

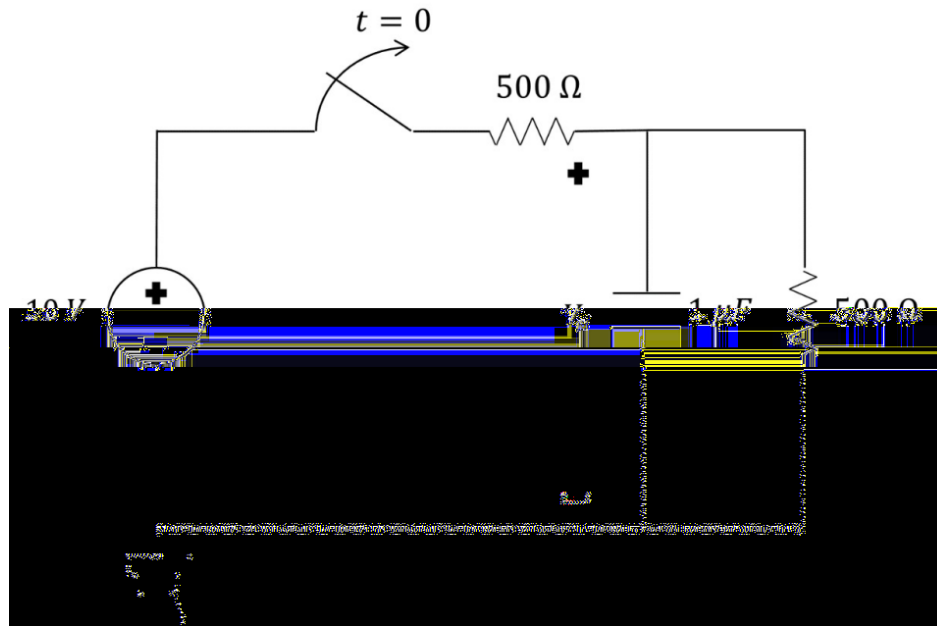
# Homework 6

ECE2004 CRN:12898

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**Problem 1:** Assume the switch has been closed for a long time such that a steady state condition has been reached.



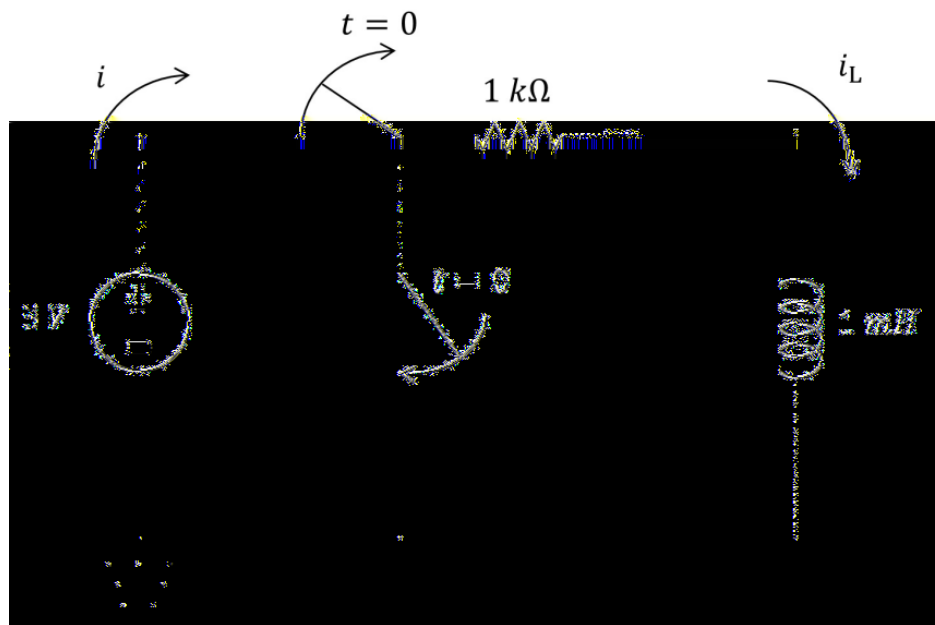
- a) Find the time-domain formula for the voltage of the capacitor after the switch has been opened.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{500\Omega}{1k\Omega} 10V = 5V \\
 q_c &= C \times V_0 (1 - e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}) \\
 &= 1\mu F \times 5V (1 - e^{\frac{-t}{500\Omega \times 1\mu F}}) \\
 &= 5\mu C (1 - e^{\frac{-t}{0.5ms}})
 \end{aligned}$$

- b) What is total energy absorbed by the  $500\Omega$  resistor after the switch has been opened for  $(0 < t \leq \infty)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_r &= \frac{1}{2} C \times V^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} 1\mu F \times 25V^2 \\
 &= 12.5\mu J
 \end{aligned}$$

**Problem 2:** Assume switches have been in their position for a long enough time such that steady state conditions have been met and then they open/close at time equals zero.



