



Islamic University of Gaza
Faculty of Engineering
Electrical Engineering Department

أساسيات الهندسة الكهربائية

ECIV 2321

Fall 2015

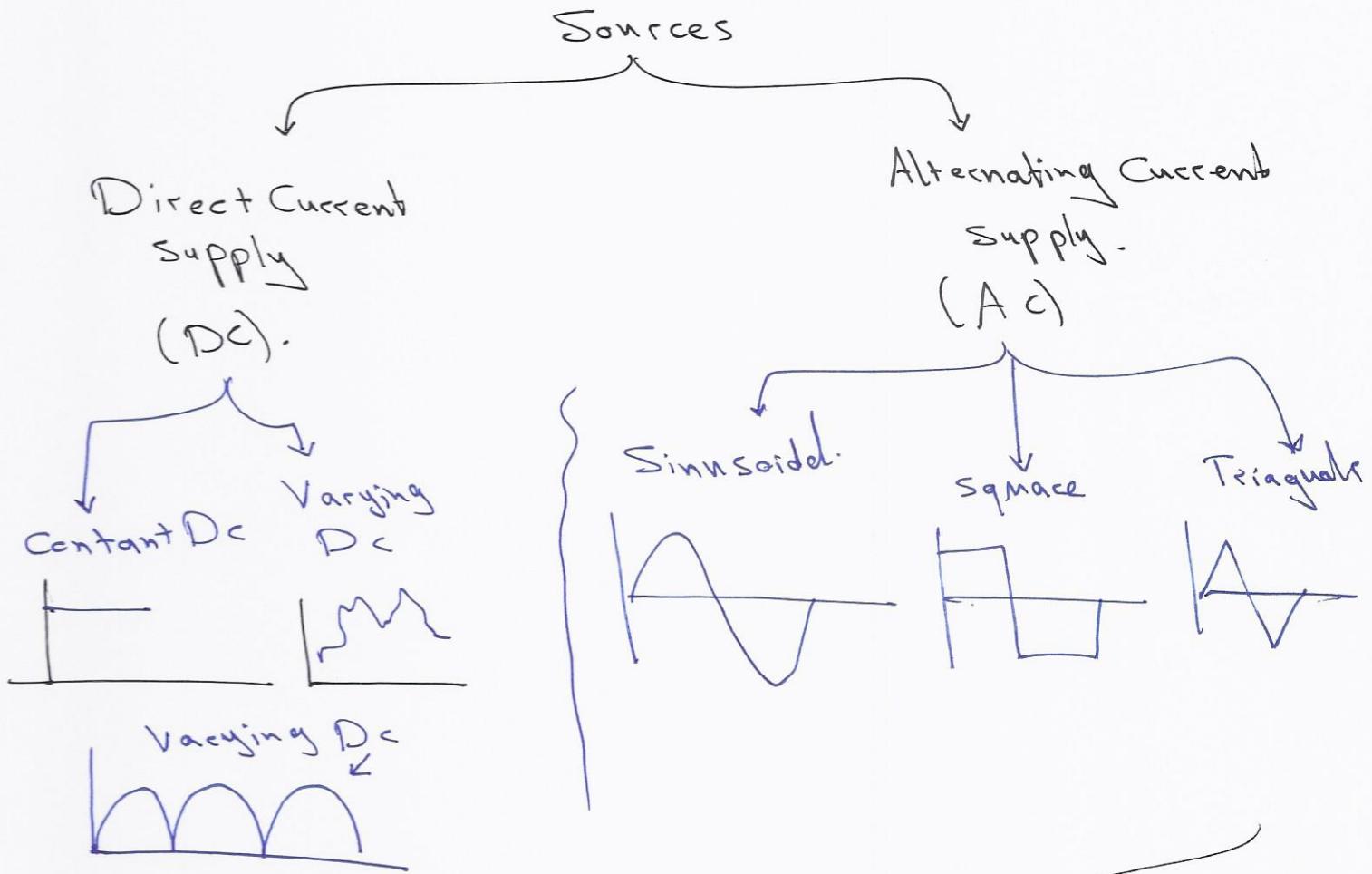
**Discussion
Chapter Seven**

Sinusoidal Steady-State Analysis

Eng. Taher I. Abed

* chapter 7 *

Sinusoidal Steady-state.

Analysis.

We want to discuss the Sinusoidal one.

$$V = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

ω : angular frequency rad/s

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

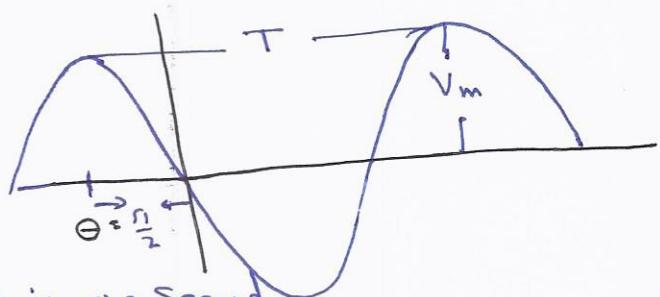
f : frequency: the number of cycle in one second.
Hz or cycle/s

$T = \frac{1}{f}$: Time Period: It's necessary time to make one complete cycle.

$$V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V^2 dt} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

↳ Up is ~~less~~ Sinusoidal wave

θ : phase angle: it determines the value at $t=0$.



7.2: The Sinusoidal Response..

In this figure we have-

a Sinusoidal Source V_s

$$\text{where } V_s = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi).$$

and assume the initial current

in the circuit is zero. and we want to find the response of this circuit \rightarrow so we take Kirchhoff's Voltage Loop.

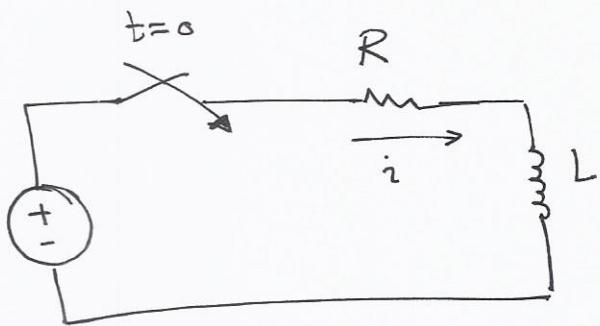
$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi).$$

- نو أردنا أن نجد قيمة $i(t)$ ، فنلاحظ من المهمة أن يجدها بالطرف المثلثي التي أخذناها ، ذلك حالها منه كلة يكون بـ $\sqrt{R^2 + L^2}$ الماء الماء .
- $i(t) = \frac{-V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cos(\phi - \theta) e^{-(R/L)t} + \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cos(\omega t + \phi - \theta)$.

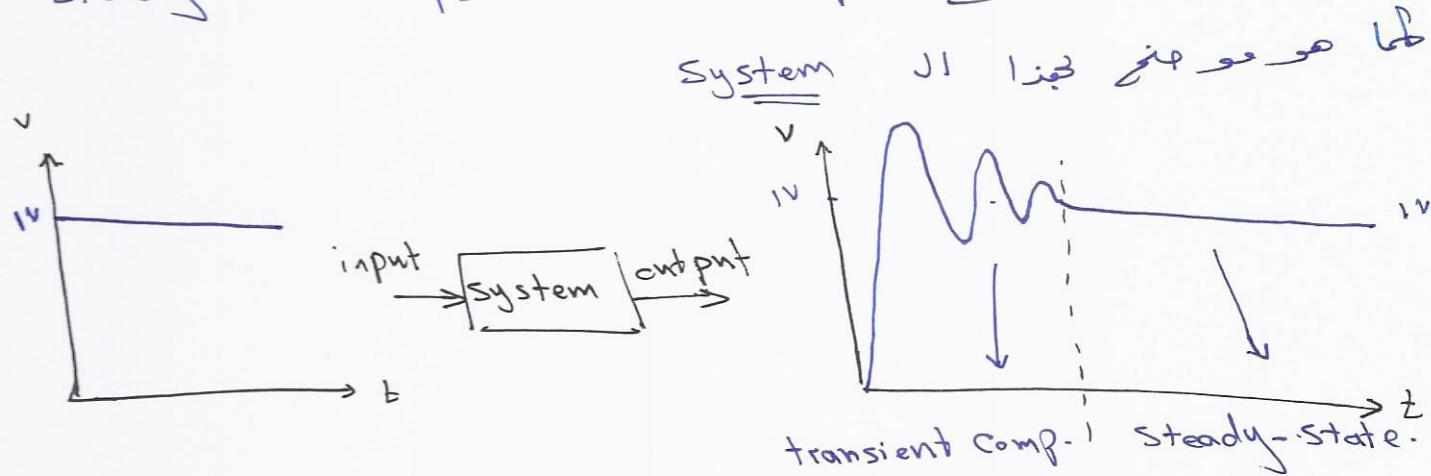
$$i(t) = \underbrace{\frac{-V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cos(\phi - \theta) e^{-(R/L)t}}_{\text{transient component}} + \underbrace{\frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cos(\omega t + \phi - \theta)}_{\text{steady-state component}}.$$

暂态成分
 وهي مرحلة انتقالية تلاشى
 هذه المدة مع مرور t و ذلك
 لوجود $e^{-(R/L)t}$ مرحلة العودة
 تكون في آخر طلب ≠ ملحوظ

暂态成分
 هذه هي المدة المائية التي
 ينتهي عليها الباقي مع مرور t time
 ، يتبعها مرحلة طابعية switch
 مغلق ووصلة الدارة i باهتزاز .



