

**EXERCISE 12.2** For each of the circuits in Figure 12.66, find and sketch the indicated zero-input response corresponding to the indicated initial conditions

- a) In Figure 12.66, find  $v_2$ , assuming  $v_1(0) = 1\text{ V}$ ,  $v_2(0) = 0$

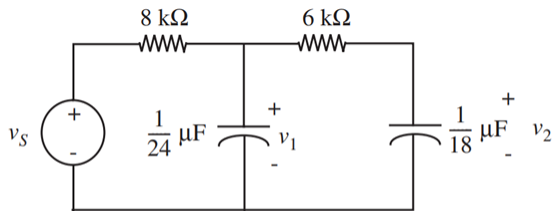
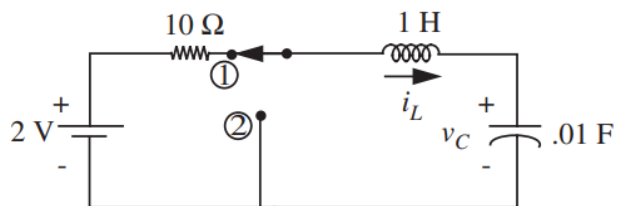


FIGURE 12.66

**PROBLEM 12.6** In the circuit in Figure 12.77, the switch has been in position 1 for all  $t < 0$ . At  $t = 0$ , the switch is moved to position 2 (and remains there for  $t > 0$ ). Find and sketch  $v_C(t)$  and  $i_L(t)$  for  $t > 0$ .



**EXERCISE 13.13** In the network shown in Figure 13.72,

$$R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \quad C_1 = 20 \text{ }\mu\text{F} \quad C_2 = 20 \text{ }\mu\text{F}.$$

- Determine the magnitude and phase of  $H(j\omega)$ , the transfer function relating  $V_o/V_i$ .
- Given  $v_i(t) = \cos(100t) + \cos(10000t)$ , determine the sinusoidal steady state output voltage,  $v_o(t)$ .

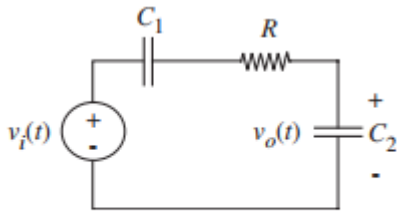


FIGURE 13.72

**PROBLEM 13.4** Refer to Figure 13.80 for this problem. Assume  $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $L_1 = 10 \text{ mH}$ .

- Find the transfer function  $H(j\omega) = V_1/V_o$ .
- Find  $R$  so that the DC gain is 1/10.
- Find a value of  $L$  so that the response at high frequencies is equal to response at DC.

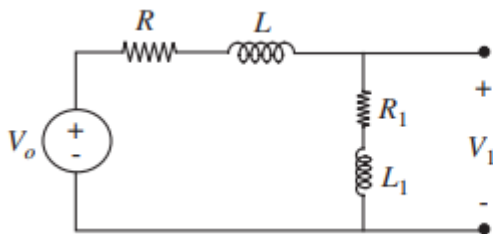


FIGURE 13.80

**EXERCISE 15.12** Find and label clearly the Thévenin equivalent for the network in Figure 15.53.

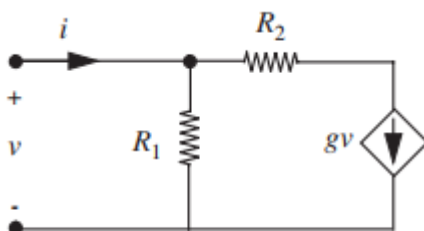


FIGURE 15.53

**EXERCISE 15.24** An operational amplifier is connected as shown in Figure 15.65.

- What is the gain of the amplifier for  $\omega = 0$ ?
- Find the expression for  $V_o(j\omega)/V_i(j\omega)$ .

