Name: _____ Student ID: _____

National Taiwan Normal University
Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering

CSU0007 - Basic Electronics
Midterm Exam (Apr. 27, 2020)

Five group questions; exam time: 2 hours 50 minutes (9:20am-12:10pm)
Clearly state each step of your answer.

1. (15 points) **Foundations.** Answer the following two questions:
   1a. (8 points) In Figure 1a, suppose v_1=2V, v_4=3V, and v_7=1V. Determine v_2, v_3, v_5, and v_6.
   1b. (7 points) In Figure 1b, find the equivalent resistance, R_{AB}, from the viewpoint of A-B.

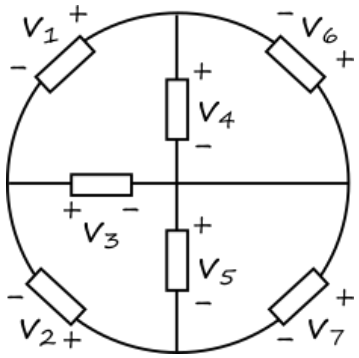

Figure 1a

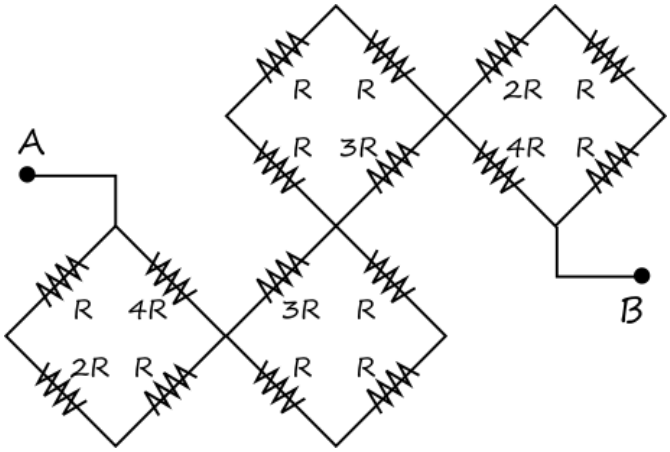

Figure 1b

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2. (30 points) **Elementary Analysis Techniques.** Answer the following three questions:
   2a. (10 points) In Figure 2a, given the branch variables, perform symbolic computation to find current i_4 in terms of V_0 and R_1~R_4. You may use equivalent resistors to simplify the process.
   2b. (10 points) In Figure 2b, find current i by *applying the node method only*.
   2c. (10 points) Following Question 2b, this time apply the concept of superposition to find i.

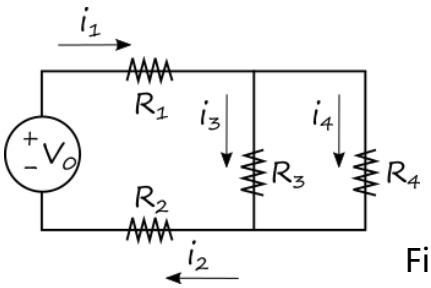

Figure 2a

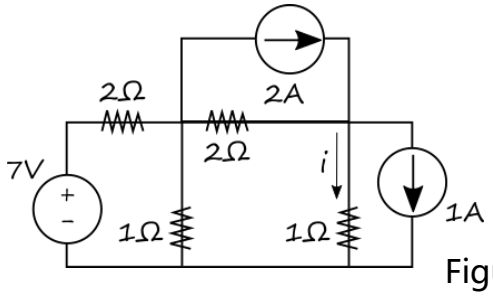

Figure 2b

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3. (15 points) **Circuit Transformations.** Consider the circuit shown in Figure 3 and answer the following two questions:
   3a. (7 points) Find resistance R_{TH} in the Thévenin equivalent (Figure 3a).
   3b. (8 points) Find current i_{SC} in the Norton equivalent (Figure 3b).

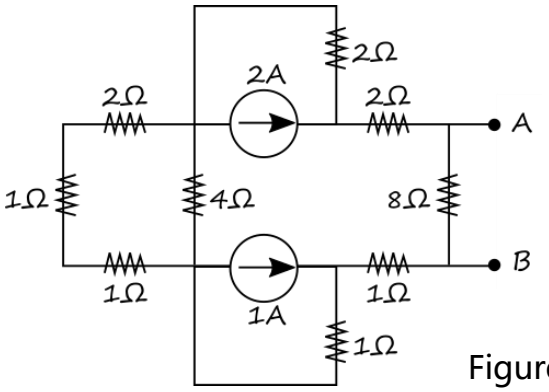

Figure 3

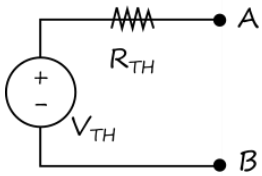

Figure 3a

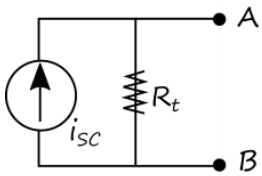

Figure 3b

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4. (15 points) **Applications.** Answer the following two questions:

4a. (7 points) As shown in Figure 4a, we have an embedded electronic system that can supply 5V voltage to power some other electronic devices. We have a sensor device that can only operate at 3.1~3.5V. Given a set of linear resistors, you are asked to use some of those resistors to construct a circuit that connects the four wires with some appropriate voltage transformation. Draw your answer directly on Figure 4a.

