## **Circuit Theory and Electronics Fundamentals**

	1 <sup>st</sup> Examination Test: N	May/11/2021. Durat	ion: 1h30m	
First Name: _	Last Name:	Number:	Room:	_
	Grading: I=4+1; II=2; III=4	4; IV=1+2+1; V=2+1+	1+1; Total=20	
your desktop. Checking Enter your answers who notation with a precision	er and calculator are allowe books or notes is not allowe ere underlined, in scientific on of 2 decimal places, and ample: 2.34x10 <sup>-1</sup> mA or 234	ed. a _	$\begin{array}{c c} V_1 & & V_2 \\ \hline & & + & M_2 \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \\ \hline$	У
Consider the circuit in the	he figure, where $V_A$ =25V, R l the component B will diffe	<sub>1</sub> =1kΩ,	V <sub>3</sub> ≠ V <sub>3</sub>	δ
-	endent current source $I_B = I_{\delta - \gamma}$ tion Theorem, compute the $I_{3A} + I_{3B}$		•	
$V_{1A}\!=\!\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$V_{1B} = $	$I_{3A} = $	$I_{3B} = $	
( <b>b</b> ) Is the voltage source	e V <sub>A</sub> receiving energy? YE	S NO 0	Choose your answer by enter	ring an X.
II. Compute the Théven	in's equivalent as seen by co	omponent B. $V_{eq}=V_{\gamma-\delta}$	= R <sub>eq</sub> =	·
currents $I_a$ and $I_b$ (clock $R_{11}I_a + R_{12}I_b = V_A$ , and $A$	wise). Compute the four co $A_{21}I_a + A_{22}I_b = 0$ .	efficients of the corres	ne mesh method, determine to ponding two equations: $A_{22} = \underline{\qquad}$	
( <b>a</b> ) Compute the energy ( <b>b</b> ) Determine the capace $v_{\gamma-\delta}(t \ge 0) = K_1 + K_2$	or $R_3$ voltage $v_3$ as in the fig	= $-5s$ . $K_1$ and $K_2$ in the corres $K_2$ = ure and compute $V_{31}$ ar	$W_{\rm C}(t=-5) = $	expression
<b>V.</b> Assume B is a 20μF g	capacitor and $R_2=0 \Omega$ .			
	ients of the transfer function		υ	
$K_0 = $	a=	b =		
corresponding expression (c) Compute the reactive	,	$+\varphi^o/180^o\pi$ ). $A_3 = P_{reactive} = $		



## Teoria dos Circuitos e Fundamentos de Electrónica

1° Teste: 11/Maio/2021. Duração: 1h30m

Cotações: I=4+1; II=2; III=4; IV=1+2+1; V=2+1+1+1; Total=20

Primeiro Nome:	Último Nome:	Número:	Sala:
permitidas. O teste é sem co	nhados, em notação científica, as decimais e indicando as	$V_A$ $R_1$ $V_1$ $V_1$ $V_2$ $V_3$	$R_3$ $R_2$ $R_3$ $R_2$
Considere o circuito da figu $R_2$ =10 k $\Omega$ , $R_3$ =3 k $\Omega$ e o corpergunta.			* + V 13 δ
(a) Usando o Teorema da So $V_1 = V_{1A} + V_{1B}$ , $I_3 = I_{3A}$		ões de $V_A$ e $I_B$ para $V$	<sub>1</sub> e I <sub>3</sub> tal que
$V_{1A} = \underline{\qquad} V_{1A} = \underline{\qquad} $	$I_{1B} = \underline{\qquad} I_{3A} = \underline{\qquad}$	I <sub>3E</sub>	3 =
( <b>b</b> ) A fonte de tensão $V_A$ rec	ebe energia? SIMNÃO	? Assinal	e com um X a opção correcta.
II. Calcule o equivalente de	Thévenin visto pelo componente	B. $V_{eq} = V_{\gamma-\delta} = $	$R_{eq} = $
determine as correntes das necorrespondentes: $R_{11}I_a + R_{12}$	nte de corrente dependente $I_B =$ nalhas $I_a$ and $I_b$ (sentido horário). $I_b = V_A$ , e $A_{21}I_a + A_{22}I_b = 0$ . $R_{12} = A_{21}I_a + A_{22}I_b = 0$	Calcule os quatro coe	ficientes das equações
(a) Calcule a energia armaze (b) Determine a tensão no c $v_{\gamma-\delta}(t \ge 0) = K_1 + K_2 \exp$ (c) Determine a tensão $v_3$ en	the densador de 20 $\mu$ F e que $v_A(t) = 1$ enada no condensador no instante ondensador e calcule $\tau$ , $K_1$ and $K_2$ ( $-t/\tau$ ) $K_1 = $ 1 $K_3$ como indicado na figura e calcul $t$	t = -5s. W na expressão corresp $K_2 =$ cule $V_{31}$ e $V_{32}$ na exp	r <sub>C</sub> (t = -5) = pondente τ=
V. Assuma que B é um conc	ensador de 20 $\mu$ F e $R_2$ = 0 $\Omega$ .		
(a) Calcule os coeficientes d	a função de transferência $T(s)$	$= \frac{V_1(s)}{V_a(s)} = K_0 \frac{1 + \frac{s}{a}}{1 + \frac{s}{h}}$	
$K_0 = $ $a = $	= b =		_
	$b = \frac{b}{2\cos(2\pi 10^3 t + \pi/6)}$ V. Determ		
expressão $v_3(t) = A_3 \cos($	$2\pi 10^3 t + \varphi^o / 180^o \pi$ ) . $A_3 = $ va no condensador.	(	ρ° =
(c) Calcule a potência reacti	va no condensador.	P <sub>reactiva</sub> =	

 $P_{aparente} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

(**d**) Calcule a potência aparente na fonte de tensão.



