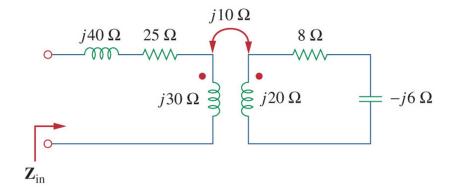
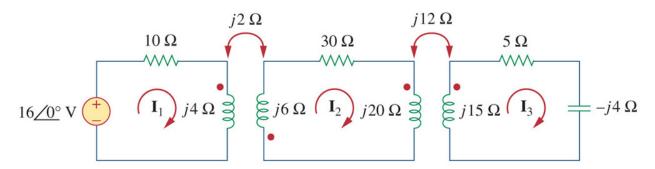
## Homework #3 (Due in class: Feb 4, 2015) Name:

- 1. (Prob. 13.30 in text) For the circuit shown, find the input impedance by:
  - a. Using the concept of reflected impedance  $Z_R$
  - b. Replacing the linear transformer by its T equivalent circuit



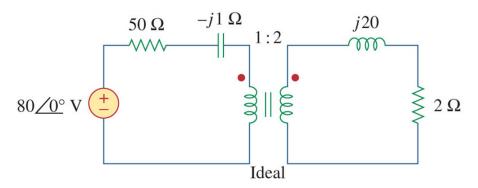
# Homework #3 (Due in class: Feb 4, 2015) Name:

2. (Prob. 13.35 from Text) Find currents  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , and  $I_3$  in the circuit below:



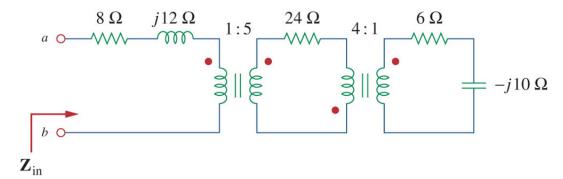
### Homework #3 (Due in class: Feb 4, 2015) Name:

3. (Prob. 13.42 from Text) For the circuit shown, determine the power absorbed by the 2  $\Omega$  resistor. (Assume the 80 V is a rms value).



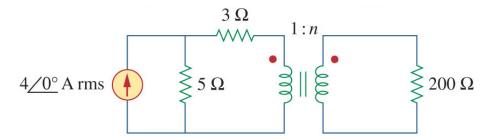
# Homework #3 (Due in class: Feb 4, 2015) Name:

4. (Prob. 13.50 from Text) Calculate the input impedance for the network below:



### Homework #3 (Due in class: Feb 4, 2015) Name:

- 5. ("Based on" Prob. 13.53 from Text) Refer to the figure below for the following:
  - a.) Find the turns ratio n for maximum power supplied to the 200  $\Omega$  load.
  - b.) Find the average power (  $P_{ave} = I_{rms}^2 R$  ) in the 200  $\Omega$  load at this turns ratio.
  - c.) Find the average power in the 200  $\Omega$  load if the turns ratio n = 6.



#### Homework #3 (Due in class: Feb 4, 2015) Name:

- 6. An audio amplifier with an internal Thevenin impedance of  $16 \Omega$  uses a source matching autotransformer shown below to match an  $8 \Omega$  speaker for maximum power transfer.
  - a. Find the location of the tap  $N_2$  for maximum power transfer to the speaker.
  - b. Find the Voltage  $V_o$  and Current  $I_o$  delivered to the speaker.
  - c. Find the average power  $P_{ave}$  delivered to the speaker.
  - d. Find the location of the tap  $N_2$  if we replaced speaker with a 4  $\Omega$  speaker.
  - e. Find the average power  $P_{ave}$  delivered to the 4  $\Omega$  speaker.

