

* Tutorial Number - 6 (Application of DE)

1. A resistance of 50 ohms, an inductor of 2 henries and farad capacitor are all in series with an emf of 40 volts. Find the charge and current after circuit is closed at $t=0$ assuming that at that time the charge on the capacitor is 4 coulomb.

→ Given:- Resistance $(R) = 50 \Omega$

Inductor $(L) = 2 H$.

Capacitor $(C) = 1 F$.

At $t=0$, $Q = 4$ coulomb, $I = 0$.

We know,

$$L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = E$$

Let $\frac{d}{dt} = D$

$$\therefore (2D^2 + 50D + 1)Q = 40$$

$$\Phi(D) = 2D^2 + 50D + 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{roots} = \frac{-25 \pm \sqrt{623}}{2}$$

$$f(t) = 40 e^{0t}$$

Q

$$= 24.979, -0.002$$

$$Q_c = C_1 e^{-24.979t} + C_2 e^{-0.002t}$$

$$Q_p = \frac{1}{2D^2 + 50D + 1} \cdot 40 \cdot e^{0t}$$

$\lambda = 0, D \rightarrow 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2(0)^2 + 50(0) + 1} \cdot 40$$

$$Q = C_1 e^{-24.979t} + C_2 e^{-0.002t} + 40$$

$$I = -24.979 C_1 e^{-24.979t} - 0.002 C_2 e^{-0.002t}$$

Q-2. An electrical current circuit consist of an inductance 1H , a resistance R of $20\ \Omega$, and a condenser of capacitance C of 25 microfarads . If the differential equation of the electrical circuit is $L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$, find the current at time t given that at $t=0$, $q = 0.025\text{ coulombs}$, $\frac{dQ}{dt} = 0$.

→ Given: - Inductance (L) = 1H .
Resistance (R) = $20\ \Omega$
Capacitance (C) = $25 \times 10^{-6}\text{ F}$
at $t=0$, $q = 0.025\text{ coulomb}$, $\frac{dQ}{dt} = 0$.

We know,

$$L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$$

$$\text{Let } D = \frac{d}{dt} \therefore (D^2 + 20D + \frac{1}{25 \times 10^{-6}}) Q = 0$$

$$\Phi(D) = D^2 + 20D + 40000, \quad \Phi(t) = 0 e^{0t}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{roots } \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{160000}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-20 \pm 20\sqrt{399}}{2} = -10 \pm 10\sqrt{399}$$

$$Q_c = e^{-10t} [C_1 \cos(10\sqrt{399} t) + C_2 \sin(10\sqrt{399} t)]$$

$$Q_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 20D + 40000} \cdot 0$$

$$Q = Q_c + Q_p$$

$$Q = e^{-10t} [C_1 \cos(10\sqrt{399} t) + C_2 \sin(10\sqrt{399} t)]$$

$$I = -e^{-10t} [C_1 \cdot 10 \cos(10\sqrt{399} t) + 10\sqrt{399} \sin(10\sqrt{399} t) + e^{-10t} \cdot C_2 [-10 \sin(10\sqrt{399} t) + 10\sqrt{399} \cos(10\sqrt{399} t)]$$

Q-3. The charge Q on the plate of condenser satisfies the DE $\frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + \frac{Q}{LC} = \sin\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}\right)$. Assuming that $\frac{1}{LC} = \omega^2$, find the charge Q at time t .

→ Given: - charge Q satisfies $\frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + \frac{Q}{LC} = \sin\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}\right)$.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + Q \cdot \omega^2 = \sin(\omega t) \quad \dots \left[\text{as } \frac{1}{LC} = \omega^2 \right]$

Let $\frac{d}{dt} = \mathcal{D}$.

$\therefore \mathcal{D}^2 Q + Q \omega^2 = \frac{E}{L} \sin(\omega t)$

$(\mathcal{D}^2 + \omega^2) Q = \frac{E}{L} \sin(\omega t)$

$\Phi(\mathcal{D}) = \mathcal{D}^2 + \omega^2, \quad f(t) = \frac{E}{L} \sin(\omega t)$
 $\rightarrow \pm i\omega$

$Q_c = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\omega} t) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\omega} t)$

$Q_p = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{E}{L} \sin(\omega t)$
 $a = \omega, r = 1$

$= \left[\frac{-t}{2\omega} \right]^1 \cdot \frac{1}{1!} \cdot \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{E}{L}$

$Q_p = -\frac{E}{2\omega L} \cdot t \cdot \sin(\omega t)$

$Q = C_1 \cos(\sqrt{\omega} t) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{\omega} t) - \frac{E}{2\omega L} \cdot t \sin(\omega t)$

$Q = C_1 \cos\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}\right) + C_2 \sin\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}\right) - \frac{E \sqrt{LC}}{2L} \cdot t \cdot \sin\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}\right)$

Q-4. An inductance of 0.5 henries is connected in series with a resistor of 6 Ω and a capacitance of 0.02 F, a generator having alternative voltage $24 \sin 10t$, $t > 0$. Find the charge and current at time t .

