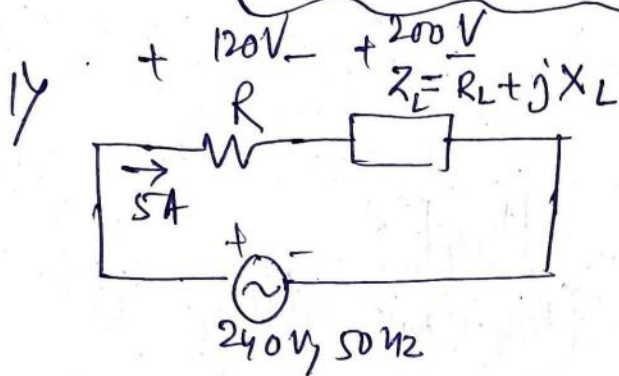
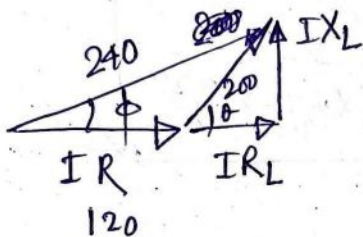


ET tutorial 2



(a)



$$120 = 5 \times R$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 24 \Omega$$

$$\left(\frac{200}{5}\right)^2 = R_L^2 + X_L^2$$

$$\left(\frac{240}{5}\right)^2 = (24 + R_L)^2 + X_L^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (24 + R_L)^2 - R_L^2 = 704$$

$$\Rightarrow 24(24 + 2R_L) = 704$$

$$\Rightarrow R_L + 12 = 14.67 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow R_L = 2.67 \Omega$$

$$X_L = \sqrt{40^2 - 2.67^2} = 39.91 \Omega$$

$$Z_L = 40 \Omega$$

(b)

$$P = 200 \times 5 \times \cos \phi$$

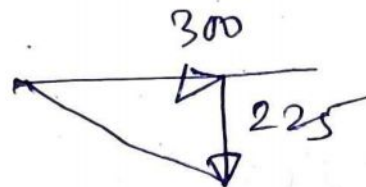
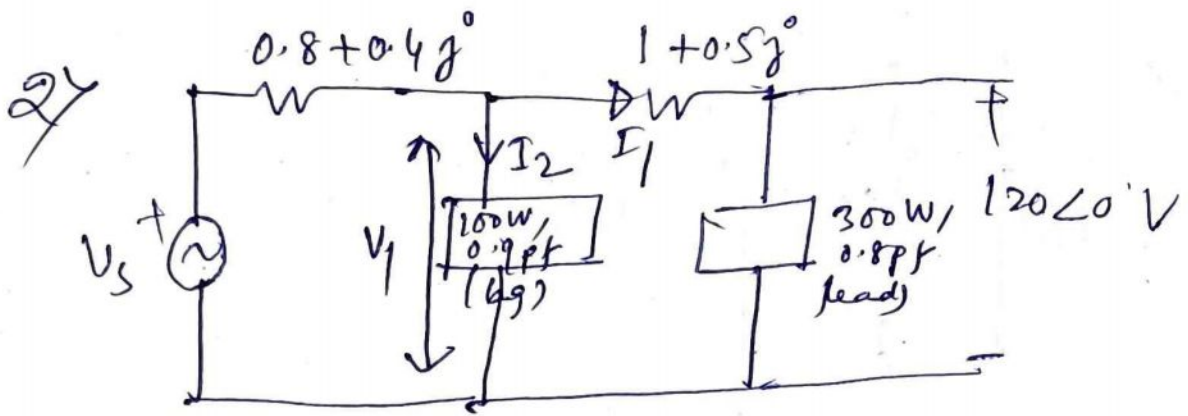
$$= 200 \times 5 \times \frac{5 \times 2.67}{200}$$

$$P = 66.67 \text{ W}$$

(c) ~~200 \times 5 \times \frac{5 \times 2.67}{200}~~

$$\text{pf} = \cos \phi = \frac{5(24 + 2.67)}{240}$$

$$\text{pf} = 0.556$$



$$(300 - 225j) = 120 I_1^*$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 2.5 + 1.875j$$

$$V_1 = 120 + (2.5 + 1.875j)(1 + 0.5j)$$

$$= 121.5625 + 3.125j$$

Phasor diagram for the 100W load. A horizontal vector of length 100 is shown. A vertical vector of length 48.432 is shown above it, forming a right triangle with the horizontal vector.

