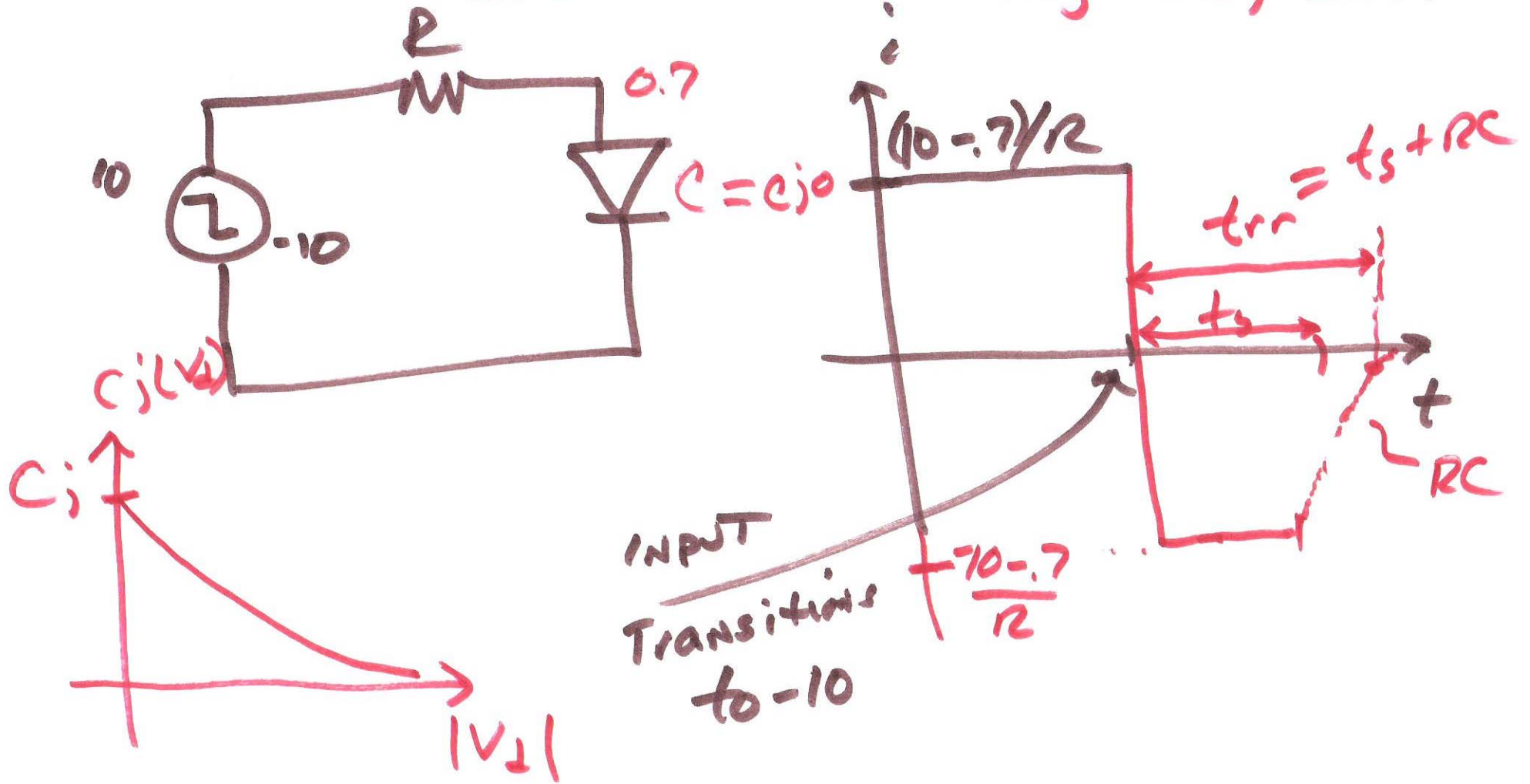


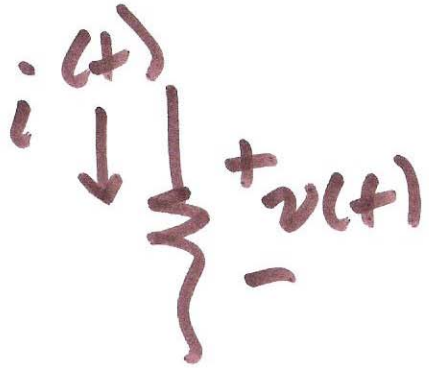
Lecture 2

Aug. 25, 2011



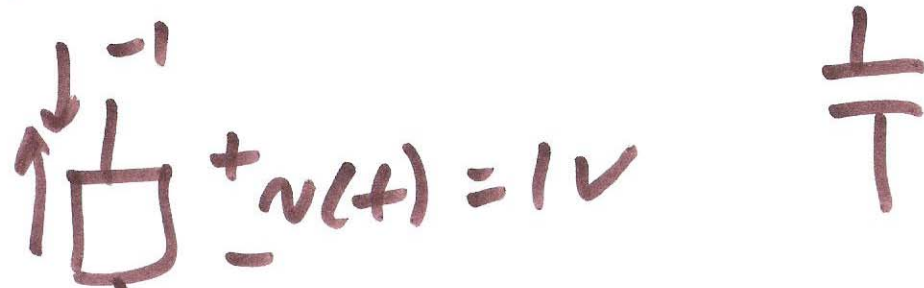
||

instantaneous power, $p(t)$



$$p(t) = v(t) \cdot i(t)$$

$$1A = i(t)$$

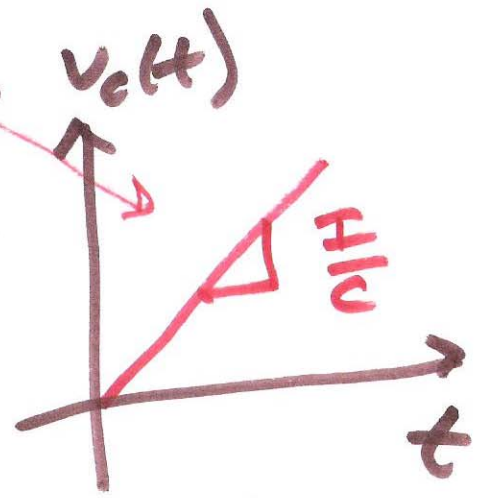
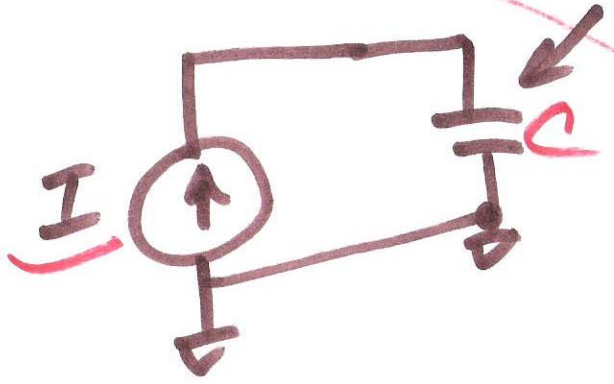


$$\frac{v(t)}{i(t)} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1\Omega$$

2)

$$C \cdot \frac{dV_c}{dt} = I$$

$$\frac{dV_c}{dt} = \frac{I}{C}$$



~~$$p(t) = \frac{dE(t)}{dt}$$~~

$$p(t) = \frac{dE}{dt}$$

$$p(t) = v_c(t) \cdot i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \cdot v(t)$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = C v \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$$

3)

