

Solution to Midterm Exam I

1 (a) T

(b) F

(c) F

(d) T

(e) F, $V_1 = -\omega^2 V$

$$2. \frac{dV(t)}{dt} + 5V(t) + 4 \int V(t) dt = 20 \sin(4t + 10^\circ) = 20 \cos(4t - 80^\circ), \omega = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow j\omega V + 5V + \frac{4V}{j\omega} = 20 \angle -80^\circ$$

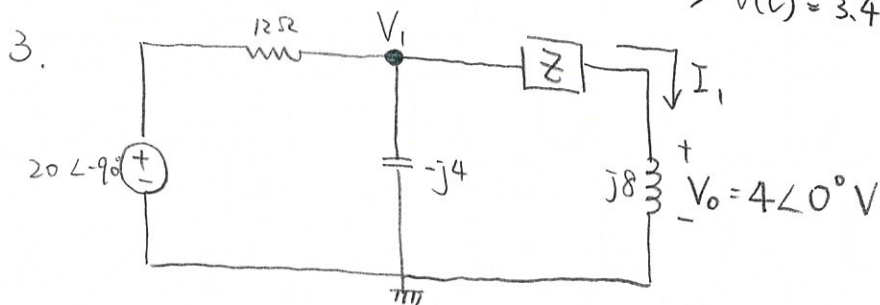
$$V(j\omega + 5 + \frac{4}{j\omega}) = 20 \angle -80^\circ$$

$$V(j4 + 5 + \frac{1}{j}) = 20 \angle -80^\circ$$

$$V(j4 + 5 - j) = 20 \angle -80^\circ$$

$$V = \frac{20 \angle -80^\circ}{5 + j3} = \frac{20 \angle -80^\circ}{5.831 \angle 30.96^\circ} = 3.43 \angle -110.96^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow V(t) = 3.43 \cos(4t - 110.96^\circ) V$$



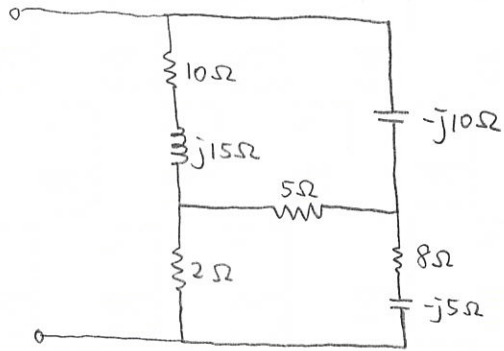
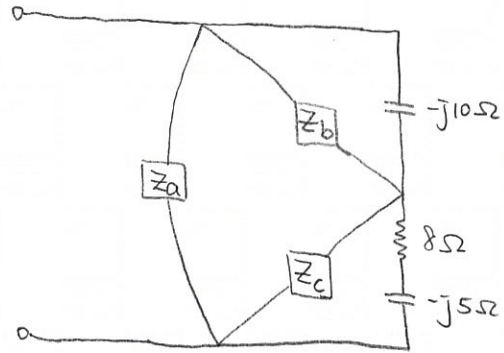
$$I_1 = \frac{4}{j8} = -0.5j$$

$$\frac{V_1 - 20 \angle -90^\circ}{12} + \frac{V_1}{-j4} + (-0.5j) = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \left(\frac{1}{12} + j\frac{1}{4} \right) + j\frac{5}{3} - j0.5 = 0$$

$$V_1 = \frac{-j\frac{5}{3} + j0.5}{\frac{1}{12} + j\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1.1667 \angle -90^\circ}{0.2635 \angle 71.56^\circ} = 4.425 \angle -161.56^\circ = -4.2 - j1.4$$

$$Z = \frac{V_1 - V_0}{I_1} = \frac{-4.2 - j1.4 - 4}{-j0.5} = \frac{-8.2 - j1.4}{-j0.5} = 2.8 - j16.4 = 16.64 \angle -80.31^\circ \Omega$$

4.


 \Rightarrow


$$Z_a = \frac{(10+j15) \times 5 + (10+j15) \times 2 + 2 \times 5}{5} = 16 + j21$$

$$Z_b = \frac{80 + j105}{2} = 40 + j52.5$$

$$Z_c = \frac{80 + j105}{10 + j15} = 7.31 - j0.46$$

$$Z'_b = Z_b \parallel (-j10) = \frac{(40 + j52.5) \times (-j10)}{40 + j42.5} = 1.17 - j11.2$$

$$Z'_c = Z_c \parallel (8 - j5) = \frac{(7.31 - j0.46)(8 - j5)}{15.31 - j5.46} = 4.1 - j1.2$$

$$Z_{eq} = Z_a \parallel (Z'_b + Z'_c)$$

$$= \frac{(16 + j21)(5.27 - j12.4)}{21.27 + j8.6}$$

$$= 12.5 - j9.2 (\Omega)$$

$$\text{or } = 15.53 \angle -36.33^\circ \Omega$$

5. (a)

