

ASSIGNMENT 02 [MID-TERM]



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Submitted by:

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Section: K.

The variables value according to ID:

m_1	m_2	m_3	m_4	m_5
4	4	7	9	3

1

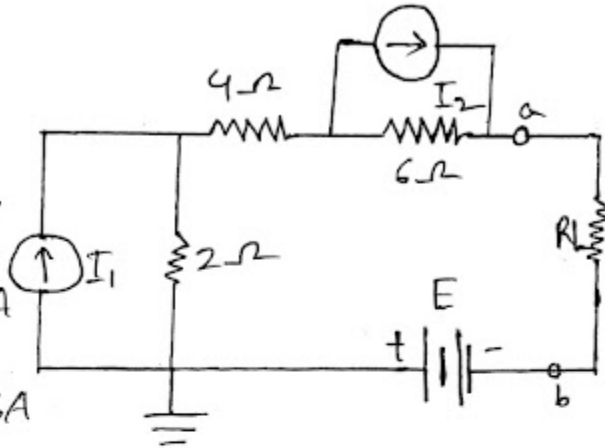
Problem-01

$$m_5 = 3$$

$$\therefore E = 20(1 + 0.25 \times 3) = 35V$$

$$I_1 = 4(1 + 0.25 \times 3) = 7A$$

$$I_2 = 2(1 + 0.25 \times 3) = 3.5A$$



a)

$$R_{TH} = (2 + 4 + 6)\Omega$$

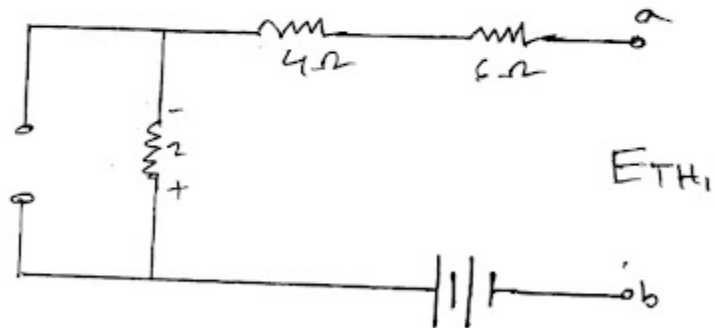
$$= 12\Omega$$

To find E_{TH} ,

consider E,

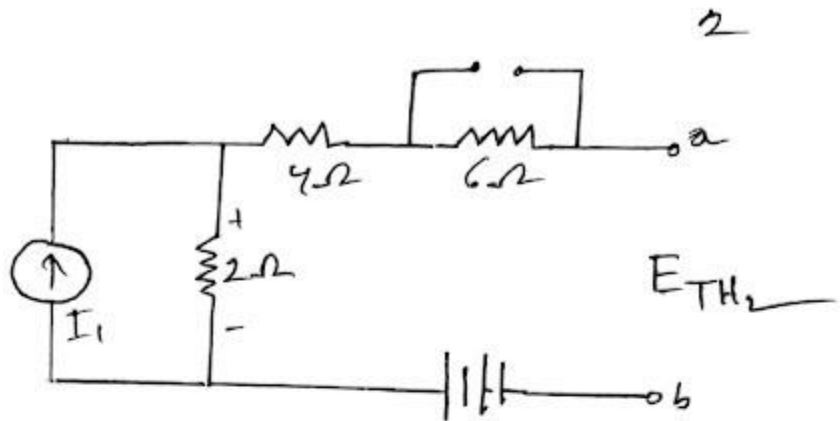
$$\therefore E_{TH} = \frac{2}{12} \times 35$$

$$= 5.83V$$



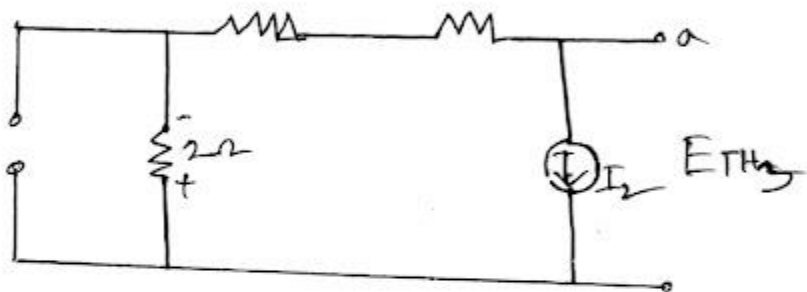
Consider I_1 ,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{TH2} &= I_1 \times R_{TH} \\ &= 7 \times 12 \\ &= 84V \end{aligned}$$



