

1. The parameters for the circuit shown in Fig 1 are  $R_a = 100k\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 500k\Omega$ ,  $C_1 = 0.1\mu F$ ,  $R_b = 25k\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 100k\Omega$ , and  $C_2 = 1\mu F$ . The power supply voltage for each operational amplifier is  $\pm 6V$ . The signal voltage ( $v_g$ ) for the cascaded integrating amplifiers jumps from 0 to 250 mV at  $t = 0$ . No energy is stored in the feedback capacitors at the instant the signal is applied.

- (a) Find the numerical expression of the differential equation for  $v_0$  (5%)
- (b) Find  $v_0(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$  (4%)
- (c) Find the numerical expression of the differential equation for  $v_{01}$  (4%)
- (d) Find  $v_{01}(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$  (4%)

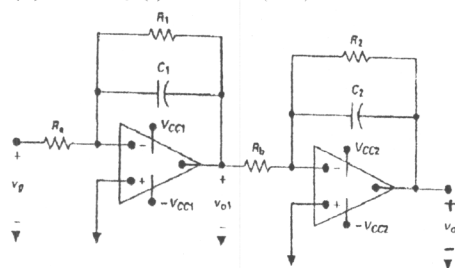


Fig.1 Cascaded integrating amplifiers with feedback resistors.

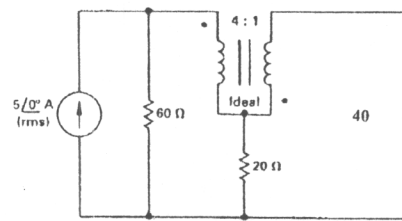


Fig.2

2. A balanced three-phase load requires 480kW at a lagging power factor of 0.8. The load is fed from a line having an impedance of  $0.005 + j 0.025 \Omega / \phi$ . The line voltage at the terminals of the load is 600V.

- (a) Construct a single-phase equivalent circuit of the system (5%)
- (b) Calculate the magnitude of the line current (4%)
- (c) Calculate the magnitude of the line voltage at the sending end of the line (4%)
- (d) Calculate the power factor at the sending end of the line (3%)

3. (a) Find the average power delivered by the sinusoidal current source in the circuit shown in Fig.2 (5%)

- (b) Find the average power delivered to the  $20\Omega$  resistor (3%)

4. The voltage source  $v_g$  drives the circuit shown in Fig.3. The response signal is the voltage across the capacitor,  $v_0$ .

- (a) Calculate the numerical expression for the transfer function (5%)
- (b) Calculate the numerical values for the poles and zeros of the transfer function (4%)

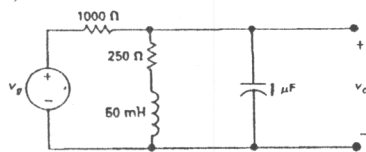


Fig. 3

5. With the combination of two circuits shown in Fig. 4(a) and Fig. 4(b), where A is connected with E, and B is connected with F, please find the current exchanged by these two circuits. (15%)

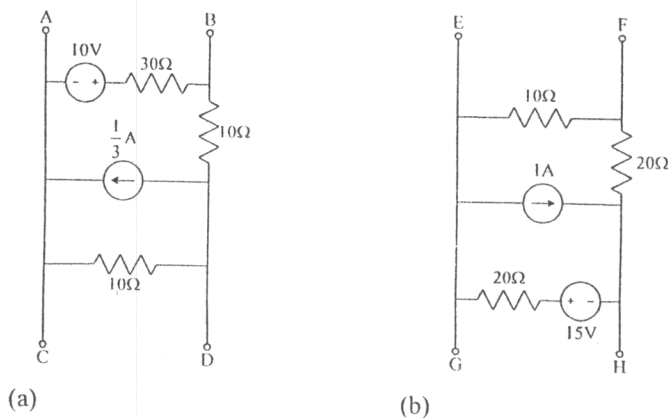


Fig. 4

6. The circuit of Fig. 5 is assumed in steady state at  $t=0^-$ , please find  $i(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ . (15%)

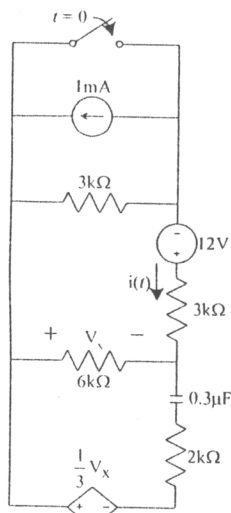


Fig. 5

7. In Fig. 6, with the employment of a voltmeter to measure the voltage  $V_1$ , it reads 5.5V.

- (a) Please calculate the resistance of this voltmeter. (10%)
- (b) What is the percentage of error in the voltage measurement? (10%)

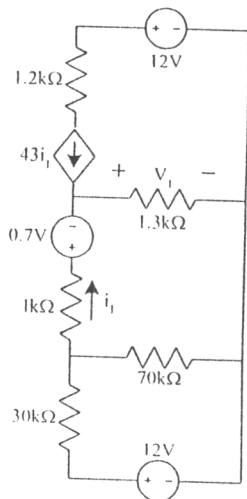


Fig. 6