

Module name: **Electrical Circuits 1**  
 Module ID: **IS-FEE-10070W**  
 Module type: **Class**  
 Semester: **winter 2024/2025**  
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**Class 09 (09.12.2024)**

1. Based on phasor representation, express the voltage and current signals as time functions in the form  $f(t) = F_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ .

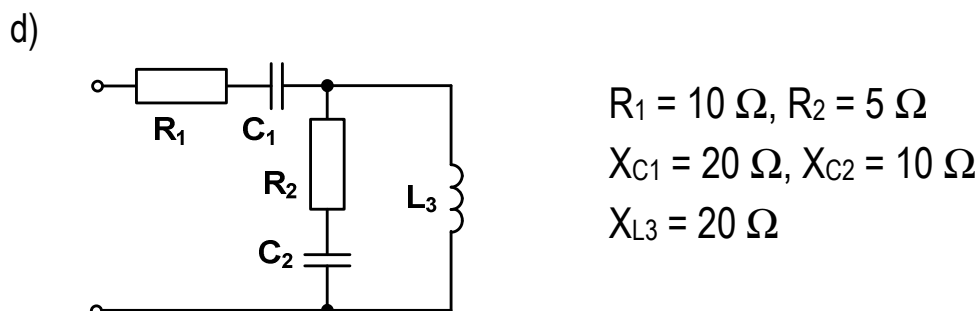
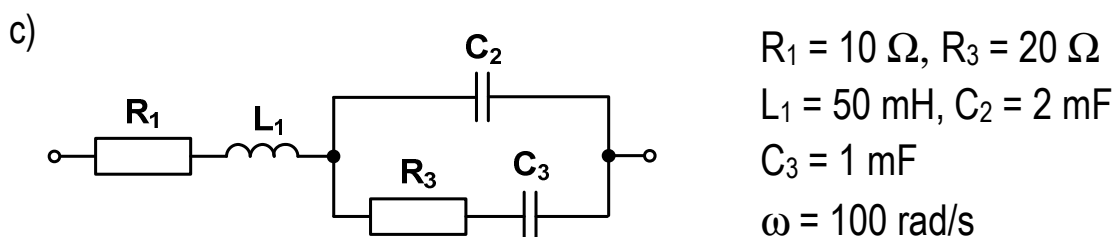
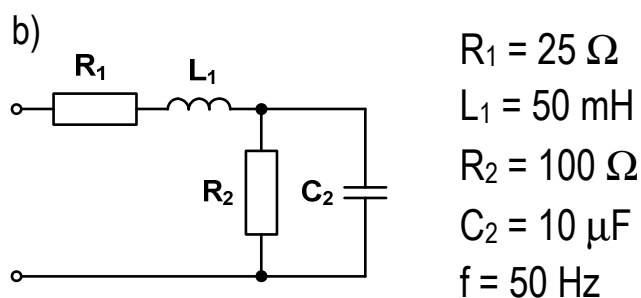
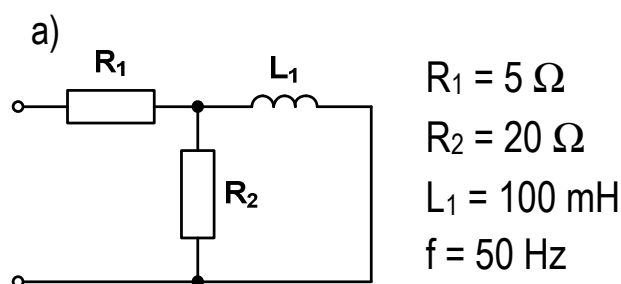
a)  $\underline{U}_1 = 100e^{j30^\circ} V$

c)  $\underline{U}_2 = (20 + j45) V$

b)  $\underline{I}_1 = e^{j90^\circ} A$

d)  $\underline{I}_2 = (5 - j5) A$

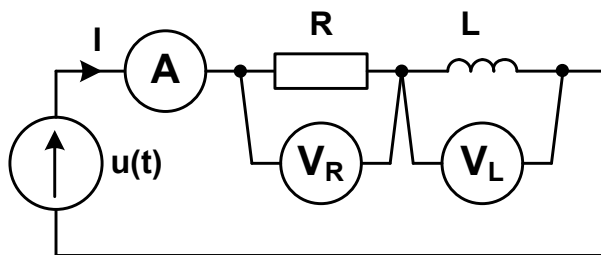
2. Find the equivalent impedance and admittance of circuits shown below.