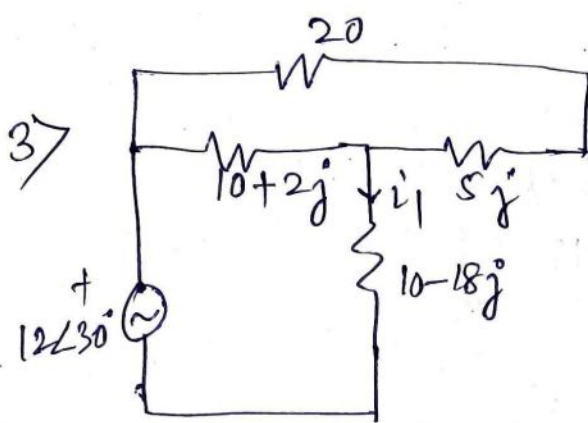
$$100 + 48.432j = (121.5625 + 3.125j) I_2^*$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = 0.832 - 0.377j$$

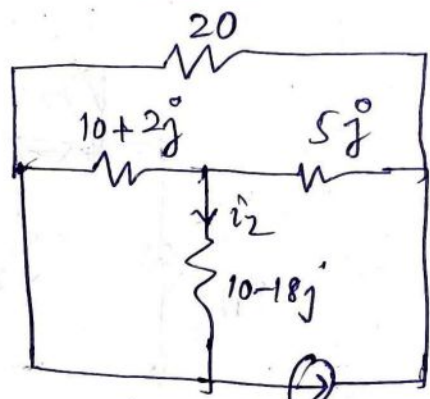
$$V_s = 121.5625 + 3.125j$$

$$+ (0.8 + 0.4j) \times (3.332 + 1.498j)$$

$$V_s = 123.758 \angle 2.62^\circ$$



(+)



$$i_c = i_1 + i_2$$

$$i_1 = \frac{12\angle 30^\circ}{(10-18j) + \frac{(10+2j)(20+5j)}{(30+7j)}}$$

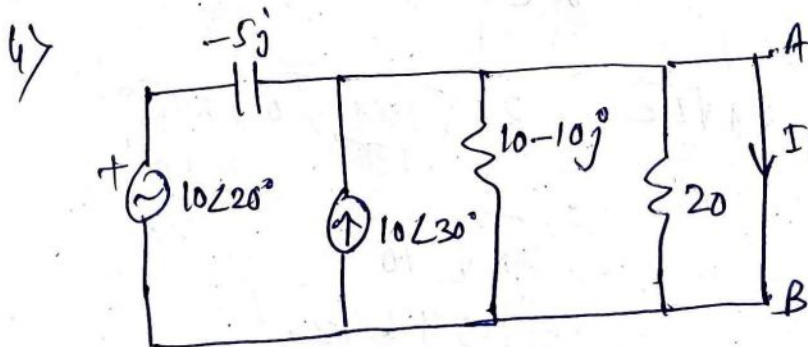
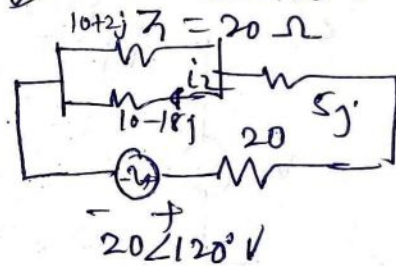
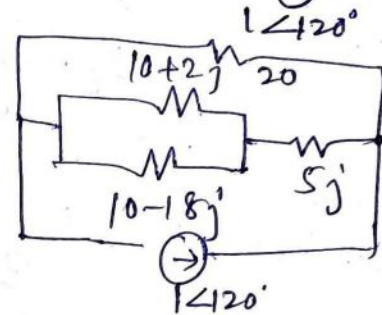
$$i_2 = \frac{10+2j}{20-16j} \times \frac{20\angle 120^\circ}{20+5j + \frac{(10+2j)(10-18j)}{(20-16j)}}$$

Voltage-current source transformation
 $V = 20\angle 120^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\Rightarrow i_1 = 0.511\angle 74.804^\circ$$

$$i_2 = 0.2818\angle 162.98^\circ$$

$$\boxed{i_c = 0.59\angle 103.3^\circ}$$

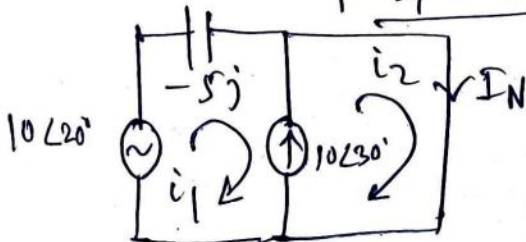


$$Z_{Th} = Z_N$$

$$= 20 \parallel (10-10j) \parallel (-5j)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{Z_{Th}} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10-10j} + \frac{1}{-5j} = 0.1 + 0.25j$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{Th} = 3.714\angle -68.2^\circ = Z_N$$

