

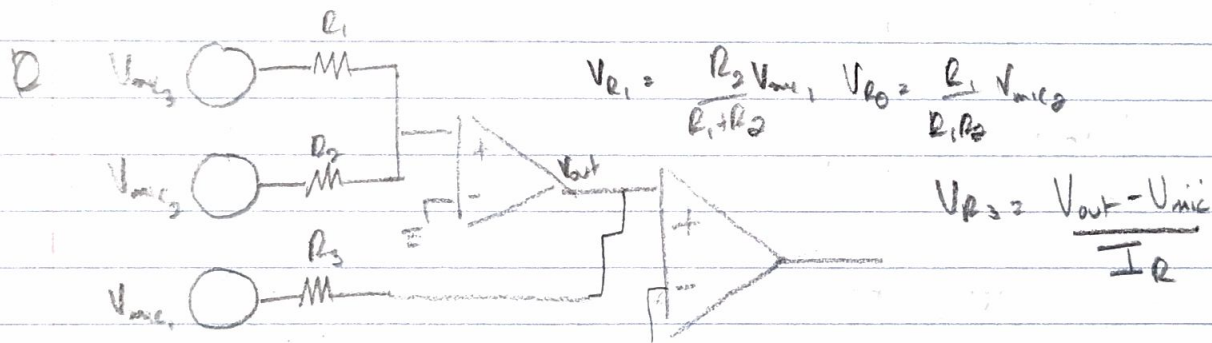
EE 16A Homework HW 10

1  
A  $\vec{v}_{mic} = A \vec{v}_{mic}$   
(2x3) 2x1

A = 2x3 matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1, \text{left}} & a_{2, \text{left}} & a_{3, \text{left}} \\ a_{1, \text{right}} & a_{2, \text{right}} & a_{3, \text{right}} \end{bmatrix}$$

3  $S_{\text{ear}} = S_{\text{mic}} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1, \text{left}} & a_{2, \text{left}} & a_{3, \text{left}} \\ a_{1, \text{right}} & a_{2, \text{right}} & a_{3, \text{right}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{mic1} \\ V_{mic2} \\ V_{mic3} \end{bmatrix}$



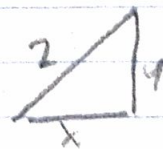
5  $S_{\text{noise}} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{\text{left}} \\ s_{\text{right}} \end{bmatrix}$

$S_{\text{noise}} \cdot S_{\text{mic}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$S_{\text{noise}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

2  $|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle| = |\vec{x}^T \vec{y}| \leq \|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\|$   
 $\|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\| \leq \|\vec{x}\| + \|\vec{y}\|$

$\|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\|^2$



Details of triangle =  $x + y > z$

$\langle \vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{x} + \vec{y} \rangle = \vec{x} \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{y}) + \vec{y} \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{y})$   
 $= \|\vec{x}\|^2 + 2\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + \|\vec{y}\|^2$

3

A  $x_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \dots 1]^T$   $x_2 = [1 \ -1 \ 1 \dots -1]^T$

$$(x_1)(x_2) = \boxed{\frac{N}{2}}$$

B  $\vec{x} = [-1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 1]$

$$\vec{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5 \ x_6 \ x_7 \ x_8]$$

$$\vec{y} = [1 \ 1 \ -1]^T \quad y = [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$$

$$[x_i \ x_{i+1} \ x_{i+2}]^T \quad \text{Best } I = 2, 5$$

We can use a correlation matrix.

C  $\vec{y} = [1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$   $\vec{x} = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8]$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 & 1 \\ 8 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x \cdot y^T = \text{see if eq eq} \vec{y} \cdot \vec{y}$$

← use this correlation matrix

D ipython

E ipython

4

A Yes, this is called as generally the ground phenomenon does not make a significant difference. It is usually a reference point

B Yes,  $V_4$  and  $V_3$  are identical, as they are connected by an ideal wire, so they have the same current, voltage, etc.

C No,  $V_4$  is labeled incorrectly. voltage is from  $-$  to  $+$  when not paying sign attention

5

A  $V_1 = \frac{V_2}{V_1 + V_2} = \frac{4}{4+4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12V = 6V$

B  $R_{th} = \frac{4}{4+4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$V_{th} = 12V$

C  $R_{No} = \frac{2V}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} + 2} = \frac{2}{8+2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}}$

$I_{No} = \frac{12}{\frac{1}{5}} = \boxed{60 \text{ Amps}} \quad V = IR \quad I = \frac{V}{R}$

6

$$A \quad \rho = R \frac{A}{l} \quad R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

$$\frac{1 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot 75 \times 10^{-9}}{(5 \times 10^{-9})^2}$$

$$\frac{75 \times 10^{-9}}{25 \times 10^{-18}}$$

$$3 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-8}$$

30

E

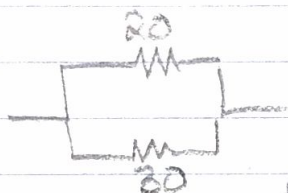
$$2 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot 75 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 10^{-8} \cdot 75 \times 10^{-9}}{(10 \times 10^{-9})^2} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-8} \cdot 75 \times 10^{-9}}{(5 \times 10^{-9})^2}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 10^{-8} \cdot 75 \times 10^{-9}}{25 \times 10^{-18}}$$

