# MAE 140 – Linear Circuits – Fall 2007 Midterm – November, 8th

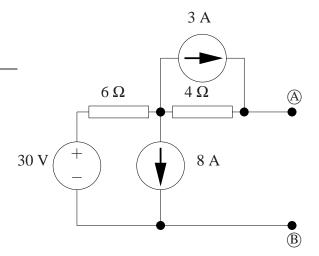
## Instructions

- 1) This exam is open book. You may use whatever written materials you choose, including your class notes and textbook. You may use a hand calculator with no communication capabilities.
- 2) You have 60 minutes.
- 3) On the questions for which we have given the answers, please provide detailed derivations.

## **Question 1** [Thevenin equivalent]

Regarding the following circuit:

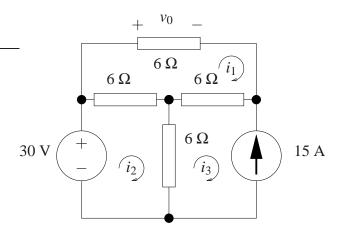
- a) [4 marks] Determine the Thevenin equivalent as seen from terminals (A) and (B) using source transformations only.
- b) [2 marks] How much power would be absorbed by a 10  $\Omega$  resistor connected between terminals (A) and (B)?



## **Question 2** [Superposition / Mesh analysis]

Regarding the following circuit:

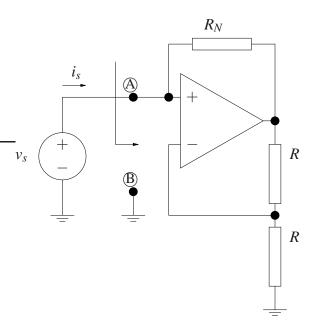
- a) [4 marks] Find  $v_0$  using superposition.
- b) [4 marks] Formulate mesh-current equations for the circuit. Clearly indicate the equations to be solved and the unknowns. Use the mesh currents indicated in the drawing.
- c) [2 marks] Use the mesh-current equations to find  $v_0$ .



## **Question 3 [OpAmp Circuit Analysis]**

Regarding the following resistive OpAmp circuit:

- a) [4 marks] Show that the current  $i_s = -v_s/R_N$ .
- b) [2 marks] Draw the equivalent circuit as seen from terminals (A) and (B) in the direction indicated by the arrow. Explain why this circuit is called a "negative resistance"?
  Hint: Recall that an equivalent circuit is one which has the same *v*-*i* characteristic.



### Question 4 [OpAmp Circuit Analysis (bonus)]

[2 marks] Consider the connection of the "negative resistance" circuit of Question 3 in parallel with a load  $R_L$  as seen in the next circuit. What is the equivalent circuit as seen from terminals  $\bigcirc$ and  $\bigcirc$ ? Draw the circuit. What happens when  $R_L = R_N$ ? Hint: Make use of Question 3.

