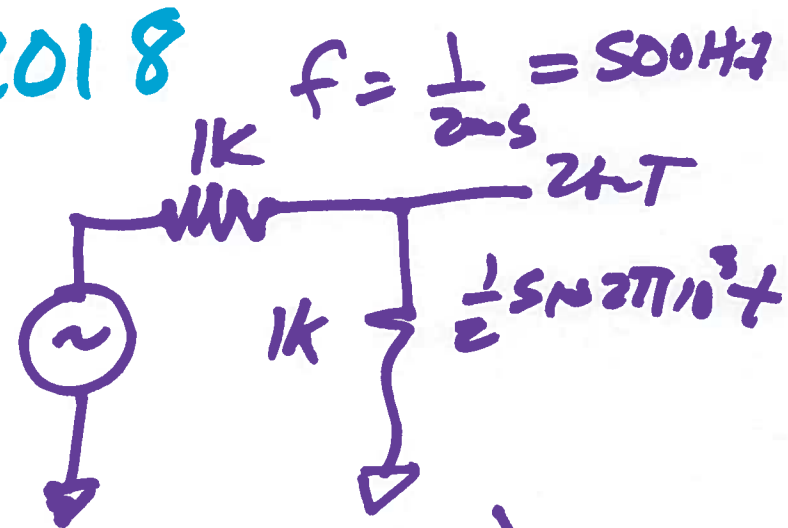
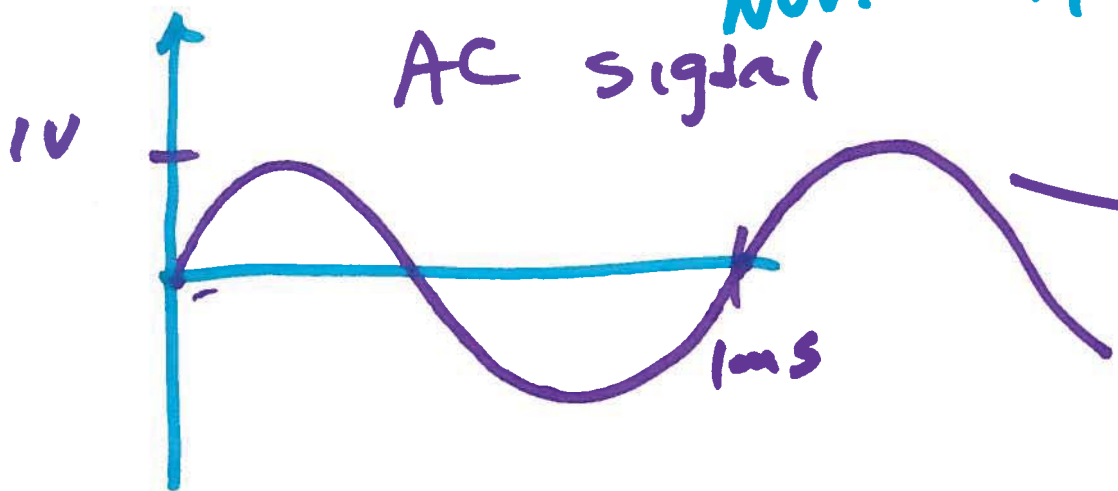


