

# General Make-up Solutions

Q-1  $X_L = j\omega L = j \times 2 \times 0.5 = j \Omega$

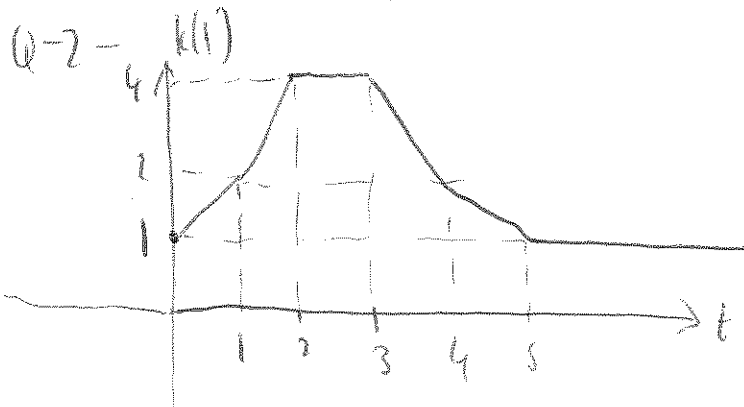
(a)  $X_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2}} = -j \Omega$

$X_R = 2 \Omega$

$V_p = e^{i0} = e^{i \times 0} = e^0 = 1 \text{ Volt}$

(b)  $I_{Lp} = \frac{V_p}{X_R + X_L + X_C} = \frac{1}{2 + j - j} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Ampere}$

(c)  $I_L(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(2t) \text{ Ampere}$



Q-3 -

$$\frac{d^4 I_C}{dt^4} - I_C = \sin(2t)$$

char-eqn =  $s^4 - 1 = 0$  ( $s^2 - 1/6^2 H$ ) = 0

$s_1 = 1$   $s_2 = -1$   $s_3 = j$   $s_4 = -j$

$\omega = 2 \text{ rad/sec}$

~~ans~~

$j\omega \neq s_i \quad i=1, 2, 3, 4$  hence  $I_{Lp} = K_1 \sin(2t) + K_2 \cos(2t)$

$$\frac{dI_{Lp}}{dt} = 2K_1 \cos(2t) - 2K_2 \sin(2t)$$

$$\frac{d^3 I_C}{dt^3} = -8K_1 \cos(2t) + 8K_2 \sin(2t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 I_{Lp}}{dt^2} = -4K_1 \sin(2t) - 4K_2 \cos(2t)$$

$$\frac{d^4 I_C}{dt^4} = 16K_1 \sin(2t) - 16K_2 \cos(2t)$$

$$\frac{d^4 I_{cp}}{dt^4} - I_{cp} = \sin(2t)$$

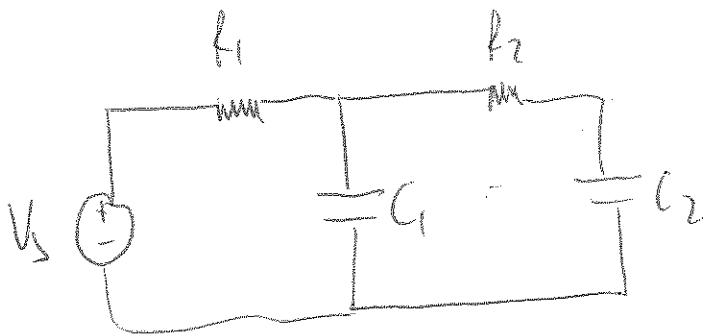
$$16k_1 \sin(2t) + 16k_2 \cos(2t) - [k_1 \sin(2t) + k_2 \cos(2t)] = \sin(2t)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{15} \quad k_2 = 0$$

$$I_{cp} = \frac{1}{15} \sin(2t)$$

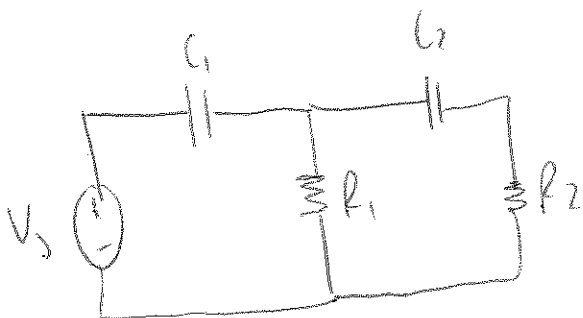
Q4 - We have a voltage source so the circuit configuration can be

(X)

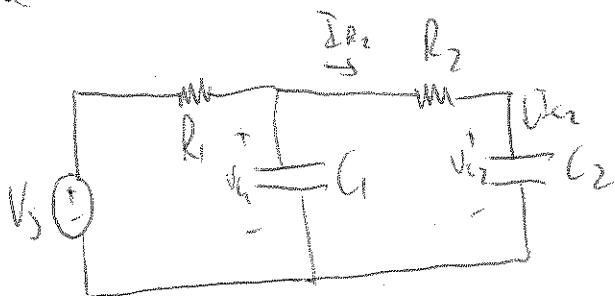


or

(\*)



Use \*



$$V_s = V_{R_1} + V_{C_1} \quad I_{R_2} = I_{C_2} = C_2 \frac{dV_{C_2}}{dt}$$

$$V_{C_1} = V_{R_2} + V_{C_2}$$

$$V_{C_1} = R_2 \left[ C_2 \frac{dV_{C_2}}{dt} \right] + V_{C_2}$$

$$\frac{dV_{C_2}}{dt} = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} V_{C_1} - \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} V_{C_2}$$

Hence  $\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} = 0.5$

$$V_s = V_{R_1} + V_{C_1}$$

$$V_s = R_1 [I_{C_1} + I_{C_2}] + V_{C_1}$$

$$V_s = R_1 \left[ C_1 \frac{dV_{C_1}}{dt} + C_2 \frac{dV_{C_2}}{dt} \right] + V_{C_1}$$

$$V_s = R_1 C_1 \frac{dV_{C_1}}{dt} + \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + 1 \right) V_{C_1} + \frac{R_1}{R_2} V_{C_2}$$

$$V_s = R_1 \left[ C_1 \frac{dV_{C_1}}{dt} + C_2 \left( \frac{V_{C_1}}{R_2 C_2} - \frac{V_{C_2}}{R_2 C_2} \right) \right] + V_{C_1}$$

$$\frac{dV_{C_1}}{dt} = \frac{V_s}{R_1 C_1} - \frac{1}{C_1 R_2} V_{C_2} - \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 C_1 R_2} V_{C_1}$$

Hence

$$\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{C_1 R_2} = 1$$

$$\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 C_1 R_2} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} = 1$$

$$R_1 = 1$$

$$R_2 = 1$$

⇒ All conditions are satisfied

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$C_2 = 2$$

Hence circuit

