

## Series Complex Impedances (25:43)

Identify the formula used to determine the total impedance of a series arrangement of complex impedances.

Determine the total impedance of a series arrangement of a  $200\Omega$  resistor and a  $530.5\text{mH}$  inductor at an excitation frequency of  $60\text{Hz}$ . Identify the primary nature of this circuit.

Determine the complex impedance of the above series circuit at a reduced excitation frequency of  $30\text{Hz}$ . Identify the primary nature of this circuit.

Determine the complex impedance of the above series circuit at an increased excitation frequency of  $120\text{Hz}$ . Identify the primary nature of this circuit.

Identify which element in a series circuit determines the primary nature of the circuit.

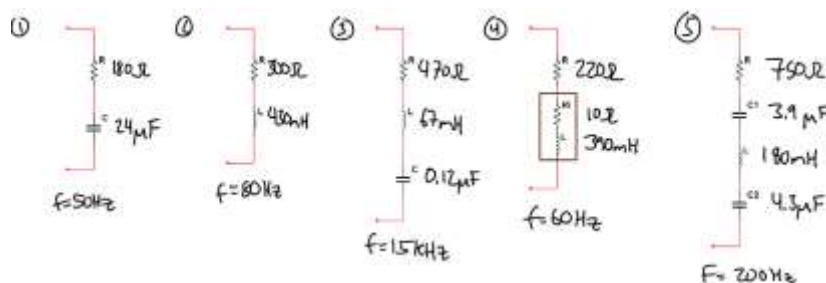
Determine the total impedance of a series arrangement of a  $160\Omega$  resistor, a  $180\text{mH}$  inductor, and a  $27\mu\text{F}$  capacitor at an excitation frequency of  $50\text{Hz}$ . Identify the primary nature of this circuit. Identify how the capacitor and inductor interact.

Determine the complex impedance of the above series circuit at an increased excitation frequency of  $400\text{Hz}$ . Identify the primary nature of this circuit.

Determine the impedance of a non-ideal  $47\text{mH}$  inductor including an internal resistance of  $14\Omega$  at an excitation frequency of  $1.2\text{kHz}$ .

Determine the total impedance of a series combination of the above non-ideal inductor and a  $160\Omega$  resistor and a  $27\mu\text{F}$  capacitor at an excitation frequency of  $1.2\text{kHz}$ .

Given the following data determine the total impedance of these series circuits:



Discuss how shorts and opens influence the total impedance of series AC circuits.

Determine the total impedance of a series arrangement of a  $910\Omega$  resistor, an  $800\text{mH}$  inductor, and a  $27\mu\text{F}$  capacitor at an excitation frequency of  $60\text{Hz}$ .

Determine the total impedance of the above relationship when the capacitor is removed from consideration with a short circuit.

Determine the total impedance of the above relationship when there exists an open in the series path.

Given the following data determine the total impedance of these series circuits including shorts and opens:

