

EE221 Circuits II

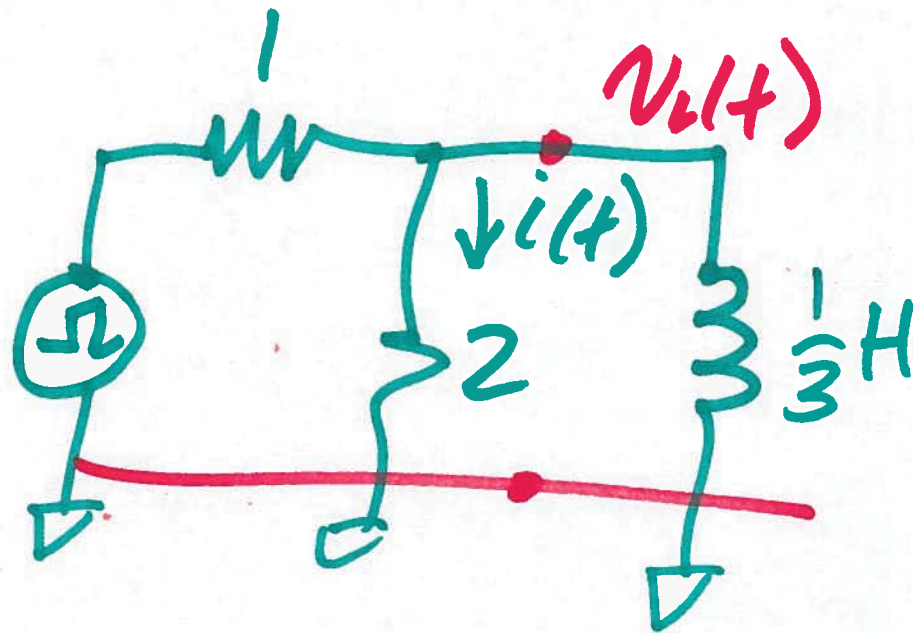
April 24, 2019

Lecture 22 $i(t) = \frac{v_L(t)}{2}$

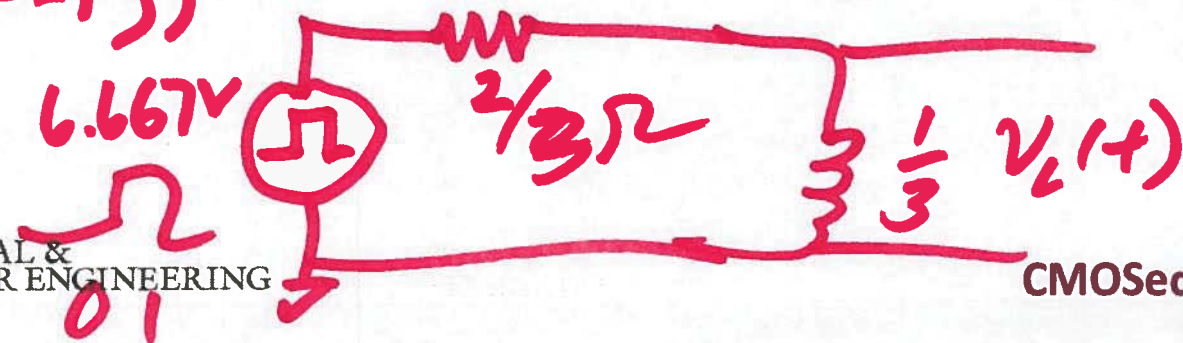
12.33)



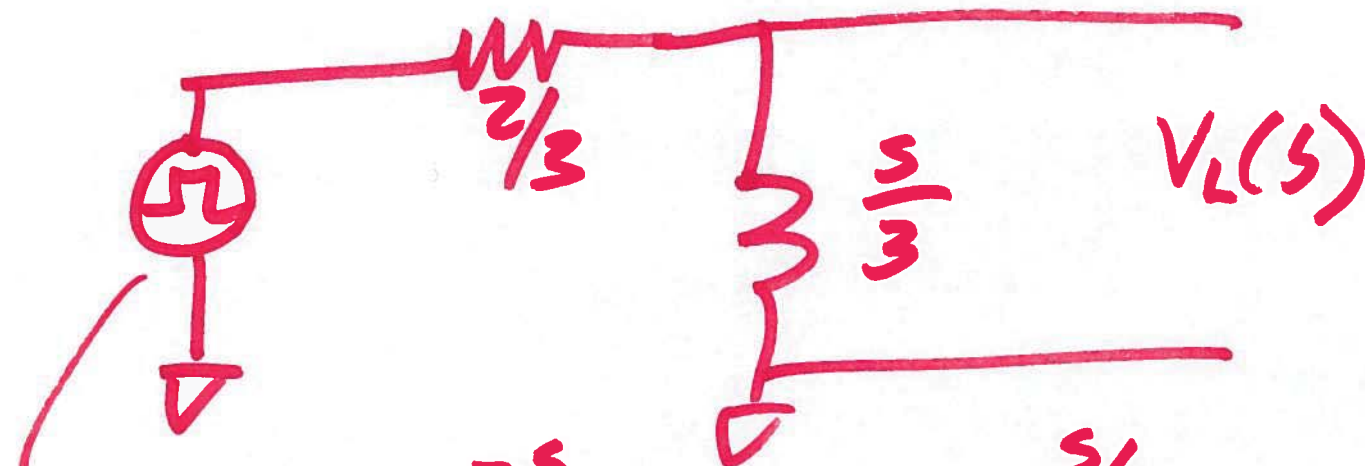
$$10 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (u(t) - u(t-1))$$



