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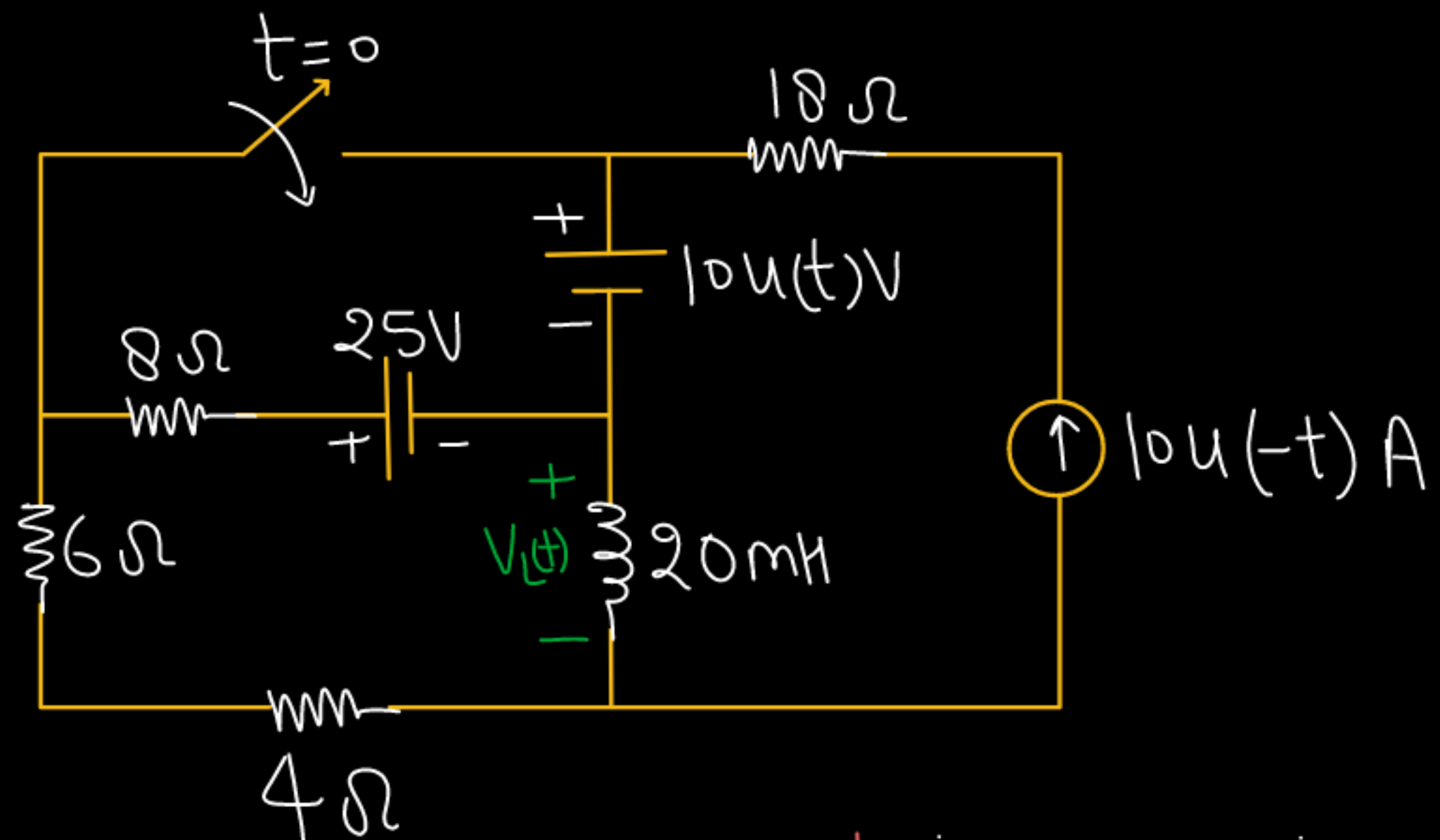


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Ex

Draw the Response of Inductor's voltage and also determine Voltage across Inductor at $t=0+$



Soluⁿ: Draw $V_L(t); [-\infty \leq t \leq \infty]$
 $i_L(t); [-\infty \leq t \leq \infty]$
 $i_{6\Omega}(t); [-\infty \leq t \leq \infty]$

$i_{6\Omega}(-\infty), i_L(0^-), i_L(-\infty), i_L(0^+)$
 $i_L(\infty), V_L(-\infty), V_L(0^-), V_L(0^+),$
 $i_{6\Omega}(0^-), i_{6\Omega}(0^+) - - -$

ex 1 $t \leq 0^-$; $[-\infty \leq t \leq 0^-]$

At $t = -\infty$, ckt will look like -

Switch \rightarrow open.