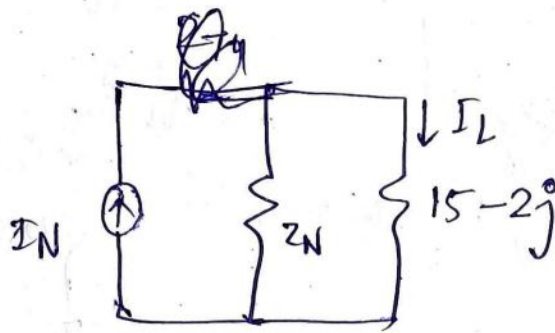


$$i_2 = I_N, \quad i_2 - i_1 = 10\angle 30^\circ$$

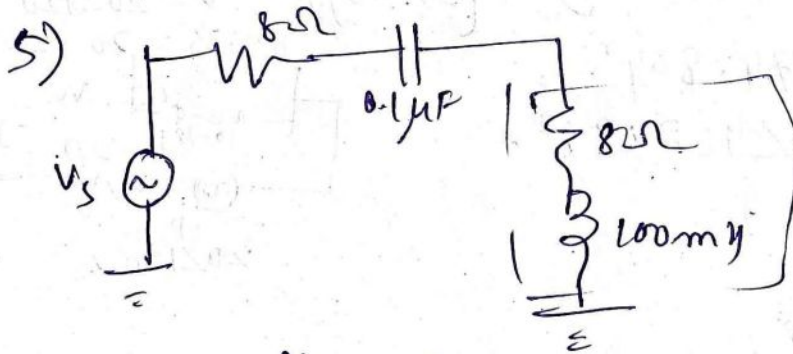
$$10\angle 20^\circ - i_1(-5j) = 0$$

$$10\angle 20^\circ + (5j)(I_N - 10\angle 30^\circ) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_N = 10\angle 30^\circ - 2\angle -70^\circ = 10.53\angle 40.78^\circ$$



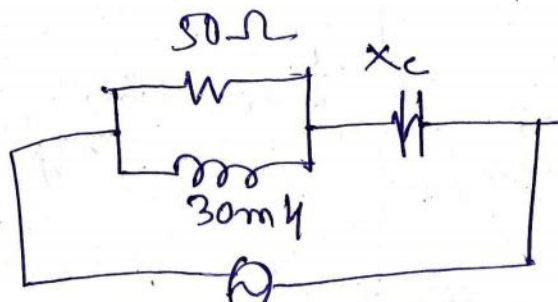
$$\begin{aligned}
 I_L &= \frac{Z_N}{Z_N + Z_L} \times I_N \\
 &= \frac{3.714 \angle -68.2^\circ}{3.714 \angle -68.2^\circ + 15 - 2j} \times 10.53 \angle 40.78^\circ \\
 &= \boxed{2.26 \angle -9.02^\circ \text{ A}} \text{ (Ans)}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 X_L &= -X_{TC} \\
 \Rightarrow \omega L &= \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 2\pi f \\
 \Rightarrow f &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\frac{100}{1000} \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10^{-8}}} = \frac{10^4}{2\pi} \\
 &= \boxed{1.59 \text{ kHz}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{3.8}{16} \right)^2 \times 8 = \boxed{0.45 \text{ W}}$$

b)



(a)

$$X_L = j \times 2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{30}{1000}$$

$$= 9.425j$$

$$\text{Im} \left(\frac{50 \times 9.425j}{50 + 9.425j} \right) = 9.1016$$

$$\Rightarrow X_C = 9.1016 = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 9.1016} \times 10^6 \mu F$$

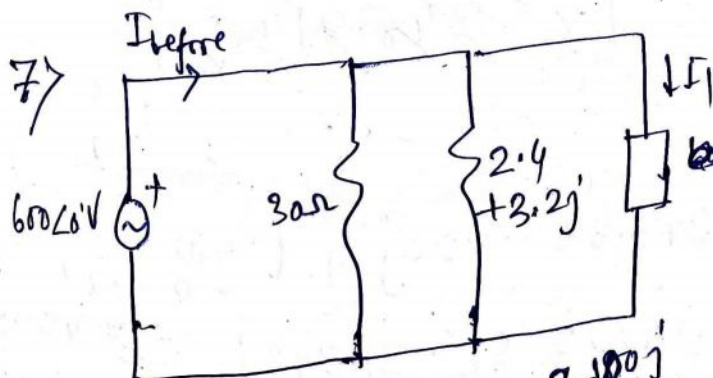
$$= \boxed{349.73 \mu F}$$

$$1.71565 + 9.1016j$$

(b) $i = \frac{220}{\text{Re} \left(\frac{50 \times 9.425j}{50 + 9.425j} \right)} = \boxed{128.23 \text{ A}}$

$$i_L = \left| \frac{50}{50 + 9.425j} \times 220 \right| = \frac{50 \times 128.23}{\sqrt{50^2 + 9.425^2}}$$

