

### Question 1.

For the circuit shown in *Figure 1* use nodal analysis to calculate  $V_C$  :

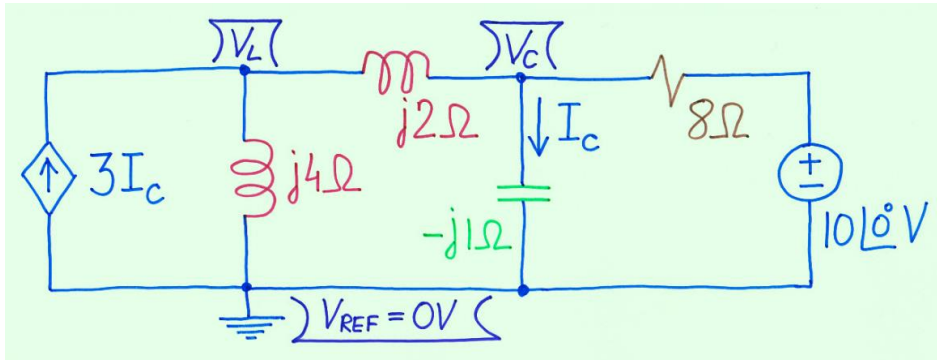


Figure 1

### Question 2.

For the circuit shown in *Figure 2* use mesh analysis to calculate current  $I_C$  :

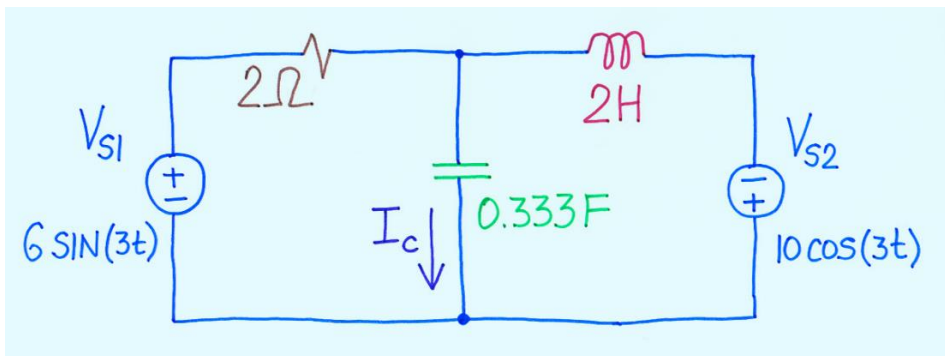


Figure 2

### Question 3.

For the circuit shown in *Figure 3* determine the Thevenin's equivalent circuit.

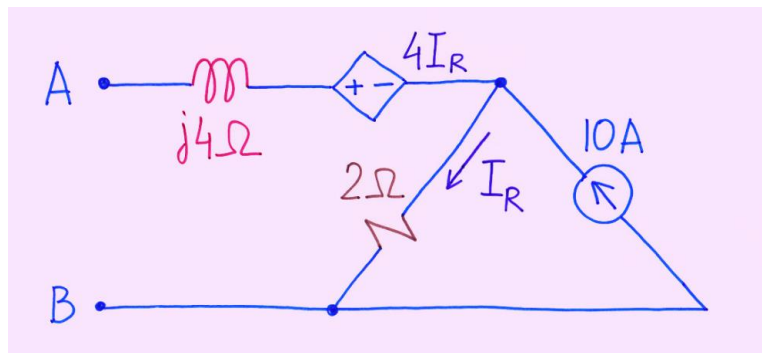


Figure 3

### Question 4.

Calculate the RMS value for the voltage signal shown in *Figure 4*.

