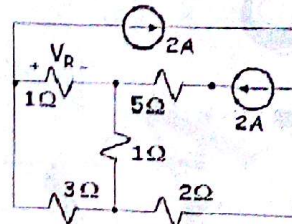
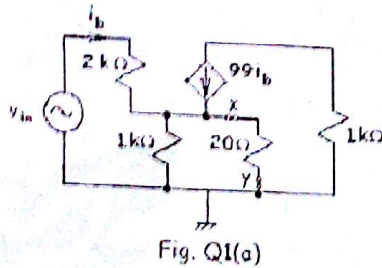


ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
EEL 101 INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
MINOR TEST III

Date: November 11, 2008

Time: 6:30 to 7:30PM

- Q1. (i) Find the Thevenin's equivalent across x-y in Fig. Q1(a) and obtain the power delivered at the 20Ω resistance. (3)
- (ii) Write down the loop equations for the circuit given in Fig. Q1(b) and evaluate the value of the voltage across the resistor V_R . (3)



- Q2. Find the output voltage V_{out} for the opamp circuit given in Fig. Q2 for

$$i_c + i_l = 0$$

$$C \frac{d(V_o - V_i)}{dt} + \frac{(V_o - V_i)}{R} = 0$$

1. $v_1 = 0; v_2 = V_2 \sin \omega t$

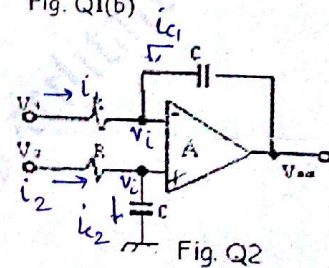
2. $v_1 = V_1 \sin \omega t; v_2 = 0$

3. $v_1 = V_1 \sin \omega t; v_2 = V_2 \sin \omega t$

(2)

(2)

(2)



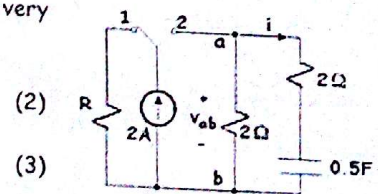
$$C \frac{dV_o}{dt} = \frac{V_2 - V_i}{R}$$

- Q3. In the network of Fig. Q3, the switch is in position 1 for a very long time and moved to position 2 at time $t = 0$.

$$C \frac{dV_o}{dt} = \frac{V_2 - V_1 + V_2}{R}$$

- a. Determine the values of v_{ab} and i at $t = 0^+$. (2)

- b. Find the expression for the complete response of i . (3)



$$\frac{dV_o}{dt} = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{RC}$$

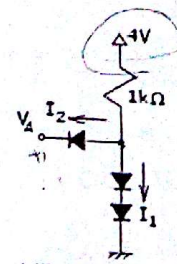
$$\frac{dV_o}{dt} = \frac{V_2 \sin \omega t}{RC}$$

- Q4. For the diode circuit shown in Fig. Q4 containing three Silicon diodes, ($V_{block} = 0.7V$), obtain the current I_1 and I_2 for $V_A = +1V$ and $-1V$. (3)

$$V_o = \frac{-V_2 \omega RC}{\omega RC}$$

Handwritten scribble

Handwritten calculations:
 $\frac{1.85}{2.0}$
 $0.8 \cdot 1.35$



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