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Homework 1 - Chapter 9

Started on Wednesday, 23 January 2019, 10:08 AM

State Finished

Completed on Saturday, 26 January 2019, 8:17 AM

Time taken 2 days 22 hours

Grade 98.57 out of 100.00

Question 1

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

T9.04

Given $v(t) = 100 \sin(500 t - 23^\circ)$ Volts

Translate the voltage into the cosine form.

$$v(t) = 100 \cos(500 t + -113^\circ) \text{ Volts}$$

b) Find the rms value of the voltage.

$$V_{\text{rms}} = 70.7 \text{ Vrms}$$

c) Find the voltage $v(t)$ at $t = 5 \text{ ms}$ (milli sec).

$$v(t = 5 \text{ ms}) = 86.3 \text{ V}$$

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 2

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

Ex9.01_9ed

A sinusoidal current has maximum amplitude of $I_{\text{peak}} = 90 \text{ A}$.

The current passes through one complete cycle in $T = 11.50 \text{ ms}$ (milli sec).

a) What is the rms value of the current?

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \boxed{63.6} \checkmark \text{ A}_{\text{rms}}$$

b) What is the frequency in hertz?

$$f = \boxed{87} \checkmark \text{ Hz}$$

c) What is the frequency in radians per second?

$$\omega = \boxed{546} \checkmark \text{ rad/sec}$$

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

P9.02_9ed

At $t = -2$ ms (milli sec), a sinusoidal voltage is known to be zero and going positive.

[Hint: The easiest representation of the waveform at $t = -2$ ms is the sine and not the cosine form.]

The voltage is next zero at $t = 8$ ms (millisec).

It is also known that the voltage is 80.9V at $t = 0$.

a) What is the frequency of $v(t)$ in hertz?

$$f = \boxed{50} \checkmark \text{ Hz}$$

b) What are the following parameters of the voltage $v(t)$ in the cosine form expression?

The frequency of the voltage source?

$$\omega (\text{omega}) = \boxed{314} \checkmark \text{ radians/sec}$$

The phase angle ϕ_v (ϕ_v)?

$$\phi_v (\phi_v) = \boxed{-54} \checkmark ^\circ (\text{Degrees})$$

The maximum voltage V_m ?

$$V_m = \boxed{138} \checkmark \text{ V}$$

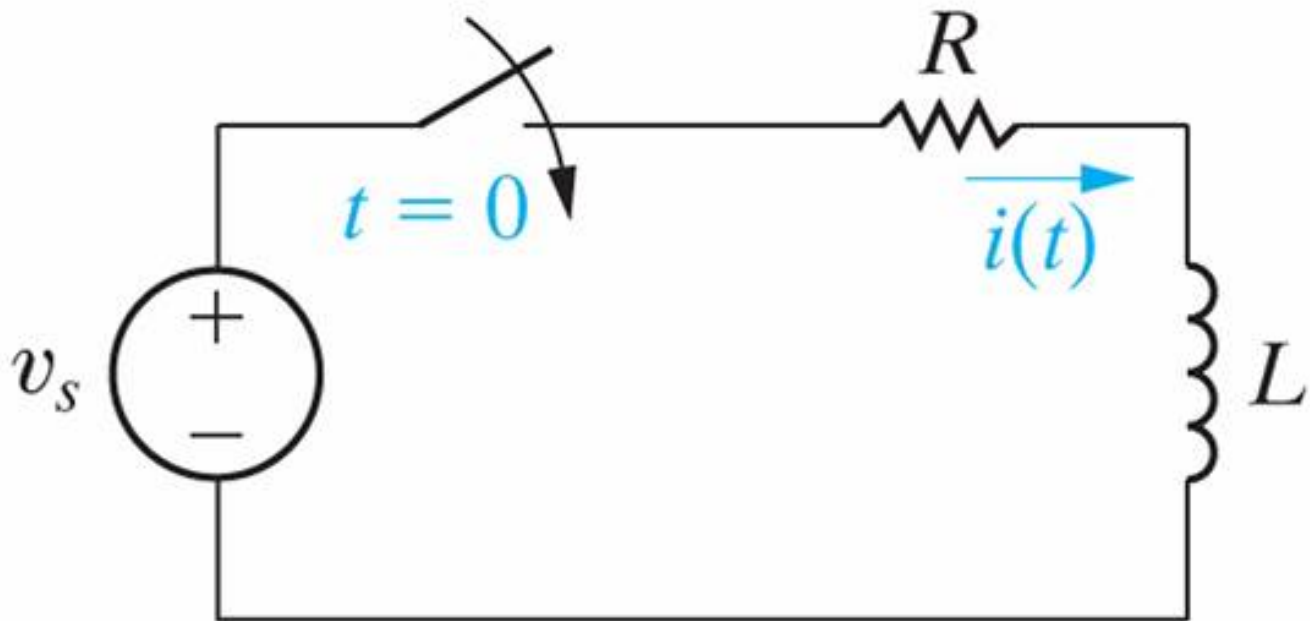
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Question 4

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00



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P9.09_10ed

The voltage applied to this circuit at $t = 0$ (when the switch closes) is $v_s(t) = 75 \cos(4,000 t - 60^\circ)$ Volts

Also given that $R = 400 \, \Omega$ (Ohm) and $L = 75 \, \text{mH}$ (milli Henry)

The initial inductor current is zero for $t < 0^-$.

