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| **Title** | 11th Homework in the Electric Circuit Theory class by 201923250 |

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**Summarization chapters from 6.1 to 6.3**

Unlike energy-dissipating resistors, the condensers and inductors do not dissipate but store energy that may be collected later on. Condensers and inductors are hence known as storage elements.

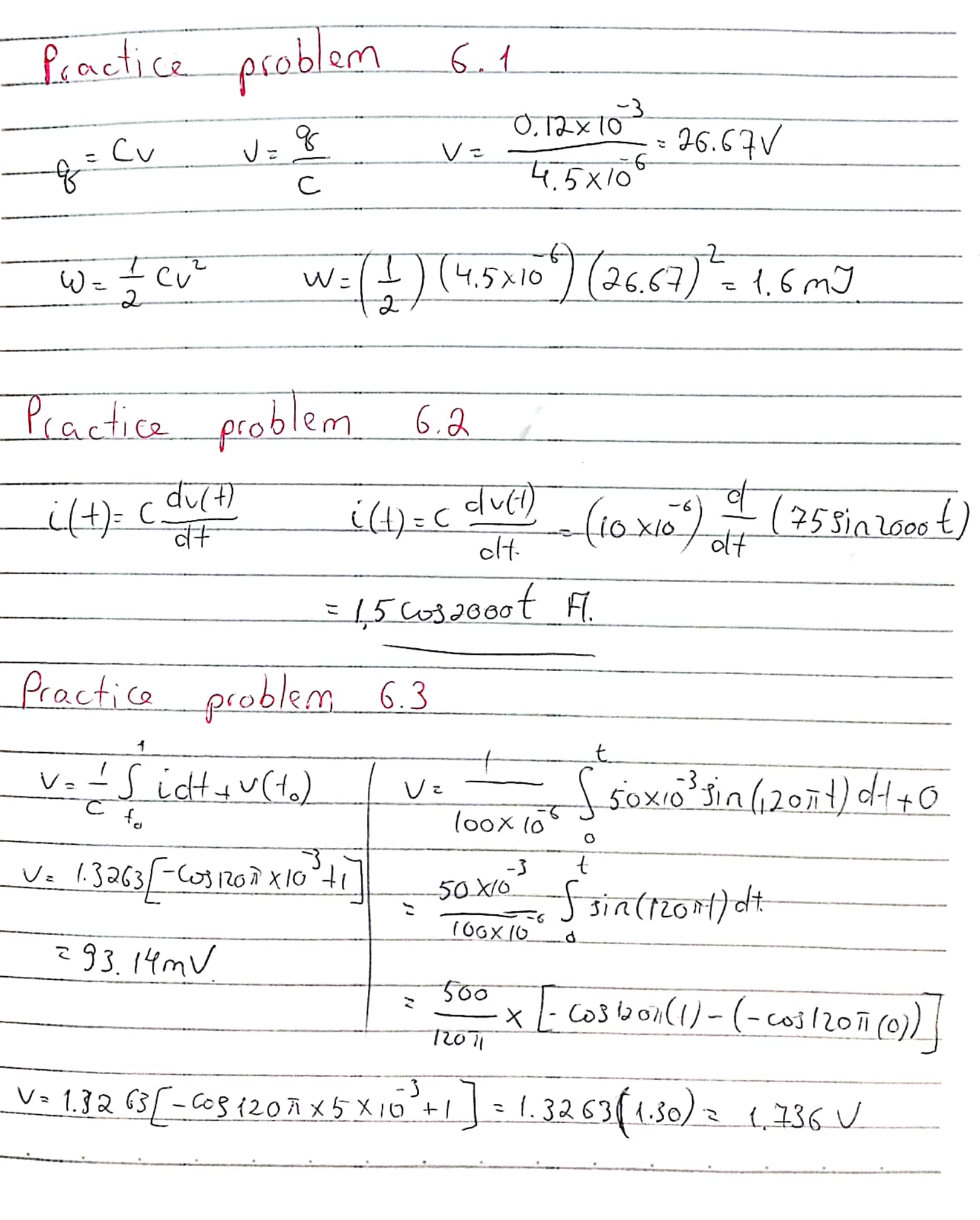
There are two plates separated from the condenser by an insulator. Capacity is the ratio of charge on a condenser plate to the difference in voltage between the two plates measured in distances.

The voltage and capacitance of the capacitor are normally inversely calculated because of the connection in this equation. If d is little and V is high, arcing happens.This equation, which shows that energy is proportional to the tension, offers an alternate approach of examining this matter.

As energy can only be injected or extracted for a certain amount of time, the voltage cannot immediately change across the condenser. An open circuit to dc is a condenser. The voltage cannot vary abruptly on a condenser.

N parallel-connected capacitors are the equivalent capacitance of the individual capacitances. The equivalent capacity of series linked condensers is the mutual sum of the reciprocal capacities.

**Practice Problem Solutions from chapters 6.1 to 6.3**

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