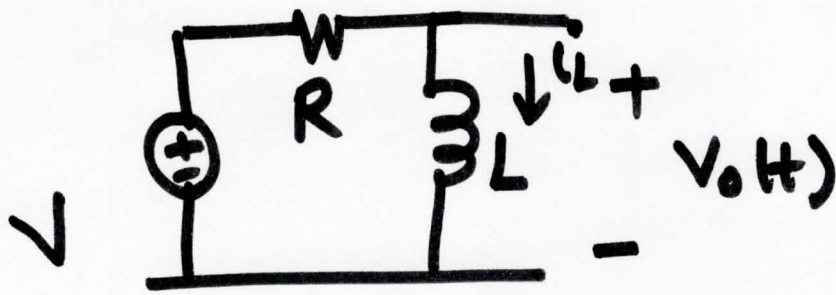


RL Circuit



$$i_L(0^-) = I_i$$

KVL

$$V = i_L R + L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_L(t) = \text{C.F} + \text{P.I}$$

CF

$$i_L R + L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{di_L}{i_L} = \int -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(i_L) = -\frac{R}{L} t + \ln K$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{i_L}{K}\right) = -\frac{Rt}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_L(t) = K e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}$$

$$= K e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\text{where } \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

P.I

$$V = i_L R + L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$V \rightarrow$ DC input

$i_L(t) = \text{Constant at } t = \infty$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt} = 0$$

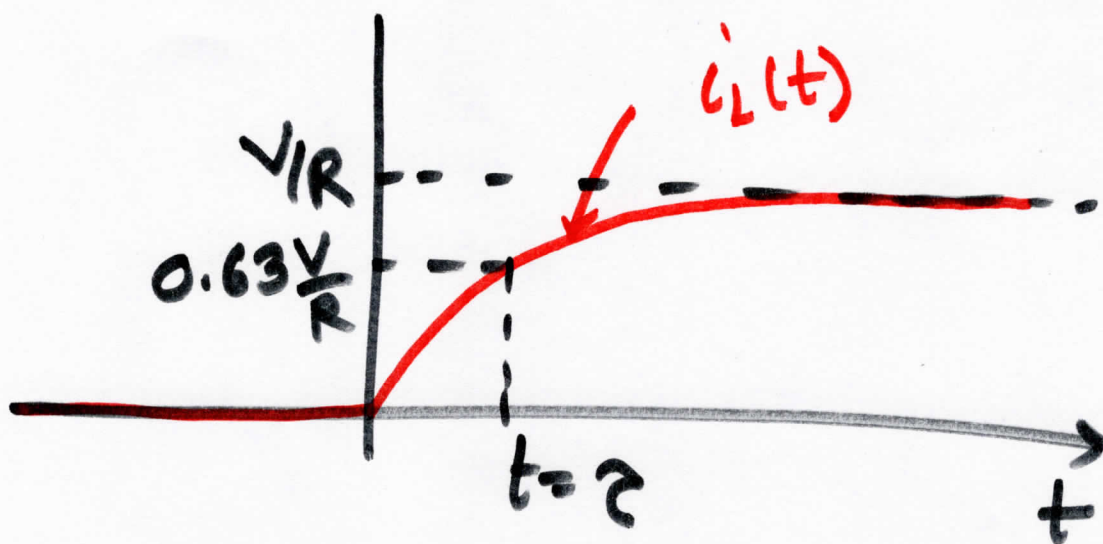
$$\Rightarrow i_L(t) = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_L(t) = K e^{-t/\tau} + \frac{V}{R}$$

