

EECS/CSE 70A Network Analysis I

Homework #5

Due on or before

5/22/2018, Tuesday at 5:00PM

(You can submit homework in either of the discussion sessions only on Tuesday 5/22 or put it in the box near EH 4404 on 5/22 by 5:00PM)

Problem 1: (10 pts)

$$u = \frac{A + jB}{C + jD}$$

A, B, C, and D are real.

- a) Find $\text{Re}(u)$
- b) Find $\text{Im}(u)$
- c) Express u as $(X + jY)$
- d) Express u as $(r e^{j\theta})$
- e) Find $\text{Re}(u e^{j\omega t})$

Problem 2a: (10 pts)

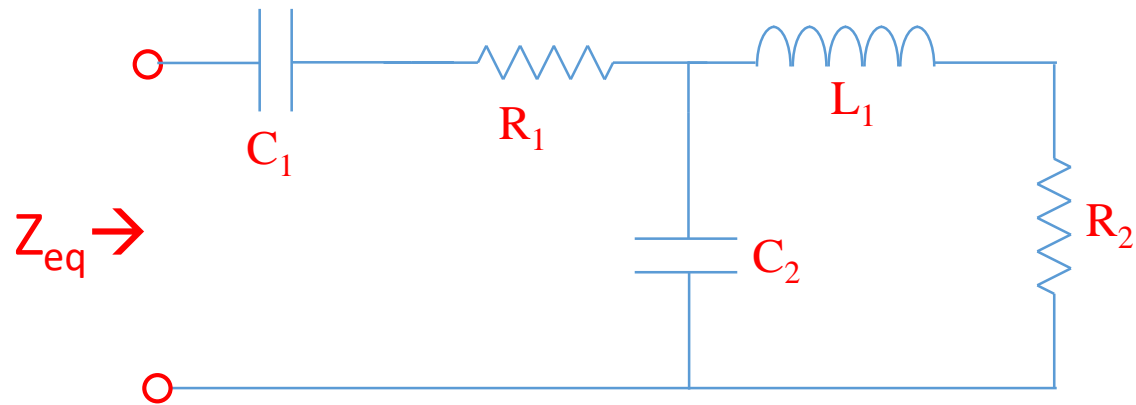
Given $v(t) = 10\cos(\omega t - \pi/4)$ volts. Find the phasor \mathbf{V} that represents $v(t)$. Express \mathbf{V} as both $x+jy$ and $re^{j\theta}$.

Problem 2b: (10 pts)

Given $i(t) = 2\sin(5t + \pi/6)$ amps. Find the phasor \mathbf{I} that represents $i(t)$. Express \mathbf{I} as both $x + jy$ and $re^{j\theta}$.