The text gives you the response equation as:

$$i(t) = i_{\text{transient}}(t) + i_{\text{steady.state}}(t) = \frac{-V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\phi - \theta) e^{-(\frac{R}{L})t} + \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \phi - \theta)$$

Where $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right)$ and $v(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

For $t = 750 \, \mu\text{sec}$ (micro sec) after the switch closed, find the following values.

a) Find the numerical value of the transient response of i .

$i_{\text{transient}} =$  mA (milli Amp)

b) Find the numerical value of the steady state response of i.

$$i_{\text{steady_state}} = \boxed{39} \checkmark \text{ mA (milli Amp)}$$

c) Find the total response i.

$$i_{\text{total}} = \boxed{39} \checkmark \text{ mA (milli Amp)}$$

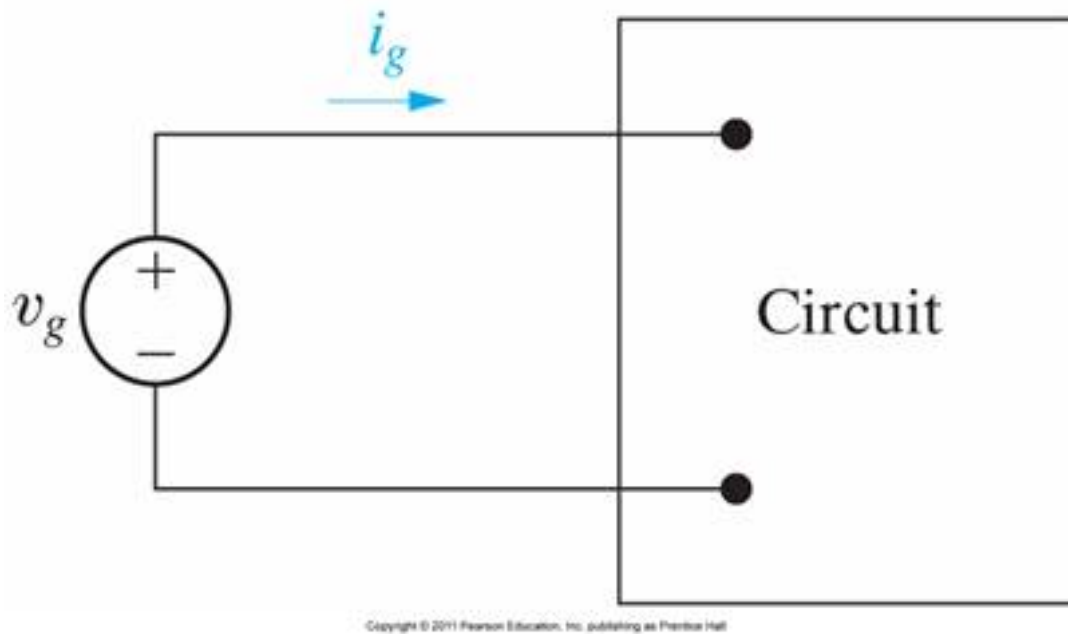
Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 5

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00



P9.12_9ed

The expressions for the steady-state voltage and current at the terminals of the circuit are

$$v_g = 300 \cos(5,000 \pi t + 78^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$i_g = 6 \sin(5,000 \pi t + 123^\circ) \text{ A}$$

a) What is the impedance seen by the source? Write in rectangular form.

$$Z = \boxed{35} \checkmark + j \boxed{35} \checkmark \Omega \text{ (Ohm)}$$

b) By how much time t in microseconds is the current out of phase with the voltage?

$$i_g \text{ lags } v_g \text{ by } \boxed{50} \checkmark \mu\text{s (micro sec)}$$

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 6

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

P9.06_6ed

Use the concept of the phasor to combine the following sinusoidal functions into a single trigonometric express.

