

**CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY**  
 Case School of Engineering  
 Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

**ENGR 210. Introduction to Circuits and Instruments (4)**

Makeup Homework Set No. 1

Issued 3/31/05  
 Due 4/15/05

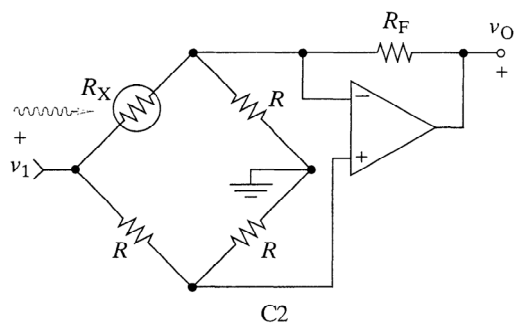
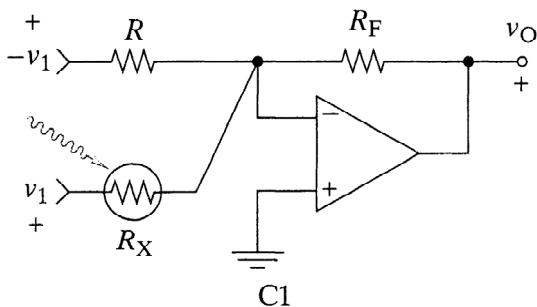
**POSSIBLE TOPICS FROM HOMEWORKS 5-8:**

- LINEARITY – PROPORTIONALITY**
- LINEARITY – SUPERPOSITION**
- THEVENIN AND NORTON EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS**
- MAXIMUM SIGNAL TRANSFER**
- INTERFACE DESIGN**
- LINEAR DEPENDENT SOURCES**
- COMPARISON OF ANALYSIS METHODS**
- EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS WITH LINEAR DEPENDENT SOURCES**
- BASIC OP-AMP CIRCUITS**
- MULTIPLE OP-AMP CIRCUITS**

**Interface Design**

1) (5 pts)

Both circuits below contain a photoresistor  $R_x$  whose resistance varies inversely with the intensity of the incident light. In complete darkness its resistance is  $10\text{ k}\Omega$ . In bright sunlight its resistance is  $2\text{ k}\Omega$ . At any given light level the circuit is linear, so its input-output relationship is of the form  $v_o = Kv_1$ .



- (a) For circuits C1 and C2 determine the constant  $K$  in terms of circuit parameters.
- (b) For circuit C1 with  $v_1 = +15$  volts, select the values of  $R$  and  $R_F$  so that  $v_o = -10$  volts in bright sunlight and  $+10$  volts in complete darkness.
- (c) Repeat part (b) for circuit C2.
- (d) Evaluate the two designs by comparing the number of devices required and the total power dissipated.

