## ECE 2210/00 Exam 2 given: Fall 19

(The space between problems has been removed.)

1. (13 pts) The following circuit has been connected as shown for a long time.

Find the energy stored in the capacitor and in the inductor.
Also show the values of the voltage(s) and current(s) necessary to answer this question.

2. (30 pts) The switch has been closed for a long time and is opened (as shown) at time $t=0$.
a) Find the complete expression for $i_{L}(t)$.

b) What is $i_{L}$ when $t=1.2 \tau$ ? $\quad i_{L}(1.2 \cdot \tau)=$ ?
c) At time $t=1.2 \tau$ the switch is closed again. Find the complete expression for $i_{L}\left(t^{\prime}\right)$, where $t^{\prime}$ starts at $t=1.2 \tau$. Be sure to clearly show the time constant.
3. (17 pts) Find $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{ea}}$ in simple polar form (give me numbers).

For partial credit, you must show work and/or intermediate results.

4. (22 pts) a) Find $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{i n}}$. For partial credit, you must show work and/or intermediate results.
b) Find $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{1}}$ in polar form.

c) To make $\mathbf{Z}_{1}$ in the simplest way, what part(s) would you need? Just circle the needed part(s), don't find the values.

| resistor capacitor | inductor | power supply current source |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thevenin resistor | Ideal transformer | voltmeter | ammeter |

d) $\quad$ i) $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{2}}$ leads the source voltage $\left(\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{i n}}\right)$

Circle 1:
ii) $\mathbf{I}_{2}$ lags the source voltage $\left(\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{in}}\right)$
by $\qquad$ degrees give number
5. (18 pts) The voltage across a $5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor is shown below. Make an accurate drawing of the capacitor current. Make reasonable assumptions where necessary. Label your graph.
$C:=5 \cdot \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Note: You will be graded on the accuracy of your plot at $0,2,7$ and 8 ms , so calculate those values and plot or label them carefully. Between those points your plot must simply be the correct shape.
You MUST SHOW how you calculate your values starting from the original relationships between voltage and current.
That is: Start with the interger and/or differential equations for the capacitor!


## Answers

1. $0.6 \cdot \mathrm{~A} \quad 9 \cdot \mathrm{~mJ}, \quad 6 \cdot \mathrm{~V} \quad 1.8 \cdot \mathrm{~mJ}$
2. a) $40 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}-16 \cdot \mathrm{~mA} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\frac{-\mathrm{t}}{60 \cdot \mu \mathrm{~s}}}$
b) $35.2 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}$
c) $24 \cdot \mathrm{~mA}+11.2 \cdot \mathrm{~mA} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{\overline{108 \cdot \mu \mathrm{~s}}}$
3. $82.5 \Omega / 14^{\circ}$
4. a) $2.8 /-25^{\circ} \mathrm{V}$
b) $200 / 45.4^{\circ} \Omega$
c) resistor inductor
d) i) $40^{\circ}$

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5. Flat at 10 mA to 2 ms . Instantly down to 0 mA . Ramp from 0 at 2 ms to 8 mA at 7 ms . Instantly down to 0 mA . Remains at 0 mA

