

Solver: Nguyen Phan Huy

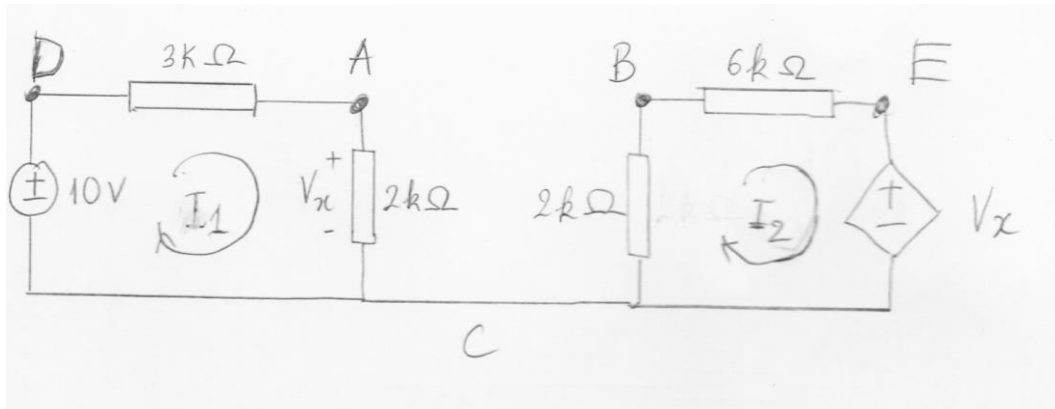
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1. (a)

- For Loop CABC (I_2):
 $V_{CA} + V_{AB} + V_+ = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (I_2 - I_1) \cdot 2 + 3.6 + I_2 \cdot 2 = 0 \quad (1)$
- $I_1 = 1A \quad (2)$
- $(1) \text{ and } (2) \Rightarrow I_2 = -0.4A \Rightarrow V_0 = -I_2 \cdot 2 = 0.8V$

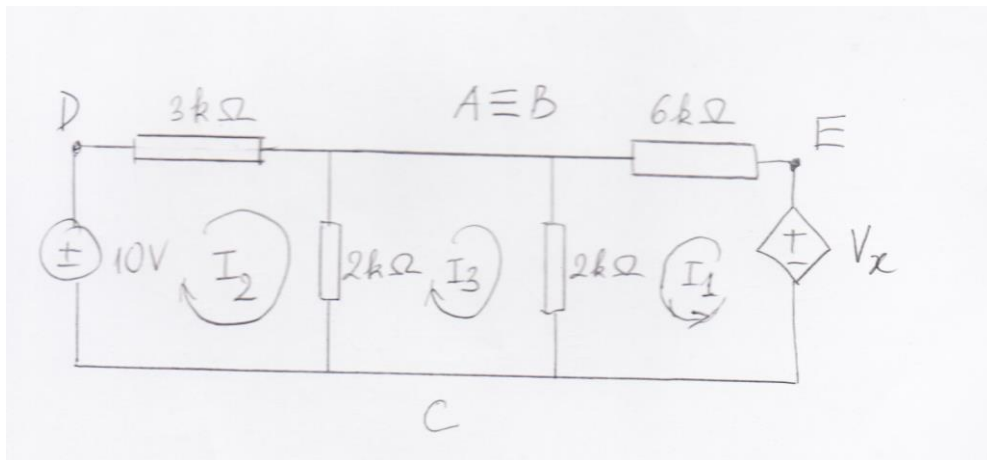
(b)

Find $V_{TH} = V_{AB}$ (open circuit)



- Loop I_1 :
 $V_{AC} + V_{CD} + V_{DA} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow I_1 \cdot 2K + I_1 \cdot 3K = 0$
 $\Rightarrow I_1 = 2mA$
 $\Rightarrow V_X = V_A = 4V = V_{EC} \quad (1)$
 - Loop I_2 :
 $V_{BE} + V_{EC} + V_{CB} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow I_2 \cdot 6K + 4 + I_2 \cdot 2K = 0$
 $\Rightarrow I_2 = -0.5 \text{ mA}$
 $\Rightarrow V_{CB} = -1V \Rightarrow V_B = -1V \quad (2)$
- $(1) \text{ and } (2) \Rightarrow V_{AB} = V_{TH} = V_A - V_B = 5V$