$$= \boxed{126 \text{ A}}$$



$$I_{\text{before}} = \frac{600}{30} + \frac{600}{2.4 + 3.2j}$$

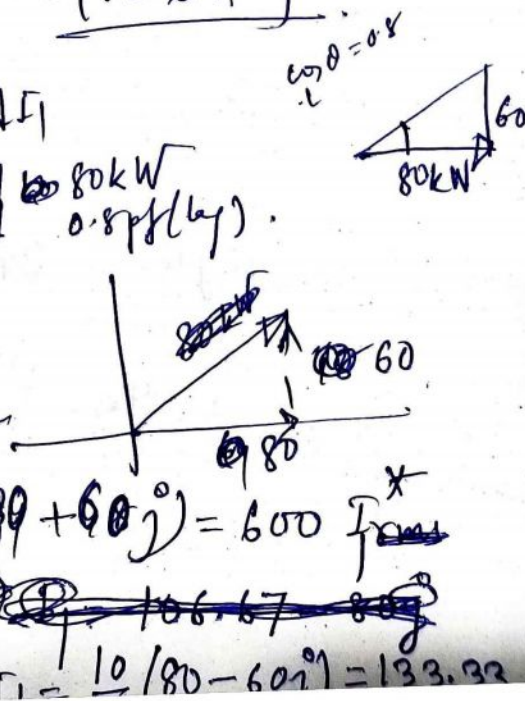
$$= \frac{600}{30} + \frac{600}{2.4 + 3.2j} \times \frac{2.4 - 3.2j}{2.4 - 3.2j}$$

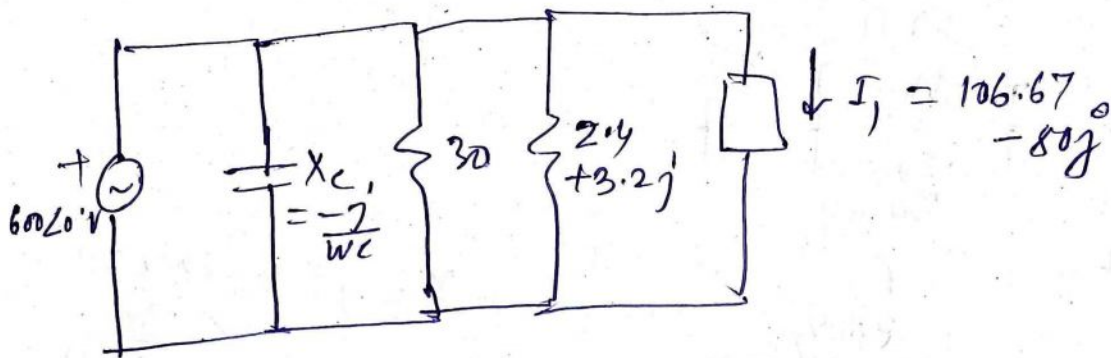
$$= \frac{600}{30} + \frac{600(2.4 - 3.2j)}{2.4^2 + 3.2^2}$$

$$= \frac{600}{30} + \frac{600(2.4 - 3.2j)}{10}$$

$$= 20 + 120 - 192j = 140 - 192j$$

$$= 228.04 \angle -42.1^\circ$$



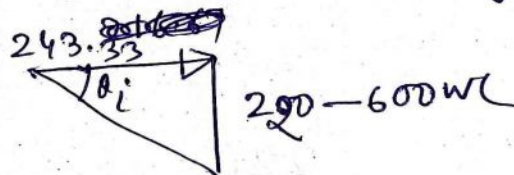


$$i = \frac{600 \omega C}{-j} + \frac{600}{30} + \frac{600}{2.4 + j3.2}$$

$$= 600 \omega C j + 20 + \frac{600}{2.4 + j3.2} + 133.33 - 100j$$

$$i = 243.33 - 220j + 600 \omega C j$$

$\cos \theta = 0.85$
 $\theta_r - \theta_i = \cos^{-1}(0.85)$



$$\Rightarrow \theta_i = -31.788^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta_i = 0.6197 = \frac{220 - 600 \omega C}{243.33}$$

