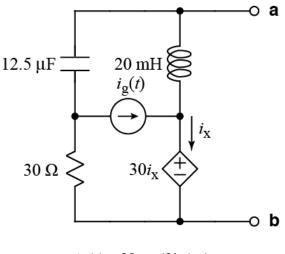
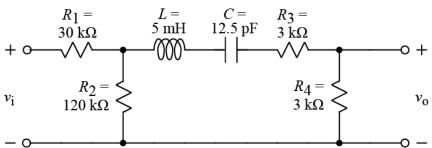
1.



 $i_g(t) = 20\cos(2kt)$ A

Draw a frequency-domain equivalent of the above circuit. Show a numerical phasor value for $i_g(t)$, and show numerical impedance values for R, L, and C. Label the dependent source appropriately.

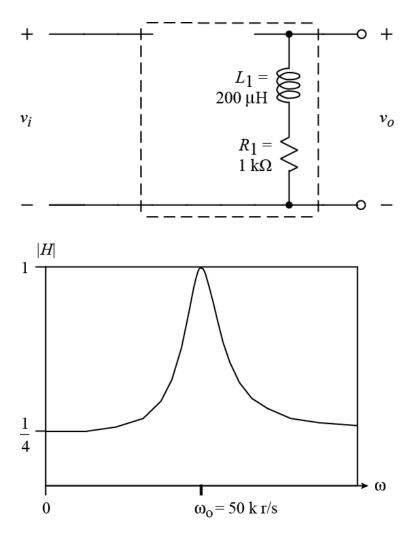
- 2. Find the Thevenin equivalent (in the frequency domain) for the above circuit relative to terminals **a** and **b**. Give the numerical phasor value for V_{Th} and the numerical impedance value of z_{Th} .
- 3.



The above circuit is part of a simple crossover network for driving a midrange speaker having an impedance of $\$\Omega$. The circuit is described at the following web site: <u>http://www.termpro.com/articles/xover2.html</u>. A more in-depth discussion of crossover networks may be found at <u>http://sound.westhost.com/lr-passive.htm</u>.

- a) The above is what type of filter? (choose one of the following) band-pass band-reject
- b) Find the center frequency, ω_0 , of the above filter.
- a) Find the maximum value of the gain, $|H(j\omega)|$, of the above filter.
- b) Find the cutoff frequencies, ω_{C1} and ω_{C2} , of the above filter.

4.



Given the resistor and inductor connected as shown with the following values,

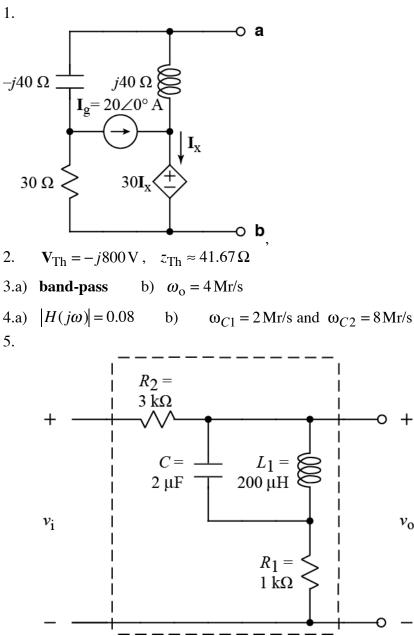
 $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ $L_1 = 200 \ \mu\text{H}$

and using not more than an additional one each R, C, and L in the dashed-line box, design a circuit to go in the dashed-line box that will produce the **bandpass** $|H(j\omega)|$ vs. ω shown above. That is:

 $\max_{\omega} |H(j\omega)| = 1 \text{ and occurs at } \omega_0 = 50 \text{ k r/s}$ $|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{4} \text{ at } \omega = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\omega \to \infty} |H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{4}$

Specify values of R, C, and/or L, and show how they would be connected in the circuit. Note that a bandwidth is not specified, and you do not have to satisfy any more than the three requirements specified above.

Answers:



+

 v_0