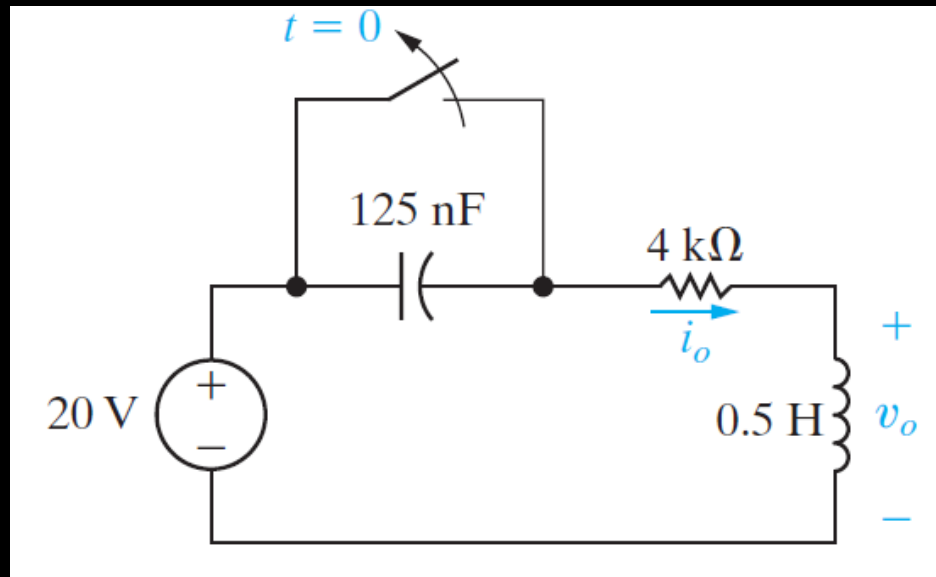


ENGR 065 Electric Circuits

Lecture 17 Some Practice Problems

Example #1 (p13.10)



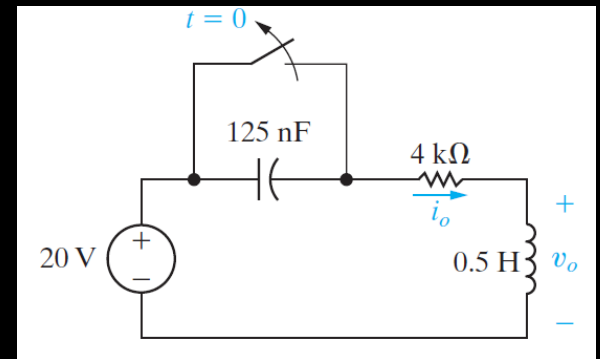
The switch in the circuit has been closed for a long time before opening at $t = 0$.

- a) Find i_o for $t \geq 0$.
- b) Find v_o for $t \geq 0$.

Example #1 (p13.10)

The switch in the circuit has been closed for a long time before opening at $t = 0$.

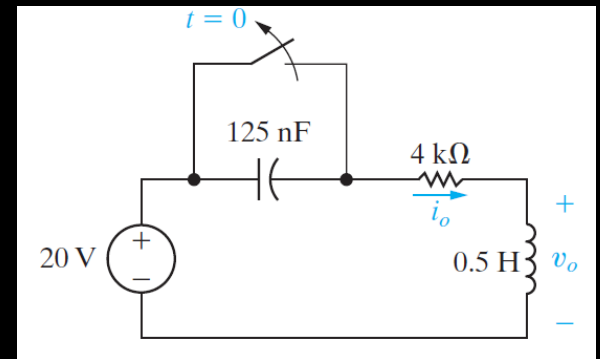
- a) Find i_o for $t \geq 0$.
- b) Find v_o for $t \geq 0$.



