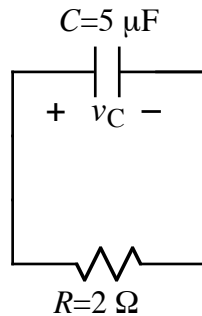


Ex: Find the voltage, v_C , across the capacitor in the circuit below for $t > 0$ if $v_C(t = 0) = 5$ V.



SOL'N: The same current flows in both the C and R , and the voltages are the same except for a minus sign:

$$i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} = \frac{-v_C}{R} = i_R$$

SOL'N: The form of solution is an exponential.

$$v_C(t) = ke^{-t/RC}$$

The value of the constant, k , is chosen to match the initial voltage on C , since the exponential has a value of unity at $t = 0$: $e^0 = 1$.

$$v_C(t) = 5 \text{ V} \cdot e^{-t/10 \mu\text{s}}$$