

4/12/2006

***University of Portland
School of Engineering***

EE 261-Electrical Circuits-3 cr. hrs.

Spring 2006

SOLUTIONS TO

Midterm Exam # 2

(Monday, March 27, 2006)

(Closed Book Exam, Two Formula Sheets Allowed)

(Total Time: 55 minutes)

Name:



Who am I?

Signature:



"An honest mind possesses a kingdom."
Lucius Annaeus Seneca (4B.C.-65A.D.)

"Honest people are the true winners of the universe."
Anonymous

It's almost impossible to determine what's going to happen next



Inan's best student's total grade is 0 ??

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This table will be used by Inan for recording the grades!

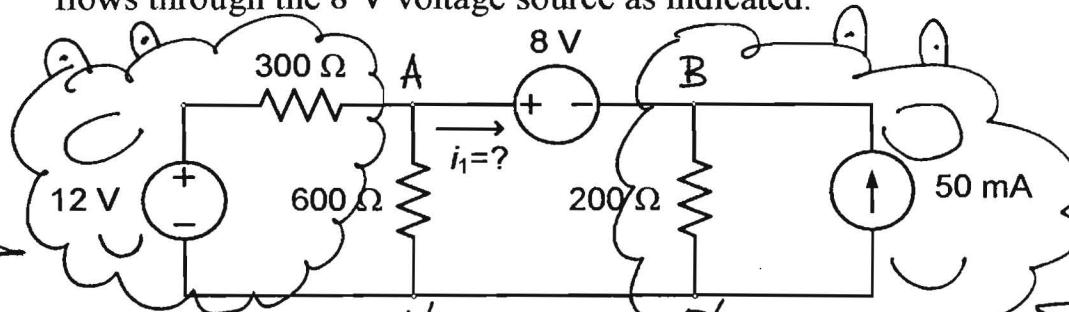
Whaaat?
Inan is trying
to deceive
me with his
usual tactics!

Problem #	Points gained by Inan's best students
#1	0
#2	0
#3	0
#4	0
Total	0

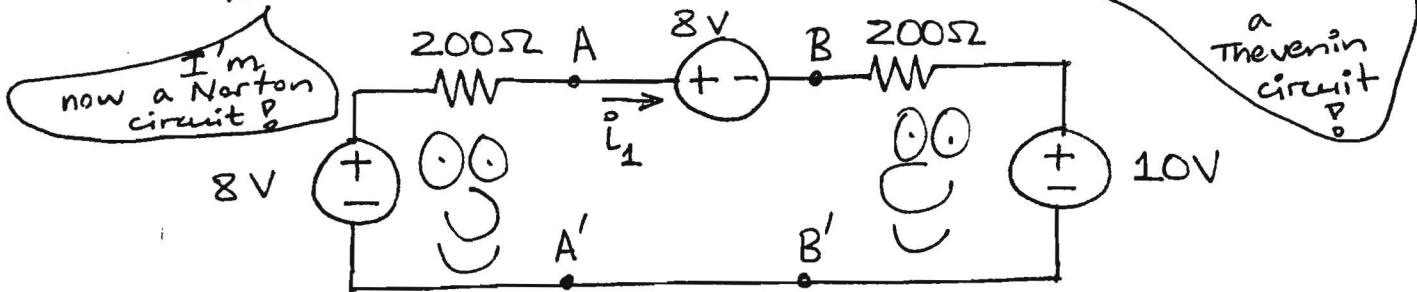
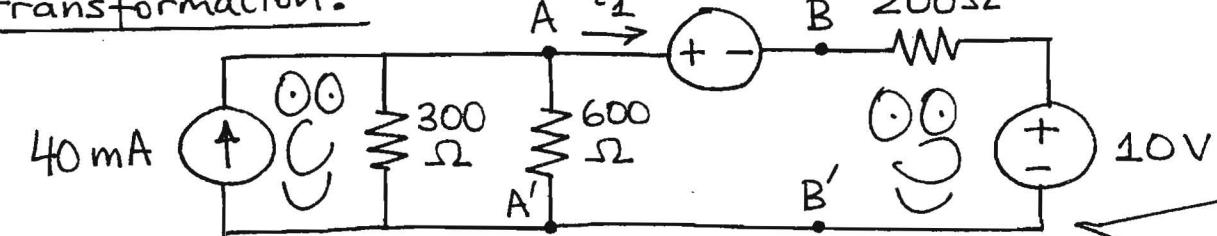
I'm zero & I'm the best grade

NOTE: On all the problems, please show all your work, and provide the appropriate units for your answers. Also mark on the schematic to show any currents or voltages that you define in your solution.