→ Given:- Inductance (L) = 0.5 H.
Resistor (R) = 6 Ω
Capacitor (C) = 0.02 F
Voltage (E) = $24 \sin(10t)$

We know,

$$L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = E$$

Let $\frac{d}{dt} = D$

$$\therefore 0.5 D^2 Q + 6 D Q + \frac{Q}{0.02} = 24 \sin(10t)$$

$$(D^2 + 12D + 100)Q = 48 \sin(10t)$$

$$\Phi(D) = D^2 + 12D + 100$$

→ roots $\rightarrow -6 \pm 8i$

$$y(t) = 48 \sin(10t)$$

$$Q_c = e^{-6t} [C_1 \cos(8t) + C_2 \sin(8t)]$$

$$Q_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 12D + 100} \cdot 48 \sin(10t)$$

$\lambda = 10, D^2 = -100$

$$= \frac{1}{-100 + 12D + 100} \cdot 48 \sin(10t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12D} \cdot 48 \sin(10t)$$

$$= 4 \int \sin(10t)$$

$$Q_p = -\frac{2 \cos(10t)}{5}$$

$$Q = Q_c + Q_p$$

$$Q = e^{-\delta t} [C_1 \cos(8t) + C_2 \sin(8t)] - \frac{2}{5} \cos(10t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Current} = \frac{dQ}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[e^{-\delta t} \cdot C_1 \cos(8t) + e^{-\delta t} \cdot C_2 \sin(8t) - \frac{2}{5} \cos(10t) \right] \\ &= e^{-\delta t} \cdot C_1 \cdot \{-\sin(8t)\} \cdot 8 + e^{-\delta t} \cdot (-\delta) \cdot C_1 \cos(8t) \\ &\quad + e^{-\delta t} \cdot C_2 \cdot \{\cos(8t)\} \cdot 8 + e^{-\delta t} \cdot (-\delta) \cdot C_2 \sin(8t) \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \{-\sin(10t)\} \cdot 10^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = C_1 e^{-\delta t} [-8 \sin(8t) - 6 \cos(8t)] + C_2 e^{-\delta t} [8 \cos(8t) - 6 \sin(8t)] + 4 \sin(10t)$$

Q-5. An emf of 200 volts is in series with a resistor of 10Ω , a one henry inductor and 0.02 farad capacitor. At $t=0$, $Q=I=0$, Find charge Q and current I at any time t .

→ Given:- Emf (E) = 200 V.

Resistance (R) = 10Ω

Inductance (L) = 1 H.

Capacitance (C) = 0.02 F

at $T=0$, $Q=I=0$

We know,

$$L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = E$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{d}{dt} = D$$

$$\left(D^2 + 10D + \frac{1}{0.02} \right) Q = 200$$

$$\Phi(D) = D^2 + 10D + 50, \quad y(t) = 200.$$

↳ roots $-5 \pm 5i$.

$$Q_c = e^{-5t} (C_1 \cos(5t) + C_2 \sin(5t))$$

$$Q_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 10D + 50} \cdot 200 \cdot e^{0t}$$

$\lambda = 0$, ~~$\lambda = 0$~~

$$= \frac{1}{(0)^2 + 10(0) + 50} \cdot 200$$

$$Q_p = 4$$

$$Q_c = Q_c + Q_p$$

$$Q = e^{-5t} (C_1 \cos(5t) + C_2 \sin(5t)) + 4.$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = e^{-5t} \cdot C_1 [-5 \cos(5t) - 5 \sin(5t)] + e^{-5t} \cdot C_2 [5 \sin(5t) + 5 \cos(5t)]$$

$$\text{At } T=0, Q=0$$

$$\therefore 0 = e^0 [C_1 \cos(0) + C_2 \sin(0)] + 4$$

$$0 = C_1 + 4$$

$$\boxed{C_1 = -4}$$

$$\text{At } T=0, I=0$$

$$\therefore 0 = e^0 \cdot C_1 [-5 \cos(0) - 5 \sin(0)] + e^0 \cdot C_2 [5 \sin(0) + 5 \cos(0)]$$

$$0 = C_1 [-5] + C_2 [+5]$$

$$0 = +20 + 5C_2$$

$$\boxed{C_2 = -4}$$