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## AC Circuit Analysis

### Given Data:

$A_1 = 100 \text{ V}$   
 $A_2 = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $C = 0.1 \text{ mF} = 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ F}$   
 $L = 1.5 \text{ H}$   
 $R_1 = 50 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $R_2 = 100 \text{ } \Omega$   
 $v_s(t) = A_1 \cos(100t)$   
 $i_s(t) = A_2$

### Step 1: Determining the Impedances

#### Inductive Impedance:

$$Z_L = j \omega L = j 100 \times 1.5 = j 150 \text{ } \Omega$$

Explanation: The inductive impedance is calculated using the formula  $Z_L = j\omega L$ , where  $\omega$  is the angular frequency.

#### Capacitive Impedance:

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j \omega C} = \frac{1}{j 100 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{j 0.01} = -j 100 \text{ } \Omega$$

Explanation: The capacitive impedance is calculated using the formula  $Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$ , where  $\omega$  is the angular frequency.

### Step 2: Writing Mesh Equations

Given:  $v_s(t) = A_1 \cos(100t)$   
 $V_s = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

#### Total Impedance Seen by $V_s$ :

$$Z_{\text{total}} = R_1 + Z_L + \left( \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{Z_C} \right)} \right)$$

Calculating  $Z_{R_2 \parallel Z_C}$ :

$$Z_{R_2 \parallel Z_C} = \frac{R_2 \cdot Z_C}{R_2 + Z_C} = \frac{100 \cdot (-j100)}{100 - j100}$$

Simplifying:

$$Z_{R_2 \parallel Z_C} = \frac{-j 10000}{100 - j 100} \times \frac{100 + j 100}{100 + j 100} = \frac{-j 10000 (100 + j 100)}{20000} = \frac{-j 10000 (100 + j 100)}{20000} = -j 50 \text{ } \Omega$$

Thus:

$$Z_{\text{total}} = 50 + j 150 - j 50 = 50 + j 100 \text{ } \Omega$$

### Step 3: Calculating $i_a(t)$

Applying Ohm's Law to find  $i_a(t)$ :

$$I_a = \frac{V_s}{Z_{\text{total}}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{50 + j 100} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{50^2 + 100^2}} \angle -\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{100}{50} \right)$$

$$= \frac{100}{\sqrt{12500}} \angle -63.43^\circ = \frac{100}{111.8} \angle -63.43^\circ = 0.895 \angle -63.43^\circ \text{ A}$$

$\angle -63.43^\circ$

Converting to time domain:

$$i_a(t) = 0.895 \sqrt{2} \cos(100t - 63.43^\circ)$$

Given  $i_a(t) = A_3 \sqrt{2} \cos(100t + B_3) + A_4$ , compare and find:

$$A_3 = 0.895$$

$$B_3 = -63.43^\circ$$

$$A_4 = 0 \text{ (since no DC offset term)}$$

## Conclusion

$$A_3 \angle (A) = 0.895 \angle A$$

$$B_3 \angle (\text{degrees}) = -63.43^\circ$$

$$A_4 \angle (A) = 0 \angle A$$

Supporting the above results:

$$A_3 \angle (A) = 0.895 \angle A$$

$$B_3 \angle (\text{degrees}) = -63.43^\circ$$

$$A_4 \angle (A) = 0 \angle A$$