

12. The average power absorbed by a resistance R having a current whose effective value is I_e and a voltage whose effective value is V_e is

$$P_R = V_e I_e = R I_e^2 = \frac{V_e^2}{R}$$

13. The power factor (pf) is the ratio of average power to apparent power.

14. If current lags voltage, the pf is lagging. If current leads voltage, the pf is leading.

15. Average or real power can be generalized with the notion of complex power.

16. The ordinary household uses a single-phase, three-wire electrical system.

17. The most common polyphase electrical system is the balanced three-phase system.

18. Three-phase sources are generally Y connected, and three-phase loads are generally Δ connected.

19. The device commonly used to measure power is the wattmeter.

20. Three-phase load power measurements can be taken with the two-wattmeter method.

4.5 Find the rectangular form of the sum $A_1 + A_2$ for A_1 and A_2 given in Problem 4.3.

4.6 For the ac circuit shown in Fig. P4.6, suppose that $v_s(t) = 13 \cos(2t - 22.6^\circ)$ V. Find $v_o(t)$ by using voltage division. Draw a phasor diagram. Is this circuit a lag network or a lead network?

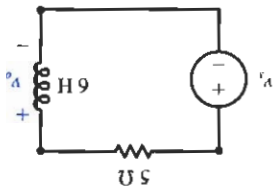


Fig. P4.6

Important circuit concepts such as the principle of superposition and Thevenin's theorem are also applicable in the frequency domain.

The instantaneous power absorbed by an element is equal to the product of the voltage across it and the current through it.

The average power absorbed by a resistance R carrying a sinusoidal current of amplitude I and voltage of amplitude V is

$$P_R = \frac{1}{2} VI = \frac{1}{2} R I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V^2}{R}$$

The average power absorbed by a capacitance or inductance is zero.

A circuit whose Thevenin-equivalent (output) impedance is Z_o transfers maximum power to a load Z_L when Z_L is equal to the complex conjugate of Z_o .

For the case in which Z_L is restricted to be purely resistive, maximum power is transferred when Z_L equals the magnitude of Z_o .

The effective or rms value of a sinusoid of amplitude A is $A/\sqrt{2}$.

Problems

Find the exponential form of the following complex numbers given in rectangular form: (a) $3 - j5$, (b) $3 + j5$, (c) $-2 + j3$, (d) $-1 - j6$, (e) $-5 - j7$, (f) $-j7$, (g) $-j2$.

Find the rectangular form of the following complex numbers given in exponential form: (a) $2e^{j70^\circ}$, (b) $2e^{j120^\circ}$, (c) $5e^{-j60^\circ}$, (d) $4e^{-j150^\circ}$, (e) e^{-j90° , (f) e^{-j90° , (g) $2e^{j180^\circ}$, (h) $2e^{-j180^\circ}$.

Find the rectangular form of the product $A_1 A_2$ that: (a) $A_1 = 3e^{j30^\circ}$, $A_2 = 4e^{j60^\circ}$; (b) $A_1 = 4e^{-j30^\circ}$, $A_2 = 4e^{j60^\circ}$; (c) $A_1 = 5e^{-j60^\circ}$, $A_2 = 2e^{j120^\circ}$; (d) $A_1 = 4e^{j45^\circ}$, $A_2 = 2e^{-j90^\circ}$.

Find the rectangular form of the quotient for A_1 and A_2 given in Problem 4.3.

W, then each and connected

$$\frac{0}{0} = 0.924 \text{ A}$$

balanced, that is, the line voltage $P_B = 60 \text{ W}$.

phase angle of a signal can be accomplished and be accomplished.

phasors and impedances in a manner analogous to nodal or mesh circuits by using the