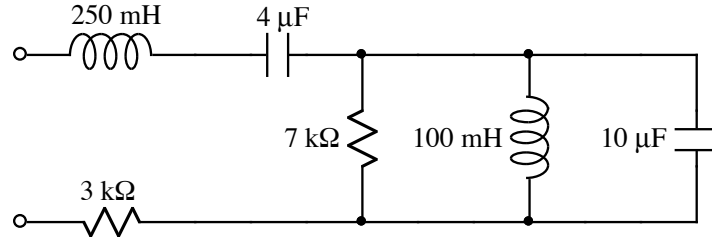
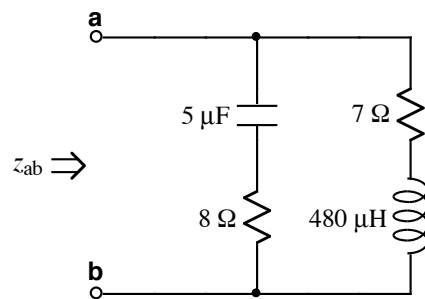


Ex: a) Find the total impedance of the circuitry shown below if $\omega = 1000$ rad/s.



b) Given $\omega = 50$ k rad/s, find z_{ab} .



SOL'N: a) We convert to the frequency-domain by computing impedances.

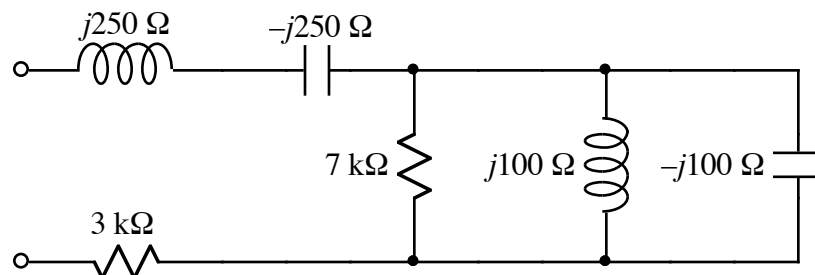
$$j\omega L = j1k \cdot 250m \Omega = j250 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j1k \cdot 4\mu} \Omega = -j250 \Omega$$

$$j\omega L = j1k \cdot 100m \Omega = j100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j1k \cdot 10\mu} \Omega = -j100 \Omega$$

The circuit diagram in the frequency-domain is shown below.



The series L and C in series at the top left of the circuit sum to zero, which means they cancel out to act like a wire. The parallel L and C at the right combine to create an equivalent impedance of infinity, or an open circuit.

$$j100 \parallel -j100 \Omega = j100 \Omega \cdot 1 \parallel -1 = j100 \Omega \cdot \frac{1(-1)}{1-1} = j100 \Omega \cdot \frac{1}{0} = \infty \Omega$$

Thus, the L and C on the right disappear. We are left with a simple circuit consisting of only two resistors:



The equivalent impedance is obviously $10 \text{ k}\Omega$.

$$z_{\text{tot}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

sol'n:

We compute impedances using

$$z_R = R, \quad z_L = j\omega L, \quad z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{-j}{\omega C}$$

$$\therefore z_L = j \cdot 50 \text{ k rad/s} \cdot 480 \mu\text{H}$$

$$= j \cdot 50 \cdot 480 \text{ m}\Omega$$

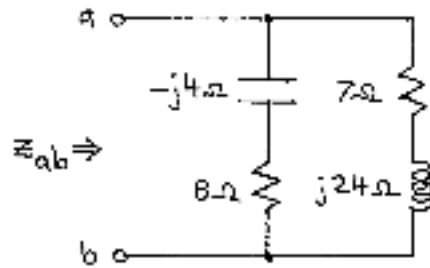
$$= j \cdot 24 \Omega$$

$$z_C = \frac{-j}{50 \text{ k rad/s} \cdot 5 \mu\text{F}}$$

$$= \frac{-j}{250 \text{ m}}$$

$$= -j4 \Omega$$

Now we draw the frequency- (or s -domain) model:



$$\text{We have } z_{ab} = (8 - j4 \Omega) \parallel (7 + j24 \Omega)$$

$$= \frac{(8 - j4)(7 + j24) \Omega}{8 - j4 + 7 + j24}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} \tan^{-1}(-4/8) \sqrt{7^2 + 24^2} \tan^{-1}(24/7) \Omega}{15 + j20}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{5} \angle -26.6^\circ \cdot 25 \angle 73.7^\circ \Omega}{25 \angle 53.1^\circ}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{5} \angle -26.6^\circ + 73.7^\circ - 53.1^\circ \Omega$$

$$z_{ab} = 4\sqrt{5} \angle -6^\circ \Omega$$