

**KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS**  
**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**  
**SECOND SEMESTER 2009-2010 (092)**



<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>Electric Circuits I</b>
<b>Course Number:</b>	<b>EE 201</b>

<b>Exam Type:</b>	<b>Final Exam</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Monday: June 21, 2010</b>
<b>Time:</b>	<b>07:00 – 10:00 pm (3 hours)</b>

**Student Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Student ID:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Section:** \_\_\_\_\_

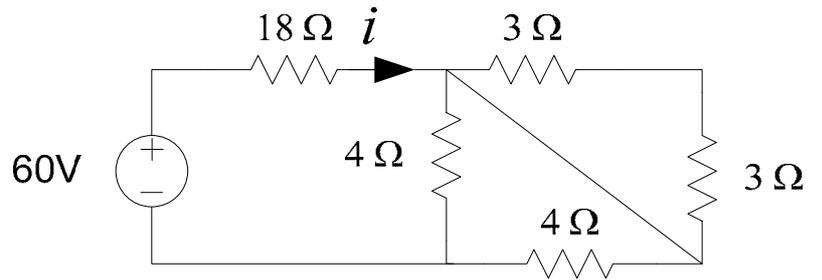
**Serial Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>GRADING</b>		
<b>Question 1</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Question 2</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Question 3</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Question 4</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Question 5</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Question 6</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Question 7</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>70</b>	

Be neat, organized, and show all your work and results.  
Dr. A. Shaikhi (Coordinator), Dr. O. Hammi, Dr. Z. Al-Akhdar, Dr. A. Zidouri

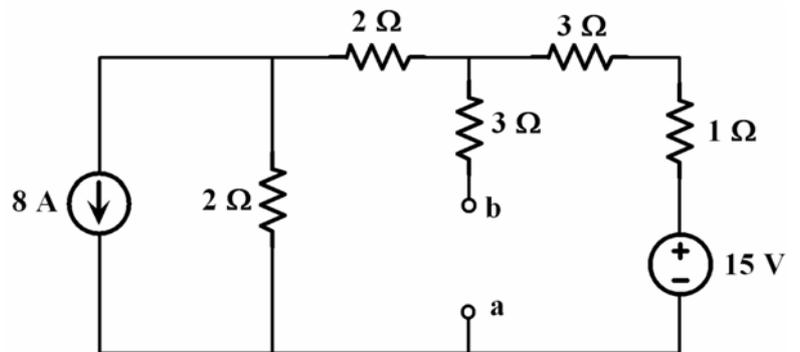
**Question 1:** (3-4-3 points)

**a)** Determine the current  $i$ .



$i =$

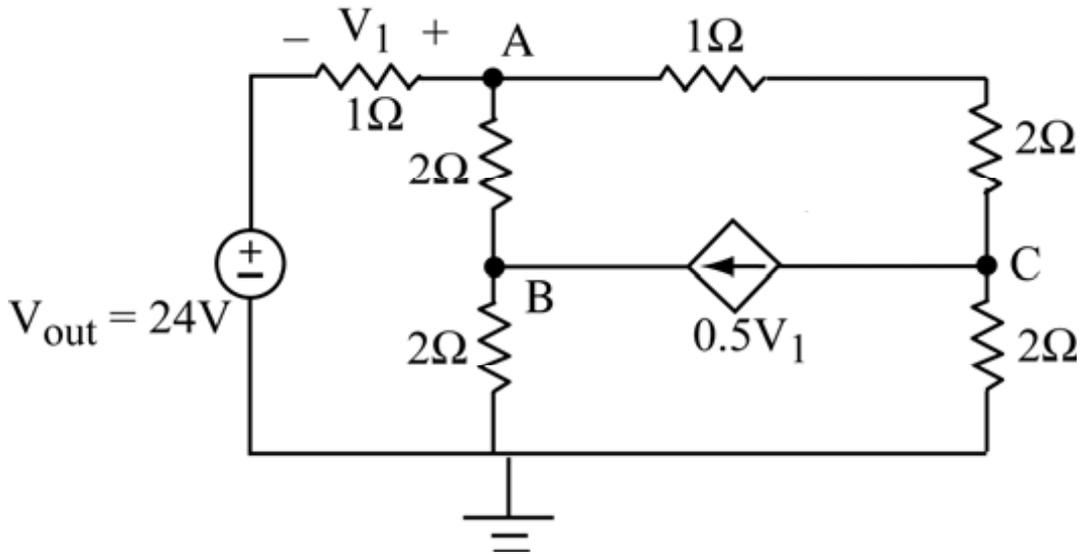
**b)** Determine Thevenin equivalent resistor  $R_{TH}$  with respect to terminals **a-b**.



