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Mechatronics Engineering

17/eng05/018

300 Level

EEE 322 Circuit theory

$$1 \quad r = 100 \text{ k}\Omega \quad l = 20\text{mH} \quad c = 5\mu\text{f}$$

$$w_1 = 1/\sqrt{lc}$$

$$= 1/\sqrt{(20 \times 10^{-3}) \times (5 \times 10^{-9})}$$

$$= 100,000 \text{ rads/s}$$

$$\text{ii) } w_1 = w_0 - b/2$$

$$q = r / w_1 c = 100 \times 10^3 / (100 \times 10^3) \times (20 \times 10^{-3})$$

$$= 50$$

$$2 \quad B = w_0/Q = 100 \times 10^3 / 50 = 2000 \text{ rads/s}$$

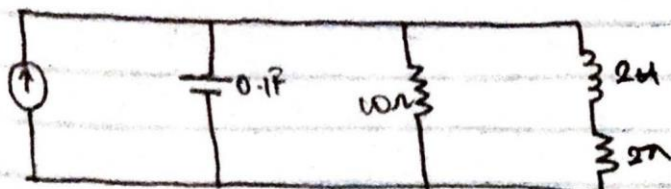
$$= w_1 = 100 \times 10^3 - 2000/2$$

$$= w_1 = 9900 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{iii) } w_2 = w_0 + b/2$$

$$100 \times 10^3 + 2000/2$$

$$W_2 = 101,000 \text{ rads/s}$$



$$Z = 2 + j\omega L$$

The input admittance is:

$$Y = j\omega \cdot 0.1 + \frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{2 + j\omega 2}$$

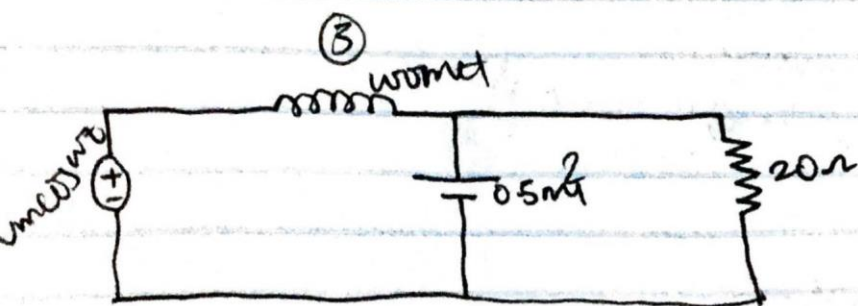
$$= 0.1 + j\omega \cdot 0.1 + \frac{2 - j\omega 2}{4 + 4\omega^2}$$

At resonance.

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

$$\omega \cdot 0.1 - \frac{2\omega}{4 + 4\omega^2} = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = 2 \text{ rad/s}$$



$$Z = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$Z = 20 + j\omega \cdot 10^{-3} + \left(20 \times \frac{1}{j\omega \cdot 0.5 \times 10^{-3}} \right) = \left(\frac{20}{j\omega \cdot 0.5 \times 10^{-3}} + 20 \right)$$

$$Z = \left(\frac{20}{j\omega \cdot 0.5 \times 10^{-3}} \right) \div \left(\frac{20(0.5 \times 10^{-3})j\omega + 1}{j\omega \cdot 0.5 \times 10^{-3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{20}{j\omega \cdot 0.5 \times 10^{-3}} \times \frac{(0.5 \times 10^{-3})j\omega}{0.01j\omega + 1}$$

$$Z = j\omega \cdot 10^{-3} + \left(\frac{20}{j\omega \cdot 0.5 \times 10^{-3}} \right) \times \frac{j\omega \cdot 0.5 \times 10^{-3}}{1 + 0.01j\omega}$$

$$= j\omega \cdot 10^{-3} + \frac{20}{1 + 0.01j\omega}$$

$$\frac{400}{1+0.0j\omega} \times \frac{1-0.0j\omega}{1-0.0j\omega}$$

z: +

$$Z = j\omega \omega_0 \times 10^{-3} + \frac{20 - 0.2j\omega}{1 + 1 \times 10^{-4} \omega^2}$$

① resonance magnitude of
 $Z \rightarrow Z \approx \omega = \omega_0$

$$Z \rightarrow \omega_0 \omega_0 \times 10^{-3} - \frac{0.2\omega_0}{1 + 1 \times 10^{-4} \omega_0^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.2\omega_0}{1 + 1 \times 10^{-4} \omega_0^2} = \omega_0 \omega_0 \times 10^{-3}$$

②

$$\therefore 0.2\omega_0 = \omega_0 (\omega_0 \times 10^{-3}) (1 + 1 \times 10^{-4} \omega_0^2)$$

$$0.2\omega_0 = \omega_0 \times 10^{-3} \omega_0 + \omega_0 \times 10^{-7} \omega_0^3$$

$$0.2 = \omega_0 \times 10^{-3} + \omega_0 \times 10^{-7} \omega_0^2$$

$$0.2 - \omega_0 \times 10^{-3} = \omega_0 \times 10^{-7} \omega_0^2$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1 \times 10^{-1}}{\omega_0 \times 10^{-7}}}$$

$$\therefore \omega_0 = \omega_0 \times 10^3 / s$$