$$\frac{2 \cdot 1}{2+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$



1)



$$= \frac{20}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s} \right)$$

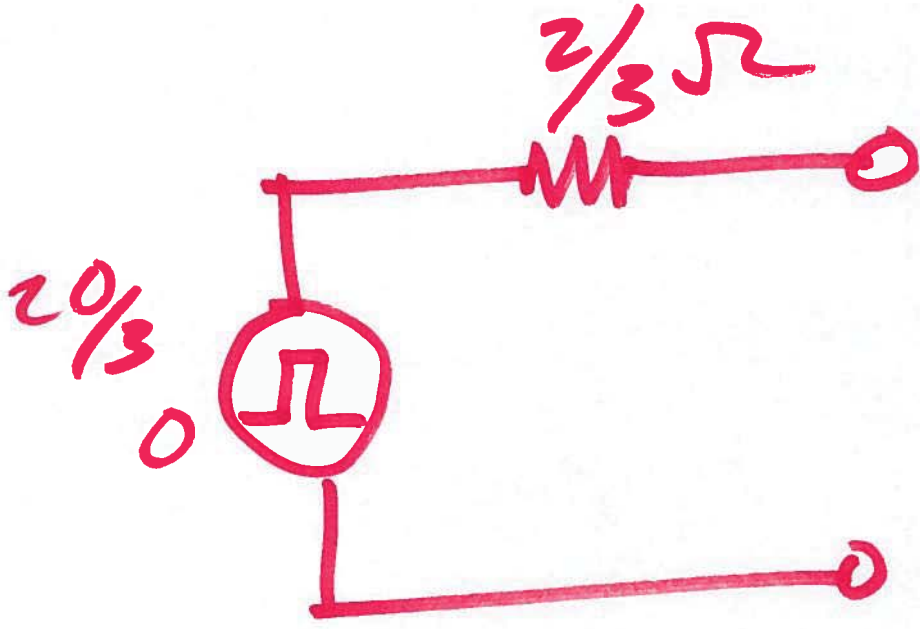
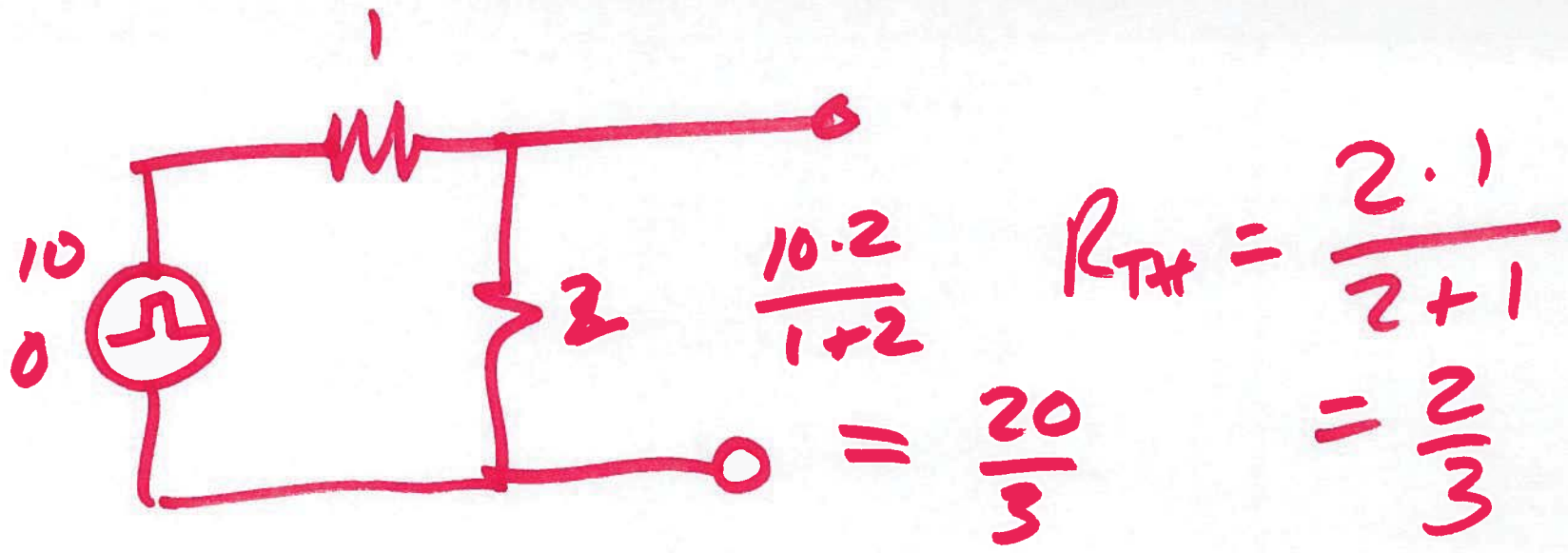
$$\frac{\frac{s}{3}}{\frac{s}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{s}{s+2}$$

