

4. Kirchhoff's voltage law says that the sum of the voltage drops around any closed path in the network in a given direction is zero. When this principle is applied to the circuit shown in Figure 3.5, we obtain the following linear system of equations:

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{rcl} (R_1 + R_3 + R_4)I_1 + & R_3I_2 + & R_4I_3 = E_1 \\ R_3I_1 + (R_2 + R_3 + R_5)I_2 - & & R_5I_3 = E_2 \\ R_4I_1 - & R_5I_2 + (R_4 + R_5 + R_6)I_3 = & 0. \end{array}$$

Use Program 3.3 to solve for the current I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 if

- (a) $R_1 = 1$, $R_2 = 1$, $R_3 = 2$, $R_4 = 1$, $R_5 = 2$, $R_6 = 4$, and $E_1 = 23$, $E_2 = 29$
 (b) $R_1 = 1$, $R_2 = 0.75$, $R_3 = 1$, $R_4 = 2$, $R_5 = 1$, $R_6 = 4$, and $E_1 = 12$,
 $E_2 = 21.5$
 (c) $R_1 = 1$, $R_2 = 2$, $R_3 = 4$, $R_4 = 3$, $R_5 = 1$, $R_6 = 5$, and $E_1 = 41$, $E_2 = 38$

(The problems are from Triangular Factorization.)

Figure 3.5:

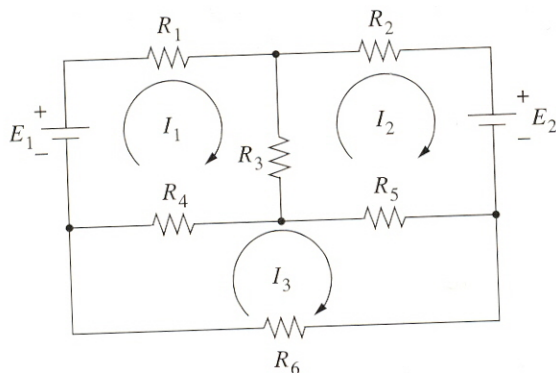


Figure 3.5 The electrical network for Exercise 4.

Program 3.3:

Program 3.3 ($PA = LU$: Factorization with Pivoting). To construct the solution to the linear system $AX = B$, where A is a nonsingular matrix.

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function X = lufact(A,B)
%Input - A is an N x N matrix
%       - B is an N x 1 matrix
%Output - X is an N x 1 matrix containing the solution to AX = B.
%Initialize X, Y, the temporary storage matrix C, and the row
% permutation information matrix R
    [N,N]=size(A);
    X=zeros(N,1);
    Y=zeros(N,1);
    C=zeros(1,N);
    R=1:N;
for p=1:N-1
%Find the pivot row for column p
    [max1,j]=max(abs(A(p:N,p)));
%Interchange row p and j
    C=A(p,:);
    A(p,:)=A(j+p-1,:);
    A(j+p-1,:)=C;
    d=R(p);
    R(p)=R(j+p-1);
    R(j+p-1)=d;
if A(p,p)==0
    'A is singular. No unique solution'
    break
end
%Calculate multiplier and place in subdiagonal portion of A
    for k=p+1:N
        mult=A(k,p)/A(p,p);
        A(k,p) = mult;
        A(k,p+1:N)=A(k,p+1:N)-mult*A(p,p+1:N);
    end
end
%Solve for Y
Y(1) = B(R(1));
for k=2:N
    Y(k)= B(R(k))-A(k,1:k-1)*Y(1:k-1);
end
%Solve for X
X(N)=Y(N)/A(N,N);

for k=N-1:-1:1
    X(k)=(Y(k)-A(k,k+1:N)*X(k+1:N))/A(k,k);
end

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