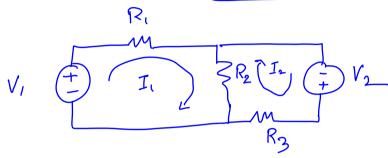
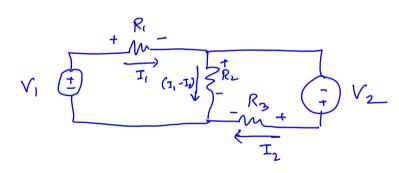
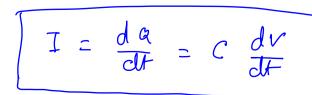
Quick Recap

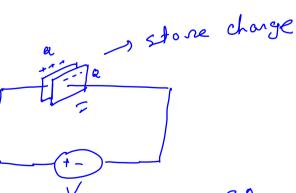




$$V_2 - V_{R_3} + V_{R_2} = 0$$

$$V_{R_1} = I_1 R_1$$
 $V_{R_2} = (I_1 - I_2) R_2$
 $V_{R_3} = I_2 R_3$





$$C = \frac{\varepsilon A}{d}$$

A - area of the plate d -) distance between the plates

unit of capacitance Farad = Coulomb }

Capaciton Changing -

 $V_R = IR$

$$V = V_R + V_C$$

$$V = I_R + V_C$$

$$= c_R d_V + V_C$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{c}} \frac{dV_{c}}{V - V_{c}} = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{Rc} dt$$

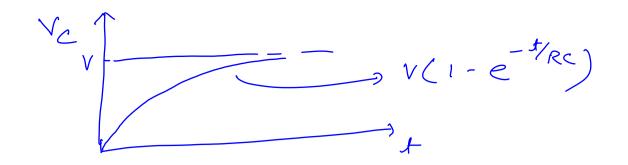
$$-\ln\left(\frac{v-v_c}{v}\right) = \frac{f}{Rc}$$

$$\frac{V-V_c}{V} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{Rc}}$$

$$V_{C} = V - V e^{-t/RC}$$

$$V_{C} = V \left(1 - e^{-t/RC}\right) \quad \forall t > 0$$

at
$$t \to \infty$$
 $V_c = 0$
at $t \to \infty$ $V_c \to V$ at $t \to \infty$ the capaciton
is fully changed



$$I = C \frac{dV_c}{dt} = \frac{CV}{RC} e^{-t/RC} = \frac{V}{R}e^{-t/RC}$$

at t=0 the capaciton acts as an open circuit at t-100 the capaciton acts as an open circuit.

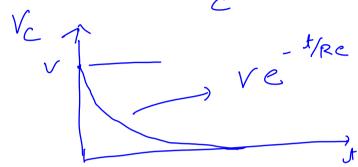
After a very long time remove the voltage source and connect the R and C together.

$$\int_{V_C} \frac{dV_C}{V_C} = \int_{R_C}^{t} dt$$

$$V_C(0) = V$$

$$\ln \frac{V_c}{V} = -\frac{t}{Rc}$$

$$= V_c = V_c - tRc \quad (discharging)$$



$$I = \frac{V_c}{R} + c \frac{dV_c}{dt}$$

$$V_c \qquad t \qquad c$$

$$I = \frac{V_c}{R} + c \frac{dV_c}{dt}$$

$$V_c \qquad t \qquad t$$

$$= \int \frac{dV_c}{IR - V_c} = \int_{Rc} \frac{1}{Rc} dt$$

=) -
$$ln \frac{IR-V_c}{IR} = \frac{J}{Rc}$$

=)
$$V_c = IR(1-e^{-t/Rc})$$