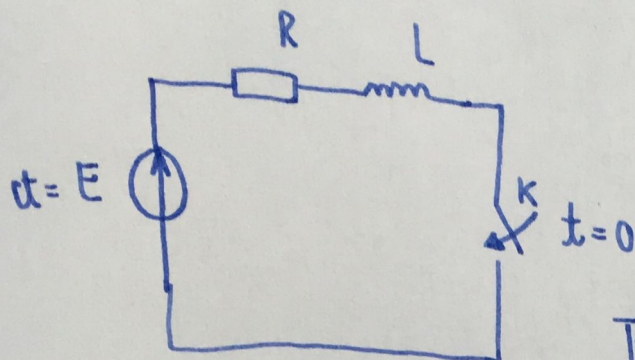
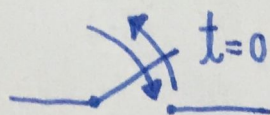
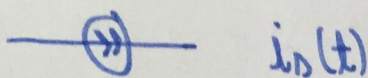
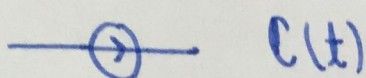
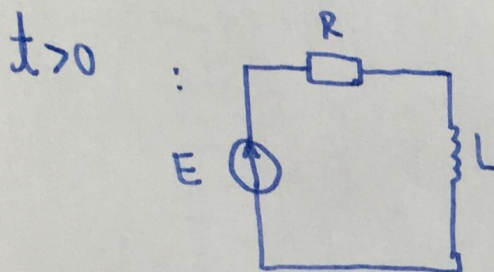


The transient state (gen. time-variable)



The method of direct integration



$$E = \underbrace{R \cdot i_L}_{u_R} + \underbrace{L \frac{di_L}{dt}}_{u_L} \quad | : R$$

$$\frac{E}{R} = i_L + \frac{L}{R} \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$A = A \quad \downarrow \quad A/s$

