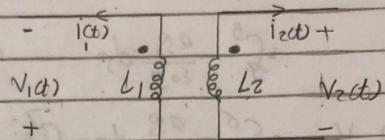


1. write the equations for  $V_1(t)$  and  $V_2(t)$  in the circuit

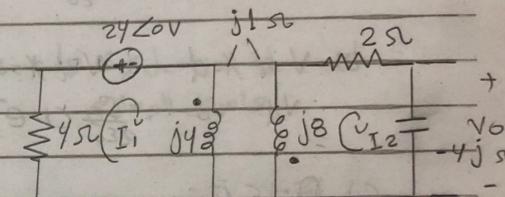
$$V_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \quad (\text{Ans})$$



$$V_2(t) = -[L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}]$$

2. find the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  and the output voltage  $V_o$  in the network.

$$\begin{aligned} & 24\angle 0^\circ + j4I_1 + j1I_2 + 4I_1 = 0 \\ & 8I_2 - 4jI_2 + j8I_2 + j1I_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Ans})$$



$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad & (4 + j4)I_1 + (jI_2) = -24 \\ ② \quad & jI_1 + (2 + 4j)I_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 4+j4 & j \\ j & 2+j4 \end{vmatrix} = -7+24j$$

$$\Delta I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -24 & j \\ 0 & 2+j4 \end{vmatrix} = -98-96j$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta} = 4.29 \angle 137^\circ$$

$$\Delta I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 4+j4 & -24 \\ j & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 24j$$

$$\therefore I_2 = \frac{\Delta I_2}{\Delta} = 0.96 \angle -16.26^\circ$$

$$V_o = -4jI_2 = -4j \times 0.96 \angle -16.26^\circ = 3.84 \angle -106.26^\circ$$

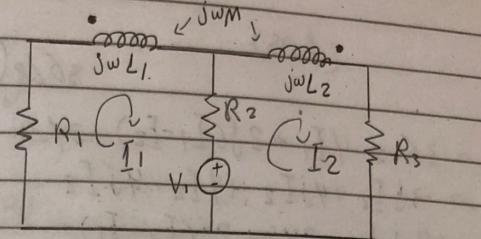
مهمات ادارية بقى ملحوظة في المراجعة

3. write KVL equations in standard form for the network.

(Ans)

$$1) V + R_1 I_1 + j\omega L_1 I_1 + R_2 (I_1 - I_2) = 0$$

$$-j\omega M I_2 = 0$$



$$2) V_1 = R_2 (I_2 - I_1) - j\omega L_2 I_2 - I_2 R_3$$

$$= (-M j\omega I_1) = 0$$

$$3) \rightarrow -V_1 = (R_1 + j\omega L_1 + R_2) I_1 - (R_2 + j\omega M) I_2$$

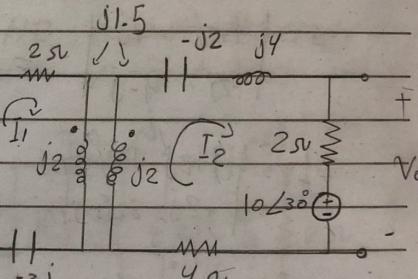
$$2) \rightarrow V_1 = -(R_2 + j\omega M) I_1 + (j\omega L_2 + R_3 + R_2) I_2$$

4. Find  $V_o$ :

$$1) \rightarrow 3jI_1 + 2I_1 + 2jI_1 - j1.5 I_2 = 24j0$$

$$2) \rightarrow -10 \angle 30^\circ - 2jI_2 - 2jI_2 + 4jI_2 = 24j0$$

$$+ 2I_2 - j1.5 I_1 + 4I_2$$



$$(2 - j) I_1 - 1.5j I_2 = 24$$

$$-1.5j I_1 + (6 + 4j) I_2 = -5\sqrt{3} - 5j$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2-j & -1.5j \\ -1.5j & 6+4j \end{vmatrix} = 18.25 + 2j$$

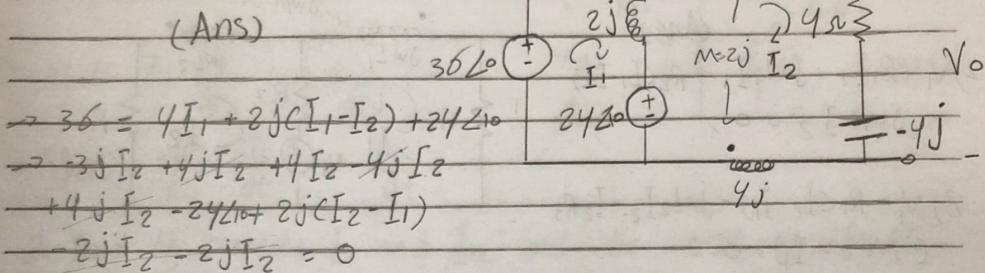
$$\Delta I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2-j & 24 \\ -1.5j & -5\sqrt{3}-5j \end{vmatrix} = -22.32 + 34.66j$$

$$\therefore I_2 = 2.245 \angle 116.5^\circ$$

$$\therefore V_o = I_2 \times 2 + 10 \angle 30^\circ = 11.2 \angle 53.57^\circ$$

5. Find  $V_o$ 

(Ans)



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow 36 &= 4I_1 + 2j(I_1 - I_2) + 24\angle 10^\circ \\ \rightarrow -3jI_2 + 4jI_2 + 4I_2 - 4jI_2 \\ + 4jI_2 - 24\angle 10^\circ + 2j(I_2 - I_1) \\ - 2jI_2 - 2jI_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$24\angle 0^\circ$$

$$(4+2j)I_1 - 2jI_2 = 12.36 - 4.17j$$

$$(-2j)I_1 + (4-j)I_2 = 23.63 + 4.17j$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 4+2j & -2j \\ -2j & 4-j \end{vmatrix} = 22+4j$$

$$\Delta I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 4+2j & 12.36-4.17j \\ -2j & 23.63+4.17j \end{vmatrix} = 94.52 + 88.66j$$

$$\therefore I_2 = 5.8 \angle 32.86^\circ$$

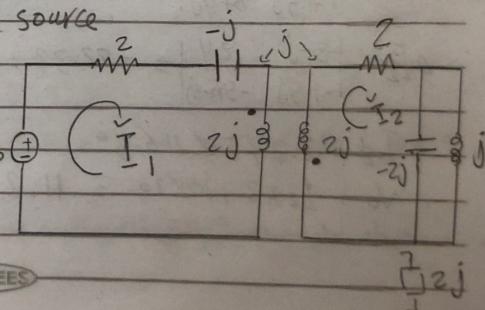
$$V_o - I_2 \times 4 - 4jI_2 = 32.78 \angle -12.14^\circ$$

7. Find the impedance seen by the source

(Ans)

$$\begin{aligned} 1) 120 &= (2-j+2j)I_1 + jI_2 \\ 2) (2+2j+2j)I_2 + jI_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

MITKEES



$$\text{1) } (2+j)I_1 + jI_2 = 120$$

$$\text{2) } jI_1 + (2+4j)I_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2+j & j \\ j & 2+4j \end{vmatrix} = 1+10j$$

$$\Delta I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 120 & j \\ 0 & 2+4j \end{vmatrix} = 240 + 480j$$

$$\therefore I_1 = 53.399 \angle -20.85^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_s}{I_1} = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ}{53.399 \angle -20.85^\circ} = 2.247 \angle 20.85^\circ \text{ V}$$

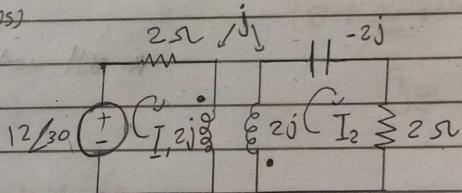
8. The network in fig operates at 60 Hz, compute the energy stored in the mutually coupled inductors at time  $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ .

(Ans)

$$\text{1) } 12 \angle 30^\circ = (2+zj)I_1 + jI_2$$

$$0 = jI_1 + (2\angle 30^\circ + z)I_2$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2+2j & j \\ j & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5+4j$$



$$\Delta I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 \angle 30^\circ & j \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 12\sqrt{3} + 12j \quad 12 \angle 30^\circ = 6\sqrt{3} + 6j$$

$$\Delta I_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2+2j & 12 \angle 30^\circ \\ j & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 6\sqrt{3}j$$

$$\therefore I_1 = 3.75 \angle -8.66^\circ = 3.75 \cos(2\pi 60t - 8.66^\circ)$$

$$I_2 = 1.87 \angle -98.6^\circ = 1.87 \cos(2\pi 60t - 98.6^\circ)$$

$$jwL_1 = 2j \quad \therefore 2\pi 60L_1 = 2 \quad \therefore L_1 = L_2 = 5.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$$

$$jwM = 1j \quad 2\pi 60M = 1 \quad \text{MITKEB} \quad M = 2.65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{3.75 \cos(377 \times 10 \times 10^3 \times \frac{180}{\pi} - 8.66)}{t=10 \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 3.75 \cos(207.345) \\ &= -3.33 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \frac{1.87 \cos(377 \times 10 \times 10^3 \times \frac{180}{\pi} - 98.6^\circ)}{t=10 \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 1.87 \cos(-) \\ &= -0.86 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

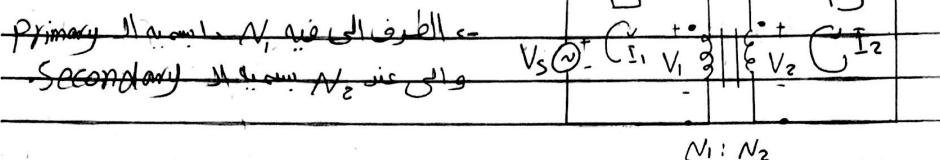
$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2 + M i_1 i_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 5.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.33^2 + \frac{1}{2} 5.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.86^2 \\ &\quad + 2.65 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.33 \times 0.86 = 38.93 \text{ mJ} \end{aligned}$$

\* N1 von Ü6 \*

Ideal transformer

هناك المبرد يكون على مدول عليه عنصر مغناطيس وبيته مغناطيسي يحيط به مدخل و مخرج و ينبع منه قدر من الالافات  $N_1$  و  $N_2$ . في حل المغناطيسي طبقاً إلى أنه ينبع من المدخل واحد فقط فهو مكافئ له  $Z_1$ .

