

Boise State University
Electrical Engineering Department

EE 210: Circuits I

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**Solution 1**

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt} \longrightarrow L = \frac{v}{di/dt} = \frac{160 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{(100 - 50) \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}}} = \underline{6.4 \text{ mH}}$$

**Solution 2**

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt} \longrightarrow i = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t i dt + i(0)$$

$$i = \frac{1}{200 \times 10^{-3}} \int_0^t (3t^2 + 2t + 4) dt + 1$$

$$= 5(t^3 + t^2 + 4t) \Big|_0^t + 1$$

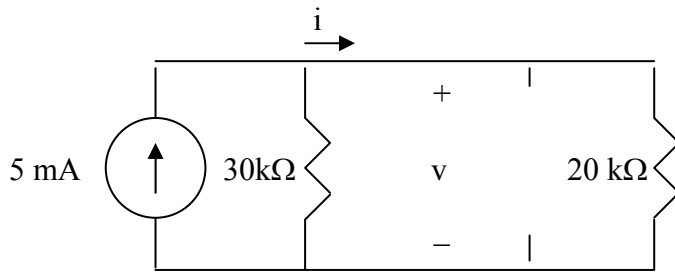
$$i(t) = \underline{5t^3 + 5t^2 + 20t + 1 \text{ A}}$$

**Solution 3**

$$\begin{aligned} w &= L \int_{-\infty}^t i dt = \frac{1}{2} Li^2(t) - \frac{1}{2} Li^2(-\infty) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 80 \times 10^{-3} \times (60 \times 10^{-3})^2 - 0 \\ &= \underline{144 \mu\text{J}} \end{aligned}$$

#### Solution 4

Under steady-state, the inductor acts like a short-circuit, while the capacitor acts like an open circuit as shown below.



Using current division,

$$i = (30k/(30k+20k))(5mA) = \mathbf{3\ mA}$$

$$v = 20ki = \mathbf{60\ V}$$

#### Solution 5

(a)  $L_{eq} = 20 // (4 + 6) = 20 \times 10 / 30 = \underline{6.667\ mH}$

Using current division,

$$i_1(t) = \frac{10}{10 + 20} i_s = \underline{e^{-t}\ mA}$$

$$i_2(t) = \underline{2e^{-t}\ mA}$$

(b)  $v_o = L_{eq} \frac{di_s}{dt} = \frac{20}{3} \times 10^{-3} (-3e^{-t} \times 10^{-3}) = \underline{-20e^{-t}\ \mu V}$

(c)  $w = \frac{1}{2} Li_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \times e^{-2} \times 10^{-6} = \underline{1.3534\ nJ}$

#### Solution 6

$$R = 10 + 20 // (20 + 30) = 10 + 40 \times 50 / (40 + 50) = 32.22\ k\Omega$$

$$\tau = RC = 32.22 \times 10^3 \times 100 \times 10^{-12} = \underline{3.222\ \mu S}$$

#### Solution 7

For  $t < 0$ , the switch is closed so that

$$v_o(0) = \frac{4}{2 + 4} (6) = 4\ V$$

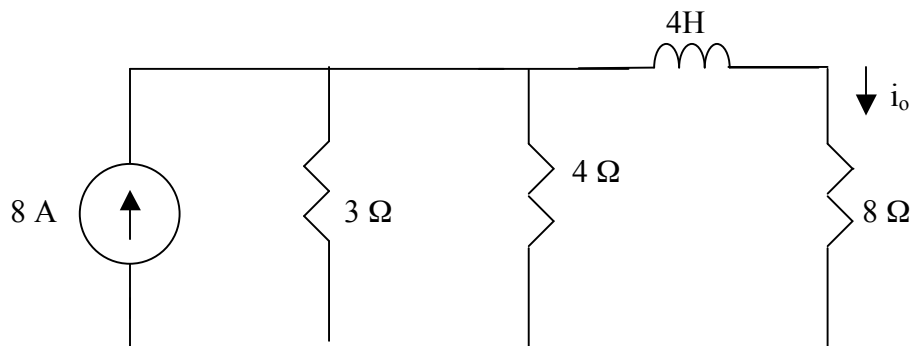
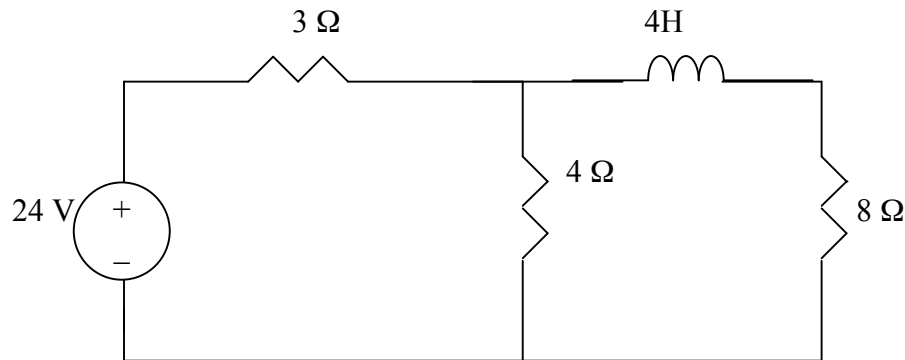
For  $t > 0$ , we have a source-free RC circuit.

$$\tau = RC = 4 \times 10^3 \times 0.05 \times 10^{-3} = 0.2$$

$$v_o(t) = 4e^{-5t} \text{ V for all } t > 0.$$

### Solution 8

For  $t < 0$ , we have the circuit shown below.



$$3//4 = \frac{4 \times 3}{4+3} = 1.7143$$

$$i_o(0^-) = \frac{1.7143}{1.7143 + 8} (8) = 1.4118 \text{ A}$$

For  $t > 0$ , we have a source-free RL circuit.

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{4}{4+8} = 1/3$$

$$i_o(t) = i_o(0)e^{-t/\tau} = \underline{1.4118e^{-3t} \text{ A}}$$