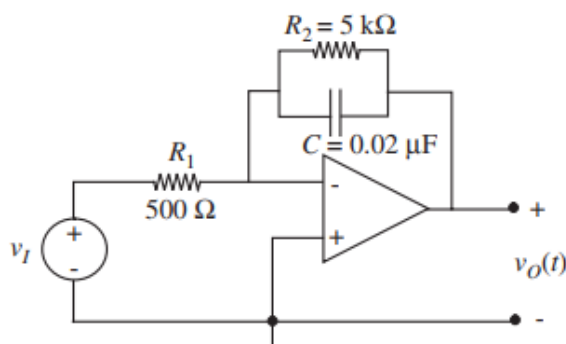


FIGURE 15.65

**PROBLEM 15.34** The circuit shown in Figure 15.105 behaves like an RLC circuit.

- Find the transfer function  $V_4/V_1$ . (You may assume that the Op Amp is ideal, that is  $V^+ = V^-$  to simplify your calculations.)

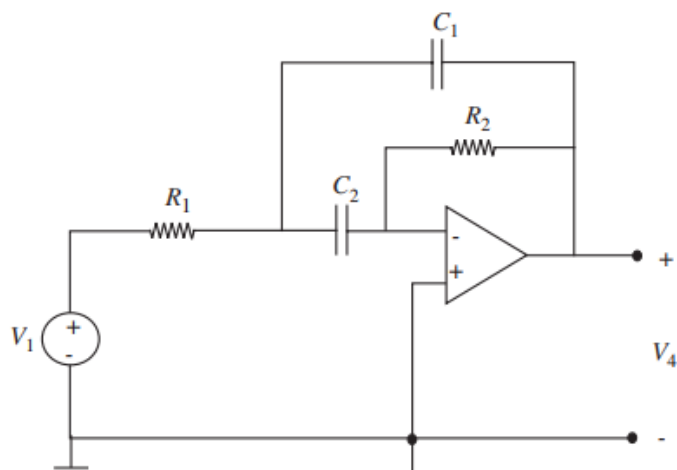
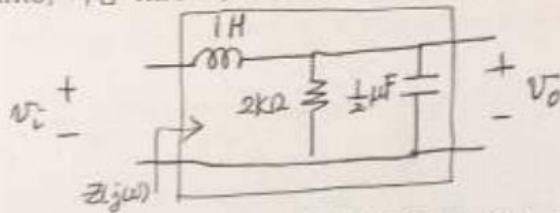


FIGURE 15.105

- This circuit is known as an RC active filter. Is it a low-pass, high-pass, or band-pass filter? What is the expression for bandwidth in terms of  $R_1, C_1$ , etc.? That is,  $B = \omega_2 - \omega_1$  where  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$  are the half power frequencies.

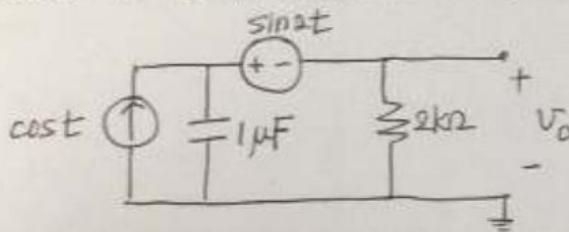
1. [20 points] 다음 RLC 회로에 대한 물음에 답하여라.



(a) [10 points] 등가 임피던스가 실수가 되도록 하는 공진 주파수  $\omega$  를 구하여라. Find the resonance frequency ( $\omega$ ) to make the equivalent impedance be real.

(b) [10 points] 이 회로의 주파수 응답  $H(j\omega) = \frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_i(j\omega)}$  을 구하고 크기  $|H(j\omega)|$  를 근사적으로 도시하여라. Find the frequency response of the circuit,  $H(j\omega) = \frac{V_o(j\omega)}{V_i(j\omega)}$  and sketch the magnitude plot  $|H(j\omega)|$ . Hint: Find the values at ( $\omega = 0, \infty$ , resonance frequency)

2. [10 points] 다음 회로에서 sinusoidal steady state 에서의 출력 전압을 구하여라.



Find the output voltage at the steady state