ظرفية

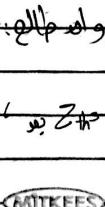


عندي هنا طرقين للابد من الكافيت، يمكن انتقال كل العناصر من primary والى عندي  $N_2$  بسميada secondary أو العكس وانتقل المدول فالعكس.

إذا انتقل من الـ primary الى secondary، فانتقل كل الموارد من عدو طرفي  $V_1$  واحد او فيه مكافأة لوز المغير المبين من عدو  $V_2$ .  
دائماً لوز المغير المكافأة يغير اثنو عشر  $V_{th}$  و  $Z_{th}$  و مقاومته  $Z_{th}$   
نقطتين  $V_2$  وأقصى فرق المغير عليه  $V_{th}$  و  $Z_{th}$  و يدركه اعجله  $Z_{th}$  وهو  $short$  لأن وجد، وأن يفرض اثني عشر مدخل من فوق و درج من تحت وأقصى  $V_{th}$   
يتحقق لوقت سلسل المغير المبين  $\frac{V_2}{N_2}$  ، المغير يبقى لفترة من عند  $V_2$  و  $Z_{th}$  مع مراعاه قواعد النقل.

يمكنني قاعدة  $I_1 = n I_2$  و انبساطات المباريات، لا المترافقين أو خارجين بقول

$$I_1 = n I_2 \quad Z_{th} = \frac{Z_{th}}{n^2} \quad V_{th} = -\frac{V_{th}}{n} \quad n = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$



$$I_1 = n I_2 \quad Z_{th} = \frac{Z_{th}}{n^2} \quad V_{th} = \frac{V_{th}}{n} \quad n = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

دوقت لو ينزل من ال primary  $\Rightarrow$  secondary  $\Rightarrow$  tertiary  $\Rightarrow$  quaternary  
من نعم طرقين  $\Rightarrow$  بعد كده اجياع طرقين  $\Rightarrow$  واحد المدخل . كل واحد  
النفط

$$I_1 = n I_2 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_{th} = n^2 Z_{th} \quad \text{and} \quad V_{th} = n V_{th} \quad \text{and} \quad n = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

$$I_1 = n I_2 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_{th} = n^2 Z_{th} \quad \text{and} \quad V_{th} = n V_{th} \quad \text{and} \quad n = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

آفرقة لوطى شكل feedback ، هنا في المقابل من قاعدة DO و لكن بعد بقية المقد من المقادير كافية لبيان ما ينوي في الاتصال .

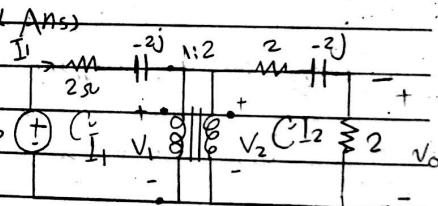
(Sheet)

9,10) Compute the current  $I_1$  in the network. also find  $V_o$

~~→ transfer from secondary to primary~~

### Primary:

$$V_{th} = \text{zero}$$



$$n = \frac{N_2}{N_1}, V_{th} = \frac{V_{th}}{n}, Z_{th} = Z_{th}/n^2, I_s = n I_{12}$$

$$n=2 \quad Z_{th} = \frac{4-2j}{4} \cdot 1-0.5j \quad 120^\circ \quad \text{I}_1 \quad V_1 \quad \frac{Z_{th}}{n^2} \\ - \quad 1-0.5j$$

$$\therefore I_1 = V/Z = \frac{12\angle 0^\circ}{2 - 2j + 1 - 0.5j} = 3.07 \angle 39.8^\circ A$$

$$I_2 = I_1/n = 1.54 \angle 39.8^\circ A$$

$$\therefore V_o = 2 \times 1.54 \angle 39.8^\circ = 3.07 \angle 39.8^\circ \text{ Volt}$$

11.12) Determine  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ ,  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ , and  $V_o$ .

(Ans)

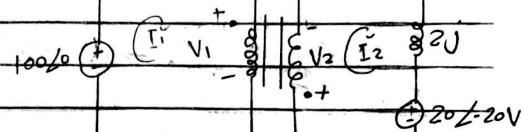
→ Transfer from secondary to primary

$$I_1 \frac{32}{\text{---}} \frac{j16}{\text{---}} \rightarrow \text{---} \rightarrow I_2 \frac{3}{\text{---}}$$

$$V_{th} = 20 \angle 20^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$Z_{th} = 3 + 2j \quad | \quad 2j$$

$$= 20 \angle -20^\circ$$

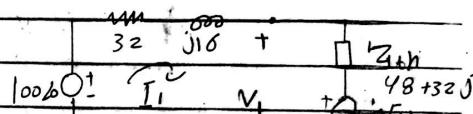


$$n = 1/4 \quad V_{th} = -V_{th/n} = Z_{th/n} \cdot Z_{th/n} =$$

$$I_1 = n I_2$$

$$\frac{|}{-24j} \quad | \quad 1 : 1$$

$$Z_{th} = \frac{3+2j}{0.25} = 48 + 32j \quad \text{Sv}$$



$$V_{th} = 20 \angle 20^\circ / 0.25 = 80 \angle 160^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{|}{-24j} \quad | \quad 80 \angle 160^\circ$$

$$I_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ - 80 \angle 160^\circ}{32 + 48 + 16j + 32j - 24j} = 2.12 \angle -25.6^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$V_1 = Z_{th} I_1 + V_{th} = (48 + 32j) 2.12 \angle -25.6^\circ + 80 \angle 160^\circ = 64 \angle 44.1^\circ \text{ Volt}$$

$$I_2 = -I_1/n = -2.12 \angle -25.6^\circ / 0.25 = 8.48 \angle 154.4^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$V_2 = -[(3+2j) I_2 + 20 \angle -20^\circ]$$

$$= [(3+2j) 8.48 \angle 154.4^\circ + 20 \angle -20^\circ] = [16 \angle -135.8^\circ]$$

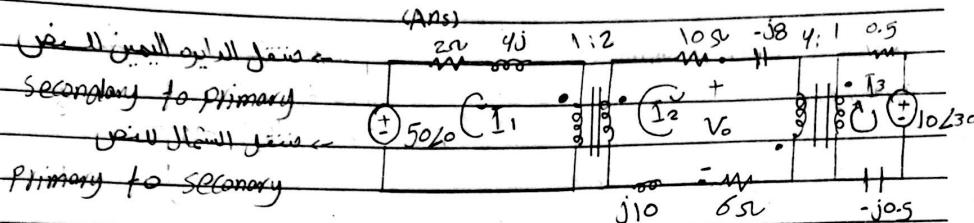
$$= 16 \angle 44.1^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$V_o = 2j I_2 + 20 \angle -20^\circ$$

$$= 2j (8.48 \angle 154.4^\circ) + 20 \angle -20^\circ = 24.93 \angle -62.6^\circ \text{ V}$$

13) Determine  $V_o$  in fig 13,

(Ans)



(Step 1)

$$V_{th} = 10 \angle 30^\circ \quad Z_{th} = 0.5 - j0.5 \quad \text{Dot out, out}$$

$$n = 2 \quad V_{th} = V_{th}/n \quad Z_{th} = Z_{th}/n^2 \quad I_2 = n I_1$$

$$V_{th} = \frac{-10 \angle 30^\circ}{0.25} = 40 \angle -150^\circ \text{ V} \quad Z_{th} = \frac{0.5 - j0.5}{0.25^2} = 8 + 8j \text{ Ω}$$

(Step 2)

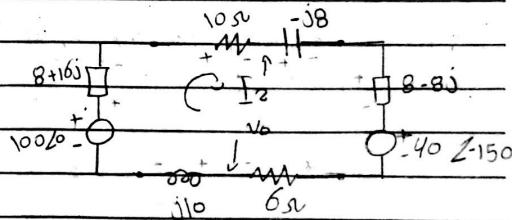
$$V_{th} = 50 \angle 0^\circ \quad Z_{th} = 2 + 4j \quad \text{Dot in, out}$$

$$n = 2 \quad V_{th} = n V_{th} \quad Z_{th} = n^2 Z_{th} \quad I_1 = n I_2$$

$$V_{th} = 2 \times 50 \angle 0^\circ = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \quad Z_{th} = 4(2 + 4j) = 8 + 16j \text{ Ω}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ - 40 \angle -150^\circ}{10 - j8 + 8 + 8j + 6 + j10 + 8 + 16j}$$

$$= 4.06 \angle -8.9^\circ$$



$$V_o = I_2 (-j8 + 8 - 8j + 6) + 40 \angle -150^\circ$$

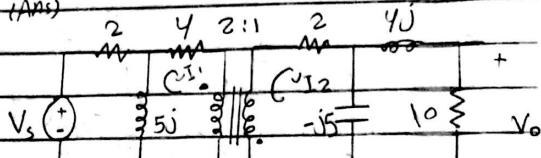
$$= 93.7 \angle -83^\circ \text{ volt}$$

