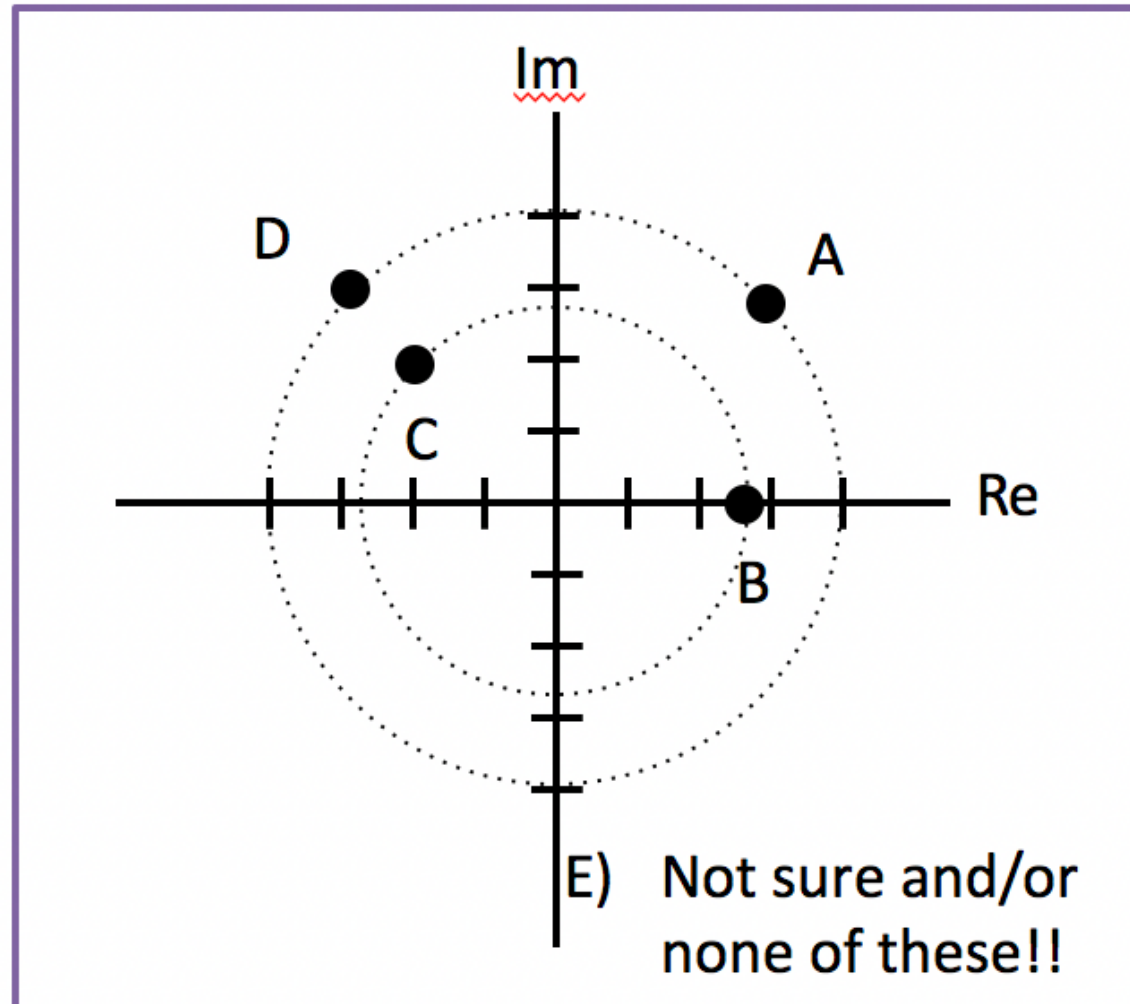


Which point below best represents $4e^{i3\pi/4}$ on the complex plane?

