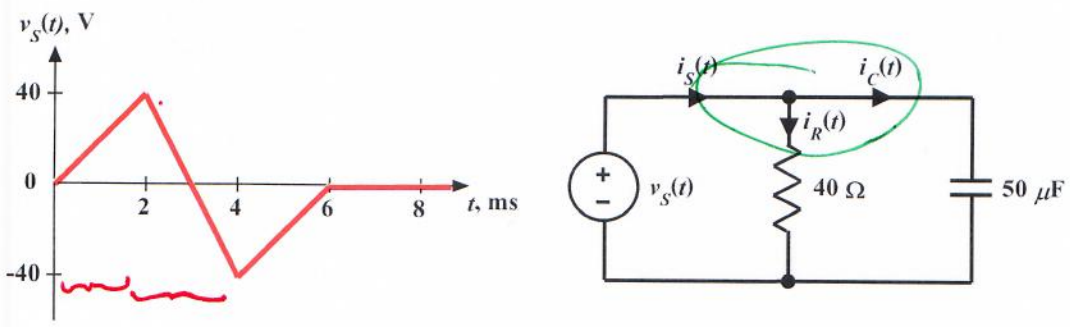


$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \text{slope} = \frac{40}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 20 \times 10^3 = 20000 \frac{V}{s}$$

$$C \frac{dV}{dt} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \times 20000 = 1 = i_c(t)$$

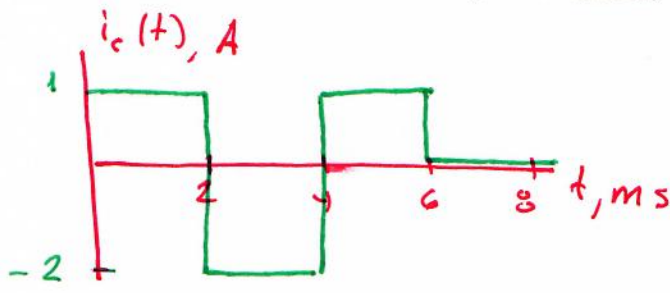
$$-40 \times 10^{+3} \times 5 \times 10^{-5} = -2$$

EE/EET 2240
Homework Problem #040



The independent voltage source is described by the plot shown.

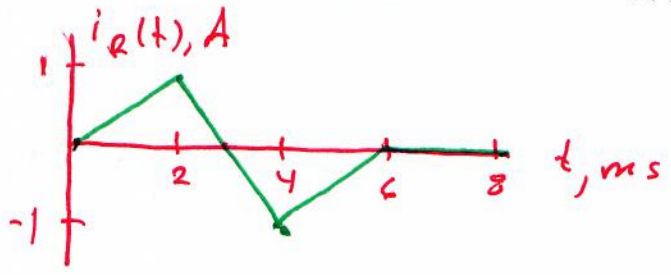
- a. Accurately sketch the waveform for the capacitor current, $i_C(t)$.



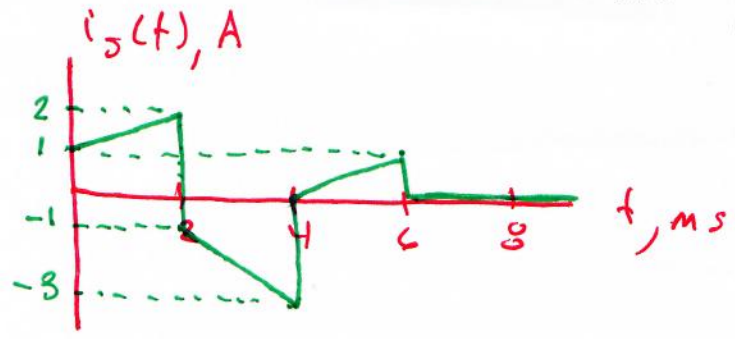
$$i_C(t) = C \frac{dv_s}{dt}$$

↑
50 μF = 5 × 10⁻⁵ F

- b. Accurately sketch the waveform for the resistor current, $i_R(t)$.