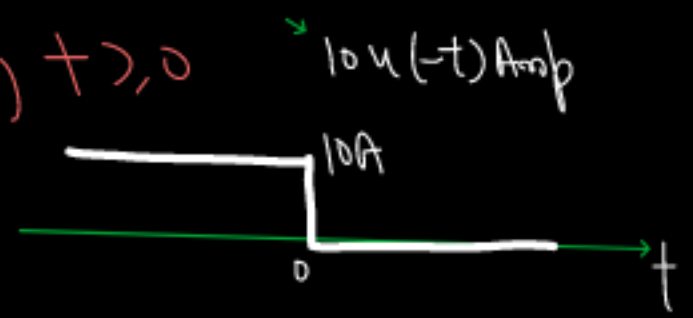
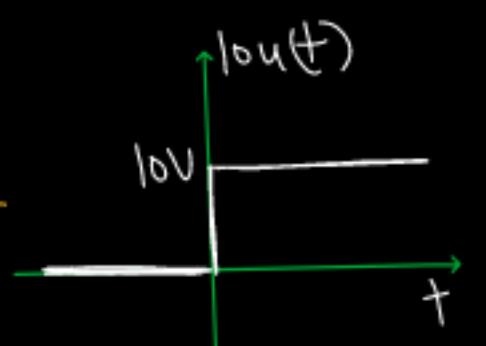
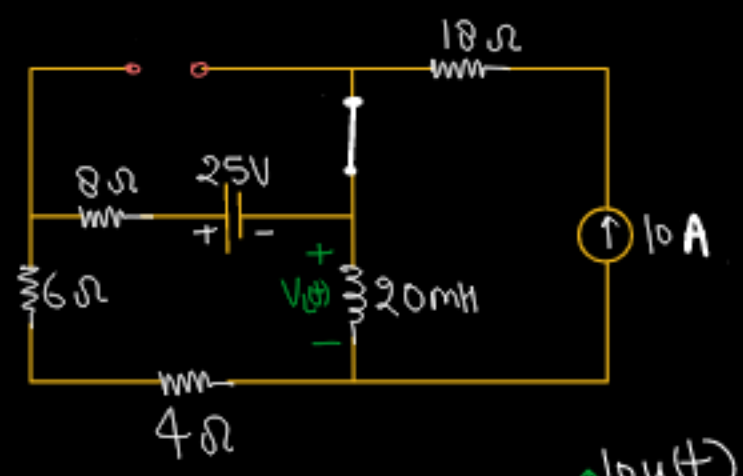
$\Rightarrow 10u(t) \Rightarrow 10V, t \geq 0$

