Name
Warning: This homework is longer than normal -- DO NOT put it off until the last minute.
In the week of the exam, lab will be replaced by a video lecture

1. For the circuit shown, find the following:
a) At what frequency would the magnitude of the total impedance be $240 \Omega$ ?

b) At this frequency, what is the phase angle of the impedance?
c) At this frequency, you want to add a capacitor in series to make the circuit appear purely resistive (the impedance has no imaginary component). Find the value of the capacitor.

2. You need to design a circuit in which the current (i(t)) leads the voltage $\left(\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{S}}(\mathrm{t})\right)$ by $36^{\circ}$ of phase.
a) What should go in the box: $R, L, C$ ?
b) Find its value.


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## ECE 2210 homework Ph3 p2

3. The phasor diagram at right shows the source voltage and two branch currents of a parallel circuit. Find the impedance of each of the two branches.

4. a) Find all the currents, $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{1}}, \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{2}}$, and $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{T}}$.

5. continued

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5. a) Find the AC current source, $\mathbf{I}_{\text {in }}$ in polar form.

b) Find $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{T}}$.
c) Choose one: i) The source current leads the source voltage.
ii) The source current lags the source voltage.

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6. a) Find $\mathbf{Z}_{1}$.

b) To make $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{1}}$ in the simplest way, what part(s) would you need? Just determine the needed part(s) from the list below and state why you made that choice, don't find the values.


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7. Find $\mathbf{Z}$.


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8. a) Find the total impedance of the circuit.

b) Find $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{T}}$.

## ECE 2210 homework Ph3 p7

9. Find $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{eq}}$ in simple polar form.

$$
\mathrm{f}:=8000 \cdot \mathrm{~Hz}
$$

## Answers

1. a) $11 \cdot \mathrm{kHz}$
b) $60^{\circ}$
c) $0.0694 \cdot \mu \mathrm{~F}$
2. a) C
b) $6.12 \cdot \mu \mathrm{~F}$
3. $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{1}}=(19.2-33.3 \cdot \mathrm{j}) \cdot \Omega \quad \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{2}}=(46.0+19.6 \cdot \mathrm{j}) \cdot \Omega$
4. a) $(0.197+0.138 \cdot \mathrm{j}) \cdot \mathrm{A}+0.096 \cdot \mathrm{~A}=0.293+0.138 \mathrm{j} \cdot \mathrm{A}$
5. a) $60 / 36.87^{\circ} \mathrm{mA}$
b) $11.54 / \underline{/ 21}^{\circ} \mathrm{V}$
c) i)
6. a) $172 / 53.4^{\circ} \Omega$
b) phase angle $>0$, resistor and inductor
c) i)
d) ii)
7. $657 \Omega / 67.4^{\circ}$
8. a) $21.86 \Omega /-20.38^{\circ}$
b) $0.457 \mathrm{~A} / 20.38{ }^{\circ}$
9. $382 \Omega /-40.2^{\circ}$
