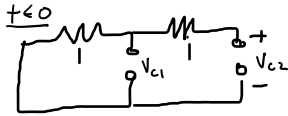
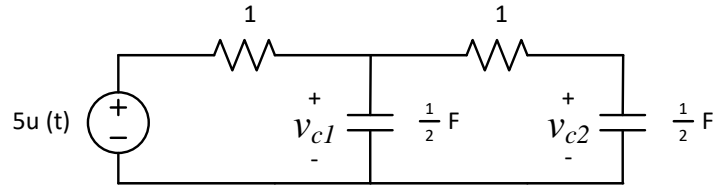


1. Find: $v_{c1}(0^+)$ $v_{c2}(0^+)$
 $v_{c1}'(0^+)$ $v_{c2}'(0^+)$
 $v_{c1}(\infty)$ $v_{c2}(\infty)$

Hints: • All answers 0, 5, 10
 • Get units right

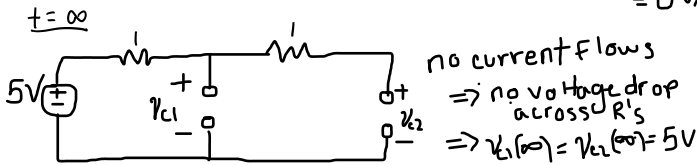


By inspection $v_{c1} = 0$
 $v_{c2} = 0$ ← Solve for all v_c 's all i_L 's regardless of what is asked for



$$i_{c1} = C_1 v_{c1}' \Rightarrow v_{c1}' = \frac{1}{C_1} i_{c1} = (2F)(5A) = 10V/s$$

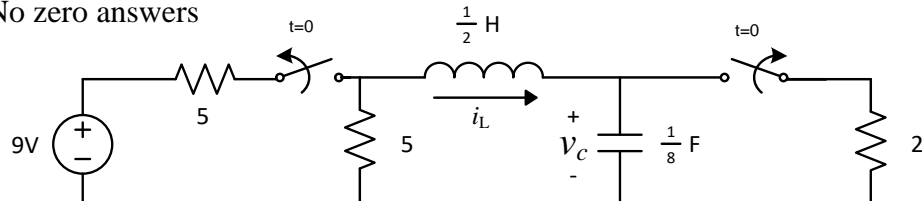
$$i_{c2} = C_2 v_{c2}' \Rightarrow v_{c2}' = \frac{1}{C_2} i_{c2} = 2(0) = 0V/s$$



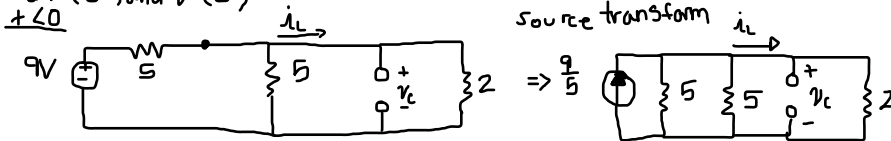
Summary
 $v_{c1}(0^+) = 0V$
 $v_{c1}'(0^+) = 10V/s$
 $v_{c1}(\infty) = 5V$
 $v_{c2}(0^+) = 0V$
 $v_{c2}'(0^+) = 0V/s$
 $v_{c2}(\infty) = 5V$

2. Find: $v_c(0^+)$ $i_L(0^+)$
 $v_c'(0^+)$ $i_L'(0^+)$

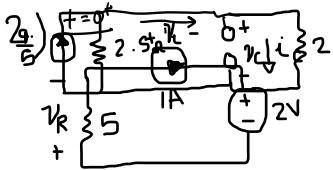
Hints: • All answers are "nice" numbers (integers between -20 and 20)
 • No zero answers



find $v(0^+)$ and $v'(0^+)$



5 ohm resistor in parallel



current divider

$$i_L = \frac{V_{eq}}{R_{eq}} = \frac{9/5}{2 + 5/5} = 1A$$

$$v_c = -\frac{1}{C} \int i_L dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int 1 dt = -\frac{1}{2} t$$

$$v_c(0^+) = 2V$$

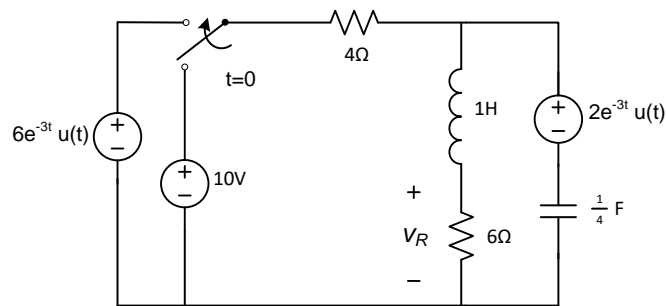
$$v_c'(0^+) = -1A/s$$

$$i_L' = \frac{1}{L} v_c = \frac{1}{2} (-1) = -1/2 A/s$$

Summary

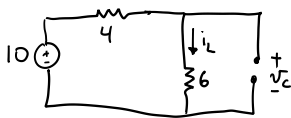
$i_L(0^+) = 1A$	$v_c(0^+) = 2V$
$i_L'(0^+) = -1/2 A/s$	$v_c'(0^+) = -1A/s$

3. Find: $v_R(0^+)$
 $v_R'(0^+)$
 $v_R(\infty)$



- Hints:
- to find v_R' , think about how it relates to i_R' and how that relates to i_L'
 - make sure you evaluate the sources at $t = 0$ or $t = \infty$
 - All answers are integers between 0 and 40

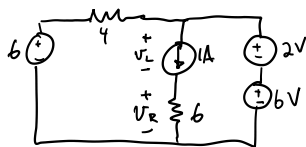
$t < 0$ Find $v_L(0^-)$, $i_L(0^-)$



$$i_L = \frac{10V}{4+6} = 1A$$

$$v_L = 6 \cdot i_L = 6V$$

$t = 0^+$ Find v_R , v_R'



$$v_R = (1A)(6\Omega) = 6V \Rightarrow v_R = 6V$$

to find v_R' , note we can find $i_L' (= \frac{1}{L} v_L')$, then since $i_L = i_R$, $i_L' = i_R'$, and since $v_R = i_R R$ then $v_R' = i_R' R$. Armed with this plan,

$$v_L: KVL: +6 - v_R - v_L + 2 = 0, \text{ but } v_R = 6 \text{ so } v_L = 2V$$

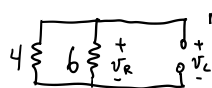
$$i_L' = \frac{1}{L} v_L' = \frac{1}{1} \cdot 2 = 2 A/s$$

$$i_R' = i_L' = 2 A/s$$

$$v_R' = i_R' R = 2 \cdot 6 = 12 V/s$$

$$v_R' = 12 V/s$$

$t = \infty$



no source \Rightarrow

$$v_R = 0V$$

In summary,

$$v_R(0^+) = 6V$$

$$v_R'(0^+) = 12 V/s$$

$$v_R(\infty) = 0V$$