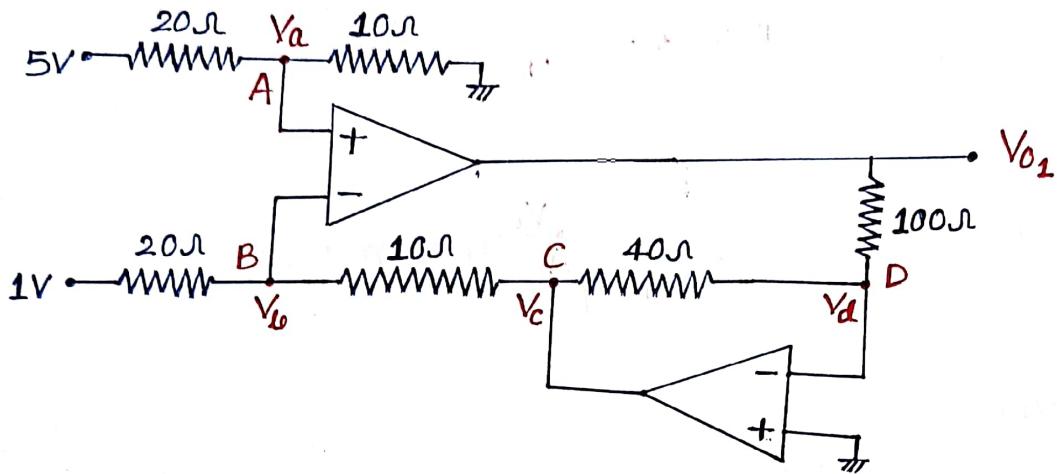


BE ASSIGNMENT-2
SOLUTION

SOL(1) \Rightarrow (a)

Part(I):



$$\text{At node-}A, \quad V_a = \left(\frac{10}{10+20}\right)5 = \frac{5}{3} \text{ Volt}$$

$$\text{At node-}B, \quad V_b = V_a = \frac{5}{3} \text{ Volt} \quad (\text{virtual short})$$

$$\frac{V_b - 1}{20} + \frac{V_b - V_c}{10} = 0 \quad (\text{KCL at node-}B)$$

$$V_c = 2 \text{ Volt}$$

At node-D,

$$\frac{V_d - V_c}{40} + \frac{V_d - V_{o1}}{100} = 0 \quad (\text{KCL at node-}D)$$

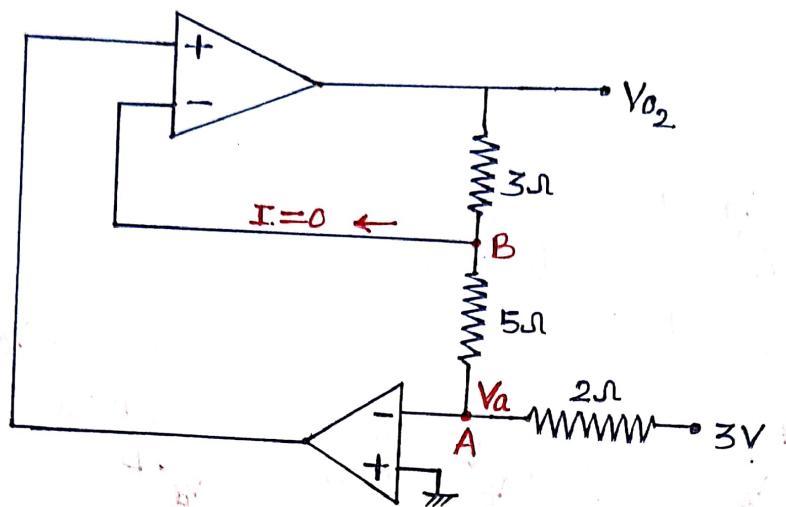
$$V_d = 0 \text{ Volt} \quad (\text{virtual short})$$

$$V_{o1} = -5 \text{ Volt}$$

— (1)

→ (2 MARK)

