

1.3 Nodal and mesh analysis

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 25 marks

KEY WORDS reference node • nodal analysis • mesh analysis
 • mesh current • supernode

Objective

Set up and solve node-voltage and mesh-current equations for resistive DC networks, choose the method with fewer unknowns, and verify every solution through an unused node or loop.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

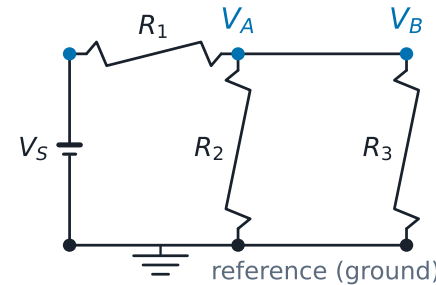
■ Nodal analysis: KCL at every unknown node

Choose a **reference node** (ground, 0 V), label the other node voltages, and write one KCL equation per node with branch currents as voltage differences over resistances. A voltage source fixed to ground removes an unknown; a current source fixes a branch current directly.

$$\frac{V_A - 12}{2} + \frac{V_A}{6} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3(V_A - 12) + V_A - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = 10.5 \text{ V}$$

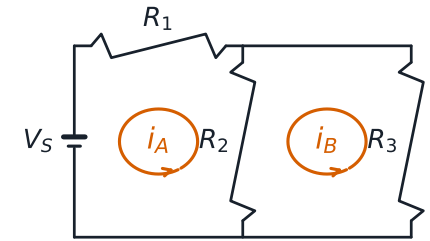
Check through the source branch: $(12 - 10.5)/2 = 0.75 \text{ A}$ in, plus 1 A in; the 6Ω carries $10.5/6 = 1.75 \text{ A}$ out. The node balances.

Nodal: node voltages



one KCL equation per unknown node

Mesh: loop currents

shared branch carries $i_A - i_B$

■ Worked example: mesh currents share a resistor

Two windows, mesh currents I_1 and I_2 both clockwise, shared 2Ω resistor. Left loop: 12 V source and 1Ω ; right loop: no source and 2Ω .

$$-12 + 1 I_1 + 2(I_1 - I_2) = 0 \quad 2(I_2 - I_1) + 2 I_2 = 0$$

The first gives $3I_1 - 2I_2 = 12$; the second gives $I_1 = 2I_2$, so $I_2 = 3 \text{ A}$ and $I_1 = 6 \text{ A}$. The shared resistor carries $I_1 - I_2 = 3 \text{ A}$. Check loop 1: $-12 + 1 \times 6 + 2 \times 3 = 0$. ✓

Pick mesh when the circuit has current sources or few voltage sources; pick nodal when it has voltage sources or few current sources – count equations before starting.

■ Method choice is part of the answer

- A voltage source connected to ground fixes one node voltage outright: do not write an equation for it. A **supernode** handles a floating voltage source between two unknown nodes: wrap KCL around both and add the source constraint.
- Never mix directions: all mesh currents clockwise (or all counterclockwise) keeps the shared-resistor terms $R(I_1 - I_2)$ predictable.

2 Practice

2.1 A 12 V source connects through $4\ \Omega$ to node B; from B a $6\ \Omega$ resistor goes to ground. Using nodal analysis, find V_B , then verify it with the voltage-divider formula and check both branch currents at B. [4]

2.2 Write the two mesh equations (both currents clockwise) for a loop with a 9 V source and $2\ \Omega$, sharing a $3\ \Omega$ resistor with a second loop containing $1\ \Omega$ and a 6 V source that drives current clockwise around loop 2 (so it aids I_2). Solve for both mesh currents. [5]

2.3 State, with a one-sentence reason for each, which method (nodal or mesh) gives fewer equations: (a) a four-node ladder with one grounded voltage source and five resistors; (b) a two-loop planar circuit whose only sources are two current sources. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A 12 V source feeds node X through $2\ \Omega$. Node X connects to node Y through $4\ \Omega$, and Y connects to ground through $6\ \Omega$. A 1 A current source pushes current into Y.

Write both node equations, solve for V_X and V_Y , and verify the answer by checking KCL at Y with all three branch currents evaluated numerically. [7]

3.2 A network has a 5 V source connected directly between two non-reference nodes P and Q (its + at P), with $2\ \Omega$ from P to ground, $3\ \Omega$ from Q to ground and $1\ \Omega$ from P to Q.

Explain why neither node equation can be written directly at P or Q, define the **supernode** equation and the constraint that accompanies it, and solve for V_P and V_Q . [6]