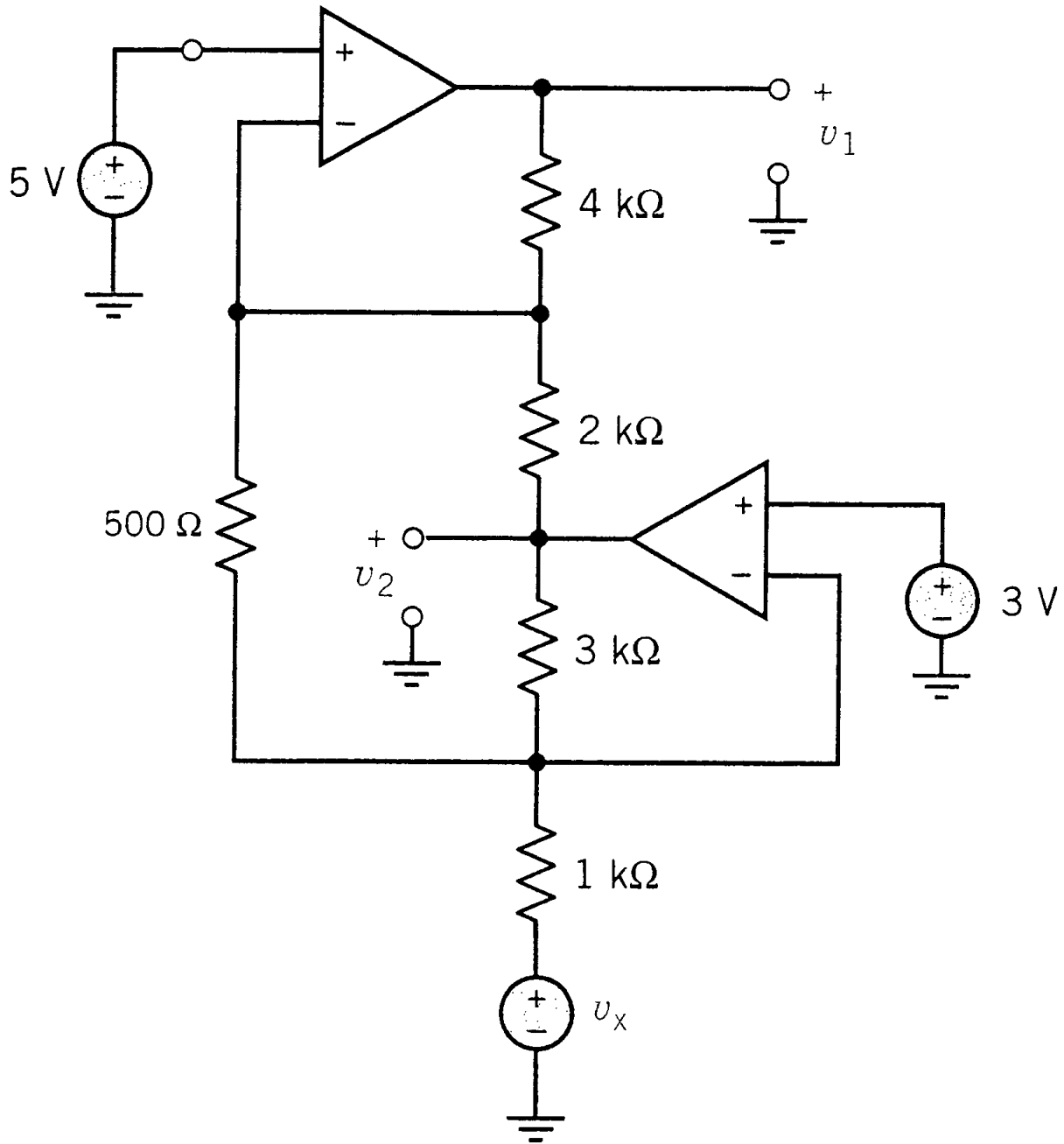
**Multiple Op Amp Circuits**

(5 points) **Problem 2**

Assuming that  $v_x=1$  volt determine the voltages  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  with respect to ground.

$V_1=$ \_\_\_\_\_ volts

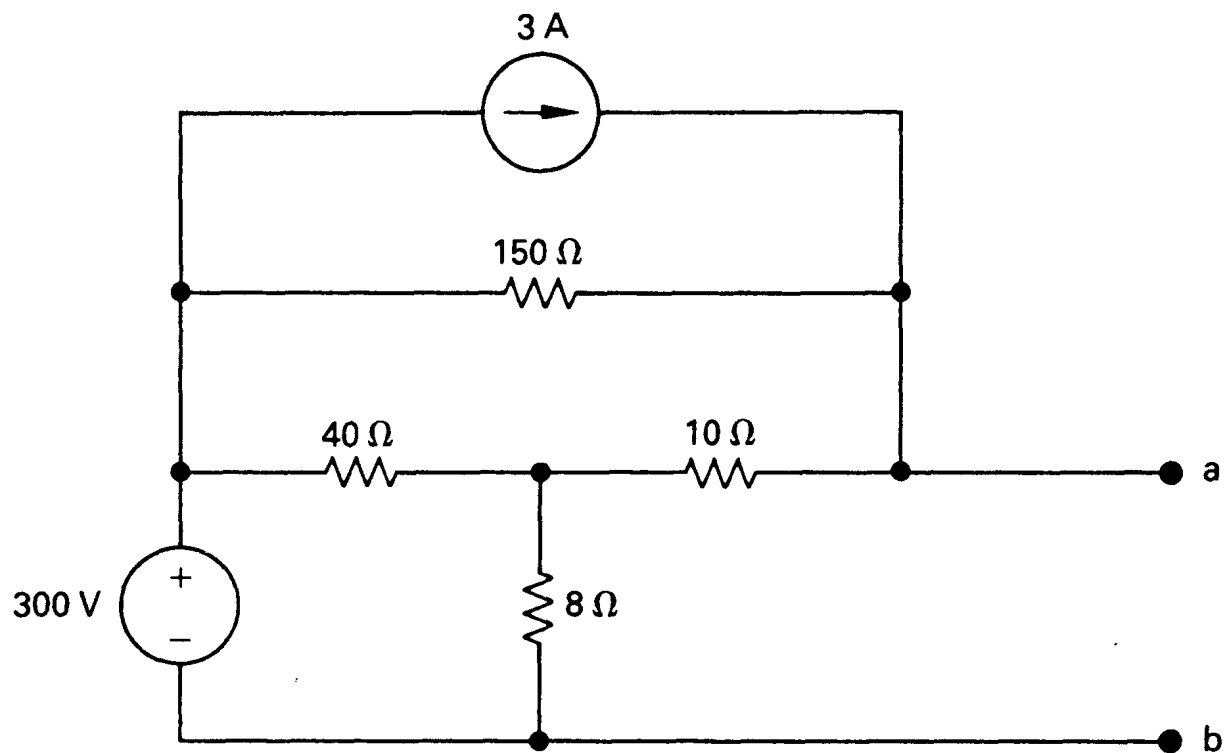
$V_2=$ \_\_\_\_\_ volts



### THEVENIN AND NORTON EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS

3) (5 pts)

