

SHOW YOUR WORK: Correct answer with no work shown may not receive credit.  
Wrong answer with work shown may receive partial credit.

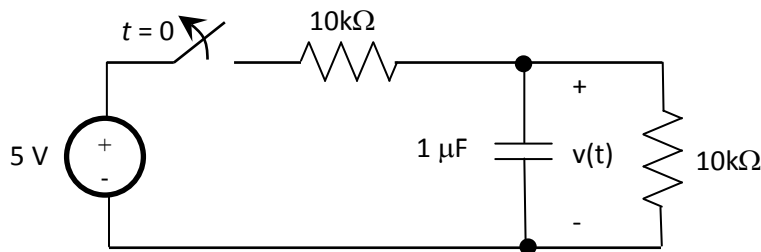
**1. (10 points)**

A  $4400 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor is initially charged to 6 volts. If the capacitor is discharged through a  $1 \text{ M}\Omega$  resistor, how long will it take for the capacitor voltage to decrease from 6 volts to 1 volt?

- 2 seconds
- 61 seconds
- 243 seconds
- 2200 seconds
- 7884 seconds

**2. (15 points)**

The switch in the circuit shown below has been *closed* for a long time prior to  $t = 0$ , then the switch opens abruptly at  $t = 0$ .



| What is $v(0^+)$ ?<br>(5 points)   | What is $v(\infty)$ ?<br>(5 points) | What is the <i>time constant</i> for $t > 0$ ?<br>(5 points) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 volts   | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 volts    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 millisecond                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 volt    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 volt     | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 milliseconds                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.5 volts | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.5 volts  | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 milliseconds                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 volts   | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 volts    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 milliseconds                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 volts   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 volts    | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 milliseconds                     |

3. (15 points)

The switch has been *open* for a long time, then *closes* abruptly at  $t = 0$ . Which of the following plots represents the *current through the inductor* as a function of time?

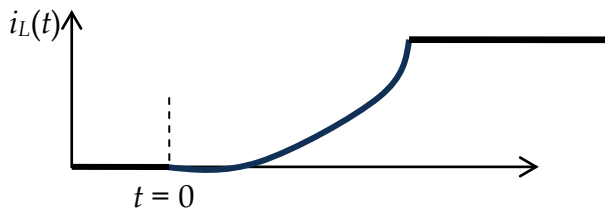
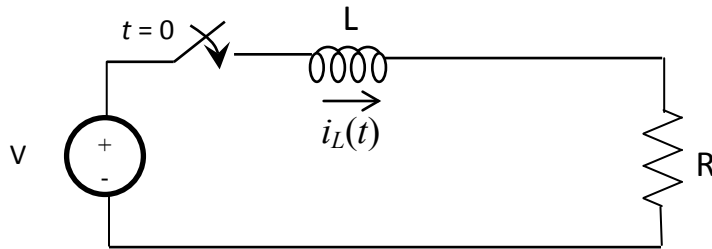


Figure (a)

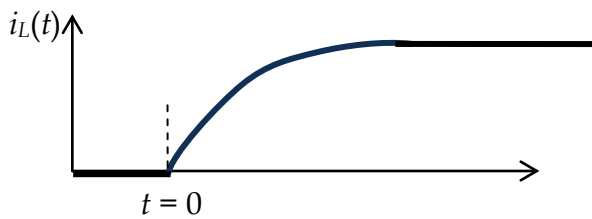


Figure (b)

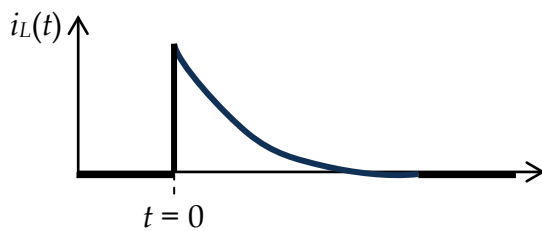


Figure (c)

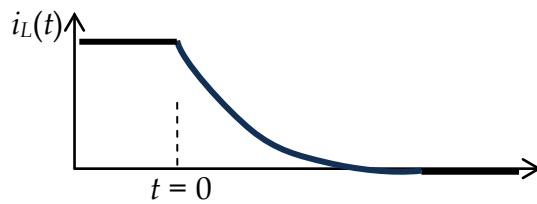
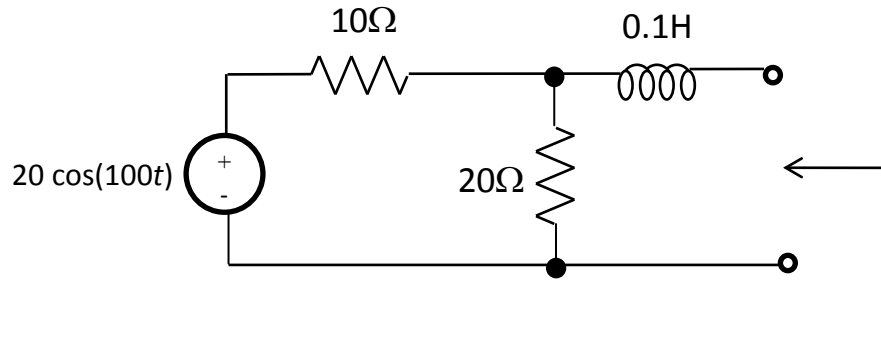