Part (II):



at node-A,

$$V_A = 0 \text{ volt} \quad (\text{virtual short})$$

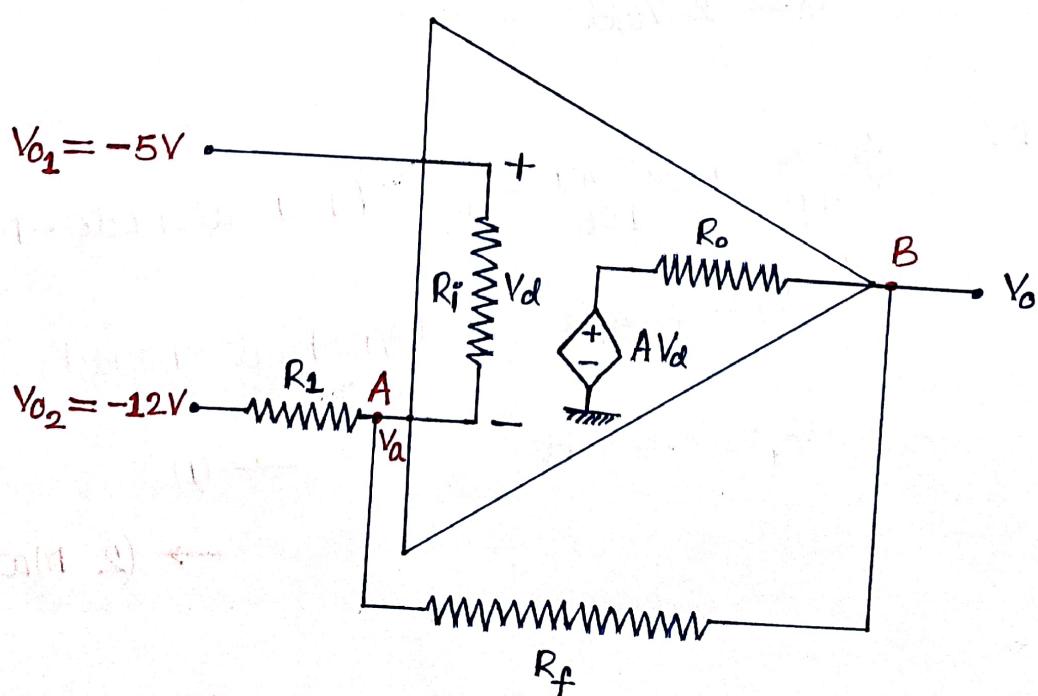
$$\frac{V_A - 3}{2} + \frac{V_A - V_{o_2}}{3+5} = 0 \quad (\text{KCL at node-A})$$

$$V_{o_2} = -\left(\frac{3+5}{2}\right)3 = -12 \text{ volt}$$

— (2)

→ (2 Marks)

Part (III):



at node-A,

$$\frac{V_a - V_{o_1}}{R_i} + \frac{V_a - V_{o_2}}{R_1} + \frac{V_a - V_o}{R_f} = 0 \quad (\text{KCL at node-A})$$

$$\frac{V_a + 5}{2 \times 10^6} + \frac{V_a + 12}{4.7 \times 10^3} + \frac{V_a - V_o}{47 \times 10^3} = 0 \quad \rightarrow (3)$$

at node-B,

$$\frac{V_o - V_a}{R_f} + \frac{V_o - A V_d}{R_o} = 0 \quad (\text{KCL at node-B})$$

$$\frac{V_o - V_a}{R_f} + \frac{V_o - A(V_{o_1} - V_a)}{R_o} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_o - V_a}{47 \times 10^3} + \frac{V_o - 2 \times 10^5 (-5 - V_a)}{75} = 0 \quad \rightarrow (4)$$

By eqⁿ(3) & eqⁿ(4), we get -

$$V_a = -5 \text{ volt}$$

$$V_o = 64.99 \text{ volt} \quad \rightarrow (2 \text{ Mark})$$

SOL(1)(b) :-

$$V_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_1}\right) V_{o_1} + \left(-\frac{R_F}{R_1}\right) V_{o_2}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{47}{4.7}\right)(-5) + \left(-\frac{47}{4.7}\right)(-12)$$

