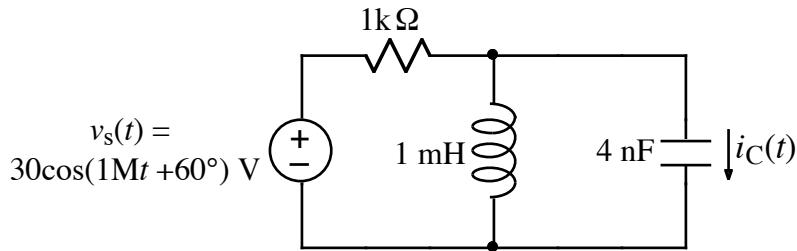




Ex:



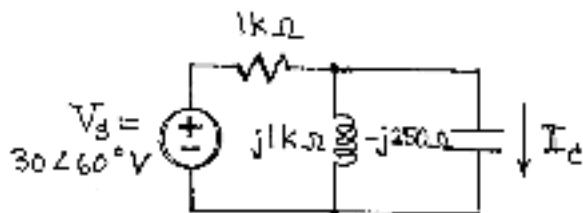
- Find the phasor value for $v_s(t)$.
- Draw the frequency-domain circuit diagram, including the phasor value for $v_s(t)$ and impedance values for components.
- Find the phasor value for $i_C(t)$.

Solns a) $\mathbf{P}[30 \cos(1Mt + 60^\circ) V] = 30 e^{j60^\circ} \text{V}$ or $30 \angle 60^\circ \text{V}$

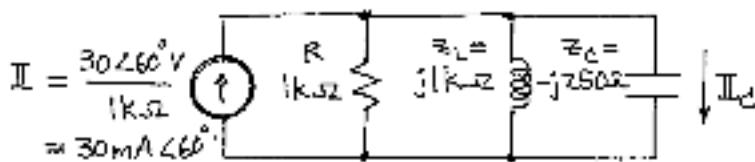
b) We calculate the impedances:

$$Z_L = j\omega L = j1M \cdot 1\text{mH} = j1\text{k}\Omega$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{-j}{\omega C} = \frac{-j}{1M \cdot 4\text{nF}} = -j250\Omega$$



- One way to solve this problem is to use a Norton equivalent for V_s and the $1\text{k}\Omega$ resistor.



Using the current divider formula, we have

$$I_C = I \frac{R \parallel Z_L}{R \parallel Z_L + Z_C}$$

$$= I \frac{1}{1 + \frac{Z_C}{R \parallel Z_L}}$$

$$= I \frac{1}{1 + \frac{Z_C}{1 + \frac{R}{Z_L}} \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{Z_L} \right)}$$

$$= I \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\frac{Z_C}{R}}{1 + \frac{Z_C}{Z_L}}} = I \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\frac{-j250\Omega}{1k\Omega}}{1 + \frac{-j250\Omega}{j1k\Omega}}}$$

$$= 30mA \angle 60^\circ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{-j250\Omega}{1k\Omega} + \frac{-j250\Omega}{j1k\Omega}}$$

$$= 30mA \angle 60^\circ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4} - j\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{30mA \angle 60^\circ}{\frac{3}{4} - j\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \approx \frac{120 \text{ mA} \angle 60^\circ}{3 - j} \\
 & = \frac{120 \text{ mA} \angle 60^\circ}{3 - j} \cdot \frac{3 + j}{3 + j} \\
 & = \frac{120 \text{ mA} \angle 60^\circ (3 + j)}{3^2 + 1^2} \\
 & = 12 \text{ mA} \angle 60^\circ (3 + j) \\
 & = 12 \text{ mA} \left(\frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) (3 + j) \\
 & = 12 \text{ mA} \left[\frac{3}{2} - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] \\
 \mathbb{I}_d & = 6 \text{ mA} \left[3 - j \sqrt{3} + j (1 + 3\sqrt{3}) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: This is an exact answer, but an approximate polar answer is more useful.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{I}_c & = 12 \text{ mA} \angle 60^\circ (3 + j) \\
 & = 12 \text{ mA} \angle 60^\circ \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} \\
 & = 12 \text{ mA} \angle 60^\circ \cdot \sqrt{10} \angle 18.4^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{I}_d = 12\sqrt{10} \text{ mA} \angle 78.4^\circ$$

Note: $i_d(t) = 12\sqrt{10} \text{ mA} \cos(14t + 78.4^\circ)$