

Max. Marks: 100

### Module-1

- 1 a. Find the equivalent resistance at AB using Y -  $\Delta$  transformation technique for the circuit shown in Fig.Q1(a). (06 Marks)

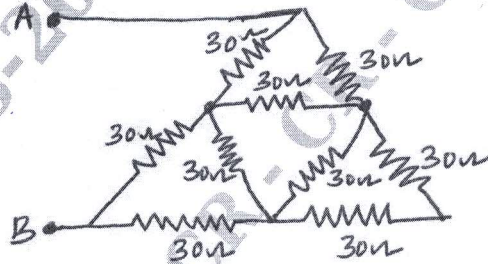


Fig.Q1(a)

- b. Using source transformation, reduce the following network shown in Fig.Q1(b) into a single source with series resistance. (06 Marks)

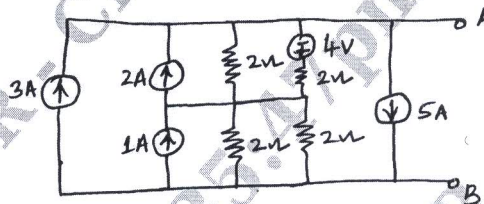


Fig.Q1(b)

- c. Define and distinguish the following network elements :
- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| i) Linear and no-linear     | ii) Active and passive                   |
| iii) Lumped and distributed | iv) Ideal and practical current sources. |
- (08 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Write the mesh equations for the circuit shown in Fig.Q2(a) and determine mesh currents using mesh analysis. (06 Marks)

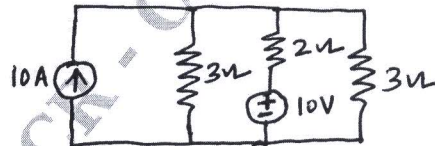


Fig.Q2(a)

- b. Find the power dissipated in 10 $\Omega$  resistor by node voltage method in Fig.Q2(b). (10 Marks)

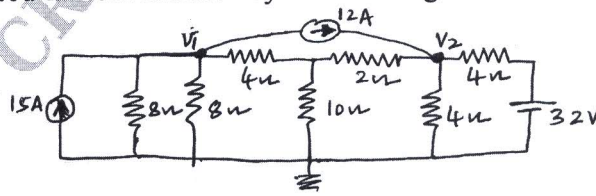


Fig.Q2(b)

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.

c. Explain the concept of Supermesh with example.

(04 Marks)

**Module-2**

3 a. State and prove Reciprocity theorem.

(04 Marks)

b. Using Superposition theorem, find  $I_x$  of the network shown in Fig.Q3(b).

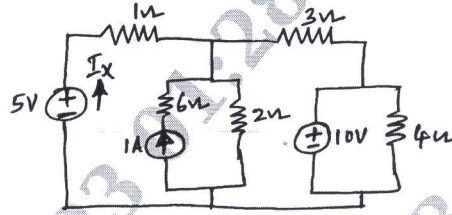


Fig.Q3(b)

(08 Marks)

c. Using Millman's theorem, find current through the load resistor  $R_L$  for the circuit shown in Fig.Q3(c).

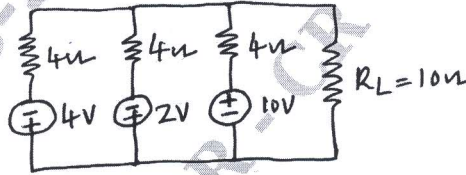


Fig.Q3 (c)

(08 Marks)

**OR**

4 a. For the networks shown in Fig.Q4(a), obtain the Thevenin's equivalent as seen from the terminals A and B.

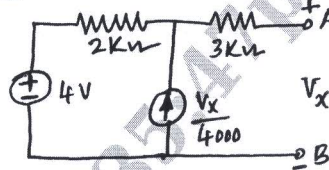


Fig.Q4(a)

(08 Marks)

b. For the network shown in Fig.Q4(b), determine the impedance  $Z_x$  such that maximum power is transformed from the source to the load of impedance  $Z_x$ .

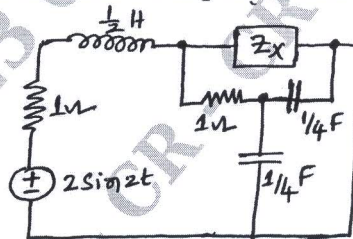


Fig.Q4(b)

(06 Marks)

c. Using Norton's theorem, find the current 'I' for the networks shown in Fig.Q4(c).

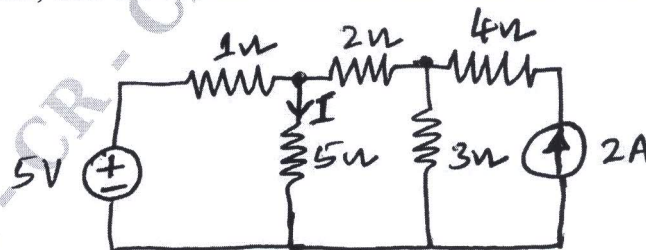


Fig.Q4(c)

(06 Marks)



**Module-3**

5 a. What is Initial and Final condition? Explain the behavior of R, L and C for the initial condition. (04 Marks)

b. In the network shown in Fig.Q5(b), the switch is closed at  $t = 0$ . Determine  $i$ ,  $\frac{di}{dt}$  and  $\frac{d^2i}{dt^2}$  at  $t = 0^+$ .

