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17/ENM021050

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

EEE 322

- ① $R = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$, $L = 20 \text{ mH}$ & $C = 5 \text{ nF}$
 Calculate ω_0 , ω_1 , ω_2 , Q & B

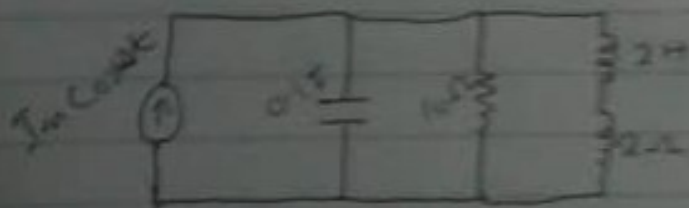
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20 \times 10^{-3} \times 5 \times 10^{-9}}} = 100 \text{ rad/s}^{-1}$$

$$B = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{100 \times 5 \times 10^{-9}} = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}^{-1}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{B} = \frac{100 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^3} = 50$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_0 - \frac{B}{2} = 100 \times 10^3 - \frac{2 \times 10^3}{2} = 99 \text{ krad/s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_0 + \frac{B}{2} = 100 \times 10^3 + \frac{2 \times 10^3}{2} = 101 \text{ krad/s}^{-1}$$



Input admittance is $Y = j\omega 0.1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2j\omega 2}$

$$= 0.1 + j\omega 0.1 + \frac{2 - j\omega^2}{4 + 4\omega^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(Y) = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = 0.1 = \frac{2\omega_0}{4 + \omega_0^2} = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = 2 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$