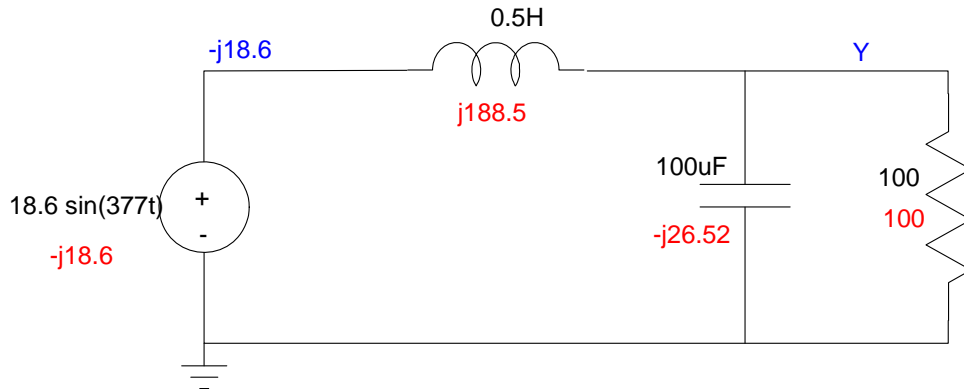


ECE 321 - Homework #3

Complex Numbers and Phasors. Due Monday, November 14th

1) Determine the voltage at $y(t)$ assuming

$$V_{in} = 18.6 \sin(377t)$$



i) Convert to phasors (shown in red)

ii) Add the capacitor and resistor in parallel

$$R \parallel C = \left(\frac{1}{-j26.52} + \frac{1}{100} \right)^{-1} = 6.57 - j24.78$$

iii) Use voltage division

$$Y = \left(\frac{6.57 - j24.78}{(6.57 - j24.78) + j188.5} \right) \cdot (-j18.6)$$

$$Y = -0.8581 + j2.7804 = 2.9098 \angle 107^\circ$$

meaning

$$y(t) = -0.8581 \cos(377t) - 2.7804 \sin(377t)$$

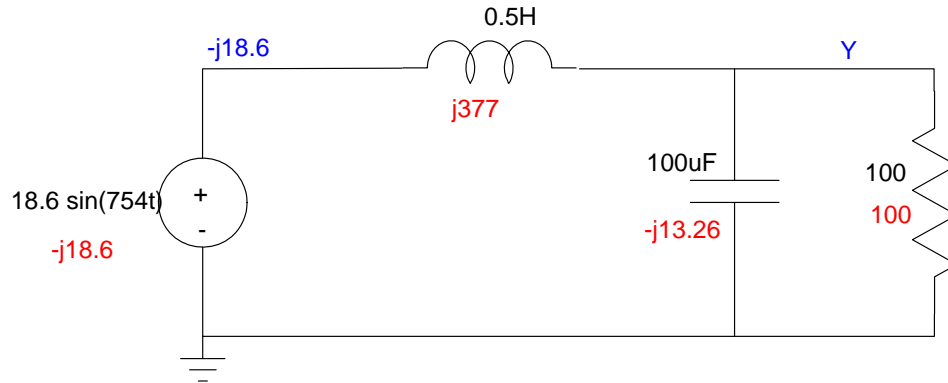
rectangular form

$$= 2.9098 \cos(377t + 107^\circ)$$

polar form

2) Determine the voltage at $y(t)$ assuming

$$V_{in} = 18.6 \sin(754t)$$



i) Convert to phasors (shown in red)

ii) Add the resistor and capacitor in parallel

$$\left(\frac{1}{-j13.26} + \frac{1}{100} \right)^{-1} = 1.728 - j13.033$$

iii) Use voltage division

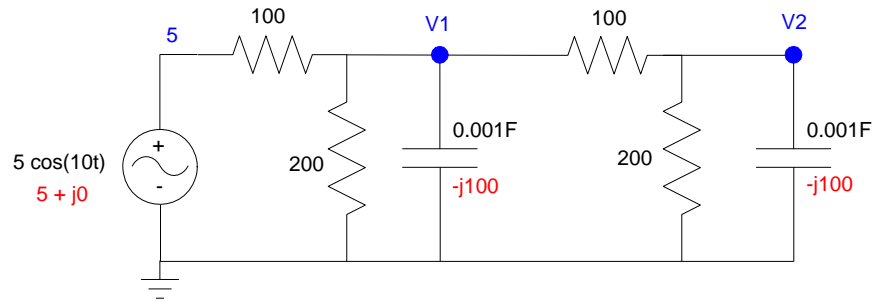
$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \left(\frac{(1.728 - j13.033)}{(1.728 - j13.033) + j377} \right) \cdot (-j18.6) \\ &= -0.0915 + j0.6656 \\ &= 0.6719 \angle 97.82^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Meaning

