

ELE 201: Electrical Circuits I

Exam 3 – Spring 2014

Duration: **1 hour 20 minutes**
Start Time: 9:30 am

Date: 15/05/2014
Dr. Dani TANNIR

Name: <u>SOLUTION</u>	ID#: _____
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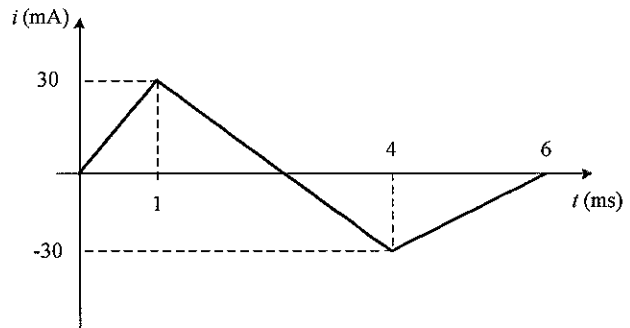
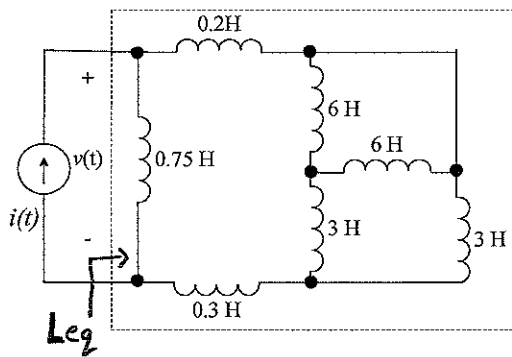
INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer each of the following questions in the space provided.
- This is a closed-book exam.
- If something is not clear, state your assumptions.
- Programmable calculators are not allowed.
- The number of marks for each question is specified next to it.
- The total number of marks is 100.

1	2	3	4	Total
/25	/25	/25	/25	

Question 1 (25 marks)

The waveform for the current source supplying the following inductor circuit is as shown below



- 6 a. Determine the equivalent inductance L_{eq} as seen at the terminals of the current source.
- 8 b. Determine the expression for the voltage $v(t)$ across the terminals of the equivalent circuit.
- 5 c. Sketch the voltage waveform versus time (label key points).
- 6 d. Determine the energy stored in the equivalent inductive circuit at $t = 1.5\text{ms}$ and at $t = 4.5\text{ms}$.

$$a) L_{eq} = \left[\left[\left[(6 \parallel 6) + 3 \right] \parallel 3 \right] + 0.2 + 0.3 \right] \parallel 0.75$$

$$= 2.5 \parallel 0.75 = 0.58 \text{ H}$$

$$b) v(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

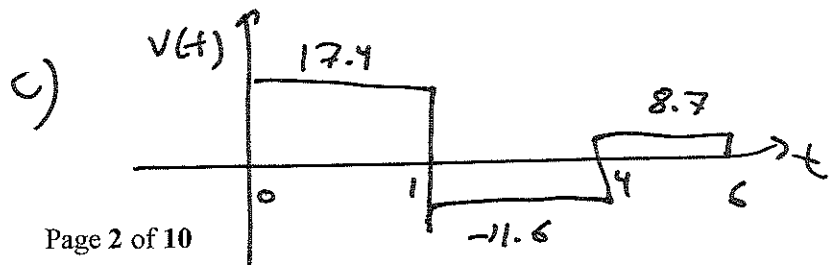
$$i(t) = \begin{cases} 30t & 0 < t < 1\text{ms} \\ -20t + 50\text{m} & 1 < t < 4\text{ms} \\ 15t - 90\text{m} & 4 < t < 6\text{ms} \end{cases}$$

$$v(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = \begin{cases} (0.58)(30) & 0 < t < 1\text{ms} \\ (0.58)(-20) & 1 < t < 4\text{ms} \\ (0.58)(15) & 4 < t < 6\text{ms} \end{cases}$$

