

**Circuit Theory II (Graphical calculator and an A4-sized crib sheet are allowed)**

1. From the circuit in fig. 1, calculate voltage  $v_0(t)$ . Voltage  $v_{in}(t)$  is a unit impulse  $\delta(t)$ ,  $i_L(0)=1A$  and  $u_C(0)=1V$ . The latter two are the initial current and the initial voltage for inductor and capacitor, respectively.

2. The opamp in fig. 2 is assumed ideal. Scale the components of the circuit in fig. 2 so that all the corner frequencies in the circuit's frequency response will increase four-fold. It is also required, that the capacitor is scaled to value 100nF. After scaling, calculate the voltage transfer function  $V_{out}(s)/V_{in}(s)$  and draw the corresponding pole-zero map.

3. A frequency response of a voltage amplifier  $a(s)$  is shown in fig. 3. The amplifier has a DC-gain of 40dB and it has three negative poles. The amplifier is used in a negative feedback system, whose feedback has a constant gain  $f$ .

The loop gain is therefore:  $T(s) = a(s) \cdot f$ ,  $f > 0$ .

Estimate with a brief explanation, what is the value of  $f$ , where

- a) the feedback system is unstable and
- b) phase margin is  $60^\circ$ .
- c) What is the gain margin, when the phase margin is  $60^\circ$ ?

4. Calculate the z-parameters for the two-port in fig. 4.

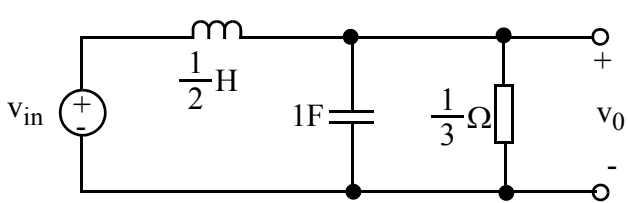


Figure 1

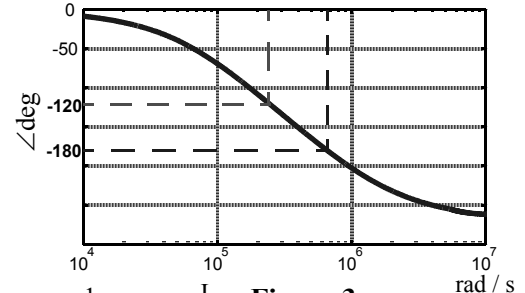
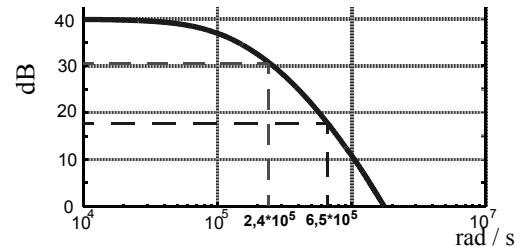


Figure 3

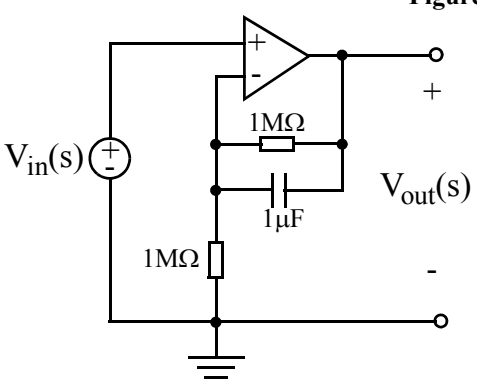


Figure 2

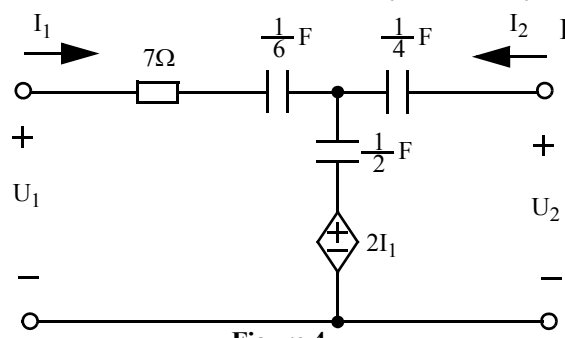


Figure 4



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**Table 1: Common Laplace-transform pairs**

|                                   | $x(t)$                               | $X(s)$   |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| impulse                           | $\delta(t)$                          | 1  |
| unit step                         | 1                                    | $1 / s$  |
| ramp                              | $t$                                  | $1 / s^2$  |
| $n^{\text{th}}$ power             | $t^n$                                | $n! / s^{n+1}$   |
| $a^{\text{th}}$ power ( $a > 0$ ) | $t^{a-1} / \Gamma(a)$                | $1 / s^a$  |
|                                   | $1 / \sqrt{(\pi t)}$                 | $1 / \sqrt{s}$   |
| exp. function                     | $e^{-at}$                            | $1 / (s+a)$  |
|                                   | $1 - e^{-at}$                        | $a / (s(s+a))$   |
|                                   | $t^n e^{-at}$                        | $n! / (s+a)^{n+1}$   |
| sin                               | $\sin(\omega t)$                     | $\omega / (s^2 + \omega^2)$                                    |
| cos                               | $\cos(\omega t)$                     | $s / (s^2 + \omega^2)$   |
| sinh                              | $\sinh(at)$                          | $a / (s^2 - a^2)$  |
| cosh                              | $\cosh(at)$                          | $s / (s^2 - a^2)$  |
| Linearity                         | $ax(t) + by(t)$                      | $aX(s) + bY(s)$  |
| translation in freq               | $e^{-at} x(t)$                       | $X(s+a)$   |
| translation in time               | $x(t-T)$                             | $e^{-sT} X(s)$   |
| first time derivative             | $dx(t) / dt$                         | $sX - x(0)$  |
| $n^{\text{th}}$ time derivative   | $d^n x(t) / dt^n$                    | $s^n X(s) - s^{n-1} x(0) - s^{n-2} x'(0) \dots - x^{(n-1)}(0)$ |
| Time integral                     | $\int_0^t x(t) dt$                   | $\frac{X(s)}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^0 x(t) dt$  |
| convolution                       | $\int_0^t x(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau$ | $G(s)X(s)$   |
| $n^{\text{th}}$ freq derivative   | $(-t)^n x(t)$                        | $d^n X(s) / ds^n$  |