

User input in red, AI responses in black.

Act as a Socratic tutor for advanced physics. Ask me one question at a time. Do not give formulas, derivations, or solutions unless I request them. Guide my reasoning by probing my understanding.

Love this—let's dig in properly.

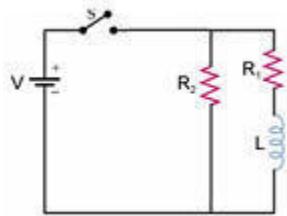
To start, I want to aim the questions at something that actually stretches you.

What advanced physics topic would you like to work on first:

- **Central-force orbits and energy–eccentricity relations**
- **Lagrangian/Hamiltonian mechanics**
- **Electrodynamics (e.g., radiation, waveguides, fields of moving charges)**
- **Quantum (e.g., perturbation theory, scattering, spin)**
- **Something else** (you name it)

Pick one, and then I'll ask you a single, focused question to get us going.

Consider the circuit shown. Let $V = 50 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 10 \Omega$, $R_2 = 100 \Omega$, and $L = 50 \text{ H}$. All circuit elements are ideal and no current flows before the switch is closed. (a) After the switch is closed at $t = 0$, find the current I flowing through the switch as a function of time. (b) After 8 s the switch is opened again. Right after the switch is opened, what is the voltage across R_2 and across the switch?



Nice problem—good mix of transients and intuition.

Let's start with part (a), right at the moment the switch closes at $t=0$.

For an ideal inductor, think about its behavior at the instant you first connect it to a circuit:

- **Question:** At $t=0+$ (just after the switch is closed), what can you say about the current through the inductor compared to its value at $t=0-$? And given that, which path(s) does the source current initially prefer: through R_1-L , through R_2 , or both? Explain your reasoning in words.

I think at $t = 0$ $I_1 = 0$ and $I_2 = V/R_2$.

Good—that's exactly the right intuition: the inductor current can't jump, so it starts at zero and all the current initially goes through R2.

Let's now look at the *other* extreme:

At very long times after the switch has been closed (say $t \rightarrow \infty$), how does an ideal inductor behave in a DC circuit, and what does that imply for the currents in the two branches (through R1–L and through R2)? Describe what the circuit “looks like” in that limit and what the steady-state currents must be.

As t goes to infinity, the inductor becomes a short circuit and we just have two resistors in parallel.

Exactly—nice.

So for $t \rightarrow \infty$, you've got a DC source feeding two parallel resistors, with the inductor acting like just a wire in series with R1.

Let's pin down some actual numbers to anchor the transient:

- **Question:** With $V=50$ V, $R1=10$ Ω , and $R2=100$ Ω , what are the steady-state currents through the R1–L branch and through R2 as $t \rightarrow \infty$? And what is the total current through the switch in that long-time limit?

5 A through R1 and 0.5 A through R2.

Nice—so at long times the inductor current is 5 A and the R2 current is 0.5 A, so the switch current tends to 5.5 A.

Now, between $t=0$ and $t \rightarrow \infty$, the inductor current has to “move” from 0 A up to 5 A, and it will do so with some characteristic time scale set by L and the resistance it “sees.”

Question: If you imagine looking out from the inductor's terminals into the rest of the circuit, with the voltage source replaced by its internal resistance (an ideal source becomes a short), what single equivalent resistance does the inductor see? Compute that resistance numerically—this will be the one that sets the time scale of the transient.

110 ohm (How does it respond to a user's incorrect answer?)

Let's slow down and look carefully at what the inductor “sees.”

When you replace the ideal voltage source with a short, the inductor is connected to the rest of the circuit *through* R1. From the node on the other side of R1, the current can flow to ground through R2 or through the shorted source.

So from the inductor's perspective:

- It sees R_1 **in series** with
- the parallel combination of R_2 and a **short circuit**.

A resistor in parallel with a short is just a short. So the inductor sees only R_1 .

That means the effective resistance is **10 Ω** , not 110 Ω .

Let's use that insight to move forward.

Next question: Given that the inductor current must rise from 0 A to its steady-state value of 5 A, and that the time scale is set by L together with this 10 Ω resistance, what qualitative shape do you expect for the current through the switch—does it rise linearly, exponentially, or something else? Explain your reasoning in words.

I expect an exponential behavior. $I_{11}(t) = (V/R_1)[1 - \exp(-R_1 t/L)]$, since $dI_{11}/dt = V/L - R_1 I_{11}$.

