Exercise 14

A series circuit contains a resistor with $R = 24\ \Omega$, an inductor with $L = 2$ H, a capacitor with $C = 0.005$ F, and a 12-V battery. The initial charge is $Q = 0.001$ C and the initial current is 0.

(a) Find the charge and current at time t.

(b) Graph the charge and current functions.

Solution

The equation for the charge in a circuit consisting of an inductor, a resistor, and a capacitor in series with a battery is given by

$$L\frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + R\frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}Q = V.$$

The initial conditions associated with this ODE are $Q(0) = 0.001$ and $Q'(0) = 0$. Because the ODE is linear, the general solution can be written as the sum of a complementary solution and a particular solution.

$$Q = Q_c + Q_p$$

The complementary solution satisfies the associated homogeneous equation.

$$L\frac{d^2Q_c}{dt^2} + R\frac{dQ_c}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}Q_c = 0. \tag{1}$$

Because this ODE is homogeneous and has constant coefficients, it has solutions of the form $Q_c = e^{rt}$.

$$Q_c = e^{rt} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dQ_c}{dt} = re^{rt} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2Q_c}{dt^2} = r^2e^{rt}$$

Substitute these formulas into equation (1).

$$L(r^2e^{rt}) + R(re^{rt}) + \frac{1}{C}(e^{rt}) = 0$$

Divide both sides by e^{rt}.

$$Lr^2 + Rr + \frac{1}{C} = 0$$

Multiply both sides by C.

$$LCr^2 + RCr + 1 = 0$$

Solve for r, noting that $R^2C^2 - 4LC < 0$.

$$r = \frac{-RC \pm i\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}$$

$$r = \left\{\frac{-RC - i\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}, \frac{-RC + i\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}\right\}$$

Two solutions to the ODE are

$$\exp\left(\frac{-RC - i\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \exp\left(\frac{-RC + i\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right).$$

According to the principle of superposition, the general solution to equation (1) is a linear combination of these two.

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_c(t) &= C_1 \exp\left(\frac{-RC - i\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right) + C_2 \exp\left(\frac{-RC + i\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right) \\
&= C_1 \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\exp\left(-i\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right) + C_2 \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\exp\left(i\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\left[C_1 \exp\left(-i\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right) + C_2 \exp\left(i\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right)\right] \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\left[C_1\left(\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t - i\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right)\right. \\
&\qquad\qquad\left. +C_2\left(\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t + i\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right)\right] \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\left[(C_1 + C_2)\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t + (-iC_1 + iC_2)\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right] \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\left(C_3\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t + C_4\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right)
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the particular solution satisfies the original ODE.

$$L\frac{d^2Q_p}{dt^2} + R\frac{dQ_p}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}Q_p = V \tag{2}$$

The inhomogeneous term is a polynomial of degree 0, so the trial solution is $Q_p = A$.

$$Q_p = A \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dQ_p}{dt} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2Q_p}{dt^2} = 0$$

Substitute these formulas into equation (2).

$$L(0) + R(0) + \frac{1}{C}(A) = V$$

Solve for A.

$$A = CV$$

The particular solution is then

$$Q_p = CV,$$

and the general solution to the original ODE is

$$\begin{aligned}
Q(t) &= Q_c + Q_p \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\left(C_3\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t + C_4\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC - R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right) + CV.
\end{aligned}$$

Differentiate it with respect to t.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\frac{R}{2L}\exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)&\left(C_3\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}t + C_4\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right)\\ &+\exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\left(-C_3\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right.\\ &\qquad\left.+C_4\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right)\end{aligned}$$

Apply the initial conditions to determine C_3 and C_4.

$$Q(0) = C_3 + CV = 0.001$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt}(0) = -\frac{R}{2L}C_3 + C_4\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC} = 0$$

Solving this system yields

$$C_3 = 0.001 - CV \quad \text{and} \quad C_4 = \frac{RC(0.001-CV)}{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}.$$

Therefore,

$$Q(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{R}{2L}t\right)\left[(0.001-CV)\cos\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}t + \frac{RC(0.001-CV)}{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}\sin\frac{\sqrt{4LC-R^2C^2}}{2LC}t\right] + CV.$$

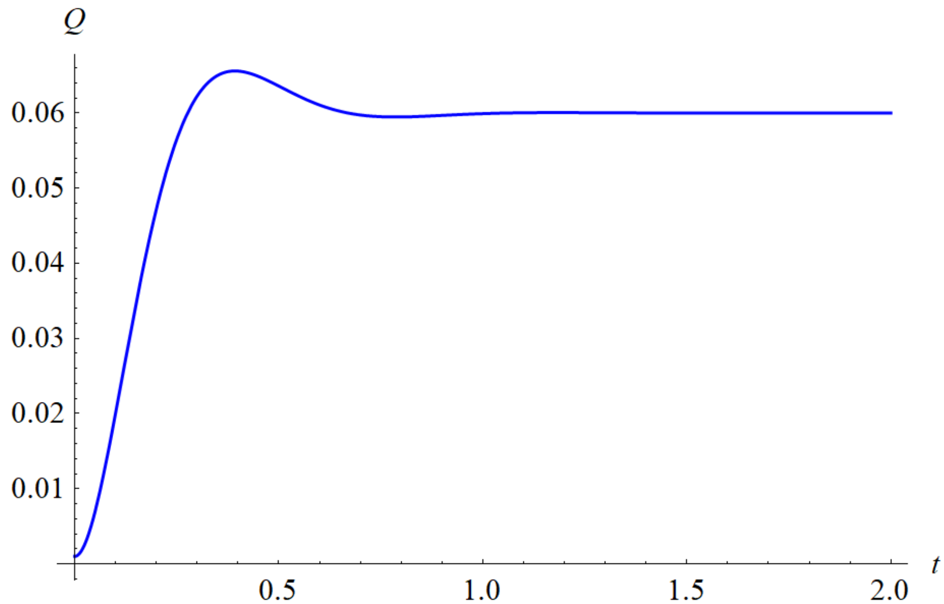
Plug in $R = 24\ \Omega$, $L = 2$ H, $C = 0.005$ F, and $V = 12$ V.

$$Q(t) = e^{-6t}(-0.059\cos 8t - 0.04425\sin 8t) + 0.06$$

Differentiate this with respect to t to get the current.

$$\begin{aligned}I(t) = \frac{dQ}{dt} &= -6e^{-6t}(-0.059\cos 8t - 0.04425\sin 8t) + e^{-6t}(0.472\sin 8t - 0.354\cos 8t)\\ &= 0.7375e^{-6t}\sin 8t\end{aligned}$$

Below is a plot of the charge versus time.



Below is a plot of the current versus time.