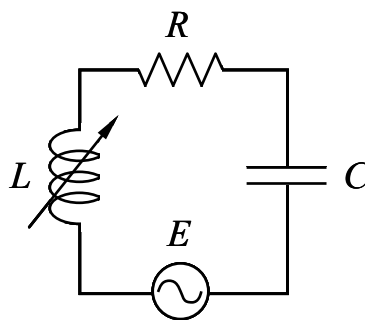


In the RLC circuit shown at right, the resistance R and capacitive reactance X_C are set to the given values. The inductor is of variable magnitude (indicated by the diagonal arrow). The AC generator puts out a peak EMF of $\mathcal{E}_{\max} = 120 \text{ V}$.



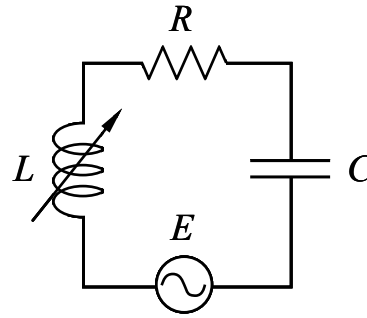
$$\begin{aligned} R &= 200 \, \Omega \\ X_C &= 400 \, \Omega \\ \mathcal{E}_{\max} &= 120 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

- 1) If the inductance is set to $L = 300 \, \mu\text{H}$, the circuit is in resonance. Given this information, calculate the capacitance C of the circuit and the frequency ω of the generator. [5]

- 2) Leaving the frequency ω and peak voltage \mathcal{E}_{\max} of the AC generator unchanged, the variable inductor is now changed to $L = 200 \, \mu\text{H}$. This puts the circuit off resonance. What is the phase angle ϕ of the generator EMF with respect to the current? [4]

- 3) Does the generator EMF lead or lag the current when $L = 200 \, \mu\text{H}$? Provide a brief but clear reason for your answer. [3]

- 4) What is the impedance Z of the final circuit (with $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$)? [4]



$$\begin{aligned} R &= 200 \, \Omega \\ X_C &= 400 \, \Omega \\ E_{\text{max}} &= 120 \, \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

- 5) Draw the voltage phasor diagram (\mathcal{E} , V_C , V_L , V_R) for this final circuit, with the angles and lengths of the phasors indicated numerically. [4]

