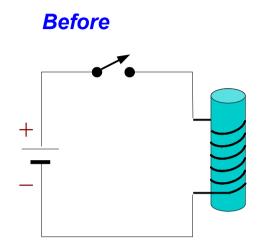
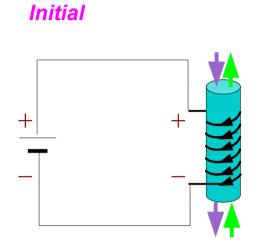
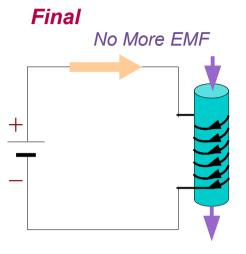
Inductor

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Resist Magnetic Field





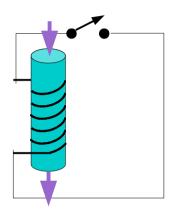


Induced EMF

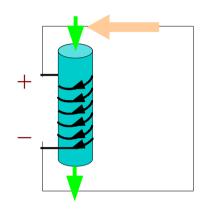
Energy stored in Electric Field

Maintain Magnetic Field

Before

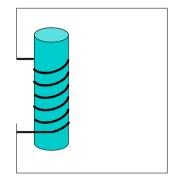


Initial



Induced EMF

Final



No Energy in magnetic field

Phasor

Sinusoid (Sine Waves)

$$A\cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

Amplitude
$$A$$
Angular Frequency ω

Angular Frequency θ

1. Representation using Euler's Formula

$$A\cos(\omega t + \theta) = \frac{A}{2} \cdot e^{+i(\omega t + \theta)} + \frac{A}{2} \cdot e^{-i(\omega t + \theta)}$$

2. Representation using Real Part

Phase Lags and Leads

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \cos(x) \qquad \text{leads} \qquad f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = -\sin(x) \qquad leads \qquad f(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\int f(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C \quad lags \quad f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \sin(x) + C \qquad lags \qquad f(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$
 leads $f(x)$ by $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\int f(x) dx$ lags $f(x)$ by $\frac{\pi}{2}$

References

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
- [2] J.H. McClellan, et al., Signal Processing First, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003