



$$V_{\alpha\delta}(t) = A_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

Find non-transient current

$$I(t) = A \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$dQ/dt = I$$

$$V_{\alpha\delta} = V_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = V_{\alpha\beta} + V_{\beta\gamma} + V_{\gamma\delta} = IR + \frac{Q}{C} + L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$A_0 \omega \cos(\omega t) = dV_{\alpha\delta}/dt = \frac{dI}{dt} R + \frac{I}{C} + L \frac{d^2 I}{dt^2}$$

$$A_0 \omega \cos(\omega t) = AR \omega \cos(\omega t - \phi) \leftarrow \frac{dI}{dt} R$$

$$+ A_0 C^{-1} \sin(\omega t - \phi) \leftarrow I/C$$

$$- LA \omega^2 \sin(\omega t - \phi) \leftarrow L d^2 I/dt^2$$

$$\text{Let } X_L = L\omega \text{ \& } X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_0 \cos(\omega t) = A \left[R \cos(\omega t - \phi) + (X_C - X_L) \sin(\omega t - \phi) \right]$$

\uparrow (divided previous equation by ω)

~~$$A_0 \cos(\omega t) = A \left[\frac{1}{\omega} \cos(\omega t - \phi) + \frac{1}{\omega} (\cos \phi - \sin \phi) \sin(\omega t - \phi) \right]$$~~

$$A_0 \cos(\omega t) = A_0 \cos(\omega t - \phi + \phi)$$

$$= A_0 \left[\cos(\omega t - \phi) \cos \phi - \sin(\omega t - \phi) \sin \phi \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 \cos \phi \cos(\omega t - \phi) = AR \cos(\omega t - \phi) \\ -A_0 \sin \phi \sin(\omega t - \phi) = A(X_C - X_L) \sin(\omega t - \phi) \end{cases}$$

because cosine & sine terms must equal

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 \cos \phi = AR \\ A_0 \sin \phi = A(X_L - X_C) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0^2 = A_0^2 \cos^2 \phi + A_0^2 \sin^2 \phi = A^2 R^2 + A^2 (X_L - X_C)^2 \\ \tan \phi = (A_0 \sin \phi) / (A_0 \cos \phi) = A(X_L - X_C) / (AR) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = A \sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - \omega^{-1}C^{-1})^2} \\ \phi = \arctan((L\omega - \omega^{-1}C^{-1}) / R) \end{cases}$$

~~V_{αδ, rms}~~ $V_{\alpha\delta, rms} = \frac{A_0}{\sqrt{2}} \quad I_{rms} = A/\sqrt{2}$

Z = impedance = ~~$\frac{V_{rms}}{I_{rms}}$~~ $\frac{V_{\alpha\delta, rms}}{I_{rms}} = \frac{A_0}{A} = \sqrt{R^2 + \dots}$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(L\omega - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2} \quad \phi \text{ called "phase angle"}$$

$\phi =$ angle by which current lags voltage.

E.g. $45^\circ = \frac{1}{8} 360^\circ = \frac{1}{8}$ cycle lag

$-30^\circ = -\frac{1}{12} 360^\circ = \frac{1}{12}$ cycle lead

