Homework Assignment I

**Reading Assignment:** Lecture Notes; Kerns-Irwin Chapter 2, Section 2-1 to Section 2-6.

1. Consider the voltage-divider circuit shown below with $v_S(t) = 10 \cos(6\pi t)V$, $R_1 = 2\Omega$, and $R_2 = 3\Omega$.

![Voltage-divider circuit diagram](image)

(a) Find the most compact expression of $v_2(t)$ as a function of time.
(b) Sketch $v_S(t)$, $v_1(t)$, and $v_2(t)$. Do they make sense? Label your plots carefully.
(c) For $v_2(t)$, compute: the peak voltage, the RMS voltage, the period in seconds, and the frequency in Hz.
(d) Compute: the peak and RMS value for the main current $i(t)$.
(e) Compute the power dissipated in $R_2$ and sketch it to scale versus time.
(f) If we take a wire and connect the two terminals of $v_2$, what would be the current running through that wire?
(g) Find the voltage $v_2(t)$ after we take out the short-circuit wire between the 2 terminals above and insert a $3\Omega$ resistor between the two terminals instead.
2. Consider the simple circuit with the AC voltage source with a peak value of $V_S$ depicted below. Your answers in this problem should be expressed as functions of $V_S$ and $R$.

![Circuit Diagram](image.png)

Figure 2: A current-divider circuit.

(a) Find $i_S(t)$, $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ and sketch them as functions of time.

(b) Find the voltage between the 2 terminals $a$ and $b$ (we can label it $v_{ab}(t)$) and sketch it as a function of time. What about $v_{ba}(t)$?

(c) Find the period, frequency, peak current $I_{PEAK-TO-PEAK}$, average current $I_{AVE}$, and root-mean-squared current $I_{RMS}$ for $i_S(t)$.

(d) Find an expression for the instantaneous power $p_2(t)$ dissipated in the right-most resistor $R$. Sketch it as a function of time.

(e) Which of the three resistors dissipates the most power in the RMS sense? Explain.

(f) How much energy does the voltage source $v_S(t)$ produce over one source period (cycle)?

Due date: September 17 in class