ID: Name:

#### **Brac University**

Semester: Spring 2023 Course Code: CSE250 Circuits And Electronics

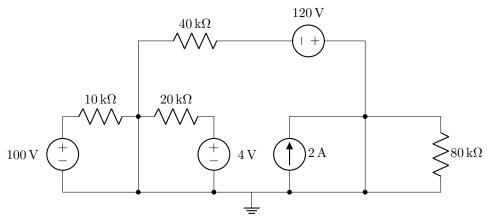
Section: 05 Faculty: SHS



Assessment: Quiz 1
Duration: 30 minutes
Date: February 27, 2023
Full Marks (incl. bonus 0): 20

- ✓ No washroom breaks. Phones must be turned off. Using/carrying any notes during the exam is not allowed.
- ✓ At the end of the exam, both the **answer script** and the **question paper** must be returned to invigilator.
- ✓ All 4 questions are compulsory. Marks allotted for each question are mentioned beside each question.
- ✓ Bonus questions are indicated as "(bonus)" along with allotted marks.
- $\checkmark$  Write your answers inside the indicated boxes. In case you run out of room for an answer, please continue on the back of the page.

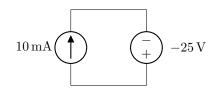
## $\blacksquare$ Question 1 of 4 [CO1] [2 marks]



How many nodes are there in this circuit (including the ground node)? All of the nodes must be drawn and identified in the above circuit.

Solution: 4 nodes

## $\blacksquare$ Question 2 of 4 |CO2| |6| marks|



(a) [2 marks] What is the power of the current source (with appropriate  $\pm$  sign and unit)?

Solution:  $-250\,\mathrm{mW}$ 

(b) [1 mark] Based on your answer in (a), is the current source supplying/consuming power?

Solution: Supplying

(c) [2 marks] What is the power of the voltage source (with appropriate  $\pm$  sign and unit)?

Solution:  $+250 \,\mathrm{mW}$ 

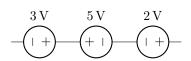
(d) [1 mark] Based on your answer in (c), is the voltage source supplying/consuming power?

Solution: Consuming

## $\blacksquare$ Question 3 of 4 [CO2] [2 marks]

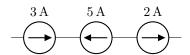
Which of the following circuits are illegal connection? For each of the circuits below, put a checkmark  $(\checkmark)$  on either "Legal" or "Illegal". Explain why in each case.

(a) [ $\frac{1}{2}$  mark] The following connection is:  $\sqrt{\text{Legal}}$   $\bigcirc$  Illegal



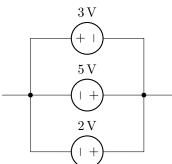
Solution: Because voltage sources can be connected in series.

(b) [ $\frac{1}{2}$  mark] The following connection is:  $\bigcirc$  Legal  $\sqrt$  Illegal



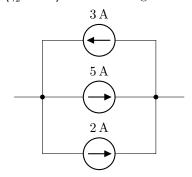
Solution: Because current sources can not be connected in series.

(c) [ $\frac{1}{2}$  mark] The following connection is:  $\bigcirc$  Legal  $\sqrt$  Illegal



Solution: Because voltage sources can not be connected in parallel.

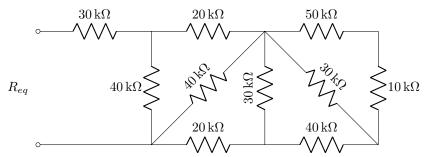
(d) [ $\frac{1}{2}$  mark] The following connection is:  $\sqrt{\text{Legal}}$   $\bigcirc$  Illegal



**Solution:** Because current sources can be connected in parallel

# $\blacksquare$ Question 4 of 4 [CO3] [10 marks]

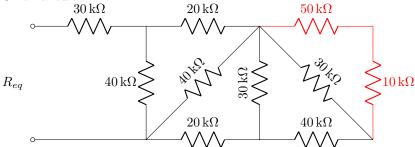
What is the value of equivalent resistance  $R_{eq}$ ? [Must show step by step procedure of finding  $R_{eq}$ ]



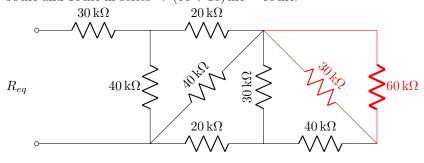
Solution:  $50 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ 

#### Solution:

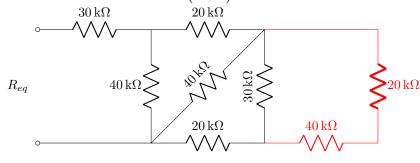
• Given circuit:



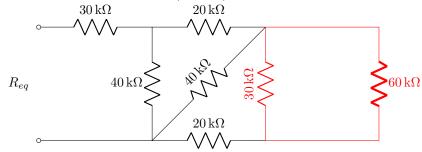
•  $50 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$  in series  $\Rightarrow (50 + 10) \text{ k}\Omega = 60 \text{ k}\Omega$ :



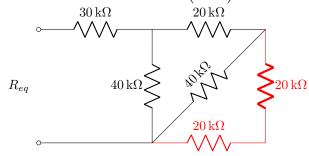
•  $60 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $30 \text{ k}\Omega$  in parallel  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{60 \times 30}{60 + 30}\right) \text{ k}\Omega = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ :



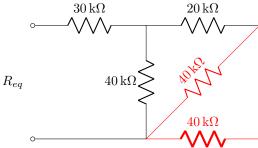
•  $40 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $20 \text{ k}\Omega$  in series  $\Rightarrow (40 + 20) \text{ k}\Omega = 60 \text{ k}\Omega$ :



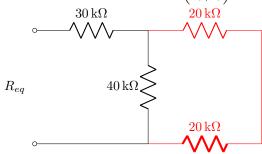
•  $60 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $30 \text{ k}\Omega$  in parallel  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{60 \times 30}{60 + 30}\right) \text{ k}\Omega = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ :



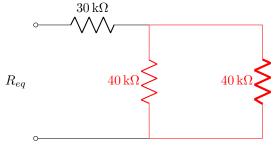
•  $20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  and  $20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  in series  $\Rightarrow (20 + 20) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega = 40 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ :



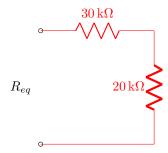
•  $40 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  and  $40 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  in parallel  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{40 \times 40}{40 + 40}\right) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega = 20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ :



•  $20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  and  $20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  in series  $\Rightarrow (20 + 20) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega = 40 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ :



•  $40 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  and  $40 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  in parallel  $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{40 \times 40}{40 + 40}\right) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega = 20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ :



•  $20 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  and  $30 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$  in series  $\Rightarrow (20 + 30) \,\mathrm{k}\Omega = 50 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$ :

