

ECE 3 Fall 2021 Final

1. A

2. A

3. C

4. D

5. A

6. C

$$7. V = 12 [\cos(35^\circ) + j \sin(35^\circ)]$$

$$I = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$I = (4 \times 10^{-6}) ($$

$$Z_{tot} = R_{700\Omega} || Z_L + Z_C + R_{400\Omega}$$

$$= 700 || j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + 400$$

$$= \frac{700(j\omega L)}{700 + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + 400$$

$$= \frac{700(j \cdot 2000 \cdot 0.3)}{700 + (j \cdot 2000 \cdot 0.3)} + \frac{1}{j(2000)(4 \times 10^{-6})} + 400$$

$$Z_{tot} = 696.47 + j220.88\Omega$$

$$i_C = \frac{V}{R} \rightarrow \frac{12 [\cos(35^\circ) + j \sin(35^\circ)]}{696.47 + j220.88\Omega}$$

$$= 0.0156 + j0.0049$$

$$i_C = 0.0156 + j0.0049$$

$$I_C = 0.0163 \angle 30^\circ$$

8. a) $20k\Omega$ and $60k\Omega$ in parallel = $15k\Omega$

$$-40V + (15k\Omega)(0.01A) - V_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$-40V + 150 - V_C(0^-) = 0$$

b) 0 A

$$V_C(0^-) = 110V$$

b) 0 A

c) 0 V

$$d) V = IR \quad I = \frac{V}{R} \quad I = \frac{40}{15} = 2.67V$$

e) 75 V

f) 0 A

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$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

9. $R_{in} = \frac{V_s}{I_s}$

V_{out} is the node on the far right

$$① \frac{V_n - V_{out}}{1000} + I_s + \frac{V_n}{1000} = 0$$

$$② \frac{V_p - V_{out}}{3300} + I_s + \frac{V_p}{1000} = 0$$

$$V_s = 1000 \parallel 3300$$

$$V_p = 5V \quad V_{out} = 3V$$

$$V_s = 767.44 \Omega$$

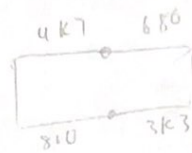
$$V_n = \frac{V_{out}}{1000} = 0.003$$

$$I_s = 5A$$

?

$$R_{in} = \frac{V_s}{I_s}$$

$$R_{in} = 1.53 m\Omega$$



10. ① 4k7 is in series with (680 and 1000 are in parallel)

$$\hookrightarrow 4700 + 404.76 = 5104.76 \Omega$$

② 3k3 and 810 are in series

$$\hookrightarrow 4110 \Omega$$

① and ② are in parallel

$$R_{tot} = 2276.84 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{12}{2276} = .00527 A \rightarrow \boxed{5.27 mA}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

11.

$$I_x = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{100}$$

$$V = 10 [\cos(-20^\circ) + j \sin(-20^\circ)] = 9.4 - j3.4$$

$$(V_1) \frac{V_1 - V_2}{4.7 \times 10^{-6}} - 10 I_x + I_x = 0$$

$$(V_2) \frac{V_2}{250} - 1 - I_x = 0$$

$$I_x = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{100}$$

$$\text{Say } V_1 = 0, V_2 = V_{oc}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{250} - I_x = 1$$

$$1 + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{100} = \frac{V_2}{250}$$

$$1 + \frac{0 - V_2}{100} = \frac{V_2}{250} \quad V_2 = -166 \text{ V}$$

Have to use short circuit method

$$-1 - I_x + \frac{V_2}{250} + I_{sc} = 0$$

$$I_{sc} = 1 + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{100} - \frac{V_2}{250}$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{4.7 \times 10^{-6}} - 10 \left(\frac{V_1 - V_2}{100} \right) + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{100} = 0$$

$$V_1 = 9.4 - j3.4j$$

$$I_{sc} = 1 + \frac{(9.4 - j3.4j) + 166}{100} - \frac{166}{250}$$

$$I_{sc} = 2.09 - 0.034j$$

$$R_{th} = \frac{V_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{166}{2.09 - 0.034j} = 5.022 + 0.817j$$

$$R_{th} = 5.022 + 0.817j$$