# EE 220 Circuits 1

## Lecture 22

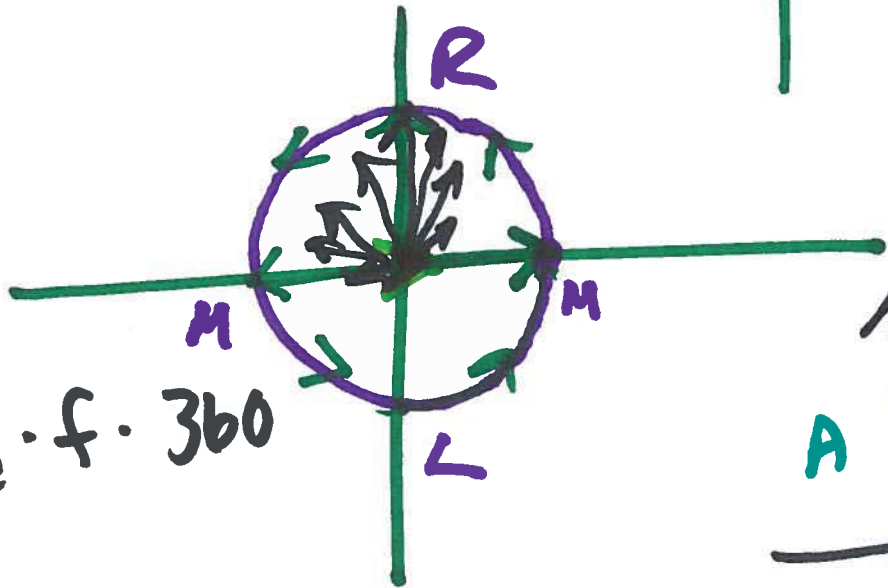
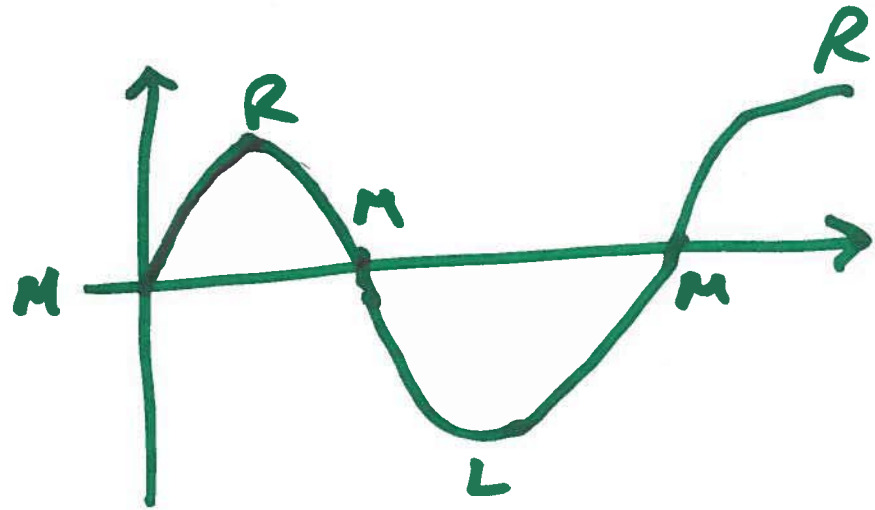
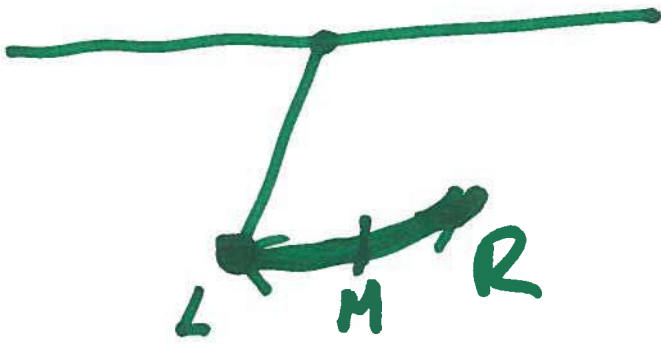
NOV. 14, 2018



$$1 \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot 1kHz \cdot t) = \sin(2\pi \cdot 10^3 t)$$

