



**KOLEJ YAYASAN PELAJARAN JOHOR
FINAL EXAMINATION**

COURSE NAME : ANALISA LITAR
COURSE CODE : DEG 2093
EXAMINATION : APRIL 2018
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

1. This examination paper consists of **FIVE (5)** Questions.
2. Answer **ALL** Questions.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consist of:
 - i. Question Paper
 - ii. Answer Booklet
 - iii. Attachment
 - iv. Semilog Paper

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

*This examination paper consists of **11** printed pages including front page*

This paper contains of **FIVE(5)** questions. Answer **ALL** questions. Answer the questions in Answer Booklet.

Kertas soalan ini mengandungi LIMA (5) soalan. Jawab SEMUA soalan. Sila jawab dalam buku jawapan.

QUESTION 1/SOALAN 1

- a. Write the correct elements in the box provided in Table Q1 (a): characteristics of energy storage elements.

Tulis elemen yang betul dalam petak yang telah disediakan dalam Jadual Q1 (a): ciri-ciri daripada unsur-unsur penyimpanan tenaga.

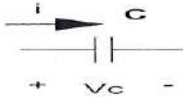
Variable/ <i>Pembolehubah</i>	Inductor/ <i>Induktor</i>	Capacitor/ <i>Kapasitor</i>
Passive sign convention <i>Tanda lazim pasif</i>	i)	
Voltage <i>Voltan</i>	ii)	$V_c = \frac{1}{c} \int i_c dt$
Current <i>Arus</i>	iii)	iv)
In steady-state condition, this element acts as a: <i>Dalam keadaan mantap, elemen ini berkelakuan seperti:</i>	short circuit <i>litar pintas</i>	v)

Table Q1 (a)/Jadual Q1 (a)

(5 marks/markah)

- b. Referring to Figure Q1 (b). Circuit show that the switch is closed at $t < 0$.
- Find the initial value at $t < 0$.
 - State possible behaviour for the natural response by refers to circuit.
 - Determine the complete response of the current, $i(t)$. Assumed that the circuit has reached steady state at $t = 0$.

Merujuk kepada Rajah Q1 (b). Litar menunjukkan bahawa suis ditutup pada $t < 0$.

- Dapatkan nilai awalan pada $t < 0$.*
- Nyatakan kemungkinan kelakuan sambutan tindak balas semula jadi tabii dengan merujuk kepada litar.*
- Tentukan tindak balas lengkap bagi arus, $i(t)$. Dianggap bahawa litar telah mencapai keadaan mantap pada $t = 0$.*

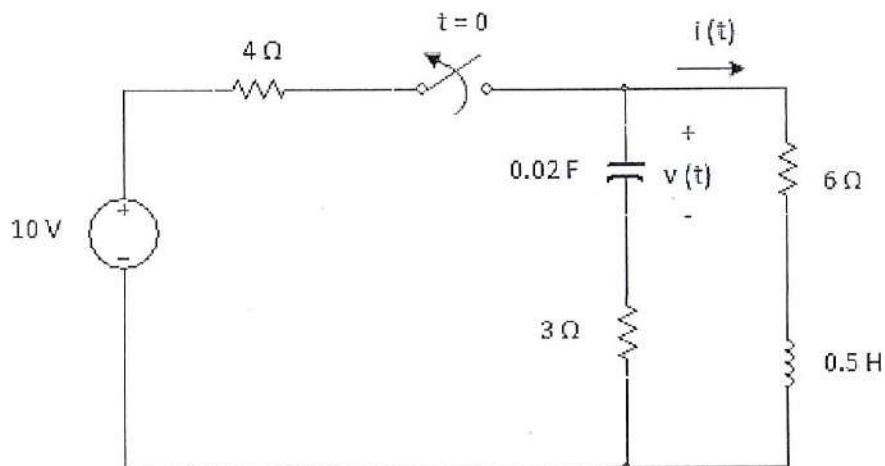


Figure Q1 (b)/Rajah Q1 (b)

(15 marks/markah)

QUESTION 2/SOALAN 2

- a. Determine the transfer function $H(s) = V_o(s)/I_s(s)$ of the Figure Q2 (a).

Tentukan rangkap pindah $H(s) = V_o(s)/I_s(s)$ Rajah Q2 (a).