$$\int_0^{E_f} dE = \int_0^{V_f} C v dv$$

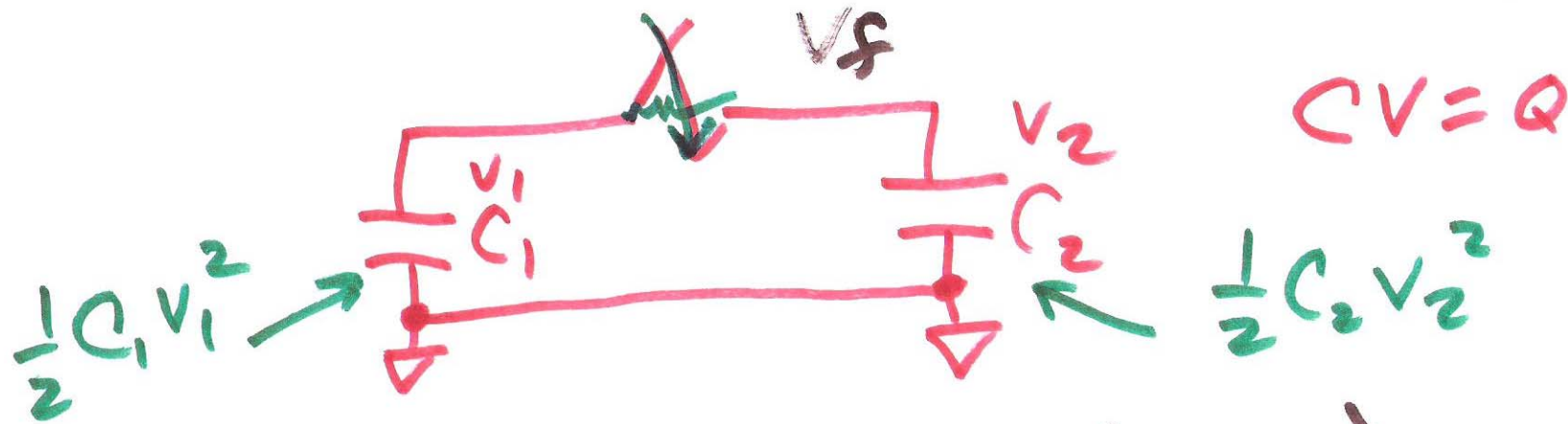
$$E_f = \frac{1}{2} C V_f^2$$



$$i \cdot v = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \cdot i = \frac{dE}{dt} = p(t)$$