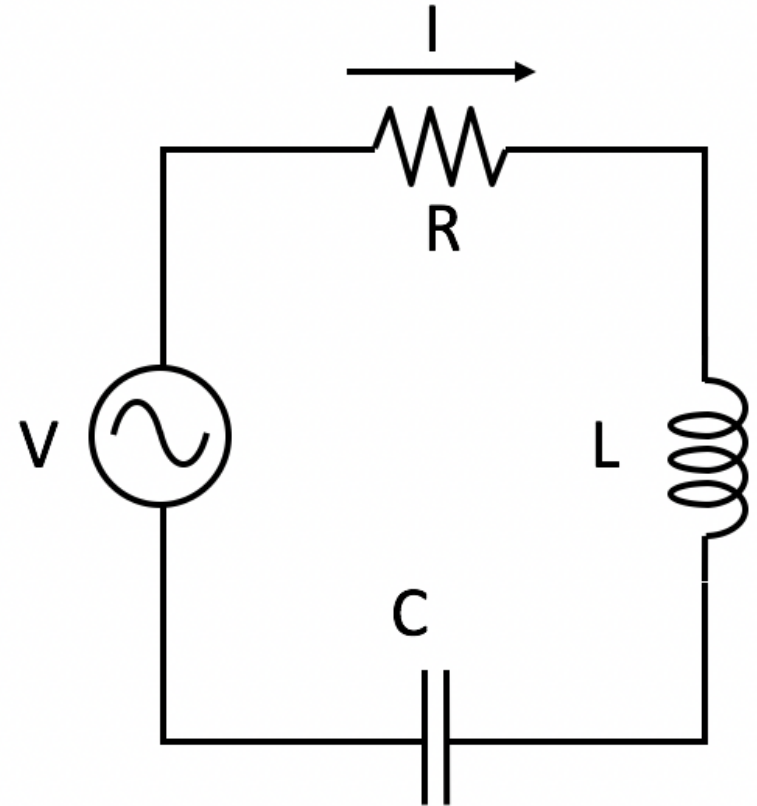


ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Quiz 3 (next Friday 2/22) - RLC circuits
 - Solve a circuit problem using the phasor method
 - Discuss limits on the response and how it might act as a filter

What is the total impedance of this circuit, Z_{total} ?

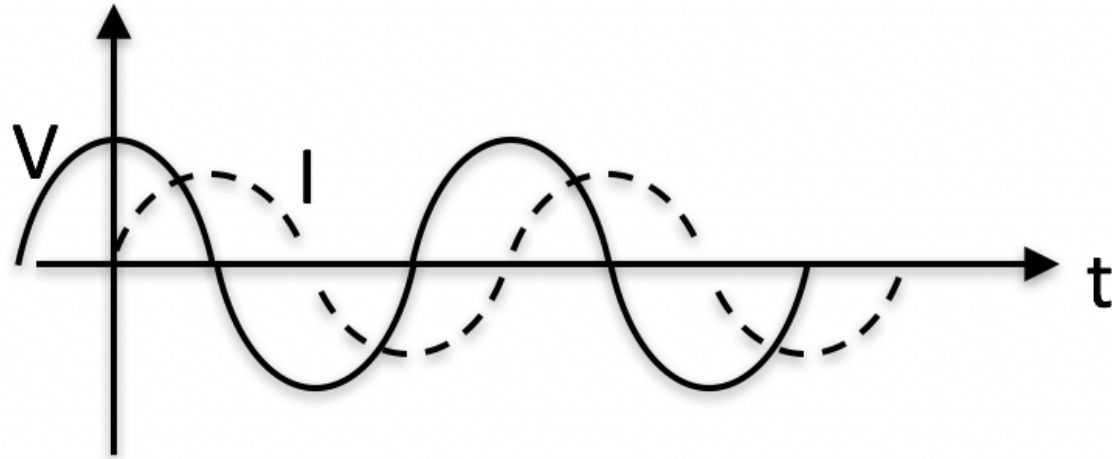
- A. $R + i \left(\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)$
- B. $R + i \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)$
- C. $\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{i\omega L} + i\omega C$
- D. $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{i\omega L} + i\omega C}$
- E. None of these



What is $Re \left[\frac{e^{i\omega t}}{1+i} \right]$?

- A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\omega t + \pi/4)$
- B. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\omega t - \pi/4)$
- C. $\frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega t + \pi/4)$
- D. $\frac{1}{2} \cos(\omega t - \pi/4)$
- E. Something else

AC voltage V and current I vs time t are as shown:



The graph shows that..

- A. I leads V (I peaks before V peaks)
- B. I lags V (I peaks after V peaks)
- C. Neither

Suppose you have a circuit driven by a voltage:

$$V(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

You observe the resulting current is:

$$I(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t - \pi/4)$$

Would you say the current is

A. leading

B. lagging

the voltage by 45 degrees?