20

C

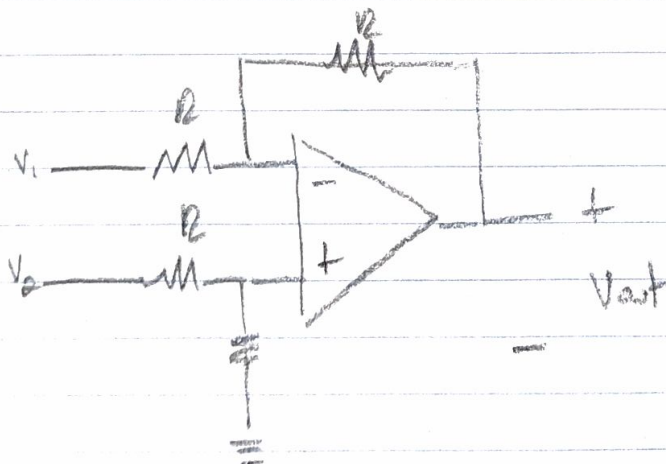


D Req =

$$\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\frac{30}{600} + \frac{20}{600} = \frac{600}{50} \quad \underline{12}$$

7



$$V_+ = V_-$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{1}{2} V_1$$

$V_2$  does not matter



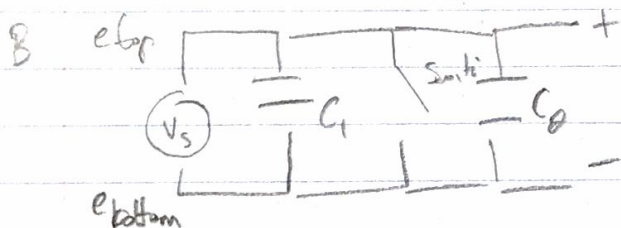
C

A  $V_{\text{across}} = \frac{R_{\text{load}}}{R_{\text{load}} + R_{\text{th}}} V_s$  Incorrect

B  $V_{\text{across}} = \frac{R_{\text{th}} + R_{\text{load}}}{R_{\text{th}} + R_{\text{le}} + R_{\text{rest}}} V_s$

9

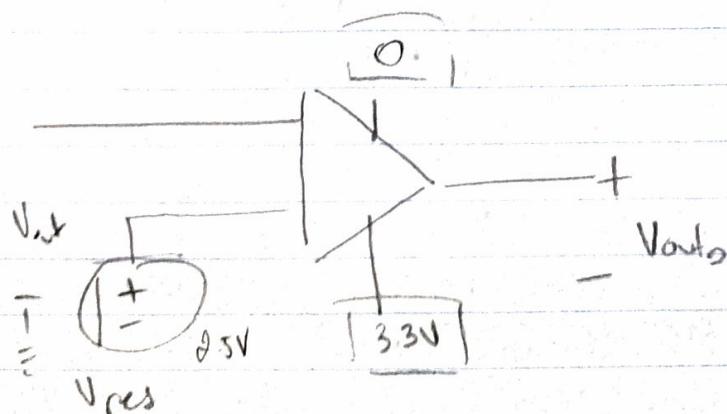
A  $C_{\text{notouch}} = \frac{\epsilon A}{d} = \boxed{\frac{\epsilon_1 A}{d}}$



C  $C_{\text{force}} = \boxed{\frac{\epsilon_1 A}{d'}}$

D  $V_{\text{out}} = \frac{C_{\text{screen}}}{C_{\text{screen}} + C_{\text{ref}}} V_s$

E



10

$$A \quad I_{RL} = \frac{V_s}{R_{eq}} \quad V_- = V_+ \quad I = 0$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_L}{R_s + R_L}$$

$$V_- = V_s \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_s + R_L}$$

10C

yes negative feedback  
 given  $\rightarrow +$   
 output  $\rightarrow V_-$

$$B \quad I_{RL} = \frac{V_s}{R_s}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{R_{eq}}{500 + R_{eq}} \cdot V_s$$

$$C \quad I_{RL} = \frac{V_s}{R_s}$$

10D

$$\frac{-R_{eq}}{500 + R_{eq}} = \frac{-1000}{500} = -2$$

$$D \quad V_- = \frac{V_s R_L}{R_L + R_s}$$

Inverted

$$b = V_{out} =$$

$$\left( \frac{-V_s R_L}{R_L + R_s} \right)$$

(1) How to check if vectors are orthogonal.

$$\vec{U} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$

$$10 \quad A \quad R_{speed} = 1000$$

(2) Wavels alone

$$B \quad V_{out} = \frac{500}{500 + R_{eq}} \cdot V_s = \frac{500}{-500} \cdot V_s = -V_s$$