$$\int_0^{E_f} dE = \int_0^I L \cdot i \cdot di = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} L I^2}}$$

4)



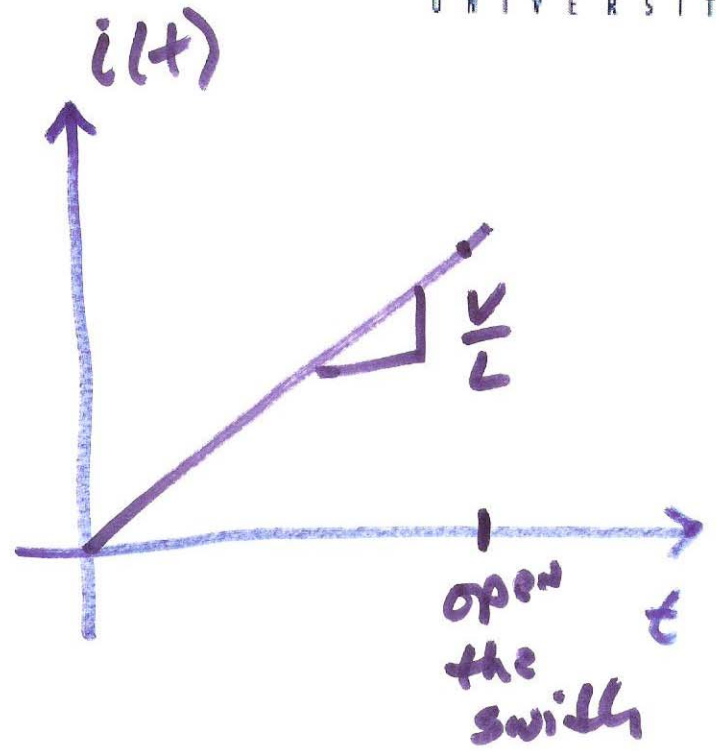
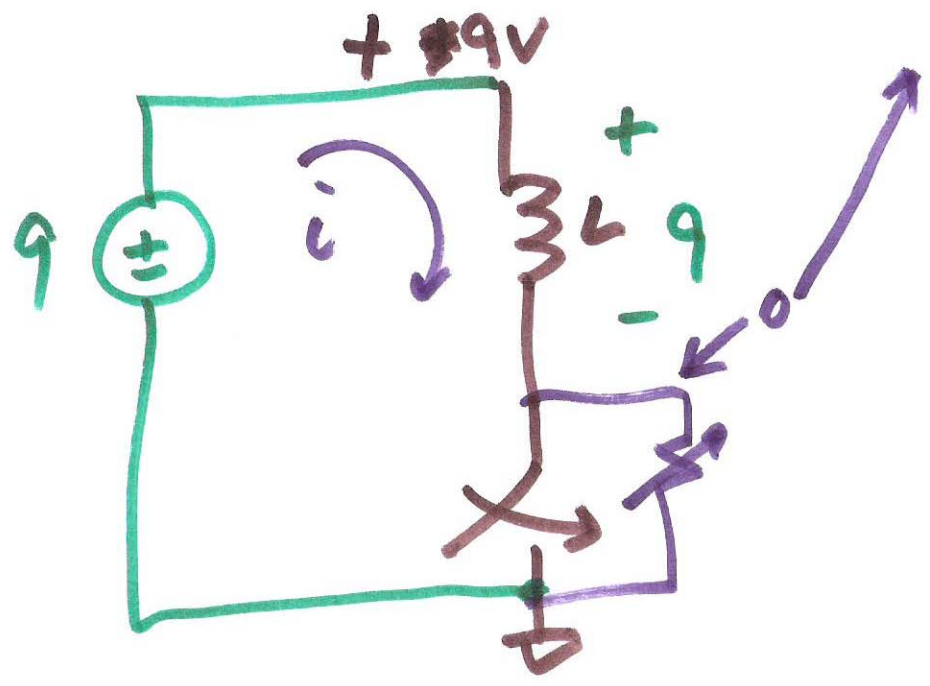
$$C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 = V_f (C_1 + C_2)$$

