

ECE 2040 Exam 2
Fall 2024

Name _____

General Instructions:

- Exam is closed book / closed notes other than the one-page of handwritten notes.
- Choose the best possible answer available in all cases.
- Blank scratch paper is allowed

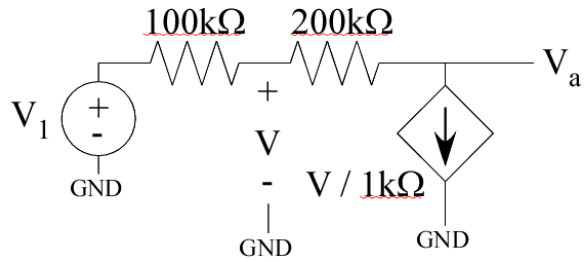
_____ Part I: Objective Questions

_____ Part II: Open Response Question
(In the following pages)

_____ Final Score

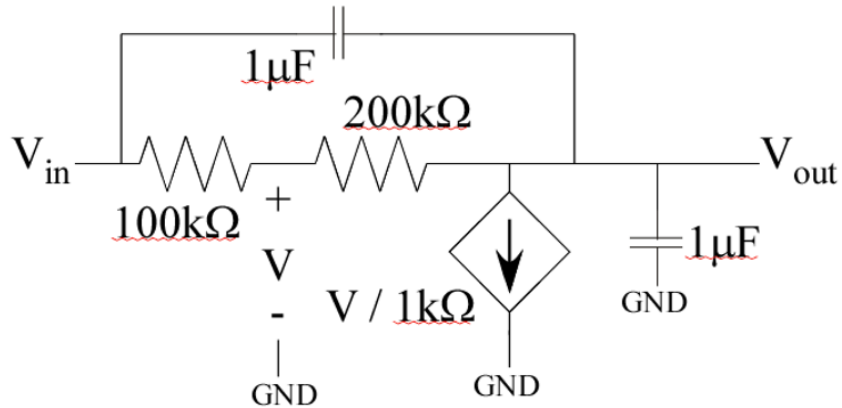
Part II: Open Response Question (20 points)

Find the one-port equivalent at Node V_a for the following circuit:



The rest of the problem will analyze the following circuit. You need to demonstrate and show your reasoning for:

- Differential Equation between V_{in} and V_{out}
- Transfer Function
- Step Response for $V_{in} = u(t)$ (1V)
- Frequency Response
- Gain as input frequency goes to infinity
- Gain as input frequency goes to zero



ECE 2040 Exam 2
Fall 2024
Part I: Objective Questions

Name _____

Each question is worth 4 points.

All of your answers need to be on this sheet.

Only the final answers, as indicated by the question, will be considered correct for each question.

Choose the best possible answer available in all cases.

1. _____

11. _____

2. _____

12. _____

3. _____

13. _____

4. _____

14. _____

5. _____

15. _____

6. _____

16. _____

7. _____

17. _____

8. _____

18. _____

9. _____

19. _____

10. _____

20. _____

Choose the best answer possible.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. What is the time-constant for a resistance of $10\text{G}\Omega$ and capacitance of 10fF ? | a. 100ps | g. $100\mu\text{s}$ |
| | b. 1ns | h. 1ms |
| | c. 10ns | i. 10ms |
| 2. What is the time-constant for an inductor of $1\mu\text{H}$ and a resistance of $10\text{k}\Omega$? | d. 100ns | j. 100ms |
| | e. $1\mu\text{s}$ | h. 1s |
| | f. $10\mu\text{s}$ | |

Match the following items:

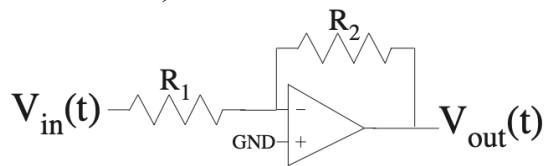
3. $\frac{\tau}{\tau s + 1}$

4. $\frac{1}{s(\tau s + 1)}$

5. $\frac{1}{s}$

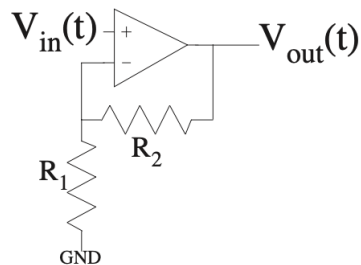
- a. $\delta(t)$
- b. $u(t)$
- c. $e^{-t/\tau} \delta(t)$
- d. $e^{-t/\tau} u(t)$
- e. $(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \delta(t)$
- f. $(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) u(t)$