$$v(t) = 17.4$$

$$= -11.6$$

$$= 8.7$$



$$d) E = \frac{1}{2} L i(t)^2$$

$$i(1.5\text{ms}) = 20\text{mA}$$

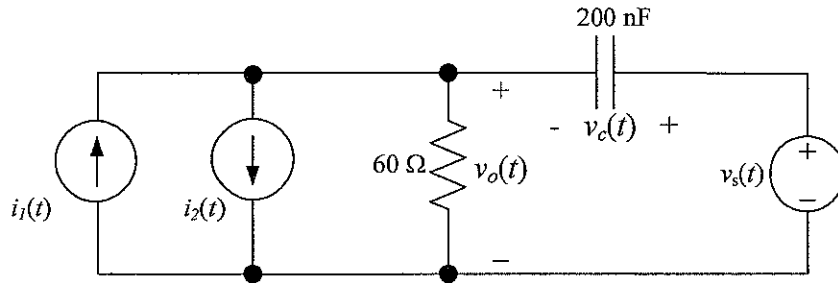
$$i(4.5\text{ms}) = -22.5\text{mA}$$

$$E(1.5\text{ms}) = 0.116\text{mJ}$$

$$E(4.5\text{ms}) = 0.147\text{mJ}$$

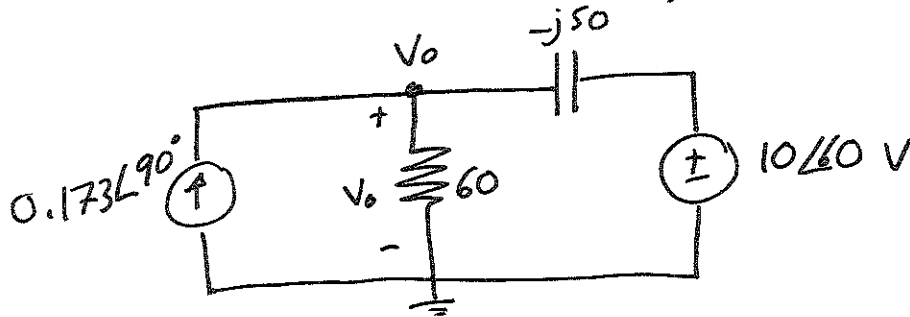
Question 2 (25 marks)

Consider the following circuit:



- 16 a. Calculate $v_o(t)$ in the circuit shown if $i_1(t) = 200\cos(10^5t + 60)$ mA, $i_2(t) = 100\sin(10^5t + 90)$ mA and $v_s(t) = -10\sin(10^5t - 30)$ V.
 4 b. By how many degrees does $v_o(t)$ lag $v_s(t)$?
 6 c. Sketch the phasor diagram showing V_s , V_o and V_c (label key magnitudes and angles).

a) $i_1(t) = 200\cos(10^5t + 60)$ m $\Rightarrow I_1 = 0.2 \angle 60$
 $i_2(t) = 100\cos(10^5t)$ m $\Rightarrow I_2 = 0.1 \angle 0$
 $v_s(t) = -10\cos(10^5t - 30)$ V $\Rightarrow V_s = 10 \angle 60$



$$-0.173 \angle 90^\circ + \frac{V_o}{60} + \frac{V_o - 10 \angle 60}{-j50} = 0$$