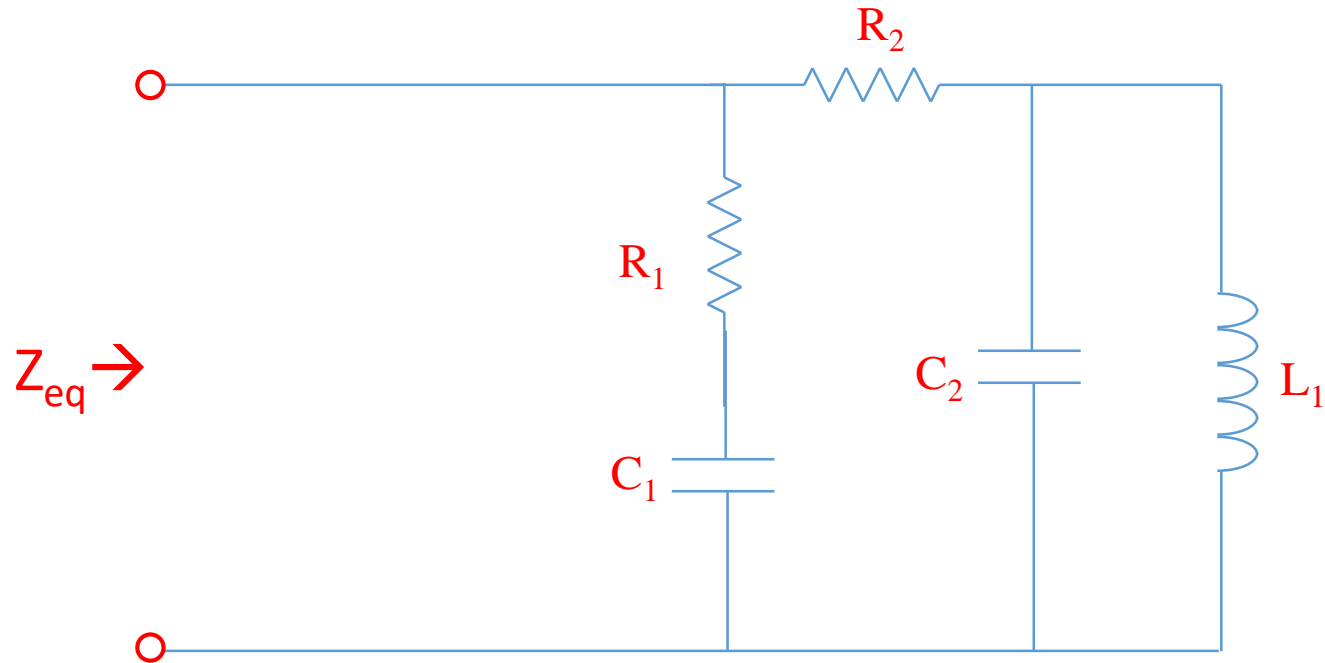
Problem 3a: (10 pts)

Find the impedance Z_{eq} if L is the inductance, C is the capacitance, and R is the resistance. No need to simplify your answer as $x+jy$ or $re^{j\theta}$.



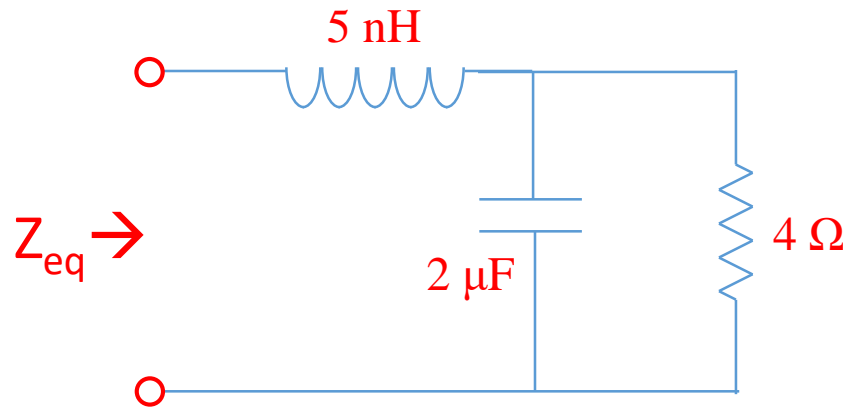
Problem 3b: (10 pts)

Find the impedance Z_{eq} if L is the inductance, C is the capacitance, and R is the resistance. No need to simplify your answer as $x+jy$ or $re^{j\theta}$.