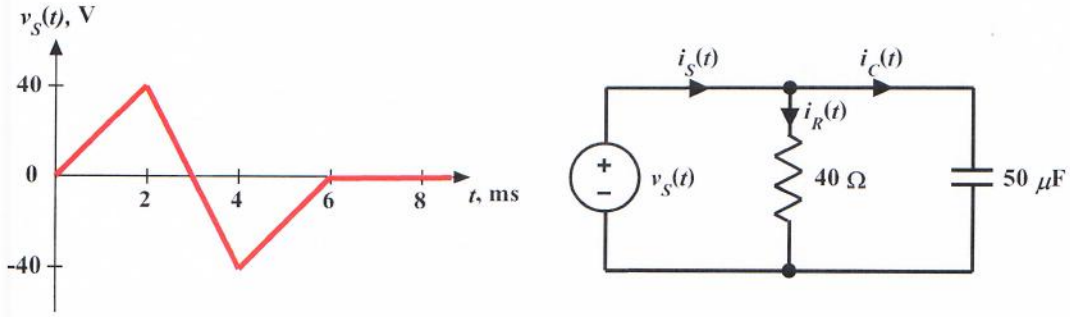


- c. Accurately sketch the waveform for the source current, $i_S(t)$.



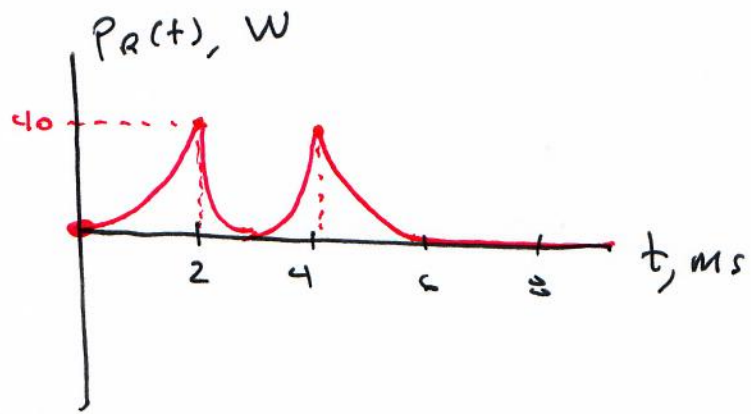
$$i_S(t) = i_R(t) + i_C(t)$$

EE/EET 2240
Homework Problem #041

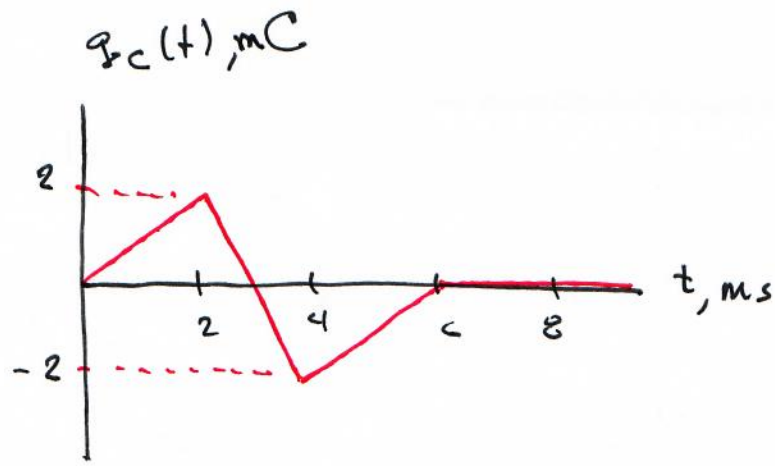


The circuit and source voltage are the same as those in Homework Problem #040.

- a. Accurately sketch the waveform for the power absorbed by the resistor. $P_R = v_s(t) i_R(t)$



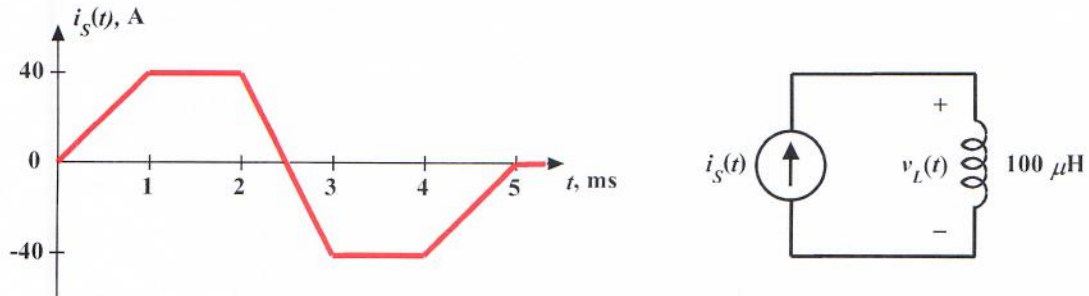
- b. Accurately sketch the waveform for the capacitor charge, $q_C(t)$.



