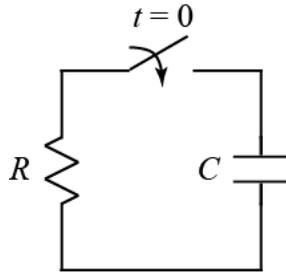


**Ex:** Find the an expression for the voltage,  $v_C(t)$ , across the capacitor in the circuit below for  $t > 0$  if  $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C = 2 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , and  $v_C(t = 0) = 8 \text{ V}$  (with + sign of  $v$  measurement on top side of  $C$ ). Note that the switch closes at time  $t = 0$ .



**SOL'N:** The same current flows in both the  $C$  and  $R$ , and the voltages are the same except for a minus sign:

$$i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} = -\frac{v_C}{R}$$

The latter part is a differential equation. The capacitor voltage,  $v_C$ , that solves this equation is an exponential. The exponential has the same functional form as its derivative and can satisfy the differential equation at every moment in time.

$$v_C(t) = Ae^{-t/(RC)} = Ae^{-t/(5\text{k}\Omega)(2\text{ }\mu\text{F})} = Ae^{-t/10\text{ms}}$$

To satisfy the initial condition as given for  $t = 0$ , the value of the constant  $A$  must be  $8 \text{ V}$  since the exponential has a value of unity:  $e^0 = 1$ .

$$v_C(t) = 8e^{-t/10\text{ms}} \text{ V}$$