

ECE221 PS7 Solutions

(6.1, 6.10, 6.14, 6.20, 6.26, 6.34, 6.36, 6.39)P 6.1 $0 \leq t \leq 2 \text{ s}$:

$$i_L = \frac{10^3}{2.5} \int_0^t 3 \times 10^{-3} e^{-4x} dx + 1 = 1.2 \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4} \Big|_0^t + 1$$

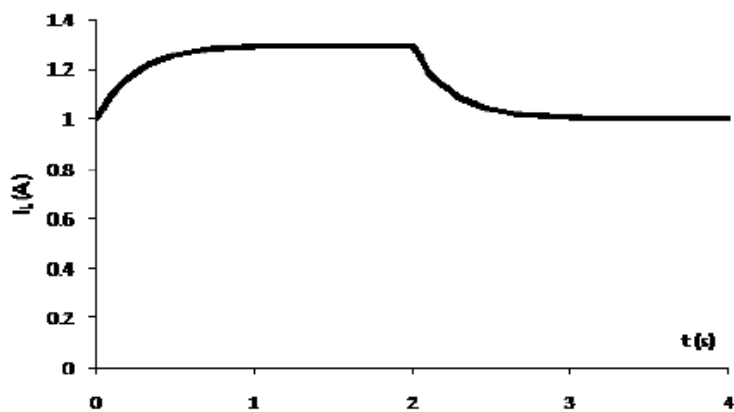
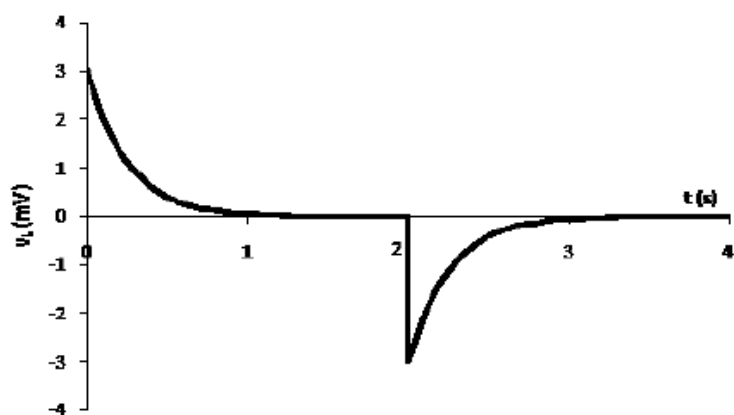
$$= -0.3e^{-4t} + 1.3 \text{ A}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2 \text{ s}$$

$$i_L(2) = -0.3e^{-8} + 1.3 = 1.3 \text{ A}$$

 $t \geq 2 \text{ s}$:

$$i_L = \frac{10^3}{2.5} \int_2^t -3 \times 10^{-3} e^{-4(x-2)} dx + 1.3 = -1.2 \frac{e^{-4(x-2)}}{-4} \Big|_2^t + 1.3$$

$$= 0.3e^{-4(t-2)} + 1 \text{ A}, \quad t \geq 2 \text{ s}$$



$$\text{P 6.10} \quad i = (B_1 \cos 4t + B_2 \sin 4t)e^{-t/2}$$

$$i(0) = B_1 = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = (B_1 \cos 4t + B_2 \sin 4t)(-0.5e^{-t/2}) + e^{-t/2}(-4B_1 \sin 4t + 4B_2 \cos 4t)$$

$$= [(4B_2 - 0.5B_1) \cos 4t - (4B_1 + 0.5B_2) \sin 4t]e^{-t/2}$$

$$v = 4 \frac{di}{dt} = [(16B_2 - 2B_1) \cos 4t - (16B_1 + 2B_2) \sin 4t]e^{-t/2}$$

$$v(0) = 60 = 16B_2 - 2B_1 = 16B_2 - 20 \quad \therefore \quad B_2 = 5 \text{ A}$$

