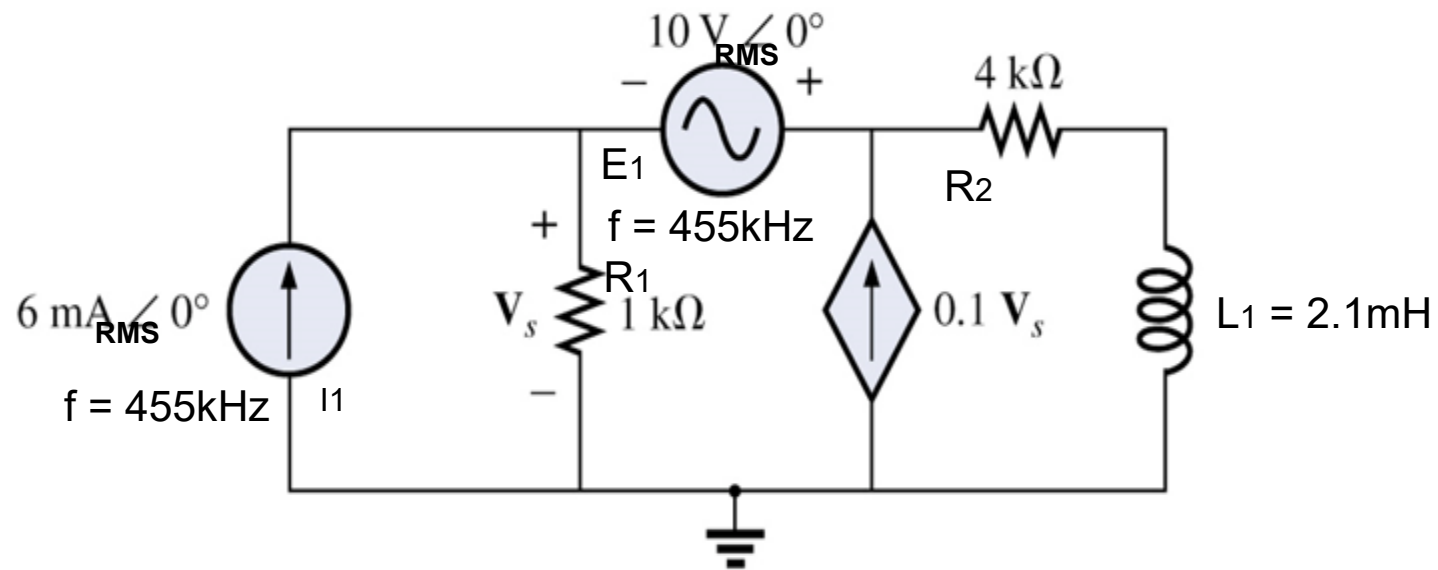


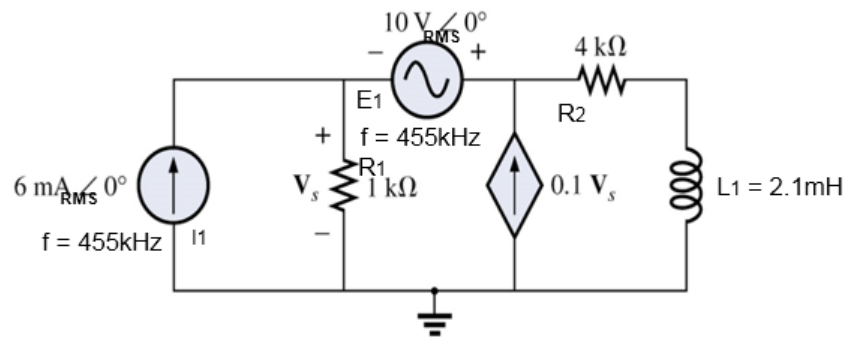
In Class Problem (also a modified homework problem)



Find:

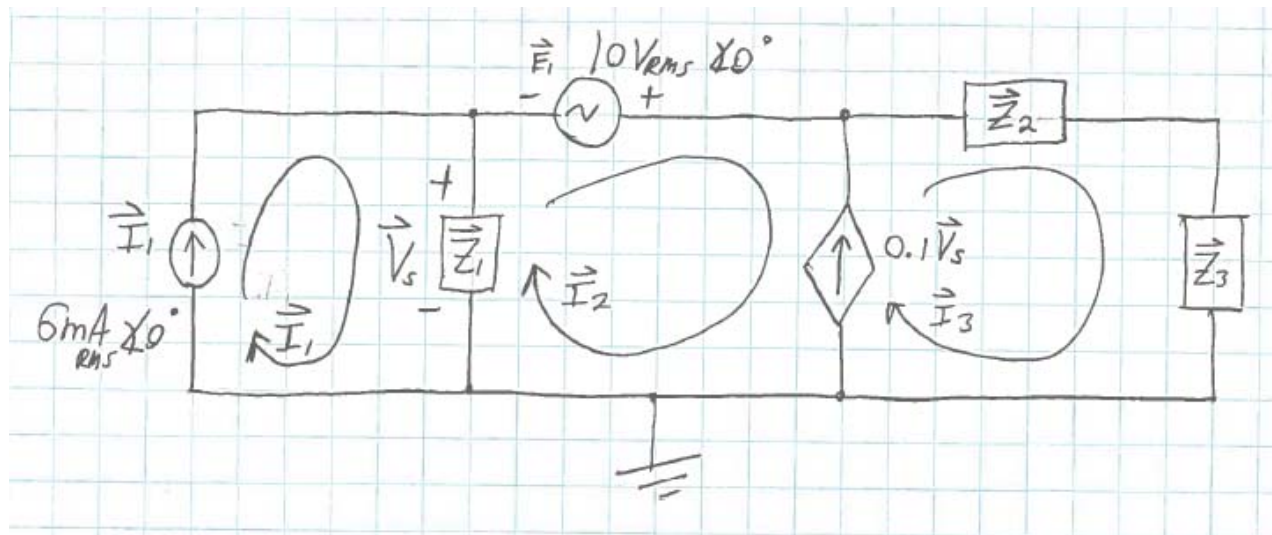
- The current through the inductor

In Class Problem (also a modified homework problem)

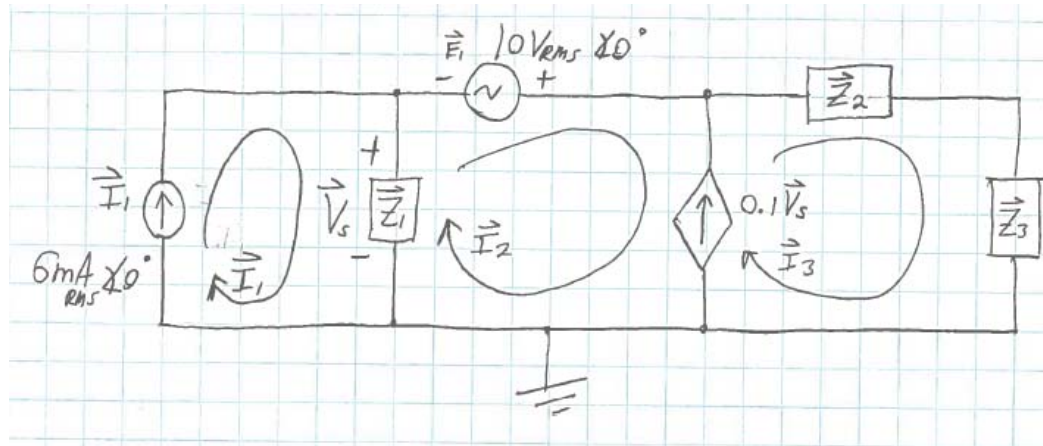


Convert to the phasor domain, draw the impedance boxes and mesh currents:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{Z}_1 &= 1000 \Omega \\ \vec{Z}_2 &= 4000 \Omega \\ \vec{Z}_3 &= jX_L = j2\pi fL \\ &= j(2\pi)(455\text{kHz})(2.1\text{mH}) \\ \vec{Z}_3 &= j6004 \Omega\end{aligned}$$



In Class Problem (also a modified homework problem)



$$\vec{Z}_1 = 1000 \Omega$$

$$\vec{Z}_2 = 4000 \Omega$$

$$\vec{Z}_3 = jX_L = j2\pi fL$$

$$= j(2\pi)(455\text{kHz})(2.1\text{mH})$$

$$\vec{Z}_3 = j6004 \Omega$$

Write the KVL equation for each loop
without a current source:

X – No individual loop equations, there is a
current source in each of the three loops...