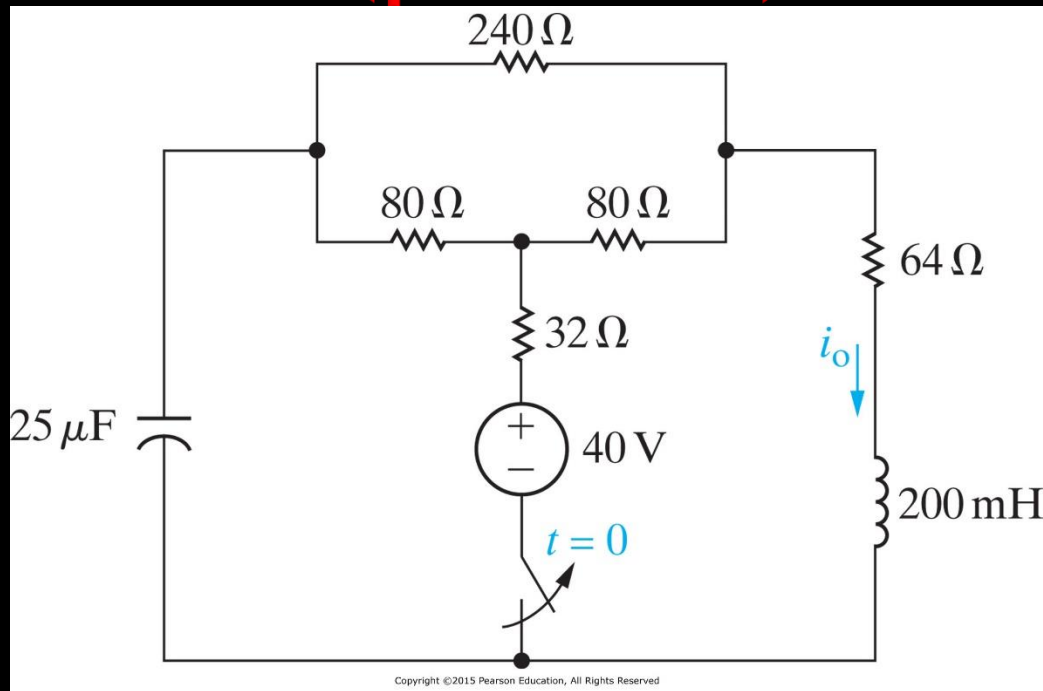
Example #1 (p13.10)

The switch in the circuit has been closed for a long time before opening at $t = 0$.

- a) Find i_o for $t \geq 0$.
- b) Find v_o for $t \geq 0$.



Example #2 (p13.18)



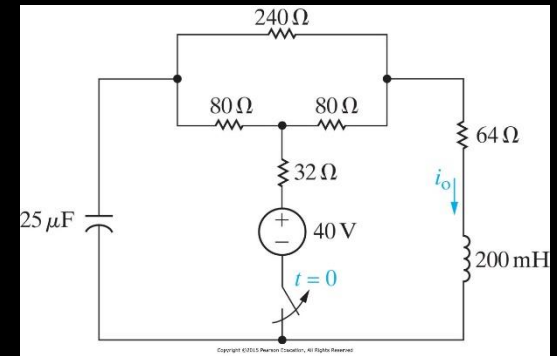
The switch in the circuit has been closed for a long time before opening at $t = 0$.

- Construct the s-domain equivalent circuit for $t > 0$.
- Find I_0 .
- Find i_o for $t \geq 0$.

Example #2 (p13.18)

The switch in the circuit has been closed for a long time before opening at $t = 0$.

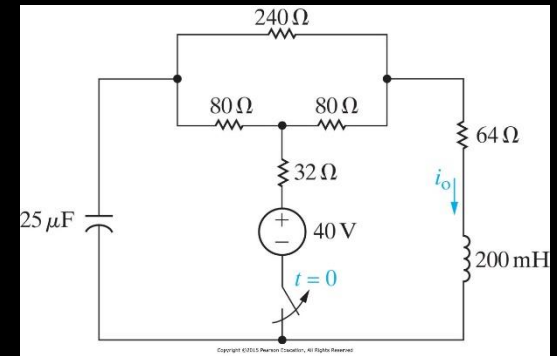
- a) Construct the s-domain equivalent circuit for $t > 0$.
- b) Find I_0 .
- c) Find i_0 for $t \geq 0$.



Example #2 (p13.18)

The switch in the circuit has been closed for a long time before opening at $t = 0$.

