$\qquad$

Use AC analysis to find the complex voltage across the parallel combination of $R_{2}$ and $L$. Express the result in magnitude/phase form.

The amplitude of the source is $V_{m}=5 \mathrm{~V}$, and the angular frequency is $\omega=10^{5} \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}$.

(It is not necessary to re-express the voltage in sinusoidal form, but you can if you want.)
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{L}}=$ $\qquad$

