

Chapter 33 (Benson)

**E01**  $L = 40 \text{ mH}$  &  $V_0 = 120 \text{ V}$ : (a)  $f = 60 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $i_0 = v_0/(2\pi fL) = 7.96 \text{ A}$ ; (b)  $f_2 = f_1/0.3 = 200 \text{ Hz}$ .

**E02**  $C = 50 \mu\text{F}$  &  $v_0 = 70 \text{ V}$ : (a)  $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $i_0 = v_0(2\pi fC) = 1.10 \text{ A}$ ; (b)  $f_2 = f_1 \times 0.3 = 65 \text{ Hz}$ .

**E06**  $L = 72 \text{ mH}$ ,  $v_0 = 50 \text{ V}$  &  $f = 120 \text{ Hz}$ : (a)  $i_0 = v_0/\omega L = 0.921 \text{ A}$ ; (b)  $i = 0$ ; (c)  $0.5 = \cos(\omega t) \rightarrow \omega t = \pi/3; 5\pi/3$ ,  $i = i_0 \sin(\omega t) = \pm 0.798 \text{ A}$ ; (d) At  $t = 1 \text{ ms}$ ,  $p = i_0 v_0 \sin(2\omega t)/2 = 23.0 \text{ W}$ .

**E07**  $C = 108 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $v_0 = 24 \text{ V}$  &  $f = 80 \text{ Hz}$ : (a)  $i_0 = v_0\omega C = 1.3 \text{ A}$ ; (b)  $i = 0$ ; (c)  $0.5 = -\cos(\omega t) \rightarrow \omega t = 2\pi/3; 4\pi/3$ ,  $i = i_0 \sin(\omega t) = \pm 1.13 \text{ A}$ ; (d) At  $t = 1 \text{ ms}$ ,  $p = -i_0 v_0 \sin(2\omega t)/2 = -13.2 \text{ W}$ .

**E19**  $R = 10 \Omega$ ,  $L = 40 \text{ mH}$ ,  $V = 120 \text{ V}$ ,  $f = 60 \text{ Hz}$  &  $V_R = 30 \text{ V}$ : (a)  $I = V_R/R = V/Z \rightarrow Z = 40 \Omega$ .  $Z^2 = R^2 + (\omega L - 1/\omega C)^2 \rightarrow C = 49 \mu\text{F}$ ; (b)  $f_0 = 1/2\pi\sqrt{LC} = 113 \text{ Hz}$ .

**E20**  $R = 25 \Omega$ ,  $L = 320 \text{ mH}$ ,  $C = 18 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $v_0 = 170 \text{ V}$  &  $f = 60 \text{ Hz}$ : (a)  $Z = [R^2 + (\omega L - 1/\omega C)^2]^{1/2} = 36.6 \Omega$ ; (b)  $I = v_0/(Z\sqrt{2}) = 3.28 \text{ A}$ ; (c)  $\tan \phi = (\omega L - 1/\omega C)/R \rightarrow \phi = -47^\circ$ .

**E25**  $V = 100 \text{ V}$ ,  $f = 90 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $R = 20 \Omega$ ,  $C = 80 \mu\text{F}$  &  $L = 9 \text{ mH}$ : (a)  $X = X_L - X_C = 17 \Omega$ ,  $Z = 26.2 \Omega \rightarrow \cos \phi = R/Z = 0.762$ ; (b)  $P = I^2 R = (V/Z)^2 R = 291 \text{ W}$ .

**E27**  $v_0 = 200 \text{ V}$ ,  $f = 50/\pi \text{ Hz}$ ,  $R = 15 \Omega$ ,  $C = 200 \mu\text{F}$  &  $L = 0.2 \text{ H}$ : (a)  $X_L = 20 \Omega$ ,  $X_C = 50 \Omega$ ; (b)  $\tan \phi = (X_L - X_C)/R \rightarrow \phi = -63.4^\circ$ ; (c)  $P = (V/Z)^2 R = 267 \text{ W}$ ; (d)  $\cos \phi = P/IV = 0.447$ .

**E33**  $R = 24 \Omega$ ,  $L = 18 \text{ mH}$ ,  $C = 70 \mu\text{F}$  &  $i = 0.06 \sin(320t) \text{ A}$ :

$$\phi = -1.02 \text{ rad}, Z = 45.7 \Omega, v_0 = i_0 Z = 2.74 = V \rightarrow v = 2.74 \sin(320t - 1.02) \text{ V}.$$

**P01**  $P = V^2 R/[R^2 + (\omega L - 1/\omega C)^2] = \omega^2 R V^2/[\omega^2 R^2 + L^2(\omega^2 - 1/LC)^2]$   
 $= \omega^2 R V^2/[\omega^2 R^2 + L^2(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2]$ . (Teacher: Jyh-Shinn Yang, 90.06.06)

**P04** Phasors:  $i = i_R + i_C + i_L$ ,  $i_0^2 = i_{0R}^2 + (i_{0L} - i_{0C})^2 = v_0^2[1/R^2 + (1/X_L - 1/X_C)^2] \rightarrow Z = v_0/i_0 = 1/\sqrt{1/R^2 + (1/X_L - 1/X_C)^2}$ .

**P06**  $R^2 + (\omega_l L - 1/\omega_l C)^2 = R^2 + (\omega_h L - 1/\omega_h C)^2$ ,  $L(\omega_h + \omega_l) = (\omega_h + \omega_l)/(\omega_h \omega_l C) \rightarrow \omega_h \omega_l = 1/LC = \omega_0^2$  or  $f_0 = \sqrt{f_h f_l}$ .

**E31**  $P = IV \cos \phi = V^2 \cos \phi/Z$ ,  
 but  $R = Z \cos \phi$ , so  $P = (V \cos \phi)^2/R = V_R^2/R$ .