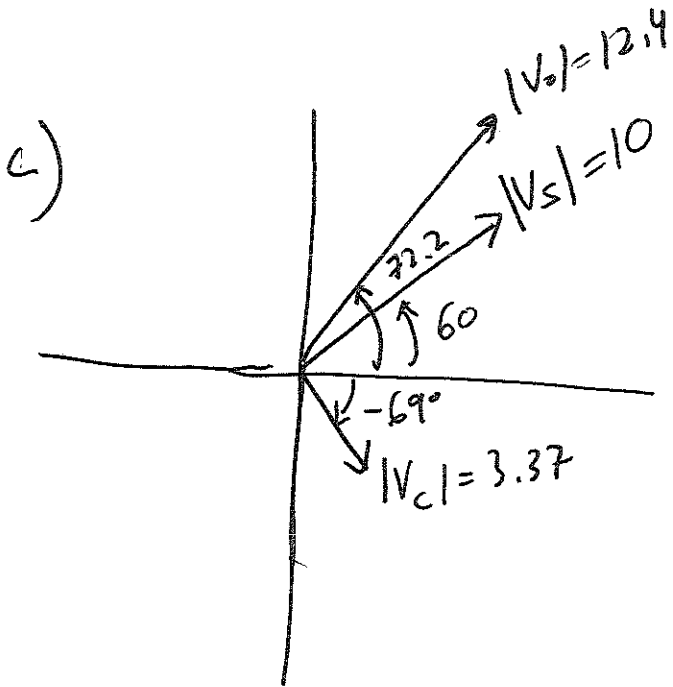
$$V_o = \frac{0.173 \angle 90^\circ + \frac{10 \angle 60}{-j50}}{\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{-j50}} = \frac{-0.173 + j0.273}{0.0167 + j0.02}$$

$$= 3.8 + j11.8$$

$$= 12.4 \angle 72.2^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o(t) = 12.4 \cos(10^5t + 72.2)$$

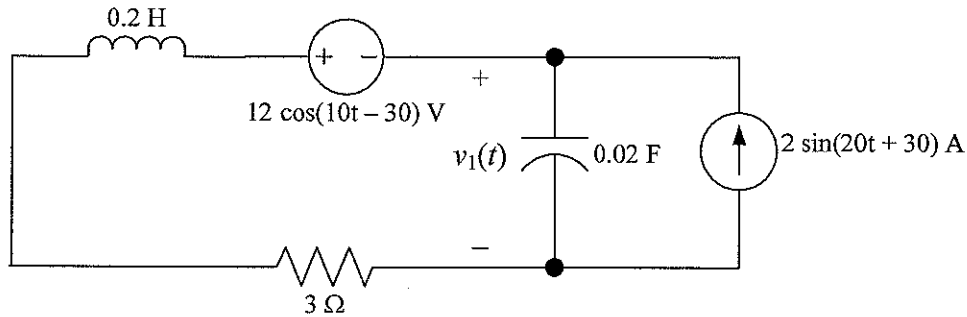
b) $\Delta V_s - \Delta V_o = 60 - 72.2 = \boxed{-12.2^\circ}$



$$V_c = V_s - V_o = 3.37 \angle -68.97$$

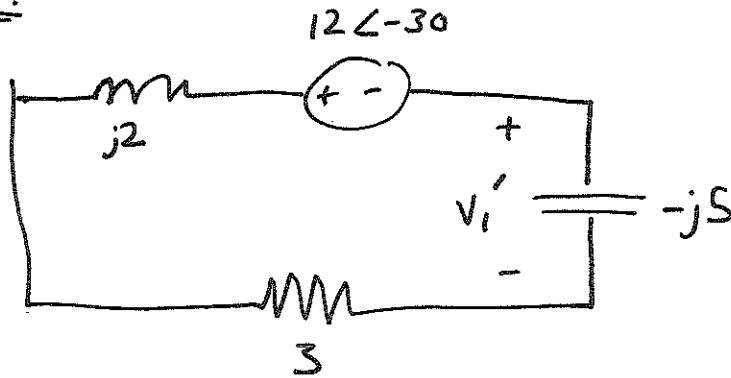
Question 3 (25 marks)

Determine $v_1(t)$ in the following circuit.



Different Frequencies \Rightarrow Must use superposition!

VS.

