

PURDUE UNIVERSITY NORTH CENTRAL

Electrical & Computer Engineering Technology Department

ECET 157 (Prof. Smith)

Spring, 2009

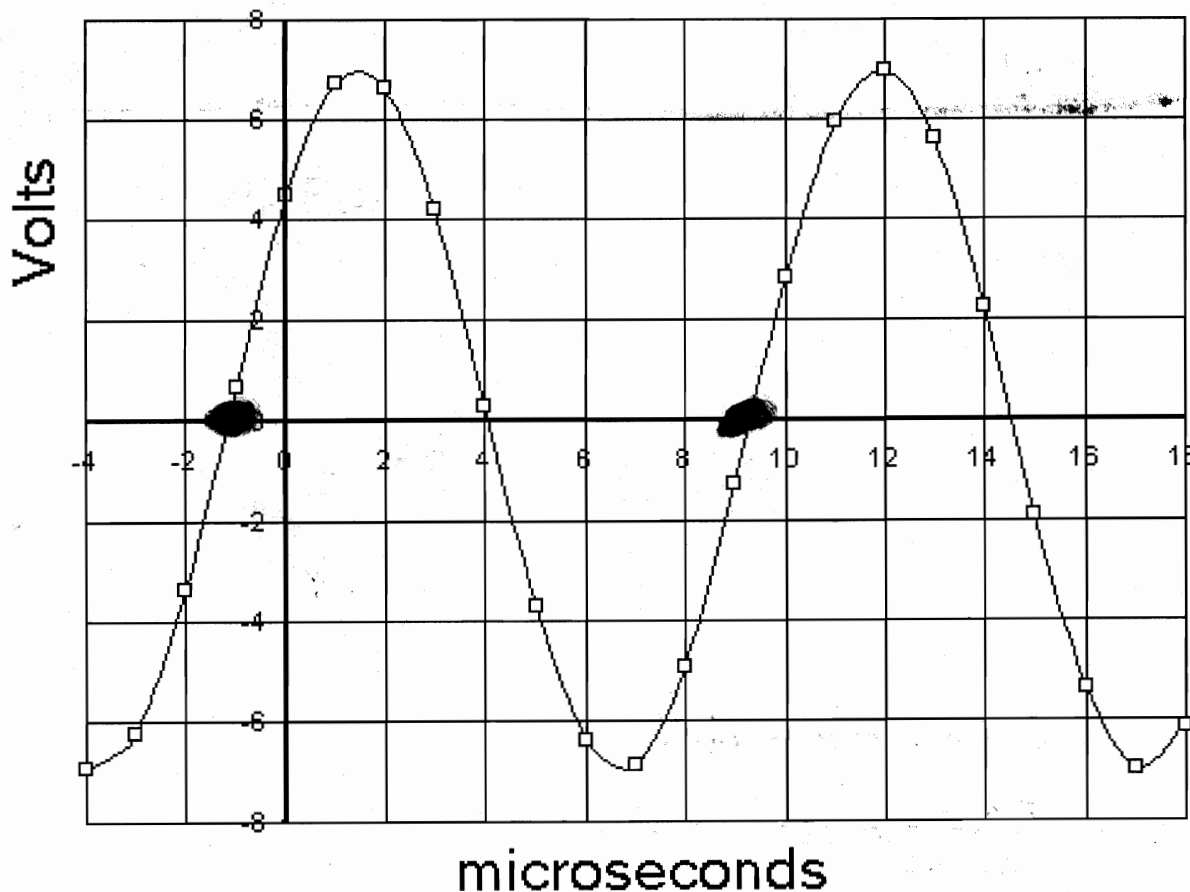
MATH REVIEW -- SINE WAVES.

Part A - We'll Go Over this Together.

A. For the signal below, determine the following. $V_{dc} = 0\text{ v}$ $V_{ampl} = 7\text{ v}$
 $V_{rms} = 5\text{ v}$ $V_{pk} = 7\text{ v}$ $V_{p-p} = 14\text{ v}$ $V_{ave} = 0\text{ v}$
 $f = 100\text{ K Hz}$ period = $10\mu\text{s}$ phase shift = -36° $\omega = 628\text{ K rad/s}$

Write the time domain equation for the signal. $v(t) = 7\sin(628\text{K}t + 36^\circ)$

Write the phasor notation for the signal. $\bar{V} = 5 \angle -36^\circ$



Part B - Work in Groups.