يلكن أن نتطرق موضوع steady-state component و transient component



دذلك لو عينا بادخل موجة "step function" يعني قيمة 1 volt على input يدخل system فتلاحظ ان ال output مقسم الى transient comp. و steady-state time وهي منسق يبقى 1v في النهاية على طول ال steady-state component.

ولكى ما يخنا عن هذا ال steady-state هو دراسة chapter.

اذن نعود الى معادلة $\ddot{y}(t)$ من وجدناها من اعنة السابقة

ما قلنا اى من الصيغ علينا حل هذه المعادلة وهي بدلانز $\ddot{y}(t)$ ، ولكنى حالياً لحل مثل هذه المذكرة من اسئلة من كتابها من هذه ال chapter هو تحويل المدارية الى frequency domain.

من ال time domain عن طريق المعادلات المقابلة.

ولكى ما هو ال frequency domain؟ وظيفه تحويل المدارية عليه بمطابق تفاصيل فعل "ما ياخنا"؟ هذه اى جملة وغيرها تكتى بحسب عليها

لا بد قبل كل شئ ان نعلم من يدير وهو ال phasor

7-3 the phasor:-

- the phasor is a complex number that carries the amplitude and phase angle information of a sinusoidal function.

Euler's Identity طبقه على المركب ديكارت نمثل الـ

$$\stackrel{\pm J\theta}{e} = \cos \theta \pm J \sin \theta$$

جامعة تقبل على دائرة
وتحل محل موجة على دائرة
 θ يختلف عن موجتها

at $\theta = 90^\circ$

$$J^{90^\circ} = \cancel{\cos 90^\circ} + J \sin 90^\circ$$

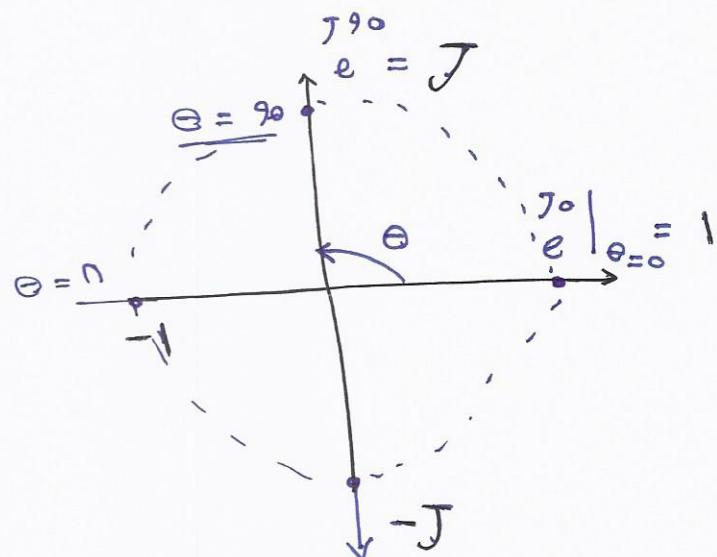
$$\stackrel{J^{90^\circ}}{e} = J$$

at $\theta = 180^\circ = \pi$

$$J^{\pi} = \cos \pi + J \sin \pi = \boxed{-1}$$

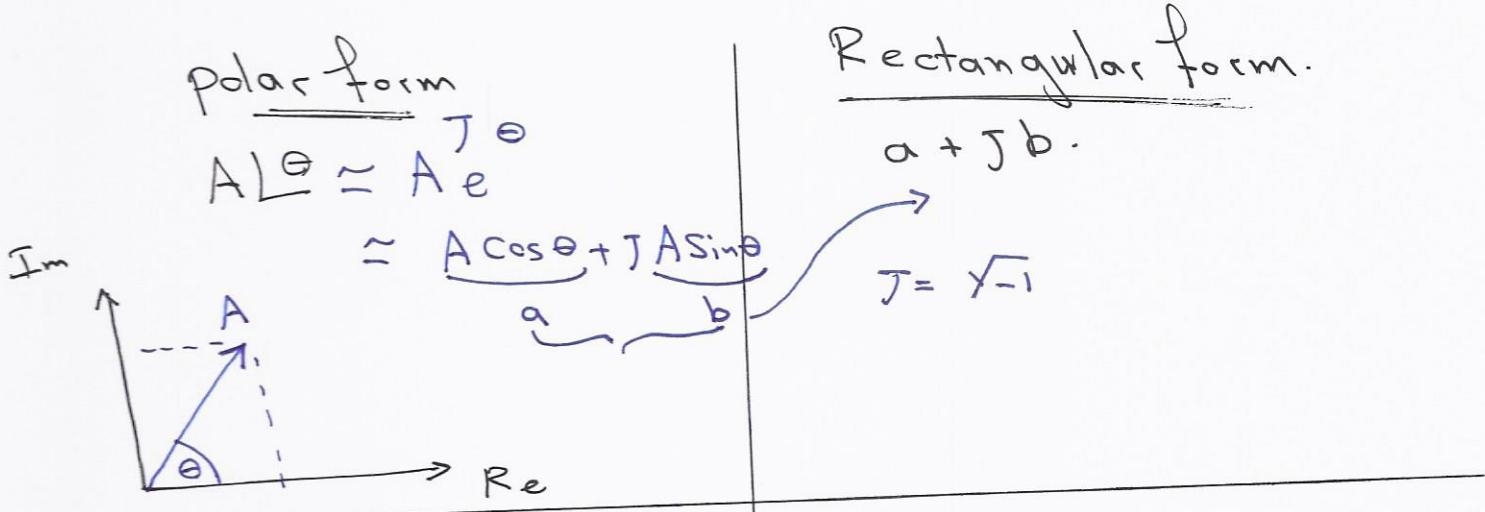
at $\theta = 270^\circ = -90^\circ$

$$-J^{90^\circ} = \cos(-90^\circ) - J \sin 90^\circ = \boxed{-J}$$



Polar form of Rectangular form:-

جذب \leftrightarrow phasors ال جذب



to convert from Rectangular
to polar.

$$A = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\text{Pol}(a, b) \Rightarrow r = A, \theta = \theta$$

يجب أن يكون θ في المدى من 0 إلى 2π .

Example.

$$A_1 e^{j\theta_1} + A_2 e^{j\theta_2} = A_1 A_2 e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$\frac{A_1 e^{j\theta_1}}{A_2 e^{j\theta_2}} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) e^{j(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

$$\text{note: } j * j = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{j} = -j$$

Rectangular form.

$$a + jb$$

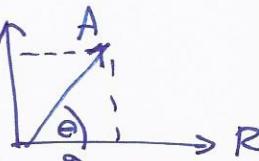
$$j = \sqrt{-1}$$

to convert from polar to
Rectangular.

$$a = A \cos \theta$$

$$b = A \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Rec}(A, \theta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \\ y = b \end{cases}$$



يعطى المدى من 0 إلى 2π ،
 θ يجب أن يكون 0 إلى 2π .

Example.

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1 + jb_1) + (a_2 + jb_2) \\ = (a_1 + a_2) + j(b_1 + b_2) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 7.6::

Use the concept of phasor to combine the following into a single trigonometric expression.

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

amplitude y_1 phase angle y_2

Amplitude \Rightarrow single phasor \Rightarrow sineoidal. \rightarrow phase angle

$$\text{so } y_1 = 100 \angle 45^\circ$$

$$y_2 = 500 \angle -60^\circ$$

$$y_1 = 100 \cos 45 + j 100 \sin 45$$

$$y_2 = 500 \cos(-60) - j 500 \sin(-60)$$

$$y_1 = 70.71 + j 70.71$$

$$y_2 = 250 - j 433.01$$

or by $\text{Rec}(100, 45)$

$$\text{Rec}(500, -60)$$

Now

$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 320.71 - j 362.3$$

now convert y to polar. $A = \sqrt{320.71^2 + 362.3^2} = 483.856$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-362.3}{320.71}\right) = -48.48^\circ$$

so $y = 483.856 \angle -48.48^\circ$

$\text{Pol}(320.71, -362.3) \rightarrow \text{inv} \rightarrow$

now $y = 483.856 \cos(300t - 48.48^\circ)$

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

أول مني لازم أحوال دالة \sin و \cos ؟

$$J^{\theta} = \cos\theta + J\sin\theta.$$

phasor من اد Real جزء $\cos\theta$ هو

جزء Real $\sin\theta$ هي جزء $J\sin\theta$ يلاحظ انه

دكتن $\sin\theta$ هي اصحاب من اد

$\cos\theta \leftarrow \sin\theta$ أحوال من طيف؟

هذا نعم من سب انتشار

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y \mp \sin x \cdot \sin y.$$

so

$$\cos(x - 90^\circ) = \cos x \cdot \cancel{\cos 90^\circ} + \sin x \cdot \cancel{\sin 90^\circ}$$

$$\text{so. } \cos(x - 90^\circ) = \sin x$$

باقي 90° معdar \sin il angle باخر مع

$\cos \leftarrow \sin$ موافقة

$$y = y_1 + y_2 \quad y_1 = 250 \underbrace{\cos 30^\circ}_{30^\circ} \quad y_2 = 150 \underbrace{\sin 140^\circ}_{90^\circ}$$

$$y_1 = 250 \cos(30^\circ) + J 250 \sin(30^\circ) = \sqrt{96,42 + J 114,96} \leftarrow y_2$$

$$y_2 = 150 \cos(377t + 140^\circ - 90^\circ) \rightarrow 150 \cos(377t + 50^\circ).$$

$$y_2 = 150 \cos(50^\circ) + J 150 \sin(50^\circ) = \sqrt{96,418 + J 114,91}$$

$$\left| y_1 = 216,5 + J 125 \right|$$

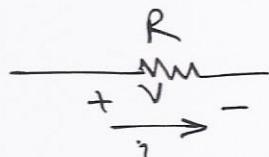
$$\text{now } y = y_1 - y_2 = \sqrt{120,082 + J 10,04} \rightarrow \text{POL}(120,082, 10,09)$$

$$\left| y = 120,5 \underbrace{| 4,98}_{\text{}} \right| \quad \left| y = 120,5 \cos(377t + 418^\circ) \right|$$