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1<sup>st</sup> Examination Test: *May*/11/2021. Duration: 1h30m

First Name:	Last Name:	Number:	Room:	
Gr	ading: I=4+1; II=2; III=4;	IV=1+2+1; V=2+1+1+1	; Total=20	
Only blank scratch paper an allowed on your desktop. Consider the circuit in the fixed $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined and $\Omega$ are the circuit in the fixed $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ desired and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ defined as $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ and $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ are the component $\Omega$ ar	necking books or notes inswers where tation, with a es, and indicating the $\mu A$ or 234.00 $\mu A$ .   gure, where $I_A$ = 1 $mA$ , $i$ $k\Omega$ , and the	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	$\begin{array}{c c}  & V_3 & + & & \\ \hline  & R_3 & & \\  & & I_3 & & \\  & & V_1 & R_2 & \\ \hline  & & & I_2 & \\ \end{array}$	V <sub>2</sub> Β
I. Assume B is an independent $V_B=V_{\gamma-\delta}=5V$ (from node γ compute the contributions of $V_{3A}=$ ( <b>b</b> ) Is the current source $I_A$ in	to node $\delta$ ). f $I_A$ and $V_B$ for $V_3$ and $I_1$ s $V_{3B} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	uch that $V_3 = V_{3A} + V_{3B}$ $I_{1A} = $	I <sub>1B</sub> =	ion Theorem,
II. Compute the Norton's ed				
III. Assume B is a dependent voltages $V_{\alpha}$ and $V_{\beta}$ . Comp $G_{11}V_{\alpha}+G_{12}V_{\beta}=I_{A}$ , and $A_{2}G_{11}=$	ute the four coefficients of $V_{\alpha} + A_{22}V_{\beta} = 0$ .	f the corresponding two e	equations:	
<b>IV.</b> Assume B is a 200 mH in (a) Compute the energy storem (b) Determine the inductor $i_{y-\delta}(t \ge 0) = K_1 + K_2 \exp(t \ge 0)$	red in the inductor at $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ current and compute $\tau$ , $K_1$	-2 s. $-1$ and $-1$ in the correspond	$W_{L}(t = -2) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ling expression	
(c) Determine the current $i_3$ expression $i_3(t>0)=I_{31}$	_	_	-	-
<b>V.</b> Assume B is a 200 mH <u>i</u>	nductor and $R_2=+\infty \Omega$ .			
(a) Compute the coefficient $K_0 = \underline{\qquad}_{a}$ (b) Assume $i_A(t) = 15 \cos \theta$			b	
corresponding expression (c) Compute the reactive po (d) Compute the apparent p	wer at the inductor.	$P_{reactive} = $	<u>.</u>	·

## Teoria dos Circuitos e Fundamentos de Electrónica



1° Teste: 11/Maio/2021. Duração: 1h30m

Primeiro Nome: Ultimo Nome: Numero: Sala:
Cotações: I=4+1; II=2; III=4; IV=1+2+1; V=2+1+1+1; Total=20
Apenas folhas de rascunho em branco e calculadora são permitidas. O teste é sem consulta. <b>Introduza as suas</b> respostas nos espaços sublinhados, em notação científica, com uma precisão de 2 casas decimais e indicando as unidades. Exemplo: 2.34x10 <sup>-1</sup> mA ou 234.00 µA.
Considere o circuito da figura, onde $I_A$ = 1 mA, $R_1$ =10 k $\Omega$ , $R_2$ =2 k $\Omega$ , $R_3$ =15 k $\Omega$ e o componente B difere em cada pergunta.
<b>I.</b> Assuma que B é uma <u>fonte de tensão independente</u> $V_B=V_{\gamma-\delta}=5$ V (do nó γ ao nó δ). <b>(a)</b> Usando o Teorema da Sobreposição, calcule as contribuições de $I_A$ e $V_B$ para $V_3$ e $I_1$ tal que $V_3=V_{3A}+V_{3B}$ , $I_1=I_{1A}+I_{1B}$ $V_{3A}=                                    $
II. Calcule o equivalente de Norton visto do componente B: $I_{eq} = I_{\gamma-\delta} = $ $R_{eq} = $
<b>III.</b> Assuma que B é uma <u>fonte de tensão dependente</u> $V_{\gamma-\delta}=3\times V_3$ . Usando o método dos nós, determine as tensões $V_\alpha$ e $V_\beta$ . Calcule os quatro coeficientes das equações correspondentes: $G_{11}V_\alpha+G_{12}V_\beta=I_A$ , e $A_{21}V_\alpha+A_{22}V_\beta=0$ . $G_{12}=$
correspondente. $i_3(t>0) = I_{31} + I_{32} \exp(-t/\tau)$ $I_{31} = 1_{32} = 1_$
V. Assuma que B é uma bobine de 200 mH e $R_2$ =+∞ Ω.
(a) Calcule os coeficientes da função de transferência $T(s) = \frac{I_1(s)}{I_a(s)} = K_0 \frac{1 + \frac{s}{a}}{1 + \frac{s}{b}}$
$K_0$ = a= b = <b>(b)</b> Assuma que $i_A(t)$ =15 cos $(2\pi 10^3 t + \pi/3)$ mA. Determine a corrente $i_3$ na resistencia $R_3$ e calcule $A_3$ e
$\varphi^{o}$ na expressão correspondente $i_{3}(t)=A_{3}\cos\left(2\pi10^{3}t+\varphi^{o}/180^{o}\pi\right)$ $A_{3}=$ $\varphi^{o}=$
(c) Calcule a potência reactiva na bobine.  Preactiva =
(d) Calcule a potência aparente na fonte de corrente. P <sub>aparente</sub> =