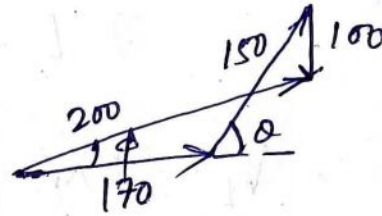
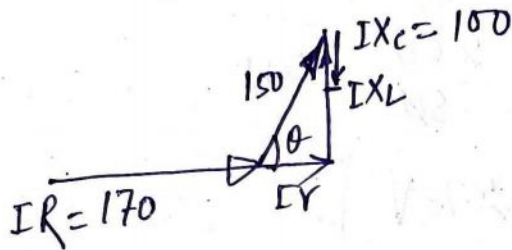
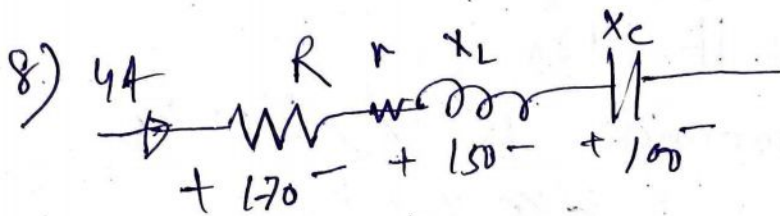
$$\omega C = 0.6197 \times \frac{243.33}{600 \times 2 \times \pi \times 50}$$

$$\cancel{C = 348.71 \mu F}$$

$$C = 367.16 \mu F$$

$$i_{\text{after}} = 243.33 - 220j + (220 \angle -0.6197^\circ \times 243.33)$$

$$i_{\text{after}} = 286.265 \angle -31.79^\circ$$



$$200^2 = (170 + 150 \cos \theta)^2 + (150 \sin \theta - 100)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 20^2 = 17^2 + 15^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cdot 17 \cdot 15 \cos \theta + 15^2 \sin^2 \theta + 10^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 15 \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{2 \times 15 \times 7} \quad 30(17 \cos \theta - 10 \sin \theta) = 20^2 - 17^2 - 15^2 - 10^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \sin \theta - 17 \cos \theta = \frac{107}{15}$$

$$(10 \sin \theta)^2 = \left(17 \cos \theta + \frac{107}{15}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10(1 - x^2) = 17x^2 + \left(\frac{107}{15}\right)^2 + 2 \times 17x \times \frac{107}{15}$$

$$\cancel{10 \sin \theta = \frac{107}{15}}$$

$$(17 \pm 10) \times (-0.17186)$$

$$\theta = -141.67^\circ$$

$$\theta = 80.74^\circ$$

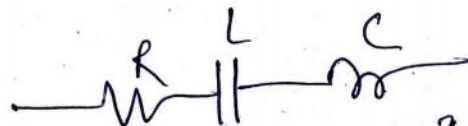
$$\cos \theta = 0.16$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\text{pf of the coil} = 0.16}$$

$$\text{Pf of the circuit} = \cos \phi = \frac{170 + 150 \times 0.16}{200}$$

$$= \boxed{0.97}$$

95



@ resonance $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$ $X_L = X_C$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

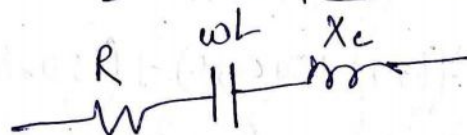
$$\Rightarrow \omega L = X_C$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{200}{50} = 4H$$

$$IR = 1000$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 10A$$

$$V_L = IX_L = 2kV$$



$$I = \frac{V}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - X_C)^2}}$$

$$V_L = \omega L \cdot \frac{V}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - X_C)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{V X_L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial V_L}{\partial X_L} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}} + X_L \frac{(-1/2) \times 2(X_L - X_C)}{[R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2]^{3/2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2 - X_L(X_L - X_C) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 + X_L^2 + X_C^2 - 2X_L X_C - X_L^2 + X_L X_C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_L X_C = R^2 \Rightarrow X_L = \frac{R^2}{X_C}$$

$$X_L = \frac{R^2}{X_C}$$

$$= \frac{100^2}{200} = 50$$

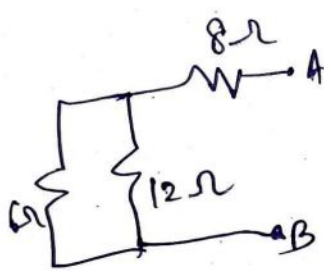
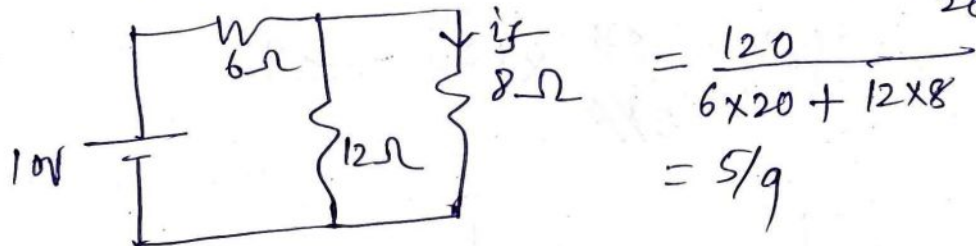
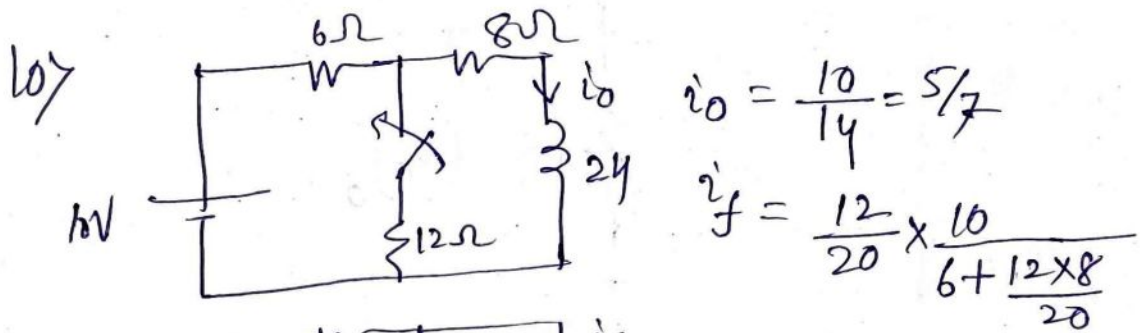
$$= 250$$

