

EE 610 Final Exam Fall 2010

Take Home. Open Book Open Notes 200 points total

Due in Room AVW 1364 at the final period F 12/17/09 [1:30-3:30pm]

along with your notebook. Your signature certifies that the work is your own.

1. (30 points = 6 points per synthesis) [lossless synthesis]

Synthesize $z(s) = \frac{s(s^2+8)}{s^2+4}$ by 5 methods (1st & 2nd Foster & Cauer & via Richards' function sections with $k=2$)

2. (40 points) [even part zeros]

Given the even part of a function, $Ev(y)$, one can create a function, y , by adding an odd part. For

$$2Ev(y(s)) = \frac{(s+1)(-s+1)}{(s+2)(s+3)(-s+2)(-s+3)}$$

add 2 times an odd part with a degree three numerator and the same finite poles and from that find $y(s)$ with only left hand finite poles. Is this $y(s)$ PR?

3. (40 points = 10 points per part) [positive-real of positive-real]

Given two positive-real functions $f(s)$ and $g(s)$, possibly not rational, it is known that $f(g(s))$ is positive-real.

- Show mathematically that this is the case.
- In the rational, PR, case, if a circuit is known for each of $f(s)$ and $g(s)$ explain how a circuit for $f(g(s))$ can be obtained. Assume that both $f(\cdot)$ and $g(\cdot)$ are admittances.
- Let $f(s) = \frac{s+1}{2s+3}$, $g(s) = \frac{s^2+5}{4s}$ be given admittances. Give a circuit for the admittance $y_1(s)=f(g(s))$ and one for $y_2(s)=g(f(s))$ and discuss important points learned from this example.
- Give conditions for $f(g(s)) = g(f(s))$

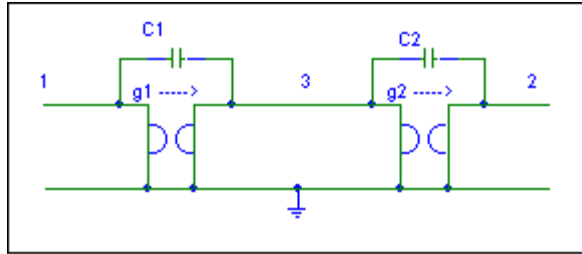
4. (50 points = 25 points per part) [semistate equations]

The following circuit (on next page) represents the extraction of two Richards' sections at positive k 's for an input admittance $y_{in}(s)$ seen looking into port 1 (on the left). Assume a resistive load of resistance $r>0$ at port 2 (on the right). Use the voltages at nodes 1, 2, 3 with respect to ground as semistate variables.

- Write the semistate equations $E \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu$ for $y_{in}(s)$ as the transfer function.

function.

- Find $y_{in}(s)$ from these semistate equations in terms of the element values.



5. (40 points = 13+ points per part) [graph and 2-port admittance]
 For the following circuit there are three nodes as numbered (plus the ground = 0) and 5 branches which are numbered by the components (the transistor M has two branches, 2 and 3).
- Draw the graph for the circuit with directions from lower to higher numbers.
 - Choose branches 1, 3, 4 for the tree and give the cut set and tie set matrices.
 - Assuming linear operation of the transistor (with g_m , g_o as the only parameters of interest), give the 2-port admittance matrix with port 1 seen by V_1 and port 2 as seen at V_{out} .