Relating each current source to the loop
currents:

$$\vec{I}_1 = 6 \text{ mA}_{\text{RMS}} \angle 0^\circ$$

$$0.1 \vec{V}_s = \vec{I}_3 - \vec{I}_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{BUT: } \vec{V}_s = (\vec{I}_1 - \vec{I}_2) \vec{Z}_1$$

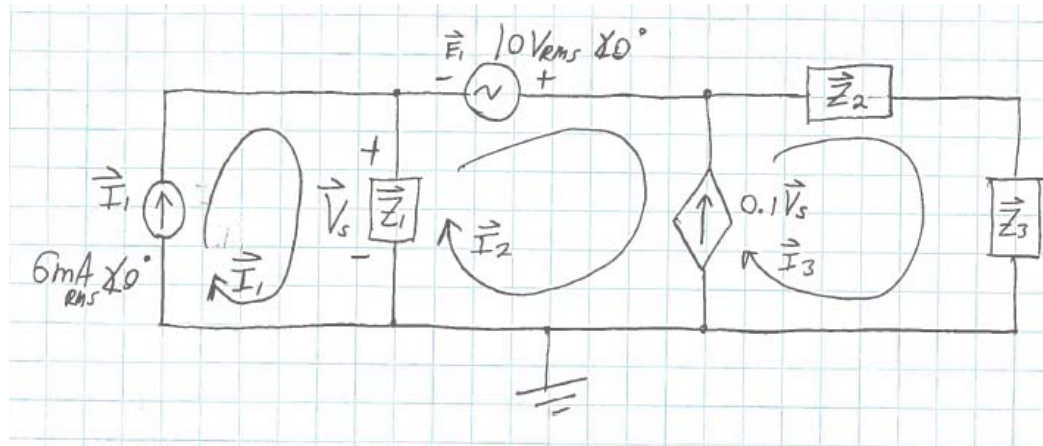
Into (1) yields:

$$0.1 (\vec{I}_1 - \vec{I}_2) \vec{Z}_1 = \vec{I}_3 - \vec{I}_2$$

Simplifying:

$$0.1 \vec{I}_1 \vec{Z}_1 - 0.1 \vec{I}_2 \vec{Z}_1 + \vec{I}_2 - \vec{I}_3 = 0$$

In Class Problem (also a modified homework problem)



$$\vec{Z}_1 = 1000\Omega$$

$$\vec{Z}_2 = 4000\Omega$$

$$\vec{Z}_3 = jX_L = j2\pi fL$$

$$= j(2\pi)(455\text{kHz})(2.1\text{mH})$$

$$\vec{Z}_3 = j6004\Omega$$

$$0.1\vec{I}_1\vec{Z}_1 - 0.1\vec{I}_2\vec{Z}_1 + \vec{I}_2 - \vec{I}_3 = 0$$

Substituting values and simplifying further:

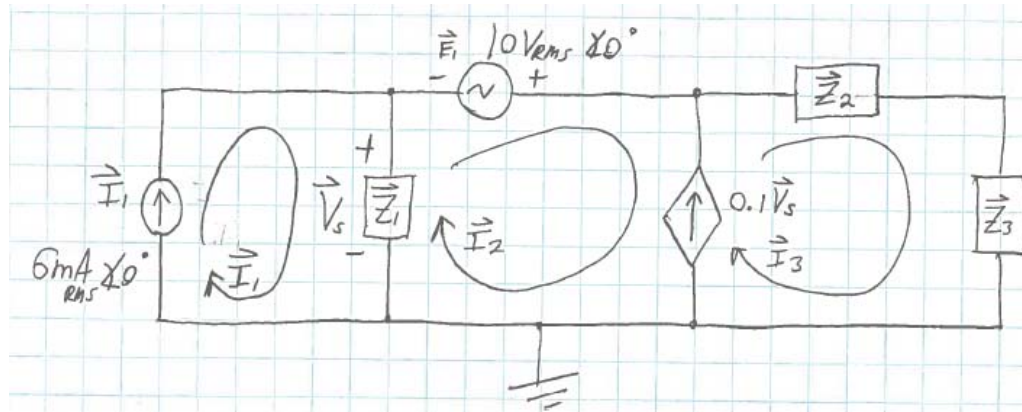
$$(0.1)(6 \times 10^{-3} \angle 40^\circ)(1000) - 0.1(1000\Omega)\vec{I}_2 + \vec{I}_2 - \vec{I}_3 = 0$$