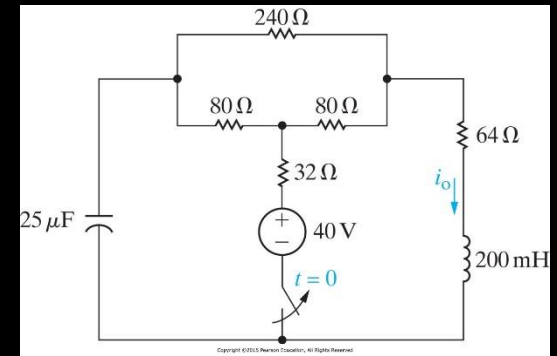
- a) Construct the s-domain equivalent circuit for $t > 0$.
- b) Find I_0 .
- c) Find i_0 for $t \geq 0$.



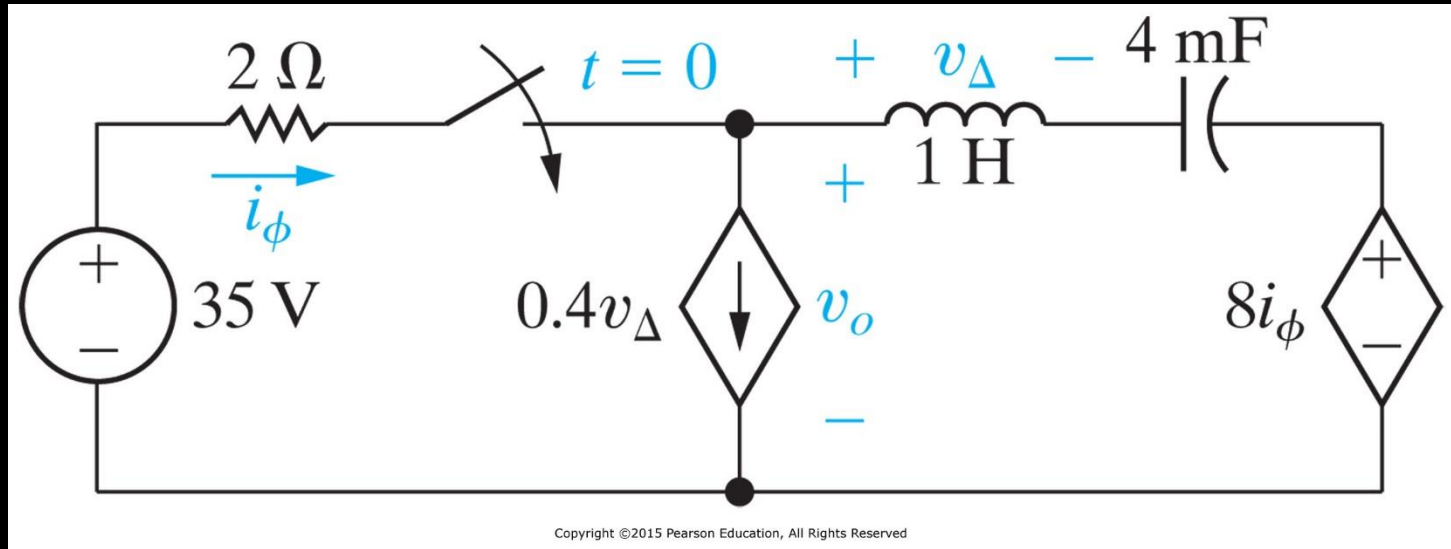
Example #2 (p13.18)

The switch in the circuit has been closed for a long time before opening at $t = 0$.

- a) Construct the s-domain equivalent circuit for $t > 0$.
- b) Find I_0 .
- c) Find i_0 for $t \geq 0$.



Example #3 (p13.25)



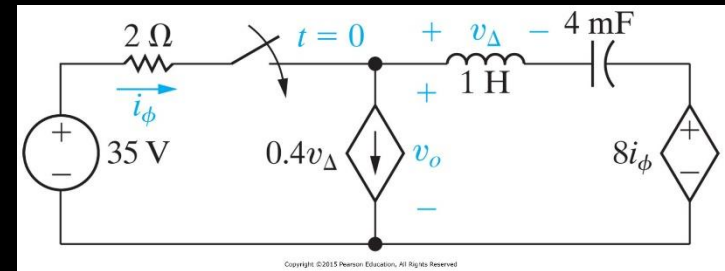
There is no energy stored in the circuit at the time the switch is closed.

- Find v_o for $t \geq 0$.
- Does your solution make sense in the terms of known circuit behavior? Why?

Example #3 (p13.25)

There is no energy stored in the circuit at the time the switch is closed.

