

Math 33B Worksheet 1 (Integrating Factors)

Name: _____ Score: _____

Circle the name of your TA: Ziheng Nicholas Victoria

Circle the day of your discussion: Tuesday Thursday

1. Find the general solution to

$$y' = -3\frac{y}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2}$$

2. Find the general solution to

$$\ln(t-1)y' + \frac{y}{t-1} = (t-1)\cos((t-1)^2)$$

3. **Simple Circuitry (TLDR in the next paragraph):** Some of the simplest electronic components are called resistors and capacitors. Resistors, as the name implies, resist the flow of current according to Ohm's law, $V = IR$, where V is the voltage across a resistor, I is the current flowing through it, and R is the resistance of the resistor. Capacitors, on the other hand, are a means of storing both charge and energy. As current flows into them, they accumulate charge, which results in a voltage across them of $V = Q/C$, where Q is the charge, and C is the capacitance (the C is in the denominator since something with a large capacity to hold charge can't quickly change their voltage). It is important to

note that the current in a circuit is derivative of the amount of charge that has flowed through it, i.e. $I = Q'$.



TLDR: We can use these simple laws, along with Kirchhoff's loop rule (the total voltage around any circle must always be zero) to see that the simple RC circuit above must obey the ODE:

$$V_{in}(t) = RQ' + \frac{Q}{C}$$

Where V_{in} is the voltage we're applying to the circuit, for instance by attaching it to an outlet or battery. Let's see how this behaves in a few different circumstances.

- (a) What happens if we have no applied voltage (i.e. $V_{in} = 0$) and $Q(0) = 1$? How does this depend on R and C (e.g. what happens when each becomes very large, or very small).
- (b) What happens when we attach a 9-volt battery, so that $V_{in}(t) = 9$? How does this new result depend on R and C ? What is the $t \rightarrow \infty$ limit?
- (c) Why does this limit make sense?

(d) What is the general solution if we plug an RC circuit into an outlet, with AC current (say $V_{in} = \cos(t)$).

(e) In this case, the charge Q and the applied voltage do not reach maximums at the same time. Assuming $R = C = 1$, and ignoring any exponential terms, how long after the maximum voltage occurs does the maximum charge occur? How do you think this would change with R and C (increase, decrease, stay the same?)

(f) **Optional Challenge:** Use the identity

$$a \cos(t) + b \sin(t) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos\left(t - \arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$$

To see if your last guess was correct.