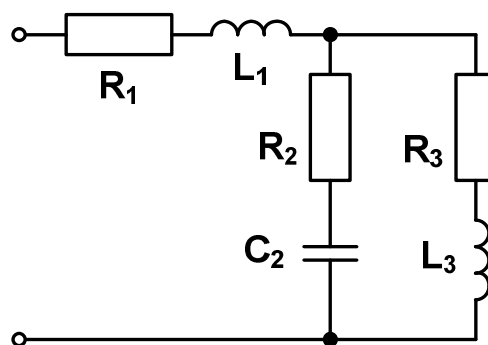


Module name: **Electrical Circuits 2**
 Module ID: **IS-FEE-10085S**
 Module type: **Class**
 Semester: **summer 2023/2024**
 Instructor: **Jarosław Forenc, j.forenc@pb.edu.pl**

Class 1 (27.02.2024)

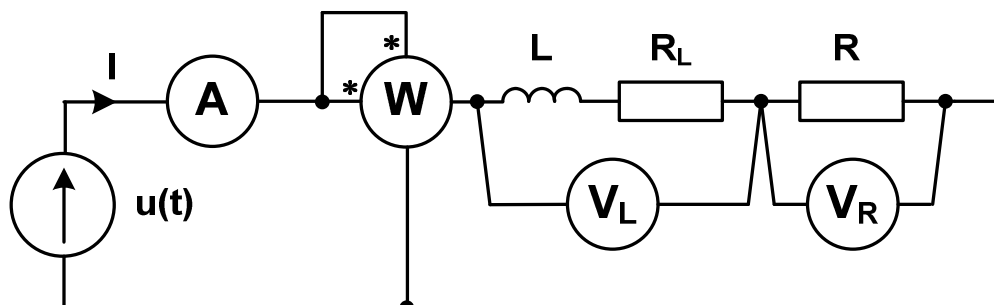
1. Calculate the **equivalent impedance** of the circuit shown in the figure.

$R_1 = 10 \Omega$, $R_2 = 5 \Omega$, $R_3 = 15 \Omega$,
 $L_1 = 50 \text{ mH}$, $L_3 = 200 \text{ mH}$, $C_2 = 1 \text{ mF}$,
 $\omega = 100 \text{ rad/s}$



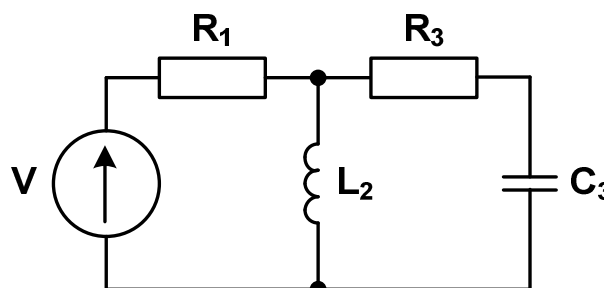
2. Calculate **meter readings** in the circuit shown in the figure.

$u(t) = 230\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t \text{ V}$, $L = 0.2 \text{ H}$, $R_L = 40 \Omega$, $R = 100 \Omega$, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$.



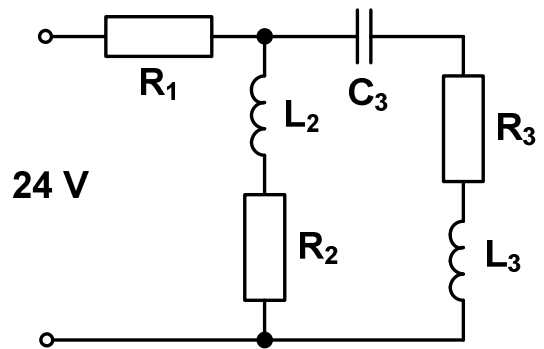
3. In the circuit as shown in the figure, the resistor R_3 has the maximum power $P_3 = 8 \text{ W}$. Check if this is enough for the correct operation of this system.

$V = 24\angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 4 \Omega$, $X_{L2} = 6 \Omega$,
 $R_3 = 8 \Omega$, $X_{C3} = 4 \Omega$.



4. The circuit as shown in the figure has been protected by a **6 A** overcurrent circuit breaker. Check that it will ensure continuous operation of this circuit when supplied with a sine wave voltage of 24 V rms.

$$R_1 = 2 \Omega, X_{L2} = 2 \Omega, R_2 = 2 \Omega, \\ X_{C3} = 4 \Omega, R_3 = 4 \Omega, X_{L3} = 6 \Omega$$



27.02.2024

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