$R_{TH} =$

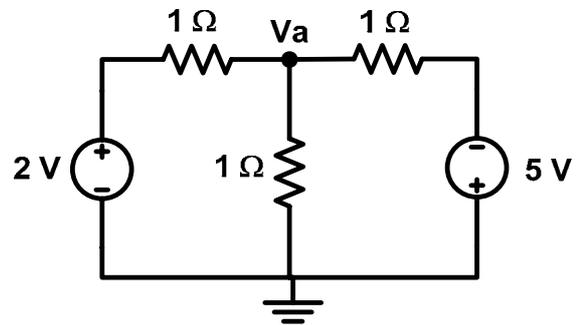
**Question 2: (5-5 points)**

A) In the circuit below, if nodal voltage  $V_A$  is 16V, find nodal voltage  $V_B$ .



$V_B =$

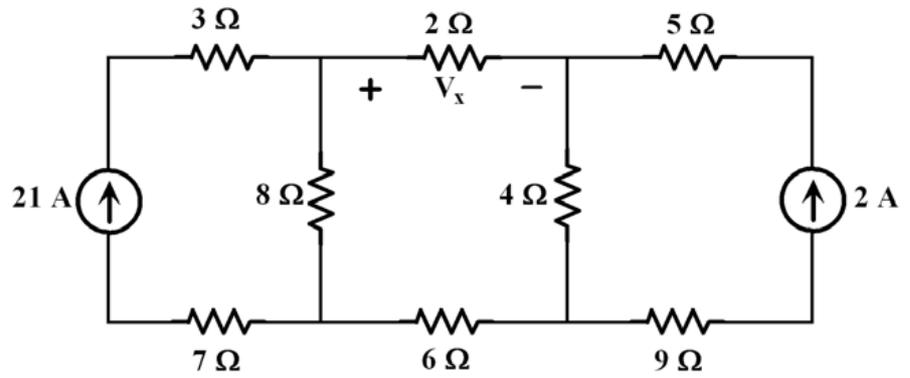
B) Use the node voltage method to find the node voltage  $V_a$ .



$V_a =$

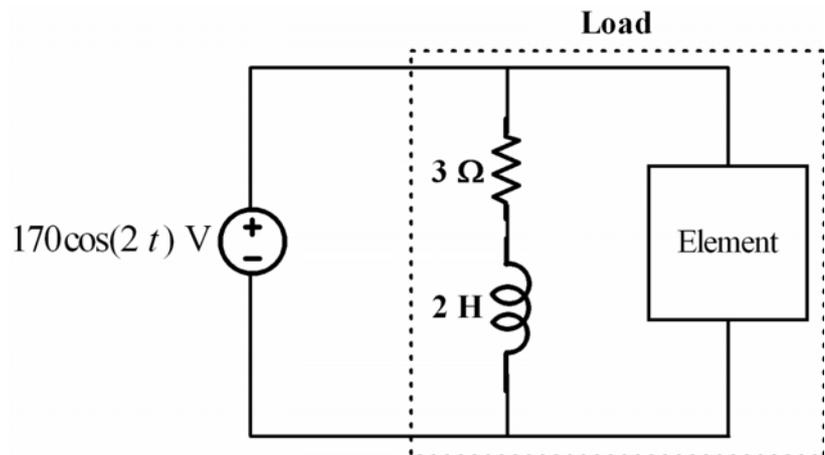
**Question 3: (5-5 points)**

**A)** Use the mesh current method to find the voltage  $V_x$ .



$V_x =$

**B)** Find the electrical element (value and type) in the box that will make the power factor of the load equal one.

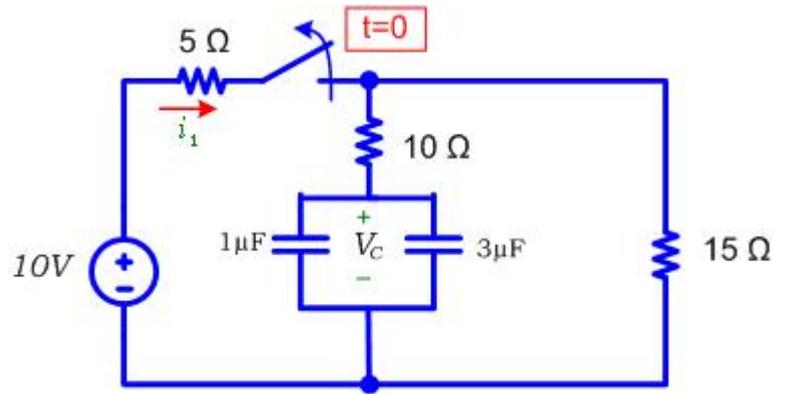


element =

**Question 4: (10 points)**

For the circuit below, the switch was closed for a long time and was opened at  $t = 0$  sec. Note that  $v_c(t)$  is the voltage across the capacitors. Calculate the following:

- a)  $v_c(t = 0 \text{ sec})$
- b)  $v_c(t = \infty \text{ sec})$
- c) Time constant,  $\tau$
- d)  $v_c(t), t \geq 0$

