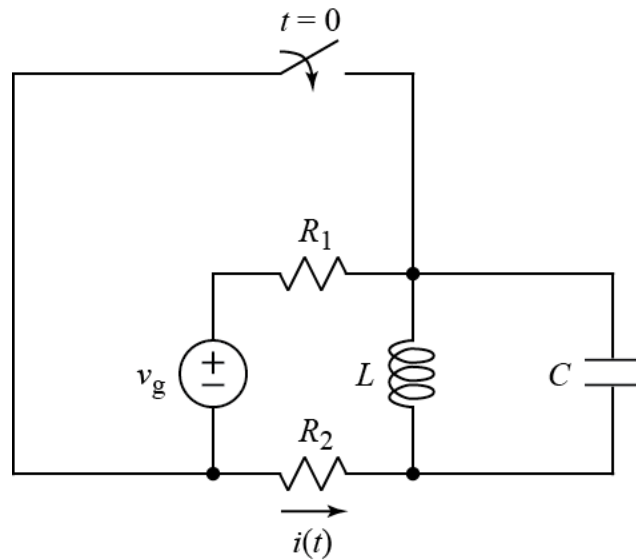


1.



After being open for a long time, the switch closes at $t = 0$.

Give expressions for the following in terms of no more than v_g , R_1 , R_2 , L , and C :

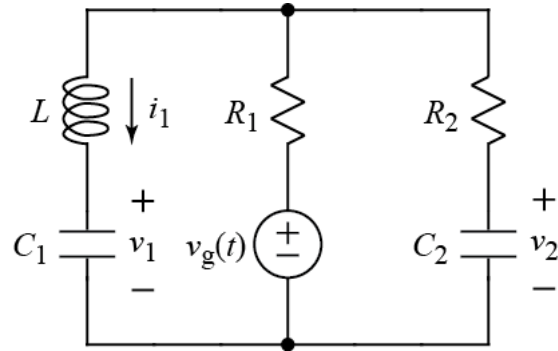
$$i(t = 0^+) \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+}$$

2. Find the numerical value of R_2 given the following information:

$$R_1 = 150 \, \Omega \quad L = 40 \, \text{mH} \quad C = 3.2 \, \mu\text{F}$$

$$\alpha = 1250 \, \text{r/s} \quad \omega_d = 2500 \, \text{r/s}$$

3.



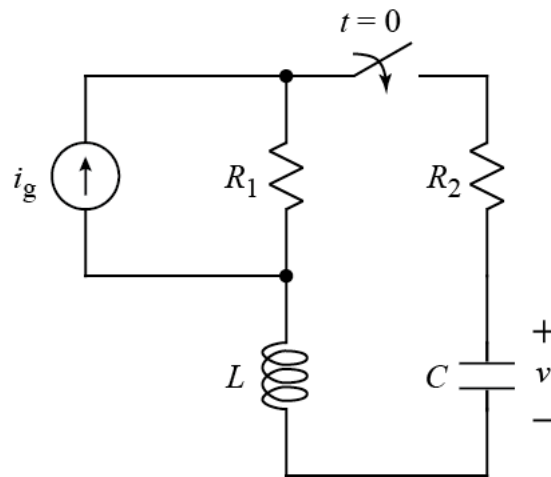
At $t = 0$, $v_g(t)$ switches instantly from $-v_o$ to v_o .

a) Write the state-variable equations for the circuit in terms of the state vector:

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Evaluate the state vector at $t = 0^+$.

4.



After being open for a long time, the switch closes at $t = 0$.

$$i_g = 0.2 \text{ A} \quad R_1 = 50 \text{ } \Omega \quad R_2 = 12.5 \text{ } \Omega \quad L = 10 \text{ mH} \quad C = 16 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

State whether $v(t)$ is under-damped, over-damped, or critically-damped.

5. Write a numerical time-domain expression for $v(t)$, $t > 0$, the voltage across C . This expression must not contain any complex numbers.