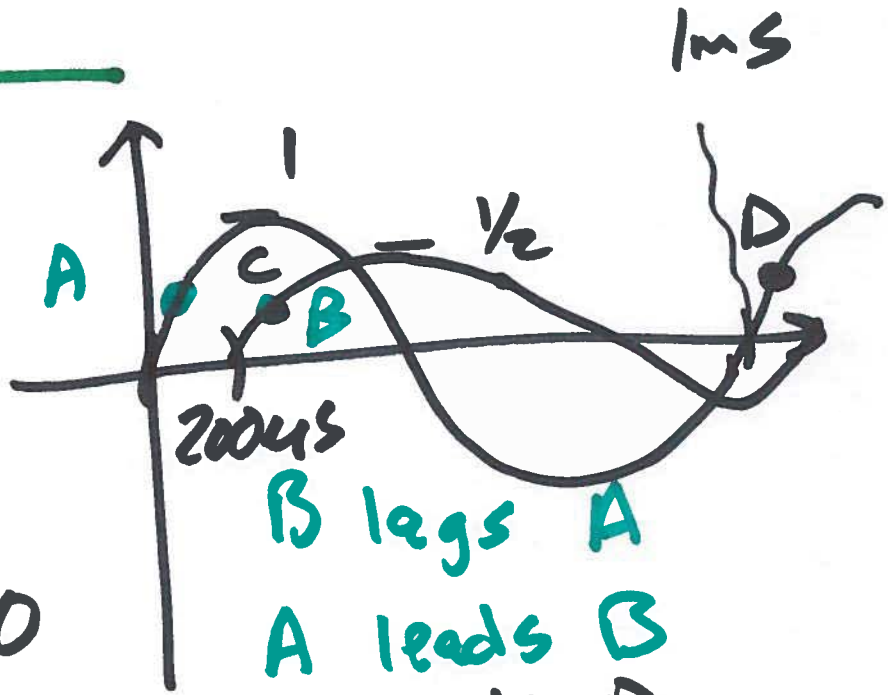
warning

$$\sin\left(\frac{360}{360} 10^3 t + 90^\circ\right)$$



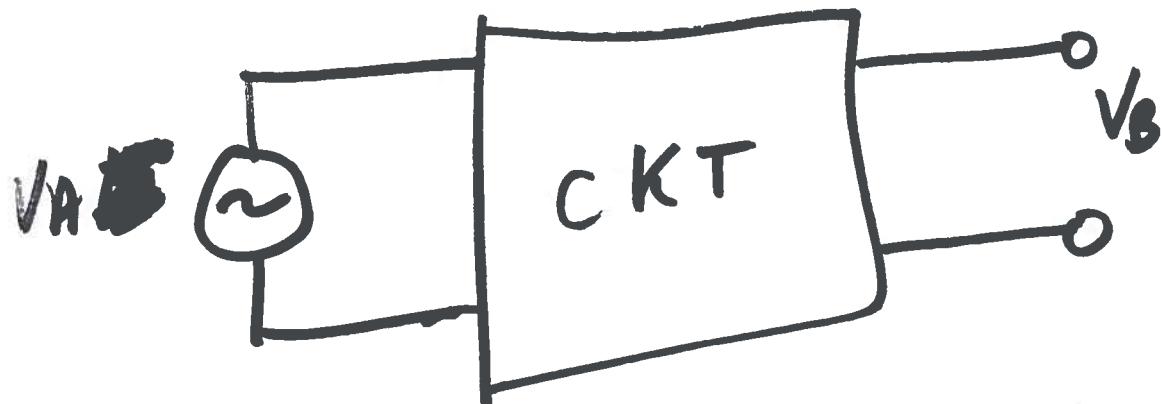
$$\theta = t_d \cdot f \cdot 360$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{t_d}{T} \cdot 360 \\ &= \frac{200\mu\text{s}}{1\text{ms}} \cdot 360 \\ &= 72^\circ \end{aligned}$$



