

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

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

Module-1

- 1 a. Define and distinguish the following network elements:
 - i) Active and passive elements
 - ii) Linear and nonlinear circuits
 - iii) Unilateral and Bilateral circuits
 - iv) Lumped and distributed elements.

(08 Marks)

b. Reduce the network shown in Fig.Q1(b) to a single voltage source in series with a resistance using source transformations.

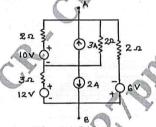


Fig.Q1(b)

(06 Marks)

Derive an expression for Δ to Y transformations.

(06 Marks)

OR

2 a. The network contains two voltage sources v_1 and v_2 as shown in Fig.Q2(a) with $v_1 = 30 \ 0^{\circ}$ volts. Determine v_2 , such that current in $2 + j3\Omega$ impedance is zero. Use Mesh analysis.

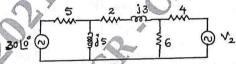


Fig.Q2(a)

(06 Marks)

Determine v_1 and v_2 for the circuit shown in Fig.Q2(b) by using node analysis.

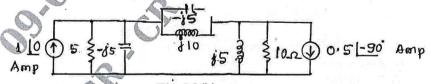
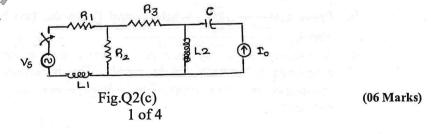


Fig.Q2(b)

(08 Marks)

c. For the network shown in Fig.Q2(c), draw its dual network.



Module-2

a. State the super position theorem.

(06 Marks)

b. In the circuit of Fig.Q3(b), use super position principle to determine the value of ix.

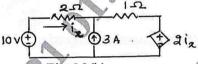
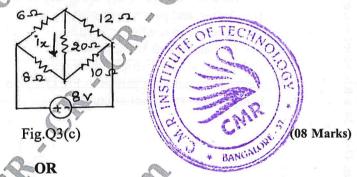


Fig.Q3(b)

(06 Marks)

c. Find the current i_x and hence verify reciprocity theorem for the network in Fig.Q3(c).



4 a. State the Thevenin's theorem.

(06 Marks)

b. For the network shown in Fig.Q4(b). Obtain the Thevenin's equivalent as seen from the terminals p and q.

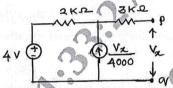
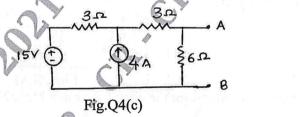


Fig.Q4(b)

(08 Marks)

c. Find the Norton's equivalent for the circuit shown in Fig.Q4(c).



(06 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Define the following terms with reference to resonant circuit.
 - i) Resonance
 - ii) Q factor
 - iii) Selectivity
 - iv) Bandwidth.

(08 Marks)

- b. Prove that $f_r = \sqrt{f_1 f_2}$, where f_1 and f_2 are the two half power frequencies of a resonant circuit. (06 Marks)
- c. A resistor and a capacitor are in series with a variable inductor. When the circuit is connected to a 200V, 50Hz supply. The maximum current obtainable by varying the inductance is 0.314 Amp. The voltage across the capacitor is 300V. Find the circuit constants.

 (06 Marks)

OR

6 a. In the network of Fig.Q6(a), K is changed from position a to b at t=0. Solve for $i, \frac{di}{dt} \text{ and } \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} \text{ at } t=0+, \text{ if } R=1000\Omega, L=1 \text{ H, c} = 0.1 \mu\text{F and } v=100 \text{ volts}.$

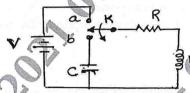
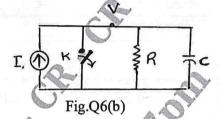


Fig.Q6(a)

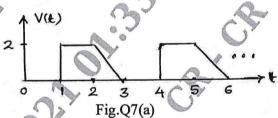
(10 Marks)

b. In the network shown in Fig Q6(b), the switch K is opened at t=0. At t=0+, solve for the value of v, $\frac{dv}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2v}{dt^2}$, if I=10 Amp, $R=1000\Omega$ and $c=1\mu F$.



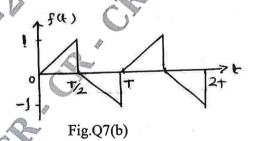
(10 Marks)

7 a. Find the Laplace transform of the periodic wave form as shown in Fig.Q7(a).



b. Find the Laplace transform of the periodic wave form as shown in Fig.Q7(b).





(10 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. State and prove:
 - i) Initial value theorem
 - ii) Final value theorem.

(10 Marks)

b. Calculate i(0+) using initial value theorem, given that the transform function of the current

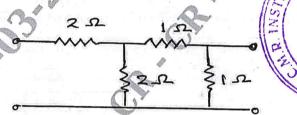
$$I(s) = \frac{2s+5}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$
. Determine i(t) and obtain its value at t = 2sec. (10 Marks)

Module-5

- A three phase, four wire, 208 volts ABC system supplies a star connected load in which $Z_A = 10 \ 0^{\circ}$ ohms $Z_B = 15 \ 30^{\circ}$ ohms and $Z_C = 10 \ -30^{\circ}$ ohms. Find the line currents, the neutral current and the total power.
 - b. Explain the method of analyzing 3-phase star connected load by using Milliman's theorem.

OR

Obtain Z and Y parameters for the circuit shown in Fig.Q10(a).



(10 Marks)

Fig.Q10(a) b. The following equations gives the relationship between the voltage and currents of a twoport network $I_1 = 0.25v_1 - 0.2v_2$, $I_2 = -0.2v_1 - 0.1v_2$. Obtain T-parameters. (10 Marks)