Consider I_2 ,

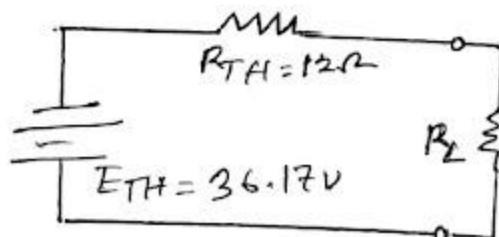
$$\begin{aligned} E_{TH3} &= I_2 \times R_{TH} \\ &= 3.5 \times 12 \\ &= 42V \end{aligned}$$



Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{TH} &= E_{TH1} - E_{TH2} + E_{TH3} \\ &= (5.83 - 84 + 42)V \\ &= -36.17V \end{aligned}$$

So the Thevenin equivalent circuit,



3

b)

$$R_L = R_{TH} = 12 \Omega$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} P_{max} &= \frac{(E_{TH})^2}{4R_{TH}} \\ &= \frac{(-36.17)^2}{4 \times 12} \\ &= 27.26 \text{ W.} \end{aligned}$$

4

Problem-02;

$$a) m_a = 9$$

$$\therefore E = 40(1 + 0.5 \times 9) = 220 \text{ V}$$

Time constant,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= RC \\ &= 2 \times 100 \\ &= 200 \text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_C &= E(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \\ &= 220(1 - e^{-t/200}) \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_C &= \frac{E}{R} e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= \frac{220}{2} e^{-t/200} \\ &= 110 e^{-t/200} \\ &= 110 \text{ mA } e^{-t/200} \end{aligned}$$

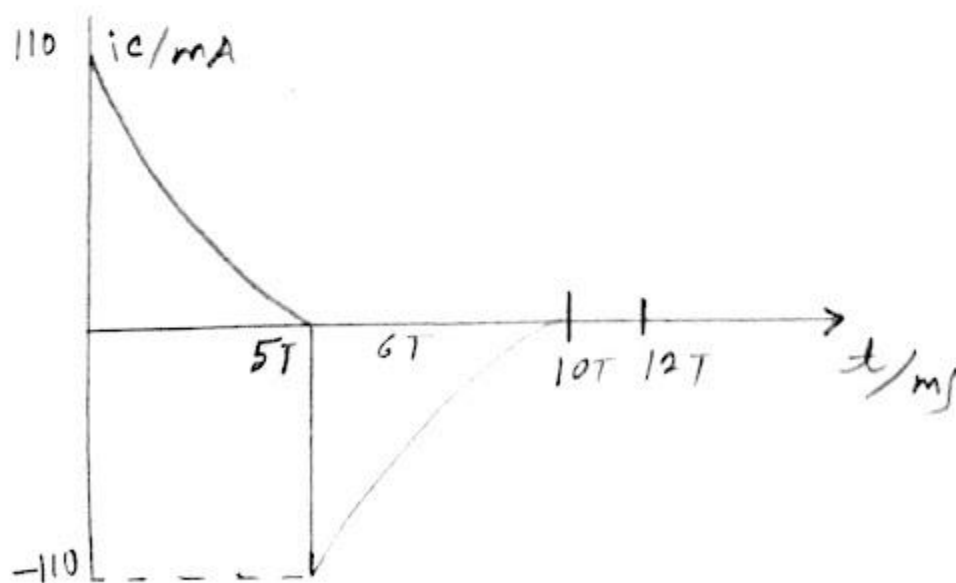
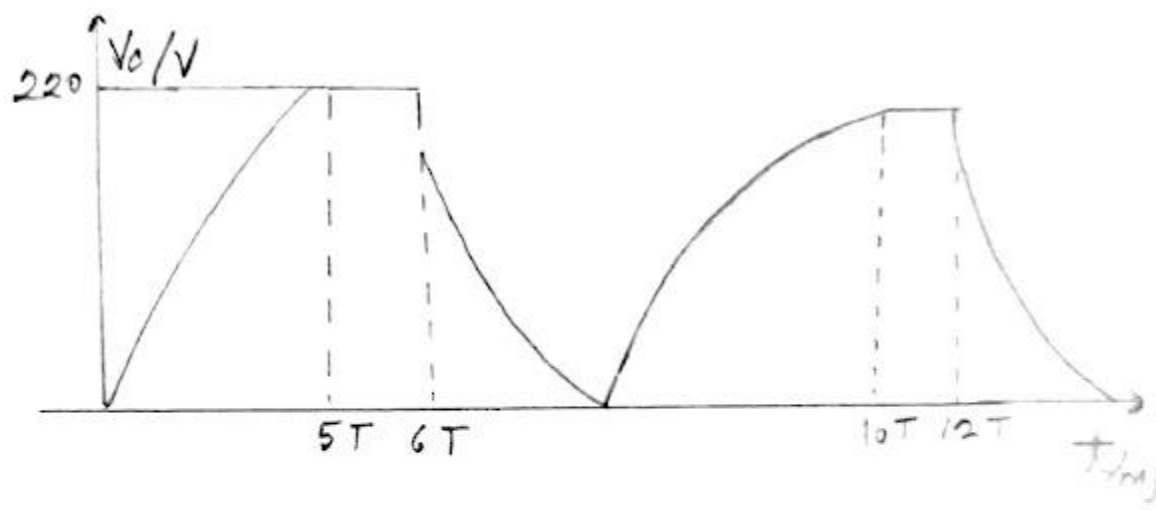
$$b) \tau = 200 \text{ ms}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_C &= E e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= 220 \text{ V } e^{-t/200} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_C &= -\frac{E}{R} e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= -\frac{220}{2} e^{-t/200} \\ &= -110 \text{ mA } e^{-t/200} \end{aligned}$$