11) If  $V_o = 10 \angle 30^\circ$  V find  $V_s$

(Ans)

→ transfer from secondary to primary:

$$\frac{V_o}{I_o} = \frac{10 \angle 30^\circ}{10} = 1 \angle 30^\circ$$



$$I_o \cdot I_2 = \frac{-5j}{-5j + 4j + 10}$$

$$1 \angle 30^\circ \cdot I_2 = 0.498 \angle -84.3^\circ$$

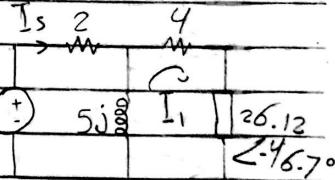
$$\therefore I_2 = 2.008 \angle 144.3^\circ$$

$$I_1 = n I_2 \quad n = 0.5 \quad \therefore I_1 = 1.004 \angle -65.7^\circ$$

$$Z_{th} = 6.53 \angle 46.7^\circ$$

$$Z_{th} = Z_{eq/n^2} = \frac{6.53 \angle 46.7^\circ}{0.5^2} = 26.12 \angle -46.7^\circ$$

$$I_1 = \frac{5j}{5j + 4 + 26.12 \angle -46.7^\circ}$$



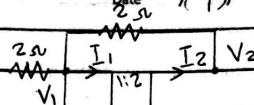
$$I_s = \frac{I_1}{n} = \frac{5.22 \angle 171.7^\circ}{0.19 \angle 122.6^\circ} = 5.22 \angle 171.7^\circ$$

$$V_s = I_s Z_s$$

$$Z_s = 2 + \frac{(4 + 26.12 \angle -46.7^\circ)(5j)}{5j + 4 + 26.12 \angle -46.7^\circ} = 6.2 \angle 63^\circ$$

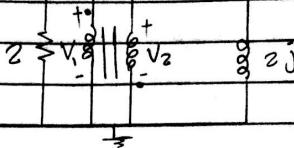
$$\therefore V_s = 5.22 \angle 171.7^\circ \times 6.2 \angle 63^\circ = 32.3 \angle -125.3^\circ$$

15) Determine  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ ,  $V_1$ , and  $V_2$



(Ans)

$$10\angle 0^\circ$$



$$\frac{V_1 - 10\angle 0^\circ}{2} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} + \frac{V_1}{2} + I_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{2} + \frac{V_2}{2} + (-I_2) = 0$$

$$(Dot 1) \text{ in } (Dot 2) \text{ in} \rightarrow I_1 = -nI_2 \quad V_1 = -\frac{V_2}{n}$$

$$I_1 = -2I_2 \quad V_2 = -2V_1$$

$$1) \frac{V_1 - 10\angle 0^\circ}{2} + \frac{3V_1}{2} + \frac{V_1}{2} + I_1 = 0$$

$$V_1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + I_1 = 5 = 0$$

$$2) \frac{-3V_1}{2} + \frac{2V_1}{2} + I_2 = 0$$

$$V_1 \left[ -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{I_1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow V_1 \left[ -\frac{3}{2} + j \right] + \frac{1}{2} I_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{3+j}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 2.75 - j$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\Delta V_1}{\Delta} = 0.85 \angle 120^\circ$$

$$\Delta V_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 2.5$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta} = 3.08 \angle -13.7^\circ$$

$$\Delta I_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & 5 \\ -\frac{3+j}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 7.5 - 5j$$

$$V_2 = 2 \times 0.85 \angle 20^\circ = 1.7 \angle 160^\circ$$

$$I_2 = \frac{I_1}{2} = 1.54 \angle 166.3^\circ$$

\* All answers \*

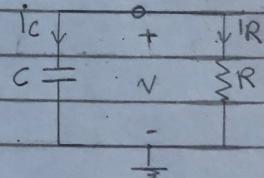
أقسام مكائنات دائرة من العناصر الـ passive المقاومات وال Resistors والمكثفات Capacitors والموارد Power sources من نوع أو اثنين ، يدرس الأول نوعين من الدوائر RC circuit و RL circuit ، في دراسة الدوائر يطبق قانون كونوف عالي فالص ، الذي يعرف صفاتي و يطبق كونوف في دايره فيما مقاومات بس كل بيطاع معادله ذئبيه غيره ، إنما صفاتي هو غير المكثف والمكثف بيطاعه ملحوظه تفاصيله . في دوائر RC و RL تكون معادله خواصيه من البريد الاولى عشان كده سميها first order circuit .

عندى طرقين عشان احل دايره المقاومي وابدأ أعلاه ، الطريقة الأولى عن طريق initial conditions المفروض في ينحصر تغيرات الطاقة (المكثف أو الملف) ، الدوائر source-free independent sources عناصره تكون فيها source-free circuit response في الماء المدى بسيطه ، الغاية المعنونة في الملف أو المكثف بحسب مرور تيار ، والطاقة هي بتقل وتنتهي المقاييس مع الوقت .

### 1) Source free RC circuit

$$\text{at } t=0 \quad V_c = V_0 \quad V(0)=V_0$$

$$W(0) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 \quad \text{energy in capacitor at } t=0$$



برهان كونوف للبيانات :

$$i_C + i_R = 0$$

$$i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt} \quad i_R = V/R$$

$$\therefore C \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{R} = 0$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{V}{RC}$$

$$\int \frac{dV}{V} = -\frac{1}{RC} dt$$

$$\ln V = -\frac{t}{RC} + \ln A$$

$$\ln \frac{V}{A} = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$\therefore V = A e^{\frac{-t}{RC}}$$

at  $t=0$   $V(0) = V_0$

$$V_0 = A$$

$$\therefore V(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

نحو فرق مع الوزن يقل عن قيمته اليسانية  $\rightarrow$   
أي هيا  $\text{HCO}_3^-$

$$V_0 = V(0) \text{ لیٹر}$$

٢) المدورة التي تبلغ  $36.8\%$  من قيمتها الأصلية بعد مرور  $1/2$  من وقت الباقي المتبقي.

$$V_o e^{\frac{t}{RC}} = V_o e^{-t} \quad \therefore \tau = RC$$

$$\therefore V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/T} \quad \leftarrow (\text{exponential}) \text{ at } t > 0$$

ويمكن استنتاج من هذه بالتفصيل أن المكافف يحتاج تقريباً ٦٥ متران ليكون كل طاقةه والطاقة المولدة متساوية

## Steady state

$$i_R = \frac{V(t)}{R} = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

→ Power dissipated in the resistor is:-

$$P(t) = V_{IR} = \frac{V_0^2}{R} e^{-2t/\tau}$$

$\Rightarrow$  energy absorbed by the resistors up to time  $t$  is

$$w_{R(t)} = \int_0^t p(a) da$$

$$-\int_0^t \frac{V_0^2}{R} e^{-2t/C} dt = \frac{-V_0^2}{2} \frac{e^{-2t/C}}{R} \Big|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 (1 - e^{-2t/\tau}) \quad \tau = RC$$

في المسائل التالية:

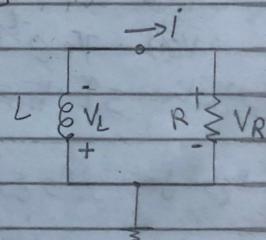
لدينا  $V_{CO}$  ولهم مصدر معلم في دائرة متصل بالدائرة وهو دائرة مفتوحة  $t > 0$ .  
 من خلال دائرة مفتوحة يمكننا إيجاد المقاومة وال Resistance ونجد  $R = \frac{V_{CO}}{I}$   
 بعد ذلك نجد المقاومة المكافئة  $R_{eq}$  لدائرة مفتوحة  $V_{CO}$ ، فنجد المكافئ  $R_{eq} = R$ .  
 وأخيراً المدة التي طرحتها صوّرناها  $V_{CO} = V_0 e^{-Rt/C}$ ، ونجد  $R = RC$ .  
 تأثر كل مقاومات الدائرة بتغيرها لـ  $V_{CO}$  وهذا يغير سقين المكافئ  
 وتحتاج تيار دليل  $I$  ومن ثم  $V_R = IR$ ، تكون دائرة من مدة قصيرة مقاومة  
 واحدة بس واحد  $R_{eq}$ ، وهذا يعني أن المكافئ للدائرة  $V_{CO}$  هو  $R_{eq}$ ، وبهذا يمكننا  
 معرفة قيمة  $V_{CO}$  ونجد  $V_{CO} = R_{eq}C$ .