$0V, t \leq 0^-$

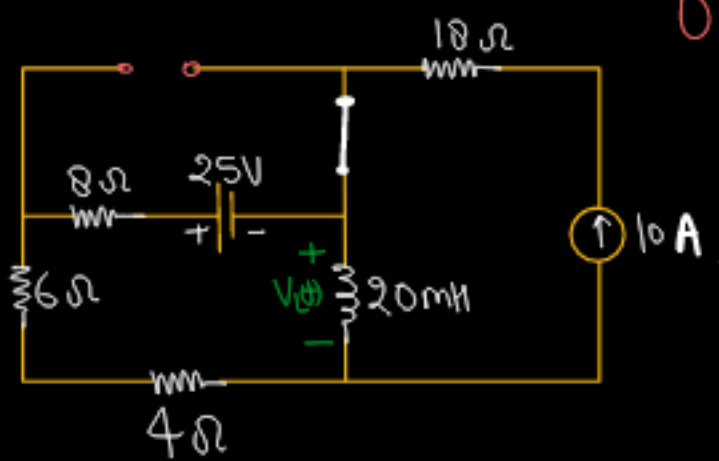
$10u(t)$ v.s. will be s/c; $t \leq 0^-$

$\Rightarrow 10u(-t)$ c.s $\Rightarrow 10A, t \leq 0^-$

$0A, t > 0$

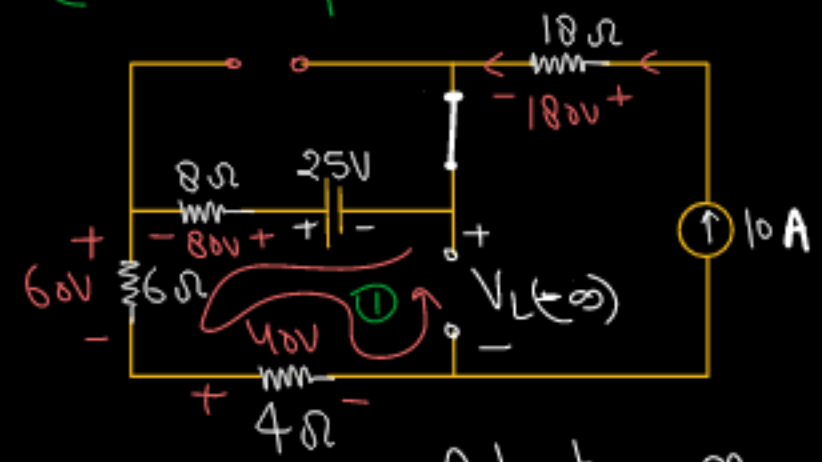
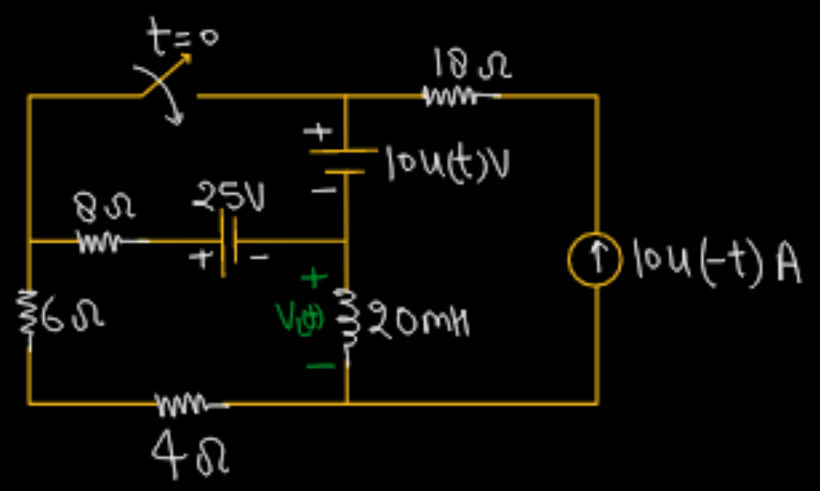


$t \leq 0^- \Rightarrow$



At $t = -\infty$, inductor will always be an o/c (DC ckt)

$i_L(-\infty) = 0$ Amp.



At $t = -\infty$

KVL in mesh 1

$-25 + 80 + 60 + 40 - V_L(-\infty) = 0$

$V_L(-\infty) = 155$ Volts

$\Rightarrow [-\infty \leq t < 0^-] \Rightarrow$ transient.

in this period, inductor will energized.

\therefore at $t = 0^-$, Inductor will behave as a s/c.

At $t = 0^-$, ckt will look like.

