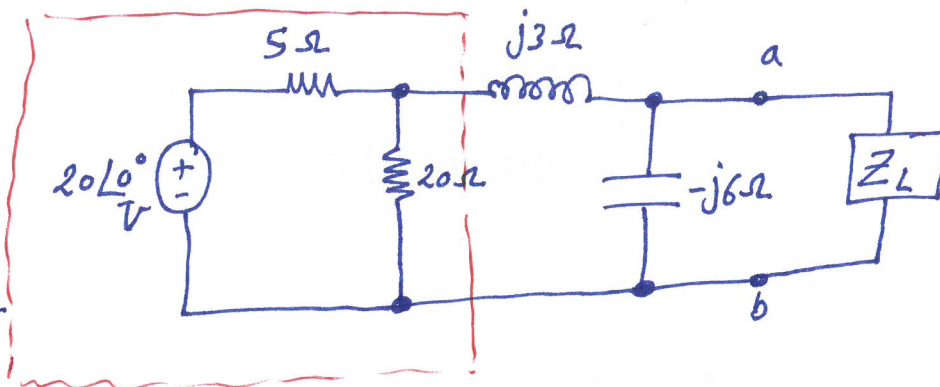


* Example 10.8 - part "a"

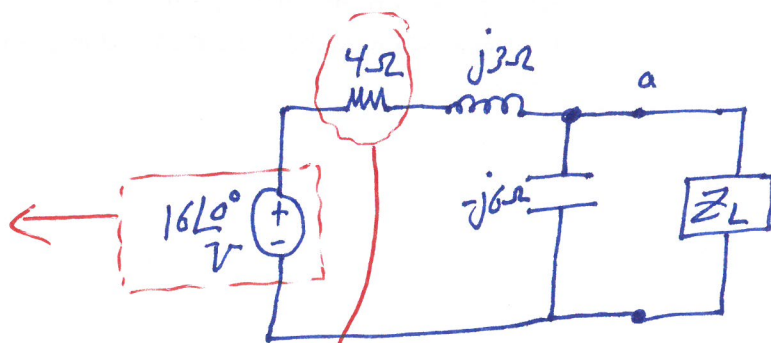
1



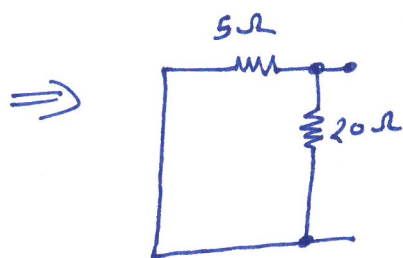
* source Transformation for this block will lead to the following:

voltage divider

$$\frac{20\angle 0^\circ \times 20}{5 + 20} = 16\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$



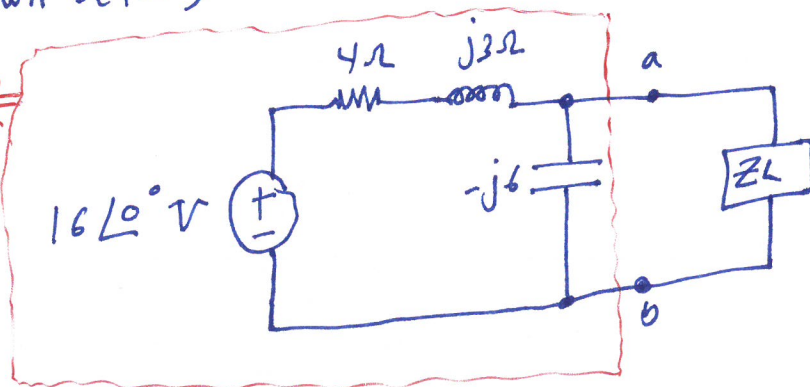
* To find This resistor, short circuit the voltage source & find Req for resistors inside The red block



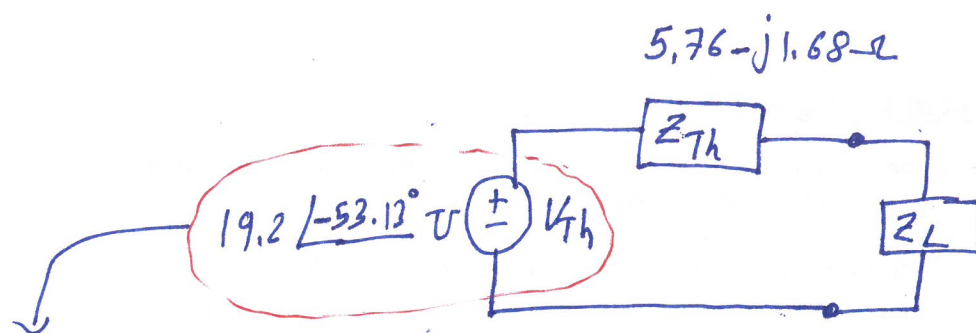
$$5\Omega \parallel 20\Omega \Rightarrow R_{eq} = 4\Omega$$

* Then as shown before, the circuit simplifies to look like This:

* now, we perform one more source transformation for This block



(2)



* Voltage divider between the capacitor $(-j6)$ & the resistor and the inductor $(4 + j3 \Omega)$ will lead to:

$$V_{Th} = \frac{16 \angle 0^\circ (-j6)}{4 + j3 - j6}$$

The $-j$ is a -90° phase shift.

$$V_{Th} = \frac{96 \angle -90^\circ}{5 \angle -36.87^\circ} = 19.2 \angle -53.13^\circ = 11.52 - j15.36 \text{ V.}$$

* Now, to find Z_{Th} , we short circuit the voltage source:

$$(4 + j3) \parallel -j6$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{Th} = \frac{(-j6)(4 + j3)}{4 + j3 - j6} = 5.76 - j1.68 \Omega.$$