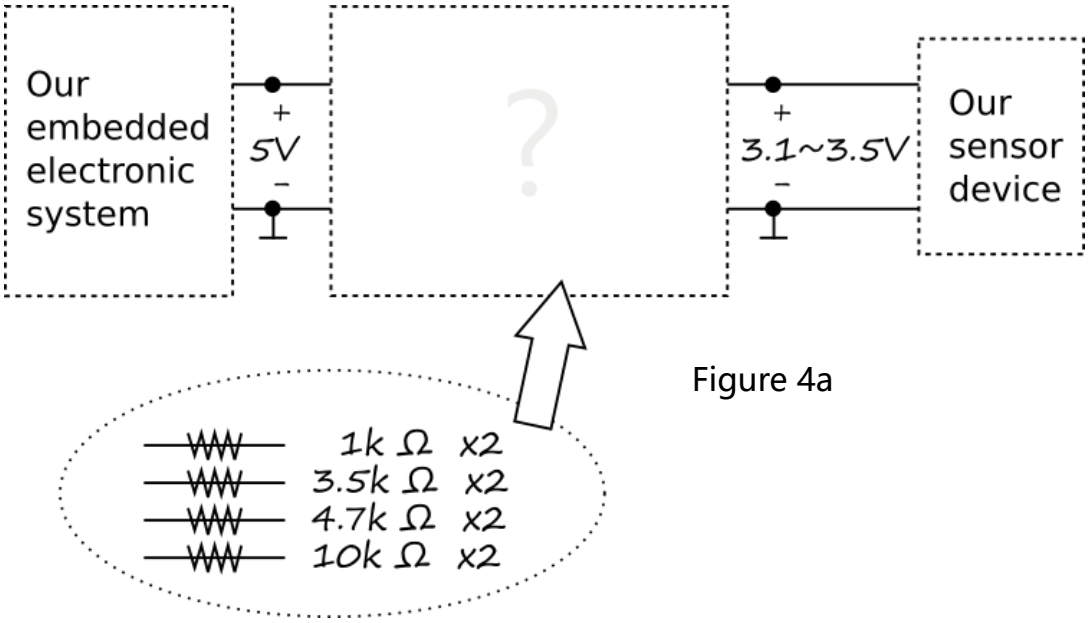

Figure 4a

4b. (8 points) Given an arbitrary linear circuit, we may determine its Thévenin equivalent in two steps. First, we connect the circuit with a linear resistor and measure the branch voltage across that resistor. Then, we replace the resistor by a different linear resistor and again measure its branch voltage. Think about why that would help us determine the Thévenin equivalent. Now, with the two steps shown in Figure 4b, determine resistance R_{TH} of the Thévenin equivalent of our target linear circuit.

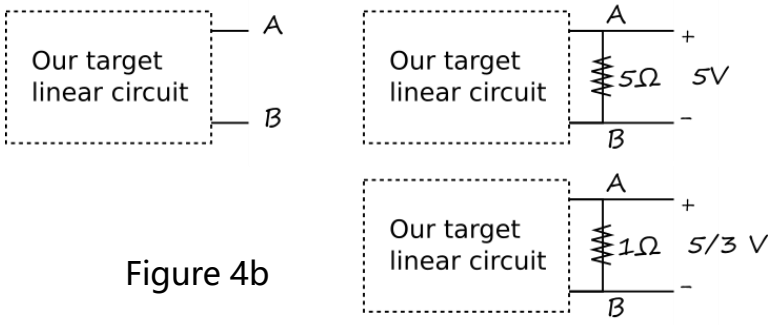

Figure 4b

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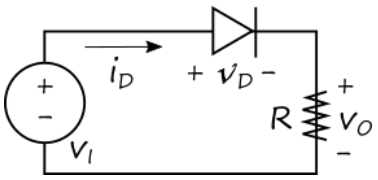
5. (25 points) **Nonlinear Analysis.** Answer the following three questions:
   - 5a. (7 points) For the circuit in Figure 5a, if we changed the linear resistor so that R decreased, would i_D increase or decrease? Give your reason based on the graphical analysis.
   - 5b. (8 points) In Figure 5b, apply the analytical method to find current i.
   - 5c. (10 points) In Figure 5c, apply the small-signal analysis to find current i_D.



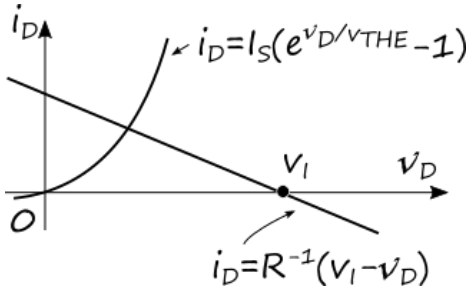
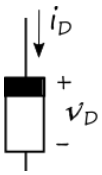


Figure 5a



$$i_D = \begin{cases} K \cdot v_D^2 & \text{for } v_D > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Assuming $K = 1\ mA/V^2$

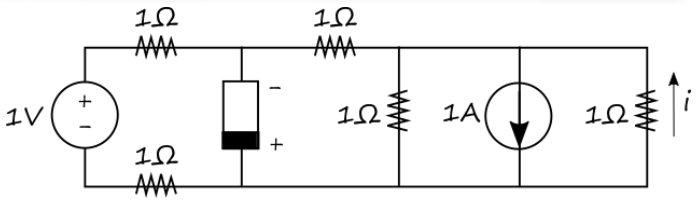


Figure 5b

for small signal:

$$r_d = \frac{1}{\left.\frac{d\,f(v_D)}{d\,v_D}\right|_{v_D=V_D}}$$

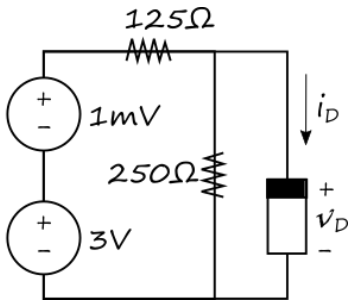


Figure 5c