Find $I_{TH} = I_{AB}$ (closed circuit)



- $V_x = V_{AC} = (I_2 - I_3) * 2K$
- Loop I_1 :

$$E_{VB} + V_{BC} + V_{CE} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 * 6K + (I_1 + I_3) * 2K - V_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 * 6K + (I_1 + I_3) * 2K - (I_2 - I_3) * 2K = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8I_1 - 2I_2 + 4I_3 = 0 \quad (1)$$
- Loop I_2 :

$$V_{BC} + V_{CA} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (I_1 + I_3) * 2K + (I_3 - I_2) * 2K = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I_1 - 2I_2 + 4I_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$
- Loop I_3 :

$$V_{DA} + V_{AC} + V_{CD} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 * 3K + (I_2 - I_3) * 2K - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5I_2 - 2I_3 = 10 \quad (3)$$

From (1), (2) and (3) $\Rightarrow I_1 = 0A, I_2 = 2.5A, I_3 = 1.25A \Rightarrow I_{TH} = I_3 = 1.25 A$

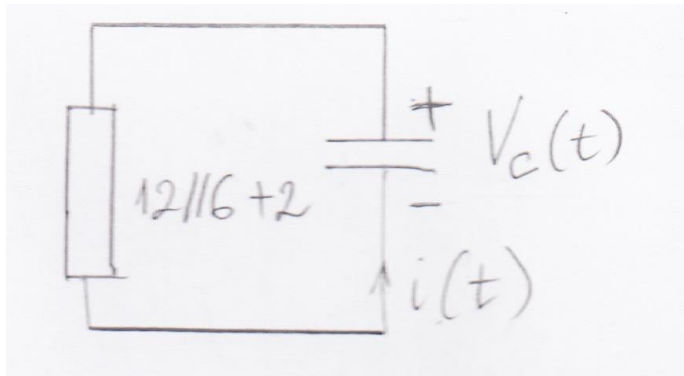
Find R_{TH}

- $R_{TH} = V_{TH}/I_{TH} = 4\Omega$
- $P_{MAX} = V_{TH}^2/4R_{TH} = 1.5625W$

2.

(a)

(i)



- $R_{TH} = 12//6 + 2 = 6 \Omega$

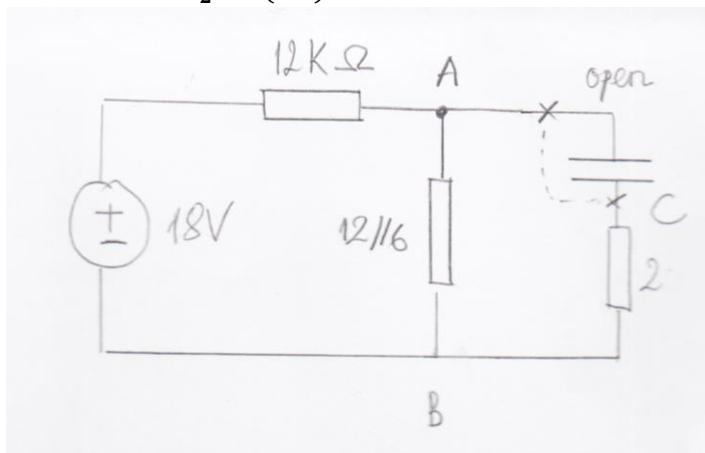
- $C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + \frac{v(t)}{R} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 100 * 10^{-6} * \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + \frac{v(t)}{6000} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv(t)}{dt} + \frac{5}{3}v(t) = 0$$

(ii)

- Solution form: $i(t) = K_1 + K_2 e^{-t/\tau}$
- $\tau = C * R_{TH} = 0.6$
- $K_1 = i(\infty) = 0$
- **Find $K_2 = i(0+)$**



Notice $R_{AB} = 12//6 = 4 \Omega$

$$v_C(0-) = v_{AB}(0-) = \frac{(12//6)}{12+12//6} * 18 = \frac{4}{12+4} * 18 = 4.5V$$

