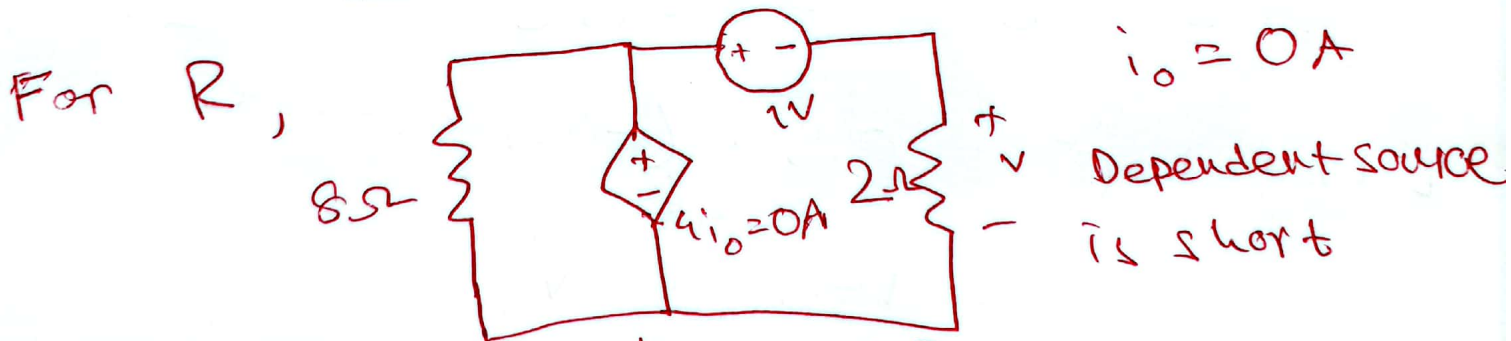
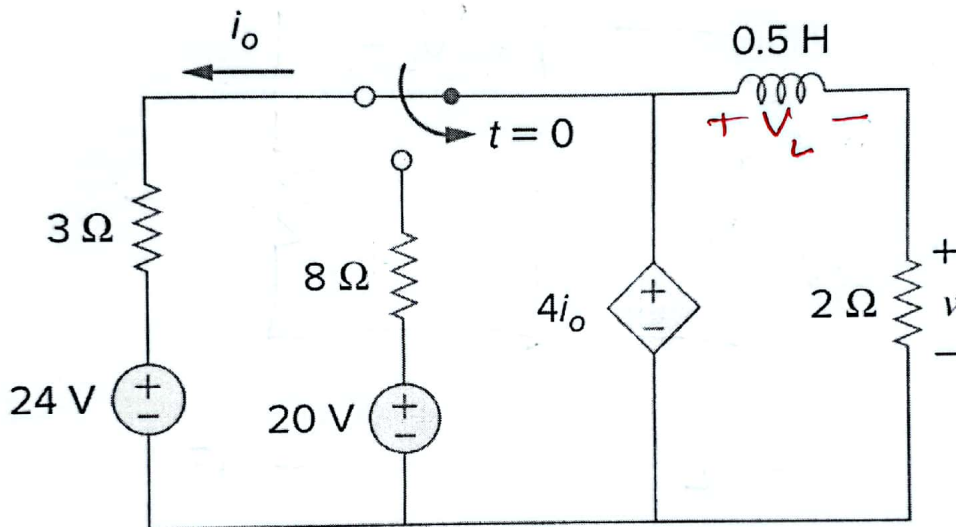