Nice—yes, exponential makes sense here, and your differential equation for the R_1-L branch matches the topology.

You've now got an expression for the current in the R_1-L branch.

Next question: Given your $I_{11}(t)$, what is the total current through the switch $I_{\text{switch}}(t)$ in part (a)? Express it in terms of $I_{11}(t)$, V , and the given resistances.

$I = 0.5 \text{ A} + 5 \text{ A}[1 - \exp(-(0.2/s)t)]$.

Nice—so part (a) is essentially done: you've got the switch current as a function of time.

Let's move to part (b).

Right at the instant the switch opens at $t=8$ s, the inductor current must still be continuous.

Question: Using your expression for $I(t)$, what is the current in the R_1-L branch at $t=8$ s? Give a numerical value (or a good decimal approximation), and we'll use that as the initial current for the new circuit after the switch opens.

$I = 0.5 \text{ A} + 5 \text{ A}[1 - \exp(-0.16)]$.

Good—so that's the total switch current at $t=8$ s. The inductor current at that instant is the current in the R_1-L branch, i.e. the $5[1-e-0.16]$ part.

Now let's think about what happens *immediately after* the switch opens.

When the switch opens, the source is disconnected, but R_1 , R_2 , and L are still connected together.

Question: Right after the switch opens, can you describe (in words) the new closed path that the inductor current takes through R1 and R2? And given that path, are R1 and R2 effectively in series or in parallel for that inductor current?

The new closed path is the inductor in series with R1 and R2

Exactly—after the switch opens, the inductor current flows in a single loop through L, R1, and R2 in series.

So, right after opening, that same current flows through both resistors.

Next question: Immediately after the switch opens, what is the voltage across R2? Express it in terms of the inductor current at $t=8$ s and then plug in your numerical value for that current.

$$I = 5 \text{ A} [1 - \exp[(-0.2/\text{s})8 \text{ s}]] = 4 \text{ A}$$

Great—so right after the switch opens, the current in the loop is about 4 A.

Since that same 4 A flows through $R_2=100 \Omega$ in series:

- **Voltage across R2 immediately after opening:** $VR_2 \approx 4 \text{ A} \times 100 \Omega = 400 \text{ V}$.

Now for the last piece:

The bottom node is common, and the source is still 50 V (its top terminal is at 50 V relative to the bottom). The top of R2 is at about 400 V relative to the bottom (due to the inductor-driven current).

So:

- **Question:** Given that, what is the voltage across the open switch right after it opens—i.e., the potential of the source's top terminal (50 V) minus the potential of the node connected to R1 and R2 (about 400 V)?

Current flow through R2 from the bottom to the top. The bottom voltage is 400 V higher than the top voltage. One end of the switch is connected to the bottom and the other end is 50 V higher than the bottom. The voltage across the switch is 450 V.

You're thinking carefully about directions—that's good. Let's pin this down cleanly.

Right after the switch opens:

- The inductor current must keep flowing in the **same direction** it had just before opening.
- Just before opening, current in R2 was flowing from the **top node down to the bottom node** (from the source into the parallel, then to ground).

So immediately after opening, the inductor-driven current in the loop L–R1–R2 still flows **top** → **bottom** through R2.

Question: If 4 A flows from **top to bottom** through $R_2=100\ \Omega$, which node (top or bottom of R2) is at the higher potential, and by how many volts? Then, using bottom as 0 V, what is the voltage of the top node of R2?

That is incorrect. After the switch is opened, there is just one closed loop. If the current flows from **top to bottom through R1**, It has to flow from bottom to top through R2.

(How does it respond to being told it made a mistake?)

You're right about the loop and the current directions after the switch opens—that was the key subtlety.

Once the source is disconnected:

- There is a single loop: L→R1→ top node →R2→ bottom node →L.
- The inductor current keeps its original direction through R1 (top → bottom), so it must go **bottom** → **top** through R2 to close the loop—exactly as you said.

With about 4 A in the loop:

- **Across R2:** current bottom → top, so the bottom is 400 V higher than the top. Taking bottom as 0 V, the top node is at -400 V . The voltage across R2 (top minus bottom) is -400 V , magnitude 400 V.
- **Across the switch:** one side is at the source top, $+50\text{ V}$ relative to bottom; the other side is the top node at -400 V . The difference is $50 - (-400) = 450\text{ V}$.

So your conclusion—**450 V across the open switch right after it opens**—is correct (with 400 V across R2 in magnitude).