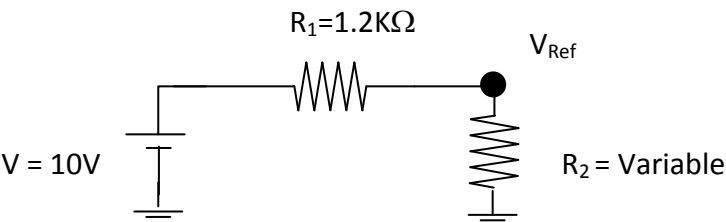
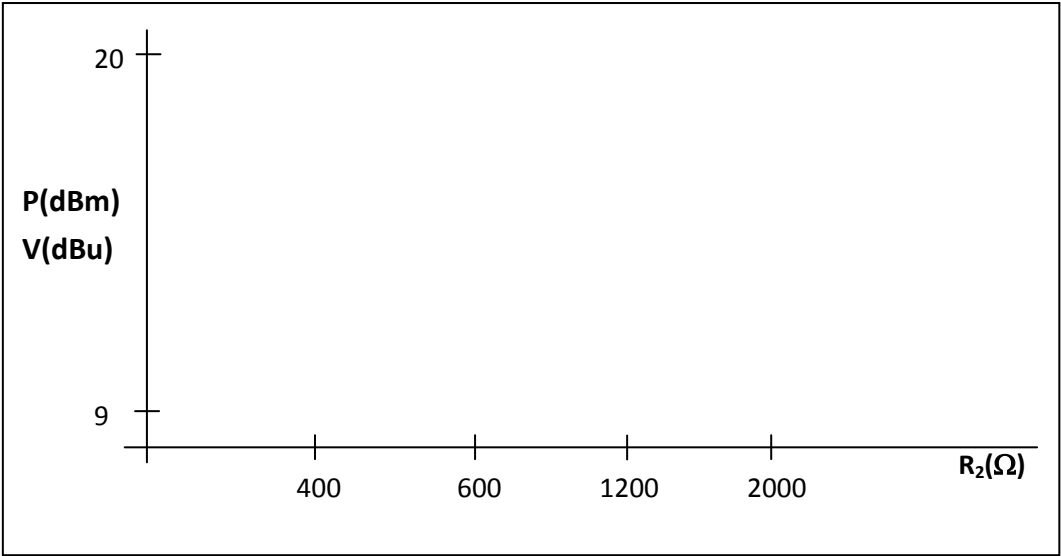


NAME:

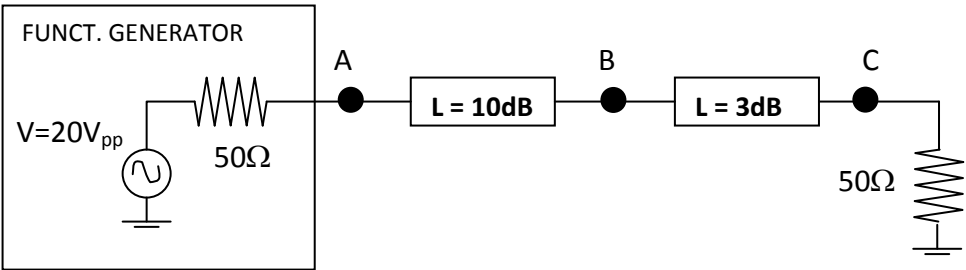
1. Practice 1 execution: First Part.



R_2	$R_2=400\Omega$	$R_2=600\Omega$	$R_2=1.2K\Omega$	$R_2=2K\Omega$
$V_{ref}(V)$				
$P_{ref} (W)$				
$V_{ref}(dBu)$				
$P_{ref} (dBm)$				
$P_{ref} (dBm) - V_{ref}(dBu)$				
Correct. Factor theoretical				



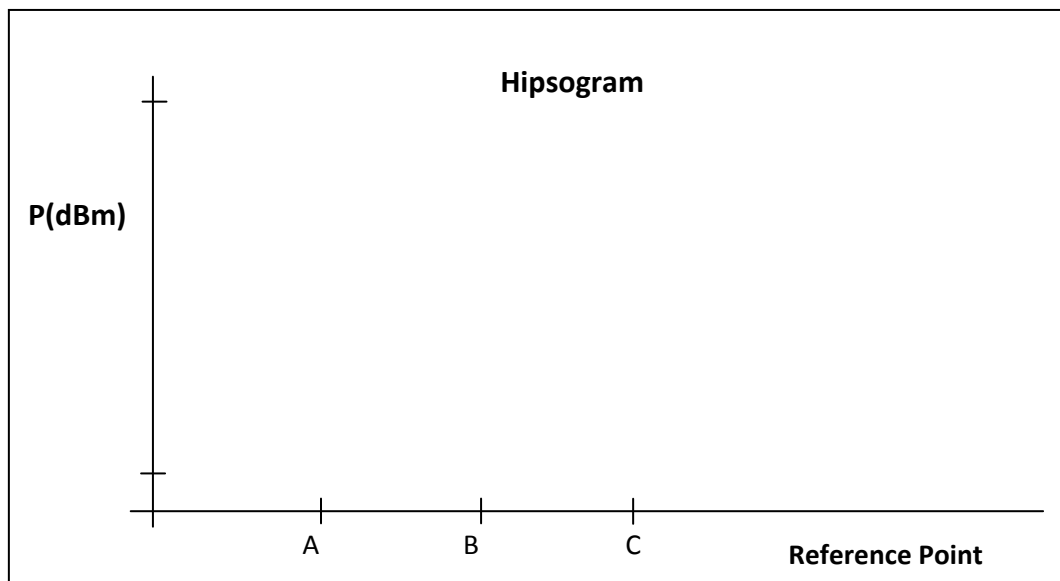
2. Practice execution: Questions of Second Part.



	A	B	C
V_{pp}			
V_{ef}			
$V(\text{dBu})$			
$P(\text{dBm0})$			
$P(\text{dBm})$			
$P(\text{dBr})$			

	A	B	C
V_{pp}			
V_{ef}			
$V(\text{dBu})$			
$P(\text{dBm0})$			
$P(\text{dBm})$			
$P(\text{dBr})$			

	A	B	C
V_{pp}			
V_{ef}			
$V(\text{dBu})$			
$P(\text{dBm0})$			
$P(\text{dBm})$			
$P(\text{dBr})$			



3. Questions

This section will consist on several questions to verify whether the student has fully understood topics of this practice or not.

For paragraph 3.1:

1. At what point of the drawn plot the voltage figure expressed in dBu matches the expressed dBm power? Why?
2. What sign is the correction factor for resistors with a nominal value greater than 600Ω ?
3. And with a resistor value of less than 600Ω ?

For paragraph 3.2:

1. What would the voltage be at point A of the circuit in case of disconnecting the rest of components which are drawn to its right?
2. When does values in dBr coincide with the attenuation in dB of the attenuators?
3. Propose a method to calculate the attenuation of an attenuator of unknown value.
4. Provided a dBm0 level in the circuit, does this figure change when measuring in whichever other point of the circuit?