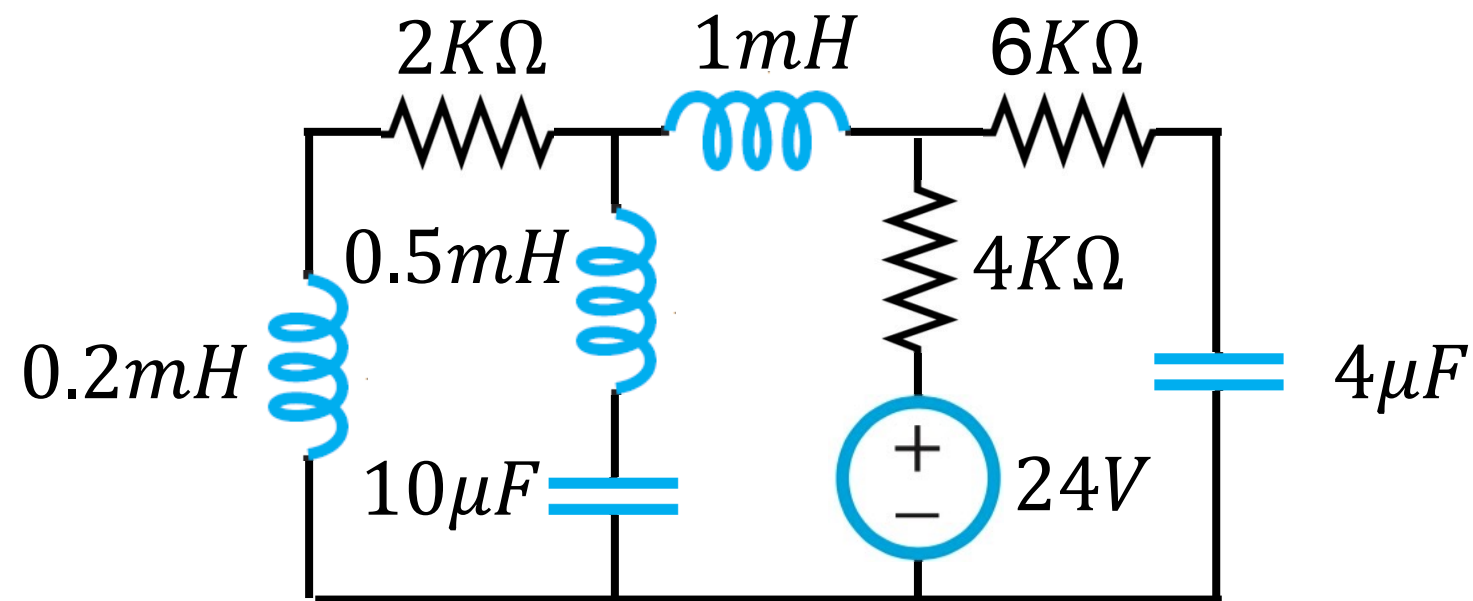


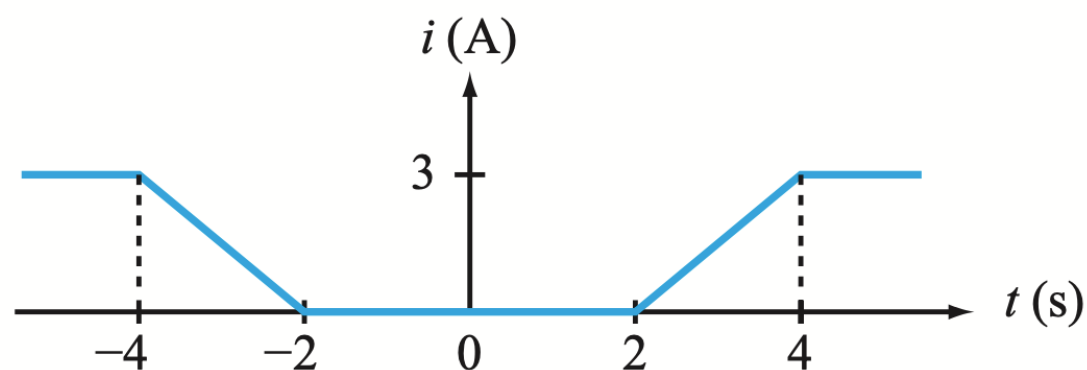


Find the voltage v across the $10\mu F$ capacitor in the circuit under DC condition.