$$\frac{L}{R} = \tau \quad \text{time constant of the circuit}$$

$$\frac{E}{R} = i_L + \tau \cdot i_L' \quad \text{I degree diff. equation}$$

$$i_L(t) = i_{L\infty} + (i_{L0+} - i_{L\infty}) e^{-\frac{t-t_0}{\tau}}$$

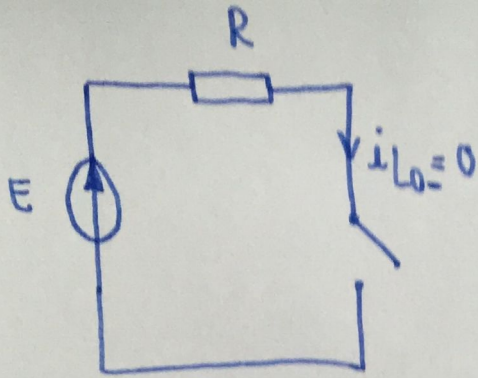
$$i_{L0+E} = i_{L0-E}$$

the steady-state solution

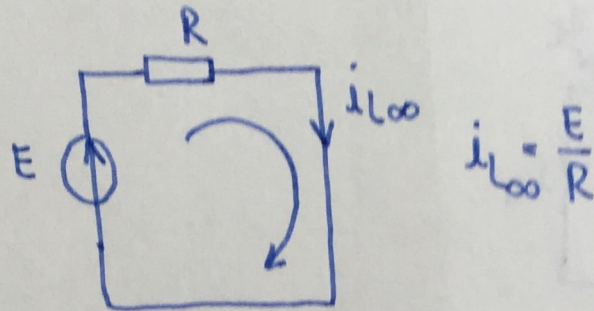
→ continuity of the solution

$$\approx 3\tau$$

$t < 0$

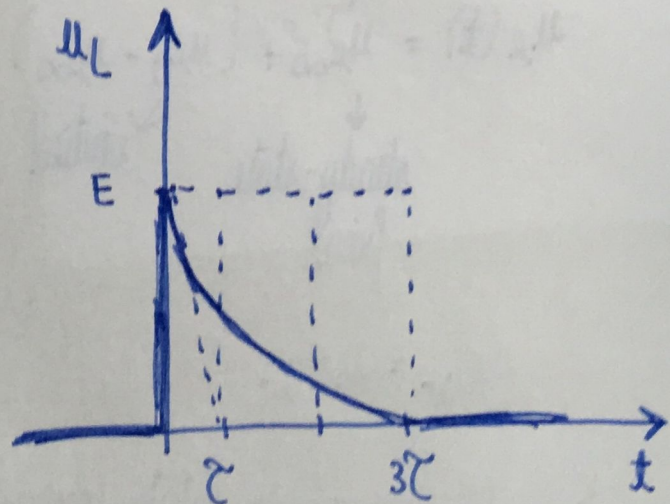
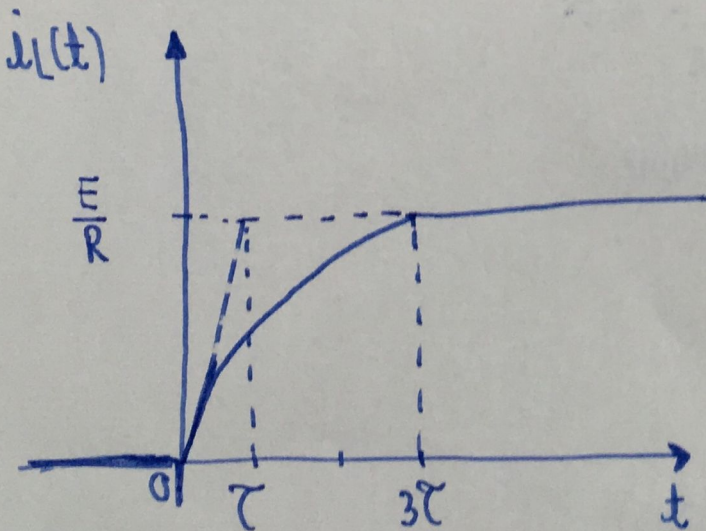


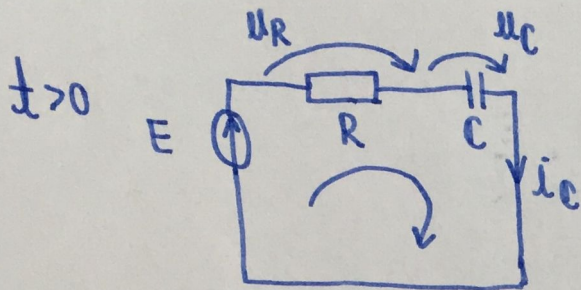
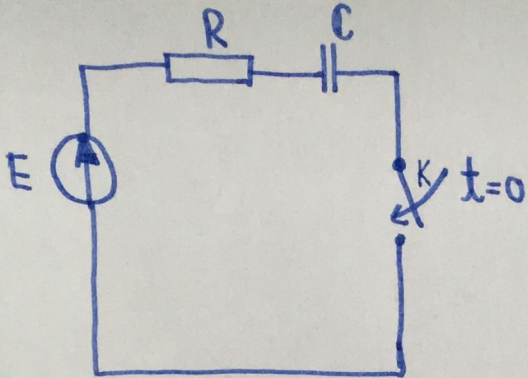
$t > 0, t \rightarrow \infty$



$$i_L(t) = \frac{E}{R} + \left(0 - \frac{E}{R}\right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{E}{R} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = L \frac{E}{R} \cdot \left(0 - \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)\right) \quad \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{R}{L}$$
$$= E \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$





$$E = \underbrace{u_R}_{R \cdot i_C} + u_C$$

$$E = R \cdot i_C + u_C$$

$$i_C = C \frac{di_C}{dt}$$

$$E = \underbrace{RC}_{\tau} \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C$$

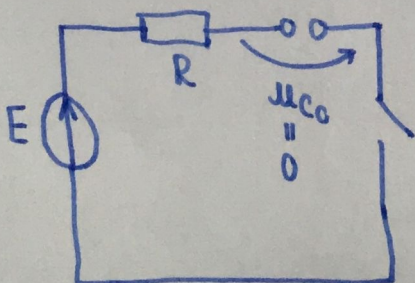
\downarrow \downarrow
 V V/s V

$$E = \tau \cdot u_C' + u_C$$

$$u_C(t) = \underbrace{u_{C\infty}}_{\substack{\text{steady-state} \\ \text{final}}} + (\underbrace{u_{C0} - u_{C\infty}}_{\text{initial value}}) e^{-\frac{t-t_0}{\tau}}$$

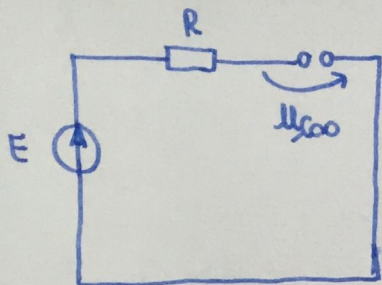
$$u_{C0+} = u_{C0-}$$

$t < 0$ (permanent state conditions)



$$u_{C0-} = 0 \Rightarrow u_{C0+} = 0$$

$t > 0, t \rightarrow \infty$



$$u_{L\infty} = E$$

$$u_L(t) = E + (0 - E) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = E(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

$$i_L = C \frac{du_L}{dt} = C \cdot E \left(0 - \left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$

$$i_L = C E \left(\frac{1}{RC} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \left(\frac{E}{R} \right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

