24.64A$$

**solution**

At loop(1):

$$(5+3)I_1 - 3I_2 = 20 - 5$$

$$8I_1 - 3I_2 = 15 \dots (1)$$

At loop (2):

$$(3+4+2)I_2 - 3I_1 - 2I_3 = 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$-3I_1 + 9I_2 - 2I_3 = 15 \dots (2)$$

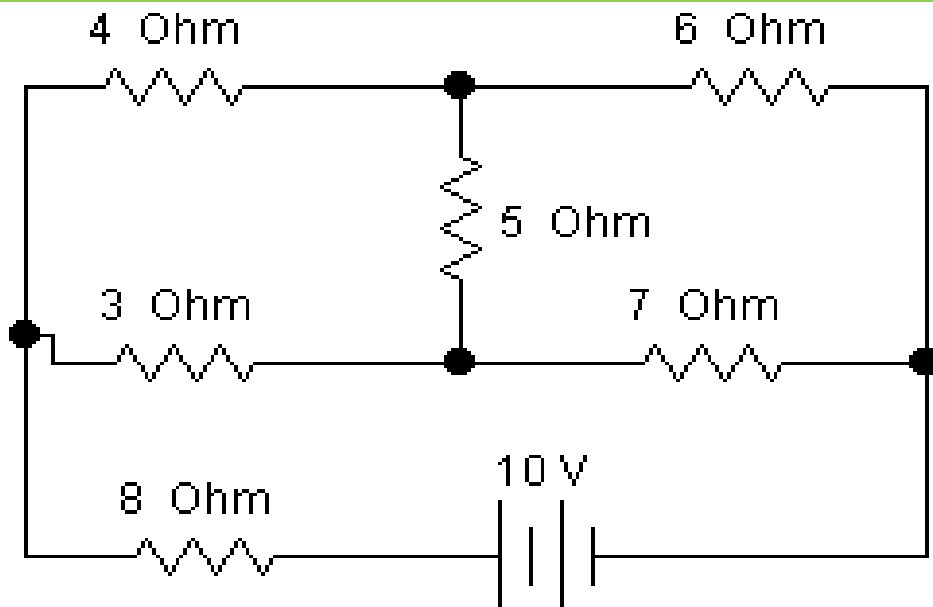
At loop (3):

$$(2+8)I_3 - 2I_2 = -30 - 5$$

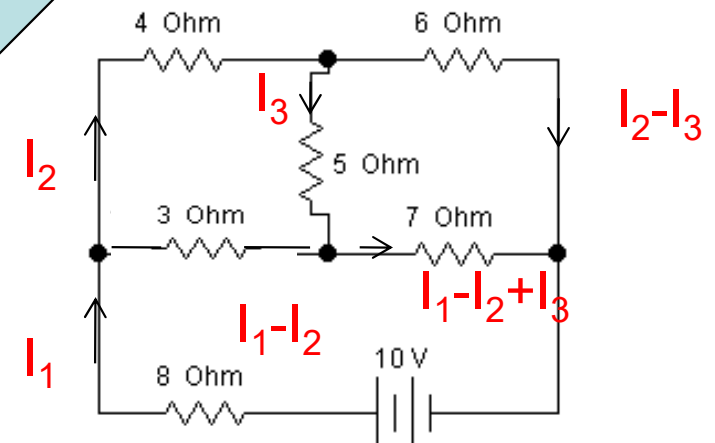
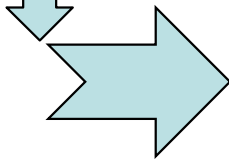
$$-2I_2 + 10I_3 = -35 \dots (3)$$

Then we find  $I_1, I_2, I_3$

# Posttest (A): Using Kirchhoff's theorem to calculate *the current at each Resistance* . ( H.W )



**solution**



$$10 = 8I_1 + 3(I_1 - I_2) + 7(I_1 - I_2 + I_3)$$

$$\therefore 10 = 18I_1 - 10I_2 + 7I_3 \dots\dots(1)$$

$$0 = 4I_2 + 5I_3 - 3(I_1 - I_2)$$

$$\therefore -3I_1 + 7I_2 + 5I_3 = 0 \dots\dots(2)$$

$$0 = 6(I_2 - I_3) - 7(I_1 - I_2 + I_3) - 5I_3$$

$$\therefore 0 = -7I_1 + 13I_2 - 18I_3 \dots\dots(3)$$

**(B) : For the circuit shown using Maxwell's loop to find (  $I_1, I_2, I_3$  )**

**Solution**

$$30I_1 - 10I_2 - 10I_3 = 100 \dots(1)$$

$$20I_2 - 10I_1 - 10I_3 = -50 \dots(2)$$

$$30I_3 - 10I_1 - 10I_2 = 0 \dots(3)$$

$$\therefore 10I_3 - I_1 - I_2 = 0 \quad , \quad (\text{eq.1}-\text{eq.2});$$

$$40I_1 - 30I_2 = 150$$

$$\therefore 4I_1 - 3I_2 = 15 \dots(4) \quad \text{eq.(1) x 3 and the result + with eq.(3);}$$

$$\therefore 8I_1 - 4I_2 = 30 \dots(5) \quad \text{eq(4) x 2 then sub from (5)}$$

Result  $I_1 = 3.75\text{A}$ ,  $I_2 = 0$ ,  $I_3 = 1.25\text{A}$