Consider an RC circuit attached to a sinusoidally driven voltage source. If at $t = 0$ we turn on the source,

$I(t = 0) = \frac{V_0}{R}$. Then the current follows this solution,

$$I(t) = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}} \cos(\omega t + \phi) - \left(\frac{V_0}{R} - \frac{V_0 \cos \phi}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}} \right)$$

What happens to the long term current as $\omega \rightarrow 0$?

- A. goes to zero
- B. goes to $\frac{V_0}{R}$
- C. goes to infinity
- D. Something else

Consider an RC circuit attached to a sinusoidally driven voltage source. If at $t = 0$ we turn on the source,

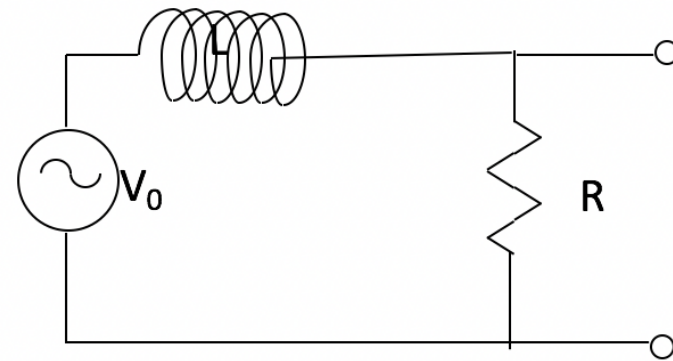
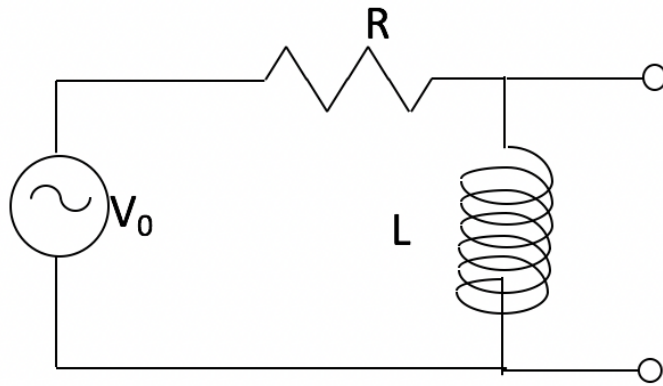
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What happens to the long term current as $\omega \rightarrow \infty$?

- A. goes to zero
- B. goes to $\frac{V_0}{R}$
- C. goes to infinity
- D. Something else

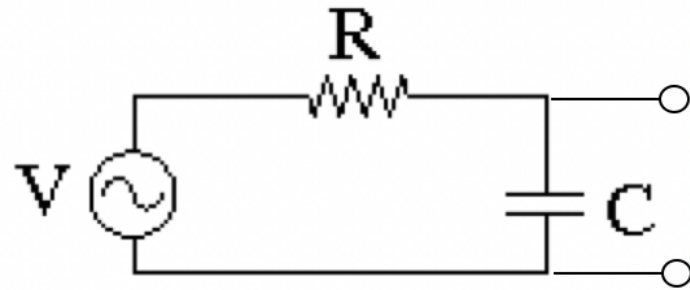
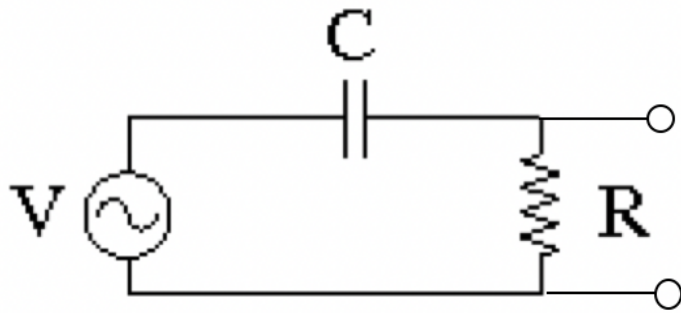
Two LR circuits driven by an AC power supply are shown below.



Which circuit is a low pass filter?

- A. The left circuit
- B. The right circuit
- C. Both circuits
- D. Neither circuit

Two RC circuits driven by an AC power supply are shown below.



Which circuit is a high pass filter?

- A. The left circuit
- B. The right circuit
- C. Both circuits
- D. Neither circuit