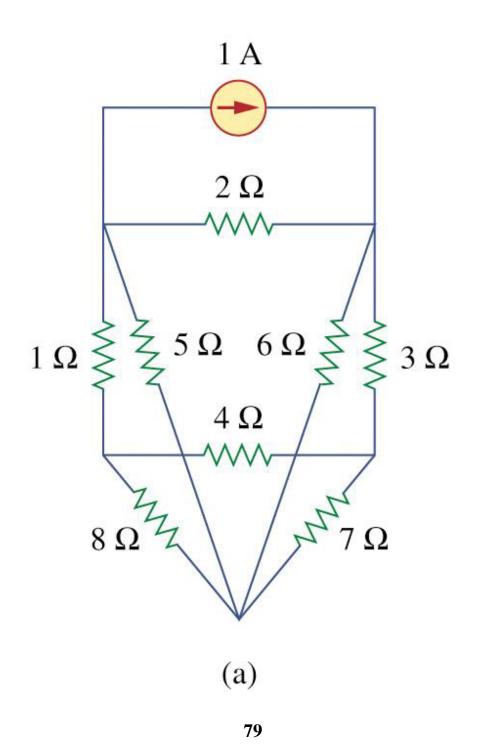
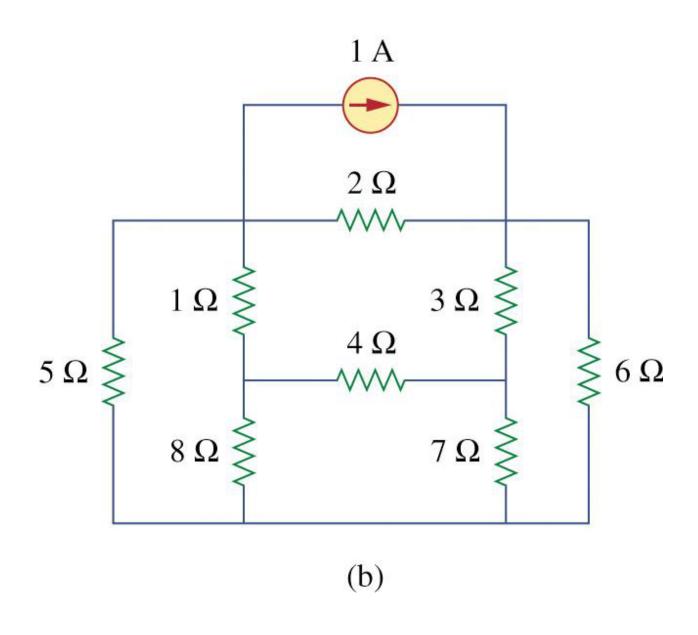
- 1. Mesh analysis: another method for analyzing circuits, applicable to **planar** circuits.
- 2. A Mesh is a loop which does not contain any other loops within it.
- 3. Nodal analysis applies KCL to find voltages in a given circuit, while Mesh Analysis applies **KVL** to calculate unknown currents.

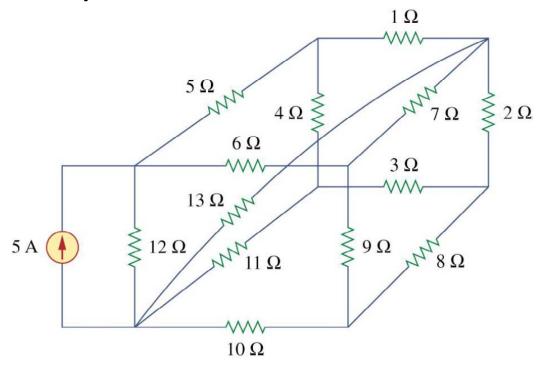
A circuit is **planar** if it can be drawn on a plane with no branches crossing one another. Otherwise it is non planar.

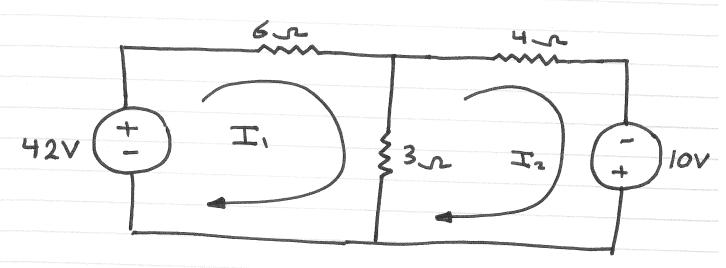
The circuit in (a) is planar, because the same circuit that is redrawn(b) has no crossing branches





A non planar circuit.





KVL for mesh (1):