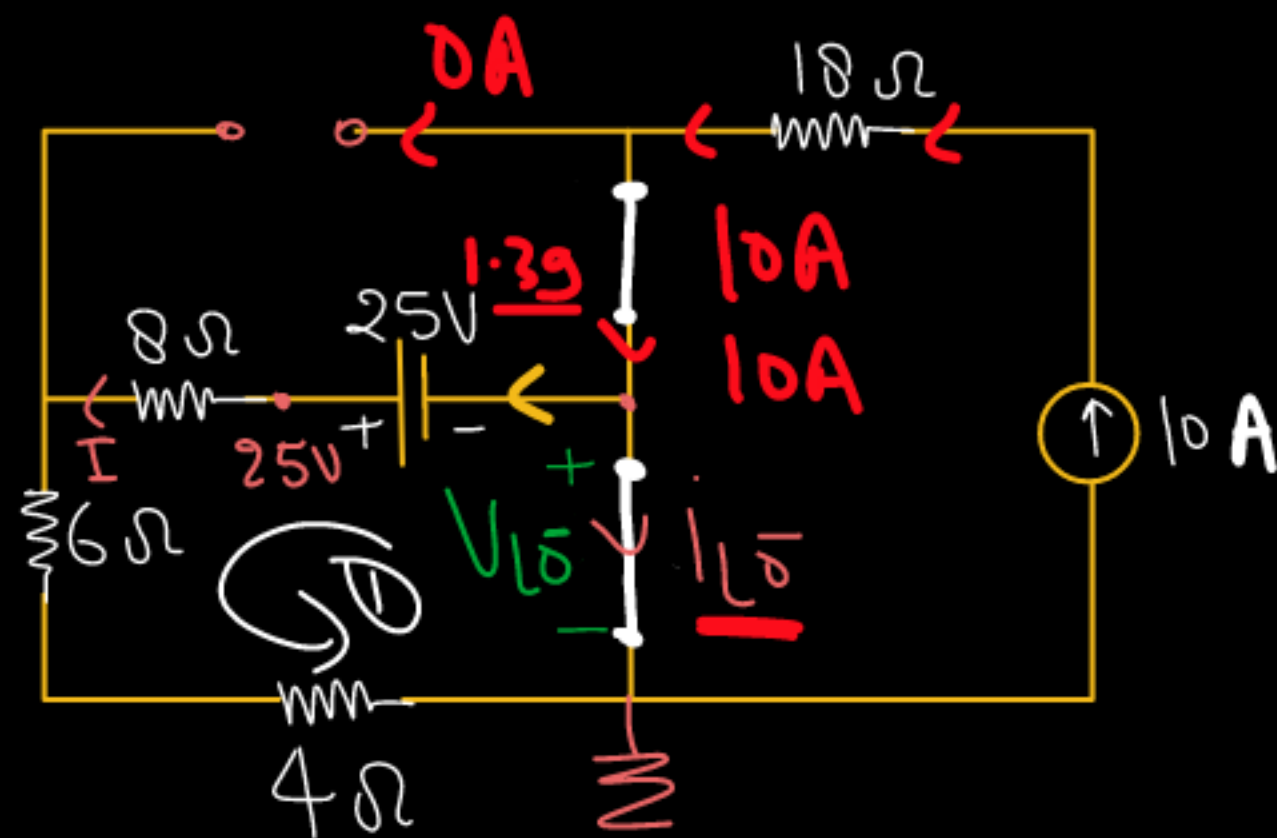
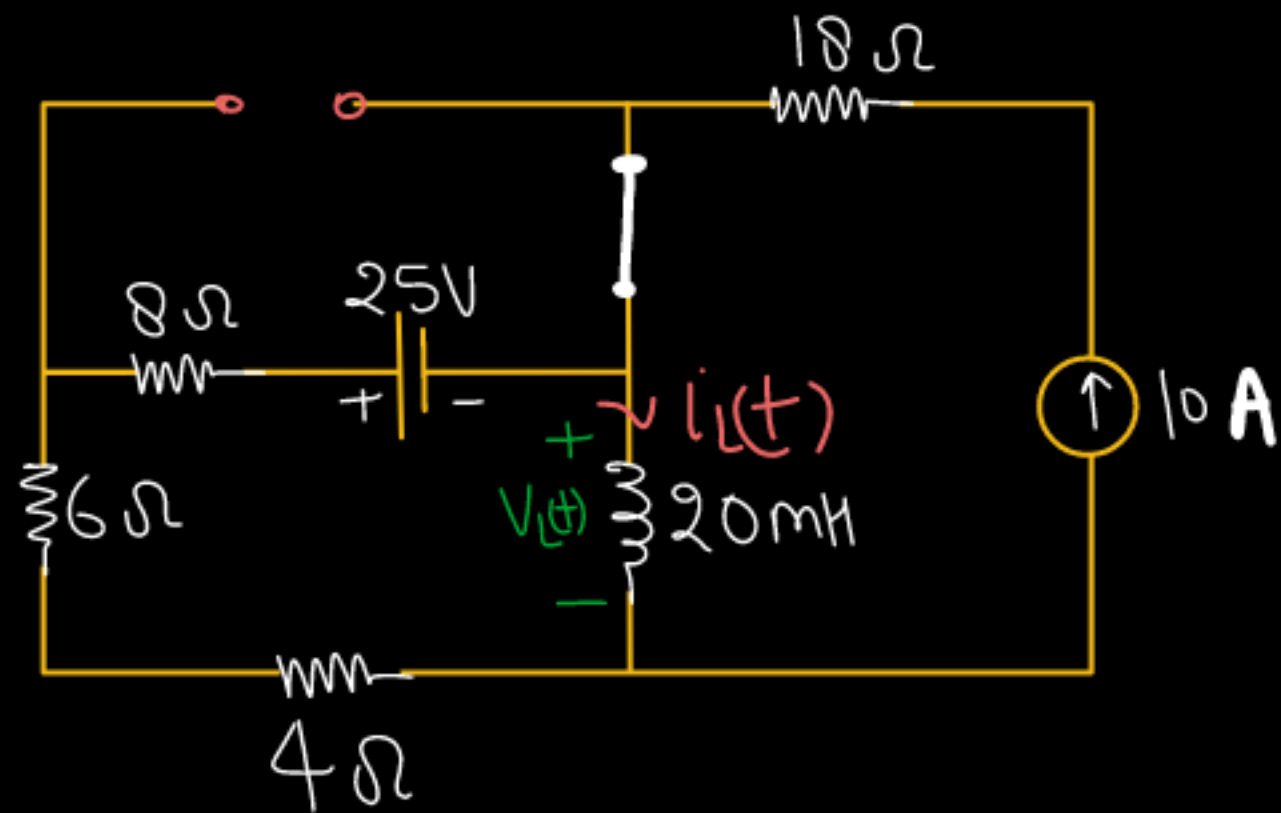
KVL in mesh ①

