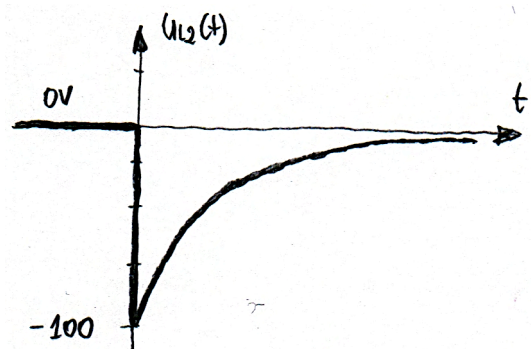
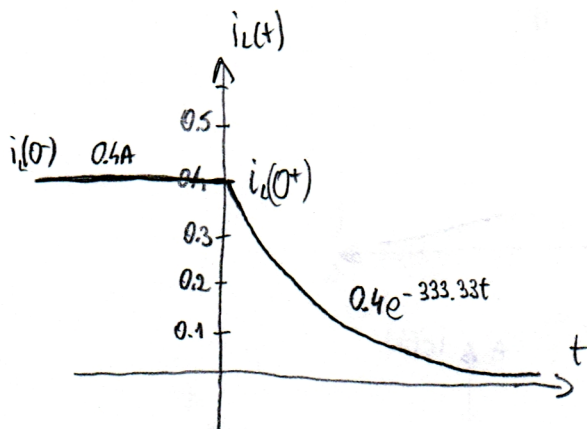
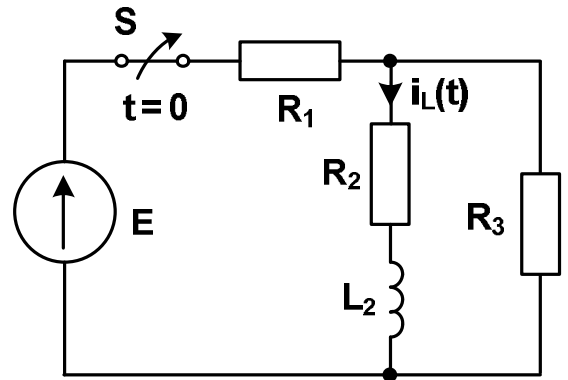


Module name: **Electrical Circuits 2**
Module ID: **IS-FEE-10085S**
Module type: **Workshop**
Semester: **summer 2023/2024**
Instructor: **Jarosław Forenc, j.forenc@pb.edu.pl**

Workshop 6 (30.05.2025)

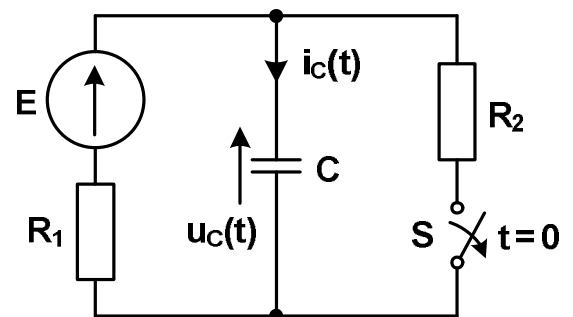
1. The circuit shown in the figure has been in a steady-state. The switch was open at $t = 0$. Using the PSpice program, observe the waveforms of $i_L(t)$ and $u_L(t)$ for $t < 0$, $t = 0$, and $t > 0$.

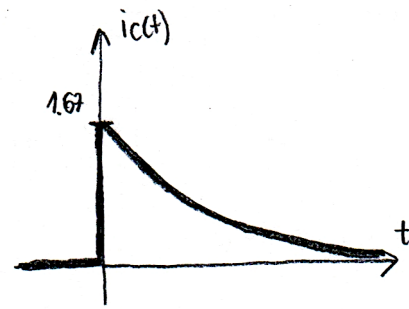
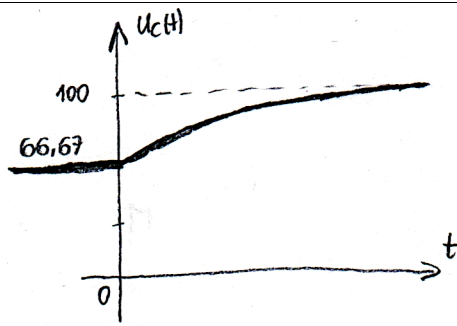
$E = 80 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 120 \Omega$, $R_2 = 50 \Omega$, $R_3 = 200 \Omega$,
 $L_2 = 0.75 \text{ H}$.



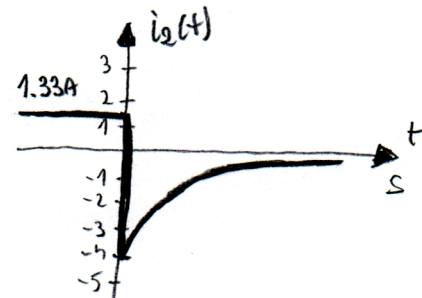
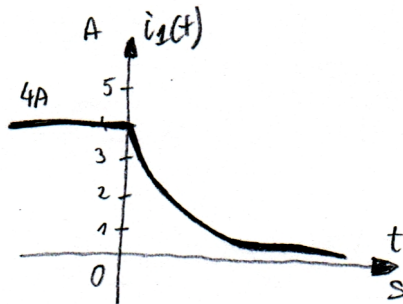
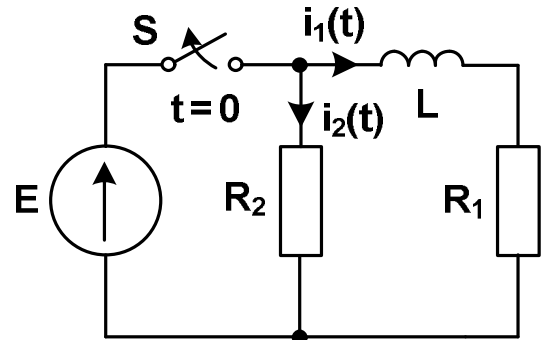
2. The circuit shown in the figure has been in a steady-state. The switch was open at $t = 0$. Using the PSpice program, observe the waveforms of $i_C(t)$ and $u_C(t)$ for $t < 0$, $t = 0$ and $t > 0$.

$E = 100 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 20 \Omega$, $R_2 = 40 \Omega$, $C = 10 \text{ mF}$.





3. The circuit shown in the figure has been in a steady-state. The switch was open at $t = 0$. Using the PSpice program, observe the waveforms of $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ for $t < 0$, $t = 0$ and $t > 0$. $E = 100 \text{ V}$, $L = 0.1 \text{ H}$, $R_1 = 25 \Omega$, $R_2 = 75 \Omega$.



4. The circuit shown in the figure has been in a steady-state. The switch was close at $t = 0$. Using the PSpice program, observe the waveforms of $i(t)$ and $u_L(t)$.

