ECE 214 — Exam # 1

Estimated time for completion: ≤ 1.25 hour 25 February 2014

Rules of the Exam

- Rule 1: The examination period begins at 8:00am on Tuesday 25 February 2014 and ends at 9:15am on Tuesday 25 February 2014.
- **Rule 2:** There are five problems with a total of 26 answers. Each answer is worth four points. There are four bonus points!
- **Rule 3:** For all answers, make sure to include the units along with the numerical answer and show all work.
- Rule 4: There is minimal partial credit.
- **Rule 5:** The exam is closed book and closed notes but you may use your ECE 214 Laboratory Notebook, a ruler, and a calculator.

Name

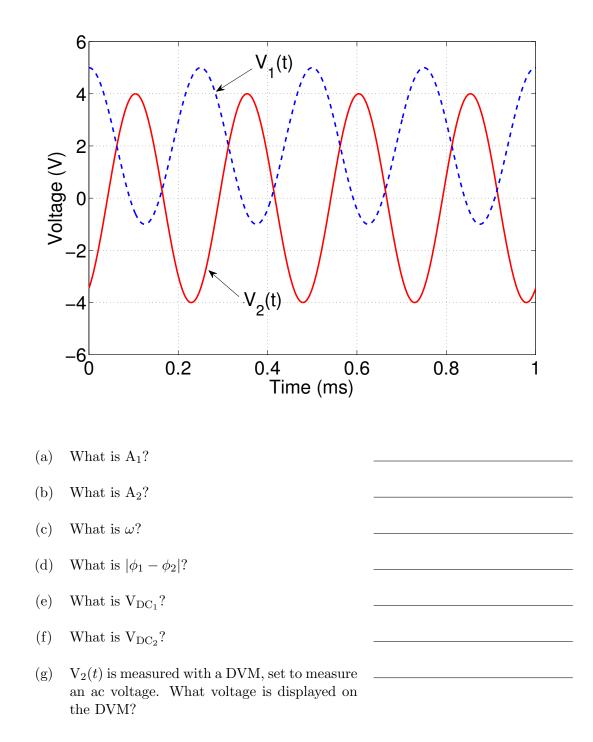
Problem 1 Oscilloscope traces for two voltage waveforms

$$V_1(t) = A_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) + V_{DC_1}$$

and

$$V_2(t) = A_2 \cos(\omega t + \phi_2) + V_{DC_2}$$

are shown below.



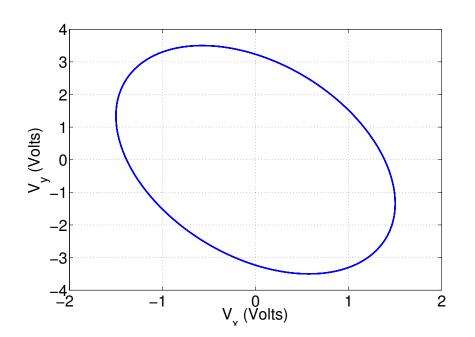
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Problem 2 The Lissajous figure, using the XY–mode on the scope, produced by two voltage waveforms

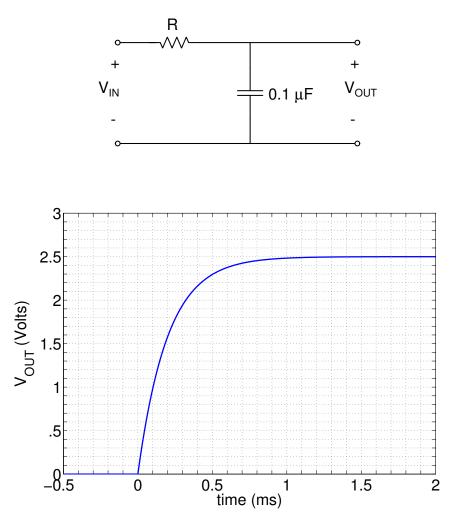
 $V_{\rm x}(t) = X_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi_1)$

$$V_{y}(t) = Y_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi_2)$$

is shown below.



- (a) What is X_0 ?
- (b) What is Y_0 ?
- (c) What is $|\phi_1 \phi_2|$ in degrees?
- (d) What is $|\phi_1 \phi_2|$ in radians?

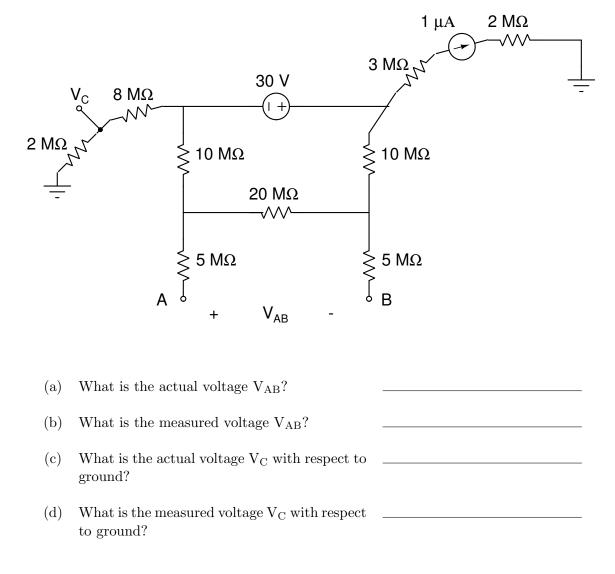


Problem 3 Consider the RC circuit and step response at t = 0 shown below:

The step response is given by $\mathcal{V}_{\rm OUT}(t) = \mathcal{V}_0\left(1-e^{-t/\tau}\right)$ for $t \geq 0$

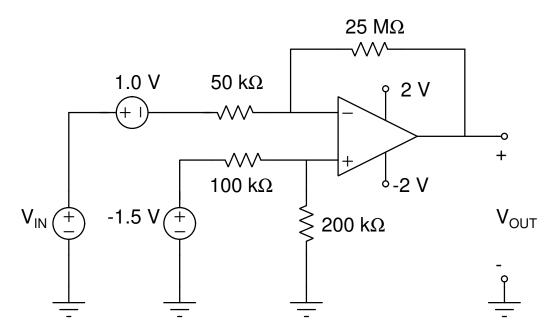
- (a) What is V_0 ?
- (b) What is R?
- (c) What is the rise-time?
- (d) Is this circuit a low pass, high pass, band pass or band reject filter?
- (e) At what frequency is $V_{\rm OUT}/V_{\rm IN}=-20dB?$
- (f) At what frequency is $V_{OUT}/V_{IN} = -28 dB$?

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Problem 4 A digital volt meter (DVM), having an input resistance of 10 M Ω , is used to make measurements on the circuit below.

Problem 5 In the schematic below, assume the OpAmp is ideal.



- (a) Is this circuit an inverting amplifier, a noninverting amplifier, an inverting differentiator, an inverting integrator, or a Schmitt trigger?
- (b) When $V_{IN} = 1.0 \text{mV}$, what is V_{OUT} ?
- (c) When $V_{IN} = -1.0 \text{mV}$, what is V_{OUT} ?
- (d) When $V_{IN} = 10 \text{mV}$, what is V_{OUT} ?
- (e) When $V_{IN} = -10 \text{mV}$, what is V_{OUT} ?