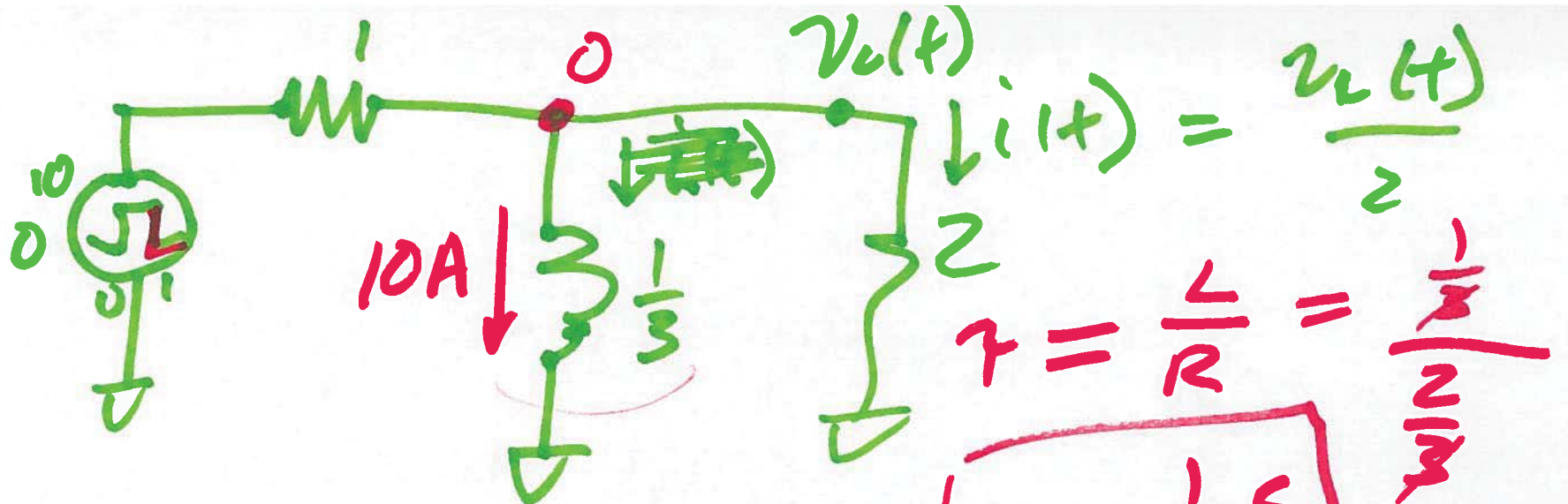
$$V_L(s) = \frac{20}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{20}{3} \frac{e^{-s}}{s+2}$$

$$v_L(t) = \frac{20}{3} \left(e^{-2t} \cdot u(t) - e^{-2(t-1)} \cdot u(t-1) \right)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{20}{6} \left(e^{-2t} u(t) - \frac{20}{6} e^{-2(t-1)} u(t-1) \right)$$

2)





$$\frac{10}{s} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \frac{s}{3}}{2 + \frac{s}{3}}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \frac{s}{3}}{2 + \frac{s}{3}} + 1 = \frac{10}{s} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \frac{s}{3}}{2 \cdot \frac{s}{3} + 2 + \frac{s}{3}}$$