1. (25 Points) For the resistive circuit shown, find the current i_1 that flows through the 8 V voltage source as indicated.



Using source transformation:



$$\therefore i_1 = \frac{8 - 8 - 10}{200 + 200} = \frac{-10}{400} = -25 \text{ mA}$$

I've to stay focus on my work!

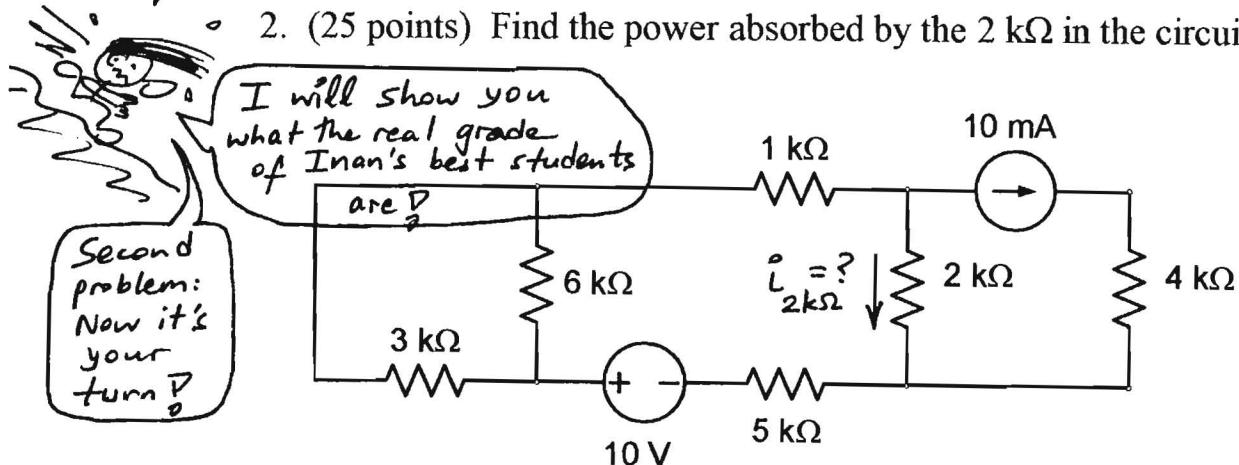


Norton, Thevenin, Norton, Thevenin, Norton ...
Your tactics won't work Inan!

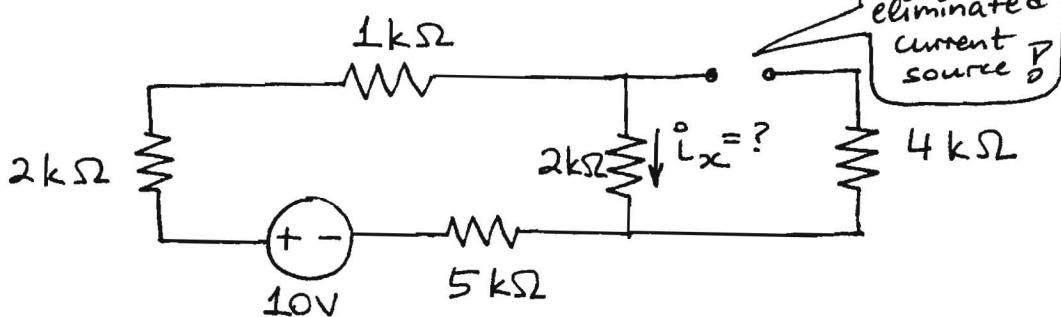
Zero is the highest grade!

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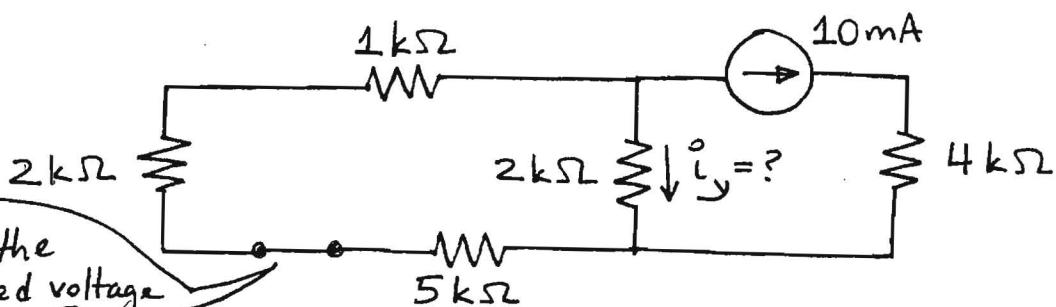
2. (25 points) Find the power absorbed by the $2\text{k}\Omega$ in the circuit shown.