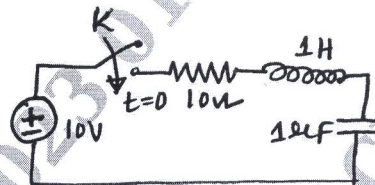


Fig.Q5(b)

(08 Marks)

c. In the network shown in Fig.Q5(c), 'K' is changed from position 'a' to 'b' at  $t = 0$ . Solve for  $i$ ,  $\frac{di}{dt}$  and  $\frac{d^2i}{dt^2}$  at  $t = 0^+$ , if  $R = 1000\Omega$ ,  $L = 1H$  and  $C = 0.1\mu F$  and  $V = 100V$ . Assume that the capacitor is initially uncharged.

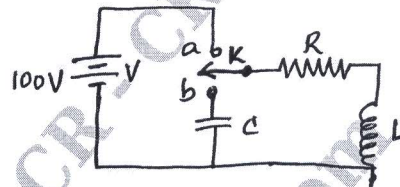


Fig.Q5(c)

(08 Marks)

**OR**

6 a. Assuming that the staircase waveform of Fig.Q6(a) is not repeated, find its Laplace transform. If this voltage wave is applied to a RL series circuit with  $R = 1\Omega$  and  $L = 1H$ , find the current  $i(t)$ .

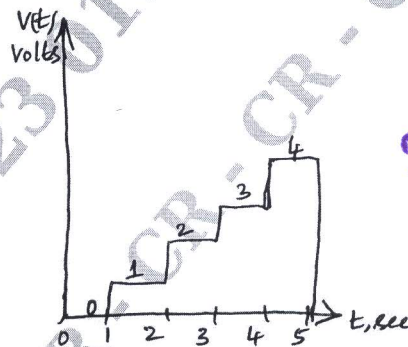


Fig.Q6(a)

(10 Marks)

b. Find the Laplace transform of the given function  $f(t) = 5 + 4e^{-2t}$ . (04 Marks)

c. Find the Laplace transform of the saw tooth waveform in Fig.Q6(c).

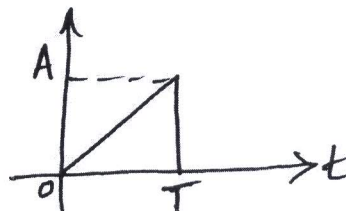


Fig.Q6(c)

(06 Marks)

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**Module-4**

- 7 a. Define Quality factor and Bandwidth. Also establish the relationship between Quality factor and Bandwidth in a series resonance circuit and there by prove that  $Q = \frac{f_0}{Bw}$ , where  $f_0$  is the resonance frequency. (10 Marks)
- b. 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)  $I_0$ . (10 Marks)

**OR**

- 8 a. Define the following terms with reference to resonant circuit :  
 i) Resonance ii) Q – factor iii) Selectivity iv) Bandwidth. (06 Marks)
- b. Derive an expression for the resonant frequency of a parallel resonant circuit. Also show that the circuit is resonant at all frequencies of  $R_L = R_C = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ , where  $R_L =$  Resistance in the inductor branch,  $R_C =$  Resistance in the capacitor branch. (08 Marks)
- c. Find the value of  $R_1$  such that the circuit given in Fig. Q8(c).

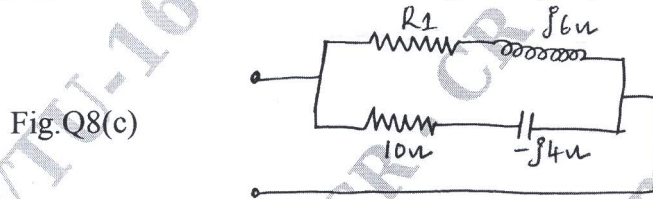


Fig.Q8(c)

(06 Marks)

**Module-5**

- 9 a. Find the 'Z' parameters of the circuit shown in Fig. Q9(a).

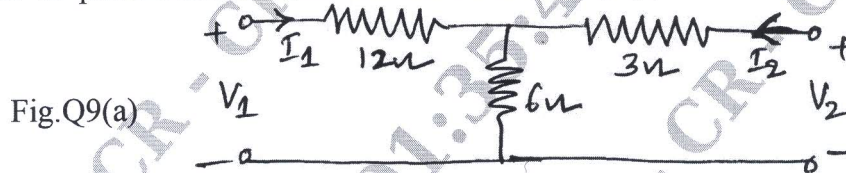


Fig.Q9(a)

(10 Marks)

- b. The Z – parameters of a two port network are  $Z_{11} = 20\Omega$ ,  $Z_{22} = 30\Omega$ ,  $Z_{12} = Z_{21} = 10\Omega$ . Find Y and ABCD parameters of the network (10 Marks)

**OR**

- 10 a. Obtain the h – parameters for the network shown in Fig. Q10(a). (08 Marks)

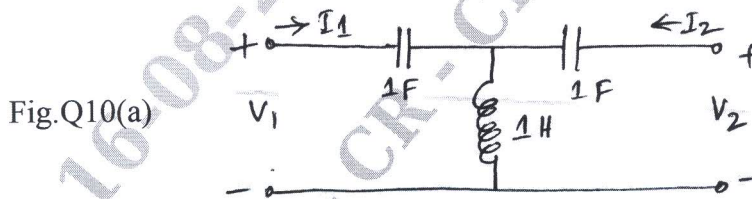


Fig.Q10(a)

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- b. Obtain Transmission parameters in terms of hybrid parameters. (06 Marks)
- c. Following short circuit currents and voltages are obtained experimentally for a two port network :  
 i) With output short circuited :  $I_1 = 5mA$ ;  $I_2 = -0.3mA$  and  $V_1 = 25V$ .  
 ii) With input short circuited :  $I_1 = -5mA$ ;  $I_2 = 10mA$  and  $V_2 = 30V$ .  
 Determine Y – parameters. (06 Marks)

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