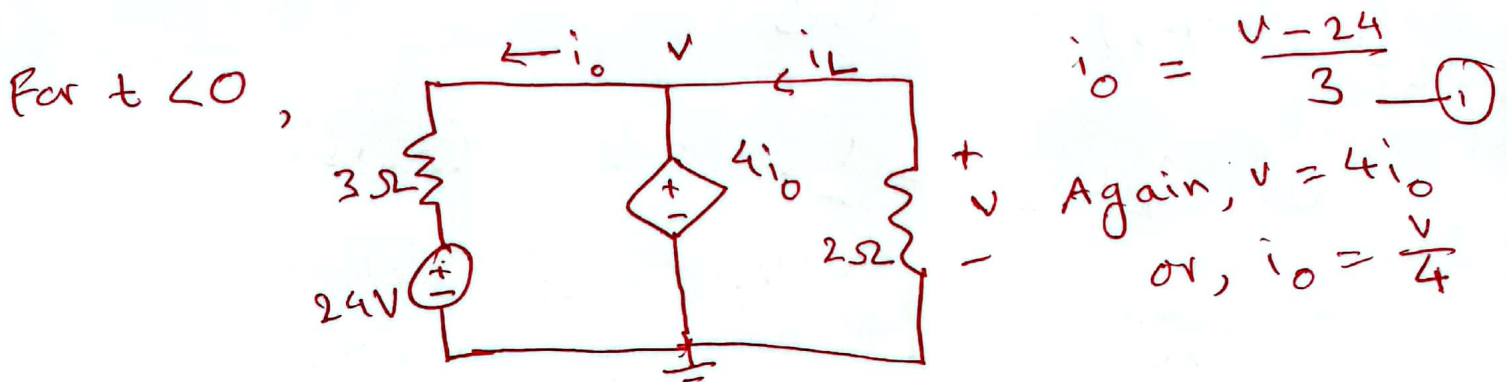
- ✓ No washroom breaks. Phones must be turned off. Using/carrying any notes during the exam is not allowed.
- ✓ At the end of the exam, the **answer script** must be returned to the invigilator.
- ✓ **All questions** are compulsory. Marks allotted for each question are mentioned beside each question.
- ✓ Symbols have their usual meanings.

### ■ Question 1 of 1 [CO3] [20 marks]

Calculate the time constant. Calculate  $i_L(t)$  and  $v_L(t)$  for  $t < 0$  and  $t > 0$  and the energy stored in the inductor at  $t = 100\text{ms}$ .



$$\therefore R = 2\Omega, \tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25\text{s}$$



Applying KCL we get,

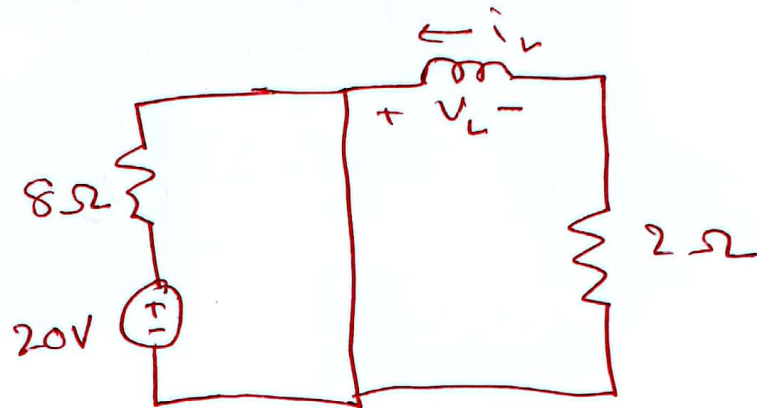
$$\therefore \frac{v}{4} = \frac{v-24}{3}$$

$$\alpha, v = 96V$$

$$\therefore i_L(0) = I_0 = \frac{0-v}{2} = -48A$$

$v_L(0) = 0$ , as inductor is short

For  $t > 0$ ,



$$I_s = 0$$

$$-\frac{t}{\tau}$$

$$-4t$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -48 e^{-4t} \text{ A}$$

$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0.5 \times (-48) \times (-4) e^{-4t} = 96 e^{-4t} \text{ V}$$

$$-4 \times \frac{100}{1000}$$

$$= -32.18A$$

$$i_L(t = 100\mu s) = -48 e^{-32.18}$$

$$\therefore W = \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.5 \times (-32.18)^2 = 258.89J$$

$$v_L(t) = \begin{cases} 0V, & t \leq 0 \\ 96e^{-4t}V, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i_L(t) = \begin{cases} -48A, & t \leq 0 \\ -48e^{-4t}A, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$