$$V_f = \left(\frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (C_1 + C_2) \left(\frac{C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2}{C_1 + C_2} \right)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{2} (C_1 V_1^2 + C_2 V_2^2)$$

$$\frac{(C_1 V_1)^2 + (C_2 V_2)^2 + 2 C_1 V_1 C_2 V_2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2}$$

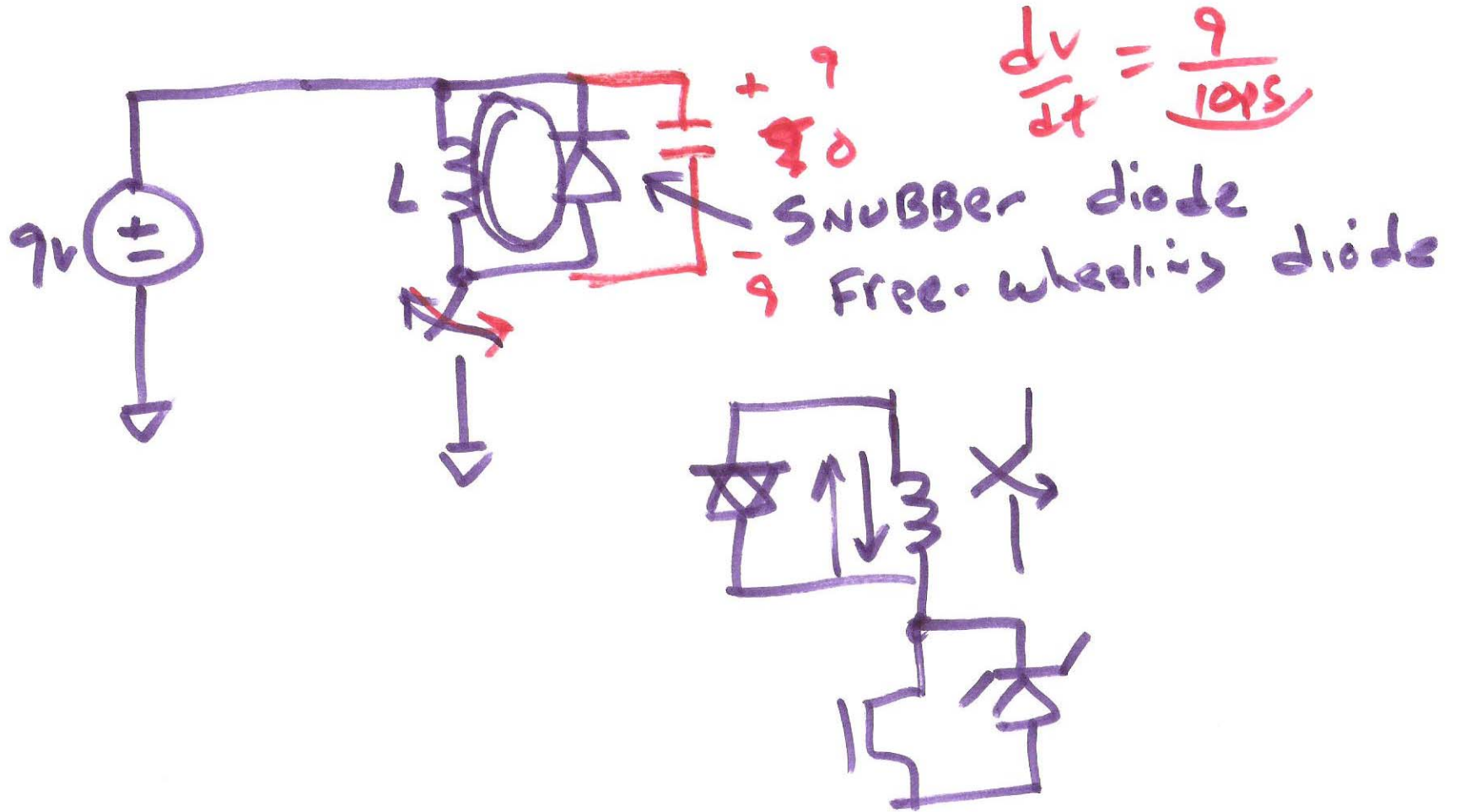
5)



