

To pass the unit exam, you must be able to do the following (using books and notes):

CONCEPTUAL TOOLS	Learning Objective	Reading
<p><b>COMPLEX ANALYSIS</b>            EXPLANATIONS OF <math>j</math>            CONVENIENT EXAMPLES            BASIC MATH            Addition and subtraction                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>            Multiplication            Rationalization                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 2</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>            Conjugate                <a href="#">DEFINITION</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 2</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 3</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>            Magnitude                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>            Phase  <math>\text{Re}[\ ]</math>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 2</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>  <math>\text{Im}[\ ]</math>            Roots and Powers                <math>N^{\text{TH}}</math> ROOTS                    <a href="#">example</a>   <a href="#">(pdf)</a>                <math>N^{\text{TH}}</math> ROOTS OF UNITY                POWERS                    <a href="#">example</a>   <a href="#">(pdf)</a>            RECT AND POLAR FORMS            Euler's formula (complex exp)            Polar form            Rect<math>\leftrightarrow</math>polar xform triangle                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 2</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">Example</a>   <a href="#">(pdf)</a></p>	<p>4.1 Perform these operations on complex numbers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiply, divide, add, and subtract complex numbers.</li> <li>Find the complex conjugate of any complex number.</li> <li>Rationalize the denominator of a fraction of complex numbers.</li> <li>Convert from polar form to rectangular form and vice versa.</li> <li>Find the real part of any complex number.</li> <li>Find the absolute value (i.e., magnitude) of any complex number.</li> <li>Find the <math>n^{\text{th}}</math> root or power of any complex number.</li> </ol>	<p>App B</p>
<p><b>COMPLEX ANALYSIS</b>            PHASORS                <a href="#">Tutorial</a>   <a href="#">(pdf)</a>            Rotating stick shadow            Identities            Phasor math            Phasor<math>\leftrightarrow</math>inv-phasor xform                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 1 (CONT)</a> <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 2</a>   <a href="#">(PDF)</a>                <a href="#">EXAMPLE 2 (CONT)</a> <a href="#">(PDF)</a></p>	<p>4.2 Take the phasor transform of a sinusoidal function of time and inverse phasor transform of a phasor.</p>	<p>Chap 9:            Sec 9.1-9.3</p>

\* The material in this handout is based extensively on concepts developed by C. H. Durney, Professor Emeritus of the University of Utah.

<b>IMPEDANCE CIRCUITS</b> OHM'S LAW Statement Series impedances Parallel impedances Impedance networks <a href="#">Example 1 (pdf)</a> <a href="#">Example 2 (pdf)</a>	4.3 Transform circuits to the frequency domain and apply the concept of impedance in the frequency domain. This includes finding the equivalent impedance of combinations of elements.	Chap 9: Sec 9.4,9.6
<b>IMPEDANCE CIRCUITS</b> KIRCHHOFF'S LAWS <a href="#">Example (pdf)</a>	4.4 Apply Kirchhoff's laws in the frequency domain.	Chap 9: Sec 9.5
<b>IMPEDANCE CIRCUITS</b> NODE-VOLTAGE METHOD <a href="#">Example (pdf)</a>	4.5 Apply the node-voltage method in the frequency domain.	Chap 9: Sec 9.8
<b>IMPEDANCE CIRCUITS</b> MESH-CURRENT METHOD <a href="#">Example (pdf)</a>	4.6 Apply the mesh-current method in the frequency domain.	Chap 9: Sec 9.9
<b>IMPEDANCE CIRCUITS</b> THEVENIN EQUIVALENT Deriving Thevenin equivalent <a href="#">Example 1 (pdf)</a> <a href="#">Example 2 (pdf)</a>	4.7 In the frequency domain, transform sources and find Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits.	Chap 9: Sec 9.7
<b>SUPERPOSITION CIRCUITS</b> $V_{AC} + V_{AC}$ <a href="#">EXAMPLE (PDF)</a>	4.8 Apply the principle of superposition in the frequency domain.	
<b>COMPLEX ANALYSIS</b> PHASORS Phasor diagrams <a href="#">EXAMPLE (PDF)</a>	4.9 Draw appropriate phasor diagrams and use them in analyzing and designing circuits.	Chap 9: Sec 9.12