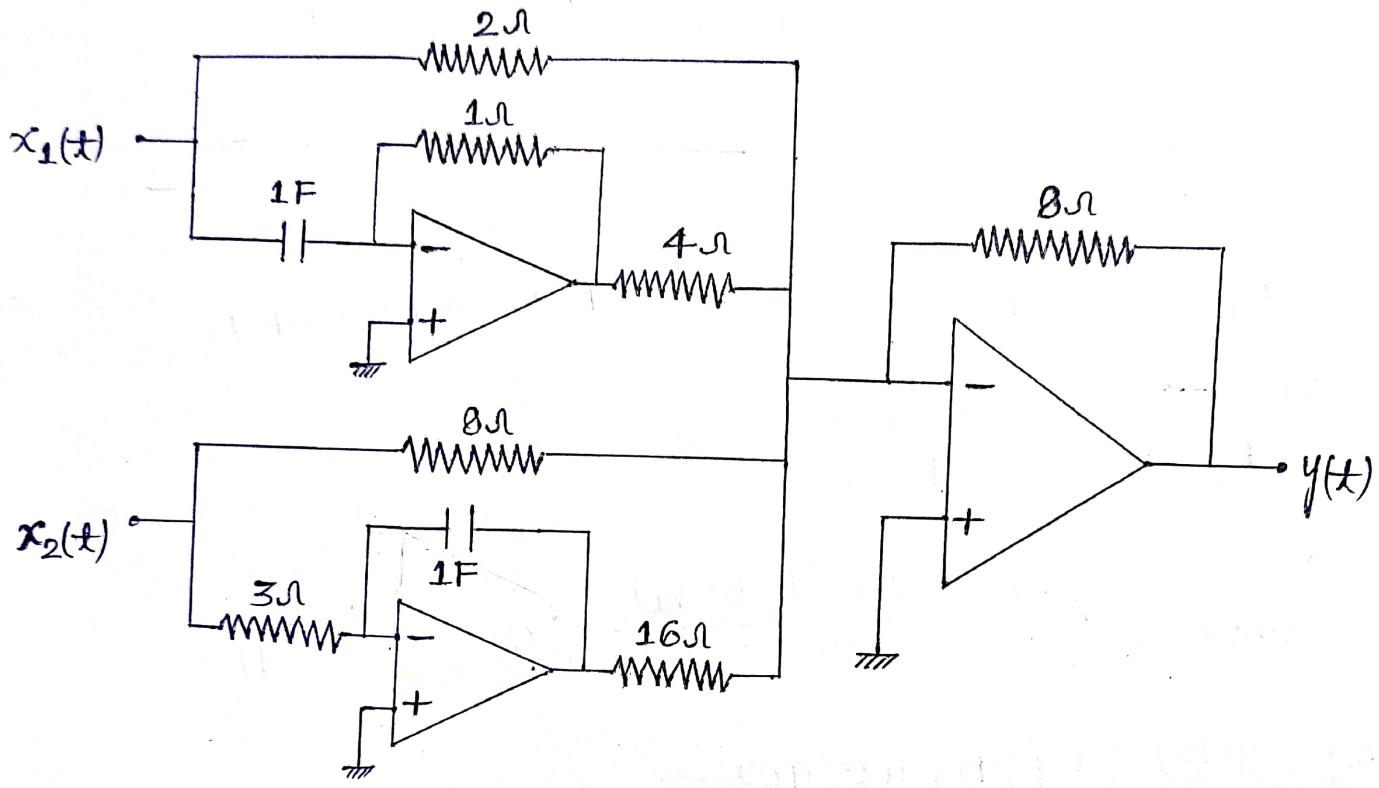
$$= 65 \text{ volt}$$

$\rightarrow (1.5 \text{ Mark})$

SOL(2)(a) :-

Given that -

$$y(t) = -4x_1(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt}x_1(t) - x_2(t) + \frac{1}{6} \int x_2(t) dt$$



→ (4 MARK)

(Ans 1) $\left< \frac{dy}{dt} \right> = -4x_1(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt}x_1(t) - x_2(t) + \frac{1}{6} \int x_2(t) dt$

(Ans 2) $\left< \frac{dy}{dt} \right> = -4x_1(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt}x_1(t) - x_2(t) + \frac{1}{6} \int x_2(t) dt$

(Ans 3) $\left< \frac{dy}{dt} \right> = -4x_1(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt}x_1(t) - x_2(t) + \frac{1}{6} \int x_2(t) dt$

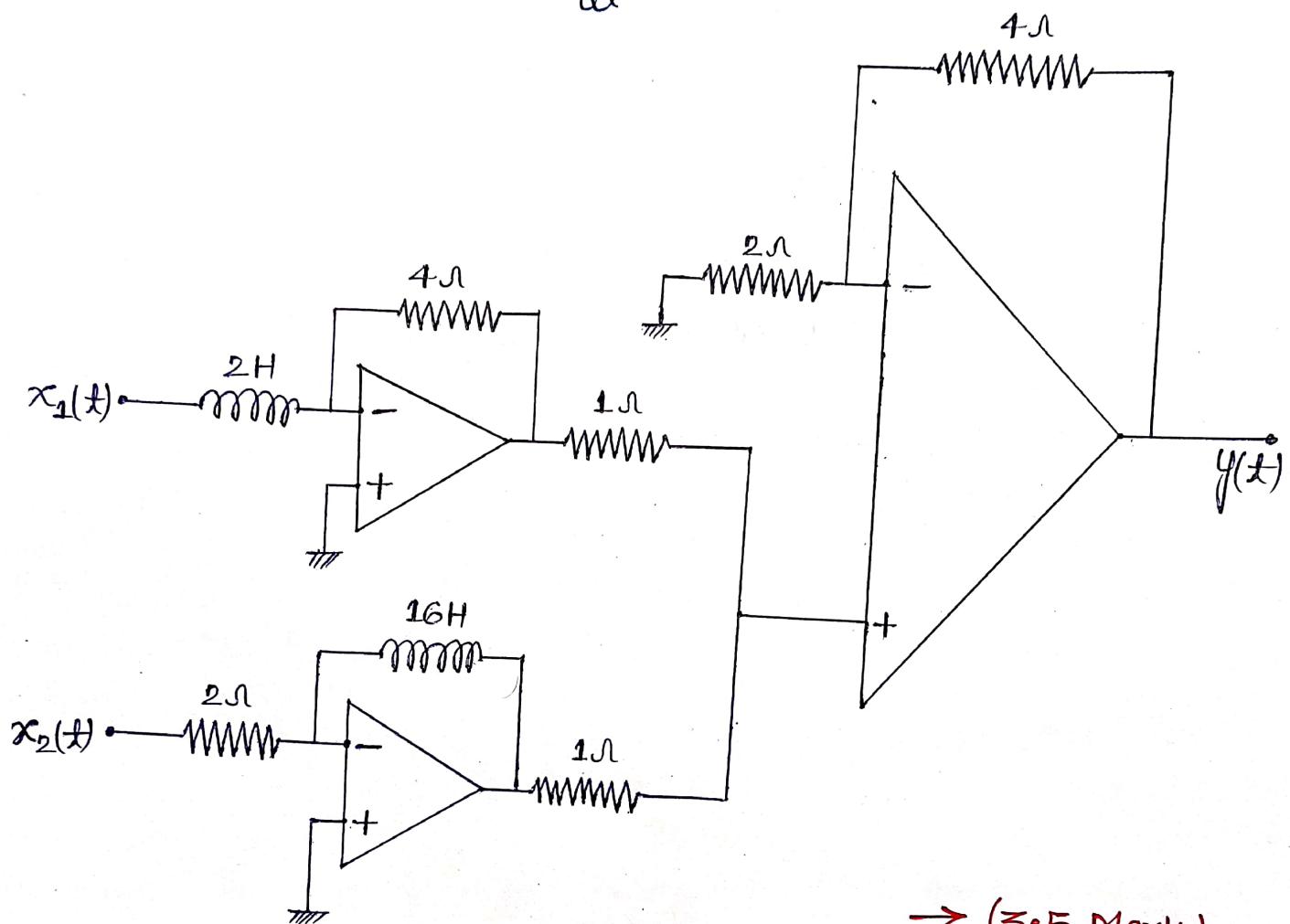
(Ans 4) $\left< \frac{dy}{dt} \right> = -4x_1(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt}x_1(t) - x_2(t) + \frac{1}{6} \int x_2(t) dt$

(Ans 5) $\left< \frac{dy}{dt} \right> = -4x_1(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt}x_1(t) - x_2(t) + \frac{1}{6} \int x_2(t) dt$

SOL (2)(b) :-

Given that -

$$y(t) = -3 \int x_1(t) dt - 12 \frac{d x_2(t)}{dt}$$



→ (3.5 Mark)