7.4: The Passive Elements In the Frequency Domain

لدينا حسب ما ذكرنا أن بسائل في هذا المتر من الممكن تحويله إلى time domain || frequency domain ||

The V-I Relationship for a Resistor:



$$\text{let } i = \text{Im} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$\text{so } V = iR = R(\text{Im} \cos(\omega t + \theta))$$

$$\text{so phaser transform of } V \rightarrow V = R \text{Im} e^{j\theta} = R \text{Im} L^{\theta}$$

I a phase

$$\text{so } V = IR$$

$V \propto I$ فانتا نقول على
have the same phase.

The V-I Relationship In Inductor.

$$i = \text{Im} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

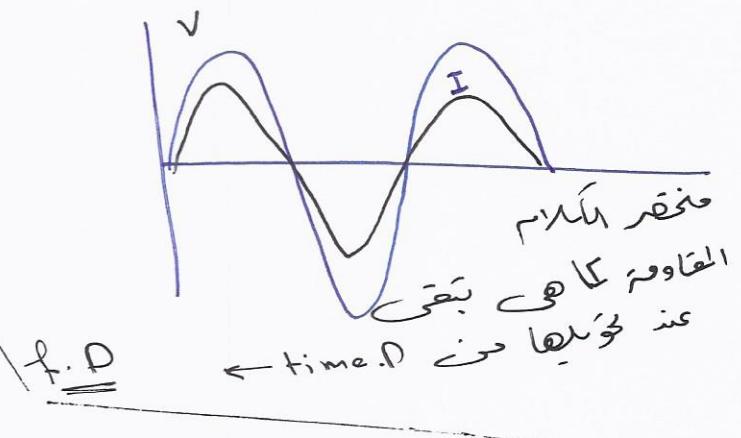
$$V = L \frac{di}{dt} = -wL \text{Im} \sin(\omega t + \theta) = -wL \text{Im} \cos(\omega t + \theta - 90^\circ)$$

$$V = -wL \text{Im} e^{j(\theta - 90^\circ)} = -wL \text{Im} e^{j\theta} e^{-j90^\circ}$$

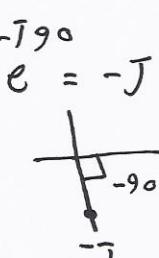
$$= +wL \text{Im} e^{j\theta} (j) = j w L I$$

time domain is 2nd order system

frequency D. is $j w L$



f.D



$$V = J \omega L I = J \omega L I_m e^{j\theta} = \omega L e^{j(\theta+90)}$$

وعلية نلاحظ أن $I = \frac{V}{\omega L}$ يسمى سبعه المتر
 من الملف بعذار زاوية ملحوظة $\theta + 90^\circ$

بالتالي $I = I_m e^{j\theta}$

فما ذكرنا من سبعه المتر هو الملف المتر المكتف

لذا $\omega = \frac{1}{2} L^{\frac{1}{2}}$ \rightarrow أي أن العلاقة
 المترية بين المتر المكتف وعذار المتر هي $\omega = \frac{1}{2} L^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 وعليه فإن $V = \frac{I}{\omega L}$ \rightarrow أي أن سبعه المتر هو المتر المكتف

The V-I Relationship in the Capacitor.

$$i = C \frac{dV}{dt} \quad \text{assume } V = V_m \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\text{then } I = J \omega C V$$

$$so \ V = \frac{I}{J \omega C}$$

كم المغوفي عن المتر
 بهذه الصيغة في دائرة
 ذات frequeny ω

Freq.

$$V = \frac{1}{\omega C} \cdot (-J) \cdot I = \frac{1}{\omega C} e^{-j90^\circ} (I_m e^{j\theta})$$

$$V = \frac{I_m}{\omega C} e^{j(\theta-90^\circ)}$$

وعليه فإن $V = \frac{I}{\omega C}$
 عن I في المتر
 بعذار فيس درجه.

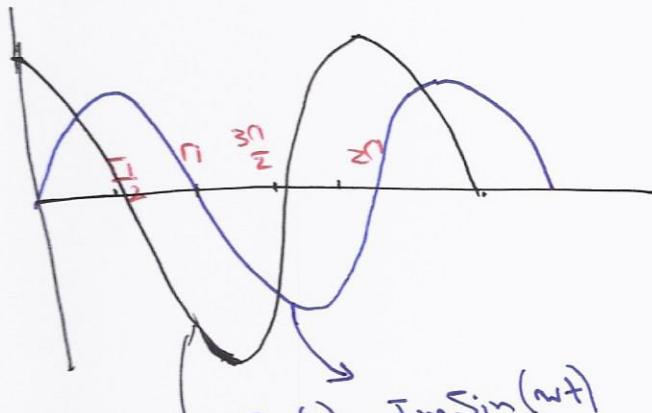
$$V = \frac{I}{\omega C}$$

حقيقتها سبعه المتر

Waveform of Current & Voltage on the Capacitor and Inductor.

* حزير ان جوهر هذا المدار هو طبق مبدأ حارثون

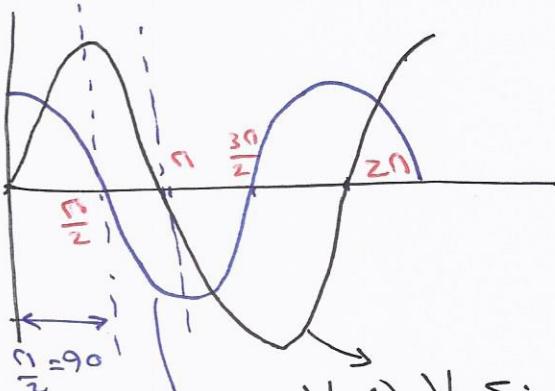
V-I on Inductor.



$$I_L(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_L(t) = V_m \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

V-I on Capacitor.



$$V_C(t) = V_m \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_C(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

→ Impedance & Reactance Values.

Impedance.

Reactance.

Resistor

$$R$$

$$-wL$$

Inductor.

$$jwL$$

$$\frac{-r}{wC}$$

Capacitor.

$$\frac{1}{jwC}$$

Problem 7.12: 40kHz Sinusoidal Voltage has Zero phase angle and $\Im_m = 2.5 \text{ mV}$ is applied on capacitor. $\rightarrow \Im_m = 125.67 \mu\text{A}$ Find.



- a) the frequency of the current in radian per second?
the frequency is the same in all components of the circuit
so frequency of the current is the same of the source.

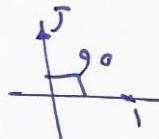
$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi 40 \text{ kHz} = \boxed{80000 \text{ rad/sec}}$$

- b) Phase angle of the current?

$$I = \frac{V_m L^0}{jX_c} \quad \text{where, } X_c = \frac{-1}{\omega c} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Capacitance} \\ \text{Reactance.} \end{array}$$

Capacitance Impedance.

$$\text{OR } I = \frac{V_m L^0}{j\omega c} = V_m L^0 \cdot \omega c \cdot j = \frac{V_m \cdot \omega \cdot c}{j} = \frac{V_m \cdot w \cdot c}{j} \Im_m L^0 \theta_I = 90^\circ$$



- c) Capacitance Reactance?

$$\text{from part b } \Im_m = V_m \cdot \omega \cdot c$$

$$125.67 \times 10^{-6} = 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{80000}{\text{rad/sec}} \right) \cdot c$$

$$0.05027 = \omega c \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega c} = 19.89 \text{ n.}$$

$$\text{but } X_c = \frac{-1}{\omega c} = -19.89 \text{ n}$$

- d) Capacitance?