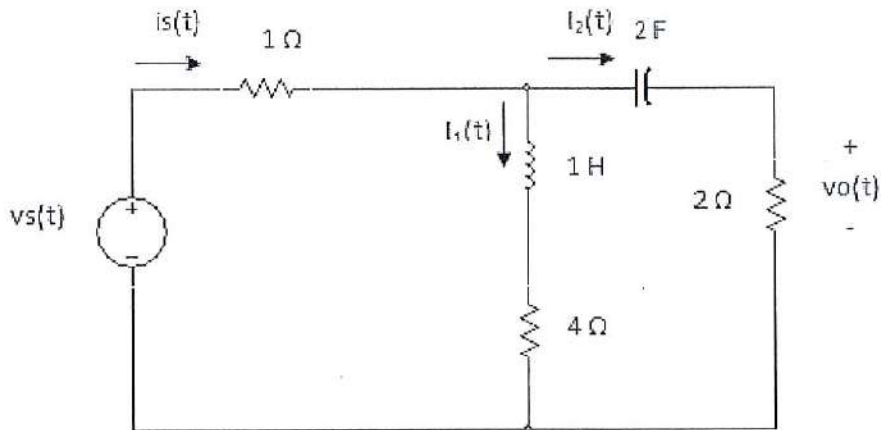


Figure Q2 (a)/Rajah Q2 (a)

(5 marks/markah)

- b. For the domain circuit in Figure Q2 (b), find the response when $v_i(t) = 8 \cos 2t$ V.

Untuk litar domain dalam Rajah Q2 (b), cari tindak balas apabila $v_i(t) = 8 \cos 2t$ V.

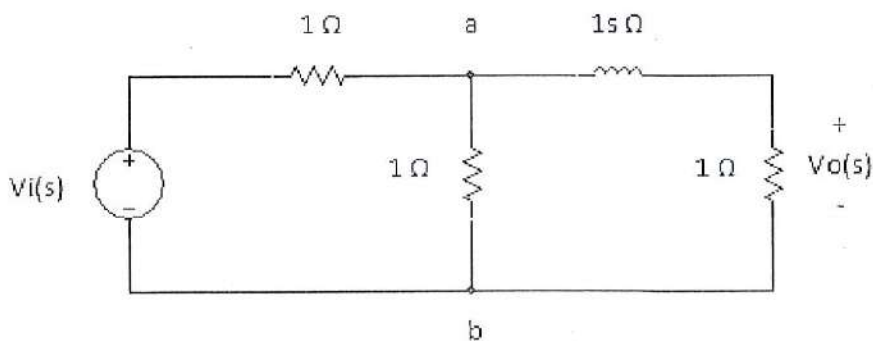


Figure Q2 (b)/Rajah Q2 (b)

(15 marks/markah)

QUESTION 3/SOALAN 3

- a. Sketch the magnitude Bode Plot for the following transfer function:

$$H(s) = \frac{10 (s + 5)}{(s + 2)(s^2 + 2s + 4)}$$

Use minimum frequency, $\omega=0.1$ radian/second and maximum frequency, $\omega=10,000$ radian/second.

Lakar Plot Bode magnitud untuk rangkap pindah berikut:

$$H(s) = \frac{10 (s + 5)}{(s + 2)(s^2 + 2s + 4)}$$

Guna frekuensi minima, $\omega=0.1$ radian/saat dan frekuensi maksima, $\omega=10,000$ radian/saat.

(10 marks/markah)

- b. Referring to Figure Q3 (b).
 i. Calculate the value of cut-off frequency.
 ii. Determine what type of filter.

Merujuk kepada Rajah Q3 (b).

- i. Kirakan nilai bagi frekuensi potong.
 ii. Tentukan jenis bagi penapis.

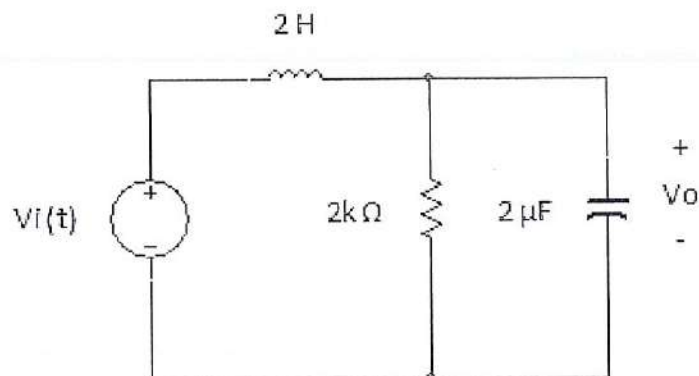


Figure Q3 (b)/Rajah Q3 (b)

(10 marks/markah)

QUESTION 4/SOALAN 4

- a. Find the z parameters for the network in Figure Q4 (a) as function of s.

Dapatkan parameter z untuk rangkaian dalam Rajah Q4 (a) sebagai fungsi s.