$$-25 + 18I = 0$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{25}{18} \text{ Amp}$$

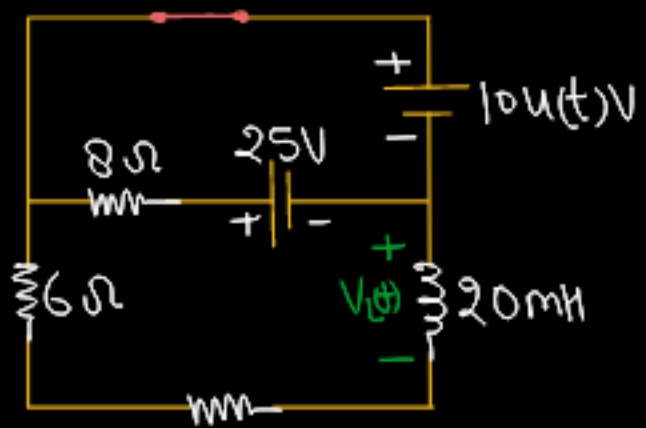
$$= 1.39 \text{ Amp.}$$

$$\therefore i_{L0^-} = 10 - 1.39 = \underline{8.61 \text{ Amp}}$$



ex 11 $t \geq 0$ ($0 \leq t < \infty$)

We know that, inductor doesn't allow sudden change of current.



$$i_{L^-} = i_{L^+} = 8.61 \text{ Amp}$$

⇒ switch is closed.

At $t = 0^-$, a charged inductor will be s/c but At $t = 0^+$, it will not be a s/c.

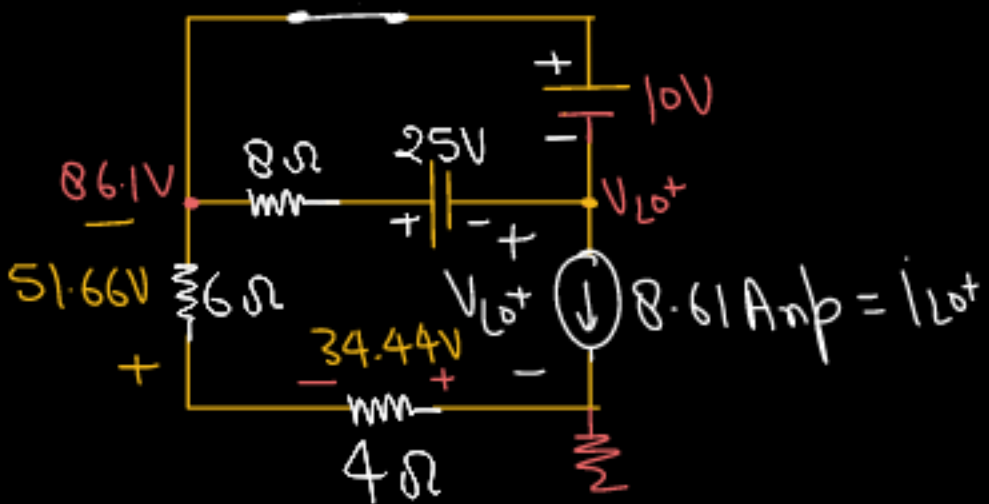
Above ckt, At $t = 0^+$

⇒ D.C.C.S.