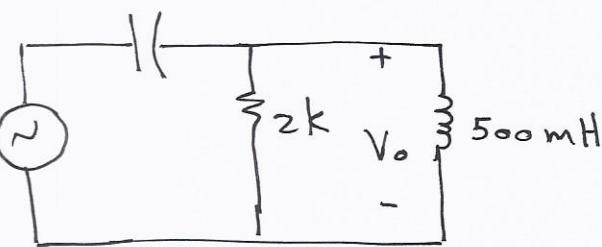
$$\frac{1}{\omega c} = 19.89 \rightarrow \frac{1}{80000 \text{ rad/sec}} = 19.89 \rightarrow C = 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ F} = 0.2 \mu\text{F}$$

e) Impedance. $jX_c = \boxed{-j19.89 \text{ n}}$

Problem 7.13:find the steady state $V_o(t)$

$$V_g = 64 \cos 8000t$$

31,25 mF

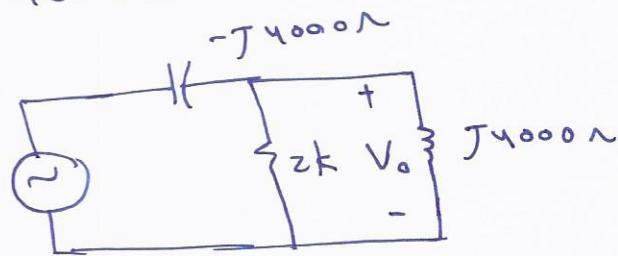


time domain \rightarrow current J \rightarrow frequency Dom. \rightarrow ω

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(8000)(31,25 \times 10^{-9})} = \frac{-j4000}{\omega}$$

$$j\omega L = j(8000 \times 500 \times 10^{-3}) = j4000 \Omega$$

$$V_g = 64 \angle 0^\circ$$



$$2k \parallel j4000 = \frac{2k + j4000}{2000 + j4000} = \frac{8 \times 10^6 j}{2000 + j4000} = \frac{8 \times 10^6 j}{4472,35 \sqrt{63,43}}$$

$$= 1788,85 \angle 26,57^\circ$$

$$= 1600 + j800$$

$$V_o = 64 \angle 0^\circ \cdot \frac{1600 + j800}{(1600 + j800) - j4000} = 64 \cdot \frac{1788,85 \angle 26,57^\circ}{3577,7 \angle -63,43^\circ}$$

$$= 64 \cdot 0,15 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$V_o = 32 \angle 90^\circ = j32$$

$$V_o = 32 \cos(8000t + 90^\circ) V$$

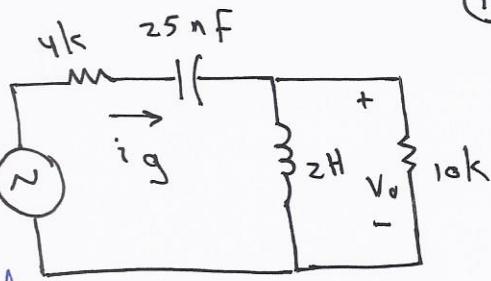
7.20 i_g and v_g are in phase

a) what is the value of ω

يعني تأثير المفتاح في

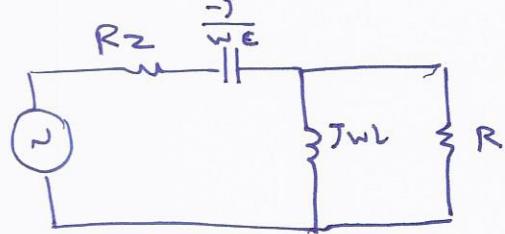
الدارة وناتجها في حز عديدي

فإن العزم التخيلي في الدارة شارى حز.



مثل هذا المزعزع من الحالات ينبعه بعدم المعرفة عن حجم

في بداية الحالة وهذا يحصل أولاً.



$$Z = (JwL // R) + R_2 - \frac{J}{\omega c}$$

$$= \frac{JwL R}{(JwL + R)} - \frac{J}{\omega c} + R_2$$

$$= \frac{JwL R (R - JwL)}{(R + JwL)(R - JwL)} - \frac{J}{\omega c} + R_2$$

العزب من المزعزع

$$= \frac{JwL^2 R + \omega^2 L^2 R}{R^2 + L^2 \omega^2} - \frac{J}{\omega c} + R_2$$

إذن باخذ العاملات التخilies ونباريهم سبوز.

$$\frac{JwL^2 R}{R^2 + L^2 \omega^2} - \cancel{\frac{J}{\omega c}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{R^2 L \omega}{R^2 + L^2 \omega^2} = \frac{1}{\omega c}$$

$$\frac{R^2 + L^2 \omega^2}{R^2} = \frac{R^2 L \omega^2}{(R^2 L \omega^2 - L^2) \omega^2}$$

بسوفيق لأن ω في

$$(10k)^2 = \omega^2 (5-4) \rightarrow \boxed{\omega = 10k \text{ rad/s}}$$

7.32 find $V_o(t)$ using Source transformation.

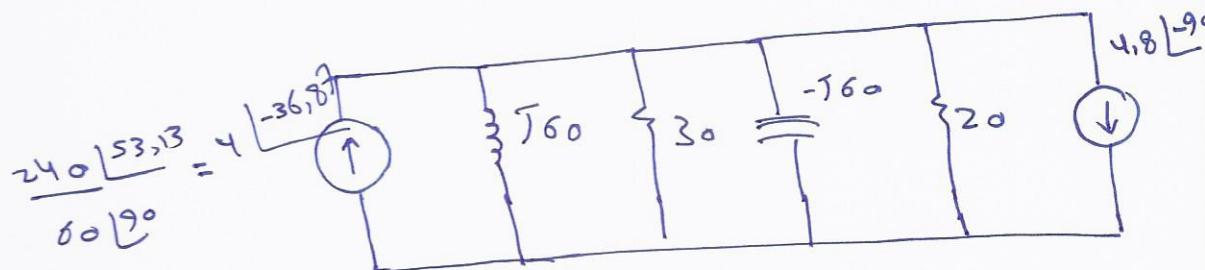
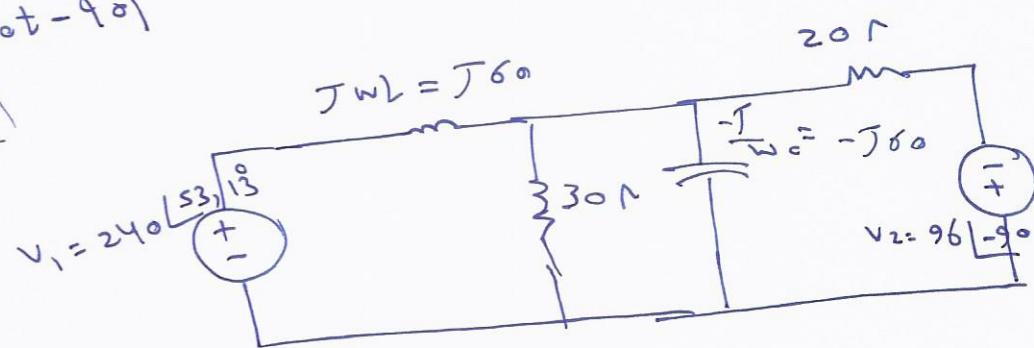
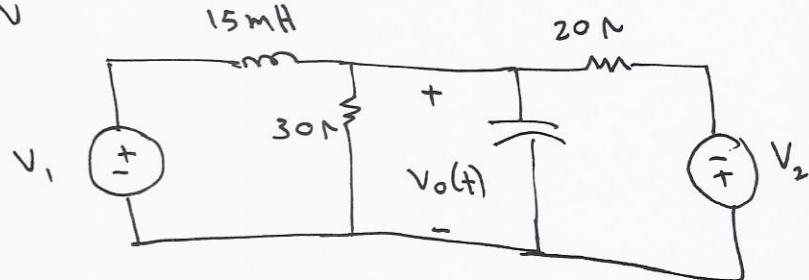
$$V_1 = 240 \cos(4000t + 53.13^\circ) V$$

$$V_2 = 96 \sin(4000t) V$$

$$V_1 = 240 [53.13^\circ]$$

$$V_2 = 96 \cos(4000t - 90^\circ)$$

$$V_2 = 96 [-90^\circ]$$



$$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{j60} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{-j60} + \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z} = \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} \right) \rightarrow Z = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4 [-36.87 - j18] \\ & = (3.2 - j2.4) - (-j4.8) \\ & = 3.2 + j2.4 \end{aligned}$$

$$so \quad V_o = 12 (3.2 + j2.4)$$

$$= 12 (4 [36.87])$$

$$V_o = 48 [36.87]$$

$$V_o = 48 \cos(4000t + 36.87^\circ) V$$

7.37

$$V_g = 247.49 \cos(1000t + 45^\circ) V$$

a) Find Thevenin Voltage.

b) Thevenin Impedance

c) Draw

$$V_g = 247.49 \angle 45^\circ$$

$$\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$$

to find $V_{o.c.}$

take node Voltage.

