

Homework #1  
ECE 248  
Spring 2014  
Due Apr 08

Unless otherwise noted, all problems from Malvino & Bates (7<sup>th</sup> ed)

A. Basic Diode Circuits (assume second approximation)

- 3-9
- 3-11
- 3-28 You should get  $R = 215 \text{ ohm}$
- 3-29
- 3-33

B. Half-Wave Rectifier (assume second approximation)

- 4-3 The AC source is actually  $50 V_{\text{RMS}}$  (remember  $V_{\text{RMS}} = V_{\text{PEAK}}/\sqrt{2}$ )  
Also, DC and average voltages are the same thing.
- 4-4 The AC source is actually  $15 V_{\text{RMS}}$ .  
You should get  $V_{\text{OUT,P}} = -20.5\text{V}$  and  $V_{\text{DC}} = -6.5\text{V}$ .
- 4-17 AC source is actually  $120 V_{\text{RMS}}$ .
- 4-20 You should get  $V_{\text{RIPPLE}} = 14.6\text{V}$ , which is quite large!
- 4-xx Derive the expression  $V_{\text{DC}} = V_{\text{P}}/\pi$  for the DC voltage of a half-wave rectifier.

C. Clippers and Limiters (assume second approximation)

- 4-33 Assume  $R_{\text{S}} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_{\text{L}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$
- 4-34 Same as 4-33
- 4-35
- 4-36 Resist the temptation to use Eq. 4-18, since it gives the wrong answer! A good approach to solve this problem is to replace the voltage divider with its Thevenin equivalent.  
You should get  $V_{\text{OUT,MAX}} = 10.7\text{V}$ .

D. Clampers and Multipliers (assume second approximation unless otherwise noted)

- 4-38
- 4-39
- 4-40 The ideal diode has zero voltage drop.