$$\Rightarrow 86.1 - V_{L^+} = 10$$

$$[V_{L^+} = 76.1 \text{ Volts}]$$

$$V_{L^-} = 0 \text{ V}$$

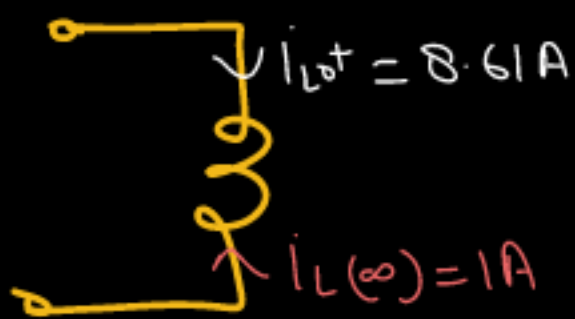
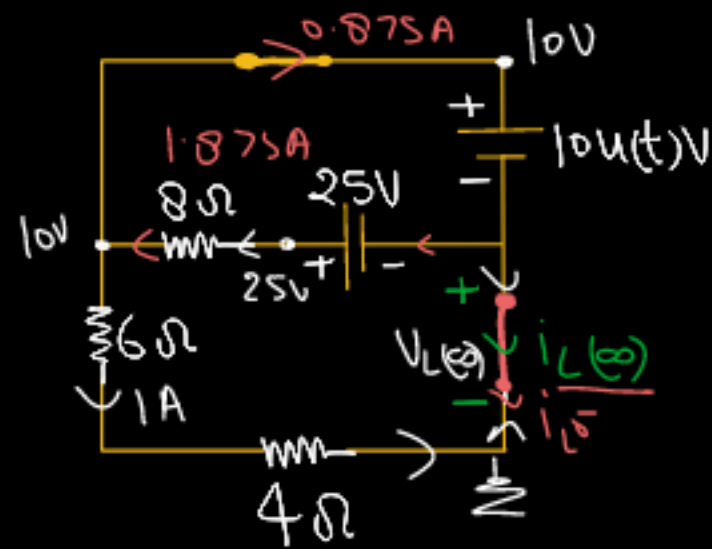


$$\Rightarrow i_{L^-} = 8.61 \text{ A} = i_{L^+}$$

ex- $t > 0$, inductor

(a) will behave as a source.