$R_1 = 10\text{M}\Omega, R_2 = 30\text{M}\Omega$



6. What is the Signal Gain?
- a. -4
 - b. -3
 - c. -2
 - d. -1
 - e. 0
 - f. 1
 - g. 2
 - h. 3
 - i. 4

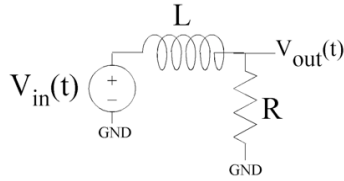
7. What is the Input Resistance?
- a. 0
 - b. $10\text{k}\Omega$
 - c. $30\text{k}\Omega$
 - d. $100\text{k}\Omega$
 - e. $300\text{k}\Omega$
 - f. $1\text{M}\Omega$
 - g. $3\text{M}\Omega$
 - h. $10\text{M}\Omega$
 - i. $30\text{M}\Omega$
 - j. Infinite



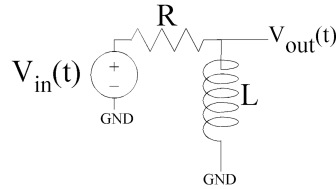
8. What is the Signal Gain?
- a. -4
 - b. -3
 - c. -2
 - d. -1
 - e. 0
 - f. 1
 - g. 2
 - h. 3
 - i. 4

Consider the following circuits: $C = 1\mu\text{F}$, $R = 2\text{k}\Omega$, $L = 1\text{mH}$, $R_1 = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 2\text{k}\Omega$

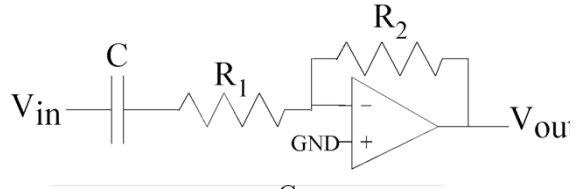
9.



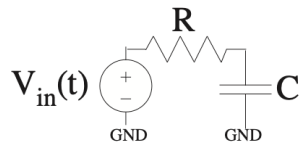
10.



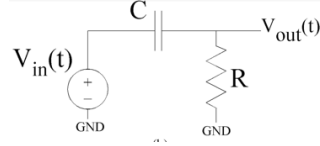
11.



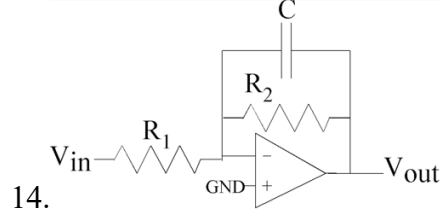
12.



13.



14.

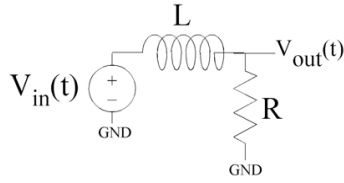


Match these circuits to the following responses to a unit step function ($V_{in} = (1\text{V}) u(t)$):

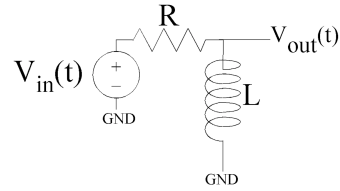
a. $e^{-t/1\text{ms}} u(t)$	i. $-e^{-t/0.5\mu\text{s}} u(t)$	q. $2e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}} u(t)$	y. $-2e^{-t/1\text{ms}} u(t)$
b. $e^{-t/2\text{ms}} u(t)$	j. $-e^{-t/2\mu\text{s}} u(t)$	r. $2e^{-t/2\mu\text{s}} u(t)$	z. $-2e^{-t/2\text{ms}} u(t)$
c. $(1 - e^{-t/1\text{ms}}) u(t)$	k. $-e^{-t/1\text{ms}} u(t)$	s. $2e^{-t/1\text{ms}} u(t)$	α . $-2e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}} u(t)$
d. $(1 - e^{-t/2\text{ms}}) u(t)$	l. $-e^{-t/2\text{ms}} u(t)$	t. $2e^{-t/2\text{ms}} u(t)$	β . $-2e^{-t/2\mu\text{s}} u(t)$
e. $e^{-t/0.5\mu\text{s}} u(t)$	m. $-(1 - e^{-t/1\text{ms}}) u(t)$	u. $2(1 - e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	δ . $-2(1 - e^{-t/1\text{ms}}) u(t)$
f. $e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}} u(t)$	n. $-(1 - e^{-t/2\text{ms}}) u(t)$	v. $2(1 - e^{-t/2\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	γ . $-2(1 - e^{-t/2\text{ms}}) u(t)$
g. $(1 - e^{-t/0.5\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	o. $-(1 - e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	w. $2(1 - e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	ϵ . $-2(1 - e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$
h. $(1 - e^{-t/1\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	p. $-(1 - e^{-t/2\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	x. $2(1 - e^{-t/2\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$	ϕ . $-2(1 - e^{-t/2\mu\text{s}}) u(t)$

