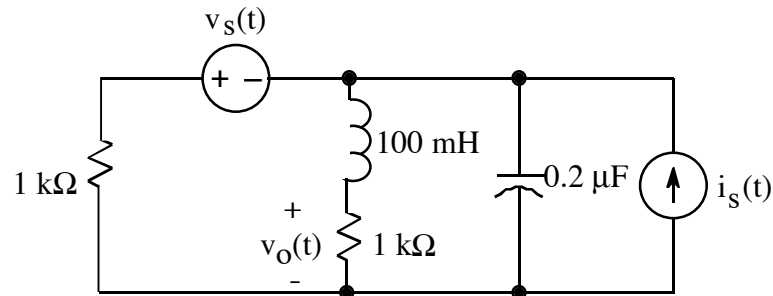


Ex:



$$v_s(t) = 100 \cos(10^4 t) \text{ V}$$

$$i_s(t) = \sin(10^4 t) \text{ A}$$

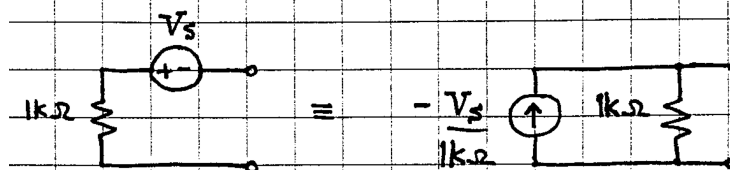
- Find a numerical, time-domain expression for  $v_o(t)$ .
- Show  $V_o$  on a phasor diagram.

SOL'N: a)

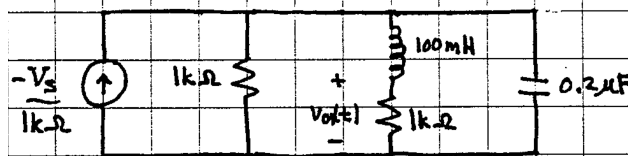
I'll use superposition. Other approaches such as node-V or mesh current would work, too.

circuit 1:  $V_s = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$  set  $I_s = 0 \text{ A}$

Convert  $V_s$  and  $1 \text{ k}\Omega$  on left to Norton equivalent:

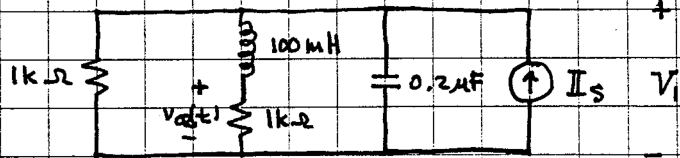


our circuit 1 is now:



circuit 2:  $V_s = 0 \text{ V}$  and  $I_s = 1 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$  (phasor for  $i_s$ )

Keeping the Norton equivalent, our circuit 2 is:



Clearly, we can sum the current sources from circuits 1 & 2 to find  $V_1$  drop from top rail to bottom rail.

$$V_1 = \left( \frac{-V_s}{1k\Omega} + I_s \right) 1k\Omega \parallel (j\omega L + 1k\Omega) \parallel \frac{-j}{\omega C}$$

$$j\omega L = j 10^4 100m = j 1k\Omega$$

$$\frac{-j}{\omega C} = \frac{-j}{10^4 0.2\mu} = \frac{-j}{2m} = \frac{-j \cdot 1k\Omega}{2}$$

$$\frac{-V_s}{1k\Omega} + I_s = \frac{-100 \angle 0^\circ V}{1k\Omega} + 1 \angle -90^\circ A$$

$$= -0.1 \angle 0^\circ A + 1 \angle -90^\circ A$$

$$= -0.1 - j$$

$$= \sqrt{0.1^2 + 1^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \frac{-1}{-0.1}$$

$$= 1.005 \angle -95.7^\circ$$

$$1k\Omega \parallel (j1k\Omega + 1k\Omega) \parallel \frac{-j}{2} 1k\Omega = 1k\Omega \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+j} - \frac{2}{j}}$$

$$= \frac{1k}{1 + \frac{1-j}{2} + 2j} = \frac{1k}{\frac{3}{2} + j\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1+j} \cdot \frac{1k}{1} \\ = \frac{2k}{3} \cdot \frac{1-j}{2} = \frac{1k \cdot (1-j)}{3}$$

$$V_1 = 1.005k \angle -95.7^\circ \cdot \frac{1-j}{3} \text{ V}$$

$V_o$  from v-divider:

$$V_o = V_1 \cdot \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + j\omega L} = V_1 \cdot \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + j1k\Omega} = V_1 \cdot \frac{1}{1+j} = V_1 \cdot \frac{(1-j)}{2}$$

$$V_o = 1.005k \angle -95.7^\circ \left( \frac{1-j}{3} \cdot \frac{1-j}{2} = \frac{-j^2}{6} \right) = \frac{1.005k}{3} \angle -185.7^\circ$$

$$V_o = 0.335k \angle -185.7^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$v_o(t) = 0.335k \cos(10^4 t - 185.7^\circ) = 0.335k \cos(10^4 t + 174.3^\circ) \text{ V}$$

or  $v_o(t) = -0.335k \cos(10^4 t - 5.7^\circ) \text{ V}$

b)

