

ECE 2100 Circuit Analysis
Fall 2019
Exam #2

NAME: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **THIS EXAM IS CLOSED BOOK AND CLOSED NOTES.**
A “Potentially Useful Facts” sheet is provided.
2. **NO ELECTRONIC DEVICES ARE ALLOWED.**
All electronic devices, *including watches*, must be stowed away.
3. You may only use the provided pencil.
All other writing instruments and erasers must be stowed away.
4. No hats or hoods may be worn during the exam.
5. Work each problem in the provided space.
6. **Show ALL work** required to arrive at a solution for either full or partial credit.
7. **READ** the entire question before answering.
8. Have your student ID on your desktop for inspection by the instructor.
9. **SIGN** the honesty pledge at the bottom of the page. Exams without a signature will receive no credit.

I have neither given nor received assistance from anyone in regards to completion of this exam. I have followed the instructions as provided on this sheet. I HAVE VERIFIED THAT THIS EXAM HAS (8) PAGES.

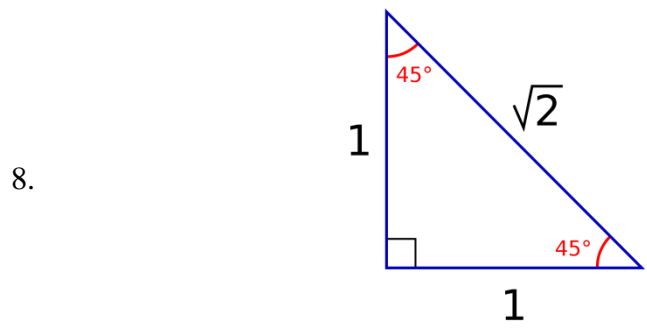
SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Note: Schematics prepared using LTspice (linear.com).

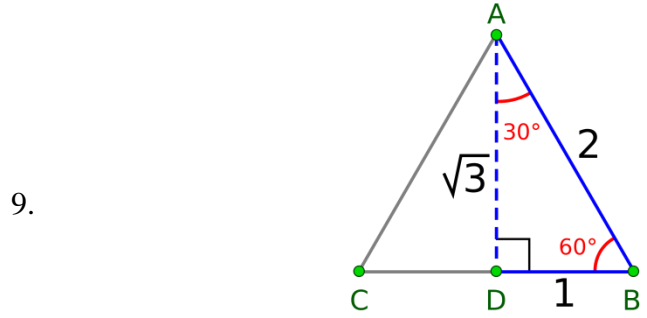
Potentially Useful Facts (updated 6 January 2017)

1. $A \angle \theta = Ae^{j\theta} = A \cos \theta + A \sin \theta j$
2. $v = L \frac{di}{dt}$ (follows passive sign convention)
3. $i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$ (follows passive sign convention)
4. $\vec{Z}_L = j\omega L$
5. $\vec{Z}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$
6. $\vec{S} = \vec{V}_{\text{RMS}} (\vec{I}_{\text{RMS}})^*$ (follows passive sign convention)

7.
$$V_{\text{RMS}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt}$$



source (released to public domain):
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:45-45-triangle.svg>



source (released to public domain):
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:30-60-90.svg>

