96. We write (as functions of time) $V_L(t) = \mathcal{E}e^{-t/\tau_l}$. Considering the first two data points, $(V_{L1},\, t_1)$ and $(V_{L2},\, t_2)$, satisfying $V_{Li} = \mathcal{E}e^{-t_i/\tau_L}$ $(i = 1,\, 2)$, we have $V_{L1}/V_{L2} = \mathcal{E}e^{-(t_1-t_2)/\tau_L}$, which gives

$$\tau_L = \frac{t_1 - t_2}{\ln(V_2/V_1)} = \frac{1.0\,\text{ms} - 2.0\,\text{ms}}{\ln(13.8/18.2)} = 3.6\,\text{ms}\ .$$

Therefore, $\mathcal{E} = V_{L1}e^{t_1/\tau_L} = (18.2\,\text{V})e^{1.0\,\text{ms}/3.6\,\text{ms}} = 24\,\text{V}$. One can easily check that the values of τ_L and $\mathcal{E}$ are consistent with the rest of the data points.