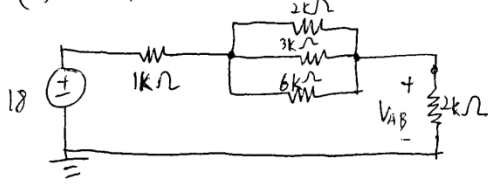
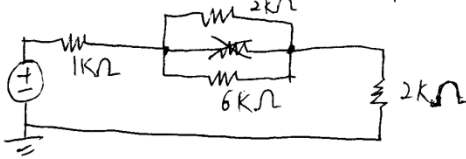


1. (a) 회로가 정상적으로 구성되었다면

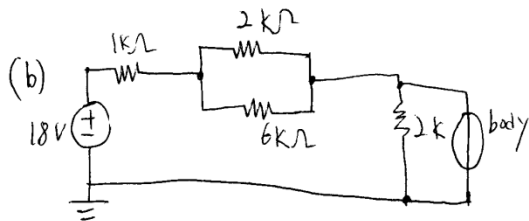


$$V_{AB} = 18 \times \frac{2}{1 + (2 // 3 // 6) + 2} = 18 \times \frac{2}{4} = 9(V)$$

3k가 제대로 연결되지 않아 open



$$V_{AB} = 18 \times \frac{2}{1 + (2 // 6) + 2} = 18 \times \frac{2}{4.5} = 8$$



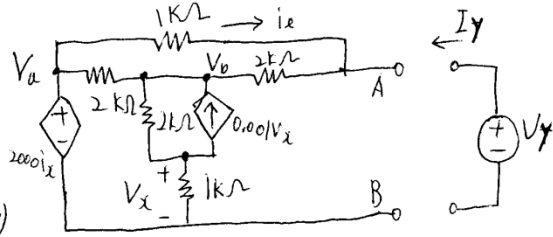
2k는 인체에 비해 저항이 크므로 무시 (open)

body에 흐르는 전류:

$$18V \times \frac{1}{1 + (2 // 6)} = \frac{36}{5} (mA)$$

인체에 7.2mA의 전류가 흐른다.

2. $V_T : 0(V)$ ($\because$ no active source)



$$R_T = \frac{V_Y}{I_Y} \quad i_x = \frac{2000i_x - V_Y}{1k}$$

$$V_Y = 1000i_x \quad i_x = \frac{V_Y}{1000}, V_A = 2000i_x = 2V_Y$$

V_b 에 KCL

$$-0.001V_x + \frac{V_b - 2V_Y}{2k} + \frac{V_b - V_Y}{2k} + \frac{V_b - V_x}{2k} = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2k}V_b - \frac{3}{2k}V_x = \frac{3}{2k}V_Y \quad V_b - V_x = V_Y \quad (1)$$

V_x 에 KCL

$$\frac{V_x - V_b}{2k} + \frac{V_x}{1k} + 0.001V_x = 0$$

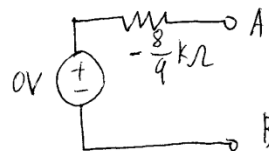
$$-\frac{1}{2k}V_b + \frac{5}{2k}V_x = 0, \quad -V_b + 5V_x = 0 \quad (2)$$

(1), (2) 연립하면

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_b \\ V_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

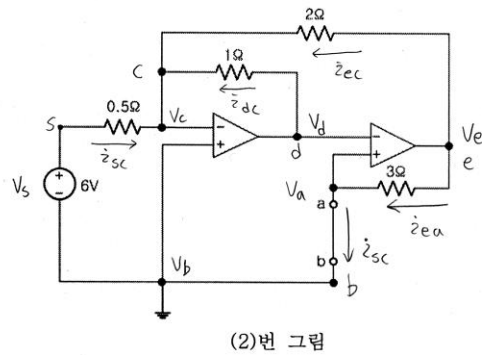
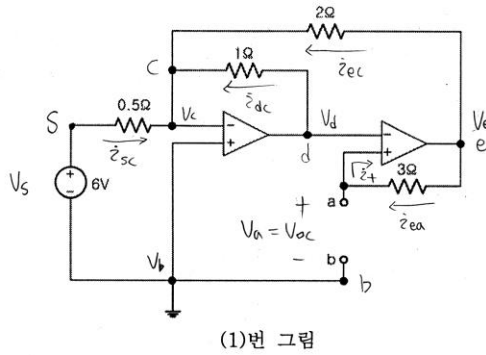
$$\begin{pmatrix} V_b \\ V_x \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V_b = \frac{5}{4}V_Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I_Y &= \frac{V_Y - V_A}{1k} + \frac{V_Y - V_b}{2k} = \frac{-V_Y}{1k} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}V_Y}{2k} \\ &= -\frac{9}{8k}V_Y \quad \therefore R_T = \frac{V_Y}{I_Y} = -\frac{8k}{9}(\Omega) \end{aligned}$$