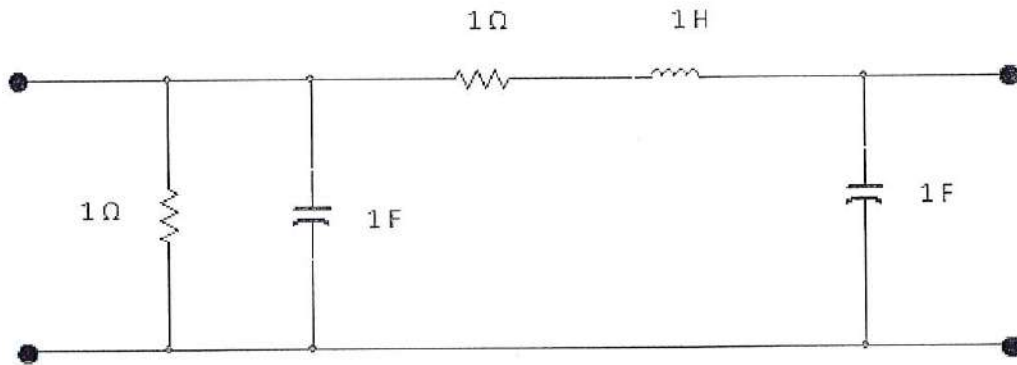


Figure Q4 (a)/Rajah Q4 (a)

(10 marks/markah)

b. Given $Z = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

Determine the ABCD and h parameters.

Diberi $Z = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

Tentukan parameter bagi ABCD dan h.

(10 marks/markah)

QUESTION 5/SOALAN 5

Referring to Figure Q5.

- Determine the Fourier series of the waveform.
- Sketch the figure of amplitude and phase spectrum.

Dengan merujuk kepada Rajah Q5.

- Tentukan Siri Fourier bagi bentuk gelombang.
- Lakarkan rajah bagi amplitud dan spektrum fasa.

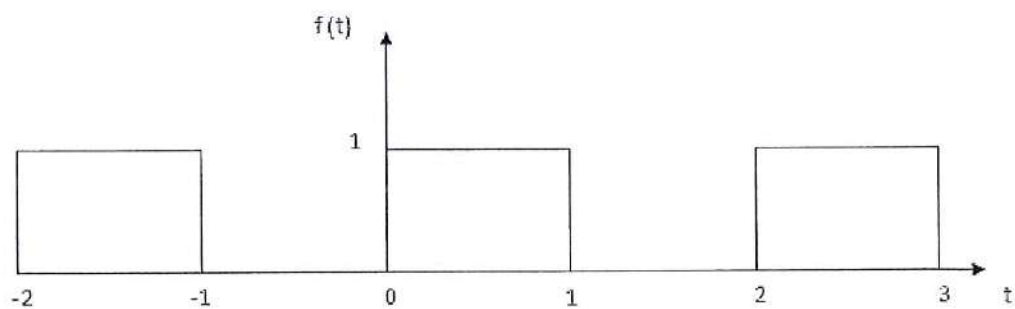


Figure Q5 Rajah Q5

(20 marks/markah)

[100 MARKS/MARKAH]

END OF QUESTION PAPER / KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT

ATTACHMENT/LAMPIRAN

Forcing Functions and Their Assumed Solutions
Fungsi Berdaya dan Penyelesaian Anggapan

Forcing function / Fungsi Berdaya		Assumed Solution / Penyelesaian Anggapan
Constan / Malar $f(t) = A$		$x_f(t) = K_2$
Exponential/ Eksponen $f(t) = M e^{-st}$		$x_f(t) = K_2 e^{-st}$
Variable/ Pembolehubah	Ramp/ Tanjak $f(t) = mt$	$x_f(t) = K_2 t + K_3$
	Parabolic/ Parabola $f(t) = t^2$	$x_f(t) = K_2 t^2 + K_3 t + K_4$
Sinusoidal/ Sinus $f(t) = M \sin(\omega t + \theta)$ $f(t) = M \cos(\omega t + \theta)$		$x_f(t) = K_2 \sin \omega t + K_3 \cos \omega t$
Exponential Sinusoidal/ Sinus Eksponen $f(t) = M e^{-st} \sin(\omega t + \theta)$		$x_f(t) = e^{-st} (K_2 \sin \omega t + K_3 \cos \omega t)$

Fourier coefficient/ Pekali Fourier

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos n\omega t dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin n\omega t dt$$