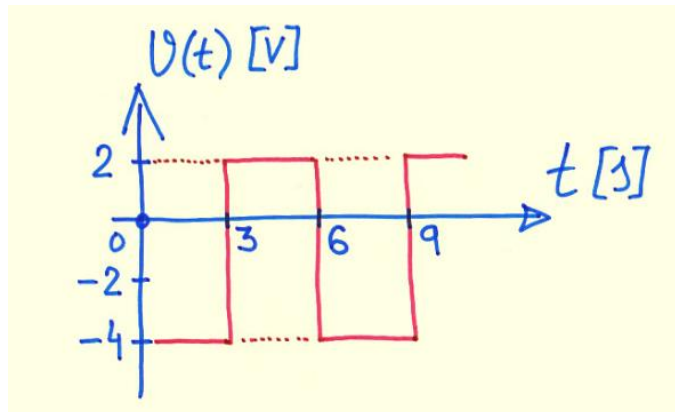


Figure 4

### Question 5.

For the circuit in *Figure 5* calculate:

- Resonant frequency in [Hz], Q factor and Bandwidth in [Hz]
- Approximate half-power frequencies
- Current magnitude at resonance
- Capacitor and inductor voltage phasors at resonance
- Value of the capacitance  $C_{NEW}$  for which the Q factor will decrease 10 times

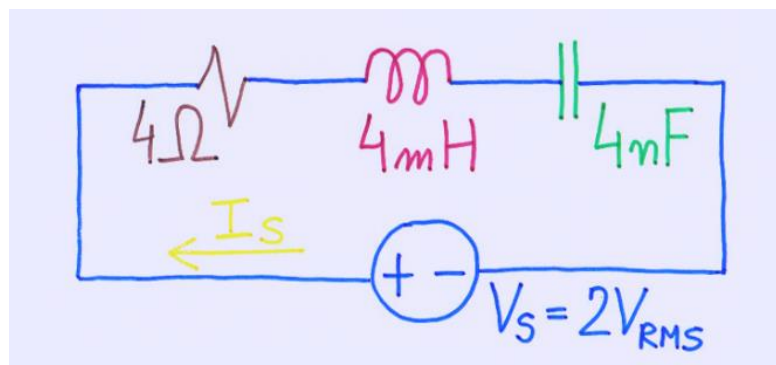


Figure 5

### Question 6.

For the 2-port network with magnetically coupled coils shown in *Figure 6*, calculate z parameters.

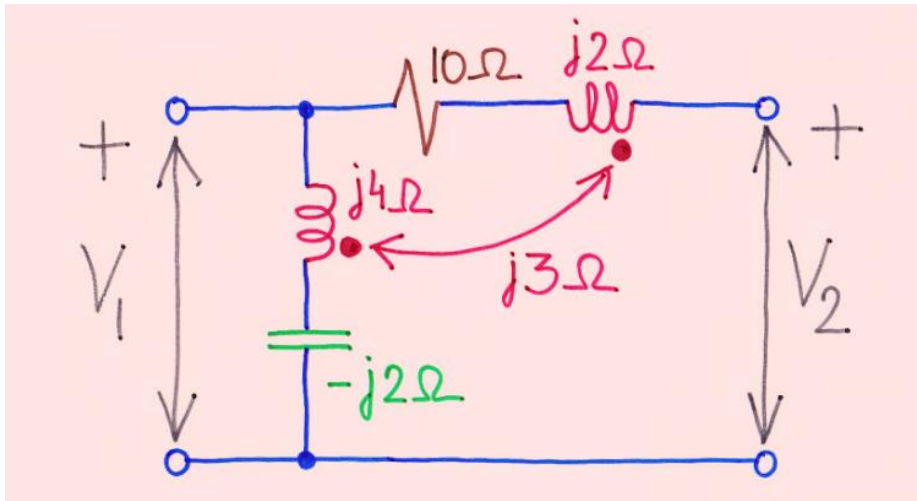


Figure 6

### Bonus Question 7. (optional)

For the circuit shown in *Figure 7*:

- Sketch magnitude and phase Bode plots.
- What type of filter is this?