Thus,

$$i = (10 \cos 4t + 5 \sin 4t)e^{-t/2}, \text{ A}, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$v = (60 \cos 4t - 170 \sin 4t)e^{-t/2} \text{ V}, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$i(1) = -26, \text{ A}; \quad v(1) = 54.25 \text{ V}$$

$$p(1) = (-26)(54.25) = -339.57 \text{ W delivering}$$

$$\text{P 6.14 [a] } i = \frac{400 \times 10^{-3}}{5 \times 10^{-6}} t = 80 \times 10^3 t \quad 0 \leq t \leq 5 \mu s$$

$$i = 400 \times 10^{-3} \quad 5 \leq t \leq 20 \mu s$$

$$i = \frac{300 \times 10^{-3}}{30 \times 10^{-6}} t - 0.5 = 10^4 t - 0.5 \quad 20 \mu s \leq t \leq 50 \mu s$$

$$q = \int_0^{5 \times 10^{-6}} 8 \times 10^4 t \, dt + \int_{5 \times 10^{-6}}^{15 \times 10^{-6}} 0.4 \, dt$$

$$= 8 \times 10^4 \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^{5 \times 10^{-6}} + 0.4(10 \times 10^{-6})$$

$$= 4 \times 10^4 (25 \times 10^{-12}) + 4 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 5 \mu C$$

$$\text{[b] } v = 4 \times 10^6 \int_0^{5 \times 10^{-6}} 8 \times 10^4 x \, dx + 4 \times 10^6 \int_{5 \times 10^{-6}}^{20 \times 10^{-6}} 0.4 \, dx$$

$$+ 4 \times 10^6 \int_{20 \times 10^{-6}}^{30 \times 10^{-6}} (10^4 x - 0.5) \, dx$$

$$= 4 \times 10^6 \left[8 \times 10^4 \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{5 \times 10^{-6}} + 0.4x \Big|_{5 \times 10^{-6}}^{20 \times 10^{-6}} + 10^4 \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{20 \times 10^{-6}}^{30 \times 10^{-6}} - 0.5x \Big|_{20 \times 10^{-6}}^{30 \times 10^{-6}} \right]$$

$$= 4 \times 10^6 [4 \times 10^4 (25 \times 10^{-12}) + 0.4(15 \times 10^{-6})$$

$$+ 5000(900 \times 10^{-12} - 400 \times 10^{-12}) - 0.5(10 \times 10^{-6})]$$

$$= 18 \text{ V}$$

$$v(30 \mu s) = 18 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{[c] } v(50 \mu s) = 4 \times 10^6 [10^{-6} + 6 \times 10^{-6} + 5000(2500 \times 10^{-12} - 400 \times 10^{-12})$$

$$- 0.5(30 \times 10^{-6})]$$

$$= 10 \text{ V}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} C v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (0.25 \times 10^{-6}) (10)^2 = 12.5 \mu J$$

P 6.20 $30 \parallel 20 = 12 \text{ H}$

$$80 \parallel (8 + 12) = 16 \text{ H}$$

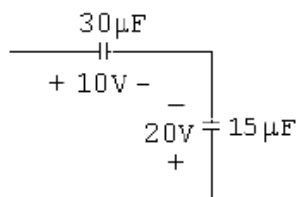
$$60 \parallel (14 + 16) = 20 \text{ H}$$

$$15 \parallel (20 + 10) = 20 \text{ H}$$

$$L_{ab} = 5 + 10 = 15 \text{ H}$$

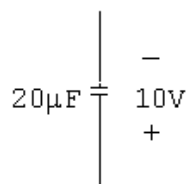
P 6.26 $\frac{1}{C_1} = \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{12}; \quad C_1 = 12 \mu\text{F}$

$$C_2 = 3 + 12 = 15 \mu\text{F}$$

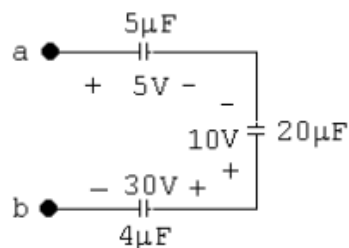


$$\frac{1}{C_3} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{10}; \quad C_3 = 10 \mu\text{F}$$

$$C_4 = 10 + 10 = 20 \mu\text{F}$$



$$\frac{1}{C_5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}; \quad C_5 = 2 \mu\text{F}$$



Equivalent capacitance is $2 \mu\text{F}$ with an initial voltage drop of $+25 \text{ V}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{P 6.34} \quad \frac{di_o}{dt} &= (5)\{e^{-2000t}[-8000 \sin 4000t + 4000 \cos 4000t] \\
 &\quad + (-2000e^{-2000t})[2 \cos 4000t + \sin 4000t]\} \\
 &= e^{-2000t}\{-50,000 \sin 4000t\} \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{di_o}{dt}(0^+) = (1)[\sin(0)] = 0$$

$$\therefore 10 \times 10^{-3} \frac{di_o}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \quad \text{so} \quad v_2(0^+) = 0$$