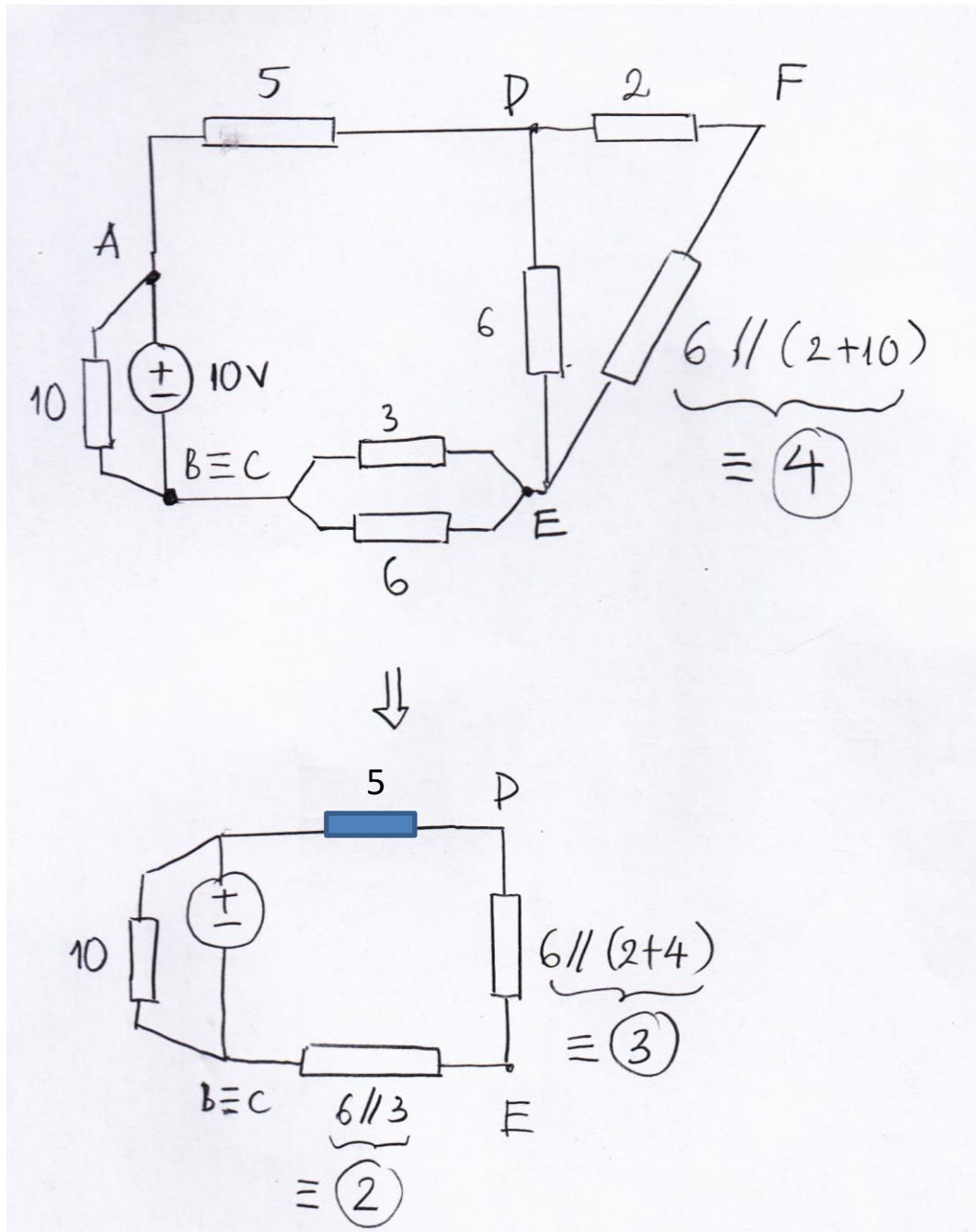
At $t = 0+ \Rightarrow R_C = (12//6) + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6 \Omega$

$$v_C(0+) = v_C(0-) = 4.5V \Rightarrow i_C(0+) = \frac{v_C(0+)}{R_C} = \frac{4.5}{6} = 0.75 A$$

