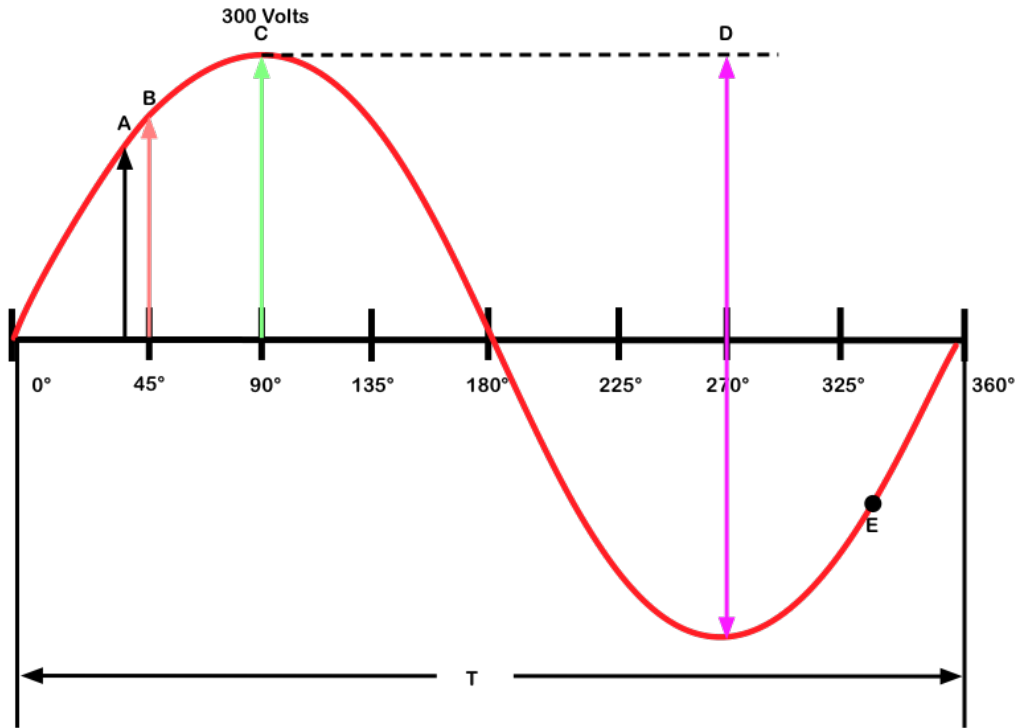


## AC Generation worksheet

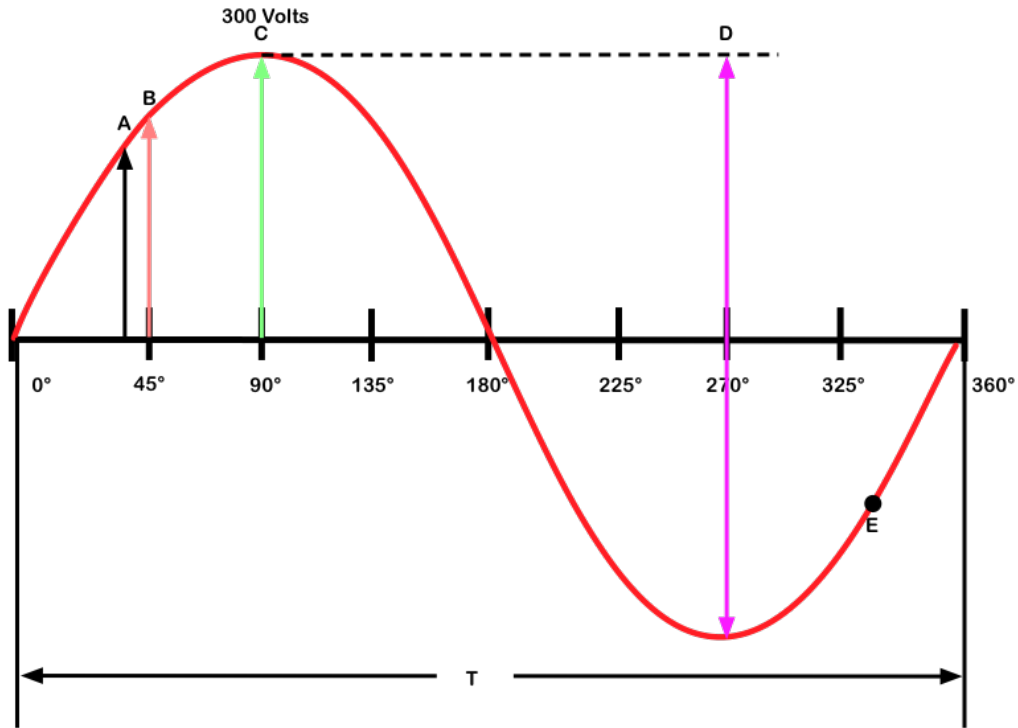


The above \_\_\_\_\_ wave shows one complete \_\_\_\_\_ of AC voltage. The first half of the wave represents one \_\_\_\_\_. The time "T" is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the wave and the number of complete waveforms per second is called the \_\_\_\_\_ which is measured in \_\_\_\_\_. "E" is an \_\_\_\_\_ voltage at an angle of 330° and has a value of \_\_\_\_\_ volts. "A" is the \_\_\_\_\_ value of the alternation and is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ of "C". "C" is called the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ value of the wave. "B" is called the \_\_\_\_\_ value of the wave and is equal to .707 of "C". "D" is called the \_\_\_\_\_ value of the wave and is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ volts. The average value of the complete wave is \_\_\_\_\_ volts.

**Fill in the empty spaces for the values given**

A	B	C	T	F
100 Volts			6 msec	
	208 Volts			60 Hz
		848.5 Volts	8.3333 msec	

## AC Generation worksheet



The above **sine** wave shows one complete **cycle** of AC voltage. The first half of the wave represents one **alternation**. The time "T" is called the **period** of the wave and the number of complete waveforms per second is called the **frequency** which is measured in **hertz**. "E" is an **instantaneous** voltage at an angle of 330° and has a value of **150** volts. "A" is the **average** value of the alternation and is equal to **.637** of "C". "C" is called the **peak** or **maximum** value of the wave. "B" is called the **effective** value of the wave and is equal to **.707** of "C". "D" is called the **peak to peak** value of the wave and is equal to **600** volts. The average value of the complete wave is **zero** volts.

**Fill in the empty spaces for the values given**

A	B	C	T	F
100 Volts	<b>111 Volts</b>	<b>157 Volts</b>	6 msec	<b>167 Hz</b>
<b>187 Volts</b>	208 Volts	<b>294 Volts</b>	<b>16.67 msec</b>	60 Hz
<b>540 Volts</b>	<b>600 Volts</b>	848.5 Volts	8.3333 msec	<b>120 Hz</b>