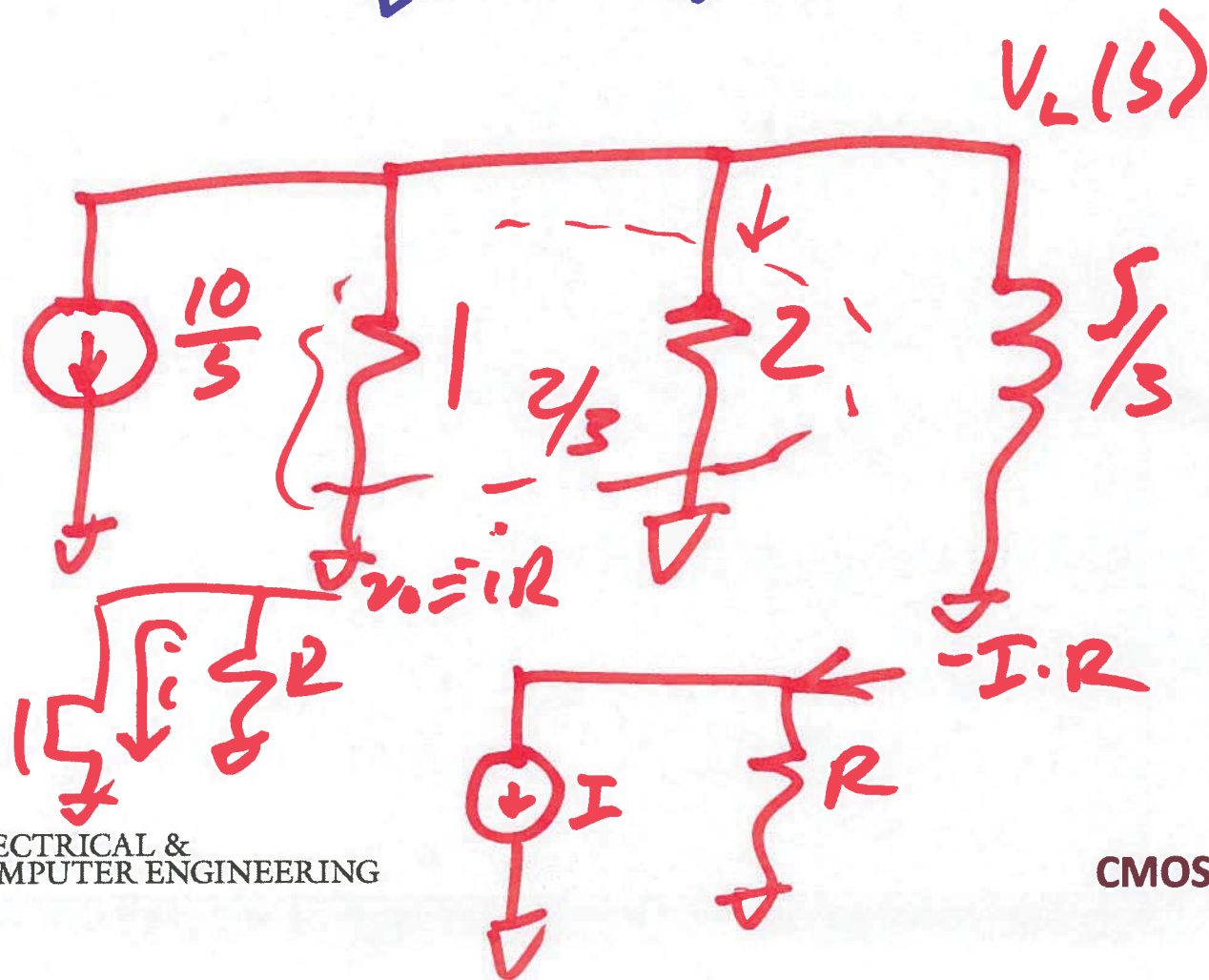
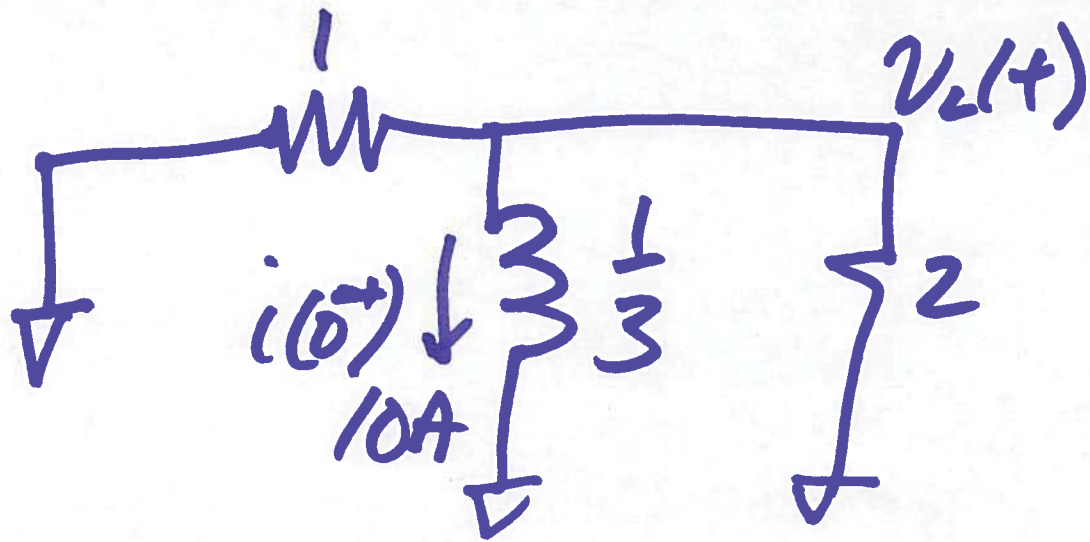
4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_L(s) &= \frac{10}{s} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \frac{s}{3}}{2 \cdot \frac{s}{3} + 2 + \frac{s}{3}} \\
 &= 20 \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{3}}{\frac{3s}{3} + 2} \\
 &= \frac{20}{3} \frac{1}{s+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

