

$$i(t)R = -\frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i(\tau) d\tau$$

$$V_o(t) = R_L i_o = \frac{1}{C} \int i_o(t) dt$$

$$R_L \frac{di_o}{dt} = -\frac{1}{C} i_o(t)$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = sX(s) - X_0$$

~~$$\frac{1}{C} i_o(t) = R_L \frac{di_o}{dt} = 0$$~~

$$R_L \frac{di_o}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} i_o(t) = 0$$

$$R_L (sI_o(s) - I_i) + \frac{1}{sC} I_o(s) = 0$$

take the
Laplace
transform

$$R_L s I_o(s) - R_L I_i + \frac{1}{sC} I_o(s) = 0$$

$$I_o(s) \left(R_L s + \frac{1}{sC} \right) - R_L I_i = 0$$

$$I_o(s) = \frac{R_L I_i}{R_L s + \frac{1}{sC}} \Rightarrow \frac{R_L I_i}{R_L s + \frac{1}{sC}} \Rightarrow \frac{R_L I_i}{\frac{C R_L s + 1}{sC}} \Rightarrow \frac{R_L sC}{sC R_L + 1} I_i$$

$$I_o(s) = R_L C \cdot \frac{s}{sC R_L + 1}$$

Perform partial fraction decomposition

$$I_o(s) = 1 - \frac{1}{sC R_L + 1}$$

$$i(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-\frac{1}{R_L C} t} \cdot u(t)$$

$h_d(t)$ relates $R_L C$ in that the larger the capacitor or resistance, the quicker the circuit discharges

$$h_d(t) = I_i(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-t/R_L C} \cdot u(t)$$