$$\frac{V - 247.49 \angle 45^\circ}{J100} + \frac{V}{(100 + J100)} + \frac{V}{-J100} = 0$$

$$V \left(\frac{1}{J100} + \frac{1}{100 + J100} + \frac{1}{-J100} \right) = \frac{247.49 \angle 45^\circ}{J100} \rightarrow 100 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$V \left(\frac{1}{141.42 \angle 45^\circ} \right) = 247.49 \angle -45^\circ$$

$$V = 141.42 \angle 45^\circ + 247.49 \angle -45^\circ$$

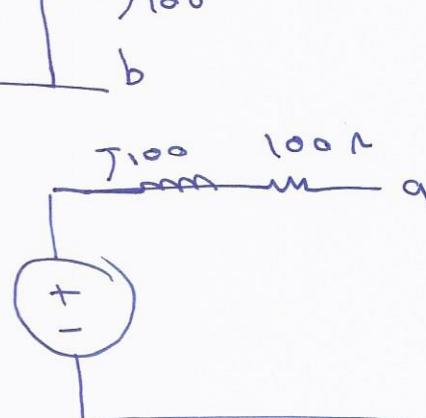
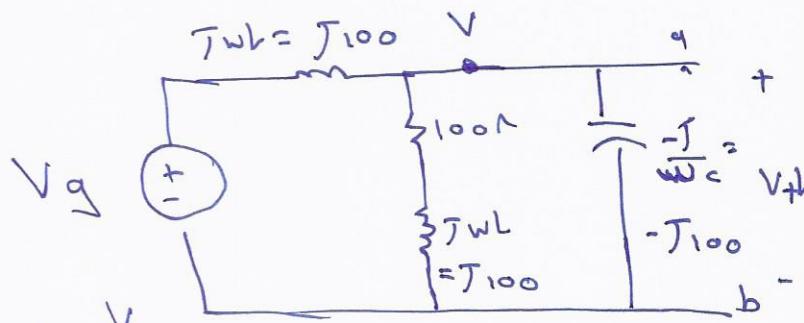
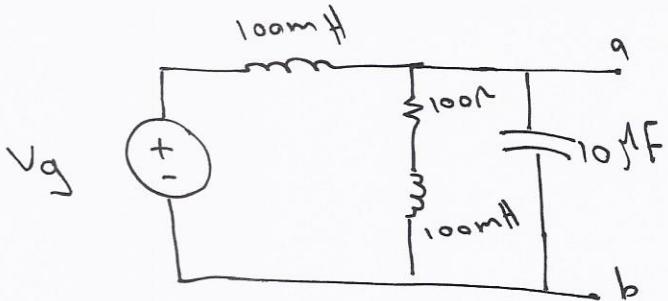
$$V = 350 \angle 0^\circ V = V_{o.c.}$$

to find Z_{th}

$$\frac{1}{Z} = \left(\frac{1}{J100} + \frac{1}{J100 + 100} - \frac{1}{-J100} \right)$$

$$Z = 100 + J100$$

$$V_{th} = 350 \angle 0^\circ$$

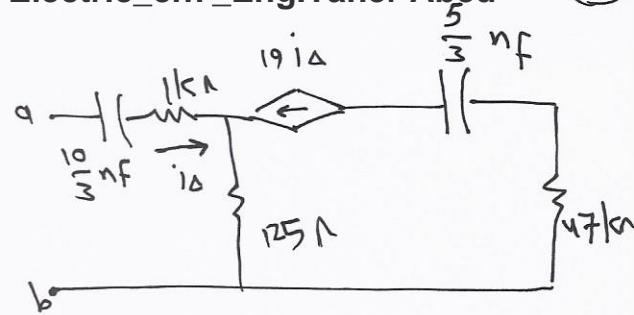


Try to solve 7.39 7.41

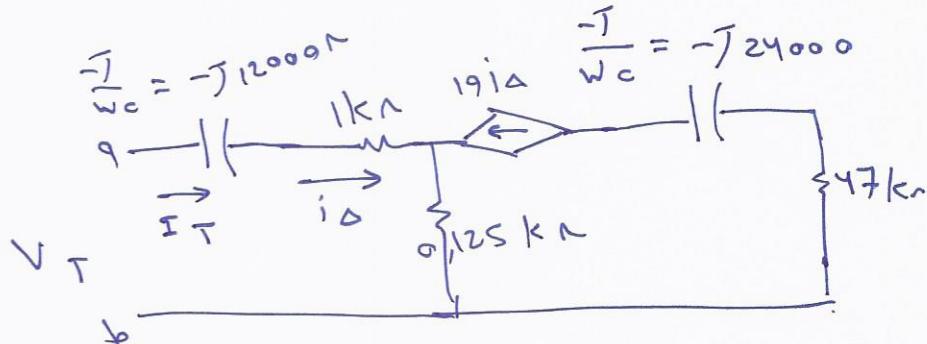
7.36 Find Thevenin Impedance.

frequency operation is 25 krad/s

$$\boxed{\omega = 25 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}}$$



$$\boxed{I_T = I_\Delta}$$



$$V_T = (-j12000)I_\Delta + 1kI_\Delta + 0,125(I_\Delta + 19i\Delta)$$

$$\text{but } V_T = I_\Delta (1k - j12000 + 0,125 \star 20)$$

$$V_T = I_\Delta (3,5 - j12000) \quad \boxed{I_\Delta = I_T}$$

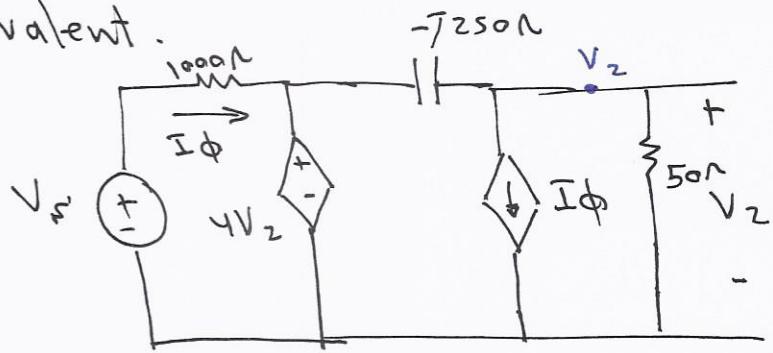
$$\boxed{\text{so } Z_{th} = \frac{V_T}{I_T} = 3,5 - j12000}$$

P 7.38 Find Norton Equivalent.

$$V_s = 25 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$V_{th} = V_2$$

take node voltage.



$$\frac{V_2}{50} + I_\phi + \frac{V_2 - 4V_2}{-j250} = 0$$

$$\text{but } I_\phi = \frac{25 \angle 0^\circ - 4V_2}{1000}$$

$$150 \rightarrow \frac{V_2}{50} + \frac{25 - 4V_2}{1000} + \frac{V_2 - 4V_2}{-j250} = 0$$

$$V_2 \left(\frac{1}{50} - \frac{4}{1000} - \frac{3}{-j250} \right) = \frac{-25}{1000}$$

$$V_2 \left(0,016 + \frac{3}{250} (-j) \right) = -0,025$$

$$V_2 \left(0,016 - 0,012j \right) = -0,025$$

$$V_2 = 0,02 \angle -36,86^\circ = -0,025$$

$$V_2 = -0,025 \angle 36,86^\circ$$

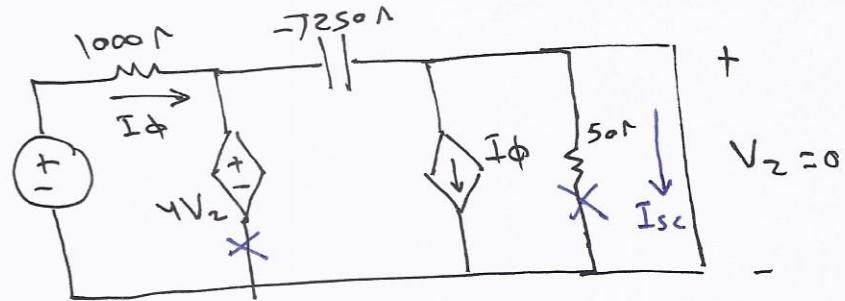
$$V_2 = 1,25 \angle 36,86^\circ \cdot e$$

$$V_2 = 1,25 \angle 36,86^\circ + 180^\circ = \boxed{1,25 \angle 216,86^\circ V} = V_{th}$$

to find $\underline{Z_{th}}$

$5\Omega \rightarrow \cancel{\text{cancelled}}$

$$V_2 = 0 \rightarrow S_0 \quad \cancel{4V_2 = 0}$$



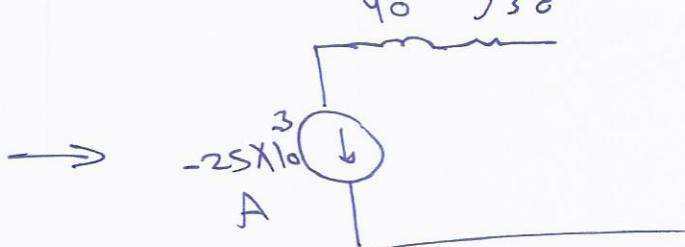
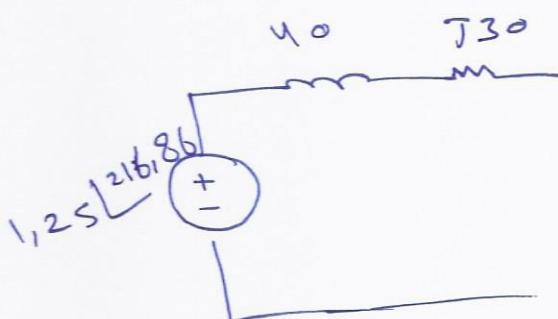
$$\text{So } I_{sc} = -I_\phi$$

$$I_\phi = \frac{V_s}{1000} = 25^\circ \text{ mA}$$



$$\boxed{\text{So } I_{sc} = -25^\circ \text{ mA}}$$

$$Z_{th} = \frac{V_{th}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{1.25 \angle 216.86^\circ}{-25 \times 10^3 \angle 0^\circ} = \boxed{50 \angle 36.87^\circ \Omega = 40 + j30 \Omega}$$



