

1. (40 points, negative & positive C's,L's)  
Given that a capacitor, of capacitance  $C > 0$ , and four OTAs are available (of gains  $g_{mi}$  for  $i=1, \dots, 4$ ). Assume that the  $g_{mi} > 0$  with signs determined by the OTA input connections and use these to
  - a) Draw a circuit for a positive inductor giving inductance value  $L$ ; give the value of  $L$  in terms of  $C$  and the different  $g_{mi}$  used.
  - b) Draw a circuit for an inductor giving a negative inductance value  $-L$ , where  $L$  is the value obtained in part a).
  - c) Draw a circuit to give a capacitor of negative capacitance and give the value of this capacitor.
  - d) Comment upon where gyrators can be used in any of the above.
  
2. (40 points, circulators)
  - a) For the three port circulator used in class give its admittance matrix and from that draw a circuit using gyrators to realize its scattering matrix.
  - b) Show that  $Y = -Y^T$  and investigate the total instantaneous power in,  $p(t) = v(t)^T i(t)$ .
  - c) Give also its impedance matrix and compare with the  $Y$  of part a).
  
3. (20 points, multiport circulator and use)  
A  $3n$ -port circulator is obtained by replacing each 1 in the 3-port circulator by  $1_n$ , the  $n \times n$  identity, in the  $3n$ -port device.
  - a) Give the  $3n$ -port circulator scattering matrix,  $S_{3n}$ .
  - b) Load the second set of  $n$  ports in an  $n$ -port of scattering matrix  $S_a$  and the last  $n$  ports in  $S_b$ . Give the resulting input scattering matrix  $S_{in}$  seen at the first  $n$ -ports.
  - c) Showing all the ports, draw a schematic diagram for the connection of part b) when  $n=2$ . For this a two-level 3D drawing with odd circulator ports on one level and even on another may be convenient.