$$q_C(t) = C v_s(t)$$

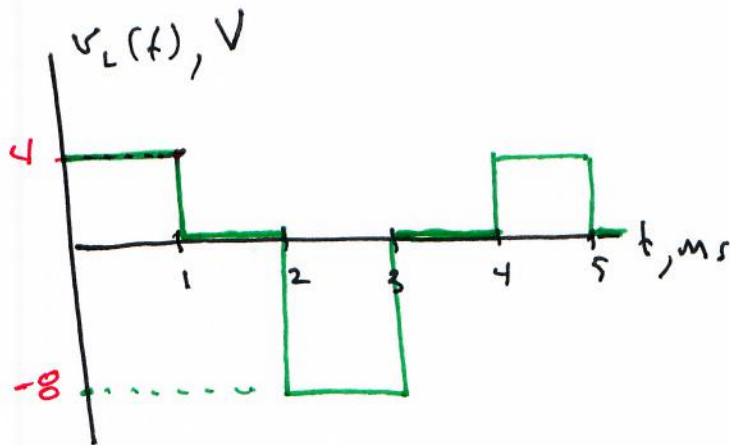
↑
 $50 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$
 or $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ F}$

EE/EET 2240
Homework Problem #042



The independent current source is described by the plot shown.

- a. Accurately sketch the waveform for the voltage, $v_L(t)$.

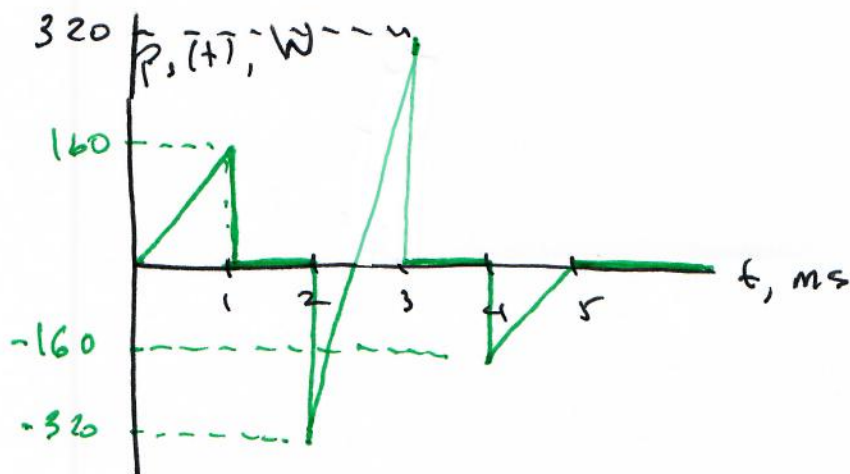


$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$L = 100 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 10^{-4} \text{ H}$$

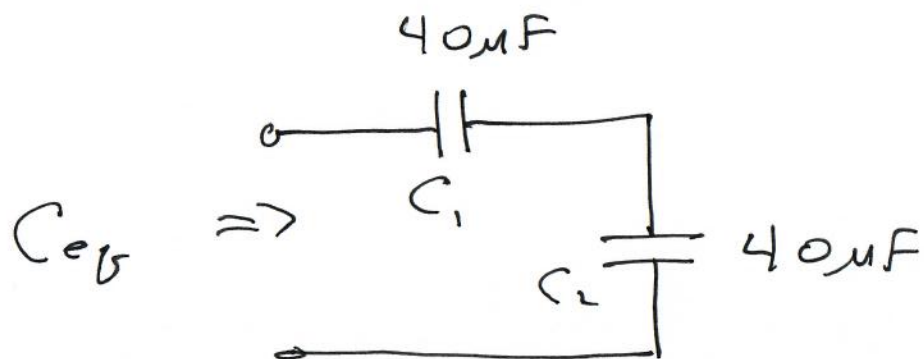
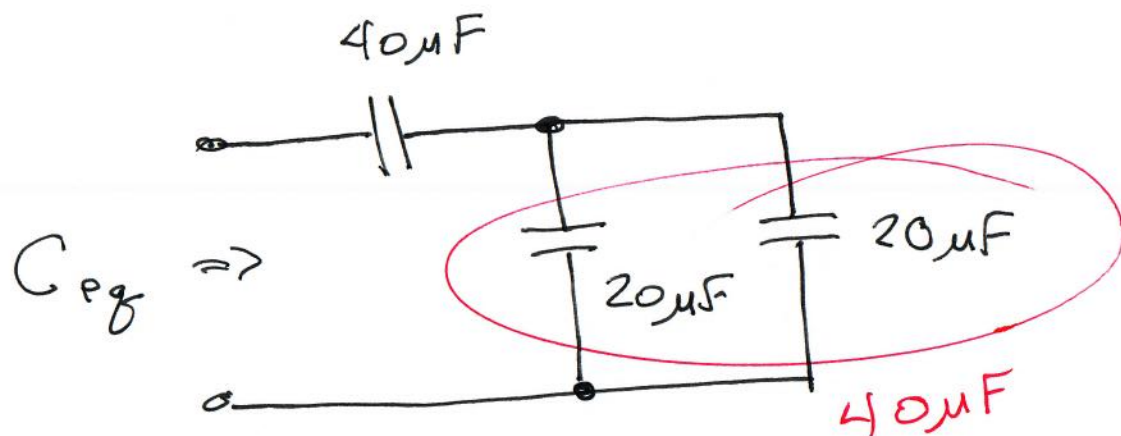
- b. Accurately sketch the waveform for the power delivered by the independent current source.