The time domain form is assumed to be similar to $x(t) = \cos(\omega t + \theta^\circ)$

a) $x(t) = 100 \cos(300 t + 45^\circ) + 500 \cos(300 t - 60^\circ)$

$$x(t) = \boxed{483} \checkmark \cos(300t + \boxed{-49} \checkmark^\circ)$$

b) $y(t) = 250 \cos(377 t + 30^\circ) - 150 \sin(377 t + 140^\circ)$

$$y(t) = \boxed{121} \checkmark \cos(377 t + \boxed{4.8} \checkmark^\circ)$$

c) $v(t) = 60 \cos(100 t + 60^\circ) - 120 \sin(100 t - 125^\circ) + 100 \cos(100 t + 90^\circ)$

$$v(t) = \boxed{153} \checkmark \cos(100 t + \boxed{33} \checkmark^\circ)$$

d) $w(t) = 100 \cos(\omega t + 40^\circ) + 100 \cos(\omega t + 160^\circ) + 100 \cos(\omega t - 80^\circ)$

$$w(t) = \boxed{0} \checkmark \cos(\omega t + \boxed{0} \checkmark^\circ)$$

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 7

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00

AP9.01_9ed

Find the phasor (based on cosine) transform of each trigonometric function:

a) $v = 170 \cos (377 t - 40^\circ)$ Volts

V_{phasor} Magnitude = ✓ V
Angle = ✓ ° (Degree)

b) $i = 10 \sin (1,000 t + 20^\circ)$ Amps

I_{phasor} Magnitude = ✓ A
Angle = ✓ ° (Degree)

c) $i = 5 \cos (\omega t + 36.87^\circ) + 10 \cos (\omega t - 53.13^\circ)$ Amps

I_{phasor} Magnitude = ✓ A
Angle = ✓ ° (Degree)

d) $v = 300 \cos (20,000 \pi t + 45^\circ) - 100 \sin (20,000 \pi t + 30^\circ)$ mV

V_{phasor} Magnitude = ✓ mV
Angle = ✓ ° (Degree)

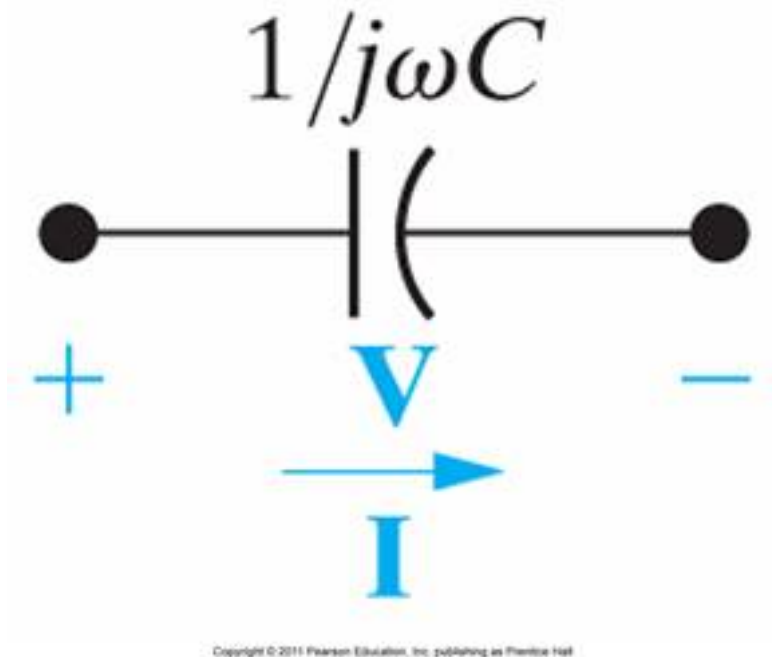
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Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 8

Correct

Mark 8.57 out of 10.00



AP9.04_9ed

The voltage across the terminals of the $5\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor is $30 \cos(4,000t + 25^\circ)\text{ V}$.

a) Calculate the capacitive reactance.

$$X_C = \boxed{-50} \checkmark \ \Omega \text{ (Ohm)}$$

b) Calculate the impedance of the capacitor.

$$Z_C = j \boxed{-50} \checkmark \ \Omega \text{ (Ohm)}$$

c) Calculate the phasor current \mathbf{I} .

$$\mathbf{I} = \text{Magnitude } \boxed{.6} \checkmark \text{ with Angle } \boxed{115} \checkmark \ ^\circ \text{ Amps}$$

d) Write the steady-state expression for $i(t)$.

$$i(t) = \boxed{.6} \checkmark \cos(\boxed{4000} \checkmark t + \boxed{115} \checkmark ^\circ) \text{ Amps}$$