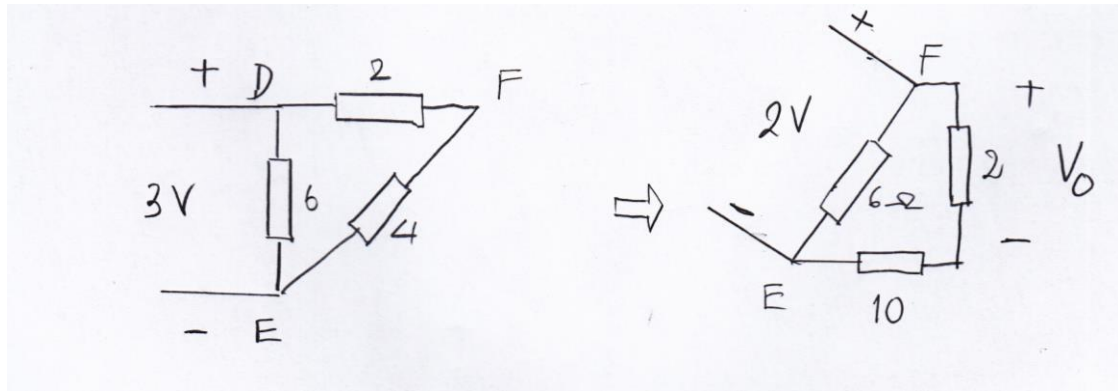
Conclusion: $i(t) = 0.75 e^{-t/0.6} A$

(b)

- Redraw the circuit as follow:



- From this can see that: $V_{DE} = V_{source} \frac{3}{3+2+5} = 3V$



- Circuit on the left $\Rightarrow V_{FE} = V_{ED} \frac{4}{4+2} = 2V$
- Circuit on the right $\Rightarrow V_0 = V_{EF} \frac{2}{2+10} = \frac{1}{3}V$

3.

(a) Using superposition:

$$V1 \text{ acting alone: } V_{+1} = V_1 * \frac{15}{15+10} = \frac{3}{5}V_1$$

$$V2 \text{ acting alone: } V_{+2} = V_2 * \frac{10}{15+10} = \frac{2}{5}V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{IN} = V_+ = \frac{3}{5}V_1 + \frac{2}{5}V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = 1 + \frac{100}{R_A} = \frac{3V_1 + 2V_2}{\frac{1}{5}(3V_1 + 2V_2)} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow R_A = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \Omega$$

(b)

$$y_1(t) \rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} + 7y_1(t) + 8$$

$$y_2(t) \rightarrow x_2(t) = \frac{dy_2(t)}{dt} + 7y_2(t) + 8$$

$$y_3(t) = y_1(t) + y_2(t) \rightarrow x_3(t) = \frac{d(y_1(t) + y_2(t))}{dt} + 7(y_1(t) + y_2(t)) + 8$$

$$x_1(t) + x_2(t) = \frac{d(y_1(t) + y_2(t))}{dt} + 7(y_1(t) + y_2(t)) + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) + x_2(t) \text{ is different from } x_3(t)$$

\Rightarrow Not linear

(c) Non-causal, since $y(t)$ depends on $x(t+1)$

(d)

- $x(t) = te^{-2t}u(t)$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

- $Y(s) = \frac{2}{(s+2)^3}$

- $H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{2}{s+2}$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = 2e^{-2t}u(t)$$

4. (a)

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(i)u(t-i)di = \int_0^t 1 di = t$$

(b)

Transform the original equation, obtain: $s^2Y(s) + 2sY(s) - 8Y(s) = 2 X(s)$

$$\Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{2}{(s-2)(s+4)}$$

Transform input signal, obtain: $X(s) = e^{-2s}/s$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = H(s)X(s) = e^{-2s} \frac{2}{(s-2)(s+4)s} = e^{-2s} \left(-\frac{1}{4s} + \frac{1}{6(s-2)} + \frac{1}{12(s+4)} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{12}e^{-4t} \right) u(t-2)$$

(c)

$$I(t) = C \frac{dV_c(t)}{dt} = C \frac{d(V_c(t) - I(t)R)}{dt} = \frac{d(V_c(t) - 10I(t))}{dt}$$

Apply Laplace transform, obtain:

$$I(s) = sV(s) - 10s I(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(s) = \frac{2}{1+10s} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10} + s}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(t) = \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{10}t} u(t)$$

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Thank you and all the best for your exams! ☺