$$V = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V}{L} = \text{const} = \frac{di}{dt}$$

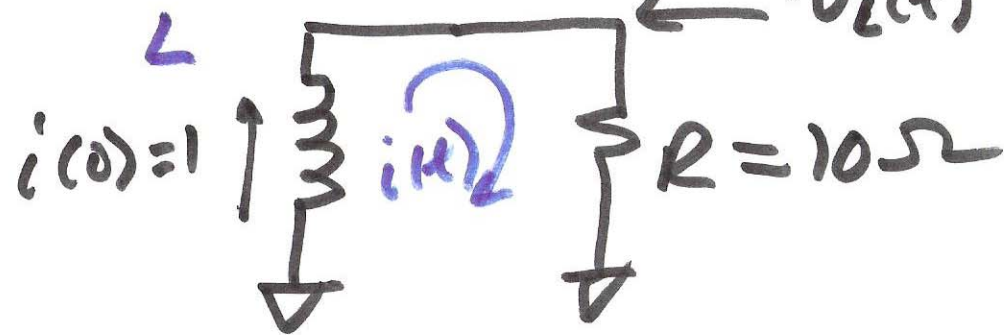
6)



7)

$$\frac{V}{L}$$

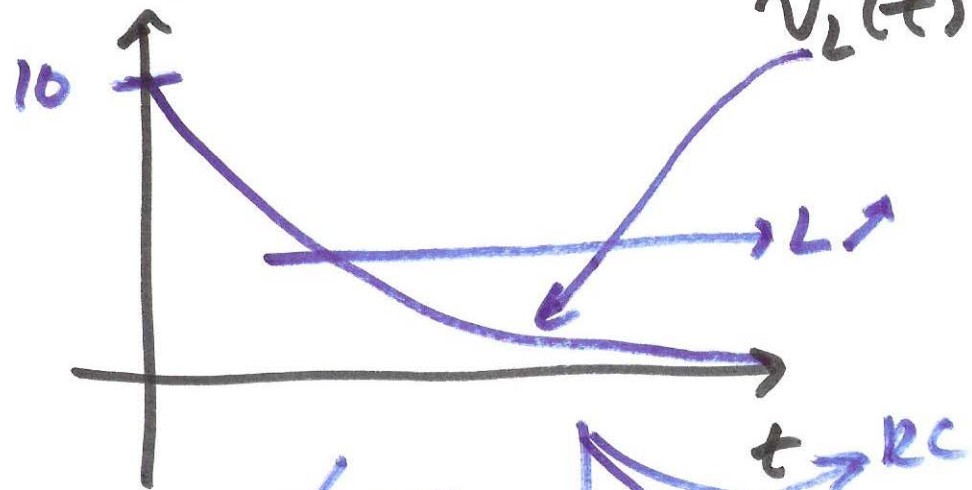
$$v_L(t) = v_R(t) =$$



$$v_L(0) = 10V$$

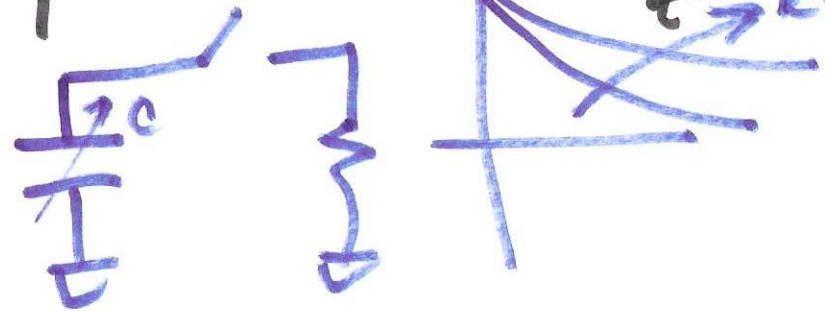
$$v_L(\infty) = 0$$

$$v_L(t) = i \cdot R$$

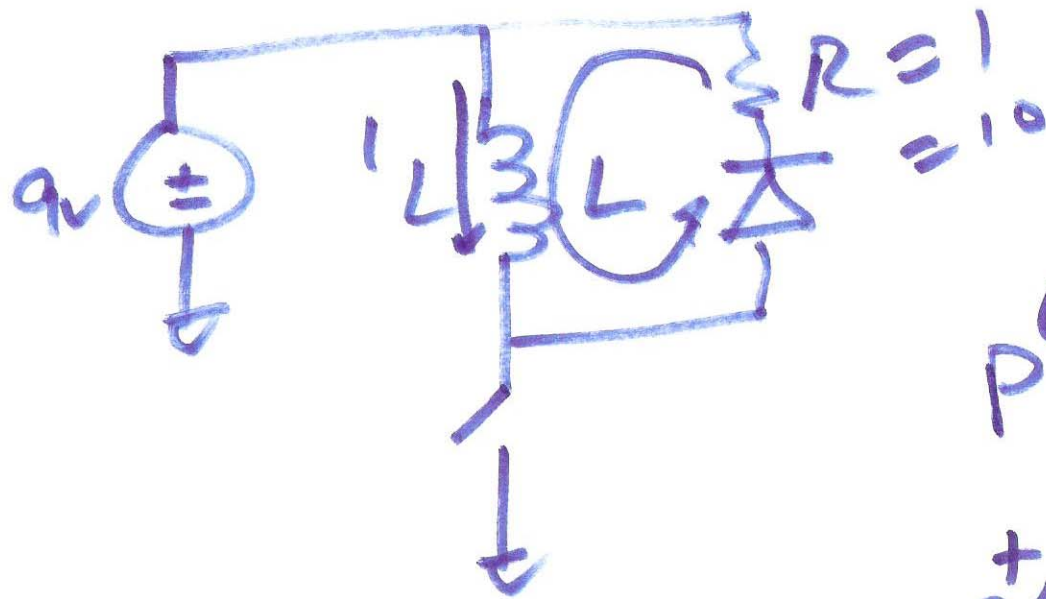


$$v_L(t) = 10 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{v_L(t)}{R} = \frac{10}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$



8)