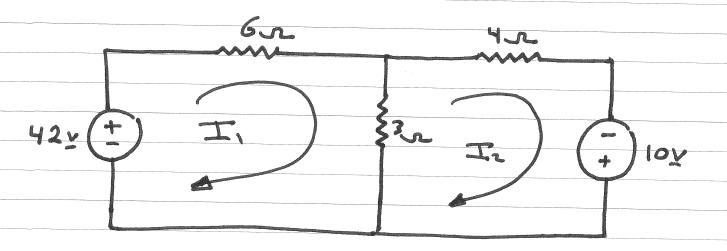
$$42 = 6I_1 + 3(I_1 - I_2)$$

$$42 = 9I_1 - 3I_2$$

KVL for mesh 3:

$$+10 = 4I_2 + 3(I_2-I_1)$$

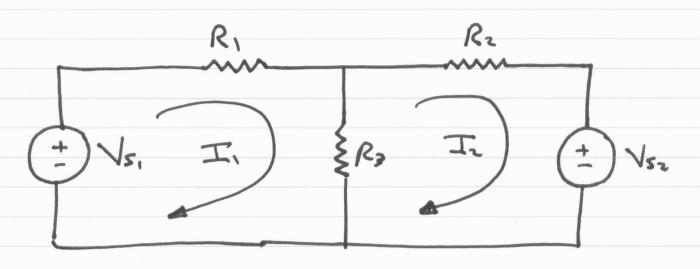
$$\therefore I_1 = 6A$$



KVL for mesh ():

$$42 = 9I_1 - 3I_2$$

KVL for mesh B:



Applying KVL for mesh 1;

RI+R3 = Self resistance of mesh a)

- R3 = mutual resistance between mesher

(D) and (2)

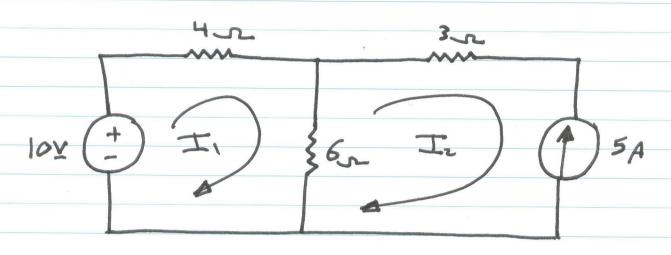
Applying KVL for mesh 2:

R2+R3 = Self resistance of mesh 2.

Mesh Analysis: With Current Source

Care 1

Current source exist only in one mesh



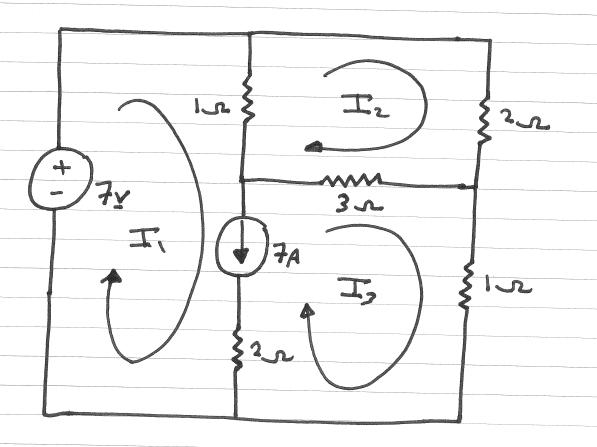
KUL for mesh B:

Constrain equation:

Care 2

Current Source exists between two mesher,
STUDENTS-FUBRONT mesh is obtained ploaded By: Jibreel Bornat

Mesh Analysis: With Current sources



KVL for mesh 3:

O = 6I2_I, 3I3

Constrain equation:

 $T_1 - T_3 = 7$

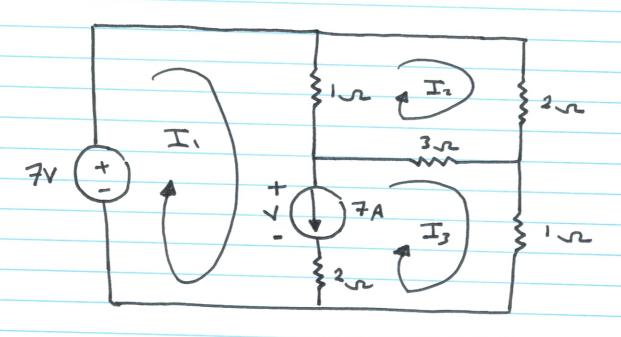
Supermesh equation:

7 = I, + 4 I3 - 4 I2

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Supermesh equation



KVL for mesh ():

$$-7 + 1 (T_1 - T_2) + V_{+2} (T_1 - T_2) = 0$$

$$7 = 3I, -I_2 - 2I_3 + V - 0$$

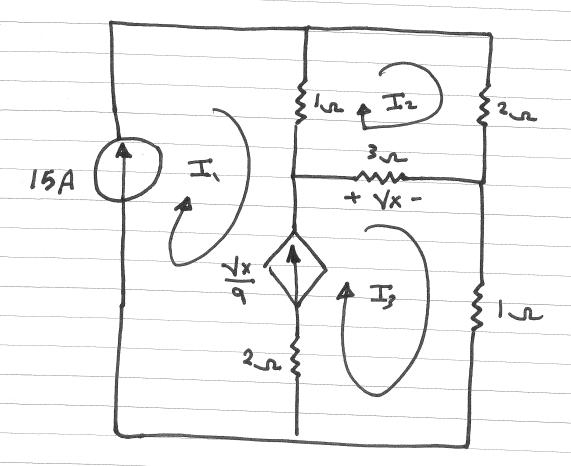
KVL for mesh 3:

$$0 = 2I_1 - 3I_2 + 6I_3 - V$$

adding 0+0

-87_

Mesh Analysis: With dependent sources



KVL for mesh 2:

$$0 = -I_1 + 6I_2 - 3I_3$$

Constrain equation:

Constrain equation:

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| Node or Mesh: How to choose? |
|------------------------------------|
| - Use the one with fewer equations |
| - Use the method you Like best |
| |
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| |
| -90_ |