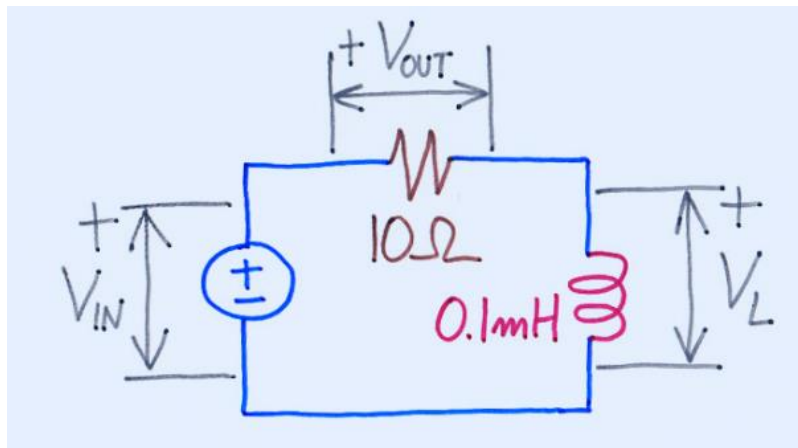
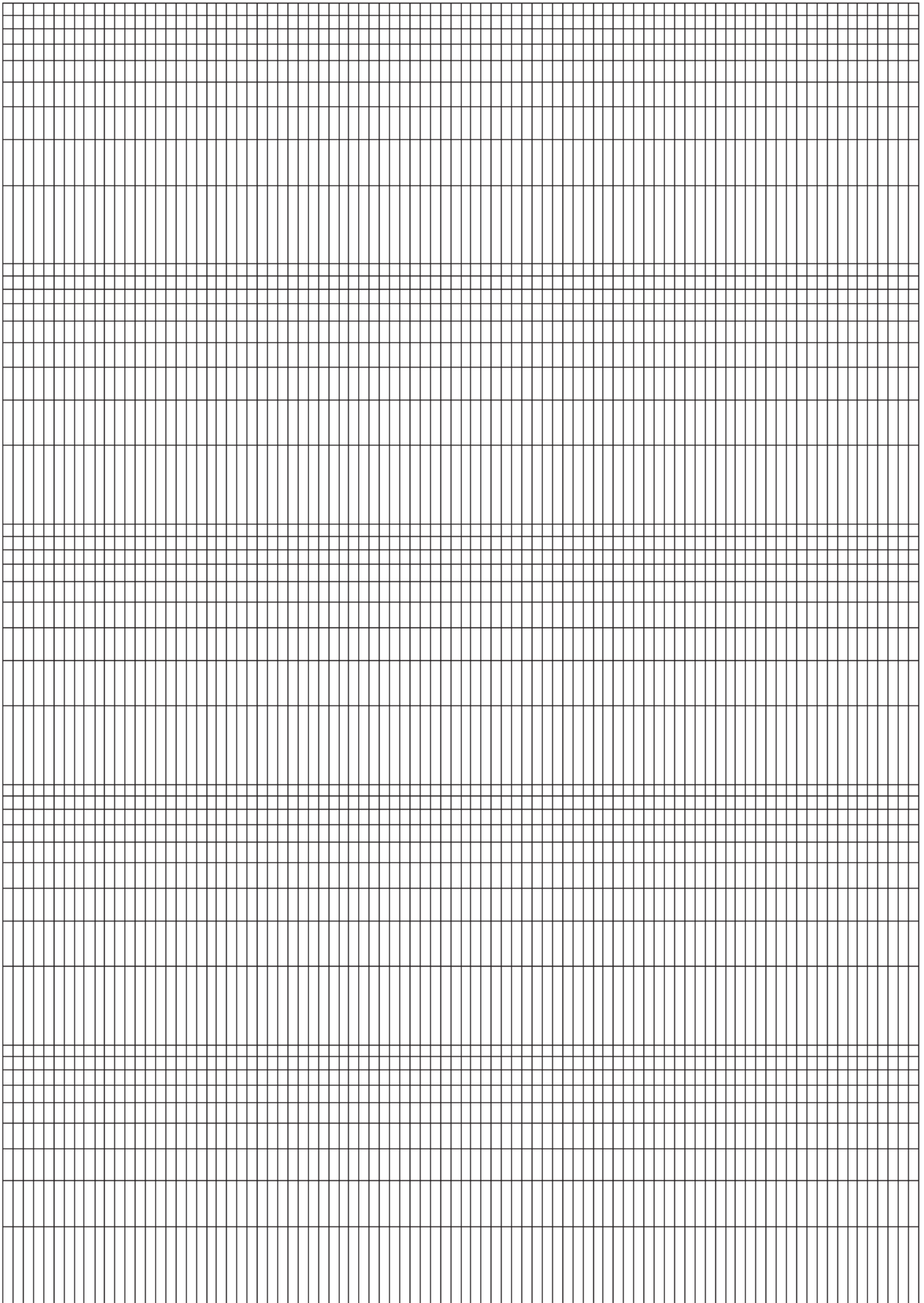