3. Calculate the **meter readings** in the circuit shown in the figure.

$$u(t) = 230\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t \text{ V,}$$

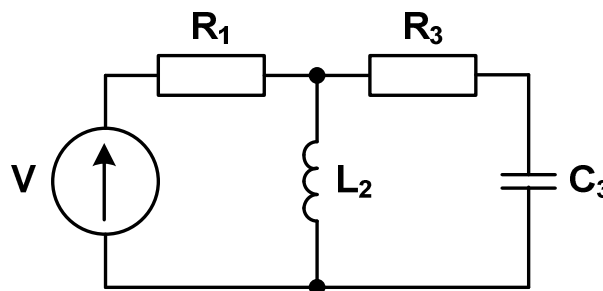
$$R = 40 \Omega, L = 0.2 \text{ H, } f = 50 \text{ Hz.}$$



4. In the circuit as shown in the figure, the resistor  $R_3$  has the maximum power of  $P_3 = 8 \text{ W}$ . Check if this is sufficient for the correct operation of the system.

$$V = 24\angle 60^\circ \text{ V, } R_1 = 4 \Omega, X_{L2} = 6 \Omega,$$

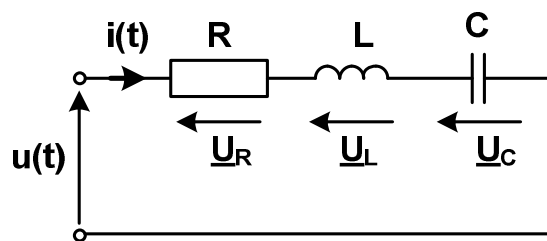
$$R_3 = 8 \Omega, X_{C3} = 4 \Omega.$$



5. Calculate the current  $i(t)$  and the voltage drops  $\underline{U}_R$ ,  $\underline{U}_L$ , and  $\underline{U}_C$  in the circuit shown below. Draw a phasor diagram for this circuit.

$$R = 20 \Omega, L = 20 \text{ mH, } C = 100 \mu\text{F,}$$

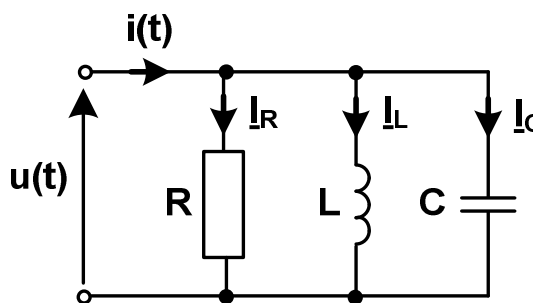
$$u(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t) \text{ V, } \omega = 10^3 \text{ rad/s.}$$



6. Calculate the currents  $i(t)$ ,  $\underline{I}_R$ ,  $\underline{I}_L$ , and  $\underline{I}_C$  in the circuit shown below. Draw a phasor diagram for this circuit.

$$R = 20 \Omega, L = 20 \text{ mH, } C = 100 \mu\text{F,}$$

$$u(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t) \text{ V, } \omega = 10^3 \text{ rad/s.}$$



7. Calculate all currents and voltages in the circuit shown in the figure. Determine the active, reactive, and apparent power consumed by the circuit. Design a phasor diagram for the circuit.  $\underline{U} = (10 + j10) \text{ V, } R_1 = 1 \Omega, R_2 = 5 \Omega, X_{C1} = X_{L2} = X_{L3} = 5 \Omega$