Figure (d)

**4. (15 points)**

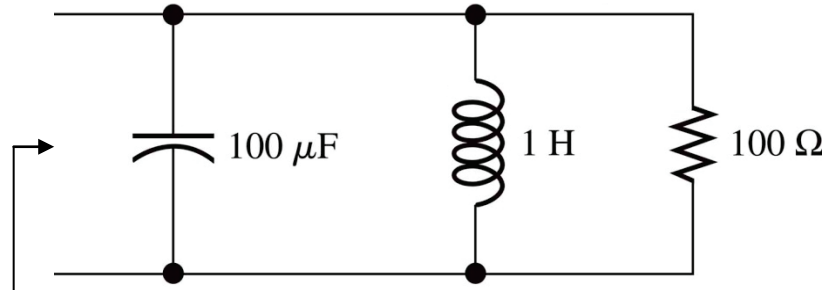
Answer the following questions using AC steady-state principles.



|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>What is the Thévenin equivalent phasor voltage?<br/>(5 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>20 \angle 0^\circ</math> volts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>20 \angle 100^\circ</math> volts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>40 \angle 45^\circ</math> volts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>13.33 \angle 0^\circ</math> volts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>20 \angle -90^\circ</math> volts</li> </ul> | <p>What is the Thévenin equivalent impedance?<br/>(5 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>20 + j0.1</math> ohms</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>6.67 + j10</math> ohms</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>20 + j10</math> ohms</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>30 + j0.1</math> ohms</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <math>6.67 - j10</math> ohms</li> </ul> | <p>If the frequency were made much higher, the magnitude of the Thévenin impedance would:<br/>(5 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> decrease</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> increase</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> stay the same</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> no way to determine</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|

## 5. (10 points)

Which is the correct expression for the equivalent impedance of the circuit shown below?



$\frac{1}{100 + j\omega + \frac{1}{j\omega 10^{-4}}} \Omega$

$\frac{100}{1 + j\left(\frac{\omega}{100} - \frac{100}{\omega}\right)} \Omega$

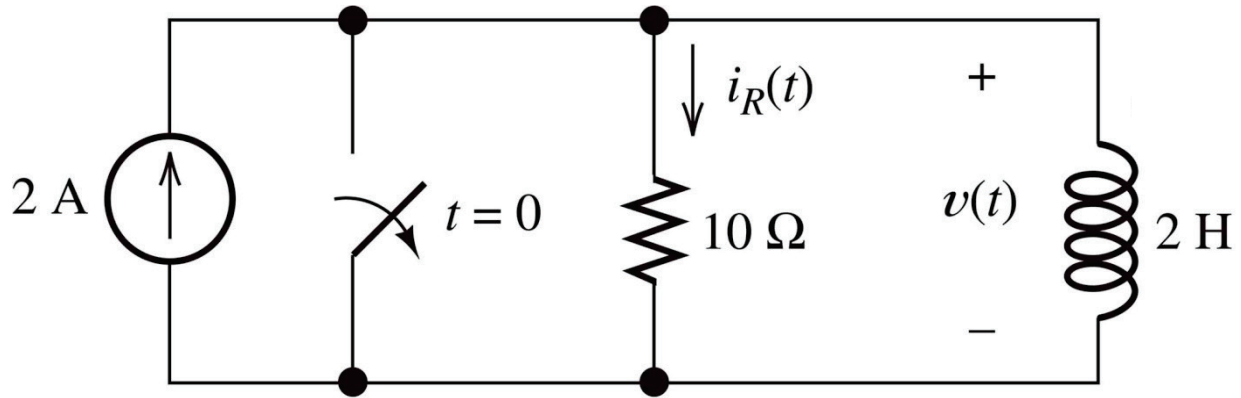
$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{100} + j\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{j\omega 10^{-4}}} \Omega$

$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{j\omega} - j\omega 10^{-4}} \Omega$

$200 \Omega$

**6. (15 points) SHOW YOUR WORK**

The switch in the circuit shown below has been *closed* for a long time prior to  $t = 0$ , then the switch opens abruptly at  $t = 0$ .



Determine an expression for the current  $i_R(t)$  for  $t > 0$ .