Figure 7



ECT Formula Sheet

<p>Voltage divider rule:  <math display="block">V_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n} V_s</math></p> <p>Current divider rule:  <math display="block">I_1 = \frac{Y_1}{Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n} I_s</math></p> <p>Frequency: <math>f</math> [Hz] = <math>\frac{1}{T[s]}</math></p> <p>Angular frequency: <math>\omega = 2\pi f</math></p> <p>Inductor reactance: <math>X_L = \omega L</math></p> <p>Capacitor reactance: <math>X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C}</math></p> <p>Impedance magnitude (R and X are in series):  <math> Z  = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}</math></p> <p>Impedance angle: <math>\theta_Z = \tan^{-1} \frac{X}{R}</math></p> <p>Inductor impedance: <math>Z_L = \omega L \angle 90^\circ = j\omega L</math></p> <p>Capacitor impedance: <math>Z_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} \angle -90^\circ = -\frac{j}{\omega C}</math></p> <p>Resistor impedance: <math>Z_R = R \angle 0^\circ</math></p> <p>Admittance: <math>Y = \frac{1}{Z}</math></p> <p><math>\sin(\theta) = \cos(\theta - 90^\circ)</math></p>	<p>Power factor: <math>pf = \frac{P}{ S } = \cos(\theta)</math>,</p> <p>Power factor angle: <math>\theta = \theta_v - \theta_i = \tan^{-1} \frac{Q}{P}</math></p> <p>Active power (single phase): <math>P = V_{rms} I_{rms} * pf</math></p> <p>Reactive power (single phase): <math>Q = V_{rms} I_{rms} \sin(\theta)</math></p> <p>Complex power (single phase): <math>S = P + jQ</math></p> <p>Apparent power (single phase):  <math> S  = V_{rms} I_{rms} = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}</math></p> <p>3-phase active power (balanced source and load):  <math>P_{3\phi} = \sqrt{3} V_{L,rms} I_{L,rms} * pf = 3P_{1\phi}</math></p> <p>Transformer reflected impedance: <math>Z_1 = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2 Z_2</math></p> <p>Ideal transformer ratio: <math>\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}</math></p> <p>Loosely coupled coils:  <math>V_1 = j\omega L_1 I_1 + j\omega M I_2</math>  <math>V_2 = j\omega M I_1 + j\omega L_2 I_2</math>  <math>M = k \sqrt{L_1 L_2}</math></p> <p>Resonant frequency: <math>f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}</math></p> <p>Q-factor: <math>Q = \frac{f_r}{BW} = \frac{f_r}{f_2 - f_1}</math> (<math>f_1</math> and <math>f_2</math> are the half power frequencies).</p> <p>At resonance:  <math>V_C = V_L = Q_s V_R</math> (series resonance)  <math>I_C = I_L = Q_p I_R</math> (parallel resonance)</p>	<p>z - parameters:  <math>V_1 = Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2</math>  <math>V_2 = Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2</math></p> <p>y - parameters:  <math>I_1 = Y_{11} V_1 + Y_{12} V_2</math>  <math>I_2 = Y_{21} V_1 + Y_{22} V_2</math></p> <p>Nodal Equations:  <math>Y_{11} V_1 - Y_{12} V_2 = \sum_{to n1} I_{eqi}</math>  <math>-Y_{21} V_1 + Y_{22} V_2 = \sum_{to n2} I_{eqi}</math></p> <p>Mesh Equations:  <math>Z_{11} I_1 - Z_{12} I_2 = \sum_{loop1} E_{eqi}</math>  <math>-Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 = \sum_{loop2} E_{eqi}</math></p> <p>Thevenin's Equivalent Circuit:  <math>V_{TH} = V_{o/c}</math>  <math>Z_{TH} = \frac{V_{o/c}}{I_{s/c}}</math></p> <p>Maximum Power Transfer Theorem:  <math>Z_{load} = Z_{TH}^*</math>  <math>P_{max} = \frac{ V_{TH} ^2}{4R_{TH}}</math></p> <p>Magnitude in dB: <math> T _{dB} = 20 \log_{10}  T </math></p>
---	--	---