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= -0.0915 \cos(754t) - 0.6656 \sin(754t) \\ &= 0.6919 \cos(754t + 97.82^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

3) Determine the voltages at each voltage node assuming

$$V_{in} = 5 \cos(10t)$$



i) Convert to phasors (show in red)

ii) Write the voltage node equations

$$\left(\frac{V_1-5}{100}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1}{200}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1}{-j100}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1-V_2}{100}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{V_2-V_1}{100}\right) + \left(\frac{V_2}{200}\right) + \left(\frac{V_2}{-j100}\right) = 0$$

Group terms

$$\left(\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{-j100} + \frac{1}{100}\right) V_1 + \left(\frac{-1}{100}\right) V_2 = \left(\frac{5}{100}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{100}\right) V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{-j100}\right) V_2 = 0$$

Solve:

```
-->a11 = 1/100 + 1/200 + 1/(-j*100) + 1/100;
```

```
-->a12 = -1/100;
```

```
-->a21 = -1/100;
```

```
-->a22 = 1/100 + 1/200 + 1/(-j*100);
```

```
-->A = [a11,a12 ; a21, a22]
```

```
    0.025 + 0.01i   - 0.01
- 0.01           0.015 + 0.01i
```

```
-->B = [5/100;0]
```

```
    0.05
    0.
```

```
-->V = inv(A)*B
```

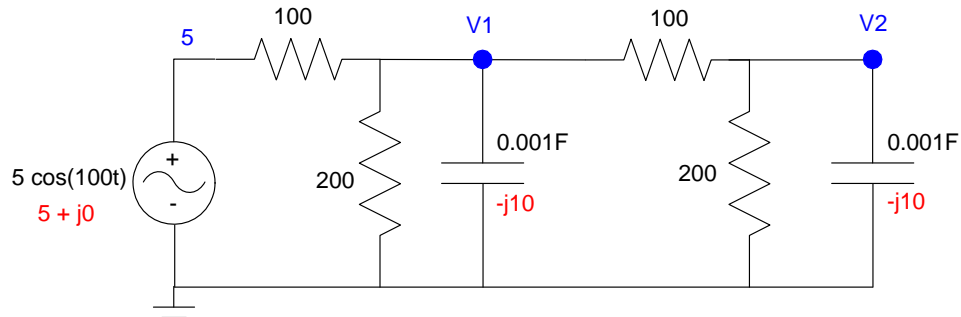
```
    1.7377049 - 1.1147541i
    0.4590164 - 1.0491803i
```

meaning

$$V_1(t) = 1.7377 \cos(10t) + 1.114 \sin(10t)$$

$$V_2(t) = 0.459 \cos(10t) + 1.049 \sin(10t)$$

4) Determine the voltages at each voltage node assuming



i) Convert to phasors (show in red)

ii) Write the voltage node equations

$$\left(\frac{V_1-5}{100}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1}{200}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1}{-j10}\right) + \left(\frac{V_1-V_2}{100}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{100}\right) V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{-j10}\right) V_2 = 0$$

Group terms

$$\left(\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{-j10} + \frac{1}{100}\right) V_1 + \left(\frac{-1}{100}\right) V_2 = \left(\frac{5}{100}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{100}\right) V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{-j10}\right) V_2 = 0$$

Solve:

$$\text{-->a11} = 1/100 + 1/200 + 1/(-j*10) + 1/100;$$

$$\text{-->a12} = -1/100;$$

$$\text{-->a21} = -1/100;$$

$$\text{-->a22} = 1/100 + 1/200 + 1/(-j*10);$$

$$\text{-->A} = [\text{a11}, \text{a12} ; \text{a21}, \text{a22}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.025 + 0.1i & -0.01 \\ -0.01 & 0.015 + 0.1i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{-->B} = [5/100; 0]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.05 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{-->V} = \text{inv(A)} * \text{B}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1149100 & -0.4668750i \\ -0.0439744 & -0.0180872i \end{bmatrix}$$