Using superposition principle:



$$i_x = \frac{10\text{V}}{2\text{k}\Omega + 1\text{k}\Omega + 2\text{k}\Omega + 5\text{k}\Omega} = \frac{10\text{V}}{10\text{k}\Omega} = 1\text{mA}$$



Using the current divider principle:

$$i_y = -\frac{8\text{k}\Omega}{10\text{k}\Omega} (10\text{mA}) = -8\text{mA}$$

$$\therefore i_{2\text{k}\Omega} = i_x + i_y = 1 - 8 = -7\text{mA}$$

$$\therefore P_{2\text{k}\Omega} = (-7\text{mA})^2 (2\text{k}\Omega) = 98\text{mW}$$

Inan's cheap tactics won't work...

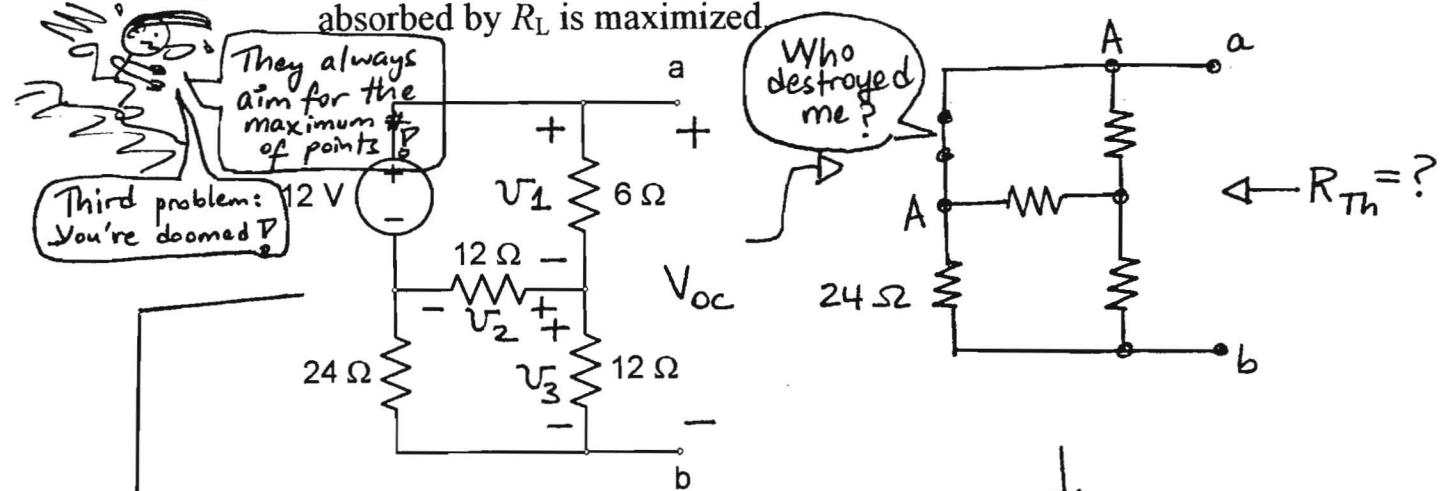
Inan's students always strive to get the best grade!

Zero the hero?

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3. (Total: 25 points) Consider the circuit shown below.

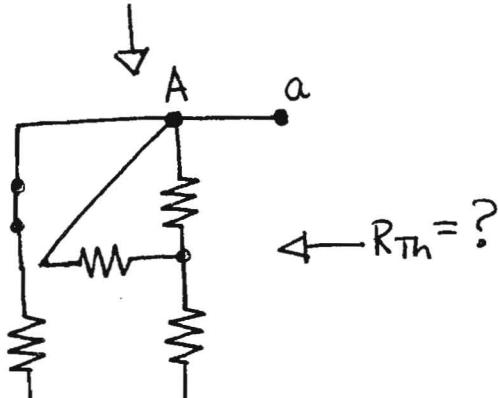
(a) (15 Points) Find the value of the load resistance R_L to be connected externally between terminals "a" and "b" such that the power absorbed by R_L is maximized.