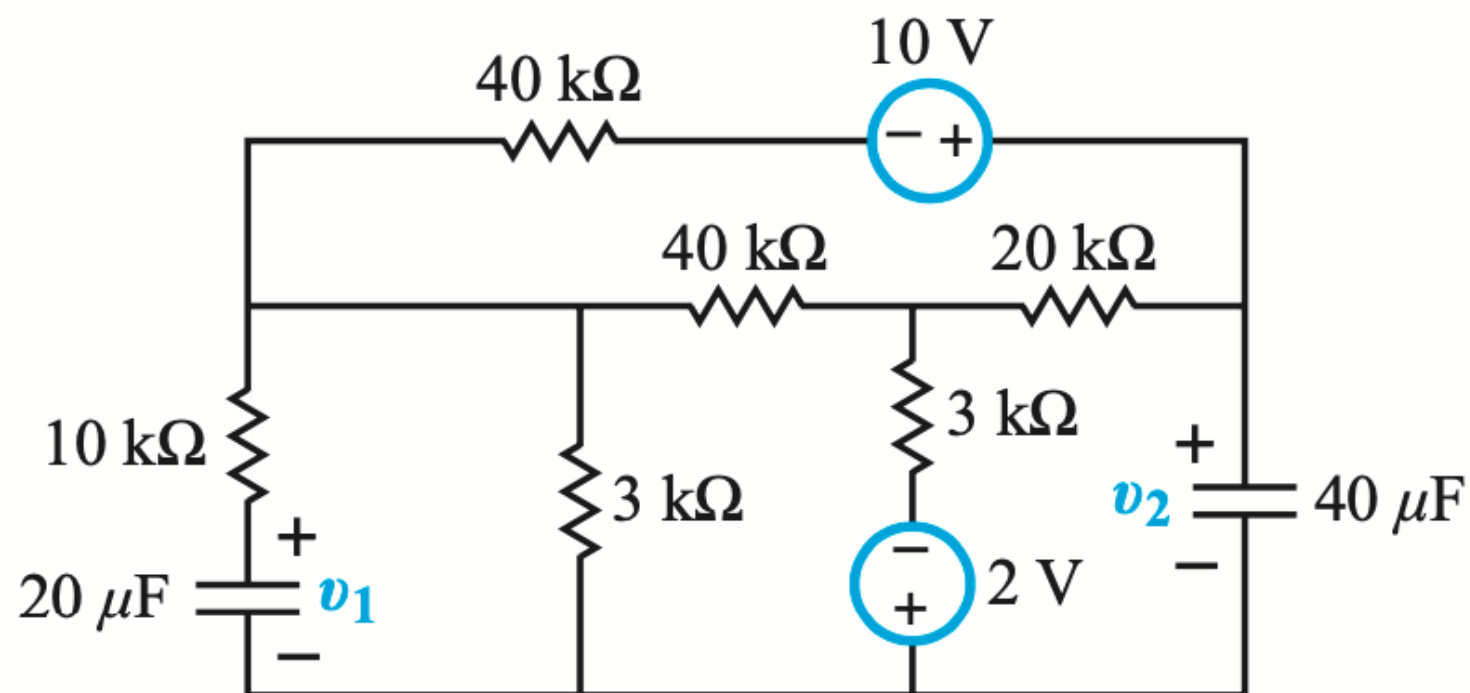


The current $i(t)$ passing through a 0.1 mH inductor is given by the waveform shown below. Determine and plot the corresponding voltage $v(t)$ across the inductor.



