

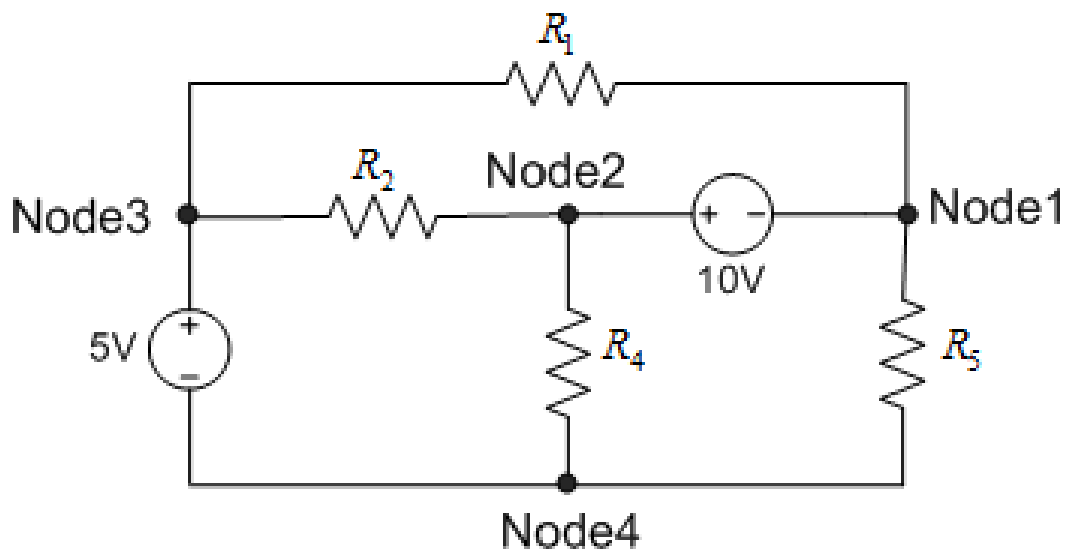
# CG1111 Engineering Principles and Practice I

## Tutorial for Week 5

### Node Voltage Analysis, Capacitors and Inductors

1. Consider the circuit given below. Suppose  $R_5$  is the load resistance, derive the Thevenin equivalent circuit as seen by  $R_5$ .

(Assume that  $R_1 = 1\ \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2\ \Omega$ ,  $R_4 = 1\ \Omega$ )

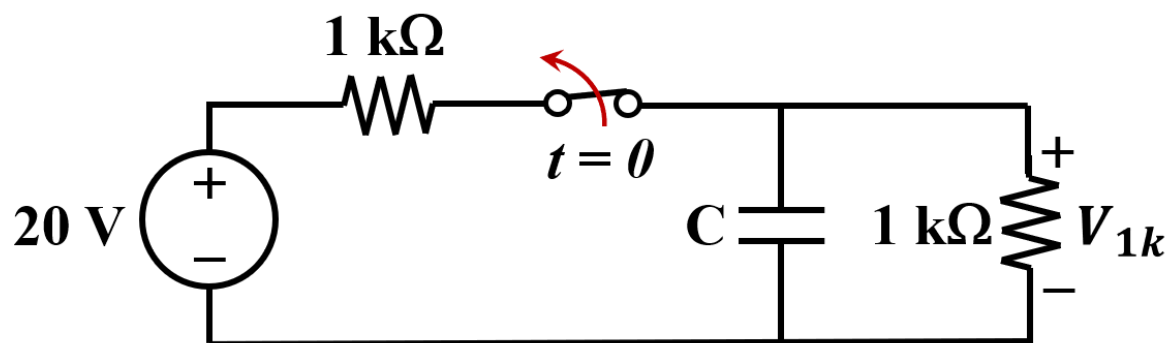


Ans:

$$V_T = -3\text{ V}$$

$$R_T = 0.4\ \Omega$$

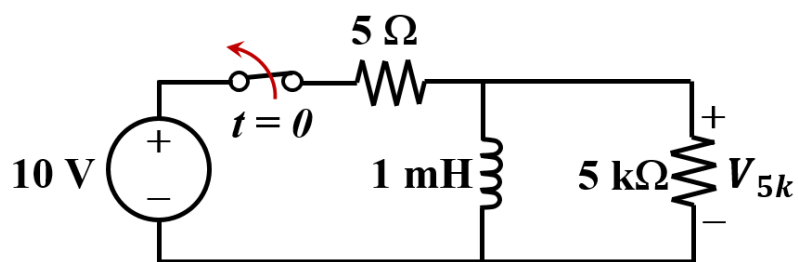
2. For the circuit given below, the switch was closed for a long time before  $t = 0$ . At time  $t = 0$ , the switch is opened.
- Determine the value of the capacitance  $C$  needed, so that the voltage  $V_{1k}$  will remain  $\geq 9$  V for 2 sec after the switch is opened.
  - Using the value of minimum capacitance  $C$  needed from part (a), determine the energy that was stored in the capacitor at time  $t = 0^-$  (i.e., when the switch was still closed).
  - Sketch and dimension the capacitor's voltage vs. time for  $t \geq 0$ .



Ans:

- $C \geq 19$  mF
- 0.95 J
- Time-constant of 19 sec, and almost completely discharged at about 95 sec.

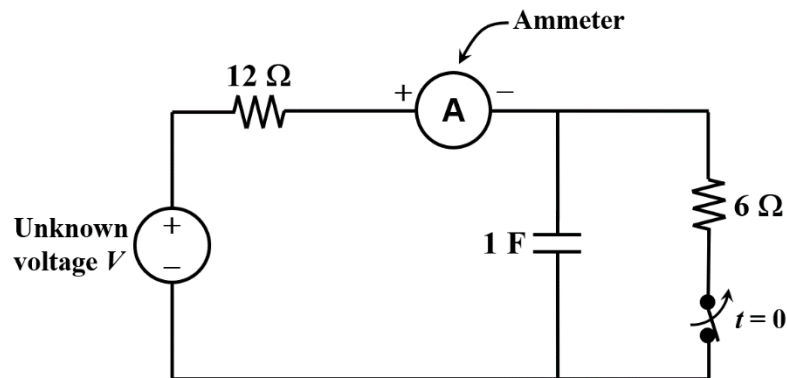
3. For the circuit given below, the switch was closed for a long time before  $t = 0$ . At time  $t = 0$ , the switch is opened.
- Determine the energy that was stored in the inductor at time  $t = 0^-$  (i.e., when the switch was still closed).
  - Determine the voltage  $V_{5k}$  across the  $5\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor, at time  $t = 0^-$  and at time  $t = 0^+$  (i.e., right after the switch is opened).
  - What is the time constant of the circuit for time  $t \geq 0$ ?



Ans:

- 2 mJ
- At  $t = 0^-$ ,  $V_{5k} = 0\text{ V}$   
At  $t = 0^+$ ,  $V_{5k} = -10\text{ kV}$
- $0.2\ \mu\text{s}$

4. For the circuit shown in the figure below, the switch has been closed for a long time, and the current measured by the ammeter was 1 A before time  $t = 0$ . At time  $t = 0$ , the switch is opened.
- What is the value of the unknown voltage?
  - What would be the current reading on the ammeter at time  $t = 0^+$  s?
  - What would be the current reading on the ammeter at time  $t = 12$  s?



Ans:

- 18 V
- 1 A
- 0.368 A