I. For an "RL" circuit as shown, the switch is closed at \( t = 0 \).

\[ \frac{10}{b} \quad i = \quad \text{(1)} \]

After a long, long time, \( i = \) \( \text{(1)} \)

\( N_{db} = \) \( \text{(1)} \)

II. Let's now compare the above to what we have learned for an "RC" circuit.

For the RC circuit as shown, the switch is closed at \( t = 0 \).

\[ \frac{10}{b} \quad i = \quad \text{(1)} \]

\( N_{ad} = \) \( \text{(1)} \)

\( N_{db} = \) \( \text{(1)} \)

And again, after a long, long time, \( i = \) \( \text{(1)} \)

\( N_{db} = \) \( \text{(1)} \)

III. Bonus (+1): You must get both! Choose from (a) resistor (b) inductor (c) capacitor.

In the \( \square \), the current cannot change instantaneously.

In the \( \square \), the voltage cannot change instantaneously.