This homework is due on Friday, February 10, 2023 at 11:59PM. Selfgrades and HW Resubmissions are due the following Friday, February 17, 2023 at 11:59PM.

1. (OPTIONAL) Study Group Reassignment

We hope your study groups from the beginning of the semester have been going well! If you did not fill out the original matching form and would now like to join a group, or if your current study group is not meeting your needs, you can request a new study group via this form. Requests for new study groups are due Friday at 11:59 PM.

The current in a 100 mH inductance is given by $0.5 \sin(1000t)$ A. Find expressions and sketch the waveforms to scale for the voltage, power, and stored energy, allowing *t* to range from 0 to 3π ms. The argument of the sine function is in radians.

What value of inductance corresponds to an open circuit, assuming zero initial current? Explain your answer. Repeat for a short circuit.

A pair of mutually coupled inductances has $L_1 = 2$ H, $L_2 = 1$ H, $i_1 = 2\cos(1000t)$ A, $i_2 = 0$, and $v_2 = 2000 \sin(1000t)$ V. (The arguments of the sine and cosine functions are in radians.) Find $v_1(t)$ and the magnitude of the mutual inductance.

Solve for the steady-state values of i_1 , i_2 , and i_3 in the circuit shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: P4.21

Determine expressions for and sketch $v_R(t)$ to scale versus time for the circuit of Figure 2. The circuit is operating in steady state with the switch closed prior to t = 0. Consider the time interval $0 \le t \le 1$ ms.



Figure 2: P4.41

A DC source is connected to a series RLC circuit by a switch that closes at t = 0, as shown in Figure 3. The initial conditions are i(0+) = 0 and $v_C(0+) = 25$. Write the differential equation for $v_C(t)$. Solve for $v_C(t)$ given that $R = 80 \Omega$.



Figure 3: P4.61

Consider the circuit shown in Figure 4, with $R = 25 \Omega$.





- (a) Compute the undamped resonant frequency, τ , and ζ .
- (b) The initial conditions are v(0+) = 0 and $i_L(0+) = 0$. Show that this requires $v'(0+) = 10^9 \frac{V}{s}$.
- (c) Find the particular solution for v(t).
- (d) Find the general solution for v(t), including the numerical values of all parameters.