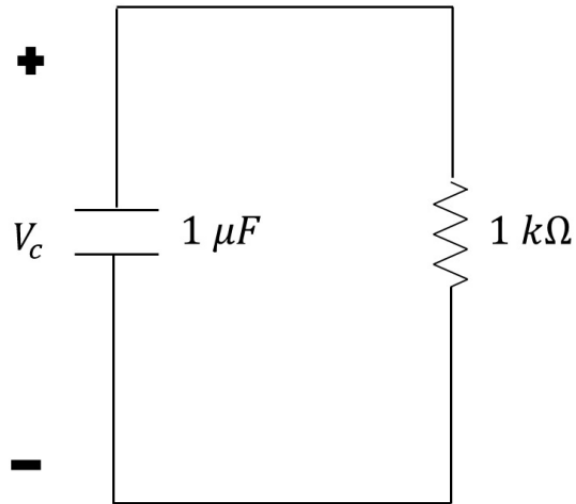
a) What is the value of  $i_L(0)$ ?

$$i_L(0) = \frac{5V}{1k\Omega} = 5mA$$

b) What is the value of  $i_L(t)$  after  $t = 0$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= i_L(0)e^{\frac{-Rt}{L}} \\ &= 5mA \times e^{\frac{-1k\Omega \times t}{1mH}} \\ &= 5mA \times e^{\frac{-t}{1s}} \end{aligned}$$

**Problem 3:** Assume that the capacitor has been charged to  $10V$  before a switch isolated the circuit below at time  $t = 0$ .

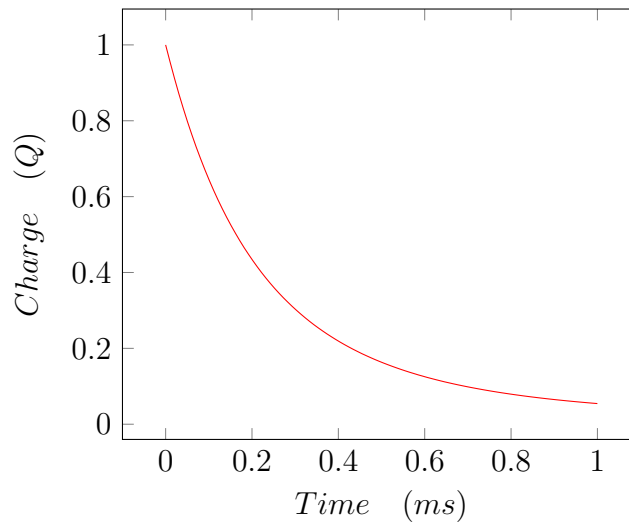


a) Plot the charge over time of the capacitor for this circuit,  $q_c$ .

$$q_c = C \times V_0(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

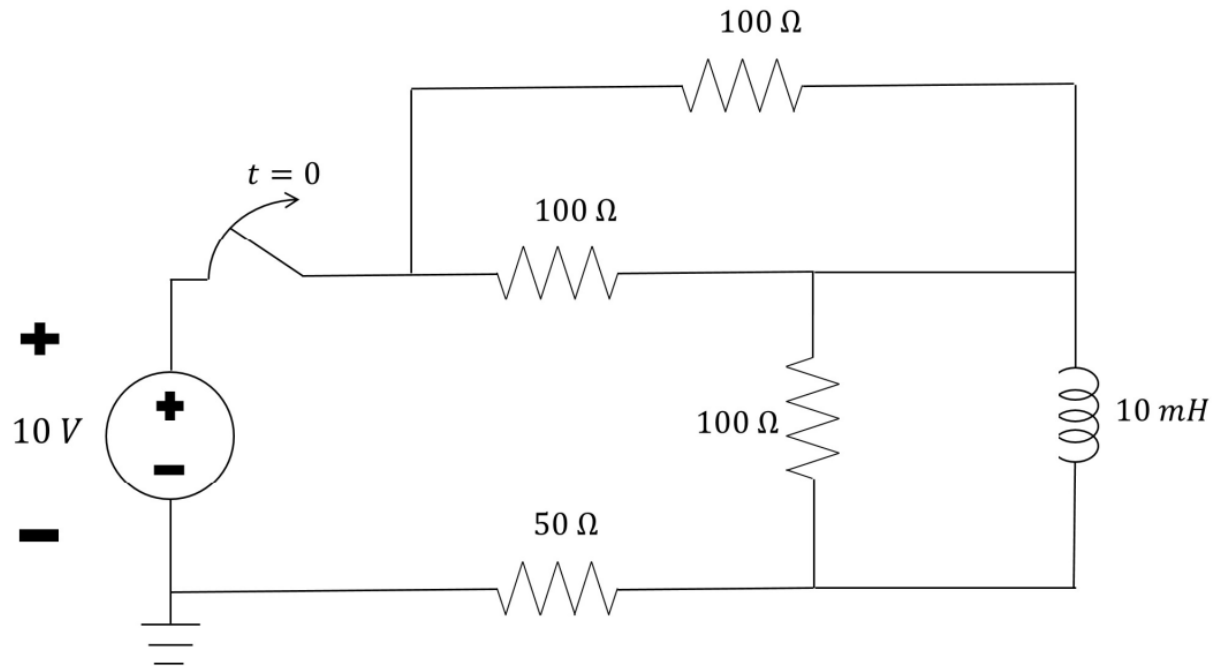
$$= \times V_0(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

Problem 3 RC Circuit Charge axis lines



b) What is the time constant for this circuit?  $\tau = 1ms$

**Problem 4:** Assume the switch has been closed for a long time and is opened at  $t = 0$ . Find the current through the inductor after  $t = 0$ .



$$V_0 = 10V \times \frac{50\Omega}{(100\Omega \parallel 100\Omega) + 50\Omega} = 10V \frac{50\Omega}{100\Omega} = 5V$$

$$i_L(0) = \frac{5V}{50\Omega} = 0.1A$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0)e^{\frac{-Rt}{L}}$$

$$= 0.1A \times e^{\frac{-100\Omega \times t}{10mH}}$$

$$= 0.1A \times e^{\frac{-t}{100s}}$$