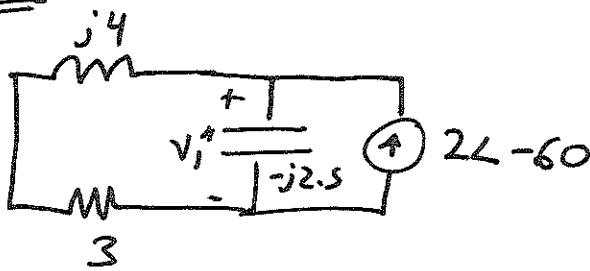


$$V_1' = - \left(\frac{-j5}{3+j2-j5} \right) 12 \angle -30^\circ$$

$$= -3.66 + j13.66$$

$$= 14.14 \angle 105^\circ \text{ V}$$

CS.



$$V_1'' = \left(\frac{3+j4}{3+j4-j2.5} 2 \angle -60^\circ \right) -j2.5$$

$$= (2.488 - j1.64) (-j2.5)$$

$$= -4.1068 - j6.22$$

$$= 7.45 \angle -123.4^\circ$$

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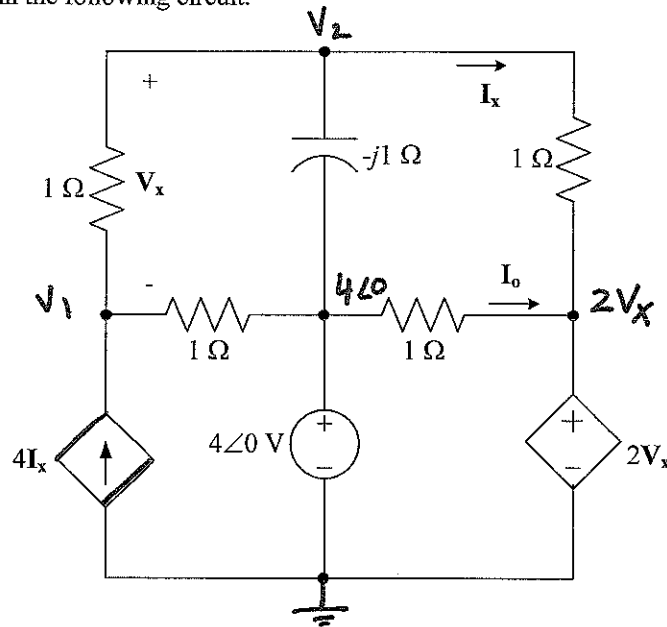
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$$V_1(t) = 14.14 \cos(10^\circ t + 105^\circ) + 7.45 \cos(20^\circ t - 123.4^\circ) \text{ V}$$

Question 4 (25 marks)

Find the phasor current I_o in the following circuit.



Node equation at V_1

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{1} + \frac{V_1 - 4\angle 0}{1} - 4I_x = 0$$

$$V_1 - V_2 + V_1 - 4\angle 0 - 8V_1 + 4V_2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{-6V_1 + 3V_2 = 4\angle 0}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{4 + 6V_1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= V_2 - 2V_x = V_2 - 2V_2 + 2V_1 \\ V_x &= V_2 - V_1 = 2V_1 - V_2 \end{aligned}$$

Node equation at V_2

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{1} + \frac{V_2 - 4\angle 0}{-j1} + \frac{2V_1 - V_2}{I_x} = 0$$

$$V_2 - V_1 + jV_2 - j4 + 2V_1 - V_2 = 0$$

$$V_1 + jV_2 = j4$$

$$V_1 + \left(\frac{4 + 6V_1}{3}\right)(j) = j4$$

$$V_1 + j\frac{4}{3} + j2V_1 = j4$$

$$V_1(-1 + j2) = j\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)$$

$$I_o = \frac{4 - 2V_x}{1}$$

$$\boxed{1.33\angle -26.8^\circ = 0.8 + j1.067}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 1.067 + j0.533 & V_2 &= 3.467 + j1.067 \\ &= 1.2\angle 26.6^\circ & V_x &= 2.4 + j0.533 \end{aligned}$$