Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept. 2020 **Network Theory**

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

Using source shifting and source transformation techniques, find the value of Vx for the 1 circuit in Fig.Q1(a).

Fig.Q1(a)

(10 Marks)

Use Mesh analysis to the circuit shown in Fig.Q1(b) to find the power supplied by 4V source.

(10 Marks)

OR

Find the resistance R_{xy} for the circuit shown in Fig.Q2(a) using star-delta transformation.

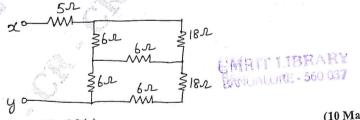
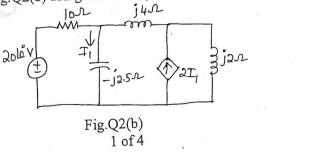


Fig.Q2(a)

(10 Marks)

(10 Marks)

Find I₁ in the circuit of Fig.Q2(b) using nodal analysis.



Important Note: 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

Module-2

a. Use superposition theorem to find i_0 in the circuit shown in Fig.Q3(a).

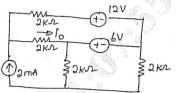
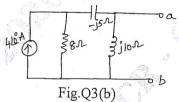


Fig.Q3(a)

(10 Marks)

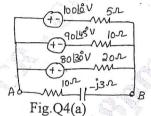
b. Find the Thevenin's and Norton's equivalent circuits at the terminals a-b for the circuit in Fig.Q3(b).



(10 Marks)

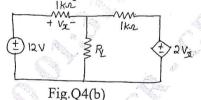
OR

Find the current through $(10 - j3)\Omega$ using Millman's theorem Refer Fig.Q4(a).



(10 Marks)

b. Find the value of R_L for the network shown in Fig.Q4(b) that results in maximum power transfer. Also find the value of maximum power.

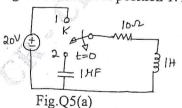


(10 Marks)

Module-3

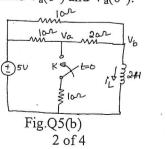
a. For the circuit shown in Fig.Q5(a), the switch K is changed from position 1 to position 2 at t = 0. Steady-state condition having been reached at position 1. Find the values of

$$i, \frac{di}{dt}$$
 and $\frac{d^2i}{dt^2}$ at $t = 0^+$



(10 Marks)

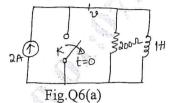
b. For the circuit shown in Fig.Q5(b), steady-state is reached with switch K open. At t = 0, the switch is closed. Determine the values $V_a(0^-)$ and $V_a(0^+)$.



(10 Marks)

OR

6 a. In the network shown in Fig.Q6(a), the switch K is opened at t = 0. Find v, $\frac{dv}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2v}{dt^2}$ at $t = 0^+$.



(10 Marks)

b. For the circuit shown in Fig.Q6(b) find:

i) i (0^+) and $v(0^+)$

ii) $\frac{di(0^+)}{dt}$ and $\frac{dv(0^+)}{dt}$

iii) $i(\infty)$ and $v(\infty)$.

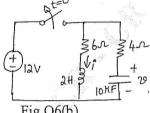


Fig.Q6(b)

(10 Marks)

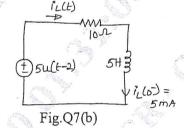
Module-4

State and prove initial-value theorem and final-value theorem.

(10 Marks)

For the circuit of Fig.Q7(b).

i) Write a differential equation for $i_L(t)$ ii) find $I_L(s)$ iii) solve for i_L(t).



(10 Marks)

Find the Laplace transform of the periodic signal x(t) shown in Fig.Q8(a).

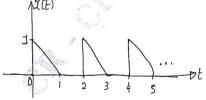
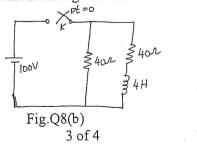


Fig.Q8(a)

(10 Marks)

b. For the circuit shown in Fig.Q8(b), steady state is reached with the 100V source. At t = 0, switch k is opened. What is the current through the inductor at $t = \frac{1}{2}$ seconds.



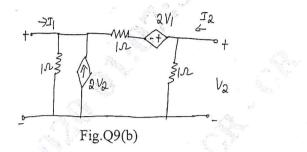
(10 Marks)

Module-5

9 a. Explain h-parameters. Express h-parameters in terms of z-parameters.

(10 Marks)

b. Find y-parameters for the circuit shown in Fig.9(b).



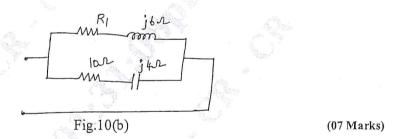
OR

- 10 a. A series RLC circuit has $R = 10\Omega$, L = 0.1H and $C = 100\mu F$ and is connected across a 200V, variable frequency source, find :
 - i) Resonant frequency
 - ii) Impedance at this frequency
 - iii) Voltage drops across l and c at this frequency
 - iv) Quality factor
 - v) Bandwidth.

(07 Marks)

(10 Marks)

b. Find the value of R₁ such that the circuit given in Fig.10(b) is resonant.



- c. A series RLC circuit has $R=10\Omega$, L=0.01H and $C=0.01\mu F$ and it is connected across 10mV supply. Calculate :
 - i) f_0 ii) Q_0 iii) Bandwidth iv) f_1 and f_2 v) I_0

(06 Marks)

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