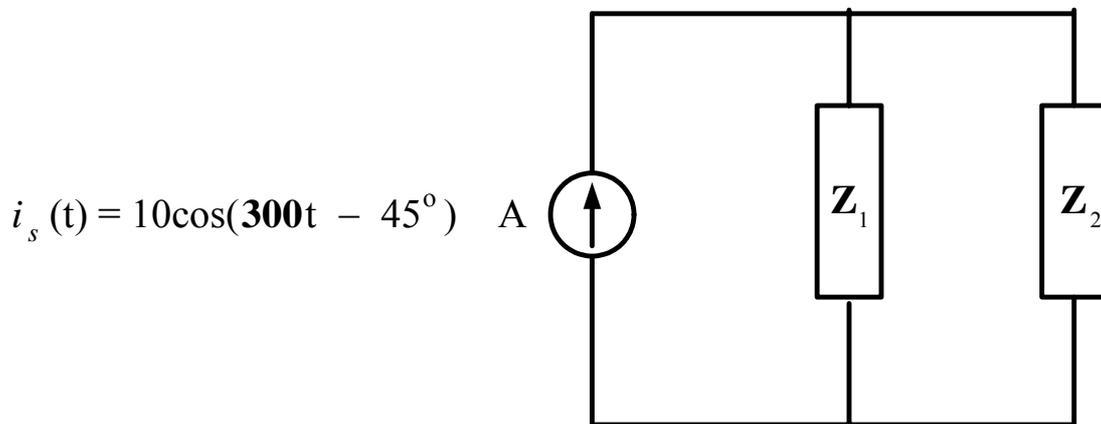


**Question 5: (4-2-4 points)**

In the circuit shown, load 1 has impedance  $Z_1$  and load 2 has impedance  $Z_2$ .

$Z_1$  absorbs 10 Watts and delivers 15 VARs (Reactive power)

$Z_2$  absorbs 20 Watts and absorbs 30 VARs (Reactive power)



(a) Find the total complex power generated by the current source?

$S_s =$

(b) Find the voltage across the current source?

$V_s =$

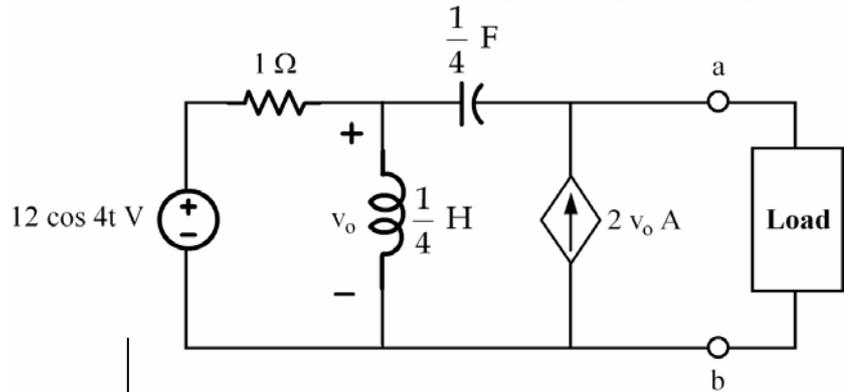
(c) If the impedance of  $Z_1$  is given as  $R - jX$ , find (R and X)?

$R =$   
 $X =$

**Question 6: (4-3-3 points)**

For the circuit shown below:

- a) Determine the load impedance that will result in maximum average power being transferred to the load.
- b) Determine the maximum average power in [part (a)].
- c) Find the values of the elements connected in series (R & L or R & C) of the load impedance that will maximize the average power [part (a)].



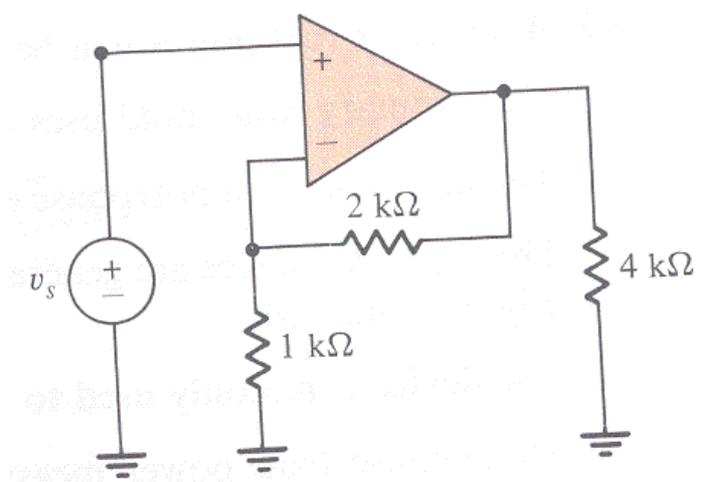
<b><math>P_{\max} =</math></b>
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<b><math>Z_L =</math></b>
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<b><math>R =</math></b> <b><math>L =</math></b> <b><math>C =</math></b>	<i>or</i>
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**Question 7: (6-4 points)**

a) For the op-amp circuit shown the **rms** value of  $v_s(t)$  is **1 V**. Find the average power absorbed by each resistor. (hint: similar to DC)



$P_1 =$                       ,  $P_2 =$                       ,  $P_4 =$

b) For the circuit below, find the terminal voltage  $V_{ab}$  using superposition:

