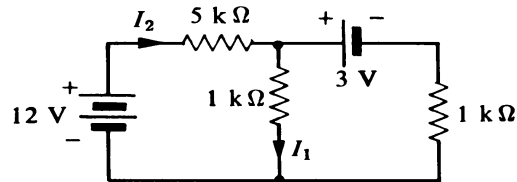


## Physics 4700 HOMEWORK 2

Due September 25

### 1. Simpson Page 50, #32

Calculate  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ .



2. This is a review problem on complex numbers. Manipulating complex numbers will become important when we discuss AC circuits.

$$\text{Let } A = 2 + 4j$$

$$B = -1 + 3j$$

$$C = 3 - 2j$$

Find the magnitude and phase of,

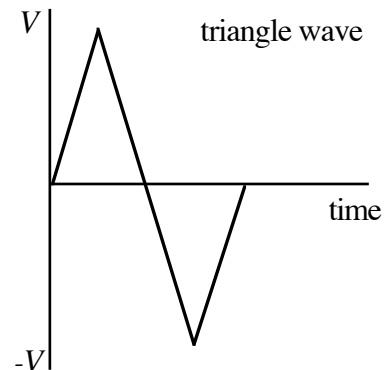
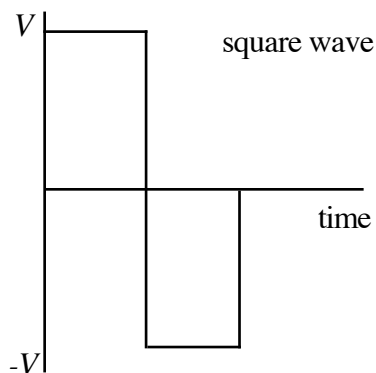
- $A, B$  and  $C$
  - $(A + B)/C$
  - $(2A - 3B^*)/(A - C^*)$ ,  $*$  = complex conjugate
3. A current of 1 mA charges a capacitor of 1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor. How long does it take for the capacitor to reach 10 V?

### 4. Simpson Page 103, #2

Prove that the root mean square (RMS) value of

$$V(t) = V_0 \cos \omega t$$

is equal to  $\frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ . What is the RMS value of the voltage of Problem 1? Also calculate the  $V_{\text{RMS}}$  for the following waveforms:



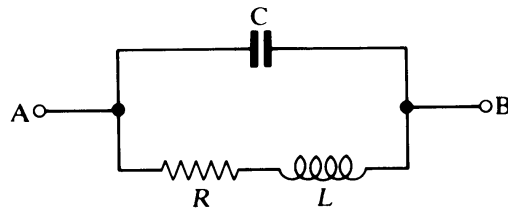
**5. Simpson Page 104, #10**

Calculate the impedance  $Z_{AB}$  in the form  $a + jb$  and  $|Z|e^{j\theta}$ .



**6. Simpson Page 104, #12**

Calculate the impedance  $Z_{AB}$  in the form  $a + jb$  and  $|Z|e^{j\theta}$ .



**7. Simpson Page 105, #14**

Design a low pass RC filter that will attenuate a 60 Hz sinusoidal voltage by 12 dB relative to the DC gain. Use a 100  $\Omega$  resistance. Explain in words why the low pass RC filter attenuates the high frequencies.

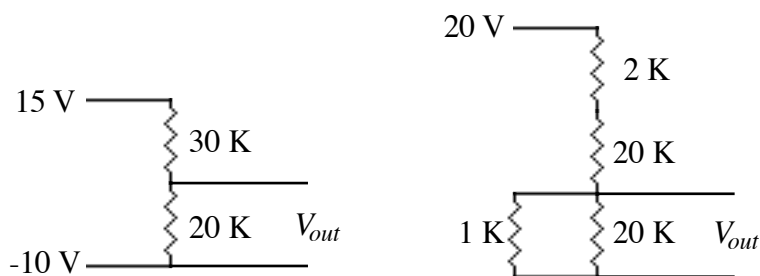
**8. Simpson Page 105, #15.** (The rise time is defined on page 107 of Simpson.)

For a low pass RC filter prove that

- at the frequency  $\omega = 1/RC$  the voltage gain equals  $0.707 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .
- the rise time of the output pulse equals  $2.2RC$  for a zero time input pulse

**9. Draw the Thevenin equivalent circuit for the following two circuits:**

(note: the load resistor has already been taken out of the circuit, if it were in the circuit, it be across the  $V_{out}$  terminals).



**10. Simpson Page 105, #23**

For a high Q parallel RLC circuit prove that  $Q = \omega_0/\Delta\omega$ , where  $\omega_0$  is the (angular) resonant frequency and  $\Delta\omega$  is the width at the half power points.