- B lags A
- A leads B
- C leads D
- D lags C

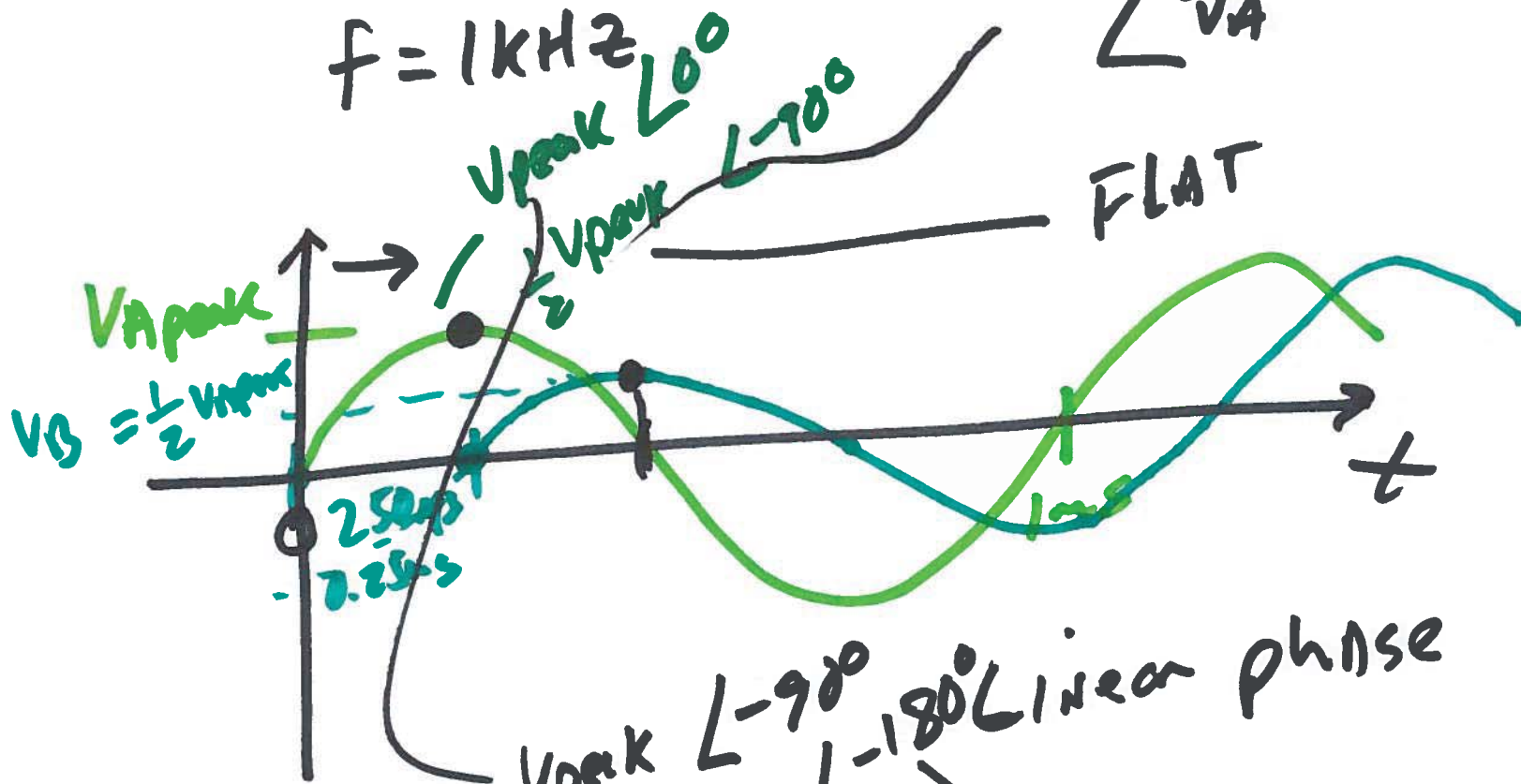
2)