$$V_{max} = \frac{V (R^2/X_C)}{\sqrt{R^2 + (R^2/X_C - X_C)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \times 50}{\sqrt{100^2 + 150^2}}$$

$$V_{max} = \frac{1000 \times 250}{\sqrt{100^2 + 50^2}}$$

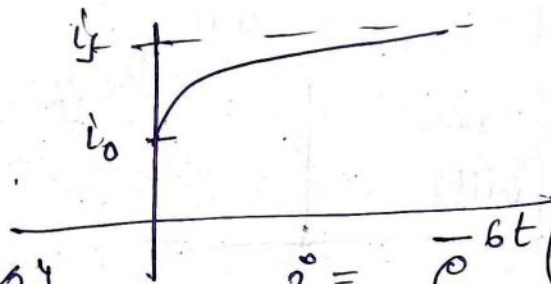
$$= 2.236 kV$$



$$R_{Th} = 8 + \frac{6 \times 12}{18}$$

$$= 12 \Omega$$

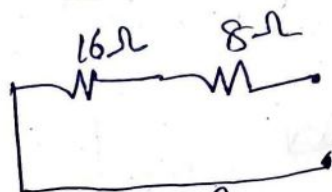
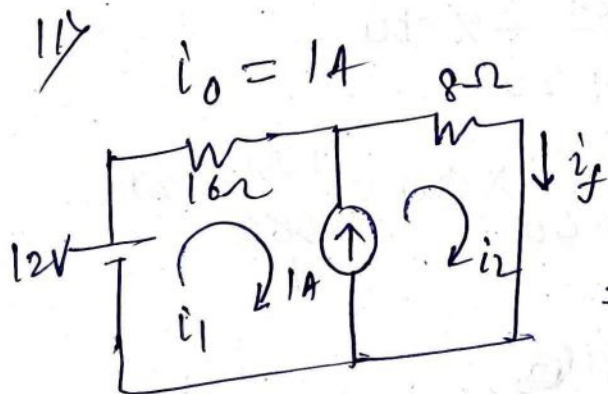
$$\therefore \tau = L/R = 2/12 = 1/6$$



$$i = e^{-6t} (i_o - i_f) + i_f$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \frac{5}{9} + \left(\frac{5}{7} - \frac{5}{9} \right) e^{-6t}$$

$$= \left[\frac{5}{9} + \frac{10}{63} e^{-6t} \right]$$



$$R_{Th} = 24 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \tau = L/R = 2/24 = 1/12$$

$$\therefore i = e^{-12t} (1 - 7/6) + 7/6$$

$$= \left[\frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-12t} \right]$$

