The dc component V_o of the output voltage is the average value of a half-wave rectified sinusoid

$$V_o = V_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V_m \sin(\omega t) d(\omega t) = \frac{V_m}{\pi}$$

The dc component of the current for the purely resistive load is

 $I_o = \frac{V_o}{R} = \frac{V_m}{\pi R}$

Average power absorbed by the resistor in half wave rectifier $P = I_{rms}^2 * R = V_{rms}^2 / R$. (voltage and current are half-wave rectified sine waves)

$$V_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} [V_m \sin(\omega t)]^2 d(\omega t)} = \frac{V_m}{2}$$
$$I_{\rm rms} = \frac{V_m}{2R}$$

steady-state current can be found from phasor analysis

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$
 and $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega L}{R} \right)$

Adding the forced and natural responses gets the complete solution

$$i(t) = i_f(t) + i_n(t) = \frac{V_m}{Z}\sin(\omega t - \theta) + Ae^{-t/\tau}$$

It is often convenient to write the function in terms of the angle wt rather than time.

$$i(\omega t) = \frac{V_m}{Z} \left[\sin \left(\omega t - \theta \right) + \sin \left(\theta \right) e^{-\omega t/\omega \tau} \right]$$

Substituting wt = β , $i(\beta) = \frac{V_m}{Z} \left[\sin(\beta - \theta) + \sin(\theta)e^{-\beta/\omega\tau} \right] = 0$ $i(\omega t) = \begin{cases} \frac{V_m}{Z} \left[\sin(\omega t - \theta) + \sin(\theta)e^{-\omega t/\omega\tau} \right] & \text{for } 0 \le \omega t \le \beta \\ 0 & \text{for } \beta \le \omega t \le 2\pi \end{cases}$

where $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right)$ and $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$

The average power absorbed by the load is $I_{2ms}R$, since the average power absorbed by the inductor is zero. The rms value of the current is:

$$I_{\rm rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} i^2(\omega t) d(\omega t) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\beta} i^2(\omega t) d(\omega t)$$

Average current is

$$I_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\beta i(\omega t) \, d(\omega t)$$