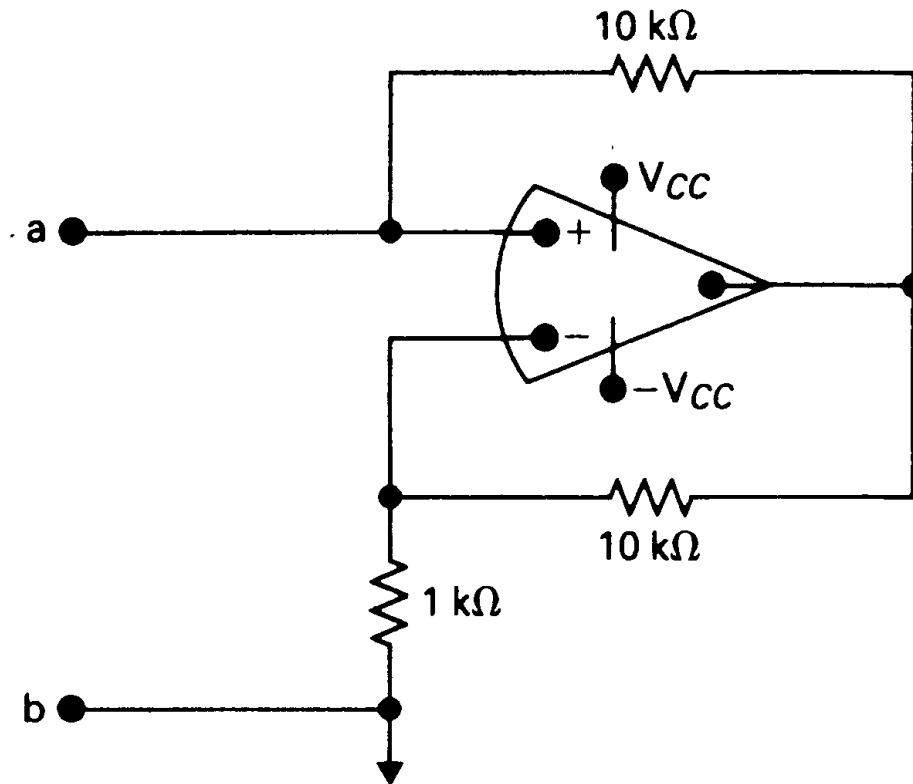
Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit with respect to the terminals a,b for the circuit shown below.



## THEVENIN AND NORTON EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS

4) (5 pts)

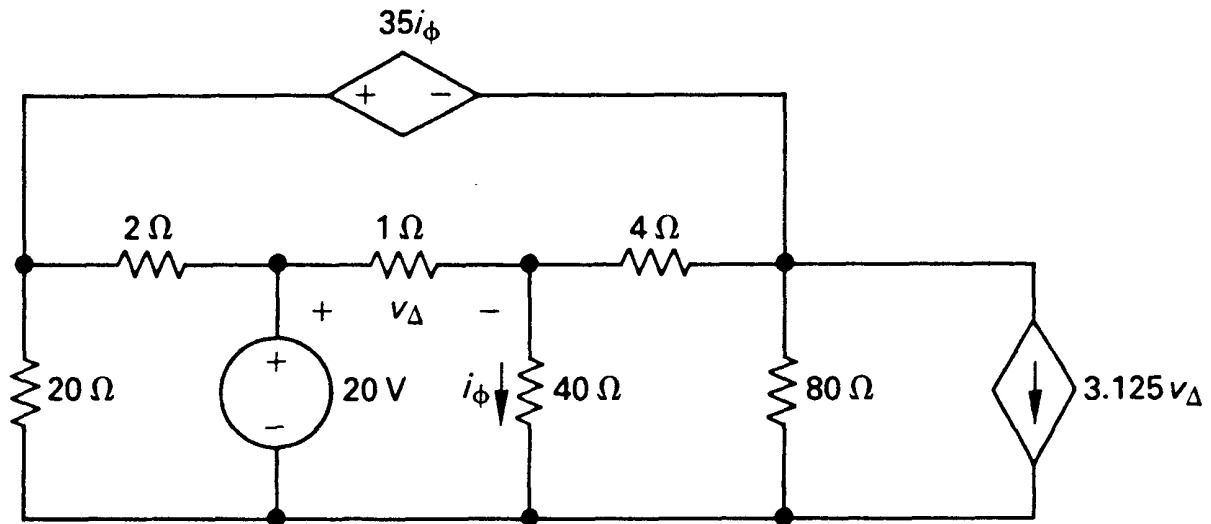
Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit with respect to the terminals a,b for the circuit shown below if the operational amplifier is ideal.



**Node/Mesh circuit analysis**

5) (5 pts)

Use the node voltage method to find the power supplied by the 20 volt source in the circuit shown below.



**NOTE: Please put your section code AND your CWRU e-mail next to your name at the top of the page.** Section codes are

- MA (Monday Afternoon)
- ME (Monday Evening)
- TA (Tuesday Afternoon)
- TE (Tuesday Evening)
- WA (Wednesday Afternoon)
- WE (Wednesday Evening)