5

c)



6

Problem - 3

$$a) \tau = \frac{L}{R_1}$$

$$= \frac{10}{10} \mu s = 1 \mu s$$

$$i_L = \frac{E}{R_1} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$= \frac{20}{10} (1 - e^{-t})$$

$$= 2 \text{ mA} (1 - e^{-t})$$

$$V_L = E e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= 20 e^{-t}$$

$$= 20 \text{ V} e^{-t}$$

$$b) \tau' = \frac{L}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$= \frac{10}{10 + 10}$$

$$= 0.5 \mu s$$

$$I_m = \frac{E}{R_1}$$

$$= \frac{20}{10}$$

$$= 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_L = I_m e^{-t/\tau'}$$

$$= 2 \text{ mA} e^{-t/0.5}$$

$$V_i = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) E$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{10}{10}\right) 20$$

$$= 40 \text{ V}$$

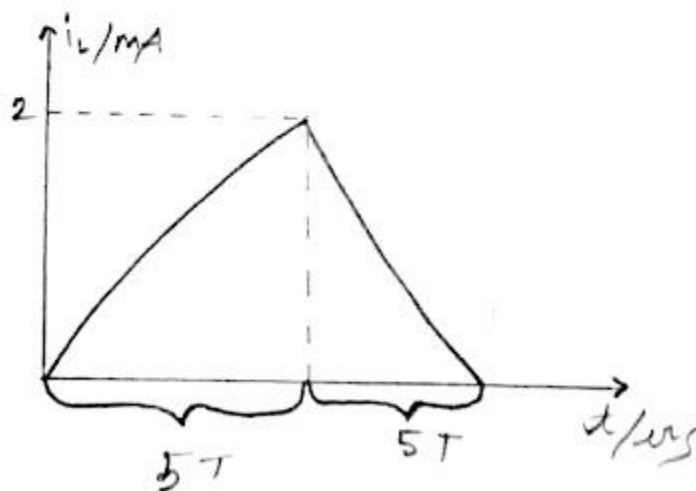
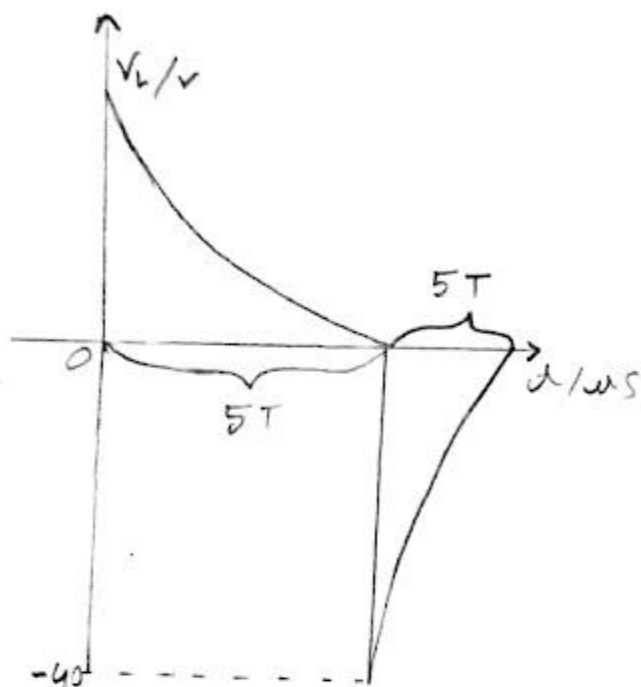
$$V_L = V_i e^{-t/\tau'}$$

$$= -40 \text{ V} e^{-t/0.5}$$

Ans

c,

7



$$5T = 5 \times 1 = 5 \mu s$$

$$5T = 5 \times 0.5 = 2.5 \mu s$$

THE END