//

P 7.45 Nse mesh current
to find I_g

$$-5 \angle -90^\circ = (5 + j2) I_1 - j2 \cdot 5 - 5 I_2$$

$$5 \angle -90^\circ + j10 = I_1 (5 + j2) - 5 I_2$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} j5 + j10 = I_1 (5 + j2) - 5 I_2 \\ j5 \end{array}} \rightarrow ①$$

$$0 = -5 I_1 + I_2 (j3 + 5 - j3) - (-j3)(5)$$

$$\boxed{-j15 = -5 I_1 + I_2 (5)} \rightarrow ②$$

solving.

$$I_1 = 0 \quad \boxed{I_2 = -3 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}} = I_g$$

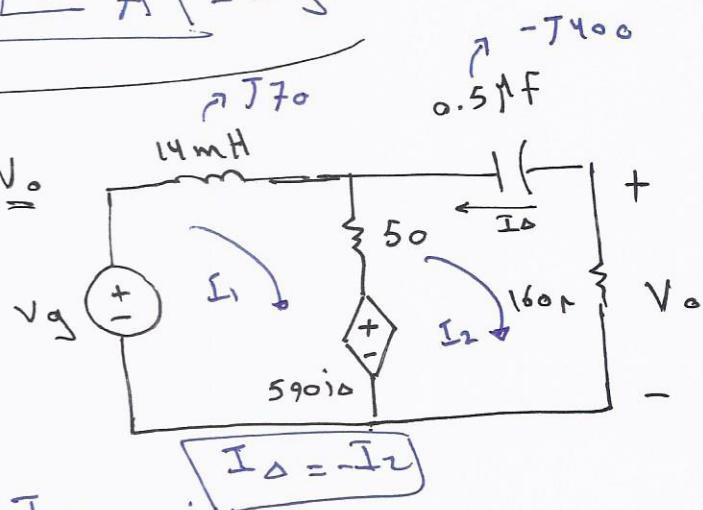
P 7.48 Nse mesh current to find V_o

$$V_g = 72 \cos 5000t \text{ V}$$

$$jwL = j70$$

$$\frac{-j}{wC} = -j400$$

$$72 - 590i\Delta = I_1 (j70 + 50) - 50 I_2$$



$$\boxed{j72 = I_1 (50 + j70) + I_2 (-640)} \rightarrow ①$$

$$-590 I_2 = -I_1 (50) + I_2 (50 + 160 - j400)$$

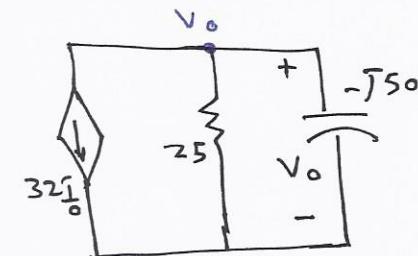
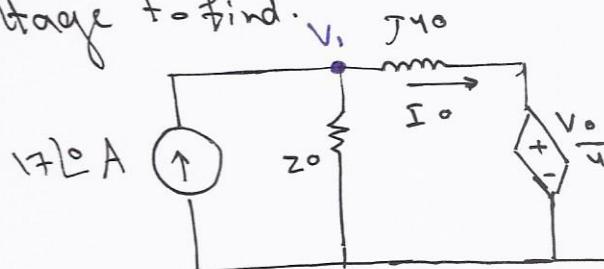
$$\boxed{o = -I_1 (50) + I_2 (800 - j400)} \rightarrow ②$$

Solving $\boxed{I_1 = 0.4 - j1.2} \quad \boxed{I_2 = 0.05 - j0.05 \text{ A}}$

$$V_o = 160 I_2 = 8 + j8 = \boxed{11.31 \angle -45^\circ} = \boxed{11.31 \cos(5000t - 45^\circ) \text{ V}}$$

P 7.56

* Use the node voltage + to find.

 V_o & I_o .

$$-17 + \frac{V_1}{Z_0} + \frac{V_1 - \frac{V_o}{4}}{J40} = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_1 \left(\frac{1}{Z_0} + \frac{1}{J40} \right) + V_o \left(\frac{-1}{J160} \right) = 17} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{25} + \frac{V_o}{-J50} + 32 \frac{I_o}{Z_0} = 0$$

$$V_o \left(\frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{J50} \right) + 32 \left(\frac{V_1 - \frac{V_o}{4}}{J40} \right) = 0$$

$$V_1 \left(\frac{32}{J40} \right) + V_o \left(\frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{J50} - \frac{32}{J160} \right) = 0$$

$$\boxed{V_1 \left(\frac{32}{J40} \right) + V_o \left(0,04 + J0,22 \right) = 0} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Solving -

$$V_1 = 368 + J24 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = 1280 + J320 \text{ V}$$

$$I_o = \frac{V_1 - \frac{V_o}{4}}{J40} = \frac{-1,4 - J1,2}{J40} = 1,844 \angle -139,398 \text{ A}$$

P7.58 Find steady state expression for i_a & i_b

$$V_a = 100 \sin(10,000t) V$$

$$V_b = 500 \cos(10,000t) V$$

$$V_a = 100 \cos(10,000t - 90^\circ)$$

$$V_a = 100 \angle -90^\circ = -j100$$

$$V_b = 500 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$j\omega L = j(10,000)(1.2 \times 10^{-3}) = j12 \Omega$$

$$\frac{-j}{\omega C} = \frac{-j}{10,000 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} = -j20 \Omega$$

Apply node Voltage-

$$\frac{V_1 + j100}{j12} + \frac{V_1}{80} + \frac{V_1 - 500}{20} = 0$$

$$V_1 \left(\frac{1}{j12} + \frac{1}{80} + \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{500}{20} - \frac{j100}{j12}$$

Solve-

$$V_1 = 96 + j128$$

at node a

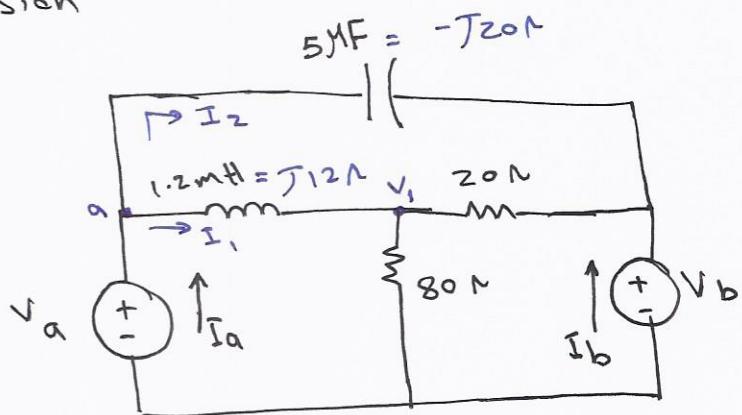
$$I_a = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_a - V_1}{j12} = \boxed{-19 + j18} A$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_a - 500 \angle 0^\circ}{-j20} = \boxed{5 - j25} A$$

$$I_a = -14 - j17 = 22,023 \angle -129,47^\circ A = \boxed{22,023 \cos(10,000t - 129,47^\circ) A}$$

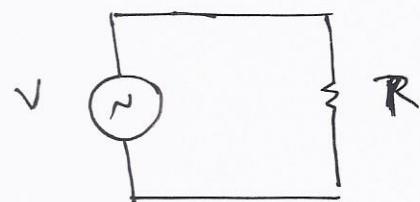
Same idea find $I_b = 24,02 \angle 50,74^\circ A$ by your self



Power In Ac Circuits:

$$V = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v)$$

$$I = I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_i)$$



معلم المقاومة يختلف زاوية الميل
وهي مجموع زوايا المقاومات
 θ_i مع اعراقين.

$$V = V_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_v - \theta_i)$$

$$I = I_m \cos(\omega t)$$

$$P = V I \rightarrow$$

بيانات المقاوم موجود
في الكتاب و لكن
هي مميزة في هذا

$$P = \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) + \frac{1}{2} V_m I_m \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) \cos 2\omega t$$

$$- \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i) \sin 2\omega t$$

$$P = P \cos 2\omega t - Q \sin 2\omega t$$

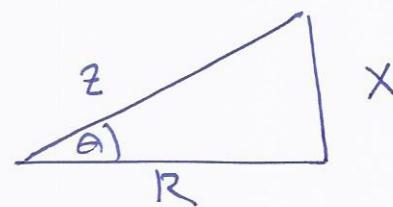
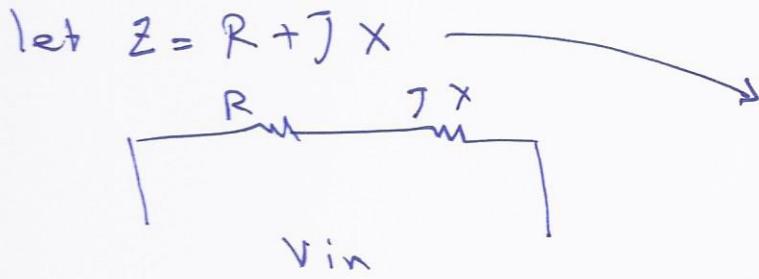
$$\text{So } P = \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Power factor}}$$

→ Average Power or Read Power or Active Power

$$Q = \frac{V_m I_m}{2} \sin(\theta_v - \theta_i)$$

→ Reactive Power.

$$\text{Power factor} = \cos \theta Z$$



$$V_R = IR \quad V_X = IX$$

$$\bar{V}_S = \bar{V}_R + \bar{V}_X$$

$$IV_S = IV_R + IV_X$$

S Apparent Power
Complex Power
 $\text{مثقب} (\text{VA})$

$$S = V_S I = I^2 Z$$

$$P = V_R = I^2 R$$

Average Power
Real Power
Active Power.