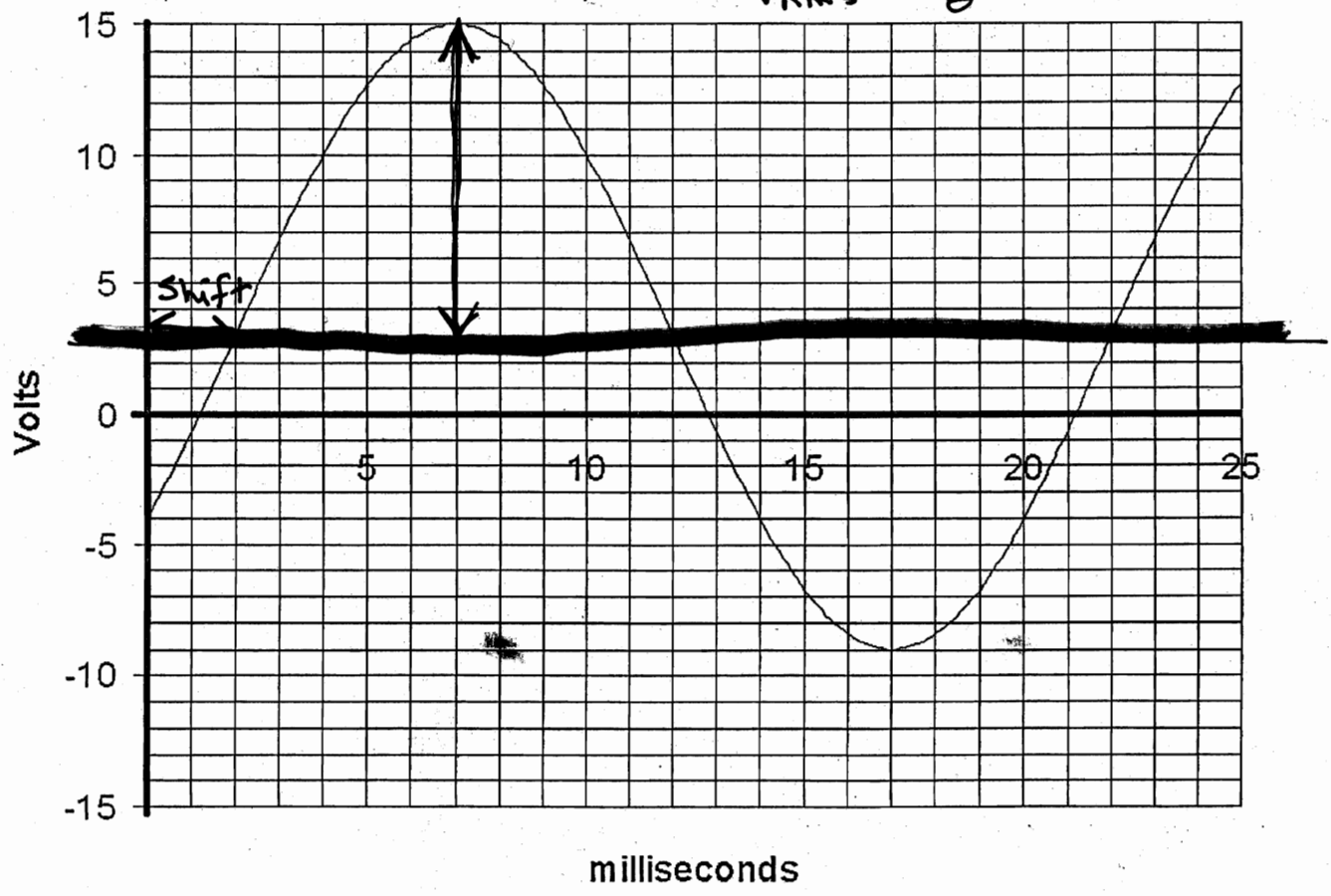
A. For the signal below, determine the following. $V_{dc} = 3v$ $V_{ampl} = 12v$

$V_{rms} = 8.5v$ $V_{pk} = 15v$ $V_{p-p} = 24v$ $V_{ave} = 3v$

$f = 50$ Hz $\text{period} = 20ms$ $\text{phase shift} = +36^\circ$ $\omega = 314$ rad/s
 $20ms \times 1ms = 20ms$

Write the time domain equation for the signal. $v(t) = 12 \sin(314t - 36^\circ) + 3v$

Write the phasor notation for the signal. $\bar{V} = \frac{8.5}{V_{RMS}} \angle \frac{+36^\circ}{\theta}$ DC offset



FIRST: RE-DRAW X-axis!

$\theta = \frac{+2ms}{20ms} \times 360^\circ = +36^\circ$

$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 50 = 314$