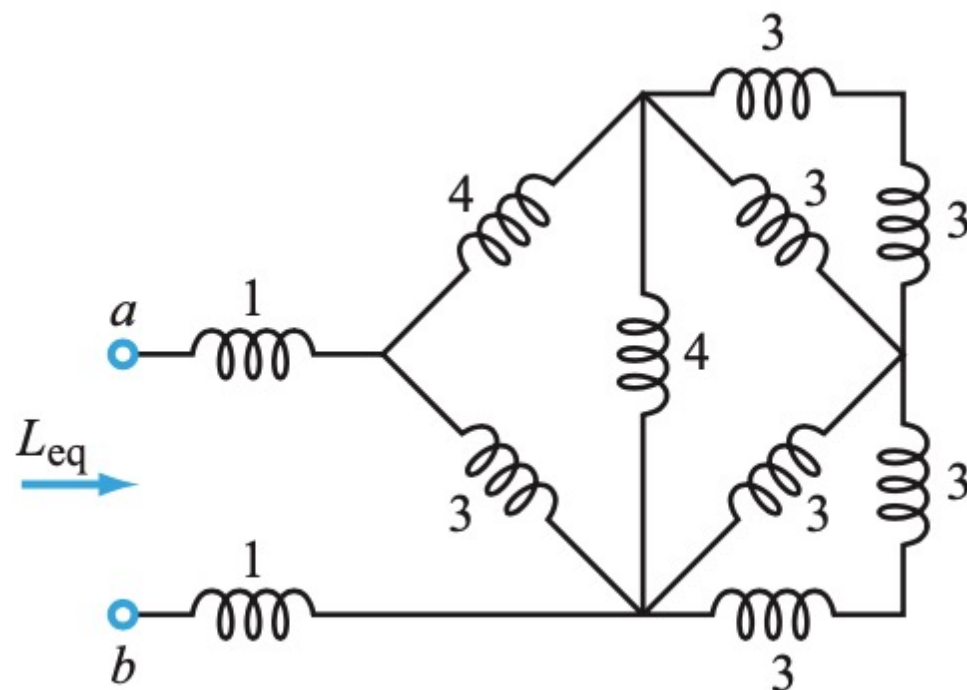


Determine the voltages across the two capacitors in the circuit below under dc conditions.

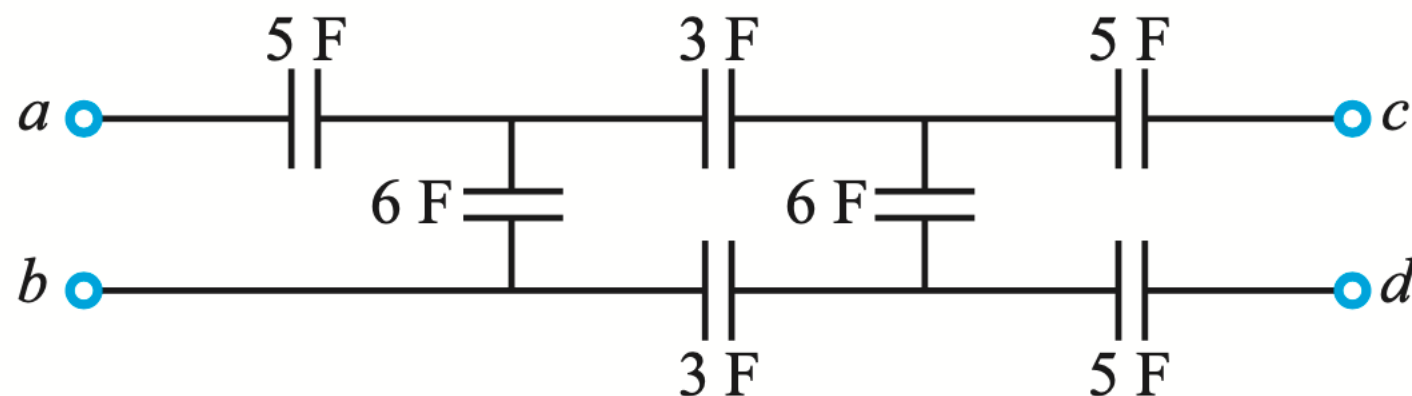




Determine L_{eq} at terminals (a,b).