10. first-order DC circuit (natural and forced) response

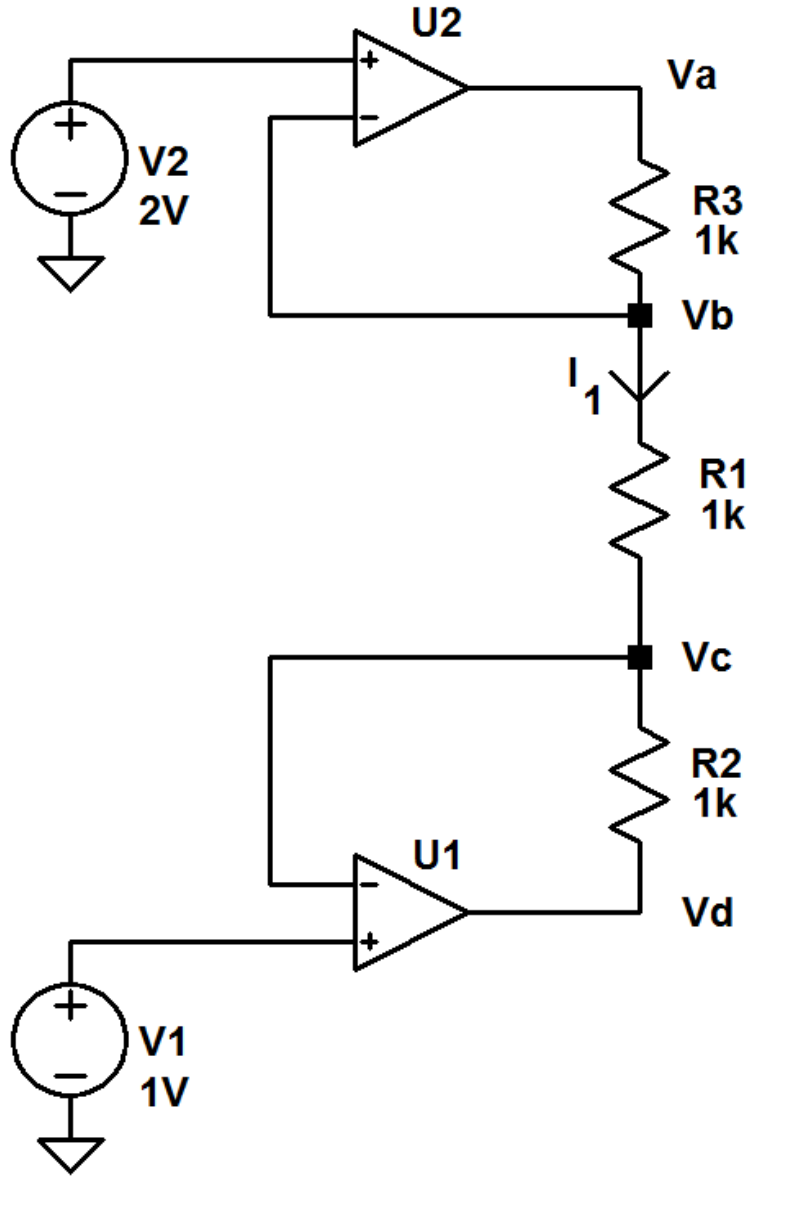
$$x(t) = x(\infty) + [x(0) - x(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau}$$

Maximum exam score is 32 points.

1. (5 points) The op-amps are ideal. Find the following quantities.

Put answers in table.

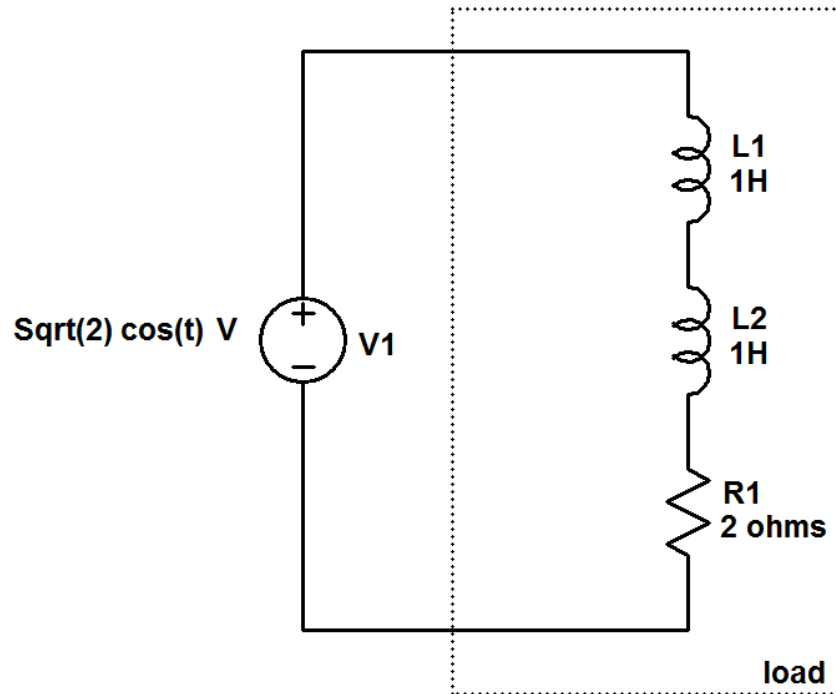
Node voltage V_b	
Node voltage V_c	
Current I_1	
Node voltage V_a	
Node voltage V_d	
quantity	ans.



