Saction 3.5 Electrical Circuits

Notation Q=Q(t) = instantaneous charge (conlombs)

R= resistance (Ohms)

L= inductance (Henries)

C = capacitance (Forads)

Eurl = EMF or Astenhal (Volts)

Laws

Ohms haw @ The @

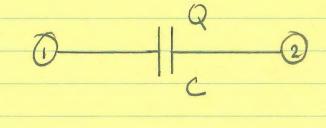
V1-V2 = VR = RI

Law of Inductance

V1-V2 = VL = LOT

Law of Capacitance

V,-V2 = Vc = 9



Example!

At time too the key in the circuit opposite

is closed. If the initial

charge on the capacitor

is Qo Coulambs, describe the state of the

circuit at time too.

Solution Let 9= 91+ = charge on the capacitor at time t

VR +VC = 0

RI + 9 = 0

= R dQ + LQ=0

dQ + 1 Q = 0 < 1st Order Linear

NIt) = Q s he dt = etine

Mult above egn by N: 2the dq + 1 other Q = 0

d (ether Q) = 0

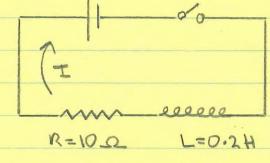
Int etec Q = A

Q = Agtinc

Example 2

E=40 Volts

At time too the key in the circuit opposite (I current is zero, find R=



Solution

$$\frac{1}{dt} \left[2^{SOt} \right] = 200 0^{SOt}$$

$$= \int 200 0^{SOt} dt + A$$

$$= 40^{SOt} + A$$

HAY Page 121 #15 1,2