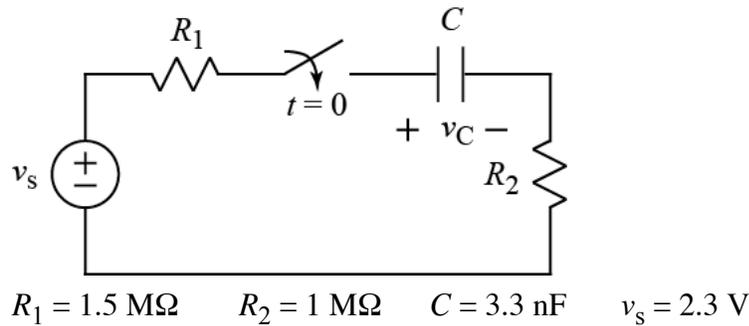




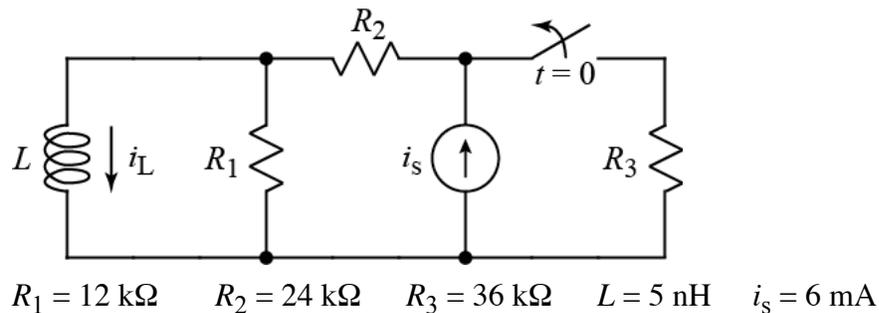
1.



After being open for a long time, the switch closes at  $t = 0$ . The initial voltage on the capacitor is  $v_C(t = 0^+) = 1.5 \text{ V}$ . Hint: think Thevenin equivalent for the circuit the capacitor is connected to.

- Find an expression for  $v_C(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .
- Find the energy stored in the capacitor as  $t$  approaches infinity.

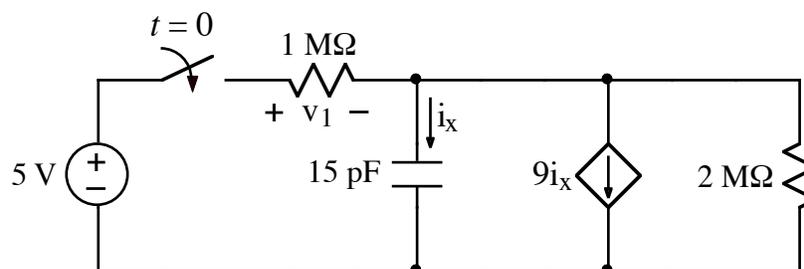
2.



After being closed for a long time, the switch opens at  $t = 0$ .

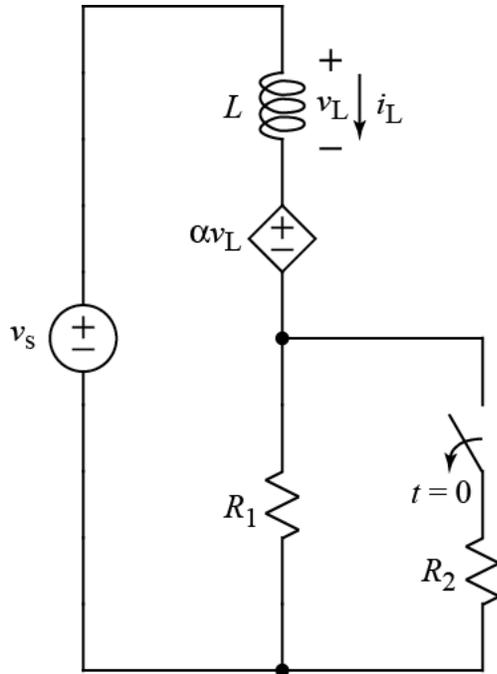
- Find  $i_L(t = 0^+)$ .
- Find  $i_L(t)$  for  $t > 0$ .
- Find the time  $t$  when  $i_L(t) = 4.5 \text{ mA}$ .

3.



After being open for a long time, the switch closes at  $t = 0$ . Find  $v_1(t)$  for  $t > 0$ .

4.



After being closed for a long time, the switch opens at  $t = 0$ .

- a) Find an expression for  $i_L(0^-)$ .
- b) Find an expression for  $i_L(t)$  for  $t > 0$ .

5. For the circuit in problem 4, determine whether the dependent source acts like an  $R$ , an  $L$ , or both. Explain your answer by finding the equivalent value of the  $R$ ,  $L$ , or both that give(s) the same solution as the original problem.

Answers:

1.a.  $v_C(t) = 2.3 + -0.8e^{-t/8.25\text{ms}}$  V    b.  $w_C \approx 8.73$  nJ

2. a.  $i_L(t = 0^+) = 3.6$  mA    b.  $i_L(t > 0) = 6 - 2.4e^{-t/0.417\text{ps}}$  mA    c.  $t = 0.196$  ps

3.  $v_1(t) = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{10}{3}e^{-t/100\mu\text{s}}$  V

4.a.  $i_L(0^-) = \frac{v_s}{R_1 \parallel R_2}$     b.  $i_L(t > 0) = \frac{v_s}{R_1} + \left( \frac{v_s}{R_1 \parallel R_2} - \frac{v_s}{R_1} \right) e^{-t/[(1+\alpha)L/R_1]}$

5. Hint: think about  $v$  versus  $i$ .