

**Q1:** The switch in the circuit in Fig.P1 has been closed for a long time before opening at  $t=0$ .

- Find  $i_1(0^-)$  and  $i_2(0^-)$ .
- Find  $i_1(0^+)$  and  $i_2(0^+)$ .
- Find  $i_1(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .
- Find  $i_2(t)$  for  $t \geq 0^+$ .
- Explain why  $i_2(0^-)$  not equal  $i_2(0^+)$

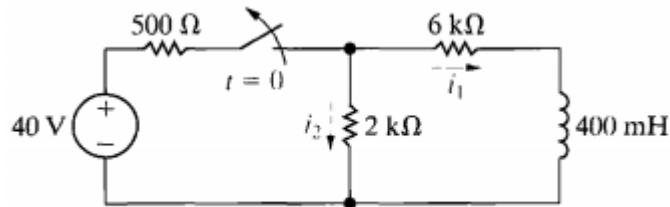


Fig.P1

**Q2)** The switch in the circuit in Fig.P2 has been in Position a for a long time and  $v_2=0V$ . At  $t=0$ , the switch is thrown to position b. Calculate

- $i, v_2$  and  $v_1$  for  $t \geq 0^+$ .
- The energy stored in the capacitor at  $t=0$ .
- The energy trapped in the circuit and the total energy dissipated in the  $25k\Omega$  resistor if the switch remains in position b indefinitely.

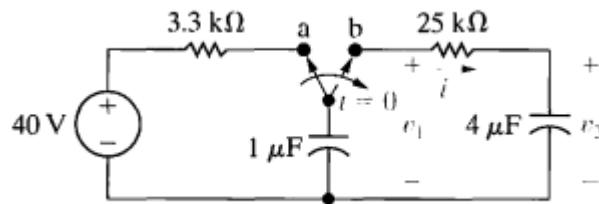


Fig.P2

**Q3)** The switch in the circuit shown in Fig.P3. has been closed for a long time before opening at  $t=0$ .

- Find the numerical expressions for  $i_L(t)$  and  $v_0(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .
- Find the numerical values of  $v_L(0^+)$  and  $v_0(0^+)$ .

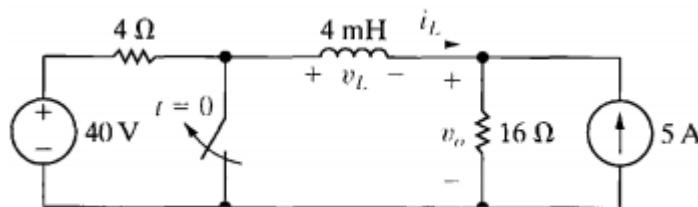


Fig.P3

**Q4)** Assume that the switch in the circuit of Fig.P4 has been in position a for a long time and that at  $t=0$  it is moved to position b. Find

- $v_c(0^+)$
- $V_c(\infty)$
- $\tau$  for  $t > 0$
- $i(0^+)$
- $v_c, t \geq 0$
- $i, t > 0^+$

**Q5)** The action of the two switches in the circuit seen in Fig.P5 is as follows. For  $t < 0$ , switch 1 is in position a and switch 2 is open. This state has existed for a long time. At  $t=0$ , switch 1 moves instantaneously from position a to position b, while switch 2 remains open. Ten milliseconds after switch 1 operates, switch 2 closes, remains closed for 10 ms and then opens. Find  $v_o(t)$  25 ms after switch 1 moves to position b.

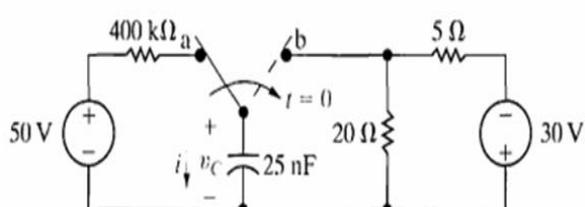


Fig.P4

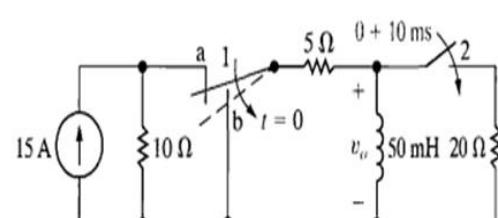


Fig.P5

**Q6)** The switch in the circuit in Fig.P6 has been Closed for a long time. The maximum voltage rating of the  $1.6 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor is 14.4 kV. How long after the switch is opened does the voltage across the Capacitor reach the maximum voltage rating?

