For the circuit shown:

(a) Apply current division to express $\mathbf{I}_{C}$ and $\mathbf{I}_{R}$ in terms of $\mathbf{I}_{S}$ (Not in terms of $\mathbf{V}_{\text {s. }}$ ).
(b) Using $\mathbf{I}_{S}$ as reference, accurately sketch a relative phasor diagram showing $\mathbf{I}_{C}, \mathbf{I}_{R}$, and $\mathbf{I}_{S}$ and verify that the vector sum $\mathbf{I}_{R}+\mathbf{I}_{C}=\mathbf{I}_{S}$ is satisfied.
(c) Now, fully analyze the circuit to determine $\mathbf{I}_{s}$ and then accurately sketch the absolute phasor diagram with $\mathbf{I}_{C}, \mathbf{I}_{R}$, and $\mathbf{I}_{S}$ drawn according to their true phase angles.