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{G+jB} = \frac{G-jB}{G^2+B^2} = R+jX$$

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2+B^2}$$

$$X = \frac{-B}{G^2+B^2}$$

(b)

$$Z = \sqrt{\left(\frac{G}{G^2+B^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-B}{G^2+B^2}\right)^2} \angle \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-B}{G}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{G^2+B^2}} \angle \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{B}{G}\right)$$

6.

$$Z_1 = R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}$$

$$Z_2 = R_4 \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C_4}$$

$$\therefore R_1 Z_2 = R_3 Z_1$$

$$\therefore R_1 \times \frac{\frac{R_4}{j\omega C_4}}{R_4 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_4}} = R_3 \times \left(R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_1 R_4}{j\omega C_4 R_4 + 1} = R_3 \left(R_2 - \frac{j}{\omega C_2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_1 R_4 (1 - j\omega R_4 C_4)}{\omega^2 R_4^2 C_4^2 + 1} = R_3 \left(R_2 - \frac{j}{\omega C_2}\right) = R_3 R_2 - \frac{j R_3}{\omega C_2}$$

Equating the real and imaginary parts

$$\begin{cases} \frac{R_1 R_4}{\omega^2 R_4^2 C_4^2 + 1} = R_3 R_2 \Rightarrow \omega^2 R_4^2 C_4^2 + 1 = \frac{R_1 R_4}{R_3 R_2} - \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{\omega R_1 R_4^2 C_4}{\omega^2 R_4^2 C_4^2 + 1} = \frac{R_3}{\omega C_2} - \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

Substituting ① into ②

$$\omega R_4 C_4 R_2 R_3 = \frac{R_3}{\omega C_2} \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{1}{R_2 R_4 C_2 C_4} \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{R_2 R_4 C_2 C_4}}$$

7.

1° For 15V voltage source,

$$v_1(t) = 15V$$

2° For $6 \sin 2t$ current source,

$$V_2 = 6 \times (6 \parallel \frac{12}{j\omega} \parallel 2j\omega) = 6(4.8 + 2.4j) = 32.2 \angle 26.57^\circ$$

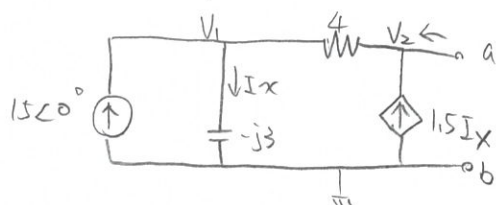
$$\Rightarrow v_2(t) = 32.2 \sin(2t + 26.57^\circ) V$$

3° For $18 \cos 3t$ voltage source

$$V_3 = 18 \times \frac{\frac{12}{j\omega} \parallel 2j\omega}{6 + (\frac{12}{j\omega} \parallel 2j\omega)} = 18(0.8 - 0.4j) = 16.1 \angle -26.57^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow v_3(t) = 16.1 \cos(3t - 26.57^\circ) V$$

$$V_o(t) = v_1(t) + v_2(t) + v_3(t) = 15 + 32.2 \sin(2t + 26.57^\circ) + 16.1 \cos(3t - 26.57^\circ) V$$

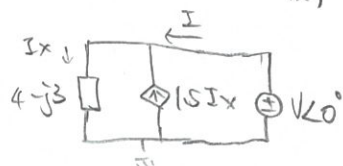
8. To find V_{th} ,

$$15 + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{4} = I_x = \frac{V_1}{-3j}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{V_2 - V_1}{4} = 1.5 I_x$$

$$\therefore 15 + 1.5 I_x = I_x \Rightarrow I_x = -30 \quad V_1 = -90j \quad V_2 = -180 + 90j$$

$$\text{We have } V_{th} = V_2 = -180 + j90 = 201.2 \angle 153.44^\circ V$$

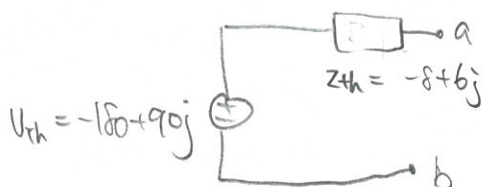
To find Z_{th} ,

$$I_x = 1.5 I_x + I \Rightarrow I = -0.5 I_x$$

$$V = I_x(4 - j3) = -2I(4 - j3) = (-8 + j6)I$$

$$Z_{th} = Z_{eq} = \frac{V}{I} = -8 + j6$$

The Thevenin equivalent is given as



9.

$$V_o = \frac{j\omega \frac{1}{4}}{1 + j\omega \frac{1}{4}} V \rightarrow V \text{ as } \omega \rightarrow \infty$$

Hence, the answer is (d).