(Source free RL circuit)

نفرض لوقت تأثر نوع من الدوائر.

$$\text{initial condition } I(0) = I_0 \quad \text{at } t=0$$

$$\text{energy in inductor } U(0) = \frac{1}{2} L I_0^2 \quad \text{at } t=0$$



$$V_L + V_R = 0$$

$$V_R = iR \quad V_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$= L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = 0$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{Ri}{L}$$

$$\int \frac{di}{i} = \int -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

$$\ln i = -\frac{R}{L} t + \ln A$$

$$\ln \frac{i}{A} = -\frac{R}{L} t$$

$$i(t) = A e^{-\frac{R}{L} t} \quad \text{at } t=0 \quad I = I_0$$

$$\therefore i(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L} t}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau} \quad \leftarrow \text{تيار الملف } t > 0 \quad f = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$V_R = j(\omega) R = I_a R e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$P_R = V_R i(t) = I_0^2 R e^{-2t/\tau}$$

$$W_R(t) = \int_0^t P_R dt = \frac{1}{2} L \int_0^2 (1 - e^{-2t/L}) \quad L = \frac{L}{R}$$

سالمون فیض

أو داينه فيهم صر و دسبونها، فعل ام يقول ابن الهمام (صر لدقهل) <sup>د</sup>

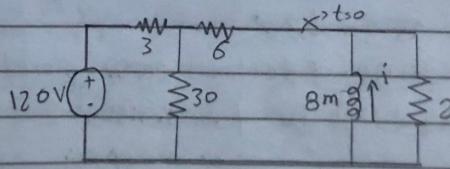
\* أقوى ١٠ كتارات مقدار ٢٥ طن يربو سفن لهم من عند طرقين الملاف وآكله باللغاتين وقلنون أحمر الملاف ، يحيط بـ الملاف صدر تيار (٣٤٣) ، أول ملاي ١٥٧٤ ميل ، يحيط بـ دفول الشلاموس بـ

وزریو سالب

(sheet)

- 1) the switch in the circuit shown has been closed for a long time and is opened at  $t = 0$ .

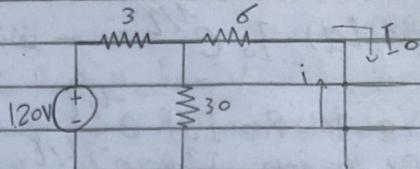
  - calculate the initial value of  $i$ .
  - calculate the initial energy stored in the inductor.
  - what is time constant of the circuit for  $t > 0$ ?
  - what is the numerical expression for  $i(t)$  for  $t > 0$ ?
  - what percentage of the initial energy stored has been dissipated in the  $2 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$  resistor 5 ms after the switch has been opened?



$$a) R_{eq} = 3 + \frac{30 \times 6}{30+6} = 8 \text{ ohms}$$

$$I_s = V_s / R_{eq}$$

$$\Rightarrow 120 / 8 = 15 \text{ A}$$



$$I_o = 15 \times \frac{30}{30+6} = 12.5$$

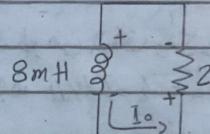
$$\therefore i = -I_o = -12.5$$

$$b) W(0) = \frac{1}{2} L I_o^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 10^{-3} \times 12.5^2 = 0.625 \text{ Joule}$$

$$c) \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 8 \times 10^{-3} / 2 = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sec}$$

$$d) i(t) = I_o e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= 12.5 e^{-t/4 \times 10^{-3}} \text{ A}$$



$$\text{For negative direction } i(t) = -12.5 e^{\frac{-t}{4 \times 10^{-3}}} \text{ A}$$

$$e) \omega(t) = \omega(0) (1 - e^{-2t/\tau})$$

$$\text{at } t = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ percentage} = 1 - e^{\frac{-2 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 10^{-3}}} = 0.9179 \approx 91.8\%$$

f) at  $t = 0$  the switch in the circuit shown in fig. moves instantaneously from position a to b.

a) calculate  $V_o$  for  $t > 0^+$

b) what percentage of the initial energy stored in the inductor is eventually dissipated in the 4 ohm resistor? (Ans)

MITKEES

$$a) I_o = 6.4 \frac{10}{10+6} = 4 A$$

$$R_{th} = \frac{16 \times 4}{16 + 4} = 3.2 \Omega \quad \text{at } t < 0$$

$$\gamma = \frac{L}{R_{th}} = \frac{0.32}{3.2} = 0.1 S$$

$$\therefore I(t) = 4 e^{\frac{-t}{0.1}} A$$

$$I_o = I(t) \frac{4}{4+10} \quad \text{at } t > 0$$

$$= 0.2 \times 4 e^{\frac{-t}{10}} = 0.8 e^{\frac{-t}{10}}$$

$$\therefore V_o = -[I_o R_o]$$

$$= -0.8 e^{\frac{-t}{10}} \times 10 = -8 e^{\frac{-t}{10}} \text{ volt}$$

$$b) I_4 = I(t) \frac{16}{9+16} = 3.2 e^{\frac{-t}{0.1}} A$$

$$P_4, I^2 R = 3.2^2 e^{\frac{-2t}{0.1}} \times 4 = 40.96 e^{-20t} \text{ watt}$$

$$\text{at } t = \infty$$

$$E = \int_0^\infty P_4 dt = \int_0^\infty 40.96 e^{-20t} dt = 40.96 \frac{e^{-20t}}{-20} \Big|_0^\infty = 40.96/20 = 2.048 \text{ Joules}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} L I_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.32 \times 4^2 = 2.56$$

$$\therefore \text{Percentage} = \frac{2.048}{2.56} = 0.8 \\ \approx 80\%$$

3) The switch in the circuit shown has been closed for long time and is opened at  $t=0$ . Find

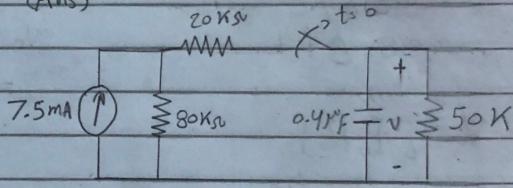
- the initial value of  $V(t)$
- the time constant for  $t > 0$
- the numerical expression for  $V(t)$  after the switch has been opened
- the initial energy stored in the capacitor.
- the length of time required to dissipate 75% of the initially stored energy.

(Ans)

$$a) I_{50} = 7.5 \frac{80}{80+70}$$

$$= 4 \text{ mA}$$

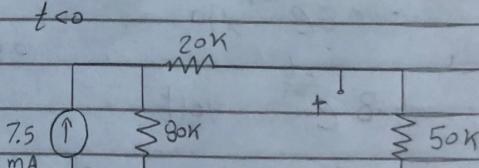
$$V_{50} = 4 \times 10^{-3} \times 50 \times 10^3 \\ = 200 \text{ volt}$$



$$b) \tau = RC$$

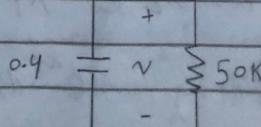
$$= 50 \times 10^3 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 0.02 \text{ sec}$$



$$c) V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau} \\ = 200 e^{-t/0.02}$$

volt



MITKEES

$$\text{d) } W_c(t) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.4 \times 10^{-6} \times 200^2 \\ = 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Joule}$$

$$\text{e) } W_R(t) = 8 \times 10^{-3} (1 - e^{-2t/10})$$

$$1 - e^{-2t/10} = 0.75 \\ 0.25 = e^{-2t/10} \\ \ln 0.25 = -\frac{2t}{10} \\ -0.027726 = -2t \\ t = 0.0139 \text{ sec}$$

4) the switch in the circuit shown in fig has been closed for long time and is opened at  $t=0$ :

a) find  $V_{oc}$  for  $t \geq 0$

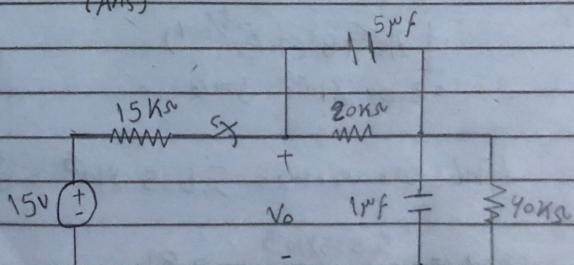
b) what percentage of the initial energy stored in the circuit has been dissipated after the switch has been opened for 60 ms?

(Ans)

at  $t < 0$ :

$$V_{C1} = V_0 = 15 \frac{20}{20+55} \\ = 4 \text{ volt}$$

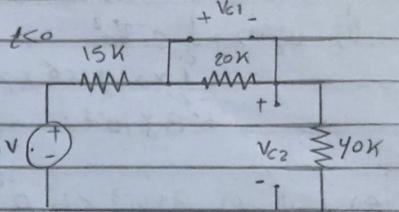
$$V_{C2} = V_0 = 15 \frac{40}{40+20+15} \\ = 8 \text{ volt}$$



$$T_1 = R C_1 = 20 \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}$$

= 0.1 Sec

$$V_1(t) = 4 e^{-t/0.1} \text{ V}$$



$$T_2 = R_2 C_2 = 40 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}$$

= 0.04 Sec

$$V_{2(t)} = 8 e^{-t/0.04} \text{ V}$$

$$V_o(t) = V_1(t) + V_{2(t)}$$

$$= 4 e^{-t/0.1} + 8 e^{-t/0.04}$$

$$t > 0$$

$$+ V_{c1(t)} -$$

$$+ \parallel$$

$$+ 20k \parallel +$$

$$V_o \parallel V_{c2(t)} \parallel$$

$$+ 40k \parallel -$$

$$\text{b) } \omega_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_0^2 (1 - e^{-2t/\tau})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 4^2 (1 - e^{-2t/0.1})$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-5} (1 - e^{-20t})$$

at t = 60ms

$$\omega_1(60) = 2.795 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Joule}$$

$$+ V_{c1(t)} -$$

$$+ \parallel -$$

$$+ 5jw \parallel \parallel + 1jw \parallel -$$

$$+ 20k \parallel \parallel + 40k \parallel -$$

$$\omega_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} C_2 V_0^2 (1 - e^{-2t/\tau})$$

$$+$$

$$V_o$$

$$-$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-6} \times 8^2 (1 - e^{-2t/0.04})$$

$$= 3.04 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Joule}$$

$$\therefore \text{total } \omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2 = 5.835 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Joule}$$

$$\text{percentage} = \frac{5.835 \times 10^{-5}}{4 \times 10^{-5} + 3.2 \times 10^{-5}} = 0.81$$

$$= 81\%$$

ANSWER :-

MITKEES

## (CIRCUITS)

## (step response of an RC circuit)

في الالوا عن تأثير انواع الموارد على وظيف تأثير الاصموم، ونجد

• unit step  $\rightarrow$  طيف دلوقت الـ unit impulse

$$u(t) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for negative } t \\ 1 & \text{for positive } t \end{cases}$$

$$u(t-t_0) \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

لما نستبدل (1) عشان نعبر عن التغير المفاجئ في قيمة التيار زى

$$v(t) \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ V_0 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v(t) = V_0 u(t)$$