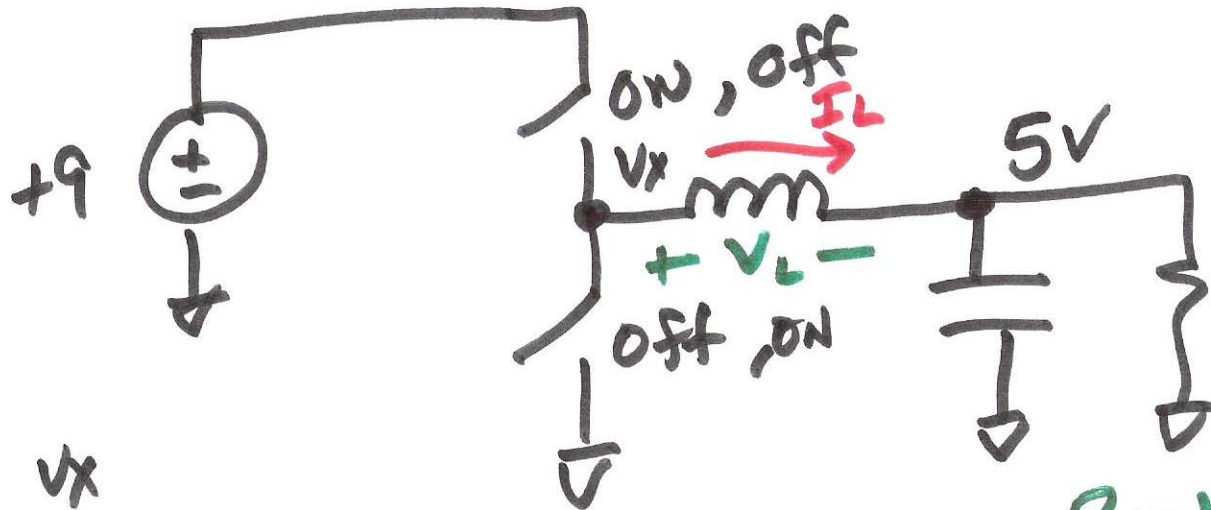


$$P^{(x)} = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$P = i(t) R = \frac{dE}{dt}$$

$$P = \frac{v^2}{R} = i \cdot v$$

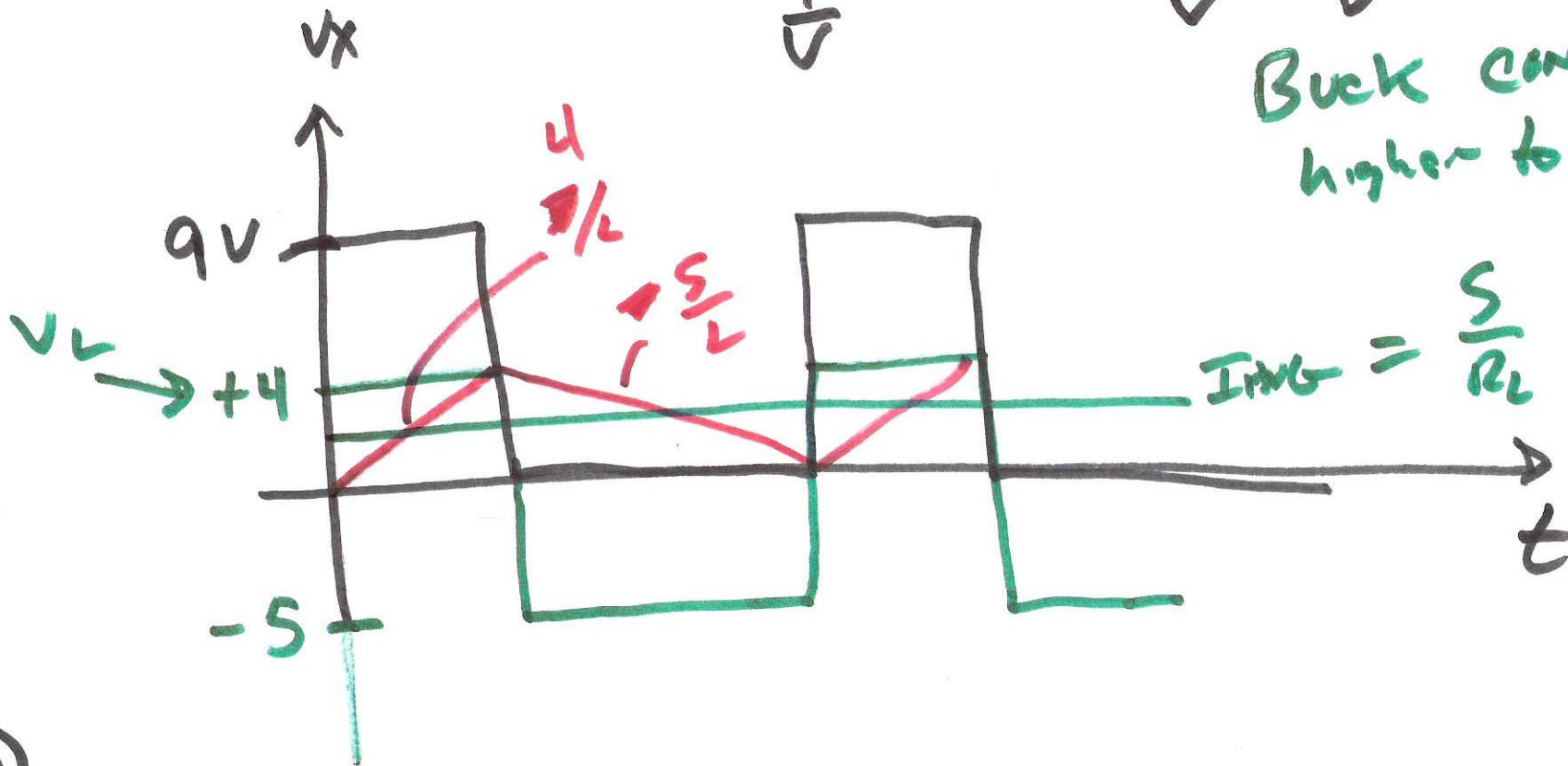
a)