< 2009년 1학기 회로이론 1 중간고사 2차 답안 >

Problem 3



(1) $V_b = V_c = 0$,

a, b 가 open 이므로 $\dot{z}_{ea} = \dot{z}_+ = 0 \quad \therefore V_a = V_e \Rightarrow V_a = V_d = V_e$

C 노드에서 KCL을 적용

$$\dot{z}_{sc} + \dot{z}_{dc} + \dot{z}_{ec} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_s - V_c}{0.5} + \frac{V_d - V_c}{1} + \frac{V_e - V_c}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{6}{0.5} + \frac{V_a}{1} + \frac{V_a}{2} = 0 \quad (\because V_c = 0, \quad V_d = V_e = V_a)$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{V_{oc} = V_a = -8V}}$$

(2) $V_b = V_c = 0$

$$V_a = V_d = 0$$

C 노드에서 KCL을 적용

$$\dot{z}_{sc} + \dot{z}_{dc} + \dot{z}_{ec} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_s - V_c}{0.5} + \frac{V_d - V_c}{1} + \frac{V_e - V_c}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{6}{0.5} + 0 + \frac{V_e}{2} = 0 \quad (\because V_c = V_d = 0)$$

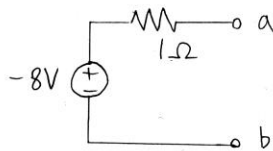
$$\therefore V_e = -24 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{i}_{ea} = \frac{V_e - V_a}{3} = \frac{-24}{3} = -8 \text{ A}$$

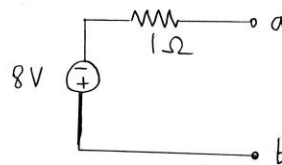
$$\therefore \dot{i}_{sc} = \dot{i}_{ea} = -8 \text{ A}$$

$$(3) R_{th} = \frac{V_{oc}}{\dot{i}_{sc}} = \frac{-8 \text{ V}}{-8 \text{ A}} = 1 \Omega$$

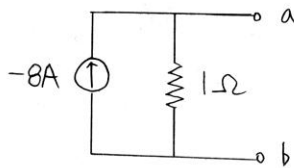
Thevenin Equivalent Circuit



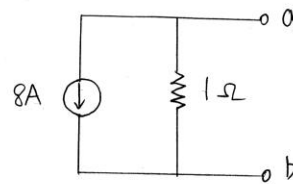
or



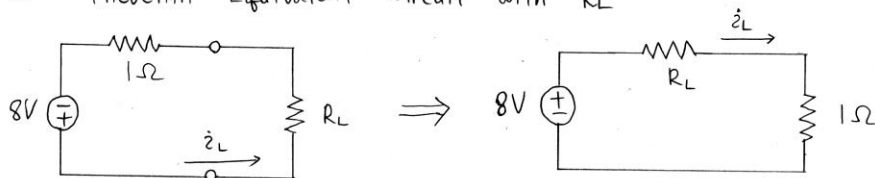
Norton Equivalent Circuit



or



(4) Thevenin Equivalent Circuit with R_L



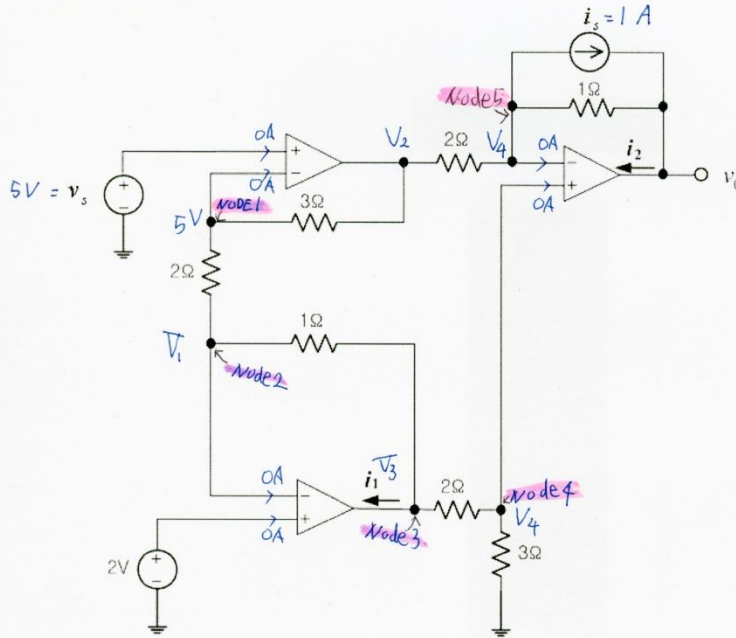
$$\dot{i}_L = \frac{8}{1+R_L} \text{ A}, \quad R_L \text{의 소모 전력 } P_L = \dot{i}_L^2 \cdot R_L = \left(\frac{8}{1+R_L} \right)^2 R_L = \frac{64 R_L}{(1+R_L)^2}$$