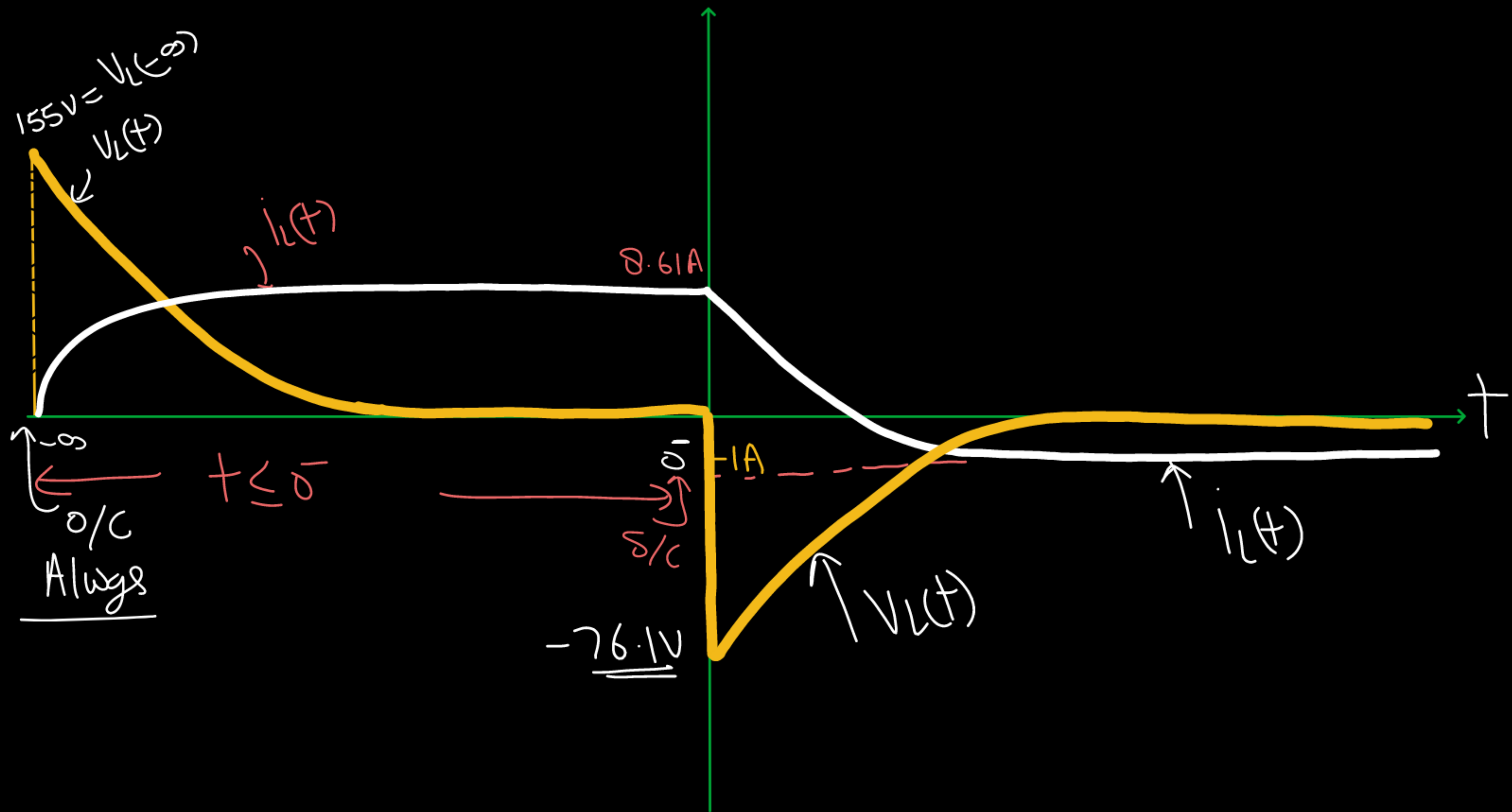
(b) will behave as a load



$$\therefore i_L(\infty) = -1 \text{ A}$$

⇒ sources are present, so inductor will be s/c.

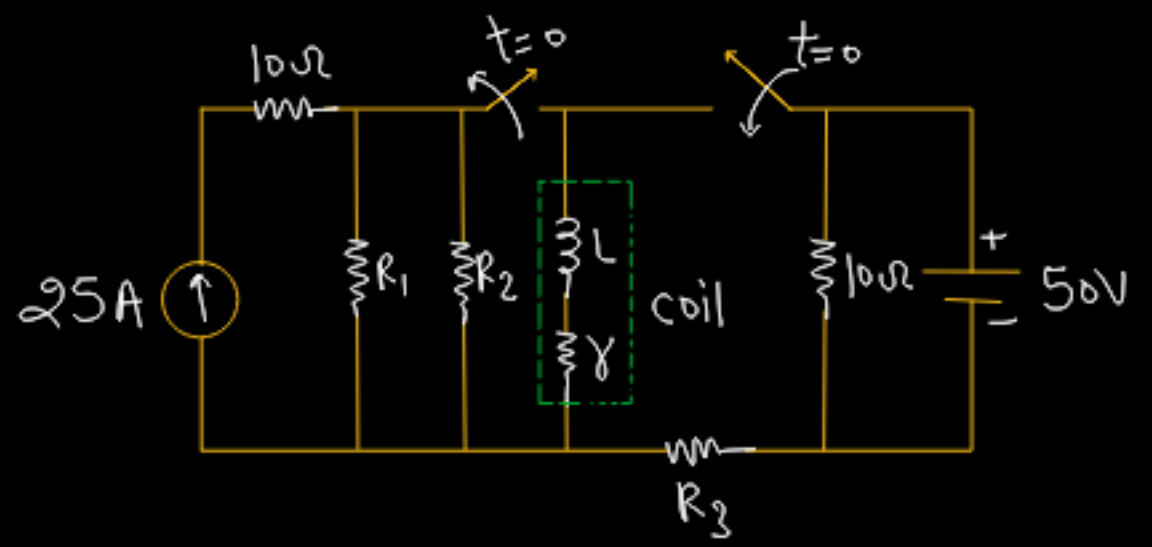
$$\therefore V_L(\infty) = 0 \text{ V}$$