$$0.6 \angle 40^\circ - 99\vec{I}_2 - \vec{I}_3 = 0$$

$$99\vec{I}_2 + \vec{I}_3 = 0.6 \quad (2)$$

We have 1 equation and one equation but 2 unknowns...

In Class Problem (also a modified homework problem)



$$\vec{Z}_1 = 1000 \Omega$$

$$\vec{Z}_2 = 4000 \Omega$$

$$\vec{Z}_3 = jX_L = j2\pi fL$$

$$= j(2\pi)(455\text{kHz})(2.1\text{mH})$$

$$\vec{Z}_3 = j6004 \Omega$$

$$\text{But } \vec{I}_1 = 6\text{mA}_{\text{RMS}} \angle 0^\circ$$

Substituting yields:

$$-1000\vec{I}_2 - (4000 + j6004)\vec{I}_3 + 6 + 10 = 0$$

We now have that elusive 2nd equation:

$$1000\vec{I}_2 + (4000 + j6004)\vec{I}_3 = 16 \quad (3)$$

$$99\vec{I}_2 + \vec{I}_3 = 0.6 \quad (2)$$

There is still one independent path that we CAN write a KVL equation around: Loop 2,3

$$-\vec{Z}_1(\vec{I}_2 - \vec{I}_1) + \vec{E}_1 - \vec{Z}_2\vec{I}_3 - \vec{Z}_3\vec{I}_3 = 0$$

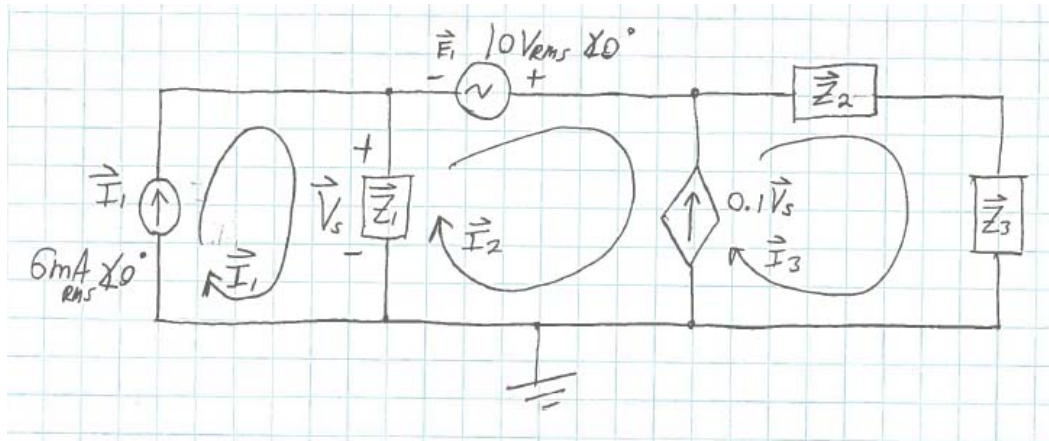
$$-\vec{I}_2\vec{Z}_1 + \vec{I}_1\vec{Z}_1 + \vec{E}_1 - \vec{Z}_2\vec{I}_3 - \vec{Z}_3\vec{I}_3 = 0$$

$$\vec{Z}_1\vec{I}_1 - \vec{Z}_1\vec{I}_2 - (\vec{Z}_2 + \vec{Z}_3)\vec{I}_3 + \vec{E}_1 = 0$$

Substituting and simplifying further:

$$1000\vec{I}_1 - 1000\vec{I}_2 - (4000 + j6004)\vec{I}_3 + \vec{E}_1 = 0$$

In Class Problem (also a modified homework problem)



