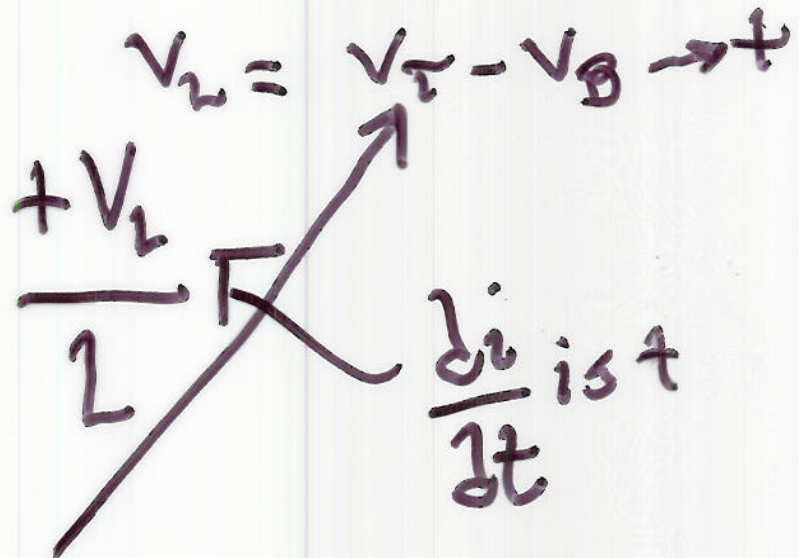


V_T : fixed DC



V_B : fixed DC



$$V_L = V_B - V_T \rightarrow -$$



$\frac{di}{dt}$ is -

What if $V_L(t) \neq \text{constant}$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{\int V_L(t) dt}{L}$$



Peak voltage

$$E_{DC} = 0.9 E_{RMS}$$

Since $V_L(t) = ?$

OK

$$\text{if } i_L = \frac{V_L}{L} \delta t$$

$$V_L = \underbrace{V(t \text{ all wave}) - E_{DC}}$$

Can be both $\pm \Delta V$

$i_L(t)$ depends on size of L

How?

Why?

$$di = \frac{V_L \delta t}{L}$$