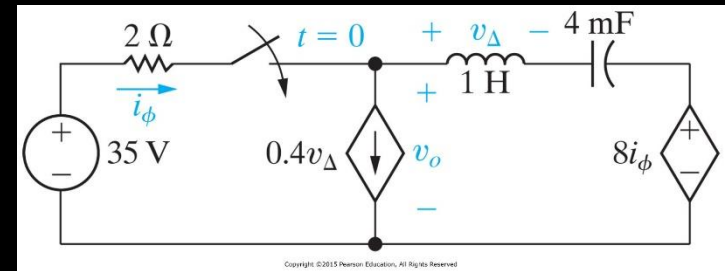
- a) Find v_o for $t \geq 0$.
- b) Does your solution make sense in the terms of known circuit behavior? Why?



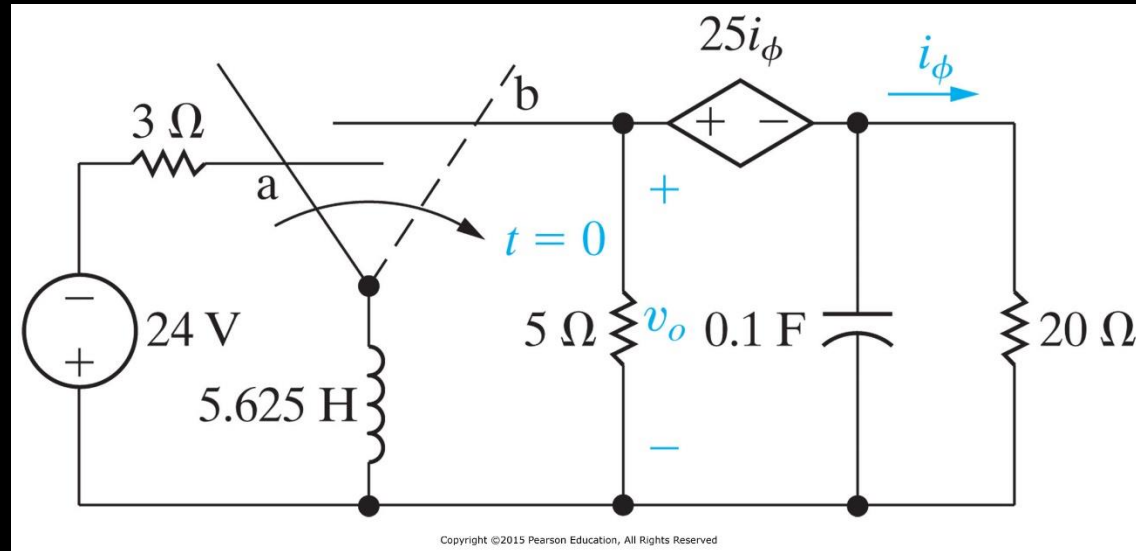
Example #3 (p13.25)

There is no energy stored in the circuit at the time the switch is closed.

- Find v_o for $t \geq 0$.
- Does your solution make sense in the terms of known circuit behavior? Why?



Example #4 (p13.29)



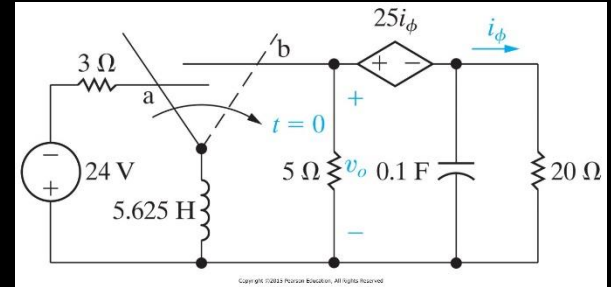
The switch in the circuit has been in position **a** for a long time. At $t = 0$, it moves instantaneously to position **b**.

- a) Find V_o .
- b) Find v_o .

Example #4 (p13.29)

The switch in the circuit has been in position **a** for a long time. At $t = 0$, it moves instantaneously to position **b**.

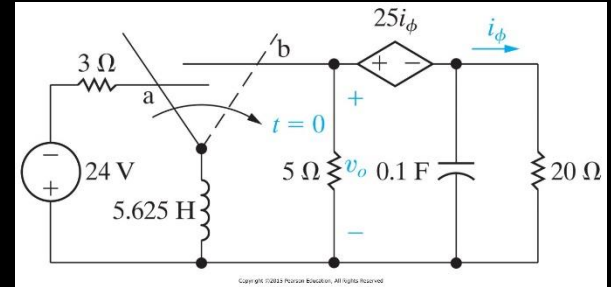
- a) Find V_0 .
- b) Find v_0 .