Ex

determine Voltage across coil at $t=0+$

- if $R_1 = 10\Omega$
- $R_2 = 20\Omega$
- $R_3 = 40\Omega$
- $L = 100mH$
- $\gamma = 5\Omega$



Solution: $t \leq 0^-$

At, $t=0^-$

\Rightarrow s/c

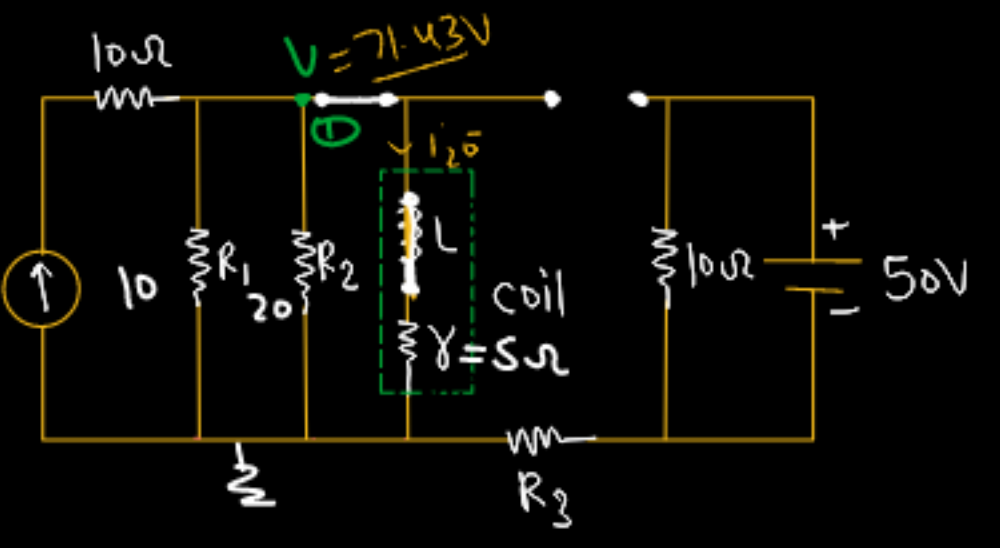
KCL at node ①

$$\frac{V}{10} + \frac{V}{20} + \frac{V}{5} - 25 = 0$$

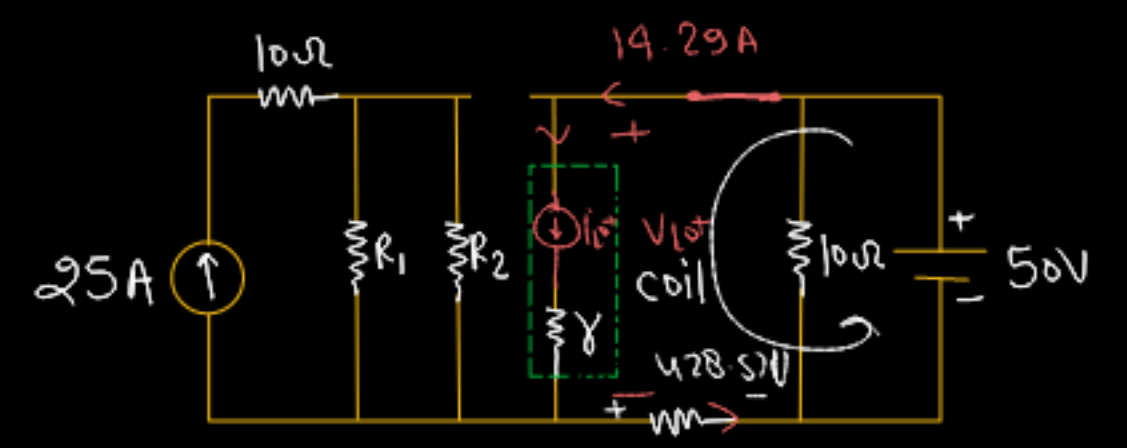
$$0.35V = 25$$

$$V = 71.43 \text{ Volts}$$

At, $t=0^+$



$$I_{L0} = \frac{71.43}{5} = 14.29 \text{ Amp} = I_{L0}$$



$$428.57 - 50 + V_{L0}^+ = 0$$

$$\therefore V_{L0}^+ = 378.57 \text{ Volts}$$

CAPACITOR