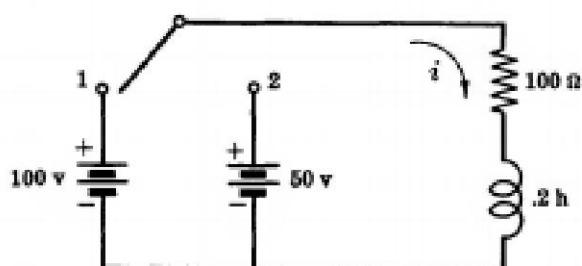


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## Sheet (7)... 1<sup>st</sup> order RL/RC DC transient circuits

### Updated Version

1. A series RL circuit with  $R = 50$  ohms and  $L = 10$  H has a constant voltage  $V = 100$  v applied at  $t = 0$  by the closing of a switch. Find
  - (a) the equations for  $i$ ,  $V_R$  and  $V_L$ ,
  - (b) The current at  $t = 0.5$  seconds
  - (c) The time at which  $V_R = V_L$ .
  - (d) Find the equations for  $P_R$  and  $P_L$ .
2. In the series circuit shown in Fig.1 the switch is closed on position 1 at  $t = 0$ , thereby applying the 100 volt source to the RL branch, and at  $t = 500$   $\mu$ sec the switch is moved to position 2. Obtain the equations for the current in both intervals and sketch the transient.

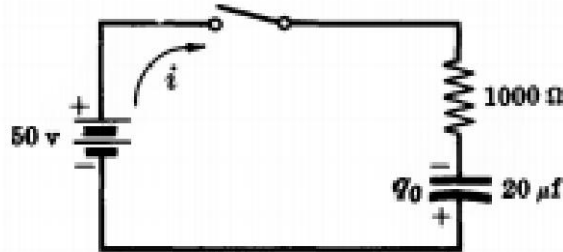


*Fig.1*

3. Repeat Problem 2 with the polarity of the 50 volt source reversed.
4. A series RC circuit with  $R = 5000$  ohms and  $C = 20$   $\mu$ f has a constant voltage  $V = 100$  v applied at  $t = 0$  and the capacitor has no initial charge. Find the equations of  $i$ ,  $V_R$  and  $V_C$ .
5. The 20 $\mu$ f capacitor in the RC circuit shown in Fig. 2 has an initial charge  $q = 500$  micro coulombs with the polarity shown in the

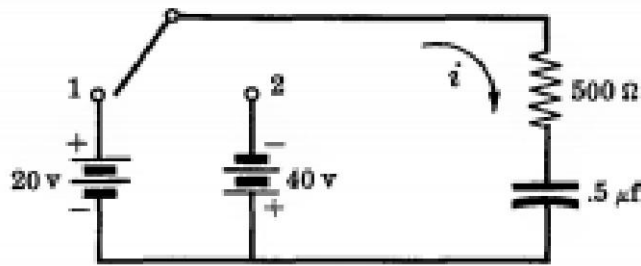


diagram. At  $t = 0$ , the switch is closed, thereby applying the constant voltage  $V = 50$  volts. Find the current transient.



*Fig.2*

6. In the RC circuit of Fig. 3 the switch is closed on position 1 at  $t=0$  and after 1 TC is moved to position 2. Find the complete current transient.



*Fig.3*

7. Determine the charge transient for Problem 6 and differentiate to obtain the current.

*Good Luck*