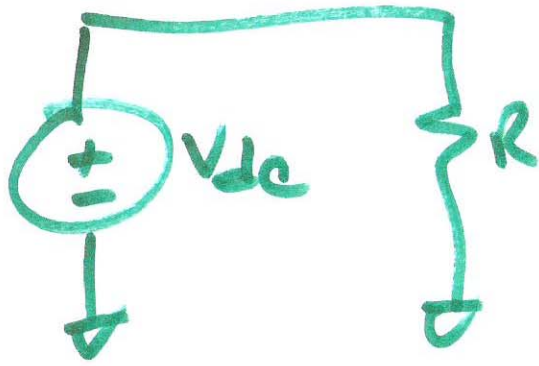
$$\frac{V}{L} = \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\frac{5}{R_L} - \frac{5}{L} = \frac{dI}{dt}$$

Buck converter
higher to a lower
voltage

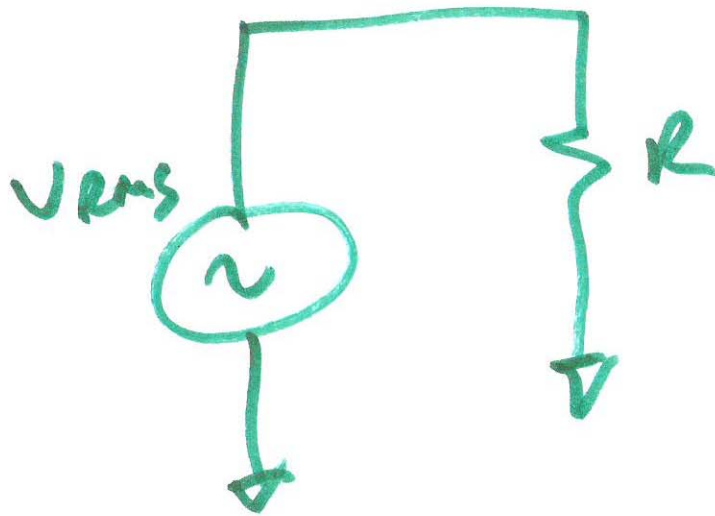


RMS

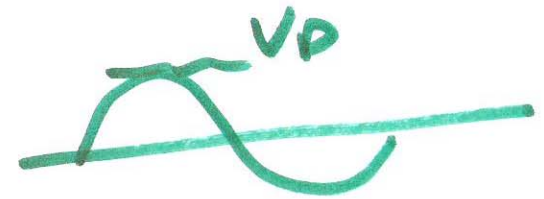


$$\frac{V_{dc}^2}{R}$$

$$V_{dc} = V_{rms}$$



$$\frac{V_{rms}^2}{R}$$



$$V_{rms} = \frac{V_p}{\sqrt{2}}$$

11)