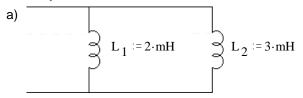
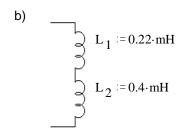
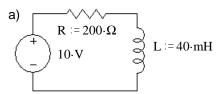
1. Find  $L_{\rm eq}$  in each case

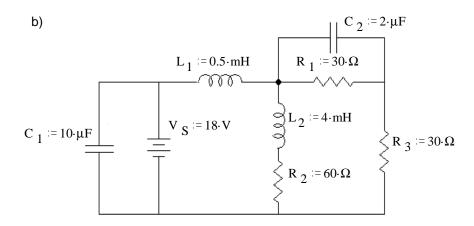




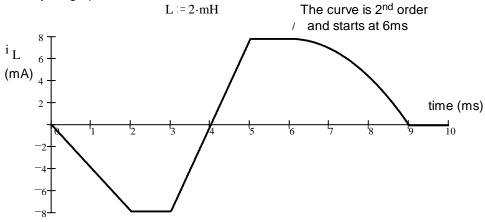


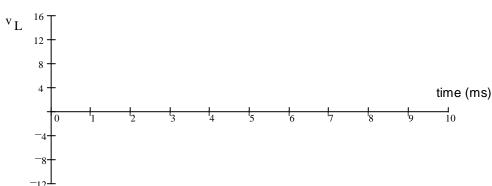
2. Find the stored energy in each capacitor and/or inductor under steady-state conditions. Note: Treat caps as opens and inductors as shorts to find DC voltages and currents.





3. The current waveform shown below flows through a 2 mH inductor. Make an accurate drawing of the voltage across it. Label your graph.





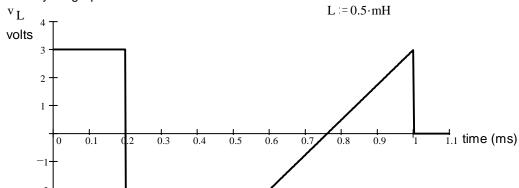
## **GO TO Next Page**

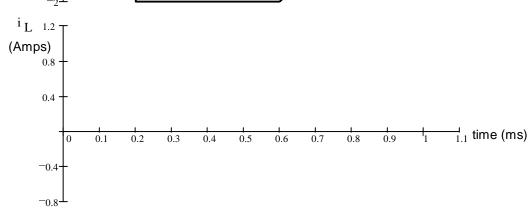
## **Answers**

- 1. 1.2·mH 0.62·mH
- 2. a) 0.05·mJ
- b) 1.62·mJ  $0.081 \cdot mJ$
- 0.09·mJ
- $0.18 \cdot mJ$
- 3. Straight lines between the following points: (0ms,-8mV), (2ms,-8mV), (2ms,0mV), (3ms,0mV), (3ms,16mV), (5ms,16mV), (5ms,0mV), (6ms,0mV), (9ms,-10.67mV), (9ms,0mV), (10ms,0mV)
- 4. Straight lines between the following points: (0ms,0A), (0.2ms,1.2A), (0.6ms,-0.4A), curves until it's flat at (0.76 ms, -0.72 A), continues to curve up to (1 ms, 0 A), (1.1 ms, 0 A)
- 5.  $i_L = 11.1 \cdot \text{mA} \cdot \cos(300 \cdot t 90 \cdot \text{deg})$  6.  $v_L = 1 \cdot \text{mV} \cdot \cos\left(628 \cdot t + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi\right)$
- 7. Assume a sinusoidal voltage, find  $i_C$  and  $i_L$  by integration and differentiation, and show that they are equal and opposite at the resonant frequency.

- 8. a) 17.79·kHz

4. The voltage across a  $0.5~\mathrm{mH}$  inductor is shown below. Make an accurate drawing of the inductor current. Label your graph. Assume the initial current is  $0~\mathrm{mA}$ .





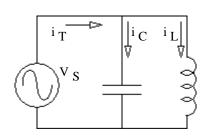
5. The voltage across a 1.2 mH inductor is  $v_L = 4 \cdot mV \cdot cos(300 \cdot t)$  find  $i_L$ .

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6. The current through a 0.08 mH inductor is  $i_L = 20 \cdot \text{mA} \cdot \cos \left( 628 \cdot \text{t} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$  find  $v_L$ .

7. Refer to the circuit shown. Assume that  $V_s$  is a sinusoidal input voltage whose frequency can be adjusted. At some frequency of  $V_s$  this circuit can resonate. At that frequency  $i_C(t) = -i_L(t)$ . ( $i_C(t)$  is 180 degrees out-of-phase with  $i_L(t)$ ).

Show that resonance occurs at this frequency:  $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C}}$ ,  $f_0 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{L \cdot C}}$ 



8. Find the resonant frequency,  $f_0$  in each case.