$\text{مثقب} (\text{watt})$.

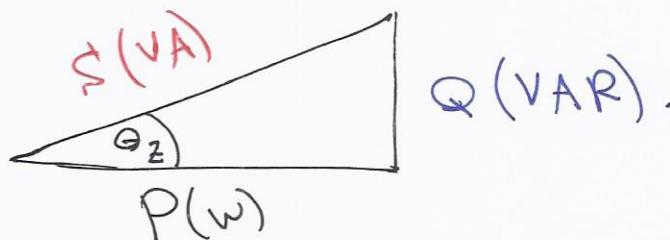
$Q =$
 IV_X
 $I^2 X$
↓
Reactive Power
Magnetizing Power
Imaginary Power

$\text{مثقب} (\text{VAR})$

$$P = S \cos \theta_Z$$

$$Q = S \sin \theta_Z$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$



$\sin \theta_Z \rightarrow$ Reactive factor.
 $\cos \theta_Z \rightarrow$ Power factor.

$$\boxed{S = P \pm jQ}$$

$$S = P \pm jQ$$

* RL circuits:

$$S = P + jQ \xrightarrow{\text{lag}} \text{Power factor lag}$$

↓
جوجي لانه

وذلك لأنه في دوائر المقاومة يكون المقاوم متأخر (lag) عن الجهد

log Power factor.

* RC circuits:

$$S = P - jQ \rightarrow \text{lead Power factor}$$

↓
جوجي لانه

وذلك لأنه في دوائر� المقاومة تكون المقاوم (lead) عن الجهد

Lead or lag \rightarrow يعتمد على طبيعة المقاوم

يمكن تحديده بحسب فوجي المقاوم ام متأخر.

$$P = |I_{rms}|^2 R = \frac{|V_{rms}|^2}{R}$$

للحظة الراهنة في هذه
العوایین ان تكون في
المقاوم والجهد
هي العیة المعاوقة

$$Q = |I_{rms}|^2 X = \frac{|V_{rms}|^2}{X}$$

$$S = V_{rms} I_{rms}^*$$

rms Value

Sinusoidal wave.

$$V_{rms} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

V_{rms} دلکى نقصم او كز ما هي
سنقول بدل سبطة ان
مطربا ر ابيت

$$\boxed{220 \text{ V}}$$

$\underline{V_{rms}}$ هذه مي

هذه القيمة يم ميا

(Voltemeter) باساعة اهنا اس.

+ ملكت اذا اردنا ادمرز

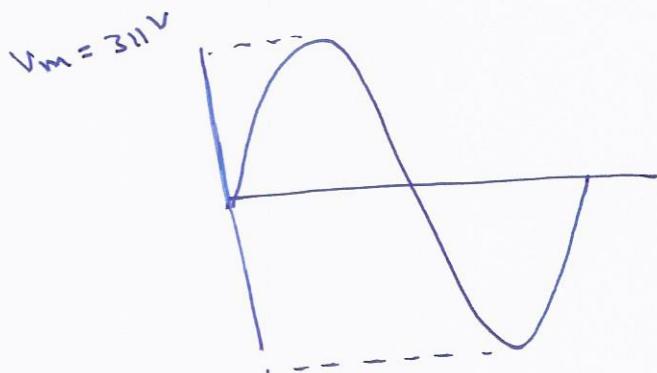
ستار مطربا ر ابيت

متاحون

$$V_{rms} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$220 = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_m = 220 \sqrt{2} = \underline{\underline{311 \text{ V}}}$$



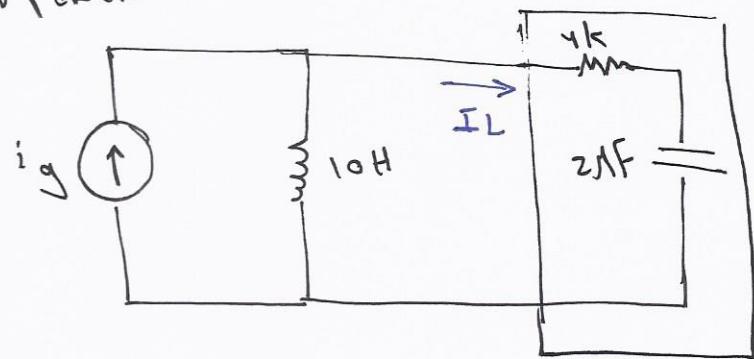
P 7-67 Find Average Power

② Reactive Power ③ Apparent Power.
absorbed by the load

$$i_g = 30 \cos 100t \text{ mA}$$

$$\int wL = \int 1000$$

$$\frac{-j}{wC} = -j 5000$$



$$I_L = \frac{\int 1000 + (30 \text{ mA})}{(\int 1000 + 4000 - j 5000)} = \boxed{-3.75 + j 3.75 \text{ mA}} \\ = 5.3 \angle 135^\circ \text{ mA}$$

But to calculate power I_L must be rms value

$$\text{so } I_{L \text{ rms}} = \frac{5.3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 135^\circ = \boxed{3.7477 \angle 135^\circ \text{ mA}}$$

Average Power.

$$P = |I_{\text{rms}}|^2 R = 3.7477^2 \times 10^3 \text{ (4 k)} = \boxed{56.18 \text{ mW}}$$

Reactive Power.

$$Q = |I_{\text{rms}}|^2 X_C = |3.7477 \times 10^3|^2 (-5000) = \boxed{-70,226 \text{ m VAR}}$$

Apparent Power:

$$S = P + jQ = 56.18 - j70,226 \text{ m VA}$$

$$|S| = \sqrt{56.18^2 + 70,226^2} \approx 70 \text{ m VA}$$

P7.68 Find the Power average dissipated.

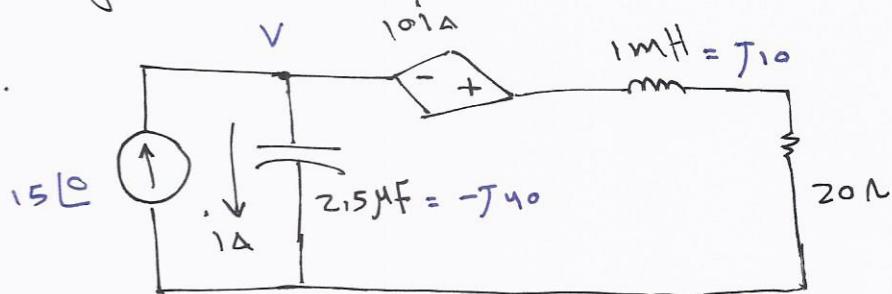
in 20Ω

$$i_g = 15 \cos 10,000t \text{ A}$$

$$J_wL = J_{10}$$

$$\frac{-J}{wC} = -J_{40}$$

apply node Voltage.



$$-15 + \frac{V}{-J_{40}} + \frac{V + 10i\Delta}{20 + J_{10}} = 0$$

$$\boxed{i\Delta = \frac{V}{-J_{40}}}$$

$$V \left(\frac{-1}{J_{40}} + \frac{1}{20 + J_{10}} \right) + \frac{10}{20 + J_{10}} \left(\frac{V}{-J_{40}} \right) = 15$$

$$V \left(\frac{-1}{J_{40}} + \frac{1}{20 + J_{10}} + \frac{10}{400 - J_{800}} \right) = 15$$

$$V (0.045 + J_{0.15}) = 15$$

$$\boxed{V = 300 - J_{100} \text{ V}}$$

$$I\Delta = \frac{V}{-J_{40}} = \boxed{z_{1.5} + J_{7.5} \text{ A}}$$

$$I_{20\Omega} = i_g - I\Delta = 12.5 - J_{7.5} \text{ A}$$

$$\boxed{= 14.57 \angle -30.96^\circ \text{ A}}$$

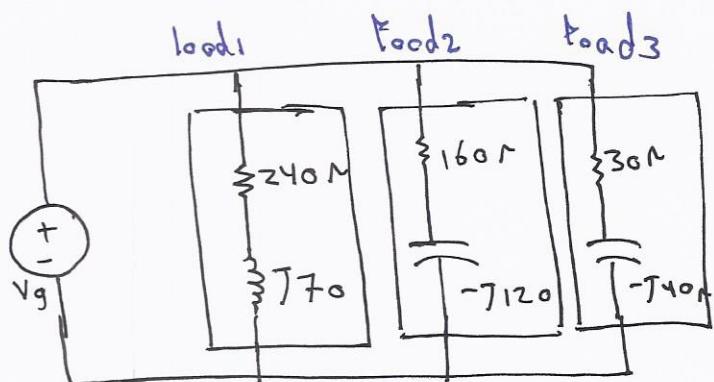
$$P = \left(\frac{14.57}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 (20) = \boxed{z_{125 \text{ W}}}$$

P7.69 Three loads.