$$P_L \text{의 소모전력이 최대가 되기 위한 조건: } \frac{\partial P_L}{\partial R_L} = \frac{64(1+R_L)^2 - 2 \cdot 64 R_L (1+R_L)}{(1+R_L)^4} = 0$$

$$\therefore R_L^2 = 1, \quad \underline{R_L = 1 \Omega}$$

$$P_{L, \max} = P_L|_{R_L=1\Omega} = \left. \frac{64 R_L}{(1+R_L)^2} \right|_{R_L=1} = \underline{\underline{16 \text{ W}}}$$

<4번 풀이>



(1) 문제에서 Ideal OPAMP라고 하였기 때문에 각 OPAMP의 비단자와 (+)단자로 흘러 들어가는 전류는 0이고 두 단자 사이의 전압은 0이다.

이를 이용하면 위의 그림처럼 나타낼 수 있다.

각 Node에서 KCL을 이용하여 방정식을 세운다.

$$\text{Node 1 : } \frac{5 - V_1}{2} + \frac{5 - V_2}{3} = 0$$

$$\text{Node 2 : } \frac{V_1 - 5}{2} + \frac{V_1 - V_3}{1} = 0$$

$$\text{Node 3 : } \frac{V_3 - V_1}{1} + \frac{V_3 - V_4}{2} + i_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Node 4 : } \frac{V_4 - V_3}{2} + \frac{V_4 - 0}{3} = 0$$

$$\text{Node 5 : } \frac{V_4 - V_2}{2} + \frac{V_4 - V_0}{1} + i_s = 0$$

(2) Node 1, 2, 4 의 방정식과 $V_1 = 2V$ 값을 대입하자.

연립하여 계산하면 다음의 값을 구할 수 있다.

$$V_1 = 2 [V]$$

$$V_2 = 9.5 [V]$$

$$V_3 = 0.5 [V]$$

$$V_4 = 0.3 [V]$$

위에서 구한 값을 Node 5 의 방정식에 대입하자. ($i_s = 1A$)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V_0 &= \frac{3}{2}V_4 - \frac{1}{2}V_2 + \frac{1}{2}i_s \\ &= -3.3 [V] \end{aligned}$$

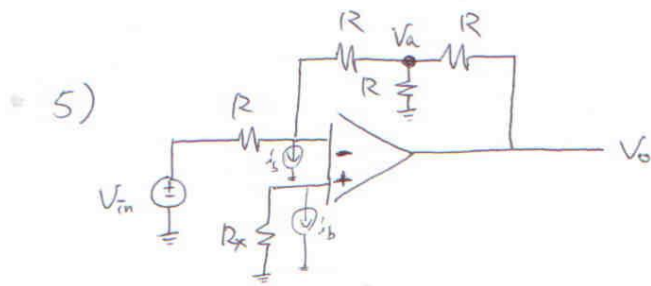
(3) Node 3 의 방정식을 대입하자.

$$\begin{aligned} i_1 &= -\frac{3}{2}V_3 + V_1 + \frac{V_4}{2} \\ &= 1.4 [A] \end{aligned}$$

i_2 를 구하기 위해 킬링턴에서 KCL을 적용하자.

$$i_2 + \frac{V_0 - V_4}{1} - i_s = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i_2 &= i_s + V_4 - V_0 \\ &= 4.6 [A] \end{aligned}$$



offset model 사용

$$V_+ = -R_x i_b = V_- \quad \text{--- ①}$$

V_- node all node eq 을 구하면

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{V_{in} - V_-}{R} + \frac{V_a - V_-}{R} &= i_b \\ \Rightarrow V_{in} + V_a - 2V_- &= R i_b \quad \text{--- ②} \end{aligned} \right.$$

V_a node all node eq

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{V_a - V_-}{R} + \frac{V_a}{R} + \frac{V_a - V_o}{R} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 3V_a - V_- - V_o &= 0 \Rightarrow 3V_a = V_- + V_o \quad \text{--- ③} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$V_{in} + \frac{V_- + V_o}{3} - 2V_a = R i_b \quad \text{②식에 ③식 대입}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3V_{in} + V_- + V_o - 6V_a = 3R i_b$$

$$\Rightarrow 3V_{in} + V_o - 5(-R_x i_b) = 3R i_b \quad \text{①식 대입}$$

error input offset Voltage 만듦을려면 $V_{in} = 0 \Rightarrow V_o = 0$.

$$\therefore 5R_x i_b = 3R i_b$$

$$\underline{R_x = \frac{3}{5} R}$$

문제 6.