$$\therefore R_{Th} = [(12//6) + 12] // 24$$

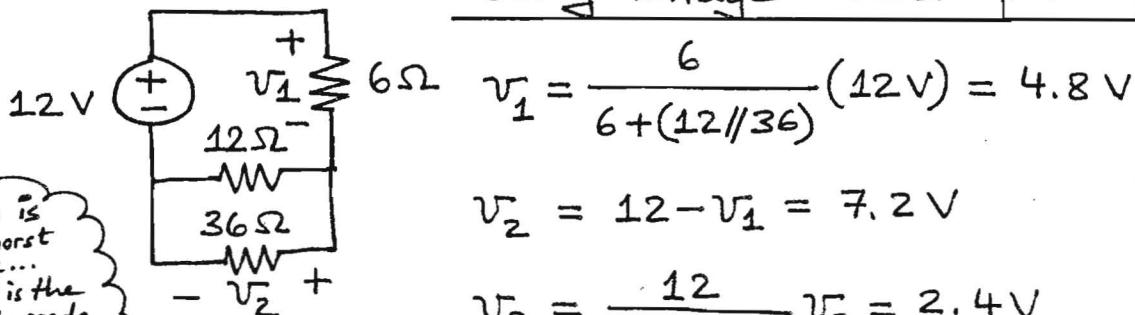
$$R_{Th} = \frac{(16)(24)}{16+24} = 9.6\Omega$$

$$\therefore R_L = R_{Th} = 9.6\Omega$$



(b) (10 Points) Find the maximum value of the power absorbed by R_L .

Using voltage divider principle :



$$V_1 = \frac{6}{6+(12//36)} (12V) = 4.8V$$

$$V_2 = 12 - V_1 = 7.2V$$

$$V_3 = \frac{12}{24+12} V_2 = 2.4V$$

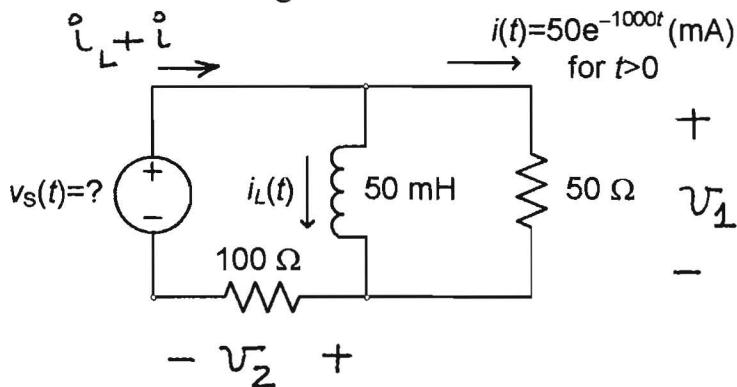
$$\therefore V_{Th} = V_{oc} = V_1 + V_3 = 4.8 + 2.4 = 7.2V$$

$$\therefore P_{L,max} = \frac{(7.2)^2}{4(9.6)} = 1.35W$$

In an
teaches
them about
the maximum
of points!
theorem?

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4. (25 points) In the circuit shown, given the initial condition $i_L(t=0) = 15 \text{ mA}$, find the source voltage $v_s(t)$ for $t > 0$. Note that the current through the 50Ω resistor is also given.



Find $i_L(t)$ by integrating $v_1(t)$



Maximum # of points
Maximum # of points
Maximum # of points

$$v_1(t) = 50i(t) = 2.5e^{-1000t} \text{ (V)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= i_L(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t v_1(\tau) d\tau \\ &= 15 \text{ mA} + 20 \int_0^t 2.5e^{-1000\tau} d\tau \\ &= 15 \text{ mA} - \frac{50}{1000} e^{-1000\tau} \Big|_0^t = [65 - 50e^{-1000t}] \text{ (mA)} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_2(t) = 100 [i(t) + i_L(t)] = 100 (65 \text{ mA}) = 6.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore v_s(t) = v_1(t) + v_2(t) =$$

$$6.5 + 2.5e^{-1000t} \text{ (V)}$$

for $t > 0$

And FYI, the maximum # of points that Inan's students strive for is 100 out of 100

Good job!
You survived

And despite all the cheating tactics, Inan's students maintain their focus and maximize the # of points in their grades