استجابة دلوقت الـ (RC step response)

1. source مور DC فناه كده معهمن اصل RC circuit لما ندخل على الماديل كده سمعنا الـ step response

step response كده سمعنا الـ step function في الماء

الظاهر دلوقت نسب الماء على الكتف، عشان من  $t=0$  لآخر

إن المكتف عليه سمعنا إيه أباً  $V_0$

$$v(0^-) = v(0^+) = V_0$$

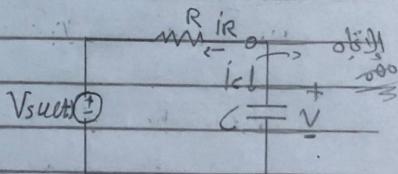
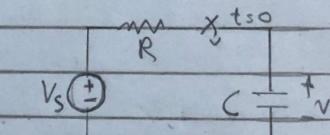
والمفتاح قفل عشان  $t=0$  ، دلنيط ترشوف للتيار ياعتبر

إن دا المافتتح

$$i_c + i_R = 0$$

$$c \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{V - V_{out}}{R} = 0$$

$$c \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{V}{R} - \frac{V_{out}}{R} = 0$$



for  $t > 0$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{V}{RC} = \frac{Vs}{RC}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{(V - Vs)}{RC}$$

$$\frac{dV}{V - V_s} = \frac{-1}{RC} dt$$

Date 1/15/1

$$\ln(V - V_0) \Big|_{V_0}^{(nA)} = \frac{-t}{RC} \Big|_0^t$$

$$\ln(v_0 - v_s) - \ln(v_0 - v_s) = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$Cn \frac{V - V_S}{V_O - V_S} = \frac{-t}{RC}$$

$$V - V_S = (V_0 - V_S) e^{-t/\tau} \quad \tau = R C$$

$$\therefore V(t) = V_s + (V_0 - V_s) e^{-t/\tau} \quad t > 0$$

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} v_0 & t < 0 \\ v_s + (v_0 - v_s)e^{-t/\tau} & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ V_S(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{or } V(t) = V_S(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) u(t)$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \frac{C V_s}{\gamma} e^{-t/\gamma} \quad \gamma = R C$$

$$= \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-t/R} u(t)$$

بيان الهدف سيكون من الممكن

• Complete response المُجَابُ الْمُكَمِّلُ إِلَيْهِ الْحِسْبَاتُ الَّتِي تُفْرِقُ بَيْنَ طَرِيقَتَيِّ اِرْجُعٍ فِي حِسَابٍ وَّ  
قولُ إِنَّ هَذَا مِنْ (أَوْ عَبَرَهُ بِـ) two component

$$V = V_F + V_m$$

$$\sqrt{F} = \sqrt{S}$$

$$V_n = (V_0 - V_s) e^{-t/\tau}$$

الناتج natural response ، الترموديناميكي natural response  
 بذرة ثانية transient response ، الترموديناميكي transient response  
 بذرة خارجية external force forced response ، الترموديناميكي forced response  
 بذرة مستقرة steady state-response ، الترموديناميكي steady state-response

الناتج كلي complete response ، الترموديناميكي total response

$$V(t) = V(\infty) + [V(0) - V(\infty)] e^{-t/\tau}$$

$V(0)$  initial value

$V(\infty)$  steady state value

عند  $t=0$  ،  $V(0)$

لما افتتح المفتاح  $t=t_0$  ،  $V(t_0)$

$$V(t) = V(\infty) + [V(t_0) - V(\infty)] e^{-(t-t_0)/\tau}$$

عند  $t \rightarrow \infty$  ،  $V(\infty)$

$V(0)$  ،  $V(\infty)$

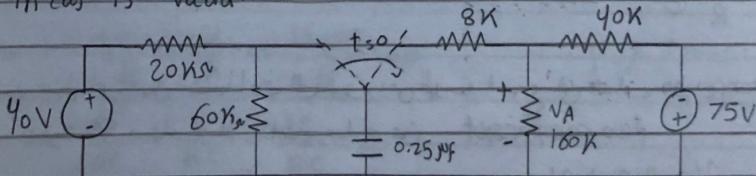
$V(t)$  ،  $t$

$\tau = R_{th} C$  ،  $R_{th}$  ،  $C$

$V(t)$  ،  $t$

$\frac{dV}{dt}$  ،  $t$

- (a) find expression for  $V_A$  across  $160\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor in the circuit.  
 b) specify the interval of time for which the expression obtained in (a) is valid.

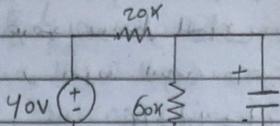


a) for  $t < 0^-$ 

$$V_0 = 40 \frac{60}{60+20} = 30 \text{ Volt}$$

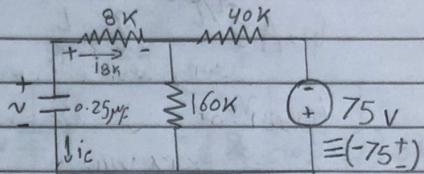
$$V(0^-) = 30 \text{ V}$$

(Ans)

for  $t > 0^+$ :

$$V(0^+) = -75 \frac{160}{40+160} = -60 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{th} = 8 + \frac{40 \times 160}{40+160} = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$$



$$T = C R_{th} = 0.25 \times 10^{-6} \times 40 \times 10^3 = 0.01 \text{ sec}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &= V(0^+) + [V(0^+) - V(0^-)] e^{-t/T} \\ &= -60 + [-30 + 60] e^{-t/0.01} \\ &= -60 + 90 e^{-t/0.01} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= C \frac{dV}{dt} = 0.25 \times 10^{-6} \left[ \frac{-90}{0.01} e^{-t/0.01} \right] \\ &= -2.25 \times 10^{-3} e^{-t/0.01} \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{8\text{k}} = i(t) R = 18 e^{-t/0.01} \text{ Volt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= V - V_{8\text{k}} = -60 + 90 e^{-t/0.01} - 18 e^{-t/0.01} \\ &= -60 + 72 e^{-t/0.01} \end{aligned}$$

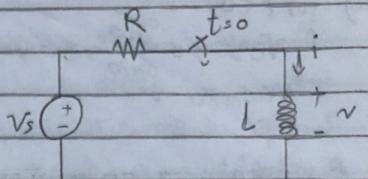
b) valid for  $t \geq 0^+$

(Step response of RL circuit)

ـ هنا در response مع اتیار الماف بدل ماضی

دُوَّافِ، دَسْتَهُرُ الْمَطْرِيَّةُ السَّرِيَّةُ

$i = in + if$



$$\ln = A e^{-t/\tau} \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$j_s = \frac{V_s}{R}$$

$$\therefore i = A e^{-t/\tau} + \frac{V_s}{R}$$

١١ initial condition صنفرض ان تيار الملف كان متساويا

$$\therefore i(0^+) = i(\bar{0}) = \bar{I}_0 \quad (t=0)$$

at t<sub>so</sub>:

$$I_o = A + \frac{V_s}{R} \Rightarrow A = I_o - \frac{V_s}{R}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} + (I_o - \frac{V_s}{R}) e^{-t/R}$$

or +

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0) - i(\infty)] e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$V(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\text{if } I_0 = 0 \text{ then } i(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} [1 - e^{-t/\tau}]$$

$$V(t) = V_s \frac{L}{2R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= -VSe^{-t/\tau} u(t)$$

(جذبات)

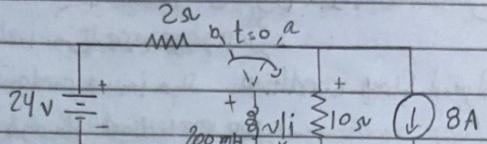
$\text{icosus} = 1$

$f(0) = 1$

$$V = \frac{L}{R} \text{ (initially) } \rightarrow \\ \text{initial value} - 0$$

(Sheet 5)

switch in circuit has been in position b

for long time and at  $t=0$  moves to a.(find i) a)  $i(0^+)$  b)  $V(0^+)$ 

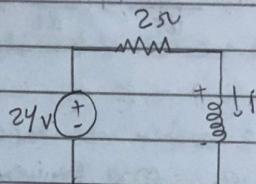
- c)  $\dot{V}(t > 0)$  d)  $i(t) t > 0$   
e)  $V(t) t > 0$