The circuit diagram shows two ideal operational amplifiers, U1 and U2, connected in a feedback configuration. Op-amp U2 has its non-inverting input (+) connected to a 2V DC voltage source (V2) and its inverting input (-) connected to its output. A 1kΩ resistor (R3) is connected between the output of U2 and node Vb. Op-amp U1 has its non-inverting input (+) connected to a 1V DC voltage source (V1) and its inverting input (-) connected to its output. A 1kΩ resistor (R2) is connected between the output of U1 and node Vd. Node Vb is connected to node Vc through a 1kΩ resistor (R1). The current flowing through R1 from node Vb to node Vc is labeled as I_1 . The nodes are labeled Va, Vb, Vc, and Vd.

2. (5 points) Consider the following circuit.

Find the complex power of the load (consisting of L1, L2, and R1).



THERE ARE TWO PROBLEMS ON THIS PAGE

3. (5 points) The complex power of a load is $\bar{S}=1 - 10j$ VA. If the load voltage is 1V RMS and the frequency is 1 rad/s, find the value of a component to put in parallel with the load so that the new load has a unity power factor.

Your work must be clear – as always, watch units!

4. (2 points) Consider the system

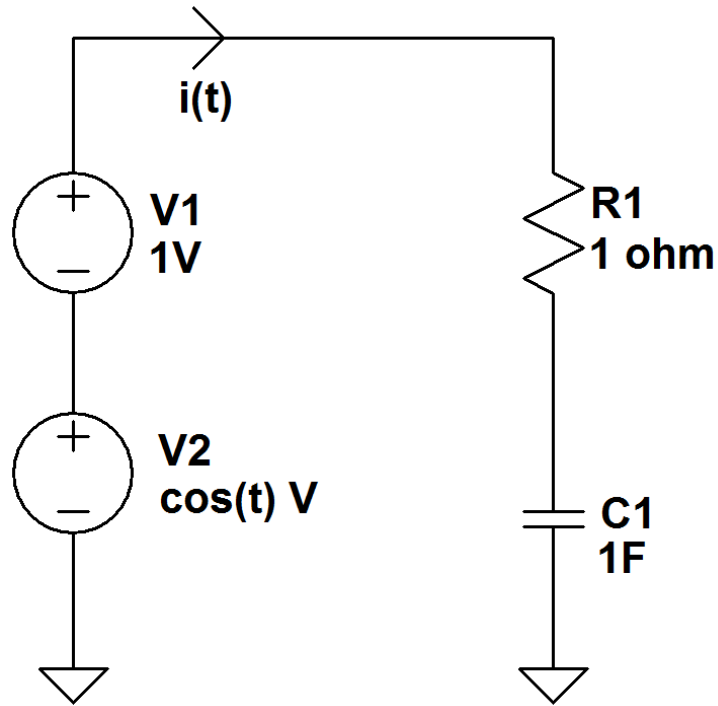
$$y = T[x] = m x$$

where x is the system input and y is the system output.