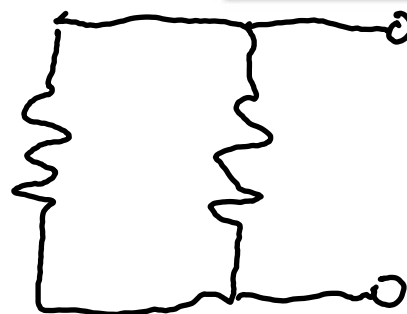
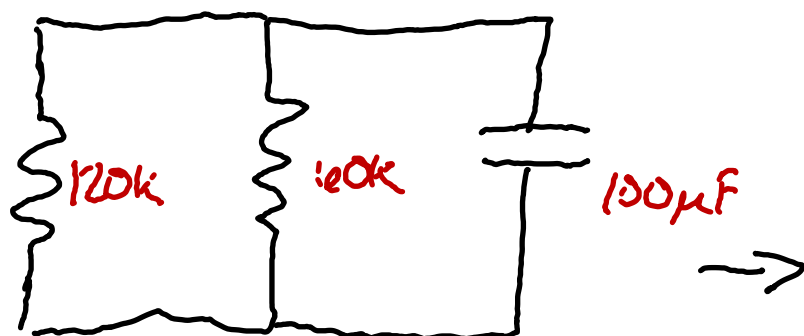
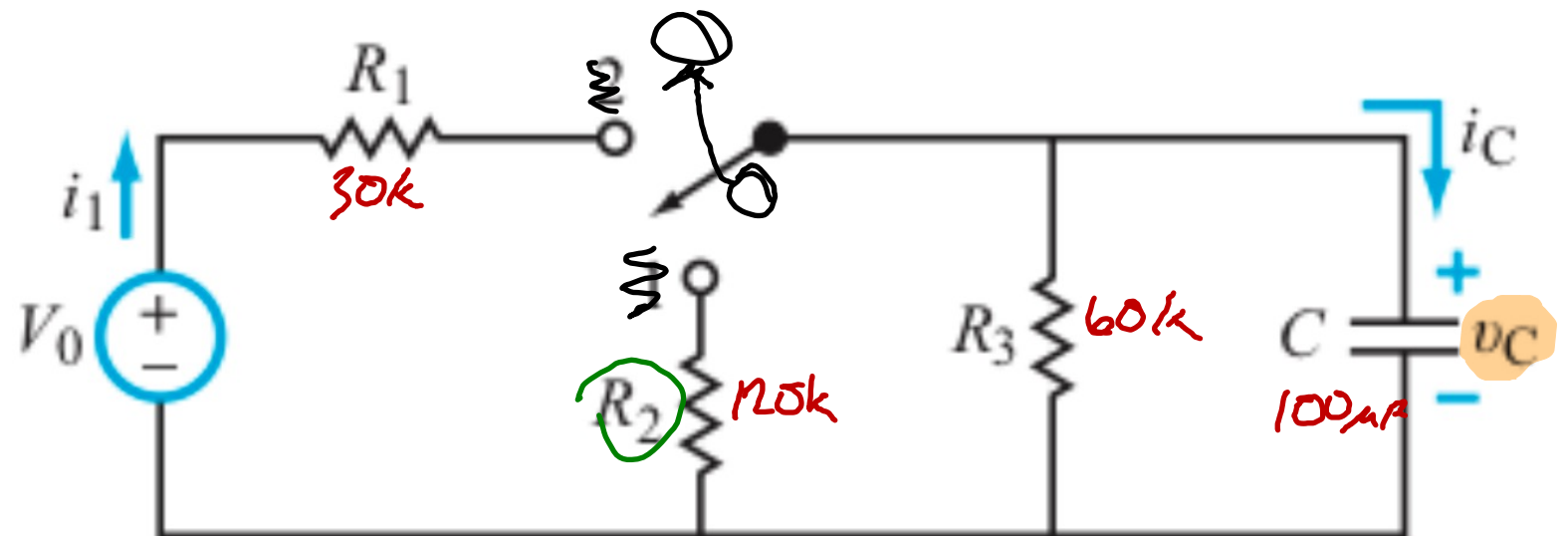
Find the equivalent capacitance between nodes a and b . Then, a and c .





The switch is at position 1 for a long time, and moved to position 2 at $t = 0$. Assume $V_0 = 12V$, $R_1 = 30K\Omega$, $R_2 = 120K\Omega$, $R_3 = 60K\Omega$, $C = 100\mu F$. Determine:

- $v_C(0) = 0$
- $v_C(\infty) = 8V$
- $v_C(t)$ for $t \geq 0$
- $i_C(t)$ for $t \geq 0$



$$\frac{60k}{30k+60k} 12 = 8V$$

$$V_C(t) = 8 + (0 - 8)e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} = 8 - 8e^{-.5t} \text{ V}$$

$$8(1 - e^{-.5t}) \text{ V}$$

$$R_{TH} = \frac{30 \cdot 60}{30 + 60} = \frac{180}{90} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\tau = 20 \text{ k} \cdot 100 \mu = 2$$

$$i_C(t) =$$



The switch is at position 1 for a long time, and moved to position 2 at $t = 0$. $I_0 = 5A$, $R_1 = 2\Omega$, $R_2 = 10\Omega$, $R_3 = 3\Omega$, $R_4 = 7\Omega$, $L = 0.15H$. Determine:

- $i_L(0)$
- $i_L(\infty)$
- $i_L(t)$ for $t \geq 0$
- $v_L(t)$ for $t \geq 0$