(Ans)

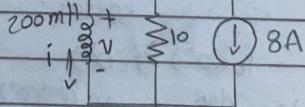
a)  $t < 0^-$ 

$$I_{0^-} = \frac{24}{2} = 12 \text{ A}$$

$$i(0^-) = i(0^+) = 12 \text{ A}$$

b)  $t = 0^+$ 

$$V \text{ at } t=0^+ = I R \\ = (8+12) \times 10 \\ = 200 \text{ Volt}$$

c)  $t > 0$ 

$$i(\infty) = -8 \text{ A}$$

$$t = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{200 \times 10^{-3}}{10} = 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sec}$$

$$d) i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0) - i(\infty)] e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$= -8 + [12 + 8] e^{-t/20 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= -8 + 20 e^{-t/20 \times 10^{-3}} = -8 + 20 e^{-50t} \text{ A}$$

$$e) V(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = 200 \times 10^{-3} [20 e^{-50t}] = -200 e^{-50t} \text{ A}$$

## (Second order circuits)

(Second order circuits) الوليدي ثانية المقايد كـ second order circuits ، first order لـ first order circuits ، الثاني والثالث المقايد second order ، third order ، fourth order ... .  
عاصير نفرين المقايدة ، ثانية الوليدي second order second order second order من عناصر المقايد ، معمليات تكون من نفس النوع او نوعين مختلفين ، مطالع الوليدي الوليدي parallel RLC او series او parallel .  
صادر عن توزيع initial condition و excitation free response ، او بالـ natural response .

أولاً حالة الارض نتائج (الآن نسب) initial condition والfinal condition  
 الـ second order بالـ initial condition excitation وعده بالـ stop excitation  
 او سادساً عن النهاية بالـ الكتف ، وناتجناً عن انتشار تيار الملف بالمحاذين  
 نتائج (الآن نسب) :

$$\dot{v}^{(0)}, \nu v^{(0)}, \frac{d\nu v^{(0)}}{dt}, \frac{d\dot{v}^{(0)}}{dt}, i(v^{(0)}), \nu v^{(0)}$$

أول طبعة ذاتي بالى من الأذقطاب لهم المكتف و تيار الملف  
تائى على :  $\frac{dt}{dt}$

$$V(O^+) = V(O^-)$$

$$i(O^+) = i(O^-)$$

in the left short series  $t=0$  ، the left open series  $t=0^+$  ، the right closed series  $t=0^-$  ، the right open series  $t=0^+$  ، the right short series  $t=\infty$

$$j_C(0^+) = j(0^+)$$

$$ic = C \frac{dv}{dt} \quad ; \quad \frac{d(NC_0)}{dt} = \frac{ic(C_0)}{C}$$

$$V_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dI(cot)}{dt} = \frac{N_L(cot)}{L}$$

$$V_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad (\text{مفرغ})$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t V_L dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{L} \int_0^{\infty} V_L dt \rightarrow I_0$$

• NVL is  $N_L$  using

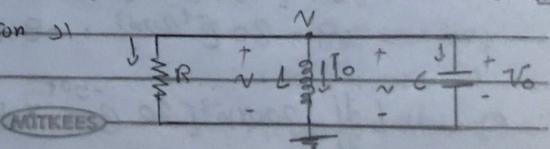
عسان ليس (open) و التيار اعلى الكتف open و التيار

الموتواري هي من نفس المبدأ ، والمطوري هي ميكن تختلف او تتشوف مثل عالم

(Source free parallel RLC circuit)

$$i(0) = I_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^0 v(t) dt$$

$$N(0) = V_0$$



$$\frac{V}{R} + \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t v dt + C \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC} \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} v = 0$$

$$\text{at } t=0 \quad I(0) = I_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^0 v dt \quad V(0) = V_0$$

عن طريق  $\frac{dV(0)}{dt}$

$$\therefore \frac{V_0}{R} + I_0 + C \frac{dV_0}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{initial conditions} \rightarrow$$

$$\therefore \frac{dV(0)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{C} \left( \frac{V_0}{R} + I_0 \right) = -\frac{(V_0 + RI_0)}{RC} \quad V(0) = V_0$$

الحالات التي تحقق فيها معاشرة مقاومتين من الارضيات الثانية ، الحال المقترن  $V = A e^{st}$

exponential decay  $A$  ديناميكية معاشرة ومستقرة اما المقاومتين فيكونا معاشرتين (natural RC) زوج معاشرتين

$$- AS^2 e^{st} + \frac{1}{RC} Ase^{st} + \frac{1}{LC} Ae^{st} = 0$$

$$Ae^{st} \left( S^2 + \frac{1}{RC} S + \frac{1}{LC} \right) = 0 \quad Ae^{st} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore S^2 + \frac{1}{RC} S + \frac{1}{LC} = 0 \quad AS^2 + BS + C = 0$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad a=1 \quad b=\frac{1}{RC} \quad c=\frac{1}{LC}$$

$$\therefore S_1 = -\frac{1}{2RC} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

reper frequency

$$S_2 = -\frac{1}{2RC} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2RC} \quad \text{damping factor}$$

$$\therefore S_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \text{resonance freq}$$

$$S_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} \quad \text{or undamped natural freq}$$

the equation of s is

$$s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore V(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

لنشوف حلوقت مزدوجة يعني المثلث المعاكير له اثنين من المثلثات المعاكير المترافقتين  $s_1$  و  $s_2$  وبقيمة  $\alpha$  و  $\omega_0$  والآن  $A_1$  و  $A_2$  نجدهما من الـ initial conditions  $V(0)$  و  $\frac{dV(0)}{dt}$

لنشوف  $s_1$  و  $s_2$ :

1) overdamped case  $\alpha > \omega_0$

$$\therefore V(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t} \quad \text{real}$$

في المثلث المعاكير  $s_1$  و  $s_2$  هي دون ارقام

2) critically damped case  $\alpha = \omega_0$

في المثلث المعاكير  $s_1$  و  $s_2$  المترافقين يساوى

$$\therefore V(t) = A_1 e^{-\alpha t} + A_2 t e^{-\alpha t} = A_3 e^{-\alpha t} \quad A_3 = A_1 + A_2$$

رسائلنا لا يصح لأن ثابت  $A_3$  من صيغ المثلث المعاكير المترافقين، بالتالي دعوه أصح المعاكير المترافقين:

$$V(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t} \quad (A_1 = 75)$$

3) underdamped case  $\alpha < \omega_0$

في المثلث المعاكير  $s_1$  و  $s_2$  تكون ارقام تالية فيها

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$V(t) = A_1 e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 e^{j\omega_d t} + A_2 e^{-j\omega_d t}) \quad (A_1 = 75)$$

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore V(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t)$$

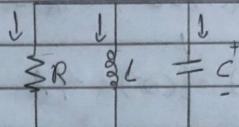
(sheet 7) the resistance and inductance of the circuit shown are 100 ohms and 20 mH, respectively.

- find the value of  $C$  that makes the voltage response critically damped.
- if  $C$  is adjusted to give a natural frequency of 5 rad/sec, find the value of  $C$  and the roots of the characteristic equation.
- if  $C$  is adjusted to give resonant frequency of 20 rad/sec find the value of  $C$  and the roots.

(Ans)

a) critical damping

$$\alpha = \omega_0 \\ \frac{1}{2RC} = \frac{1}{VLC} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4R^2C^2} = \frac{1}{LC}$$



$$\therefore C = \frac{L}{4R^2} = \frac{20 \times 10^{-3}}{4 \times 100^2} = 5 \times 10^{-7} F$$

b)  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2RC} = 5 \times 10^3$

$$\therefore C = 1 / 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 100 = 1 \times 10^{-6} F$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10^{-6} \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}} = 7071.1$$

$\omega > \alpha$

$$\therefore S_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \alpha^2} \\ \approx 5000$$

$$\therefore S_1 = -5000 + j5000 \quad \text{rad/sec}$$

$$S_2 = -5000 - j5000 \quad \text{rad/sec}$$

c)  $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 20 \times 10^3 \quad \therefore C = \frac{1}{20 \times 10^3 \times (20 \times 10^3)^2} = 1.25 \times 10^{-7} F$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2RC} = \frac{1}{2 \times 100 \times 1.25 \times 10^{-7}} = 4 \times 10^4 \quad \text{rad/s} \quad \alpha > \omega$$

$$\therefore S_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

MITKEES

$$\therefore S_1 = -5359 \text{ rad/s} \quad S_2 = -74641 \text{ rad/s}$$

8)

the element values in the circuit are  $R = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $L = 250 \text{ mH}$  and  $C = 10 \text{ nF}$ . the initial current  $I_0$  in the inductor is  $-4 \text{ A}$  and the initial voltage on the capacitor is  $0 \text{ V}$ . the output signal is  $v$ . find a)  $i_R(0^+)$  b)  $i_C(0^+)$  c)  $\frac{dV(0^+)}{dt}$  d)  $A_1$  e)  $A_2$   
f)  $V(t)$   $t \geq 0$