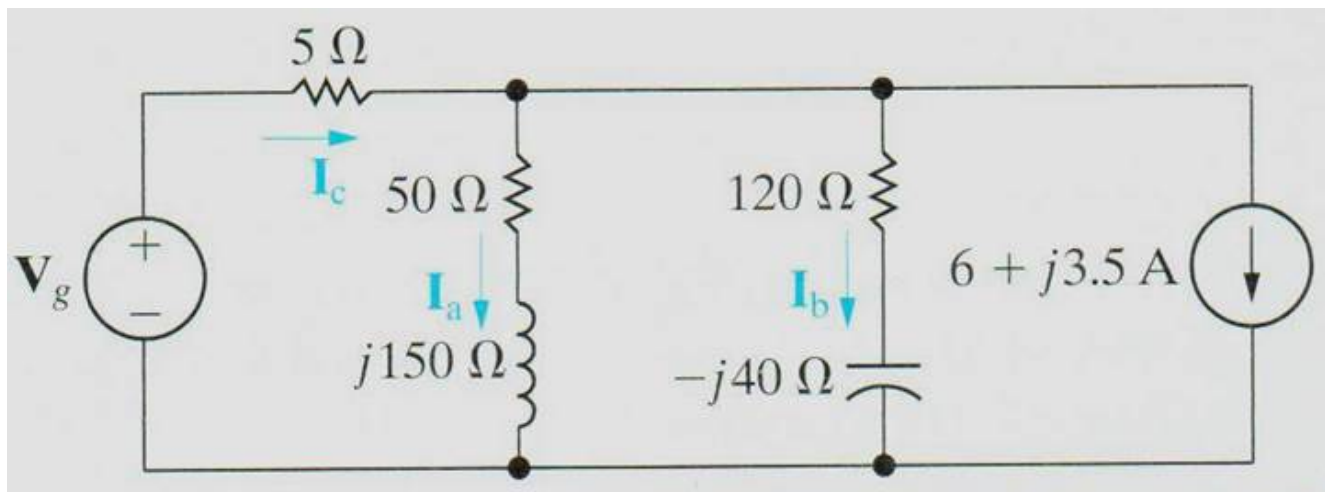
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Question 9

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00



P9.40_7ed

Given the phasor current $I_a = 2 \angle 0^\circ$ A (magnitude 2 with angle 0 degrees Amps).

Find the following phasor values:

I_b = Magnitude ✓ at Angle ✓ Degrees Amps

I_c = Magnitude ✓ at Angle ✓ Degrees Amps

V_g = Magnitude ✓ at Angle ✓ Degrees

Volts

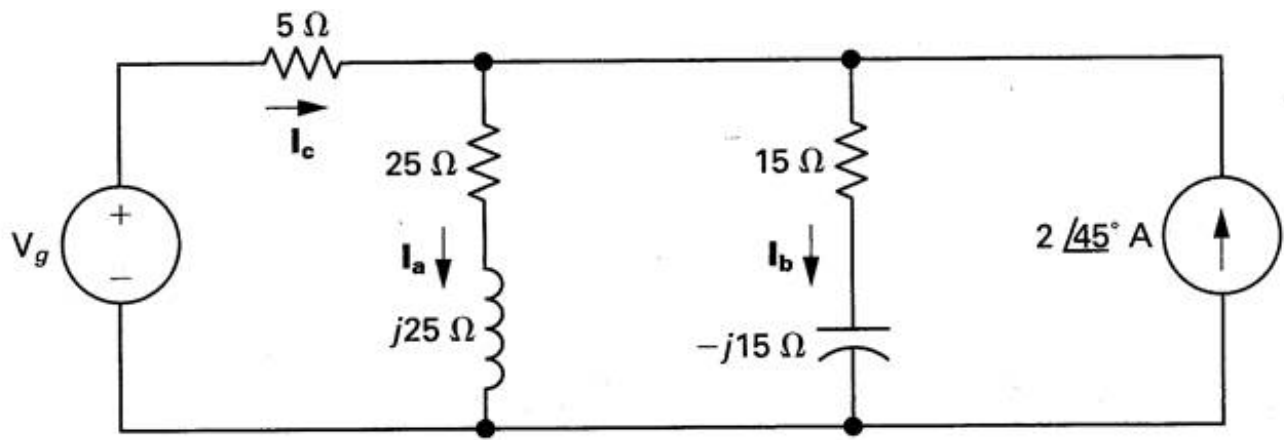
Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

Question 10

Correct

Mark 10.00 out of 10.00



P9.33_6ed

Given the phasor current $I_b = 5\angle 45^\circ\text{ A}$ (magnitude 5 with angle 45 degrees Amps).

Find the following phasor values:

I_a = Magnitude ✓ at Angle ✓ Degrees Amps

I_c = Magnitude ✓ at Angle ✓ Degrees Amps

V_g = Magnitude ✓ at Angle ✓ Degrees Volts

Correct

Marks for this submission: 10.00/10.00.

◀ Section 16.7 - rms value of a Fourier Series

Jump to...



Homework 2 - Chapter 9 ▶