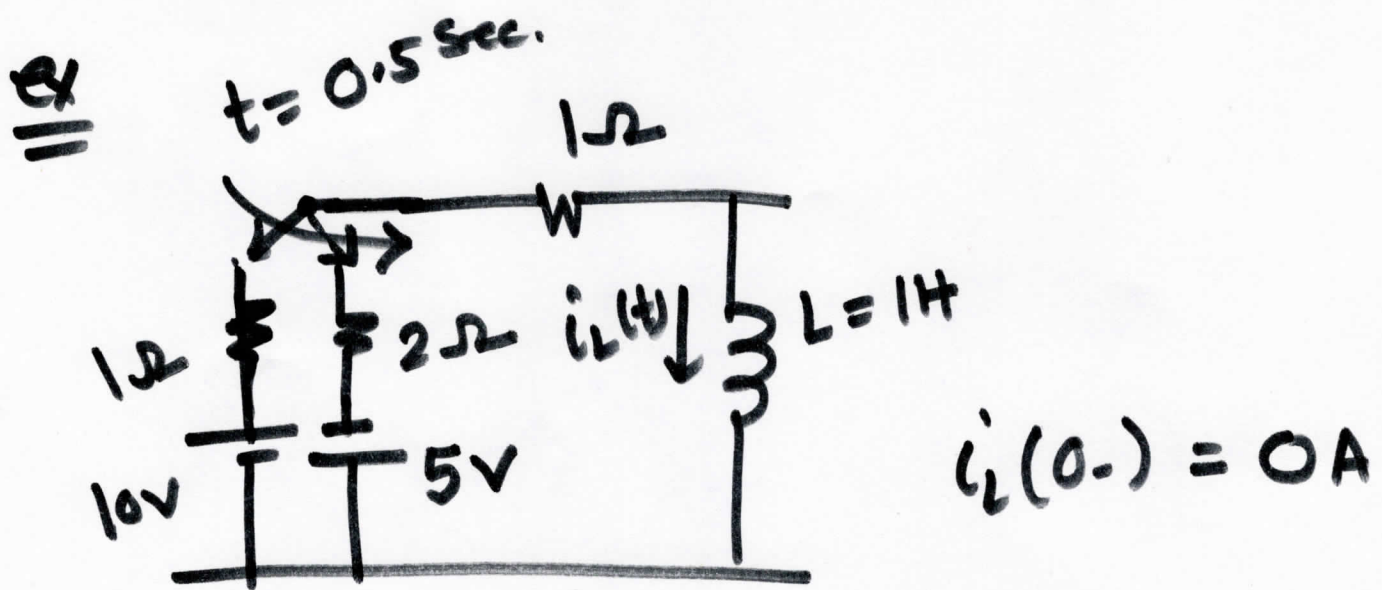
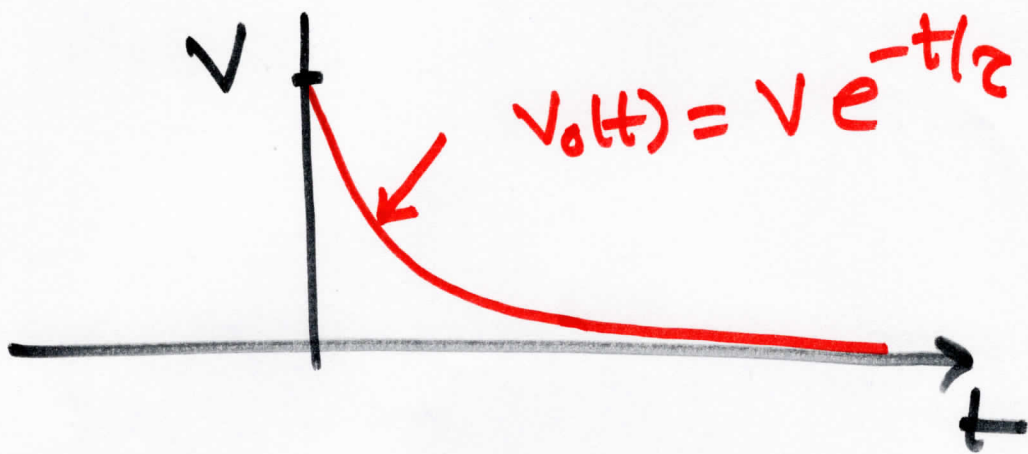
$$i_L(t) = i_f + (i_i - i_f) e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{i}_L(0-) = 0A = \dot{i}_i \\ i_f = \frac{V}{R} \\ \tau = L/R \end{cases}$$

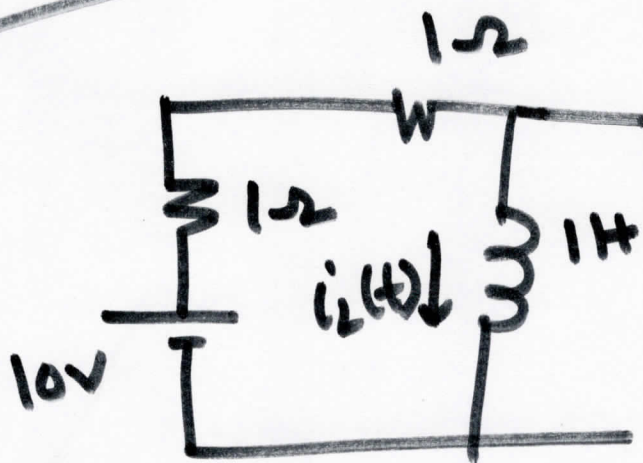
$$i_L(t) = \frac{V}{R} [1 - e^{-t/(L/R)}]$$



$$\begin{aligned} v_o(t) &= L \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ &= L \times \frac{V}{R} \times (-1) \left(-\frac{R}{L}\right) e^{-t/(L/R)} \\ &= V e^{-t/\tau} \end{aligned}$$



$0 \leq t \leq 0.5 \text{ sec}$

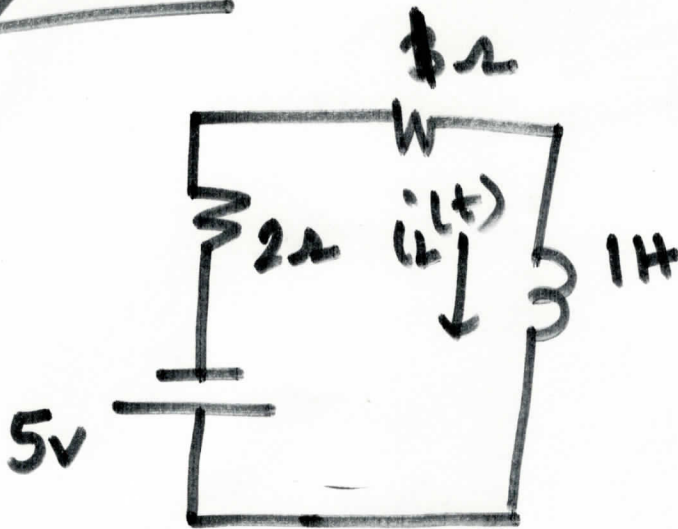


$$i_L(t) = 5(1 - e^{-2t})$$

$$I_f = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{ sec.}$$

$$\underline{t \geq 0.5}$$



$$I_i = i_L(t=0.5-) = 5 \times 0.63 \text{ A}$$

$$I_f = -\frac{5}{3} \text{ A}$$

$$\tau = L/R = 1/3 \text{ sec. } (0.5)$$

$$i_L(t) = \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) + \left(3.15 + \frac{5}{3}\right) e^{-\frac{(t-0.5)}{(1/3)}}$$

$$= -\frac{5}{3} + \frac{14.45}{3} e^{-3(t-0.5)}$$