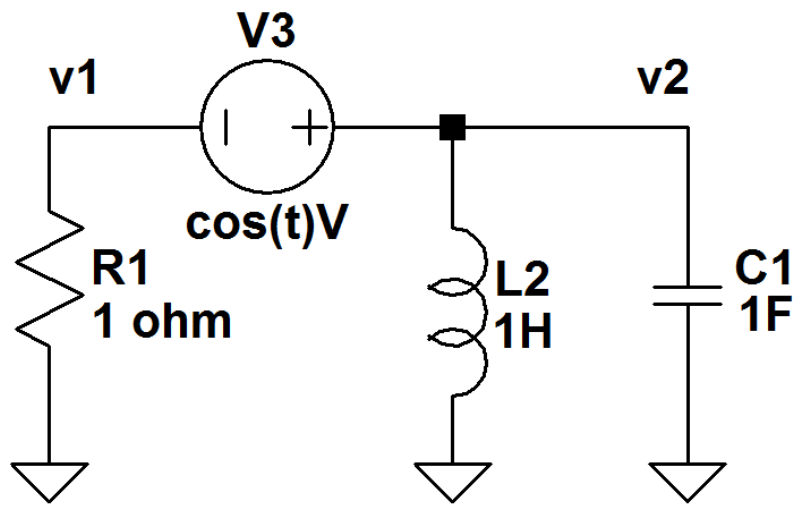
Find a non-zero finite value of m so that this system is linear.

Justify your response. No partial credit.

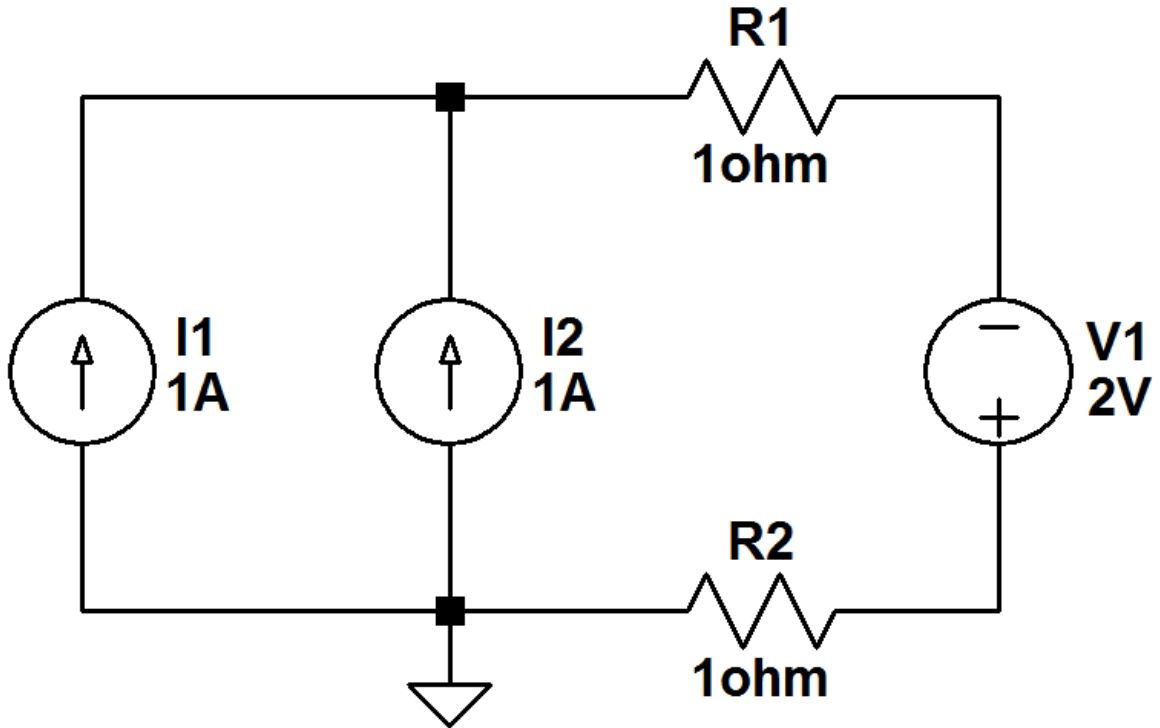
5. (5 points) Find current $i(t)$ in the sinusoidal steady state using the superposition principle.



6. (5 points) Find node voltages $v_1(t)$ and $v_2(t)$ in the sinusoidal steady state using **nodal analysis**.



7. (5 points) Find the power of each circuit element.
 You **must** show the voltage across (with polarity) and current through (with direction) each element. Put answers in table.



ELEMENT	POWER
I1	
I2	
R1	
R2	
V1	