(a) find
i) V_{oc}

$$-V_s + R_1 i_a + (d+1) R_2 i_a = 0$$

$$i_a = \frac{V_s}{R_1 + (d+1) R_2}$$

$$V_{oc} = R_2 \cdot (d+1) i_a$$

$$= \frac{(d+1) R_2 \cdot V_s}{R_1 + (d+1) R_2}$$

ii) find i_{sc}

$$i_{sc} = (d+1) i_a \quad (i_a = \frac{V_s}{R_1})$$

$$= \frac{(d+1) V_s}{R_1}$$

$$\therefore R_t = \frac{\frac{(d+1) R_2 \cdot V_s}{R_1 + (d+1) R_2}}{\frac{(d+1) V_s}{R_1}} = \frac{V_{oc}}{i_{sc}}$$

$$= \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + (d+1) R_2}$$

그래프 부터 $V_{oc} = 5V$, $R_t = 625\Omega$ 이므로

$$\text{find } d, \quad 625\Omega = \frac{1000 \cdot 1000}{1000 + (d+1) \cdot 1000} = \frac{1000}{d+2} \quad d = \frac{1000}{625} - 2$$

$$\therefore d = -0.4 A/A$$

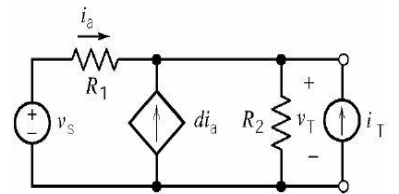
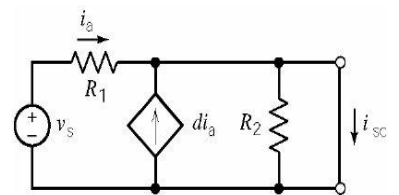
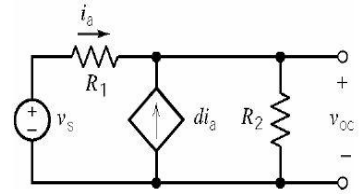
$$\text{find } V_s, \quad 5V = \frac{(d+1) \cdot 1000 \cdot V_s}{1000 + (d+1) \cdot 1000} = \frac{d+1}{d+2} \cdot V_s \quad V_s = \frac{-0.4+2}{-0.4+1} \cdot 5$$

$$\therefore V_s = 13.33V$$

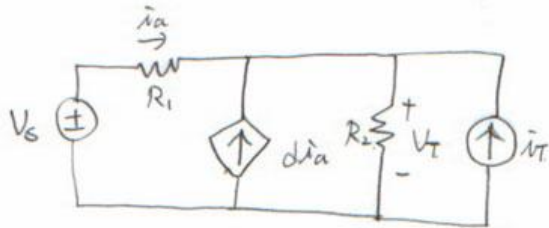
i_{sc} 를 이용하면

$$0.008 = \frac{d+1}{1000} \cdot V_s \quad V_s = \frac{8}{-0.4+1} = \frac{8}{0.6}$$

$$= 13.33V$$



테스트 방법



test 전류 i_T 를 이용해서

$$-i_a - d i_a + \frac{V_t}{R_2} - i_T = 0$$

$$R_1 i_a = -V_t$$

$$i_a = -\frac{V_t}{R_1}$$

$$i_T = -(d+1)i_a + \frac{V_t}{R_2}$$

$$i_T = (d+1) \cdot \frac{V_t}{R_1} + \frac{V_t}{R_2} = \frac{R_2(d+1) + R_1}{R_1 R_2} \times V_t$$

$$R_t = \frac{V_t}{i_T} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + (d+1) R_2}$$

오픈회로 전압

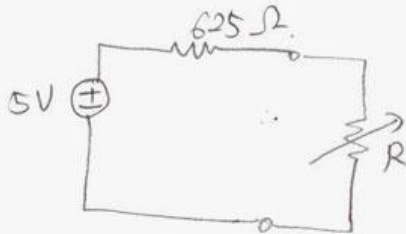
V_{oc} , R_t 를 구해서 대입하고

d , V_s 는 위의 방법과 같이 구한다.

(b)

(a)로부터

$V_{OC} = 5V$, $I_{SC} = 8mA$, $R_t = 625\Omega$ (문제의 그래프로부터)



Max power transfer는 R_t 와 같은 값인 625Ω 일 때이고
가변저항의 범위에 625Ω 이 포함되므로

R 이 갖는 최대 파워는

$$P_R = \frac{(0.5)^2}{625\Omega} = \underline{10mW}$$

문제로부터 가변저항의 안전한 power 가용량이 $\frac{1}{125}W = 8mW$
이므로 이 파는 안전하지 않다