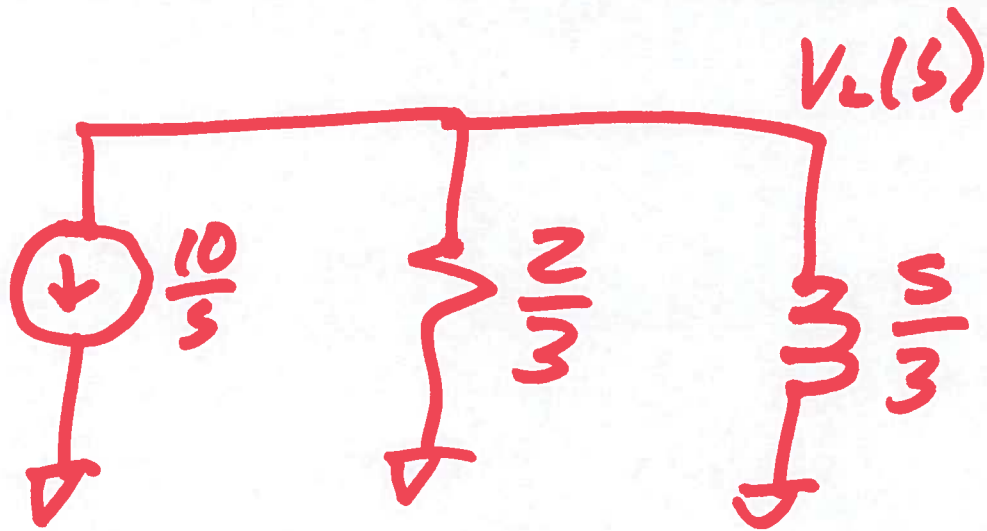
$$v_L(t) = \frac{20}{3} e^{-2t} u(t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$i(t) = \frac{20}{6} e^{-2t} u(t)$$

5)



b)

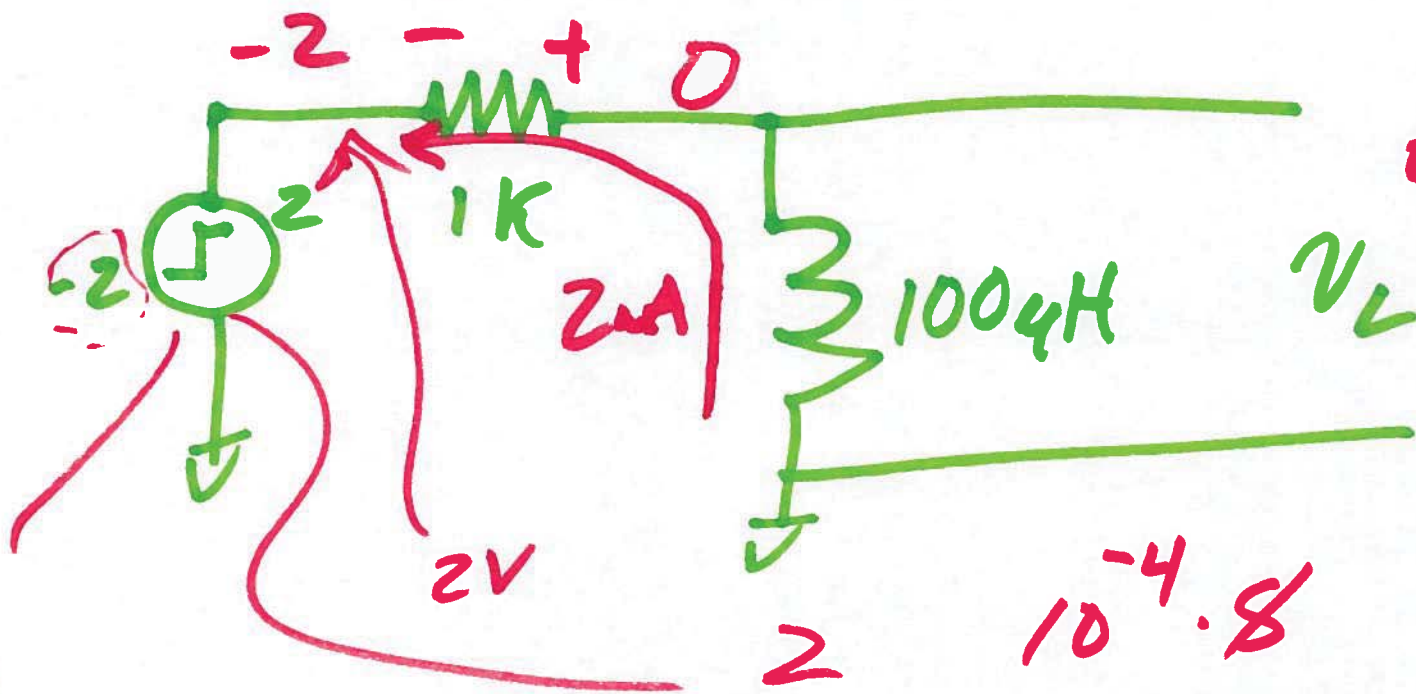


$$V_L(s) = \frac{-\frac{10}{s} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{s}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{s}{3}}$$

