8.16 Find $i(t)$ for $t > 0$ in the circuit of Fig. 8.70.

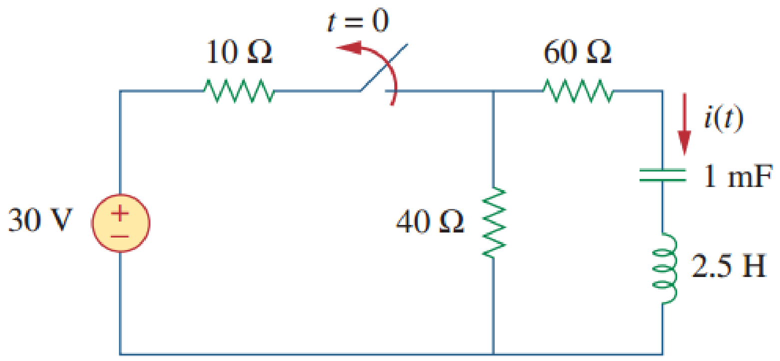

Figure 8.70
For Prob. 8.16.

8.20 The switch in the circuit of Fig. 8.74 has been closed for a long time but is opened at $t = 0$. Determine $i(t)$ for $t > 0$.

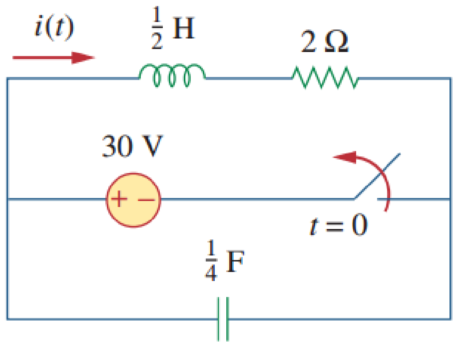

Figure 8.74
For Prob. 8.20.

8.24 The switch in Fig. 8.77 moves from position A to position B at $t = 0$ (please note that the switch must connect to point B before it breaks the connection at A, a make-before-break switch). Determine $i(t)$ for $t > 0$.

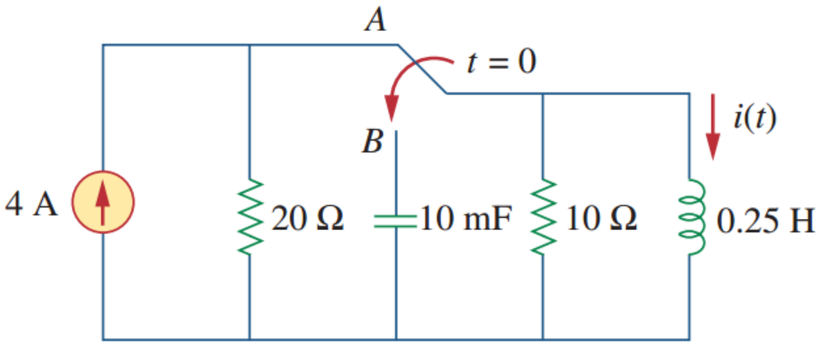

Figure 8.77
For Prob. 8.24.

8.32 For the circuit in Fig. 8.80, find $v(t)$ for $t > 0$.

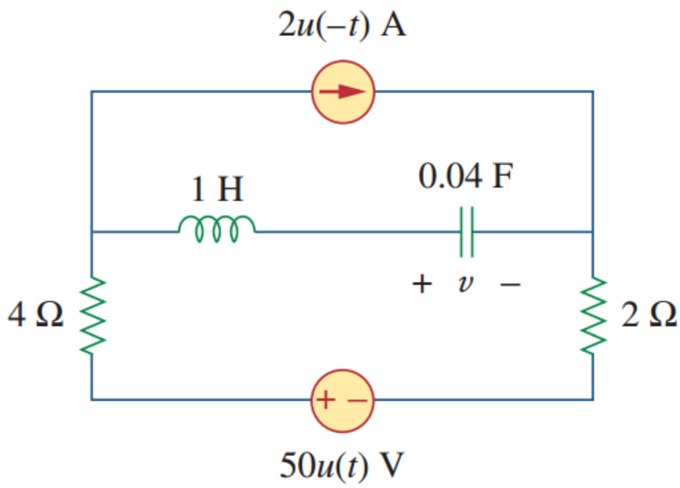

Figure 8.80
For Prob. 8.32.

8.50 For the circuit in Fig. 8.97, find $i(t)$ for $t > 0$.

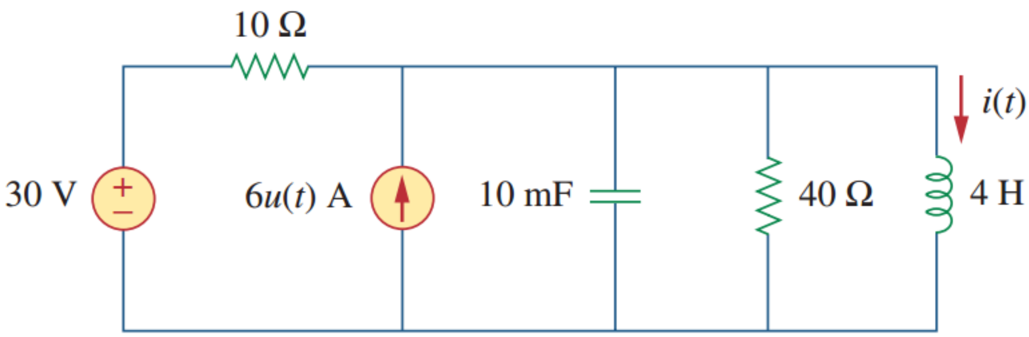

Figure 8.97
For Prob. 8.50.