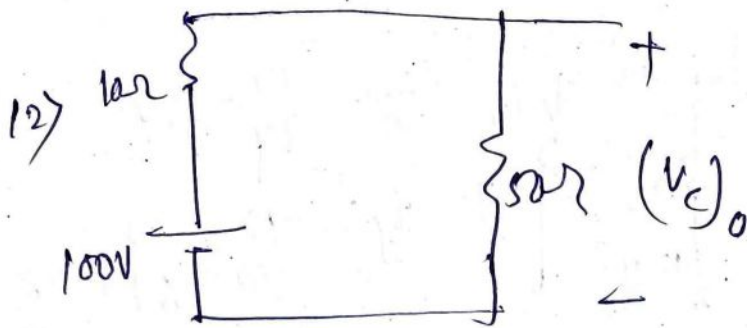
$$i_1 - 0 = 1, i_f = i_2$$

$$12 - 16i_1 - 8i_2 = 0$$

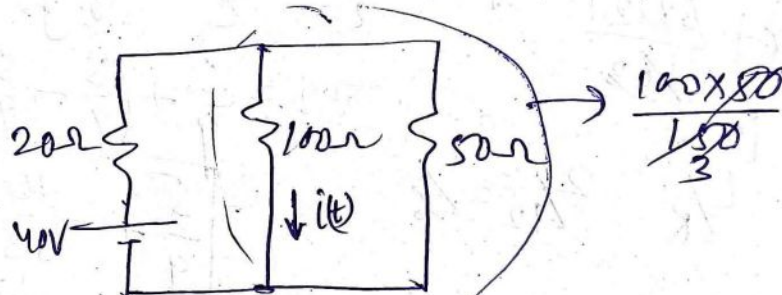
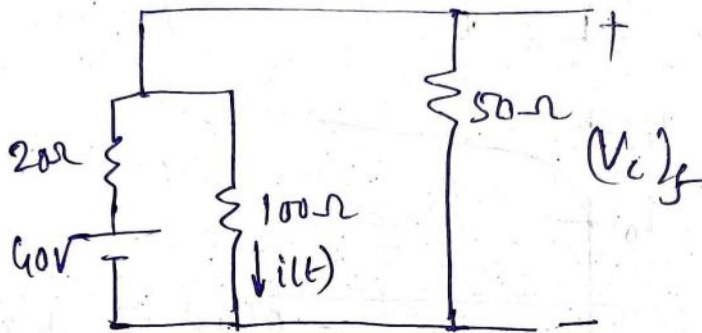
$$\Rightarrow 12 - 16(i_f - 1) - 8i_f = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 28 = 24i_f$$

$$\Rightarrow i_f = 7/6$$



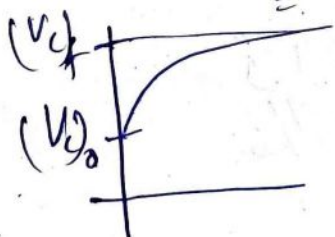
$$(V_c)_0 = \frac{50}{300} \times 100 = \frac{250}{3}$$



$$(V_c)_f = \frac{100/3}{100/3 + 20} \times 40$$

$$R_{Th} = 20 \parallel 100 \parallel 50 = \frac{20 \times 100/3}{20 + 100/3} = \frac{20 \times 100}{160} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5 \Omega$$

$$= \frac{100}{100 + 60} \times 40 = \frac{100}{160} \times 40 = \frac{25}{4}$$



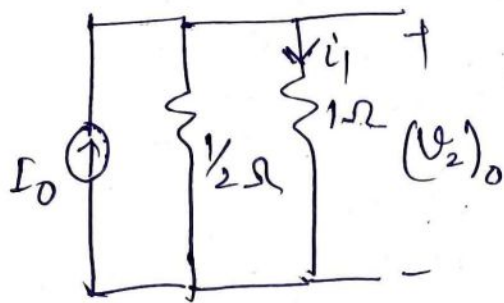
$$V_c = e^{-0.8t} \left(\frac{250}{3} - 25 \right) + 25$$

$$= \frac{175}{3} e^{-0.8t} + 25$$

$$\tau = RC = \frac{25}{2} \times 0.1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau} = 0.8$$

$$i(t) = \frac{V_c}{100} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{12} e^{-0.8t}$$

13)



$$i_1 = \frac{1/2}{1/2 + 1} \times I_0$$

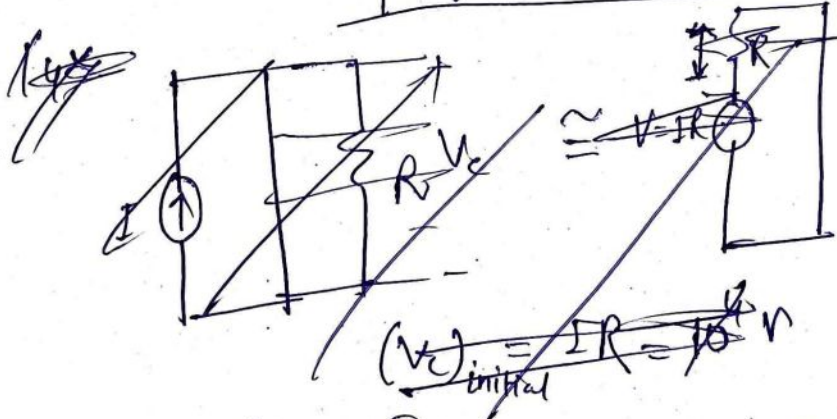
$$(U_2)_0 = I_0/3$$

$$(U_2)_f = I_0$$

$$R_{TH} = 1 \Omega \Rightarrow \tau = 0.5$$

$$\therefore U_2(t) = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{I_0}{3} - I_0 \right) + I_0$$

$$= I_0 (1 - 0.67e^{-2t})$$



$$I_1 = I_2 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= I_2 (1/e)$$

16)