(Ans)

$$a) V(0^+) = V(0^-) = 0$$

parallel RLC  $\Delta$  initial values

$$\therefore V_R(0^+) = 0 \quad \therefore i_R(0^+) = 0$$

$$b) I(0^+) = I(0^-) = -4 \text{ A} \quad V_L(0^+) = V_C(0^+) = 0$$

KCL

$$i_C(0^+) + i_L(0^+) + i_R(0^+) = 0$$

$$\therefore i_C(0^+) = -i_L(0^+) = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$c) C \frac{dV(0^+)}{dt} = i_C(0^+)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dV(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{i_C}{C} = \frac{4}{10 \times 10^{-9}} = 4 \times 10^8 \text{ V/s}$$

$$d) \omega = \frac{1}{2RC} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= 25000 \text{ rad/s} = 20000 \text{ rad/s} \quad \omega > \omega_0$$

$$\therefore V(t) = A_1 e^{st} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} \quad \therefore s_1 = -10000$$

$$s_2 = -40000$$

$$\therefore V(t) = A_1 e^{-10000t} + A_2 e^{-40000t}$$

(Initial values)

$$V(0) = V_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{dV(0)}{dt} = -\frac{C(V_0 + RI_0)}{RC} = \frac{8000}{2 \times 10^{-5}} = 4 \times 10^8$$

$$(1) 0 = A_1 + A_2 \quad \therefore A_1 = -A_2$$

$$(2) 4 \times 10^8 = -10000 A_1 - 40000 A_2$$

$$\therefore 4 \times 10^8 = -10000 A_1 + 40000 A_1$$

$$= 30000 A_1$$

$$\therefore A_1 = 1333.3$$

$$\therefore A_2 = -1333.3$$

$$\therefore V(t) = 1333.3 e^{-10000t} - 1333.3 e^{-40000t}$$

1) the resistor in the circuit is adjusted for critical damping. the inductance and capacitance values are  $0.4H$  and  $10\mu F$  respectively. the initial energy stored in the circuit is  $25mJ$  and is distributed equally between the inductor and capacitor. find a)  $R$  b)  $V_0$  c)  $I_0$

d)  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  in the solution for  $v$  e)  $i_R$   $t \geq 0$

(Ans)

$$a) Q = W_0$$

$$\frac{1}{2RC} = \frac{1}{VLC} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4R^2C^2} = \frac{1}{LC}$$

parallel RLC  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$ 

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{\frac{LC}{4C^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.4}{4 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}} = 100 \Omega$$

$$b) W_c = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2 \quad \therefore V_0^2 = \frac{2W_c}{C} = \frac{2 \times 12.5 \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10^{-6}} = 2500$$

$$\therefore V_0 = 50 \text{ Volt}$$

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{2} L I_0^2$$

$$I_0^2 = \frac{2WL}{L} = \frac{2 \times 12.5 \times 10^{-3}}{0.4} = \frac{1}{16} \quad \therefore I_0 = 0.25 \text{ A}$$

$$d) \alpha = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{2RC} = \frac{1}{2 \times 100 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} = 500 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$V(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t} \\ = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-500t}$$

(Initial conditions)

$$V(0) = V_0 = 50 \\ \frac{dV(0)}{dt} = -\frac{(V_0 + R I_0)}{RC} = -\frac{(50 + 100 \times 0.25)}{100 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} = -75000$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 50 = A_1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = -500 A_1 e^{-500t} + A_2 t (-500) e^{-500t} + A_2 \cdot (-500 t) e^{-500t}$$

$$-75000 = -500 \times 50 + A_2$$

$$\therefore A_2 = -50000$$

$$\therefore V(t) = (50 - 50000t) e^{-500t}$$

$$e) i_R(t) = \frac{V(t)}{R} = (0.5 - 500t) e^{-500t} \text{ A}$$

- g) A 10 mH inductor, a 1 μF capacitor, and a variable resistor are connected in parallel in the circuit shown, the resistor is adjusted so that the roots of the characteristics equation are  $-8000 \pm j6000 \text{ rad/s}$ . the initial current in the inductor is 80 mA. find a) R b)  $\frac{dV(t)}{dt}$  c) B, and B2 in the solution for V and d) i\_L(t) hint initial voltage  $V_0 = 10 \text{ volt}$   
(Ans)

under damped

parallel RLC

$$-\alpha = -8000 \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2RC}$$

$$: R = 1/2\alpha = 1/(2 \times 8000 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}) = 62.5 \text{ ohm}$$

b)  $\frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \frac{-C(V_0 + I_0 R)}{RC}$

$$= \frac{-C(10 + 80 \times 10^3 \times 62.5)}{62.5 \times 10^{-6}} = -240000 \text{ V/s}$$

c)  $V(t) = e^{-\alpha t} [A_1 \cos \omega d t + A_2 \sin \omega d t]$   
 $A_1 = 10 \quad (A_1 = V_0)$

$$\frac{dV(t)}{dt} = A_1 e^{-\alpha t} (-\sin \omega d t) \cancel{\omega d} + A_1 \cos \omega d t \times \alpha e^{-\alpha t} \\ + A_2 e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega d t \cancel{\omega d} + A_2 \sin \omega d t \times \alpha e^{-\alpha t}$$

at  $t=0$

$$-240000 = -A_1 \alpha + A_2 \omega d \\ = -10 \times 8000 + 6000 A_2$$

$$-160000 = 6000 A_2 \\ \therefore A_2 = -80/3$$

$$V(t) = e^{-8000t} (10 \cos 6000t - \frac{80}{3} \sin 6000t)$$

d)  $i_R(t) = \frac{V(t)}{R} = \frac{1}{62.5} V(t)$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = 10^{-6} [-A_1 \omega d e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega d t - A_2 \alpha e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega d t \\ - \alpha A_1 \cos \omega d t + A_2 \omega d e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega d t] \\ = 10^{-6} (-A_1 \omega d - A_2 \alpha) e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega d t + 10^{-6} (-\alpha A_1 + A_2 \omega d) e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega d t \\ = \frac{23}{150} e^{-8000t} \sin 6000t - \frac{6}{25} e^{-8000t} \cos 6000t$$

$$i_L + i_C + i_R = 0 \quad \therefore i_L = -(i_C + i_R)$$

$$\therefore i_L = -(-0.273 e^{-8000t} \sin 6000t - 0.08 \cos 6000t) \quad A$$

$$= 80 e^{-8000t} \cos 6000t + 273 e^{-8000t} \sin 6000t \quad \text{mA}$$

مترجح إن مدة المدة المترجحة آخر جزء في الشبكة، مترجح الدوائر وما يزيد عنه على مسافر مثبت ومشهدة بالقطب جزءاً paralel مترجح كمياً متزوف تابعه ونوعه مترجح

- step RLC

\* Source free series RLC

$$i_C = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$dV = \frac{1}{C} i \, dt$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i \, dt$$

$$V(0) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^0 i \, dt = V_0 \quad \text{so } I(0) = I_0$$

apply KVL:

$$RI + L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i \, dt = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dI(0)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{L} (RI_0 + V_0)$$

$$\frac{di^2}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{LC} = 0$$

$$i = Ae^{st}$$

$$Ae^{st} \left( s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC} \right) = 0$$

$$-s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

$$S_1 = -\frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$S_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$S_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$S_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$i_1 = A_1 e^{s_1 t}, \quad i_2 = A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$i(t) = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

Case 1  $\alpha > \omega_0$  overdamping

$$i(t) = A_1 e^{\alpha t} + A_2 e^{\alpha t}$$

Case 2  $\alpha = \omega_0$  critical damping

$$i(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t}$$

Case 3  $\alpha < \omega_0$  underdamping

$$S_1 = -\alpha + j\omega_d \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$S_2 = -\alpha - j\omega_d$$

$$i(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t)$$

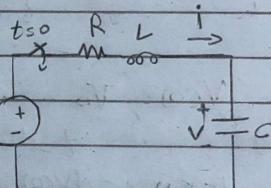
\* Step response of series RLC circuits

RLC series dc source case 1

$t > 0$  is كثافة التيار

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + RI + v = V_s$$

$$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$



$$LC \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dv}{dt} + v = V_s \quad (\text{الإجابة المطلوبة } v)$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{V_s}{LC} = \frac{V_s}{LC}$$

natural force  $v_n(t)$  وفرiction  $v_f(t)$

$$v(t) = v_n(t) + v_f(t)$$

natural response  $v_n(t)$   $v_n(t) = B \sin(\omega_n t + \phi)$   $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$   $B$   $\phi$  initial conditions

$$V_{n(t)} = A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

over

$$V_{n(t)} = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t}$$

critical

$$V_{n(t)} = e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 \cos \omega t + A_2 \sin \omega t)$$

under

فيما يلي نذكر نفس المقادير والنتائج (Nd)  $\rightarrow$  forced open circuit

$$V_{f(t)} = V(\infty) = V_S$$

$$\therefore V(t) = V_S + A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t} \quad \text{over damped} \quad \alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$$

$$V(t) = V_S + (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t} \quad \text{critical damped} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$V(t) = V_S + (A_1 \cos \omega_0 t + A_2 \sin \omega_0 t) e^{-\alpha t} \quad \text{under damped}$$

نجد سلوك المكثف متناسب من تيار الديود  $\frac{dV_C}{dt}$  بحسب  
صيغة تيار الملف وصراحتاً مقاوماً وهذا يعني قطع الملاوز.