8.56 In the circuit of Fig. 8.102, find $i(t)$ for $t > 0$.

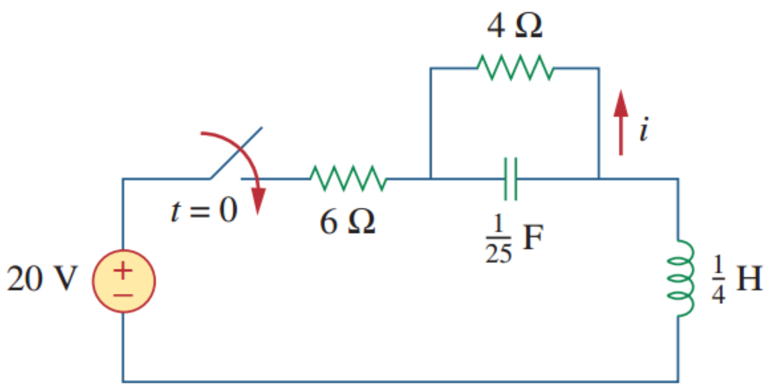

Figure 8.102
For Prob. 8.56.

8.65 Determine the differential equation for the op amp circuit in Fig. 8.110. If $v_1(0^+) = 2$ V and $v_2(0^+) = 0$ V, find v_o for $t > 0$. Let $R = 100$ kΩ and $C = 1\ \mu$F.

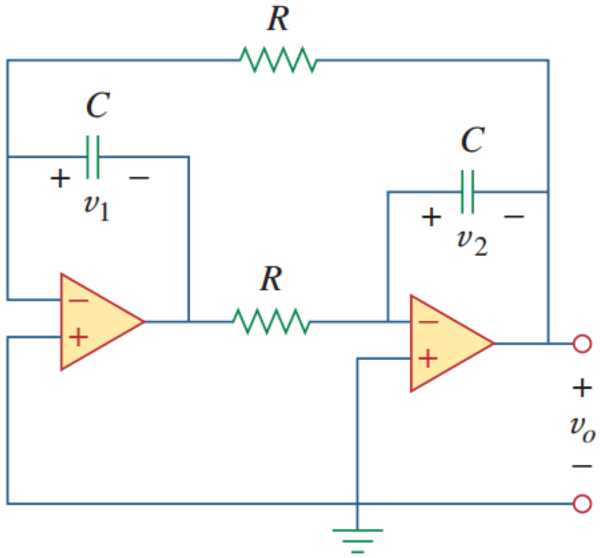

Figure 8.110
For Prob. 8.65.

8.70 For the circuit in Fig. 8.115, use *PSpice* or *MultiSim* to obtain $v(t)$ for $0 < t < 4$ s. Assume that the capacitor voltage and inductor current at $t = 0$ are both zero.

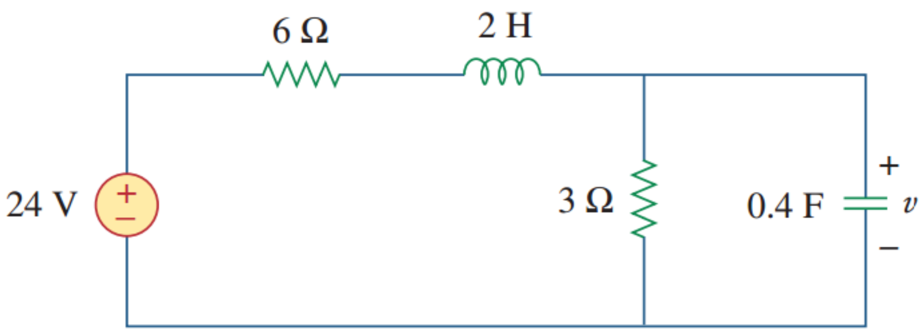

Figure 8.115
For Prob. 8.70.

8.76 Find the dual of the circuit in Fig. 8.120.

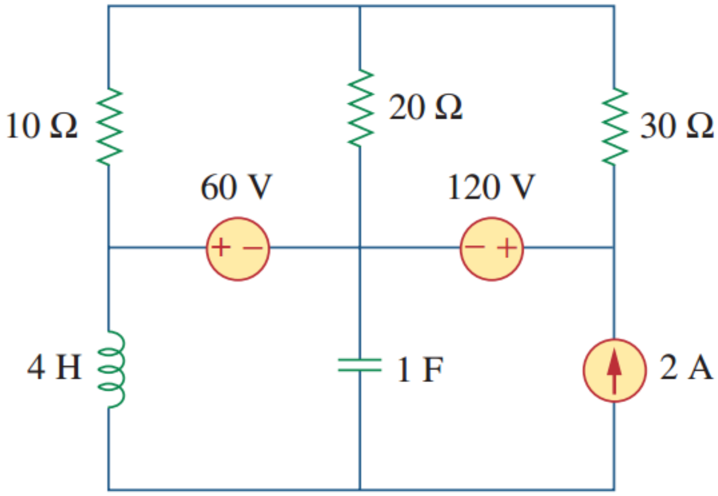

Figure 8.120
For Prob. 8.76.