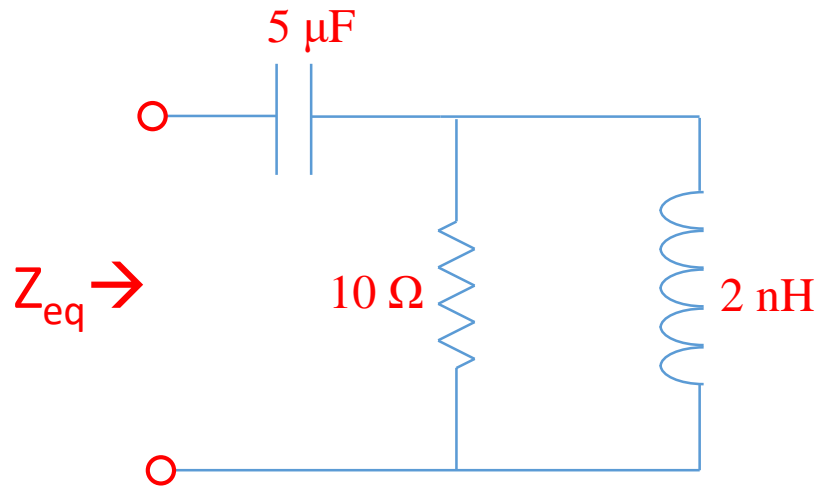
Problem 3c: (10 pts)

Find the impedance Z_{eq} if $f = 1$ MHz. Express the answer as both $x+jy$ and $re^{j\theta}$.

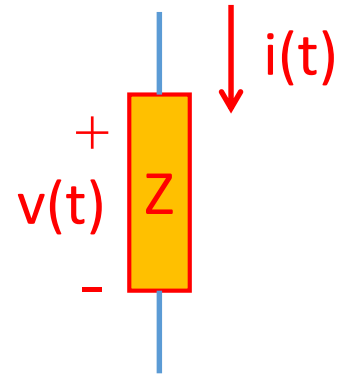


Problem 3d: (10 pts)

Find the impedance Z_{eq} if $f = 1$ MHz. Express the answer as both $x+jy$ and $re^{j\theta}$.

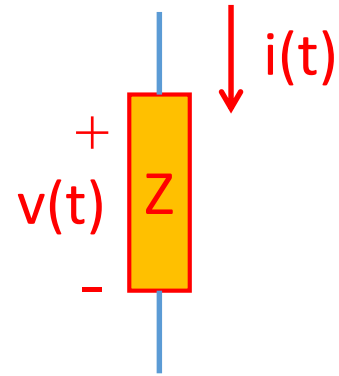


Problem 4a: (10 pts)



Given $Z = 3\angle 10^\circ$ ohms. Find $i(t)$ if $v(t) = 8\cos(2t + \pi/4)$ volts.

Problem 4b: (10 pts)

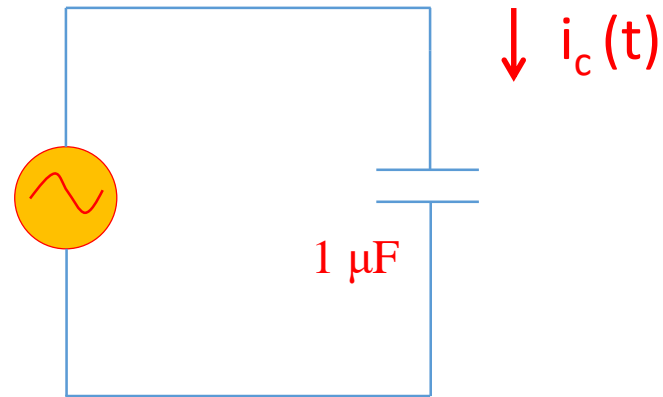


Given $Z = 3\angle 10^\circ$ ohms. Find $v(t)$ if $i(t) = 4\cos(20t - \pi/3)$ amps.

Problem 5a: (10pts)

Find $i_c(t)$. Hint: convert the voltage source into a phasor, then find the current phasor for the capacitor, then convert back to $i_c(t)$.

$$V_s(t) = 100 \cos(40t + 30^\circ) \text{ volts}$$



Problem 5b: (10pts)

Find $i_L(t)$. Hint: convert the voltage source into a phasor, then find the current phasor for the inductor, then convert back to $i_L(t)$.

$$V_s(t) = 60 \cos(10t + 45^\circ) \text{ volts}$$