$$\left| \frac{V_B}{V_A} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

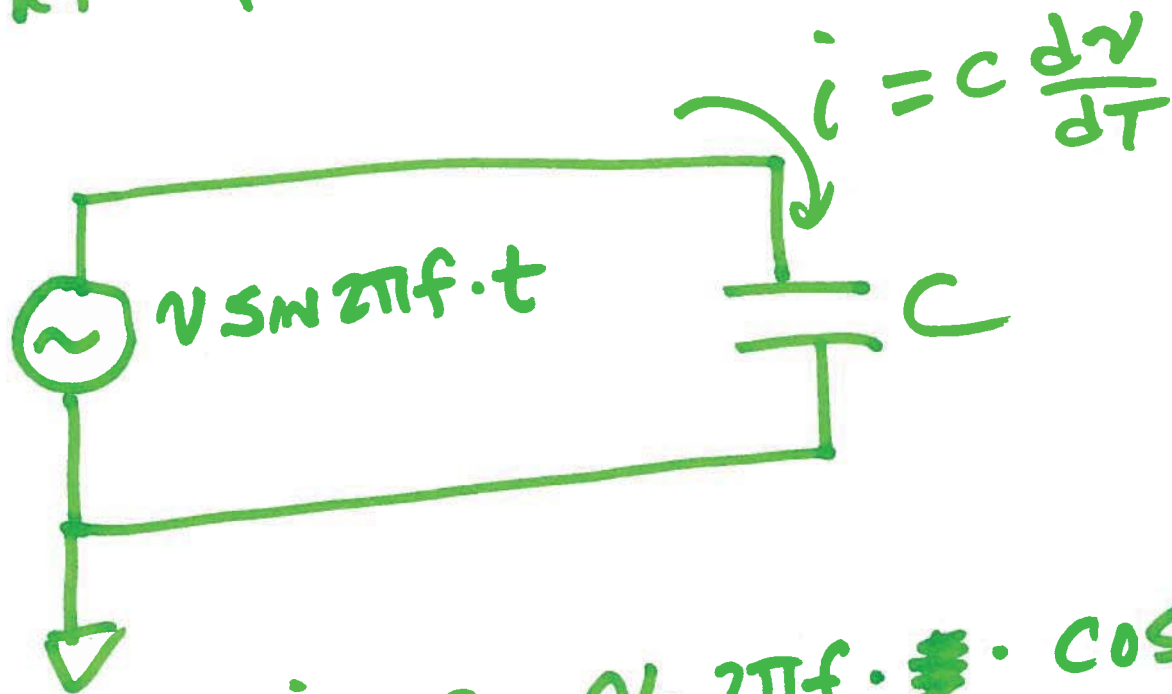
$$\angle \frac{V_B}{V_A} = -90^\circ$$

$f = 1\text{kHz}$



$V_{peak} \angle -90^\circ$   
 $\frac{1}{2} V_{peak} \angle -180^\circ$  Linear phase

AC CKT  $f = \text{CONST}$



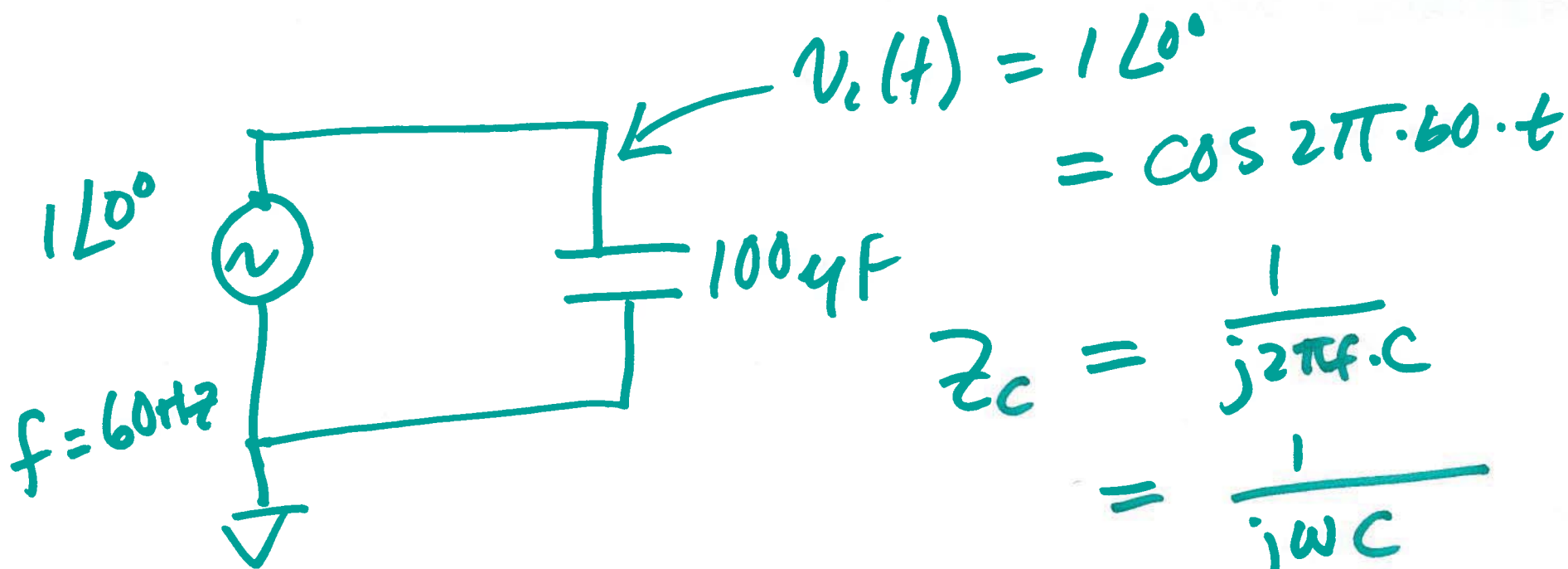
$$i = C \cdot v \cdot 2\pi f \cdot \cos 2\pi f \cdot t$$

$$\frac{i}{C} = \frac{1}{C \cdot 2\pi f} j$$



$$Z_c = \frac{1}{j \cdot 2\pi f \cdot C}$$

$$= \frac{-j}{2\pi f \cdot C}$$



$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j2\pi f \cdot C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{sC}$$

$$\frac{1}{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-4} - j \cdot 26.5}$$

$$= 26.5 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$s = j\omega$$

$$i = \frac{120^\circ}{26.5 \angle -90^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{26.5} \angle 90^\circ$$

54)