$$v_1(0^+) = 40i_o(0^+) + v_2(0^+) = 40(10) = 0 = 400 \text{ V}$$

P 6.36 [a] Rearrange by organizing the equations by di_1/dt , i_1 , di_2/dt , i_2 and transfer the i_g terms to the right hand side of the equations. We get

$$4 \frac{di_1}{dt} + 25i_1 - 8 \frac{di_2}{dt} - 20i_2 = 5i_g - 8 \frac{di_g}{dt}$$

$$-8 \frac{di_1}{dt} - 20i_1 + 16 \frac{di_2}{dt} + 80i_2 = 16 \frac{di_g}{dt}$$

[b] From the given solutions we have

$$\frac{di_1}{dt} = -320e^{-5t} + 272e^{-4t}$$

$$\frac{di_2}{dt} = 260e^{-5t} - 204e^{-4t}$$

Thus,

$$4\frac{di_1}{dt} = -1280e^{-5t} + 1088e^{-4t}$$

$$25i_1 = 100 + 1600e^{-5t} - 1700e^{-4t}$$

$$8\frac{di_2}{dt} = 2080e^{-5t} - 1632e^{-4t}$$

$$20i_2 = 20 - 1040e^{-5t} + 1020e^{-4t}$$

$$5i_g = 80 - 80e^{-5t}$$

$$8\frac{di_g}{dt} = 640e^{-5t}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & -1280e^{-5t} + 1088e^{-4t} + 100 + 1600e^{-5t} - 1700e^{-4t} - 2080e^{-5t} \\ & \quad + 1632e^{-4t} - 20 + 1040e^{-5t} - 1020e^{-4t} \stackrel{?}{=} 80 - 80e^{-5t} - 640e^{-5t} \end{aligned}$$

$$80 + (1088 - 1700 + 1632 - 1020)e^{-4t}$$

$$+ (1600 - 1280 - 2080 + 1040)e^{-5t} \stackrel{?}{=} 80 - 720e^{-5t}$$

$$80 + (2720 - 2720)e^{-4t} + (2640 - 3360)e^{-5t} = 80 - 720e^{-5t} \quad (\text{OK})$$

$$8\frac{di_1}{dt} = -2560e^{-5t} + 2176e^{-4t}$$

$$20i_1 = 80 + 1280e^{-5t} - 1360e^{-4t}$$

$$16\frac{di_2}{dt} = 4160e^{-5t} - 3264e^{-4t}$$

$$80i_2 = 80 - 4160e^{-5t} + 4080e^{-4t}$$

$$16\frac{di_g}{dt} = 1280e^{-5t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2560e^{-5t} - 2176e^{-4t} - 80 - 1280e^{-5t} + 1360e^{-4t} + 4160e^{-5t} - 3264e^{-4t} \\ & \quad + 80 - 4160e^{-5t} + 4080e^{-4t} \stackrel{?}{=} 1280e^{-5t} \end{aligned}$$

$$(-80 + 80) + (2560 - 1280 + 4160 - 4160)e^{-5t}$$

$$+ (1360 - 2176 - 3264 + 4080)e^{-4t} \stackrel{?}{=} 1280e^{-5t}$$

$$0 + 1280e^{-5t} + 0e^{-4t} = 1280e^{-5t} \quad (\text{OK})$$

$$\text{P 6.39 [a]} \quad -2\frac{di_g}{dt} + 16\frac{di_2}{dt} + 32i_2 = 0$$

$$16\frac{di_2}{dt} + 32i_2 = 2\frac{di_g}{dt}$$

$$[\text{b}] \quad i_2 = e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{di_2}{dt} = -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} \text{ A/s}$$

$$i_g = 8 - 8e^{-t} \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{di_g}{dt} = 8e^{-t} \text{ A/s}$$

$$\therefore -16e^{-t} + 32e^{-2t} + 32e^{-t} - 32e^{-2t} = 16e^{-t}$$

$$[\text{c}] \quad v_1 = 4\frac{di_g}{dt} - 2\frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$= 4(8e^{-t}) - 2(-e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t})$$

$$= 34e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t} \text{ V}, \quad t > 0$$

$$[\text{d}] \quad v_1(0) = 34 - 4 = 30 \text{ V}; \quad \text{Also}$$

$$v_1(0) = 4\frac{di_g}{dt}(0) - 2\frac{di_2}{dt}(0)$$

$$= 4(8) - 2(-1 + 2) = 32 - 2 = 30 \text{ V}$$

Yes, the initial value of v_1 is consistent with known circuit behavior.

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