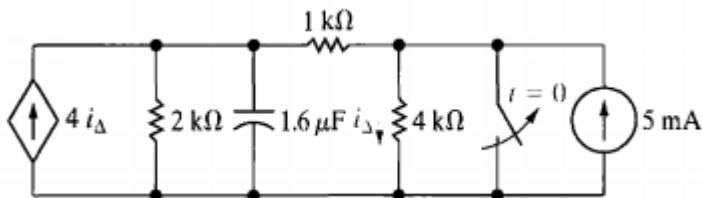


Fig.P6

**Q7)** The voltage source in the circuit in Fig.P7 (a) is generating the triangular wave form shown in Fig.P7(b). Assume the energy stored in the capacitor is zero at  $t=0$  and the op\_amp is ideal.

- Derive the numerical expressions for  $v_o(t)$  for the following time intervals :  $0 < t < 1\mu\text{s}$ ;  $1\mu\text{s} < t < 3\mu\text{s}$ ; and  $3\mu\text{s} < t < 4\mu\text{s}$
- Sketch the output wave form between 0 and  $4\mu\text{s}$ .
- If the triangular input voltage continues to repeat itself for  $t > 4\mu\text{s}$ , what would you expect the Output voltage to be? Explain.

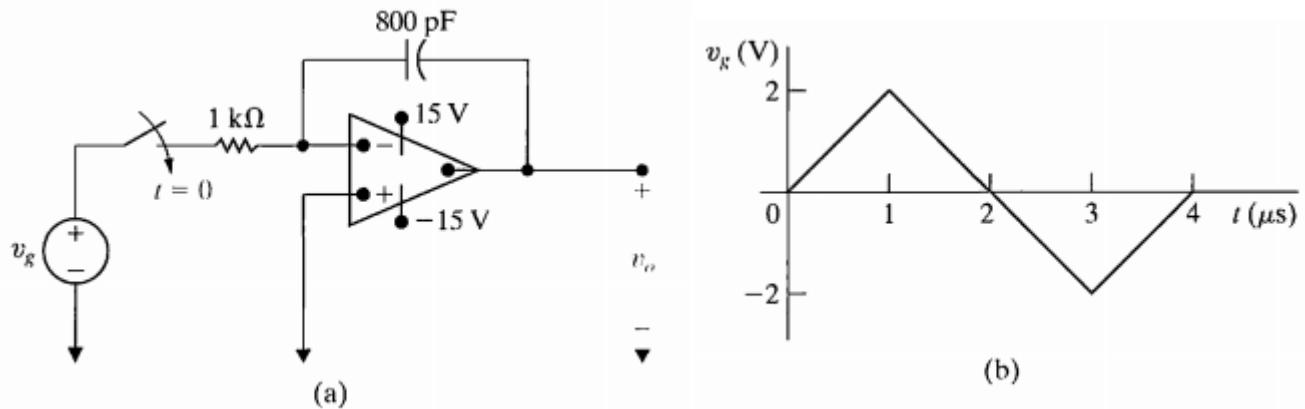


Fig.P7

**Q8)** At the time the double-pole switch in the circuit Shown in Fig.P8 is closed, the initial voltages on the capacitors are 12V and 4V, as shown. Find the numerical expressions for  $v_2(t)$ ,  $v_0(t)$ , and  $v_f(t)$  that are applicable as long as the ideal op\_amp operates in its linear range.

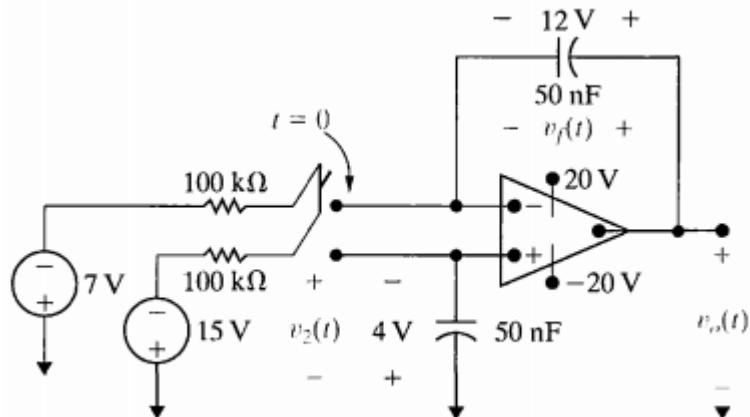


Fig.P8

**Q9)** The switch in the circuit shown in Fig.P9 has been in the OFF position for a long time. At  $t=0$ , The switch moves instantaneously to the ON position. Find  $v_o(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .

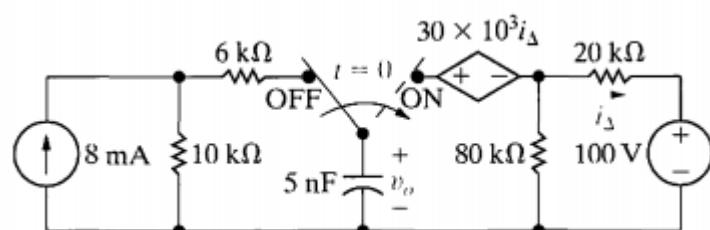


Fig.P9