Load₁: $240\ \Omega$ resistor in Series with inductive Reactance $77\ \Omega$

Load₂ Capacitive Reactance $120\ \Omega$ Series with $160\ \Omega$ resistor.

Load₃ $30\ \Omega$ resistor Series with capacitive Reactance $40\ \Omega$



$$F = 60 + j3$$

a) Find the power factor & Reactive factor of each load.

$$\text{Load}_1 \quad Z_1 = 240 + j77 = 250 \angle 16,26^\circ \Omega$$

$$P.f = \cos(16,26) = 0.96 \text{ leading} \rightarrow$$

$$R.f = \sin(16,26) = 0.28$$

$$\text{Load}_2 \quad Z_2 = 160 - j120 = 200 \angle -36,87^\circ$$

$$P.f = \cos(-36,87) = 0.8 \text{ leading} \rightarrow$$

$$R.f = \sin(-36,87) = -0.6$$

$$\text{Load}_3 \quad Z_3 = 30 - j40 = 50 \angle -53,13^\circ$$

$$P.f = \cos(-53,13) = 0.6 \text{ leading}$$

$$R.f = \sin(-53,13) = -0.8$$

b) find P.f & R.f of composite load

seen by the source $Z_T = Z_1 / (Z_2 \parallel Z_3) = 27,813 - j25,065 \Omega$
 $= 37,44 \angle -42,025^\circ \Omega$.

$$P.f = \cos(-42,025) = 0.743 \text{ leading}$$

$$R.f = \sin(-42,025) = -0.67$$

Inductive load $16,26^\circ$
 فحص المقاومات في كل مدار ينبع
 منه من الجهد $36,87^\circ$ deg.

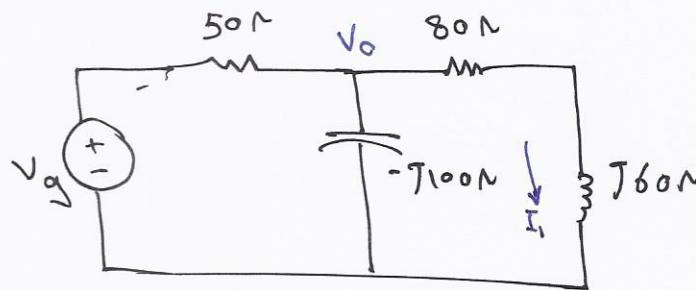
capacitive load $-53,13^\circ$
 فحص المقاومات في كل مدار ينبع
 منه من الجهد $-53,13^\circ$ deg.

P. 7.70:

$$V_g = 340 \text{ V rms}$$

a) Find Average of Reactive Power for the Source?

$$S_g = -V_g \cdot I_g^*$$



$$Z_T = 50 + [(80 + j60) // (-j100)]$$

$$Z_T = 50 + 100 - j50$$

$$\boxed{Z_T = 150 - j50 \Omega}$$

$$I_g = \frac{V_g}{Z_T} = |2.04 + j0.68| \text{ A}$$

$$S_g = -V_g \cdot I_g^* = 340 (2.04 - j0.68) = \boxed{-693.6 + j231.2 \text{ VA}}$$

b) is the Source absorbing or delivering?

Source is delivering average power -693.6 W

- - absorbing magnetizing 231.2 VAR.

c) Find the average of Reactive power for each element.

$$V_o = \frac{100 - j50}{100 - j50 + 50} \cdot V_g = |238 - j34| = 240.4 \angle -8.13^\circ$$

$$Q_{xc} = \frac{|V_{rms}|^2}{X_C} = \frac{|240.4|^2}{-100} = \boxed{-578 \text{ VAR}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_o}{80 + j60} = 1.17 + j1.17$$

$$S = V_o \cdot I_1^* = (238 - j34)(1.17 + j1.17)$$

$$= 462.4 + j346.8 \text{ VA}$$

$$= 462.4 + j346.8 \text{ VA}$$

$$P_{50} = |I_g|^2 S_0 = |2.15|^2 (50) \angle 231.2^\circ$$

check if $\sum P_{\text{der}} = \sum P_{\text{abs}}$ & $\sum Q_{\text{der}} = \sum Q_{\text{abs}}$

P. 7.73: Find average Power & Reactive Power.
and the apparent power supplied by
the Source.

$$V_g = 50 \text{ cos} 10^\circ + jV$$

$$jwl = j50 \times 10^{-6} (10) = j5 \Omega \quad V_g.$$

$$\frac{-j}{w_c} = -j10$$

$$S = -V_g \cdot I_g^*$$

$$Z_T = (-j10 + 7,5) + (5 // j5) = \sqrt{10 - j7,5 \Omega}$$

$$I_g = \frac{V_g}{Z_T} = \frac{50}{Z_T} = \sqrt{3,2 + j2,4} \text{ A}$$

$$S = -V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff}^* = -\left(\frac{V_m}{r_2}\right)\left(\frac{\Sigma M}{r_2}\right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} V_m \cdot I_m^* = -\frac{1}{2} 50 (3,2 - j2,4) = \sqrt{-80 + j60} \text{ VA}$$

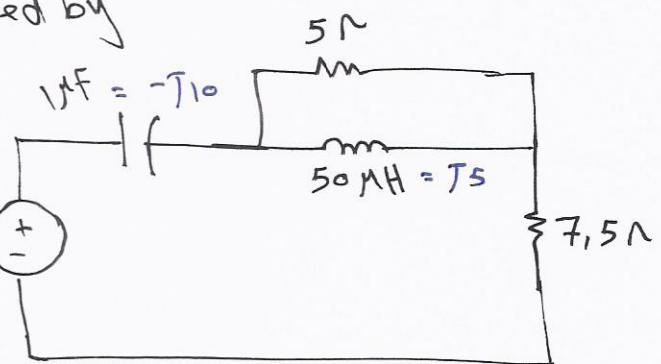
$$\boxed{P = -80 \text{ W}}$$

↓
delive
average Power

$$\boxed{Q = 60 \text{ VAR}}$$

↓
absorb Reactive Power.

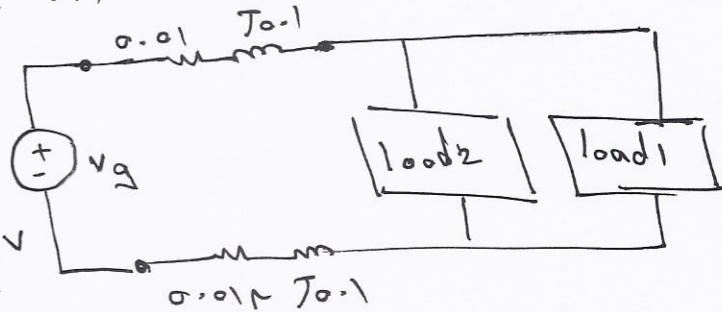
b) & c). check by your self



P7.74

Load 1 absorbs average Power 24,96 kW
 - magnetizing Power 47,04 kVAR

Load 2: has impedance
 $5 - j5 \Omega$



Voltage at load: $\underline{480} \angle 2^\circ \cos(120\pi t) \text{ V}$

a) Find rms Value of Source Voltage.

~~$S_1 = \frac{V_{eff}}{I_{eff}} I_{eff}^* = 24,96 \text{ k} + j47,04 \text{ k}$~~

$$\underline{I_{eff}^*} = 52 + j98 \text{ A rms} \quad \underline{\underline{I_{eff}} = 52 - j98 \text{ A rms}}$$

$$I_{eff2} = \frac{480}{5 - j5} = \boxed{48 + j48 \text{ A rms}}$$

$$I_L = I_1 + I_2 = \boxed{100 - j50 \text{ A rms}}$$

$$V_{g rms} = V_L + I_L (R_{lin}) \\ = 480 + (100 - j50)(0,02 + j0,12)$$

$$\underline{V_{g rms}} = 492 + j19 = 492,37 \angle 2,21^\circ \text{ rms} \quad \text{④ } V_g \text{ leads } V_L \text{ by } 2,21^\circ$$

b) By how many seconds V_L is out of phase of V_g .

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{60} = 16,67 \text{ ms}$$

$$t = \frac{360}{T} \cdot \theta = \frac{360}{16,67 \text{ ms}} \cdot 2,21 = 102,31 \text{ ms}$$

Solve 7,75 7,77 7,80
 up to this 1st quarter

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