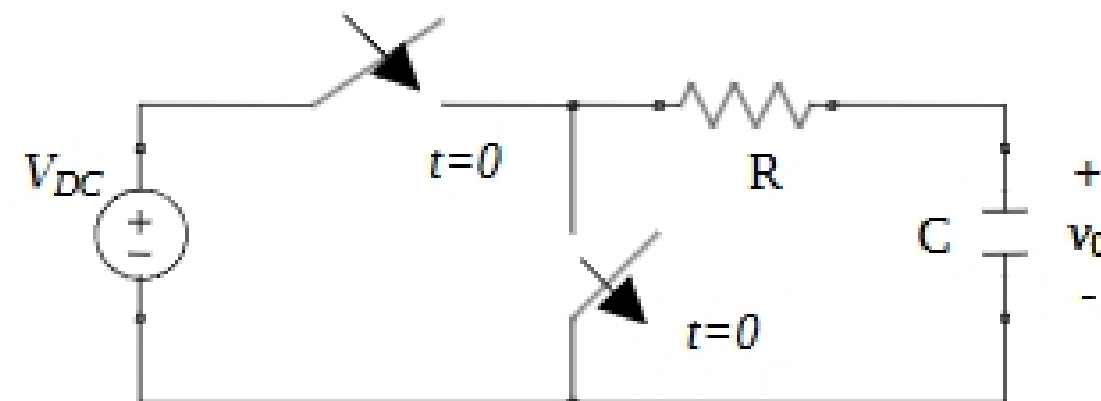


### Time Domain Response of First-Order Circuit:

A phasor analysis of a circuit only provides a description of voltage and current steady-state behavior. When the source waveform changes at some time  $t_0$ , a transient response is produced, which dies out over a period of time leaving the new steady state behavior. The circuit's differential equation must be used to determine complete voltage and current responses.

**Example:** Describe  $v_0$  for all  $t$ . Identify transient and steady-state responses.



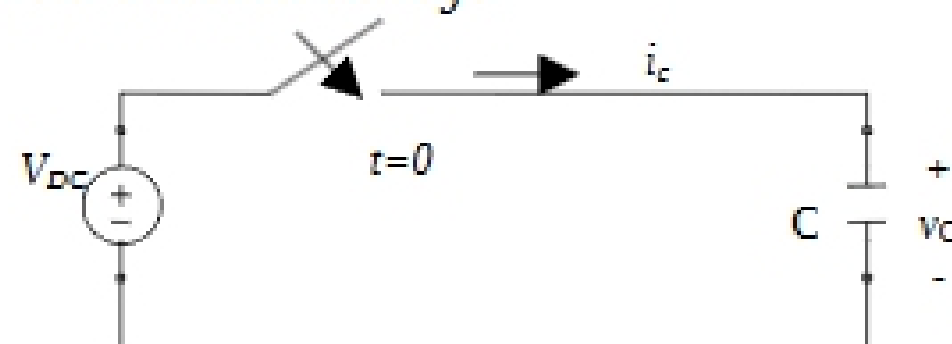
**Show:**

$$v_0(t) = \begin{cases} V_{DC} \left( 1 - \exp\left[-\frac{t}{RC}\right] \right) \text{ volts} & \text{for } t \geq 0 \\ 0 \text{ volts} & \text{for } t < 0 \end{cases}$$

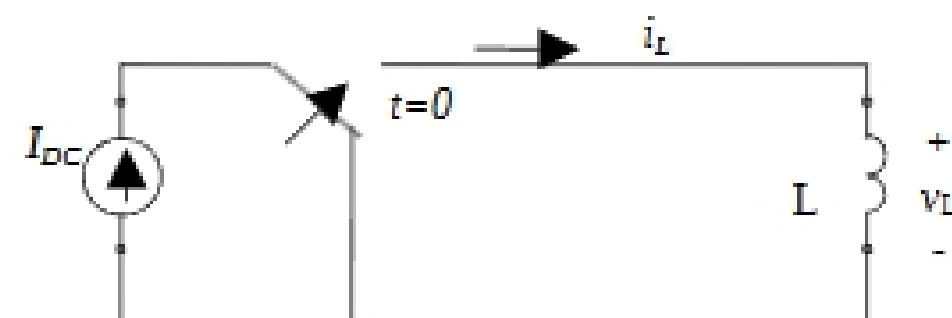
For steady-state response, let  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , for transient response subtract {complete response - steady-state response} in each  $t$ -interval.

**Instantaneous Voltage and Current Change in Capacitors and Inductors:**

What would be the required current,  $i_c$ , in this circuit for the voltage on the capacitor to change instantaneously?



What would be the required voltage,  $v_L$ , in this circuit for the current in the inductor to change instantaneously?



**Conclusion:** If the source cannot produce infinite instantaneous power, then neither the capacitor voltage, nor the inductor current can change instantaneously.

**Switch Notation and Initial Conditions:**

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In order to denote the time right before  $t=0$  (limit from the left as  $t \rightarrow 0$ ), and the time right after  $t=0$  (limit from the right as  $t \rightarrow 0$ ), the following notation will be used:



where  $t=0^+$  is the moment after the switch is thrown  
and  $t=0^-$  is the moment before the switch is thrown.

In order to determine initial conditions for solving the differential equations, the following statement can be used:

For circuits with practical sources:

□ The voltage across a capacitor cannot change instantaneously:

$$v_c(0^-) = v_c(0^+)$$

□ The current in an inductor cannot change instantaneously:

$$i_l(0^-) = i_l(0^+)$$

**Finding the Complete Solution:**

There are 5 major steps in finding the complete solution: