



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SEMESTER II SESI 2008/2009

**NAMA MATA PELAJARAN : TEKNOLOGI ELEKTRIK DAN
ELEKTRONIK**

KOD MATAPELAJARAN : BEE 1803

KURSUS : 1BDD

TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN : APRIL/MEI 2009

JANGKAMASA : 2 1/2 JAM

**ARAHAN : JAWAB EMPAT (4) SOALAN SAHAJA
DARIPADA ENAM (6) SOALAN.**

KERTAS SOALAN INI MENGANDUNGI (10) MUKA SURAT.

- Q1 (a) (i) Give the definition of resistance and effect of the conductor length to its resistance. (5 marks)
- (ii) The relationship between current and voltage is known as Ohm's law. With the help of a graph, give a definition of Ohm's law and state the equation. (3 marks)
- (b) Referring to the circuit in Figure Q1(b), calculate:
- (i) The current i when the switch is in position 1
(ii) The current i when the switch is in position 2 (4 marks)
- (c) When the voltage across a resistor is 120 V, the current through it is 2.5 mA. Calculate its conductance. (4 marks)
- (d) Figure Q1(d) shows a resistor. Calculate the resistance and give the range value for this resistor. (3 marks)
- (e) A certain resistor has the following color code: violet, blue, red, silver. Determine the minimum current can be measured when a 20 V source is connected across the resistor. (6 marks)
- Q2 (a) Define the terms below with the aid of appropriate diagrams and equations.
- (i) Kirchhoff's Current law (KCL)
(ii) Kirchhoff's Voltage law (KVL) (6 marks)
- (b) Determine the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits from the circuit of Figure Q2(b) and calculate the:
- (i) Thevenin equivalent resistance, R_{TH}
(ii) Thevenin voltage, V_{TH}
(iii) Norton equivalent resistance, R_N
(iv) Norton current, I_N
(v) Load current, i_L for each case

Assume R_3 is the load.

Given: $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 450 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 7 \Omega$, $R_2 = 5 \Omega$, $R_3 = 10 \Omega$, $R_4 = R_5 = 1 \Omega$
(19 marks)

- Q3 (a) Three capacitors, $C_1=5 \mu\text{F}$, $C_2=10 \mu\text{F}$, and $C_3=20 \mu\text{F}$ are placed in series with a 200 V source. Compute:
- The total capacitance
 - The charge on each capacitor
 - The total energy stored in the series combination
 - The voltage across $10 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor
- (9 marks)
- (b) Referring to the circuit in Figure Q3(b), given $i(t) = 4(2 - e^{-10t}) \text{ mA}$. If $i_2(0) = -1 \text{ mA}$, find the value:
- $i_1(0)$
 - $v(t)$, $v_1(t)$ and $v_2(t)$
 - $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$
- (16 marks)

- Q4 (a) Construct a table that showing the binary, octal, hexadecimal and BCD code representations by referring the decimal numbers from 0 to 15.
(8 marks)
- (b) Derive the expression for the output circuit, X of Figure Q4(b)(i) and construct a complete truth table. Then apply the waveforms of Figure Q4(b)(ii) to the respective circuit inputs of Figure Q4(b)(i) and draw the output waveform.
(10 marks)
- (c) Simplify the expression given using K map method.

$$y = (\overline{C + D}) + \overline{A}C\overline{D} + A\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C\overline{D} + AC\overline{D}$$

(7 marks)

- Q5** (a) Convert the following complex numbers to polar form by determining the magnitude and angle.
- (i) $-12 - j18$
 - (ii) $-7 + j10$
- (6 marks)
- (b) Find the current $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ in the circuit in Figure Q5(b) by using mesh analysis method.
- (19 marks)
-
- Q6** (a) List and explain briefly three electromagnetic properties.
- (6 marks)
- (b) Explain the electromagnetic devices listed as follows.
- (i) Solenoid
 - (ii) Speaker
- (8 marks)
- (c) Calculate the reluctance of a doughnut-shaped core made of low-carbon steel. The inner radius of the doughnut-shaped core is 1.75 cm and the outer radius of the doughnut-shaped core is 2.25 cm. Assume the permeability of low-carbon steel is 2×10^{-4} Wb/A \cdot m.
- (11 marks)

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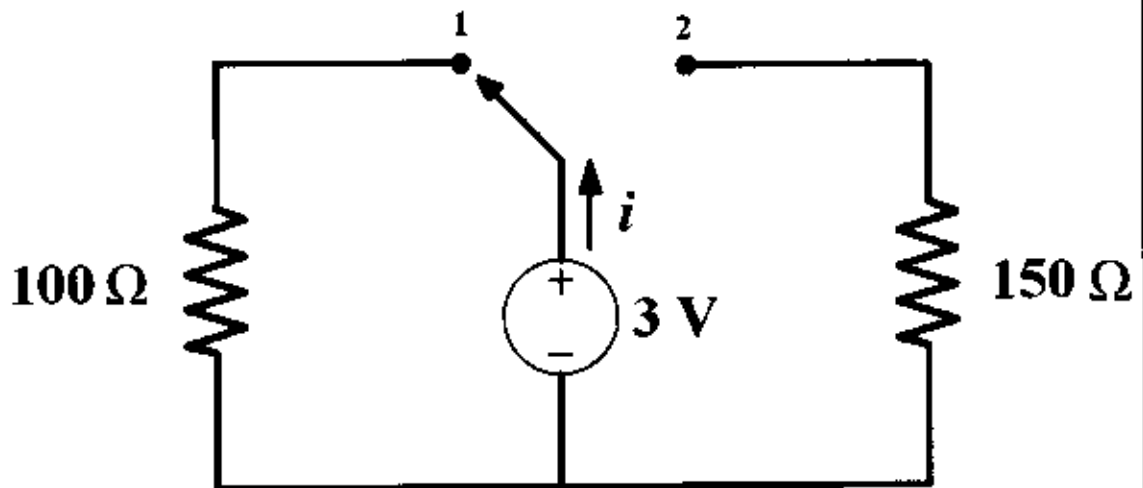


FIGURE Q1(b)

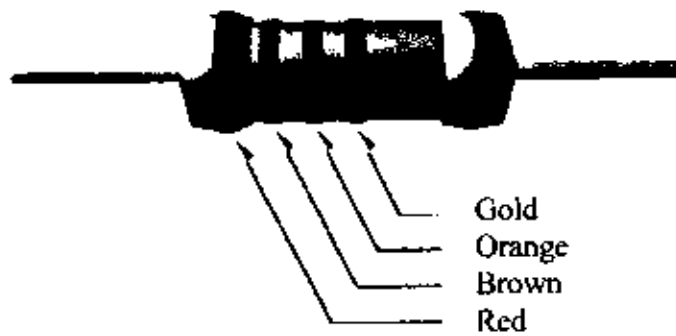


FIGURE Q1(d)

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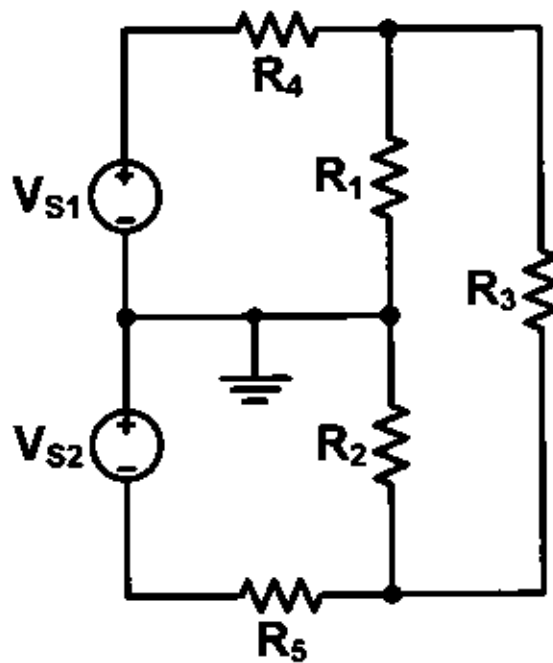


FIGURE 02(b)

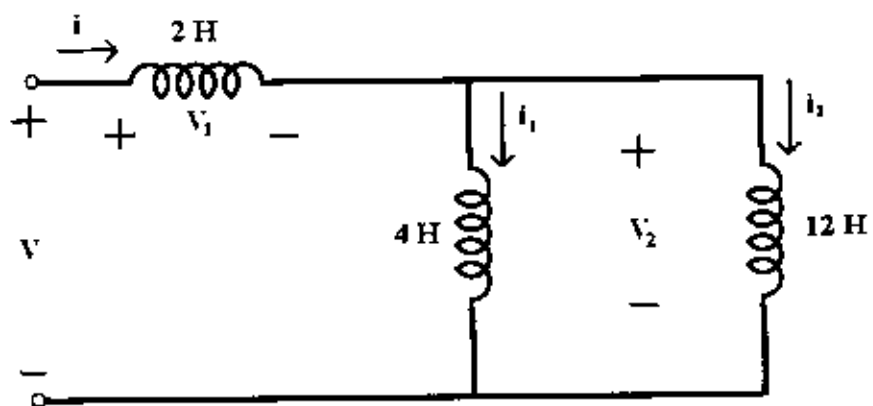


FIGURE 03(b)

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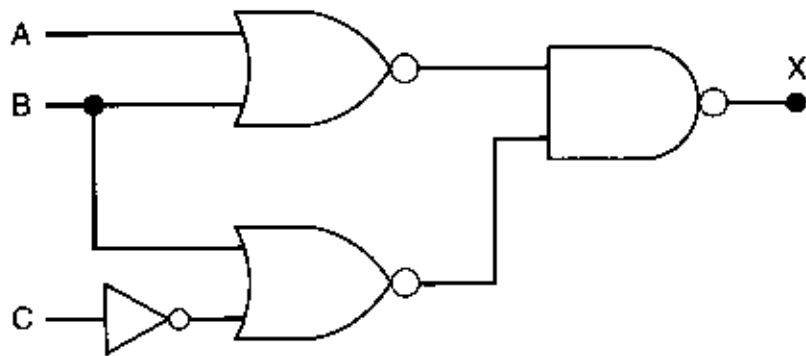


FIGURE Q4(b)(i)

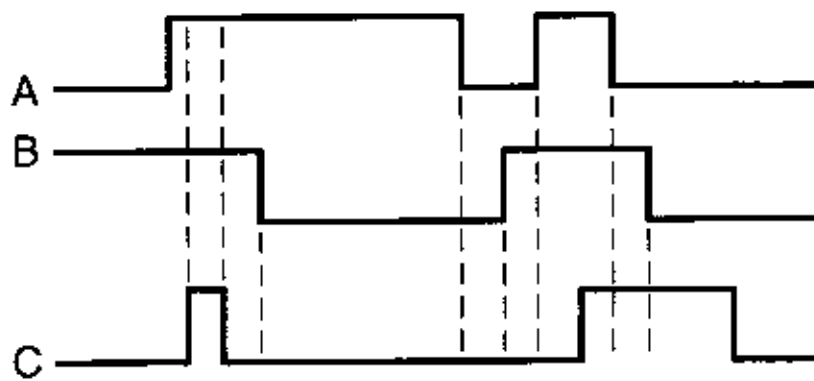


FIGURE Q4(b)(ii)

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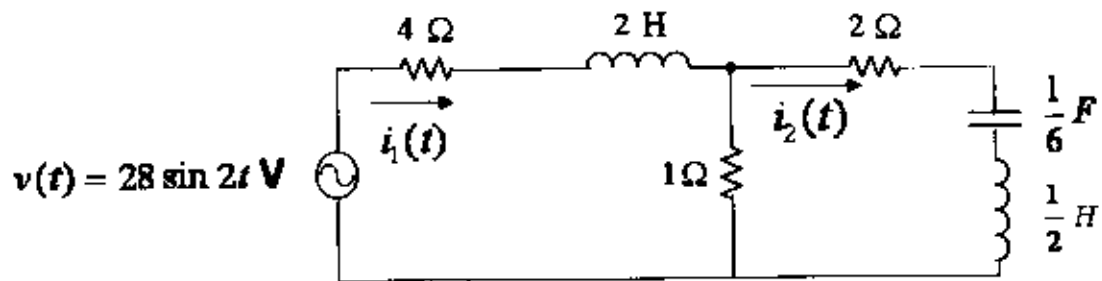
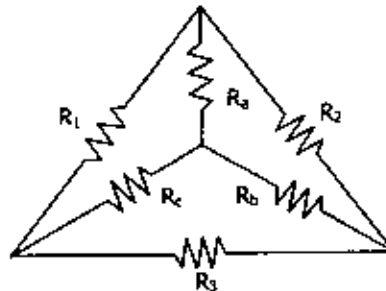


FIGURE Q5(b)

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LIST OF FORMULAS**1. Delta-Wye Transformation**

$$R_a = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$R_b = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$R_c = \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

2. Maximum Power Transfer

$$P = \left[\frac{V_{TH}}{R_{TH} + R_L} \right]^2 R_L$$

3. Conversion rectangular to polar form:

$$z = x + jy, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}, \quad \text{(1st quadrant)}$$

$$z = -x + jy, \quad \theta = 180^\circ + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{-x}, \quad \text{(2nd quadrant)}$$

$$z = -x - jy, \quad \theta = -180^\circ + \tan^{-1} \frac{-y}{-x}, \quad \text{(3rd quadrant)}$$

$$z = x - jy, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{(-y)}{x}, \quad \text{(4th quadrant)}$$

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4. Trigonometric Identities:

$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x$$

$$\sin(x \pm 90^\circ) = \pm \cos x$$

$$\cos(x \pm 90^\circ) = \mp \sin x$$

$$\sin(x \pm 180^\circ) = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(x \pm 180^\circ) = -\cos x$$

5. Mathematic operations for complex number:

Addition : $z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + j(y_1 + y_2)$

Subtraction : $z_1 - z_2 = (x_1 - x_2) + j(y_1 - y_2)$

Multiplication : $z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 \angle(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$

Division : $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \angle(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$

Reciprocal : $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} \angle(-\theta)$

Square root : $\sqrt{z} = \sqrt{r} \angle(\theta/2)$

6. Time domain representation

$$v = V_m \sin(\omega t \pm \theta)$$

Phasor domain representation

$$V = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \angle(\pm\theta)$$

7. Impedance

$$Z = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$Z_R = R$$

$$Z_L = j\omega L$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$