

Chapter 1

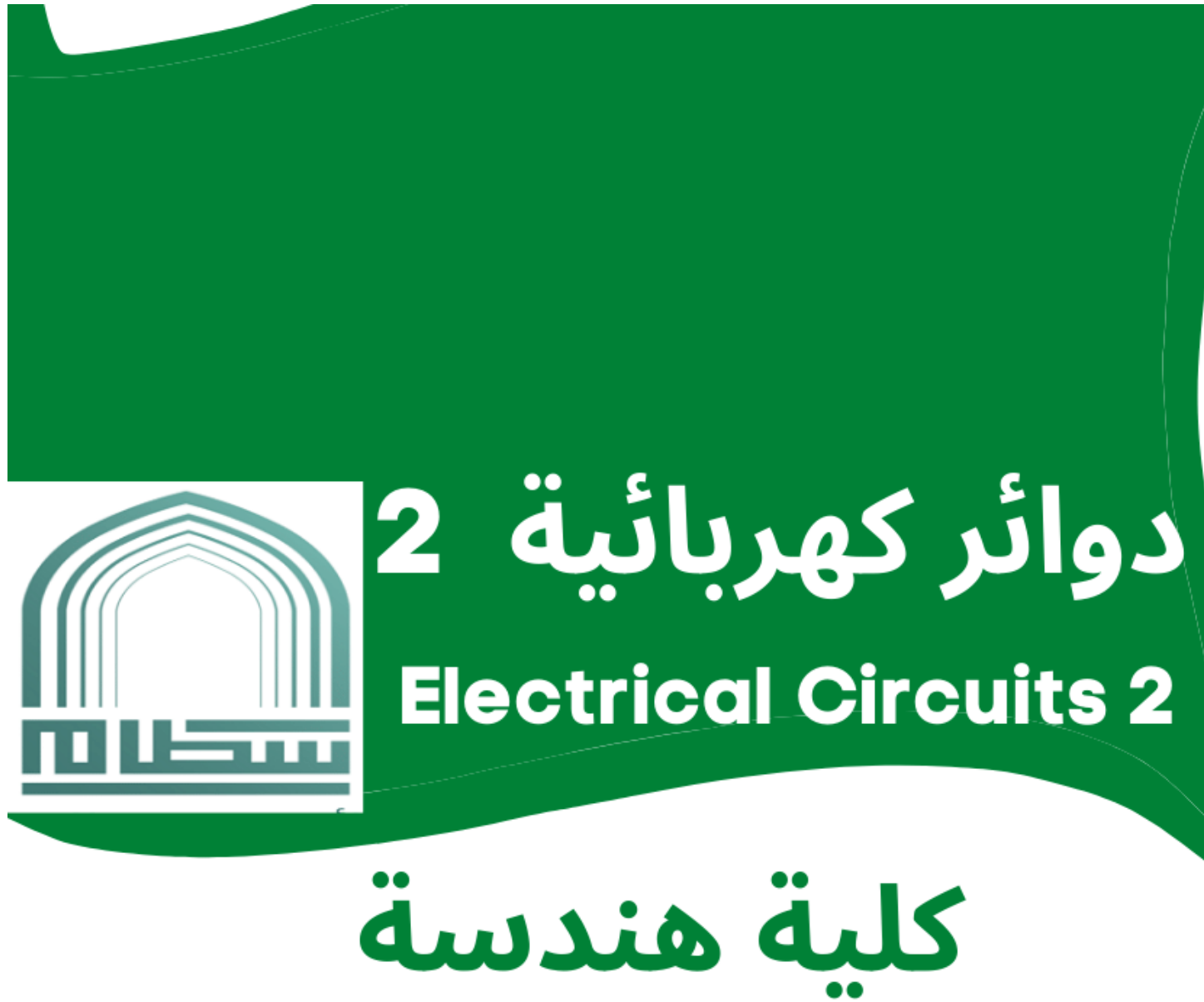
First-Order Circuits RL and RC

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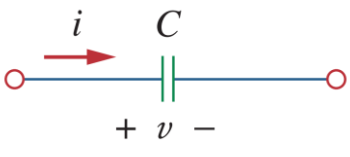
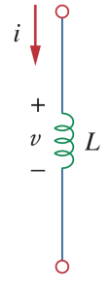
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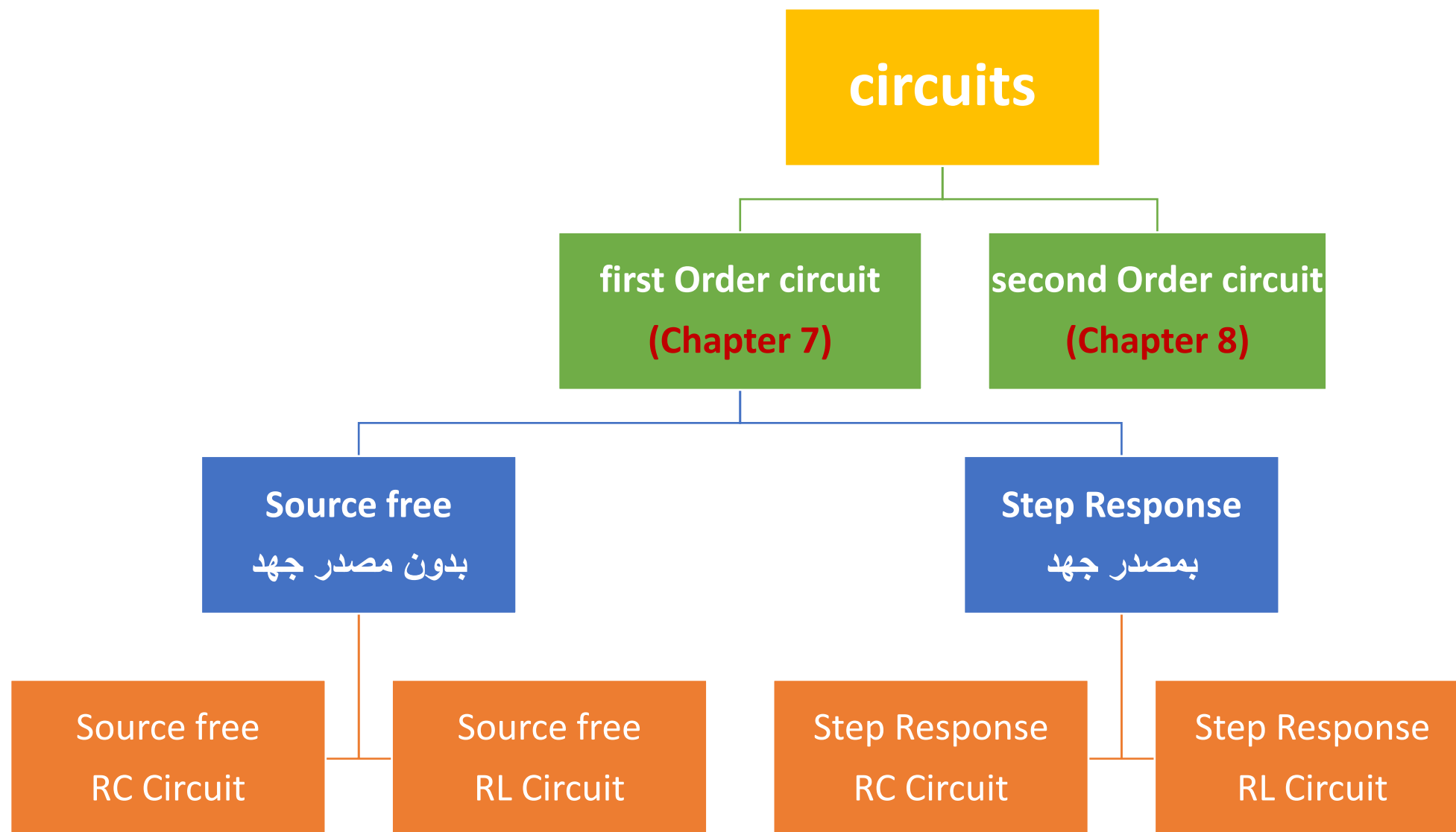
1.6 Step Response of an RL Circuit

1.1 Capacitors and Inductors

	capacitors	Inductors
		
v(t)		$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$
i(t)	$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$	
ω	$\omega = \frac{1}{2} C v^2$	$\omega = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$
Series	$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_N}$ $C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$	$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + \dots + L_N$ $L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$
Parallel	$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots + C_N$ $C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$	$\frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{L_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_N}$ $L_{eq} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$
at DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open circuit • The voltage on a capacitor cannot change abruptly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short circuit • The current through an inductor cannot change instantaneously

1.1 Introduction

A *first-order* circuit is characterized by a first-order differential equation.



