## ECE-205 Practice Quiz 1

## (No Calculators)

- 1) For a first order RC circuit, the time constant is of the form

- a)  $\tau = R_{th}C$  b)  $\tau = R_{th}/C$  c)  $\tau = C/R_{th}$  d) none of these
- 2) For a first order RL circuit, the time constant is of the form

- a)  $\tau = R_{th}L$  b)  $\tau = R_{th}/L$  c)  $\tau = L/R_{th}$  d) none of these
- 3) The differential equation that relates the current through a capacitor to the voltage across a capacitor is

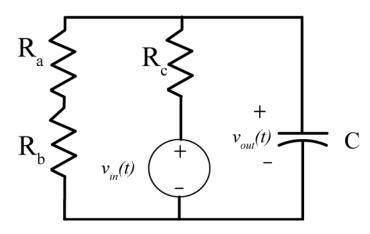
- a)  $i_c(t) = C \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt}$  b)  $v_c(t) = C \frac{di_c(t)}{dt}$  c)  $i_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt}$  d)  $v_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \frac{di_c(t)}{dt}$
- 4) The differential equation that relates the current though an inductor to the voltage across an inductor

- a)  $i_L(t) = L \frac{dv_L(t)}{dt}$  b)  $v_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt}$  c)  $i_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} \frac{dv_L(t)}{dt}$  d)  $v_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} \frac{di_L(t)}{dt}$
- 5) The standard form for an RC or RL first order circuit, with input x(t) and output y(t), is

- a)  $\frac{1}{\tau} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = Kx(t)$  b)  $\tau \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = Kx(t)$  c)  $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \tau y(t) = Kx(t)$
- d)  $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \tau y(t) = \frac{1}{K}x(t)$  e)  $\tau \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = \frac{1}{K}x(t)$  f)  $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \tau y(t) = Kx(t)$

- 6) A capacitor is a/an
- a) open circuit b) short circuit to DC signals.
- 7) An inductor is a/an a) open circuit b) short circuit to DC signals.

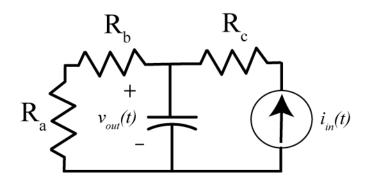
Problems 8 and 9 refer to the following circuit:



- 8) The Thevenin resistance seen from the ports of the capacitor is
- a)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b$  b)  $R_{th} = R_c$  c)  $R_{th} = R_c \parallel (R_a + R_b)$  d)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b + R_c$  e) none of these
- 9) The static gain for the system is

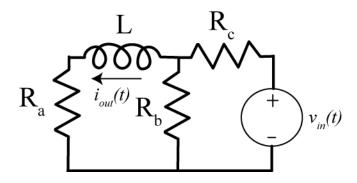
a) 
$$K = 1$$
 b)  $K = \frac{R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$  c)  $K = \frac{R_a + R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$  d)  $K = \frac{R_c}{R_a + R_b}$  e) none of these

Problems 10 and 11 refer to the following circuit



- 10) The Thevenin resistance seen from the ports of the capacitor is
- a)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b$  b)  $R_{th} = R_c$  c)  $R_{th} = R_c \parallel (R_a + R_b)$  d)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b + R_c$  e) none of these
- 11) The static gain for the system is
- a) K = 1 b)  $K = R_c$  c)  $K = R_a + R_b$  d)  $K = R_c \parallel (R_a + R_b)$  e) none of these

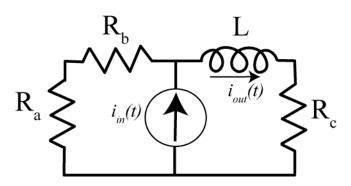
Problems 12 and 13 refer to the following circuit



- 12) The Thevenin resistance seen from the ports of the inductor is
- a)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b \parallel R_c$  b)  $R_{th} = R_c + R_a \parallel R_b$  c)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b$  d)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_c$  e) none of these
- 13) The static gain for the system is

a) 
$$K = 1$$
 b)  $K = \frac{R_b}{R_a + R_b}$  c)  $K = \frac{R_a}{R_a + R_b}$  d)  $K = \frac{R_b}{R_c + R_b}$  e) none of these

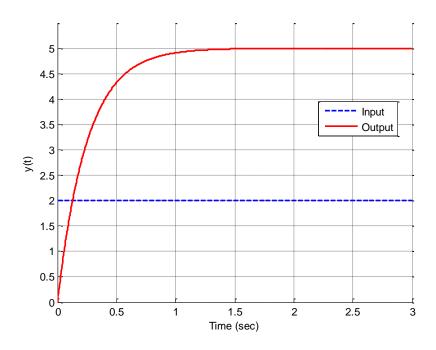
Problems 14 and 15 refer to the following circuit



- 14) The Thevenin resistance seen from the ports of the inductor is
- a)  $R_{th} = R_c \parallel (R_a + R_b)$  b)  $R_{th} = R_c$  c)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b$  d)  $R_{th} = R_a + R_b + R_c$  e) none of these
- **15**) The static gain for the system is

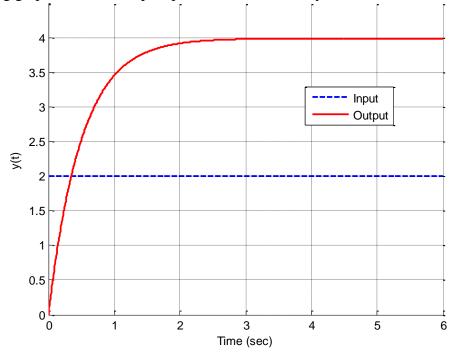
a) 
$$K = 1$$
 b)  $K = \frac{R_a + R_b}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$  c)  $K = \frac{R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c}$  d)  $K = \frac{R_c}{R_a + R_b}$  e) none of these

**16)** The following graph shows the step response of a first order system.



The best estimate of the static gain of this system is a) 1.0 b) 2.0 c) 2.5 d) 5.0

17) The following graph shows the step response of a first order system



The best estimate of the static gain of this system is a) 1.0 b) 2.0 c) 3.0 d) 4.0

- **18)** If  $z = \frac{1-j}{2+j}$ , the **magnitude** of z, |z| is
- a)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$  b) 0 c)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  d) none of these
- **19)** If z=1-j, the **phase** of z,  $\angle z$ , is
- a)  $45^{\circ}$  b)  $-45^{\circ}$  c)  $90^{\circ}$  d)  $-90^{\circ}$  e) none of these
- **20)** If  $z = \frac{-j}{1-i}$ , the **phase** of z,  $\angle z$ , is
- a)  $45^{\circ}$  b)  $-45^{\circ}$  c)  $135^{\circ}$  d)  $-135^{\circ}$  e) none of these
- **21)** If  $z = \frac{2-j}{3-2j}$ , the **complex conjugate** of z,  $z^*$ , is
- a)  $z = \frac{2+j}{3-2j}$  b)  $z = \frac{2+j}{3+2j}$  c)  $z = \frac{2-j}{3+2j}$  d) none of these

Answers: 1-a, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-b, 6-a, 7-b, 8-c, 9-c, 10-a, 11-c, 12-a, 13-e, 14-d, 15-b, 16-c, 17-b, 18-a, 19-b, 20-b, 21-b