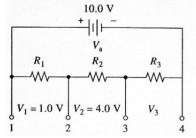
## CHEM 322 Spring 2013

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due In Class Friday, Feb. 8

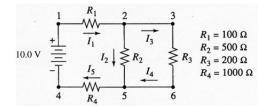
Complete the following on separate paper. Show your work and clearly identify your answers. Assume two significant figures for all given resistance and capacitance values.

## **Series and Parallel Resistors and Capacitors**

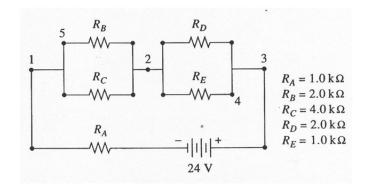
- 1. It was desired to assemble the voltage divider shown below. Two of each of the following resistors were available: 50  $\Omega$ , 100  $\Omega$ , and 200  $\Omega$ .
  - (a) Describe a suitable combination of the resistors that would give the indicated voltages.
  - (b) What would be the potential drop across R<sub>3</sub>?
  - (c) What current would be drawn from the source?
  - (d) What power is dissipated by the circuit?



- 2. Assume that for a circuit similar to that shown in Problem 1,  $R_1$  = 200  $\Omega$ ,  $R_2$  = 300  $\Omega$ ,  $R_3$  = 500  $\Omega$ , and  $V_b$  = 12.0 V.
  - (a) Calculate the voltage  $V_2$ .
  - (b) What would be the power loss in resistor R<sub>2</sub>?
  - (c) What fraction of the total power lost by the circuit would be dissipated in resistor R<sub>2</sub>?
- 3. For the following circuit, calculate
  - (a) the potential difference across each of the resistors.
  - (b) the magnitude of each of the currents shown.
  - (c) the power dissipated by resistor R<sub>2</sub>.
  - (d) the potential difference between points 3 and 4.



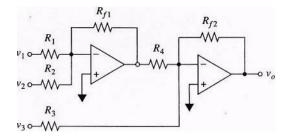
- 4. For the circuit shown below, calculate
  - (a) the power dissipated between points 1 and 2.
  - (b) the current drawn from the source.
  - (c) the potential difference across resistor R<sub>A</sub>.
  - (d) the potential difference across resistor R<sub>D</sub>.
  - (e) the potential difference between points 5 and 4.



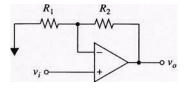
- 5. The current in a circuit is to be determined by measuring the potential difference across a precision resistor in series with the circuit.
  - (a) What should be the resistance of the resistor in ohms if 1.00 V is to correspond to  $50~\mu\text{A}$ ?
  - (b) What must be the resistance of the voltage-measuring device if the relative error in the current measurement is to be less than 1.0%?
- 6. How long would it take to discharge a 0.035  $\mu$ F capacitor to 1% of its full charge through a resistance of (a) 10 M $\Omega$ , (b) 1 M $\Omega$ , (c) 1 k $\Omega$ ?
- 7. A series RC circuit consisted of a 25-V dc source, a 50 k $\Omega$  resistor, and a 0.015  $\mu$ F capacitor.
  - (a) Calculate the time constant for the circuit.
  - (b) Calculate the current and potential differences across the capacitor and the resistor during a charging cycle; employ as times 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 ms.
  - (c) Repeat the calculations in (b) for a discharge cycle.

## **Operational Amplifier Circuits**

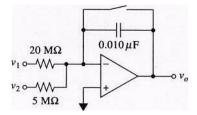
- 1. Design a circuit having an output given by:  $-v_0 = 2v_1 3v_2 6v_3$ , where  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ , and  $v_3$  are input potentials and  $v_0$  is the output potential of the circuit. You may use at most two operational amplifiers to accomplish this task. Verify the output of your circuit with a calculation.
- 2. Design a circuit for calculating the average value of three input voltages divided by 1000. Verify the output of your circuit with a calculation.
- 3. For the following circuit:



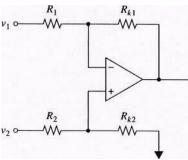
- (a) write an expression that gives the output voltage in terms of the three input voltages and the various resistances.
- (b) indicate the mathematical operation performed by the circuit when  $R_1 = R_{f1} = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_4 = R_{f2} = 400 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_2 = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_3 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ .
- 4. Derive a relationship between v<sub>in</sub> and v<sub>out</sub> for following circuit:



5. Derive an expression for the output potential of the following circuit:



6. Show that when the four resistances are equal, the following circuit becomes a subtracting circuit.



## Digital Electronics, A/D, D/A Conversion

- 1. Three analog to digital converters all have a range of 0 to 10V and a digitization uncertainty of ±1 LSB. What is the maximum absolute *and relative* uncertainty in the digitization of a 5.0 V signal if the converters have (a) 8 bits? (b) 12 bits? (c) 16 bits?
- 2. Repeat problem 1, assuming a 0.2 V signal is digitized.
- 3. A particular 12-bit ADC has a rise time (a response time) of 15  $\mu$ s. What is the highest frequency that can be accurately recorded with this device, using the Nyquist criterion as a quide?