



**COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND MINES
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

COURSE CODE	EE F102 F01 (CRN: 34544)		
COURSE NAME	INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING		
SEMESTER	SPRING		
YEAR	2022		
TYPE AND NUMBER OF SUBMISSION	HOMEWORK 1		
METHOD OF SUBMISSION	ONLINE TO : maher.albadri@alaska.edu		
DATE OF ASSIGNMENT	THURSDAY 13 JAN 2022		
DUE DATE OF SUBMISSION	FRIDAY 21 JAN 2022	DUE TIME OF SUBMISSION	23:59

STUDENT NAME	
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MAKE THIS FORM A "COVER PAGE" FOR YOUR HOMEWORK SUBMISSION.
FOR THE TA USE ONLY
REMARKS:

FOR THE TA USE ONLY		
PROBLEM NUMBER	MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
PROBLEM 1	75	
PROBLEM 2	75	
TOTAL	150	

Problem HW-1-1

Points
Distribution

- (a) 500 N force is used to move an object over a distance of 1000 cm. (15)
Calculate the energy, in kJ, required to do this work.
- (b) 5 kJ of energy is utilized to move an object and distance of 10 m. (15)
Calculate the applied force, in newtons (N).
- (c) How many significant digits are in the following numbers: (15)
- i. 69.00056 m
 - ii. 0.01225600 ft
 - iii. 123.800000 in
 - iv. 1.0×10^2 J
- (d) Three methods were used to measure a 5 Ω resistor. (15)
Each measurement was repeated 4 times and tabulated in the following table.
Determine the method with highest accuracy. You can use spreadsheet tool to perform quick calculations.

Method I (Ω)	Method II (Ω)	Method III (Ω)
5.0041	5.0022	5.1012
5.0151	5.0011	5.1112
5.0991	5.0101	5.1023
5.0261	5.0041	5.1022

- (e) In the previous problem, determine which method has the highest precision. (15)

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- (a) Determine the result to the correct number of significant digits for the following computations: (25)
- i. $0.0012584 \times 50.1 = ?$

ii. $(5.0 \times 10^5) \div 40.1 = ?$

iii. $55.685 + 3.2 - 7.01 = ?$
- (b) Fill out the right column with the correct value that match the unit shown in the column title (25)

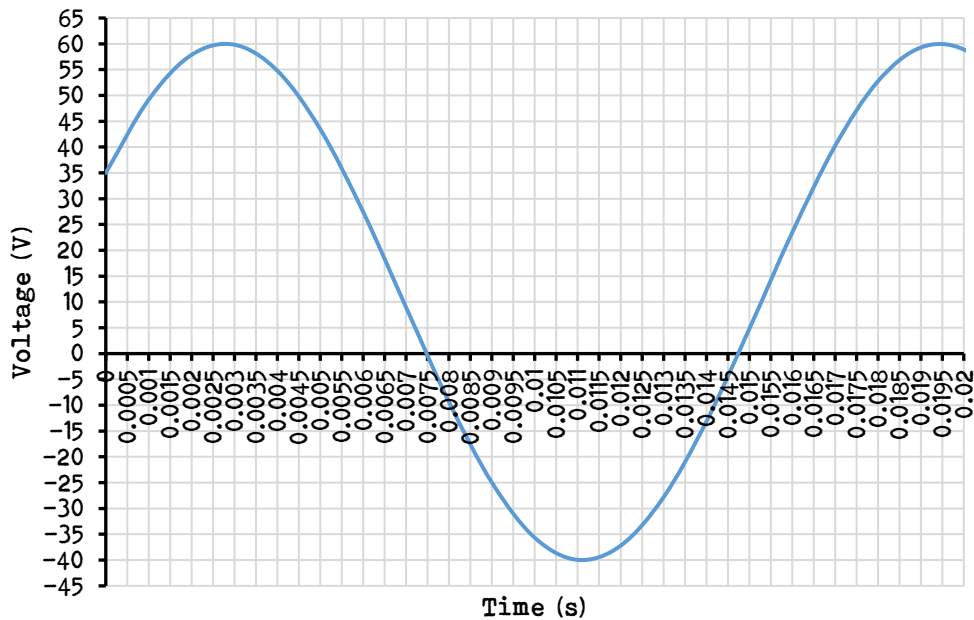
feet	in
5	

kilometer	mile
5	

Ω	m Ω
0.35	

Volt	kilovolt
120	

- (c) Determine the value of the DC offset "A", in volts, the amplitude "B", in volts, the period "T", in seconds, and the phase angle " ϕ ", in radians, of the voltage signal seen in the following figure. (25)



$$v(t)=A + B\sin(\omega t+\phi)$$

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