بالمعنى المزدوج الذي أدى إلى ذلك من هنا التوابع

$$V_C(0) = V_0 \quad \text{شريحة الكثافة}$$

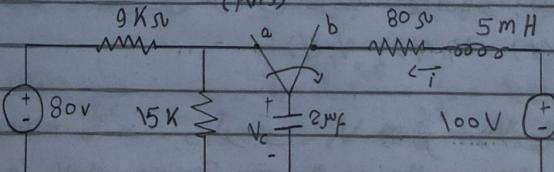
الديود ذو الـ  $C$  يعني تيار الملف هو تيار المكثف عند  $t=0$

$$I_C(0) = C \frac{dV_C(0)}{dt} = I_0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dV_C(0)}{dt} = \frac{I_0}{C}$$

- (sheet) the switch in circuit shown has been in position a for long time. At  $t=0$  it moves to position b. find 1)  $i_C(t)$  2)  $V_C(t)$  3)  $\frac{di_C}{dt}$   
 4)  $S_1, S_2$  5)  $i_C(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ . 6)  $V_C(t)$

(ANS)



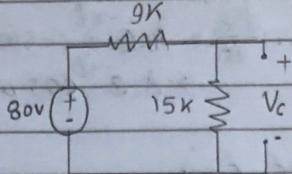
MITKEES

at  $t < 0$ 

$$V_C = 80 \frac{15}{15+9} = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{C(0^+)} = V_{C(0^-)} = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$i_{C(0^+)} = i_{C(0^-)} = \text{zero}$$

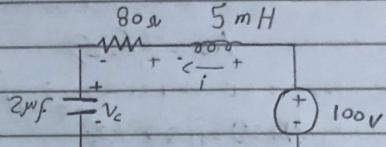
at  $t = 0^+$ 

$$i_R = i_L = i_C = 0$$

$$V_L + V_R + V_C + V_S = 0$$

$$-V_L = -(V_R + V_C + V_S)$$

$$= -(0 + 50 + 100) = -50 \text{ volt}$$



$$V_L = L \frac{di(0^+)}{dt} \quad \frac{di(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{V_L}{L} = \frac{50}{5 \times 10^{-3}} = 10000 \text{ A/s}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = \frac{80}{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}} = 8000$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times 10^{-6}}} = 10000 \quad \omega_0 \gg \alpha \text{ underdamped}$$

$$S_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} = 6000$$

$$S_1 = -8000 + j6000 \quad S_2 = -8000 - j6000 \quad \text{rad/s}$$

$$V_C(t) = V_S + (A_1 \cos \omega_0 t + A_2 \sin \omega_0 t) e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$= 100 + (A_1 \cos 6000t + A_2 \sin 6000t) e^{-8000t}$$

$$V(0) = 50 = 100 + A_1 \quad \therefore A_1 = -50$$

$$\frac{dV(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{i(0^+)}{C} = 0$$

$$\frac{dv_c}{dt} = A_1 e^{-\alpha t} (-\sin \omega dt) \omega d + A_1 \cos \omega dt (-\alpha e^{-\alpha t}) \\ + A_2 e^{-\alpha t} (\cos \omega dt \omega d + A_2 \sin \omega dt (-\alpha e^{-\alpha t}))$$

at  $t=0$ 

$$0 = A_1(-\alpha) + A_2 \omega d$$

$$0 = 50 \times 8000 + A_2 \times 6000$$

$$\therefore A_2 = -66.67$$

$$\therefore v_c(t) = 100 + e^{-8000t} (-50 \cos 6000t - 66.67 \sin 6000t)$$

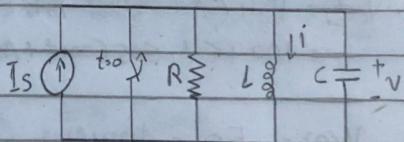
$$i_c(t) = i(t) = C \frac{dv_c}{dt}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = 2 \times 10^6 (-50 e^{-8000t} (-\sin 6000t) \times 6000 + (-50) \cos 6000t \times -8000 e^{-8000t} \\ + -66.67 e^{-8000t} \cos 6000t \times 6000 + (-66.67) \sin 6000t (-8000) e^{-8000t}) \\ = 8 \times 10^6 (3 \times 10^5 \sin 6000t + 4 \times 10^5 \cos 6000t - 400000 \cos 6000t \\ + 533333 \sin 6000t)$$

$$= 1.667 e^{-8000t} \sin 6000t$$

\* step response of a parallel RLC circuit

dc امبيريکل ریسپونس  
RLC مکانیکل سرچرچ  
current source نواری.



$I_s$  مکانیکل ریسپونس کے لئے  $t > 0$  پر  $v_c$  کا معنی تاریخی الگوریتم کے مطابق میں ملے۔

$$\frac{V}{R} + i + C \frac{dv}{dt} = I_s$$

$$V_c = V_L = V_R = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$LC \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{di}{dt} + i = I_s \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{di^2}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{LC} = \frac{I_s}{LC}$$

التيار المليفي هو عبارة عن مقدار وطبيعة ما ينبع عن طبيعة المغناطيسية

$$i(t) = i_n(t) + i_f(t)$$

$i_n$  ينبع من تأثير المغناطيسية source-free

$i_f$  هي مقدار التيار المليفي المكتسب

$$i(t) = I_s + A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t} \quad \text{overdamped} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2RC}$$

$$i(t) = I_s + (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t} \quad \text{critical} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$i(t) = I_s + (A_1 \cos \omega_0 t + A_2 \sin \omega_0 t) e^{\alpha t} \quad \text{underdamped}$$

بعد أن أتيت بـ  $i(t)$  يمكن حساب  $V_c$  من طريق  $V_c = L \frac{di}{dt}$

$$i_s = V/R$$

$$i(0) = I_s$$

$$V_c = V_L = V_o$$

$$L \frac{d(i(0))}{dt} = V_o \quad \therefore \frac{d(i(0))}{dt} = \frac{V_o}{L}$$

لذا  $\frac{dV_o}{dt} = i_s$  وهذا يعني أن  $\frac{dV_o}{dt}$  يساوي  $i_s$

$$i_s + i_R + i_L = I_s$$

$$i_s = \frac{V_o}{R}$$

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

11) in the circuit shown  $R = 500 \Omega$ ,  $L = 0.64 \text{ H}$ ,  $C = 1 \mu\text{F}$  and  $I = 1 \text{ A}$ ,  
 the initial voltage drop across the capacitor is  $40 \text{ V}$  and initial  
 inductor current is  $0.5 \text{ A}$ . Find a)  $i_{RC^+}$  b)  $i_{C^+}$  c)  $\frac{di_{C^+}}{dt}$   
 d)  $S_1, S_2$  e)  $i_{LC^+}$  for  $t > 0$  f)  $V(t)$  for  $t > 0$ .

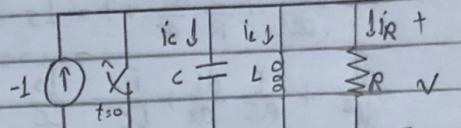
(Ans)

$$\text{a) } i_{RC^+} + i_{C^+} + i_{LC^+} = I_s$$

$$i_{RC^+} = V_0/R = 40/500 = 0.08 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore i_{C^+} + 0.08 + 0.5 = -1$$

$$\therefore i_{C^+} = -1.58 \text{ A}$$



$$\text{c) } L \frac{di_{C^+}}{dt} = V_0 \quad \therefore \frac{di_{C^+}}{dt} = \frac{V_0}{0.64} = 62.5 \text{ A/s}$$

$$\text{d) } \alpha = \frac{1}{2RC} = 1/2 \times 500 \times 1 \times 10^{-6} = 1000$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 1/\sqrt{0.64 \times 10^{-6}} = 1250 \quad \omega_0 > \alpha \quad \text{undamped}$$

$$S_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_0 \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} = 750$$

$$S_1 = -1000 + j750 \quad \text{rad/s}$$

$$S_2 = -1000 - j750 \quad \text{rad/s}$$

$$\text{e) } i_{C^+}(t) = I_s + e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t) \\ = -1 + e^{-1000t} (A_1 \cos 750t + A_2 \sin 750t)$$

$$i_{C^+}(0) = I_s = -1 + A_1 \cdot 0.5 \quad \therefore A_1 = 1.5$$

$$\frac{di_{C^+}}{dt} = 62.5 = A_1 e^{-\alpha t} (-\sin \omega_d t) \omega_d + A_1 \cos \omega_d t (-\alpha) e^{-\alpha t} \\ + A_2 e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega_d t \omega_d + A_2 \sin \omega_d t (-\alpha) e^{-\alpha t}$$

at  $t=0$ 

$$62.5 = -\alpha A_1 + \omega_d A_2$$

$$= -1000 \times 1.5 + 750 A_2$$

$$\therefore A_2 = 2.0833$$

$$\therefore f(t) = -1 + e^{-1000t} (1.5 \cos 750t + 2.0833 \sin 750t)$$

$$F) L \frac{di}{dt} = V_L = V_C$$

$$\therefore V_C(t) = L \left( 1.5e^{-1000t} (-\sin 750t) \times 750 + 1.5 \cos 750t (-1000) e^{-1000t} \right) + 2.0833 e^{-1000t} \cos 750t \times 750 + 2.0833 \sin 750t (-1000) e^{-1000t}$$

$$= e^{-1000t} (40 \cos 750t - 2053.3 \sin 750t)$$

~~$\alpha \text{ will be } 16V$~~