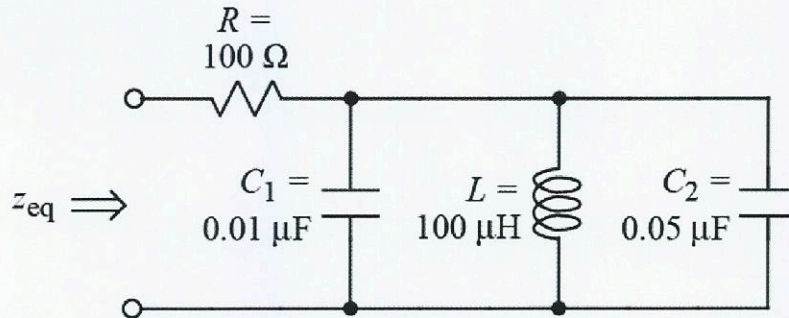


Ex:



Find the numerical value of the equivalent impedance,  $z_{eq}$ , for the above circuit. Frequency  $\omega = 500 \text{ kr/s}$ . Express your answer in polar form.

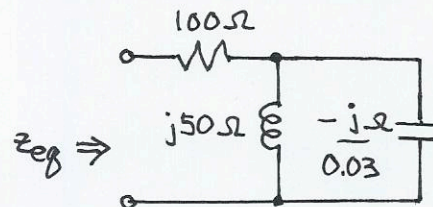
sol'n: We convert to impedances in the frequency domain. We may sum the parallel C's first.

$$C = C_1 + C_2 = 0.01 \mu\text{F} + 0.05 \mu\text{F} = 0.06 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1 \Omega}{j 500 \text{K} (0.06 \mu)} = \frac{-j \Omega}{0.03} = -j 33.3 \Omega$$

$$j\omega L = j 500 \text{K} (100 \mu) \Omega = j 50 \Omega$$

Our frequency domain model is as follows:



We now compute the impedance of the parallel L and C:

$$z_{LC} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j50 \Omega} + j0.03} = \frac{1}{-j0.02 + j0.03} = -j 100 \Omega$$

We add the series R to get  $z_{eq}$ .

$$z_{eq} = 100\Omega - j100\Omega$$

Now we convert to polar form.

$$z_{eq} = 100\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} e^{j \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-100}{100}\right)} \Omega$$

or

$$z_{eq} = 100\sqrt{2} e^{-j45^\circ} \Omega$$

or

$$z_{eq} = 141 e^{-j45^\circ} \Omega$$