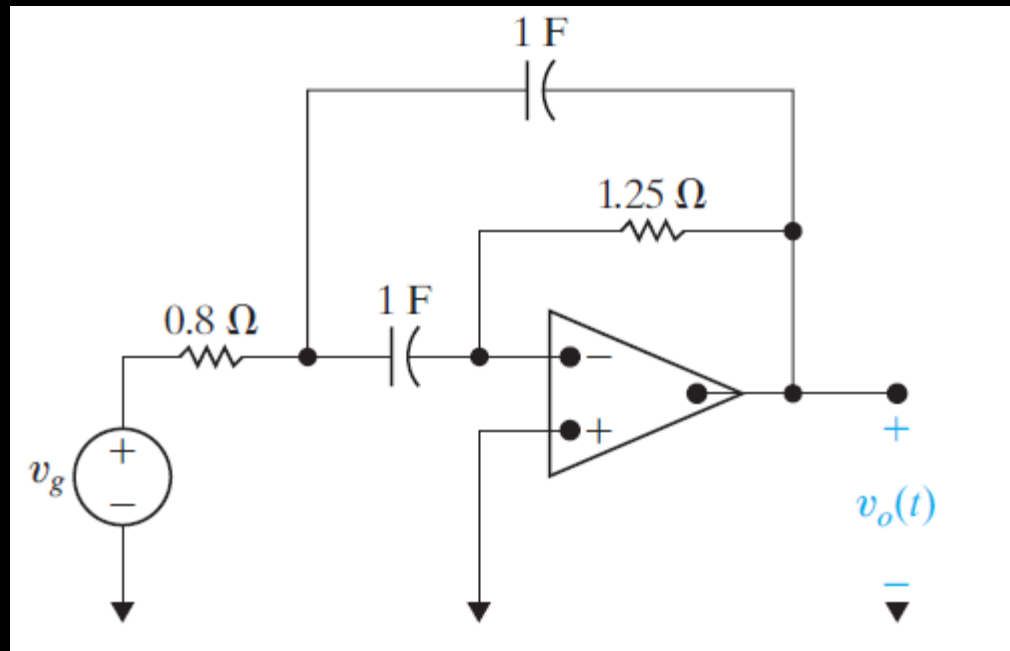
Example #4 (p13.29)

The switch in the circuit has been in position **a** for a long time. At $t = 0$, it moves instantaneously to position **b**.

- a) Find V_0 .
- b) Find v_0 .



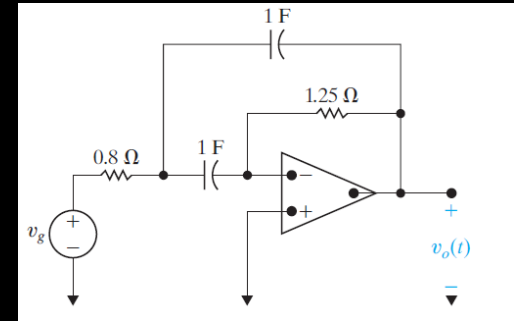
Example #5 (p13.48)



The initial energy stored in the above circuit is zero. Find $v_o(t)$ if the ideal op amp operates within its linear range and $v_g = 4.8u(t)\ \text{mV}$. If $v_g = 4 \cos(2t + 45^\circ) u(t)\ \text{mV}$, what is the steady-state $v_{oss}(t)$?

Example #5 (p13.48)

The initial energy stored in the above circuit is zero. Find $v_o(t)$ if the ideal op amp operates within its linear range and $v_g = 4.8u(t)$ mV. If $v_g = 4 \cos(2t + 45^\circ) u(t)$ mV, what is the steady-state $v_{oss}(t)$?



Example #5 (p13.48)

The initial energy stored in the above circuit is zero. Find $v_o(t)$ if the ideal op amp operates within its linear range and $v_g = 4.8u(t) \text{ mV}$. If $v_g = 4 \cos(2t + 45^\circ) u(t) \text{ mV}$, what is the steady-state $v_{oss}(t)$?