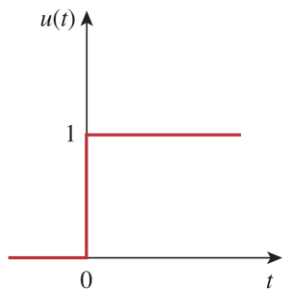
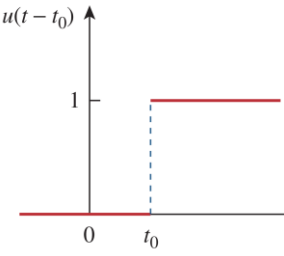
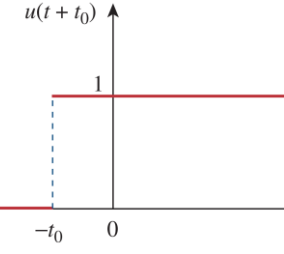
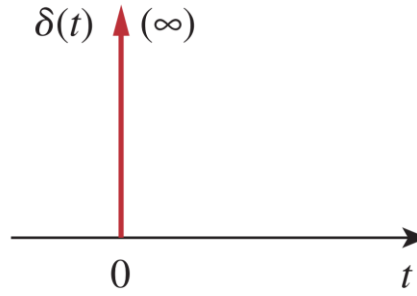
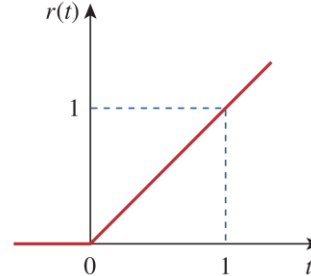
Chapter summary

First order circuits

بدون مصدر جهد Source-Free		بمصدر جهد Step Response	
RC circuit	RL circuit	RC circuit	RL circuit
$\tau = RC$ $v(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$	$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$ $i(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$	$\tau = RC$ $v(t) = v(\infty) + [v(0) - v(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$	$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$ $i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$
<p>خطوات حل مسألة ال RC circuit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> عند $t < 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة $v(0)$ اجعل ال capacitor → open circuit عند $t > 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة R_{eq} اجعل أي voltage source → short circuit اجعل أي current source → open circuit احسب قيمة ال $\tau = R_{eq}C$ احسب ال $v(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ 	<p>خطوات حل مسألة ال RL circuit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> عند $t < 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة $i(0)$ اجعل ال inductor → short circuit عند $t > 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة R_{eq} اجعل أي voltage source → short circuit اجعل أي current source → open circuit احسب قيمة ال $\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}}$ احسب ال $i(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ 	<p>خطوات حل مسألة ال step response RC circuit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> عند $t < 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة $v(0)$ اجعل ال capacitor → open circuit عند $t > 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة $v(\infty)$ اجعل ال capacitor → open circuit اوجد قيمة R_{eq} اجعل أي voltage source → short circuit اجعل أي current source → open circuit احسب قيمة ال $\tau = R_{eq}C$ احسب ال $v(t) = v(\infty) + [v(0) - v(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ 	<p>خطوات حل مسألة ال step response RL circuit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> عند $t < 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة $i(0)$ اجعل ال inductor → short circuit عند $t > 0$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> اوجد قيمة $i(\infty)$ اجعل ال inductor → short circuit اوجد قيمة R_{eq} اجعل أي voltage source → short circuit اجعل أي current source → open circuit احسب قيمة ال $\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}}$ احسب ال $i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

Singularity Functions

Singularity functions are functions that either are discontinuous or have discontinuous derivatives.

<p>unit step function $u(t)$</p>	<p>The unit step function $u(t)$ is 0 for negative values of t and 1 for positive values of t</p> $u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases}$  $u(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < t_0 \\ 1, & t > t_0 \end{cases}$  $u(t + t_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < -t_0 \\ 1, & t > -t_0 \end{cases}$ 
<p>unit impulse function</p>	<p>he unit impulse function $\delta(t)$ is zero everywhere except at t_0, where it is undefined.</p> $\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \text{Undefined}, & t = 0 \\ 0, & t > 0 \end{cases}$ 
<p>unit ramp function</p>	<p>The unit ramp function is zero for negative values of t and has a unit slope for positive values of t.</p> $r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0 \\ 1, & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$  $r(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq t_0 \\ 1, & t \geq t_0 \end{cases}$ 