

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= 8 - I_2(2) = V_1 \\
 V_1 - I_2(2) &= 0 \\
 V_1 - 0 &= 0 \\
 V_1 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Can I treat  $j\omega L$  as  $j(0)L = 0\Omega$ ?  
 what happens if  $\frac{1}{j\omega C}$ ?  $\frac{1}{0} = \infty \Omega$

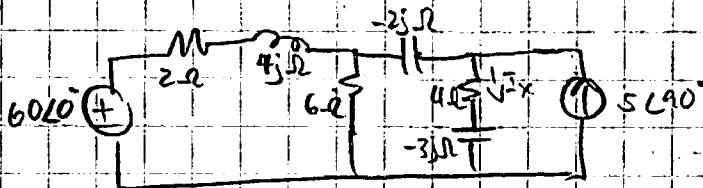
$$8 - 2I_1 = 0$$

$$8 = 2I_1$$

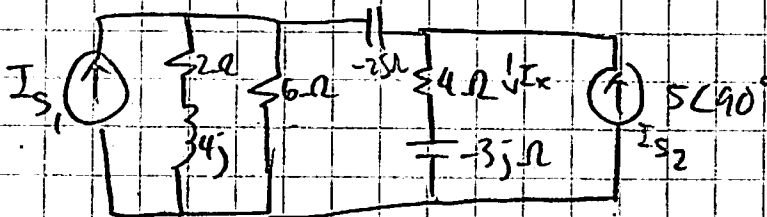
$$I_1 = 4A \checkmark \rightarrow \text{short circ. frequency}$$

$$I_0 = 4 + 0.79 \angle 288.43^\circ A$$

10.52

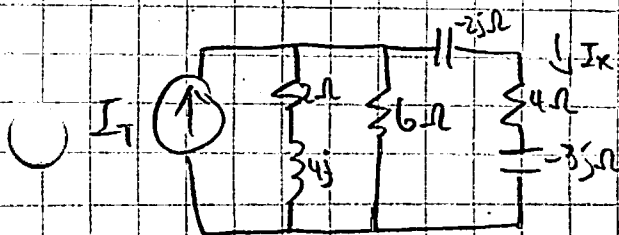


$$2 + 4j = 4.47 \angle 63.43^\circ$$



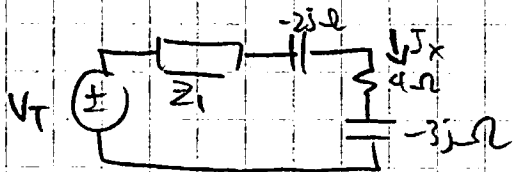
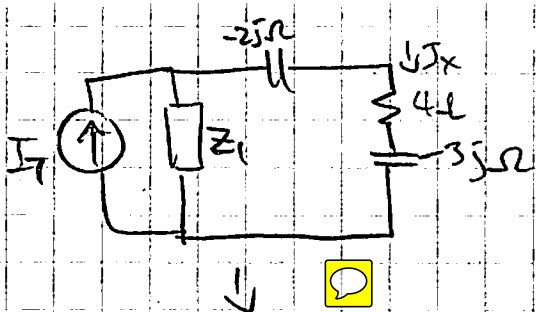
$$I_{s1} = \frac{60 \angle 0}{4.47 \angle 63.43} = 13.423 \angle -296.57^\circ \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{s1} + I_{s2} &= 13.423 \angle -296.57^\circ + 5 \angle 90^\circ \\
 &= I_T = (6 - 12.01j) + (0 + 5j) \\
 I_T &= 6 - 7.01j \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{Z_T} &= \frac{1}{2 + 4j} + \frac{1}{6} \\
 &= \frac{6 + 2 + 4j}{6(2 + 4j)} = \frac{8 + 4j}{12 + 24j} = \frac{2 + j}{3 + 6j}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_T = \frac{12 + 9}{5 + 5j} = 3 \angle 36.9^\circ \checkmark$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &3.46 \angle 25^\circ \\
 &-1.71 - 4.7j \\
 &1.75 + (-2.7j)
 \end{aligned}$$

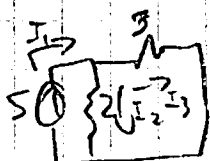
$$\begin{aligned}
 V_T &= Z_1 I_T \\
 &= (3 \angle 36.9^\circ) \cdot (6 - 7.01j) \\
 &= (3 \angle 36.9^\circ) (9.23 \angle 310.56^\circ) \\
 &= 27.69 \angle 347.46^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_X = \frac{V_T}{Z_1 - 2j + 4 + (-3j)}$$

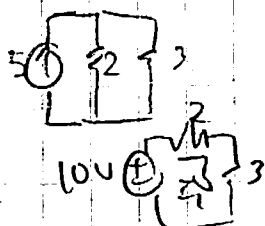
$$I_X = \frac{27.7 \angle 347.46^\circ}{3 \angle 36.9^\circ + 4 - 5j}$$

$$I_X = \frac{27.7 \angle 347.46^\circ}{2.4 + 1.8j + 4 - 5j} = \frac{27.7 \angle 347.46^\circ}{6.4 - 3.2j} = \frac{27.7 \angle 347.46^\circ}{7.16 \angle 333.43^\circ}$$

$$I_X = 3.87 \angle +14.33^\circ$$



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad \frac{3 \parallel 2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$



$$I_0 = \frac{5}{6} = 2A$$

$$I_1 - I_2 + I_3 = 5$$

$$2I_2 = 3I_3, \quad I_2 = 5 - I_3$$

$$2(5 - I_3) = 3I_3$$

$$10 - 2I_3 = 3I_3$$

$$10 = 5I_3$$

$$I_3 = 2A$$

$$I_2 = 3A$$