$\qquad$

## Unified Quiz 3S

November 5, 2004
Two 81/2" $\times 11 "$ sheets (both sides) of notes allowed.
Calculators are not needed, and may not be used.
No books allowed.

- Put the last 4 digits of your ID on each page of the exam.
- Read all questions carefully.
- Do all work for each problem on the two pages provided.
- Show intermediate results.
- Explain your work --- don't just write equations. Any problem (except multiple choice) without an explanation can receive no better than a "B" grade.
- Partial credit will be given, but only when the intermediate results and explanations are clear.
- Please be neat. It will be easier to identify correct or partially correct responses when the response is neat.
- Show appropriate units with your final answers.
- Box your final answers.

Exam Scoring

| \#1 (12.5\%) |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| \#2 (12.5\%) |  |
| \#3 (25\%) |  |
| \#4 (25\%) |  |
| \#5 (25\%) |  |
| Total |  |

$\qquad$

PROBLEM \#1 (12.5\%)


Consider the circuit above with three identical light bulbs, an inductor, and a switch. Initially, the switch is open, and has been open for a long time. When the switch is closed, what happens to the intensity of each bulb?

1. Immediately after the switch is closed, the intensity of bulb $A$
increases decreases stays the same
2. Immediately after the switch is closed, the intensity of bulb $B$
increases decreases stays the same
3. After the switch has been closed for a long time, the intensity of bulb $A$ is
greater than less than the same as
the intensity of bulb $A$ before the switch is closed.
4. After the switch has been closed for a long time, the intensity of bulb $B$ is greater than less than the same as the intensity of bulb $B$ before the switch is closed.

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## PROBLEM \#2 (12.5\%)

Find the Thevinin equivalent for the circuit below:


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PROBLEM \#2 (continued)

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## PROBLEM \#3 (25\%)



For the circuit above, calculate:
(a) The node potentials $e_{1}$ and $e_{2}$.
(b) The current in the $3 \Omega$ resistor. Make sure that you specify the direction of the current.

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PROBLEM \#3 (continued)

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PROBLEM \#4 (continued)

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## PROBLEM \#4 (25\%)

A circuit has dynamics described by the state-space equation

$$
\frac{d}{d t}\left[\begin{array}{l}
v_{1} \\
i_{2}
\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
-3 & -1 \\
2 & 0
\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l}
v_{1} \\
i_{2}
\end{array}\right]
$$

Find $v_{1}(t)$ and $i_{2}(t)$ for the initial conditions

$$
\begin{aligned}
& v_{1}(0)=1 \mathrm{~V} \\
& i_{2}(0)=4 \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

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PROBLEM \#4 (continued)

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PROBLEM \#4 (continued)

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PROBLEM \#5 (25\%)


Find the differential equations that describe the input-output behavior of the circuit above, in state-space form,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \underline{\dot{x}}(t)=A \underline{x}(t)+B u(t) \\
& y(t)=C \underline{x}(t)+D u(t)
\end{aligned}
$$

That is, you must define the state vector $\underline{x}$, and then derive the matrices $A, B, C$, and $D$. The component values are not given, so your answer should be in symbolic form.

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PROBLEM \#5 (continued)

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PROBLEM \#5 (continued)