$$P_s(t) = i_s(t) v_L(t)$$

$$\frac{di_s}{dt} = \frac{40}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 40000 \frac{A}{s}$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di_s}{dt} = 10^{-4} \times 40000 = 4 \text{ V}$$



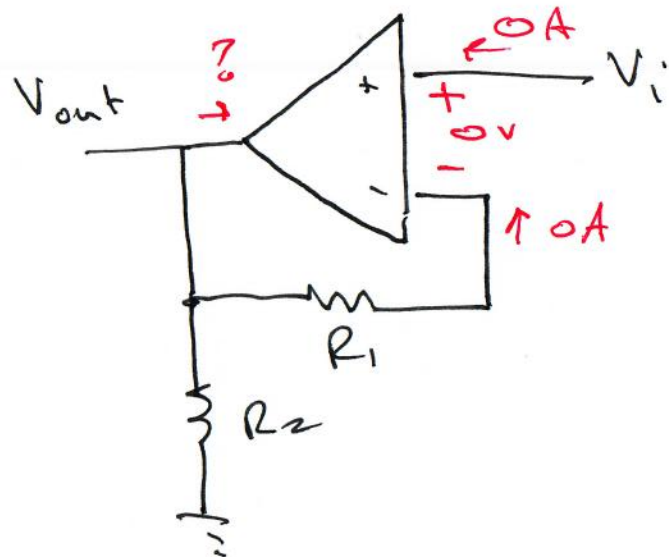
$$\frac{1}{40 \mu\text{F}} + \frac{1}{40 \mu\text{F}} = \frac{1}{C_{eq}}$$

$$\frac{2}{40 \mu\text{F}} = \frac{1}{C_{eq}}$$

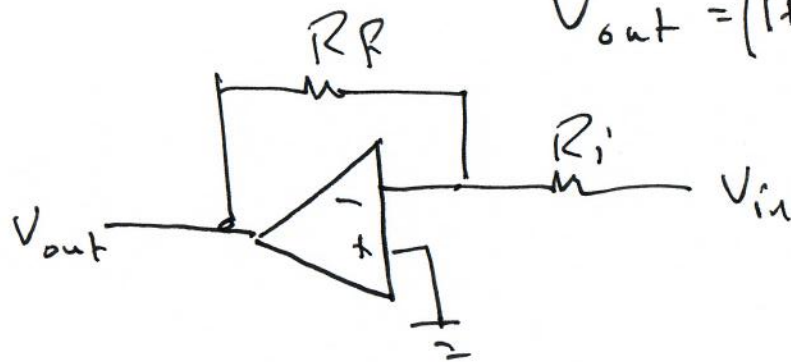
$$C_{eq} = 20 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{1}{C_{eq}}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_2 + C_1}$$



$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) V_i$$



$$V_{out} = -\frac{R_f}{R_i} V_{in}$$

Microsim

PSPICE Lite (OrCAD)



Simulation Program with Integrated

Personal
Computer

Circuit Emphasis



Cadence