Table of Laplace Transform Pairs
Jadual Penukaran Pasangan Jelmaan Laplace

Function/ <i>Rangkap</i>	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
Unit Impulse/ <i>Dedenyut</i>	$\delta(t)$	1
Unit Step/ <i>Unit langkah</i> Constant / <i>Malar</i>	$u(t)$ 1	$\frac{1}{s}$
Unit Ramp/ <i>Unit Tanjak</i> t function / <i>Rangkap t</i>	$t u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
Unit Parabolic / <i>Unit Parabola</i>	$\frac{1}{2} t^2 u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^3}$
n^{th} integral of impulse/ <i>Kamiran ke-n dedenyut</i>	$\delta^{-n}(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^n}$
n^{th} derivative of impulse/ <i>Kerbezaan ke-n dedenyut</i>	$\delta^n(t)$	s^n
Power of t / <i>Kuasa t</i>	$\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$	$\frac{1}{s^n}$
Exponential / <i>Eksponen</i>	e^{-at}	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
t -multiplication exponential/ <i>Pendaraban t bagi eksponen</i>	te^{-at}	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$
Repeated t -multiplication exponential/ <i>Pendaraban t berulang bagi eksponen</i>	$\frac{1}{(n-1)!} t^{n-1} e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^n}$
Sine/ <i>Sinus</i>	$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
Cosine/ <i>Kosinus</i>	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
Damped sine/ <i>Sinus teredam</i>	$e^{-at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$

Damped cosine/ <i>Kosinus teredam</i>	$e^{-at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$
t-multiplicated sine <i>Pendaraban t bagi sinus</i>	$t \sin \omega t$	$\frac{2\omega s}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$
t-multiplicated cosine <i>Pendaraban t bagi kosinus</i>	$t \cos \omega t$	$\frac{s^2 - \omega^2}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$

Two-Port Network Parameters
Parameter Rangkaian Dua Liang

Impedance parameters

$$V_1 = z_{11} I_1 + z_{12} I_2$$

$$V_2 = z_{21} I_1 + z_{22} I_2$$

Hybrid parameters

$$V_1 = h_{11} I_1 + h_{12} V_2$$

$$I_2 = h_{21} I_1 + h_{22} V_2$$

Admittance parameters

$$I_1 = y_{11} V_1 + y_{12} V_2$$

$$I_2 = y_{21} V_1 + y_{22} V_2$$

Transmission parameters

$$V_1 = AV_2 - BI_2$$

$$I_1 = CV_2 - DI_2$$

Conversion Table for Two-Port Network Parameters
Jadual Penukaran Untuk Rangkaian Dua Liang

	Z	Y	h	ABCD
Z	z_{11} z_{12} z_{21} z_{22}	$\frac{y_{22}}{\Delta_y}$ $-\frac{y_{12}}{\Delta_y}$ $-\frac{y_{21}}{\Delta_y}$ $\frac{y_{11}}{\Delta_y}$	$\frac{\Delta_h}{h_{22}}$ $\frac{h_{12}}{h_{22}}$ $-\frac{h_{21}}{h_{22}}$ $\frac{1}{h_{22}}$	$\frac{A}{C}$ $\frac{\Delta_T}{C}$ $\frac{1}{C}$ $\frac{D}{C}$
Y	$\frac{z_{22}}{\Delta_z}$ $-\frac{z_{12}}{\Delta_z}$ $-\frac{z_{21}}{\Delta_z}$ $\frac{z_{11}}{\Delta_z}$	y_{11} y_{12} y_{21} y_{22}	$\frac{1}{h_{11}}$ $-\frac{h_{12}}{h_{11}}$ $\frac{h_{21}}{h_{11}}$ $\frac{\Delta_h}{h_{11}}$	$\frac{D}{B}$ $-\frac{\Delta_T}{B}$ $-\frac{1}{B}$ $\frac{A}{B}$
h	$\frac{\Delta_z}{z_{22}}$ $\frac{z_{12}}{z_{22}}$ $-\frac{z_{21}}{z_{22}}$ $\frac{1}{z_{22}}$	$\frac{1}{y_{11}}$ $-\frac{y_{12}}{y_{11}}$ $\frac{y_{21}}{y_{11}}$ $\frac{\Delta_y}{y_{11}}$	h_{11} h_{12} h_{21} h_{22}	$\frac{B}{D}$ $\frac{\Delta_T}{D}$ $-\frac{1}{D}$ $\frac{C}{D}$
ABCD	$\frac{z_{11}}{z_{21}}$ $\frac{\Delta_z}{z_{21}}$ $\frac{1}{z_{21}}$ $\frac{z_{22}}{z_{21}}$	$-\frac{y_{22}}{y_{21}}$ $-\frac{1}{y_{21}}$ $-\frac{\Delta_y}{y_{21}}$ $-\frac{y_{11}}{y_{21}}$	$-\frac{\Delta_h}{h_{21}}$ $-\frac{h_{11}}{h_{21}}$ $-\frac{h_{22}}{h_{21}}$ $-\frac{1}{h_{21}}$	A B C D

