

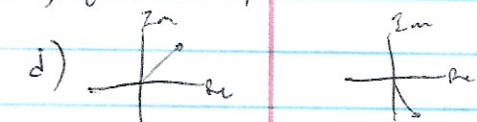
du 22 Prüfung

1) a) $r_1 = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ $r_2 = \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2} = 5.4$

b) $\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}(\frac{4}{3}) = 0.93$ $\theta_2 = \tan^{-1}(\frac{5}{2}) = 1.12$

$z_1 = 5 \angle 0.93$ $z_2 = 5.4 \angle -1.12$

c) $z = re^{i\theta}$ $z_1 = 5e^{0.93i}$ $z_2 = 5.4e^{-1.12i}$



5) a) $(1-i)^4 = (1-2i+i^2)^2$
 $= (-2i)^2 = 4i^2 = \underline{-4}$

b) $\sqrt{2-i} - (1+i)^2 \sqrt{2} = \underline{-2i}$

c) $\frac{5}{(1-i)(2-i)(3-i)} = \frac{5}{-i^3 + 6i^2 - 11i + 6}$

$= \frac{5}{1-6+6-11i} = -\frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{i}{i} \right)$

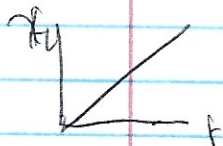
$= \frac{-i}{2 \cdot (-1)} = \underline{\frac{i}{2}}$

9) complex variables - how a
 Real component & an Imag (component);
 Similar to vectors, can X-Y plane.

13) $z_L = iX_L = i\omega L$

$X_L = \omega L = \left[\frac{1}{5} \right] [H] = 2$

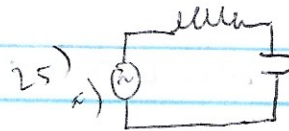
17) $X_L = \omega L = 2\pi fL$



21) $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$

$f = \frac{1}{2\pi CX_C}$

if $X_C = 10\Omega$, $f = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot (50 \times 10^{-6}) \cdot 10\Omega}$
 $= 318 \text{ Hz}$



$i\omega L + \frac{1}{i\omega C} = 0$

$i\omega L - \frac{i}{\omega C} = 0$

$i\omega L = \frac{i}{\omega C}$

b) $\left(\frac{1}{i\omega L} + \frac{i\omega C}{1} \right) = 0$ $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$ $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$

$= i \left(-\frac{1}{\omega L} + \omega C \right) = 0$

$= i \left(\frac{-1 + \omega^2 LC}{\omega L} \right) = 0$

$\frac{i\omega L}{\omega^2 LC - 1} = 0$

$\frac{iL}{\omega LC - 1} = 0$

no parallel
 zero impedance
 point

24) 33) $I_{dc} \rightarrow$

$I_{0,1} \rightarrow$

Sum P

$I_{dc} = \frac{V}{R}$

$P_{dc} = I_{dc}^2 R$

$\langle P \rangle = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$

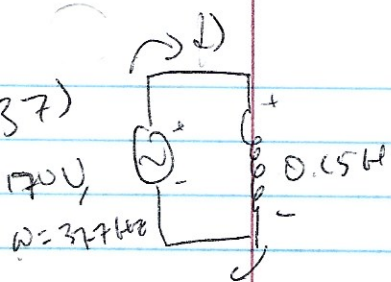
$I_{dc} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}}$

$V = IZ = IR$

$\langle P \rangle = \frac{I_0^2 R}{2}$

$I_{dc} = \sqrt{\frac{I_0^2 R}{2R}}$

$= \boxed{\frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}} (= I_{rms})$



a) $\omega = 377 \text{ rad/s}$ $f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{377 \text{ rad/s}}{2\pi} = 60 \text{ Hz}$

b) $Z_L = i\omega L = 56.6 i \Omega$

c) ~~$V_L = i\omega L I$~~
 $V(t) = 170 \text{ V} \cdot e^{i(377t)}$
 $= 170 \angle (377t)$

d) $V(t) = i\omega L I(t)$

$$I(t) = \frac{V(t)}{i\omega L} = \frac{170 \text{ V} \cdot e^{i(377t)}}{i(377 \text{ rad/s})(0.15 \text{ H})}$$