meaning

$$V_1(t) = 0.1149 \cos(100t) + 0.4668 \sin(100t)$$

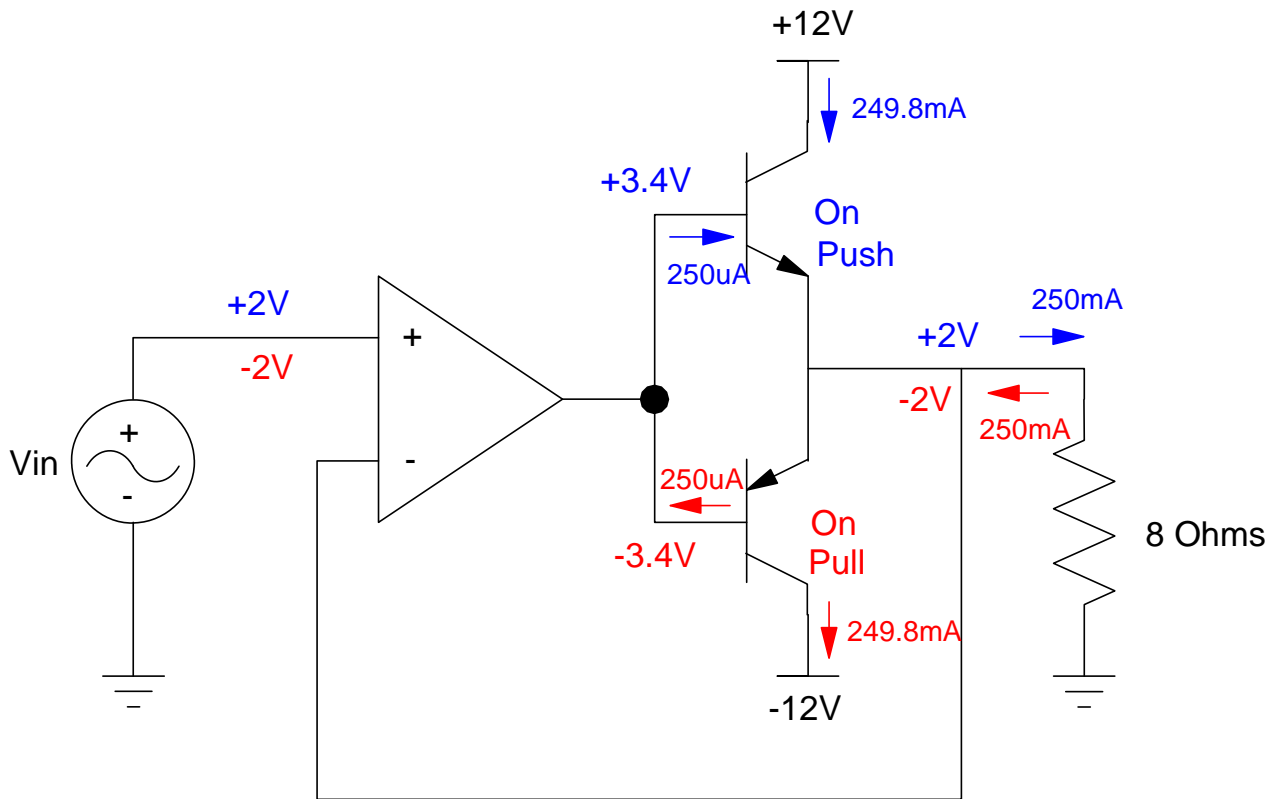
$$V_2(t) = -0.0439 \cos(100t) + 0.0180 \sin(100t)$$

5-7) Design a push-pull amplifier to drive an 8-Ohm speaker at -5V to +5V DC:

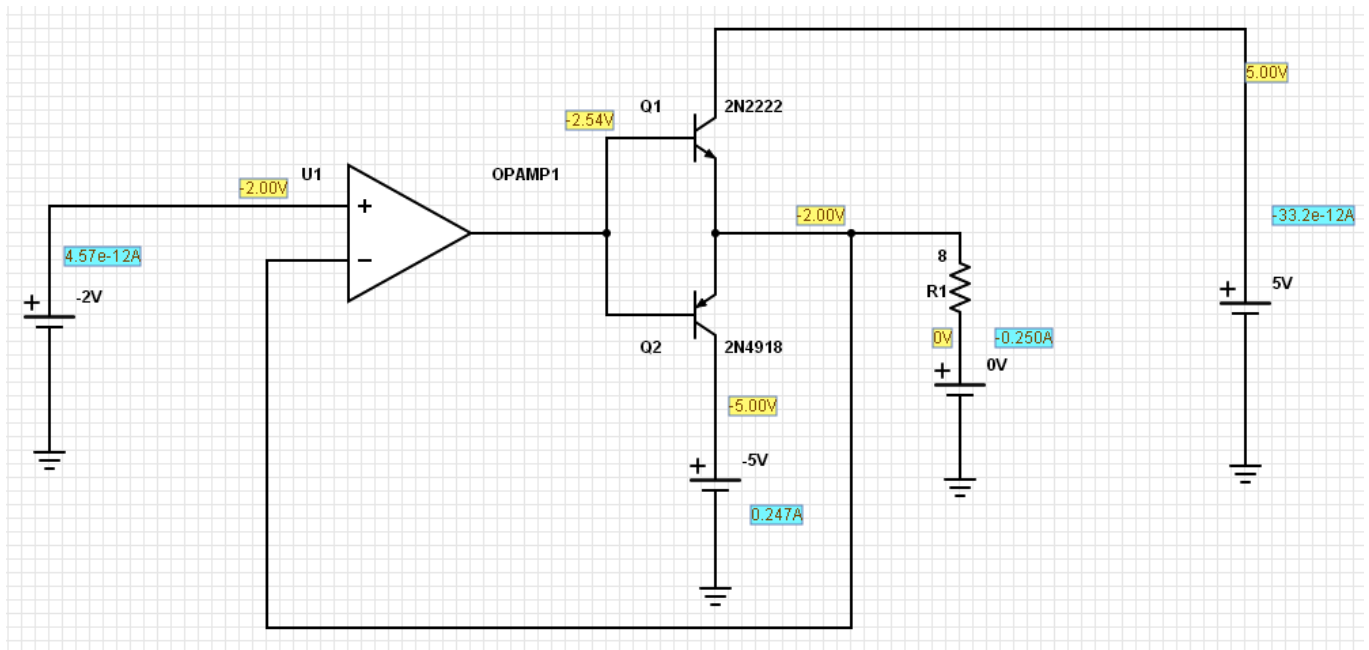
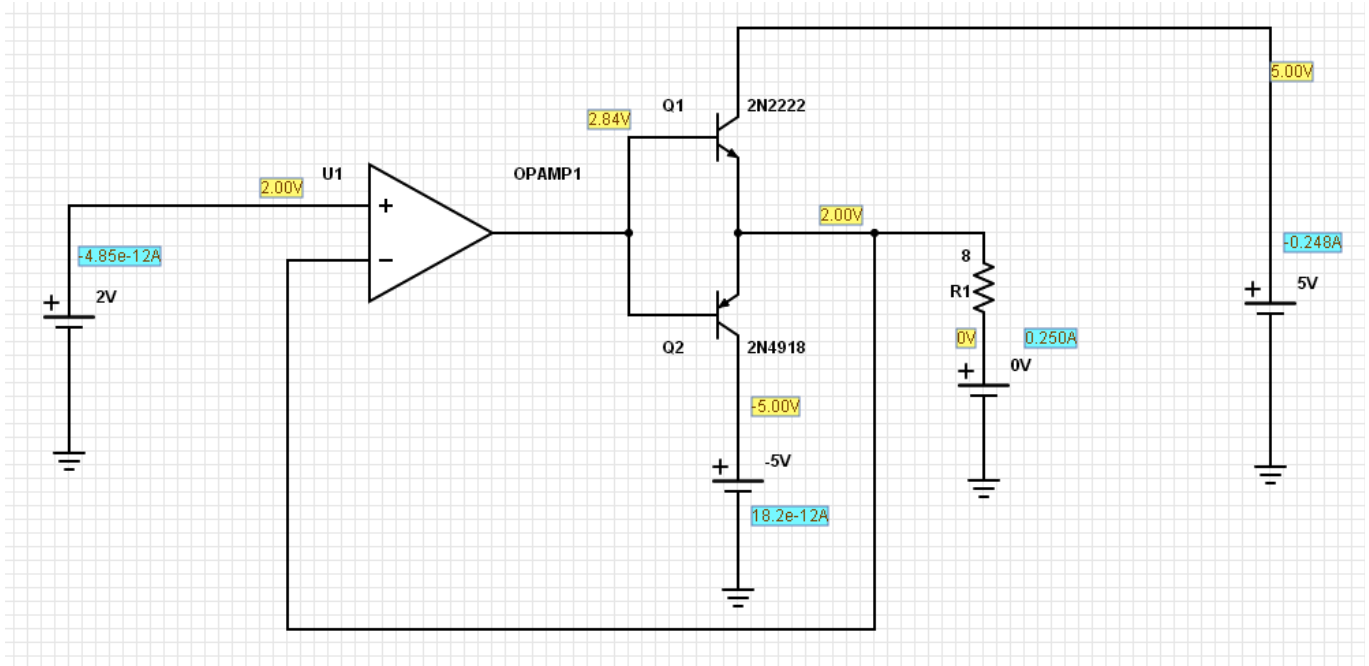
- Input: -5V to +5V, capable of 10mA
- Output: 8 Ohm Speaker
- Relationship: $Y = X$, $\pm 0.1V$

5) Analysis: Design the push-pull amplifier on paper. Compute the voltages for

- $V_{in} = +2V$
- $V_{in} = -2V$



6) Simulation: Check your analysis in PartSim at $V_{in} = +2V$ and $-2V$



7) Lab: Build your circuit and measure the voltages at $V_{in} = +2V$ and $V_{in} = -2V$.