Consider the following circuits: $C = 1\mu\text{F}$, $R = 2\text{k}\Omega$, $L = 1\text{mH}$, $R_1 = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 2\text{k}\Omega$

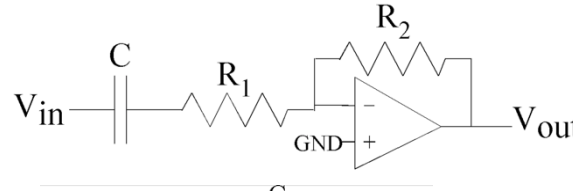
A:



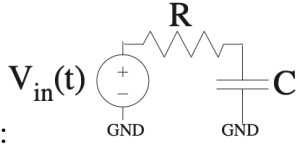
B:



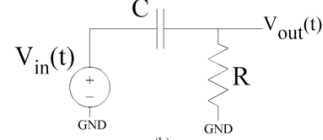
C:



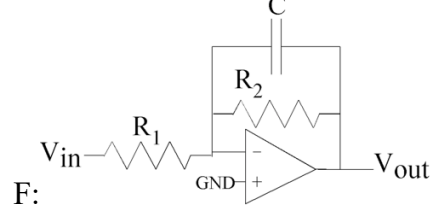
D:



E:

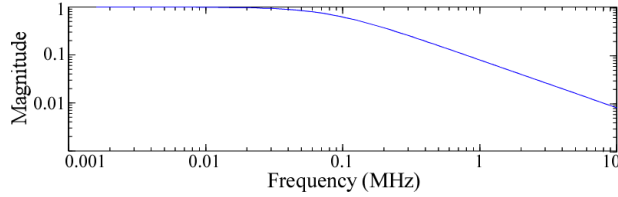


F:

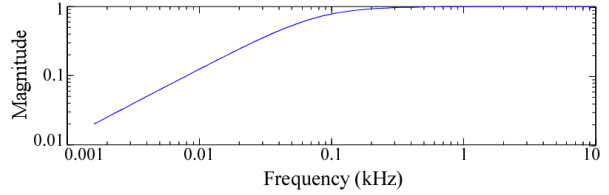


Match the following Frequency Responses:

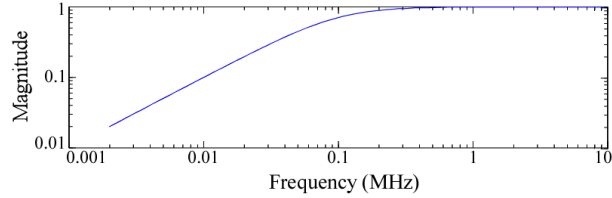
15.



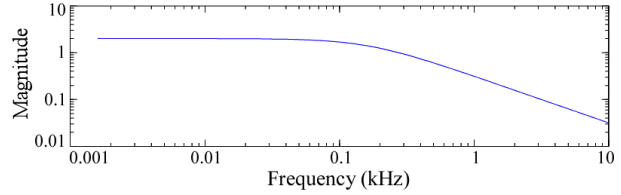
16.



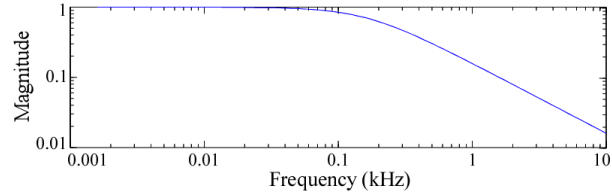
17.



18.



19.



20.