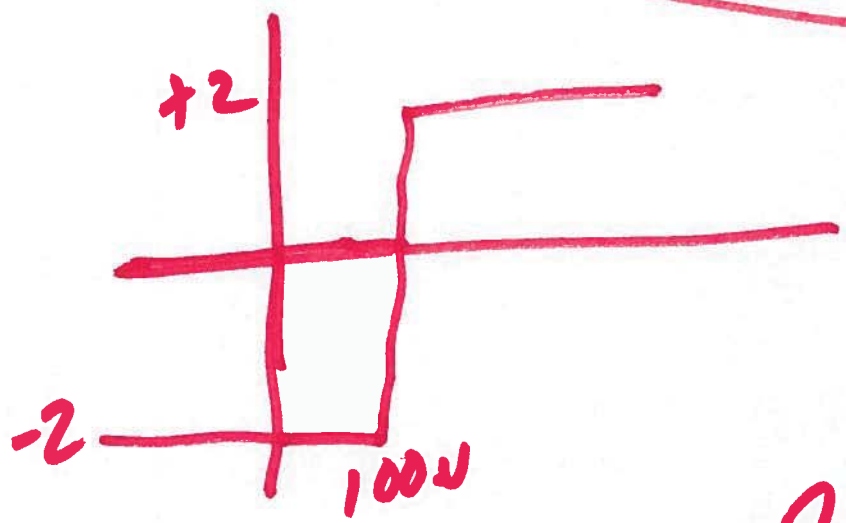
$$V_L(s) = \frac{-20}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} \rightarrow \frac{-20}{3} e^{-2t} \quad t \geq 1$$

$$- \frac{20}{3} e^{-2(t-1)} \quad u(t-1)$$

$$(0 - (-2)) / 1k = 2mA$$



$t < 100ns$
 $V_L(t) = 0$



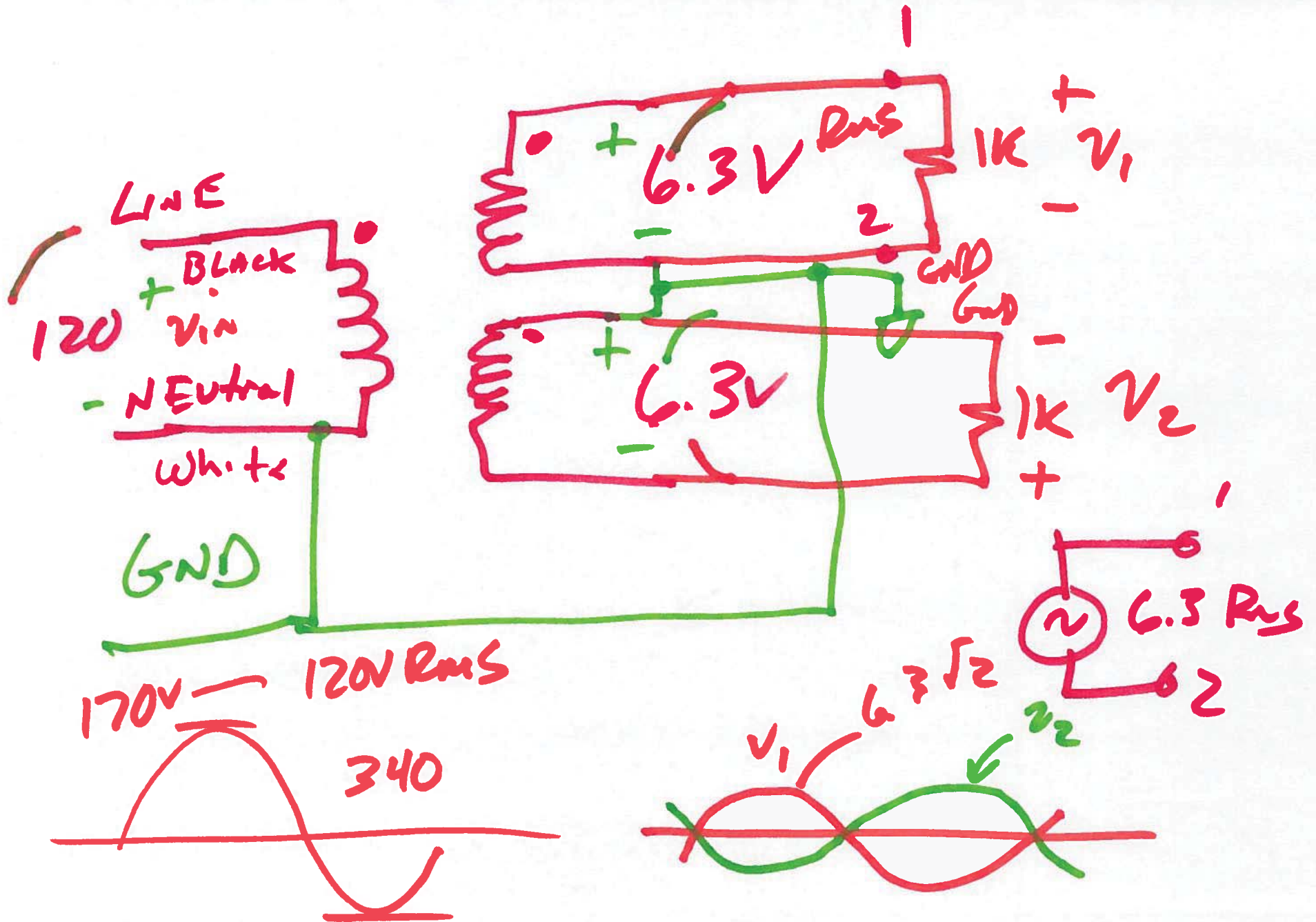
$$\frac{2}{s} \cdot \frac{10^{-4} \cdot s}{10^{-4} \cdot s + 10^3}$$

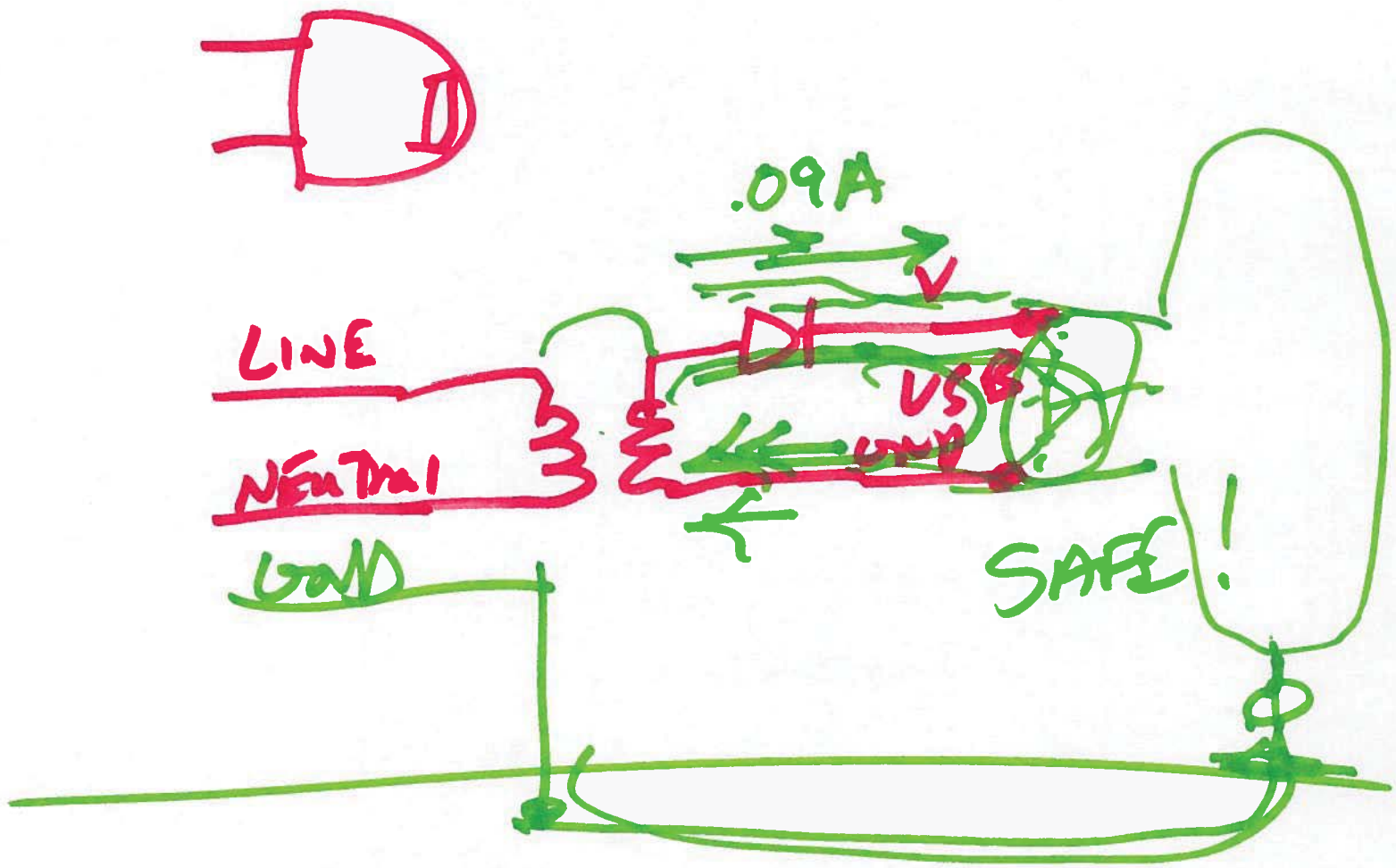
$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s + 10^7} = \frac{2}{s + \frac{1}{10^{-7}}}$$

$$V_L(t) = 2 \cdot e^{-t/10^{-7}} u(t)$$

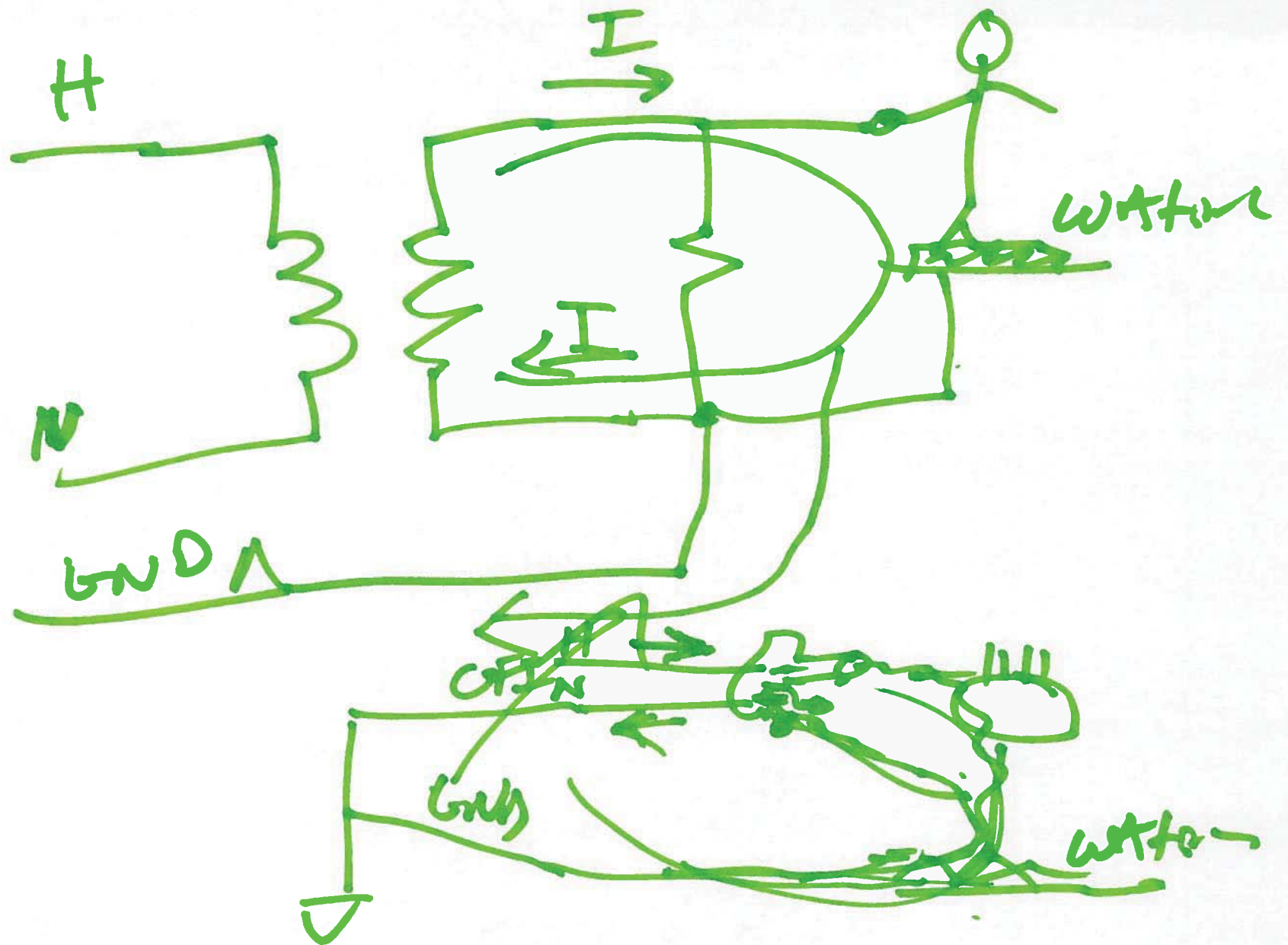
$$= 2 \cdot e^{-\frac{t-100ns}{10^{-7}}} u(t-100ns)$$

8)





10)



11)