$$\therefore \begin{cases} I_2 = \frac{Ee}{R(1+e)} \\ I_1 = \frac{E}{R(1+e)} \end{cases}$$

$$I_2 = e^{-t/\tau} \left(I_1 - \frac{E}{R} \right) + \frac{E}{R}$$

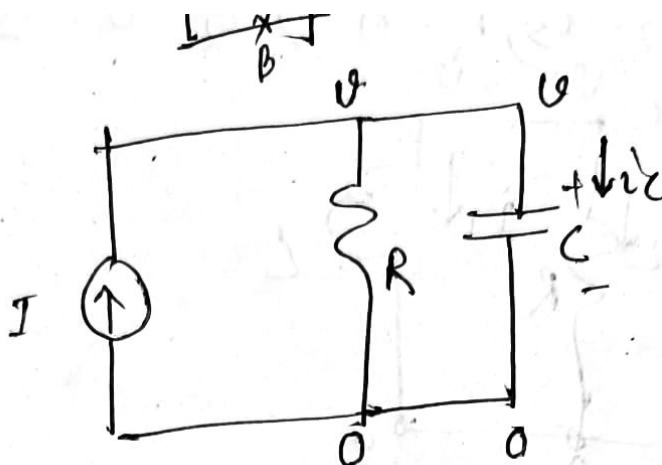
$$= \frac{E}{R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) + \frac{I_1}{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{E}{R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) + \frac{I_2}{e^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{E/R (1 - 1/e)}{(1 - 1/e^2)}$$

$$= \frac{E/R}{1 + 1/e}$$

144



$$i_c = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} + i_c$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{V}{R} + C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$(V)_{t=0^+} = (V)_{t=0} = 0$$

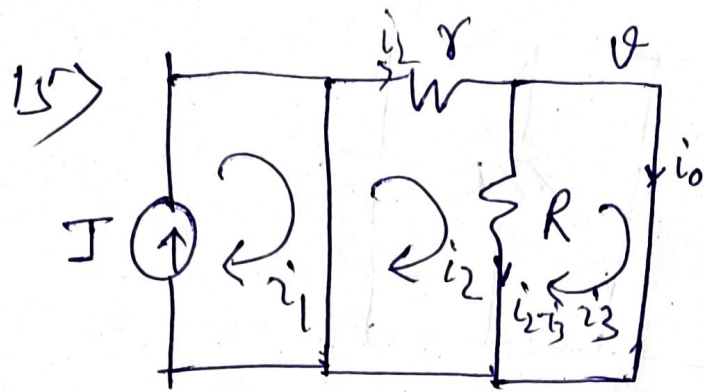
$$\left(\frac{dV}{dt} \right)_{t=0^+} = I/C = \frac{10}{10^{-6}} = 10^7 \text{ V/s}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dV}{dt} + C \frac{d^2V}{dt^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2V}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{RC} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10^3 \times 10^{-6}} \times 10^7$$

$$= -10^{10} \text{ V/s}^2$$

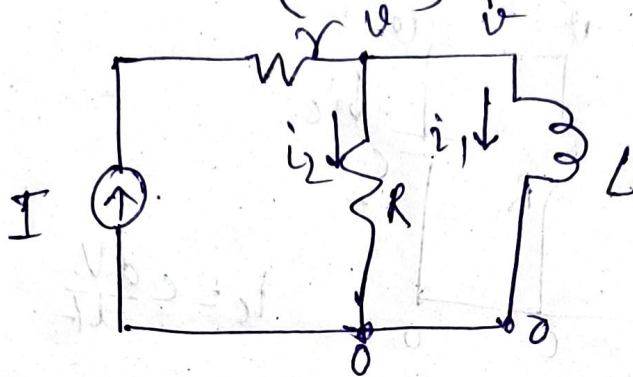


$$i_1 = I$$

$$i_3 = i_0$$

$$-i_2 r - (i_2 - i_3) R = 0$$

$$(i_2 - i_3) R = 0 \Rightarrow i_2 = 0 = i_3 = i_0$$



$$I = i_1 + i_2 = i_1 + \frac{v}{R}$$

$$v = L \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$I = i_1 + \frac{L}{R} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$\left(\frac{di_1}{dt} \right)_{t=0^+} = \frac{IR}{L} = \frac{1 \times 10^2}{1} = 100$$

$$v(t=0^+) = 1 \times 100 = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$0 = \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{d^3 i_1}{dt^3}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = L \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2}, \quad 0 = \frac{di_1}{dt} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} = -R \left(\frac{di_1}{dt} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = -1 \times 100 \times 100 = -10^4 = -\frac{IR^2}{L}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dt^2} = L \frac{d^3 i_1}{dt^3} = -R \left(-\frac{IR^2}{L^2} \right) = \frac{IR^3}{L^2} = 10^6$$