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{Z}_1 &= 1000\Omega \\ \vec{Z}_2 &= 4000\Omega \\ \vec{Z}_3 &= jX_L = j2\pi fL \\ &= j(2\pi)(455\text{kHz})(2.1\text{mH}) \\ \vec{Z}_4 &= j6004\Omega\end{aligned}$$

Solving equations (2) and (3):

$$99\vec{I}_2 + \vec{I}_3 = 0.6 \quad (2)$$

$$1000\vec{I}_2 + (4000 + j6004)\vec{I}_3 = 16 \quad (3)$$

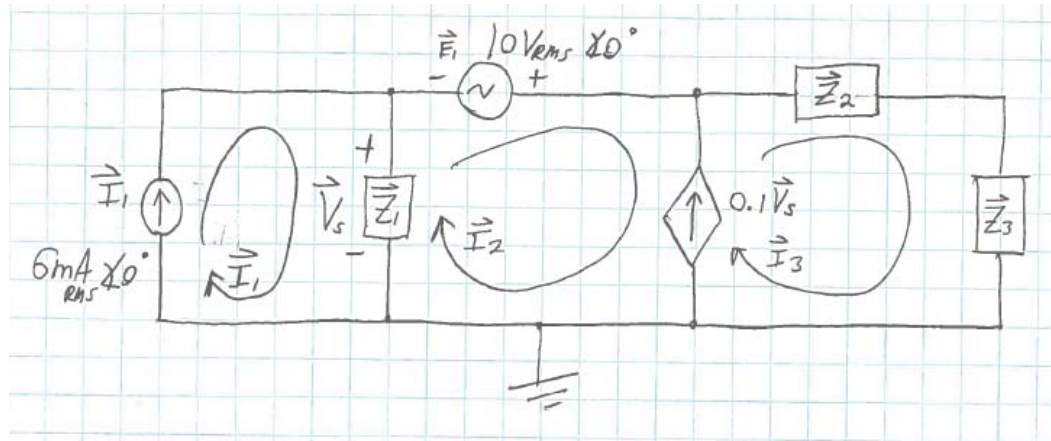
$AX = B$ Form

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 6.05 \times 10^{-3} \angle 0.110^\circ \\ 1.38 \times 10^{-3} \angle -56.4^\circ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\vec{I}_3 = 1.38 \text{ mA}_{\text{RMS}} \angle -56.4^\circ}$$

**Don't forget to CHECK
your results!**

In Class Problem (also a modified homework problem)



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{Z}_1 &= 1000\Omega \\ \vec{Z}_2 &= 4000\Omega \\ \vec{Z}_3 &= jX_L = j2\pi fL \\ &= j(2\pi)(455\text{kHz})(2.1\text{mH}) \\ \vec{Z}_4 &= j6004\Omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}AX &= B \text{ FORM} \\ \therefore X &= A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 6.05 \times 10^{-3} \angle 0.110^\circ \\ 1.38 \times 10^{-3} \angle -56.4^\circ \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Recall:

$$\vec{V}_s = (\vec{I}_1 - \vec{I}_2) \vec{Z}_1 \quad \sim \text{OHMS LAW}$$

Using our solutions for I1 and I2 yields:

$$= (6\text{mA}_{\text{RMS}} \angle 0^\circ - 6.05\text{mA}_{\text{RMS}} \angle 0.110^\circ)(1000\Omega)$$

$$\vec{V}_s = 51.3\text{mV}_{\text{RMS}} \angle -166.9^\circ$$

But we also know (KCL):

$$0.1\vec{V}_s = \vec{I}_3 - \vec{I}_2 \quad (1)$$

PLUG INTO (1):

$$\begin{aligned}0.1 \underbrace{(51.3\text{mV}_{\text{RMS}} \angle -166.9^\circ)}_{\vec{V}_s} &\stackrel{?}{=} \underbrace{(1.38\text{mA}_{\text{RMS}} \angle -56.4^\circ - 6.05\text{mA}_{\text{RMS}} \angle 0.110^\circ)}_{\vec{I}_3 - \vec{I}_2} \\ 5.13 \times 10^{-3} \angle -166.9^\circ &\stackrel{?}{=} 5.41 \times 10^{-3} \angle -167.6^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Yes, some rounding error