

Circuit Tech_Round 2_Novice (Answersheet)

1. Solution

$$V_{eff} = 12 - 9 = 3V$$

$$R_T = 150K$$

$$I = V_{eff} / R_T = 20\mu A$$

2. Solution

Power as seen on wattmeter is 1.491W

$$V_{oltage} = 48V$$

$$\text{As we know } P = V^2 / R$$

$$\text{Therefore, } R = 1.545K\Omega$$

$$\text{As } R = (1/R_1) + (1/R_2) + (1/R_3) + R_4$$

$$\text{Therefore, } R_4 = 1K$$

3. Solution

BE1+BE2-KVL: $3 = 470 \times 10^3 i_y + v_y + V_g$, CE1-KVL: $10 = 4.7 \times 10^3 i_p + V_o + V_o$, CE2-KVL: $10 = 470 i_y + v_y$,

Darlington Pair: $i_i = i_i$,

From previous slide: $v_y = v_{y1} = 0.7V$

$$i_y = 340 \mu A \text{ or } i_y = 0.340 \text{ mA (Q1 active)} \quad V_{e1} = 1.70V$$

$$i_{gy} = i_y = (B + 1)i_i = 0.343 \text{ mA}$$

Assume Q2 Active: $i_{i2} = i_{z2}$, and $v_{y2} = 0.7V \quad i_y = 5i_{z2} = 50\% \times 0.343 \times 10^{-3} = 17.2 \text{ mA}$

$$\text{CE2-KVL: } 10 = 470 i_{y2} + V_{e2} = V_o, = 1.94V$$

$V_{ep} = 1.94V > V_{y2} = 0.7V$ — Assumption correct

4.

ANS : 7.5V and -20.5V

