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Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2023 Networks Analysis

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Note: 1. Answer FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

Module-1

- 1 a. Briefly explain the classification of electrical networks. (08 Marks)
 b. For the circuit shown in Fig.Q1(b), find the current through 30Ω resistance using mesh analysis.

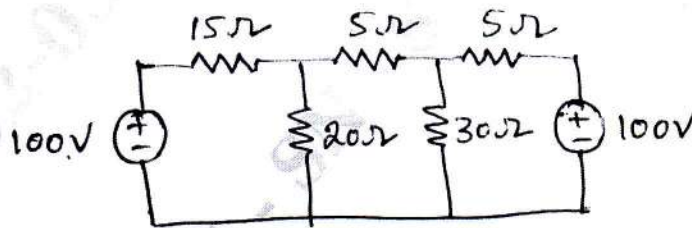


Fig.Q1(b)

(08 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Determine the current through 10Ω resistance in the network shown in Fig.Q2(a), by star-delta conversion.

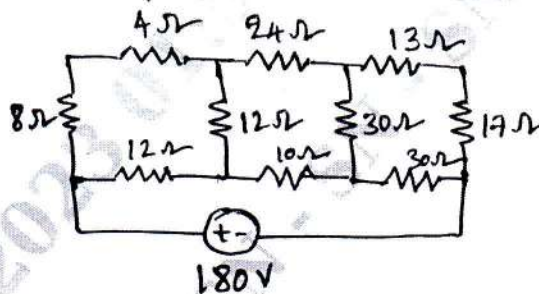


Fig.Q2(a)

(08 Marks)

- b. For the networks shown in Fig.Q2(b) determine the node voltages V_1 , V_2 , V_3 and V_4 using nodal analysis.

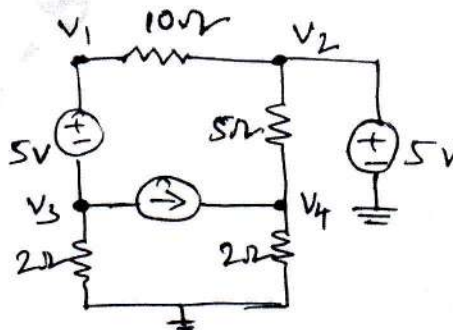


Fig.Q2(b)

(08 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. State superposition theorem. Determine the current through 2Ω resistor of the network shown in Fig.Q3(a) using super position principle.

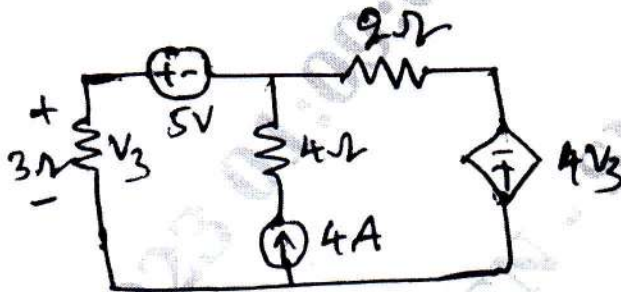


Fig.Q3(a)

(08 Marks)

- b. Use Millman's theorem to find the current through the 10Ω resistance in the circuit of Fig.Q3(b).

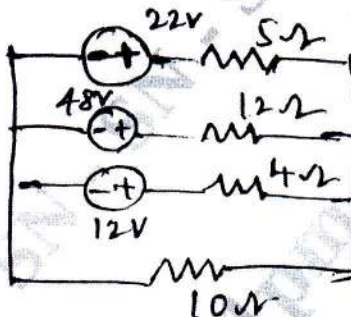


Fig.Q3(b)

(08 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Verify the reciprocity theorem for the voltage V and current I , in the network shown in Fig.Q4(a).

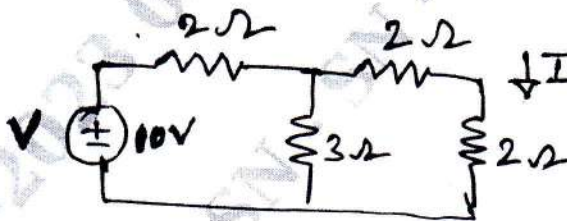


Fig.Q4(a)

(08 Marks)

- b. Obtain the Thevenin's equivalent circuits across terminals A and B for the circuit shown in Fig.Q4(b).

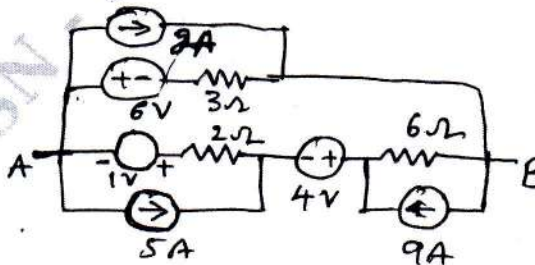


Fig.Q4(b)

(08 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. In the circuit shown in Fig.Q5(a), the switch K is changed from position 1 to position 2 at $t = 0$. The steady state has been reached before switching. Find the values of, i , $\frac{di}{dt}$ and $\frac{di^2}{dt^2}$ at $t = 0$.

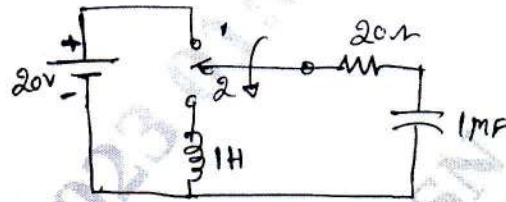


Fig. Q5(a)

(08 Marks)

- b. In the R – C series circuit shown in the Fig.Q5(b), the switch is closed at $t = 0$. Obtain the expression for the current.

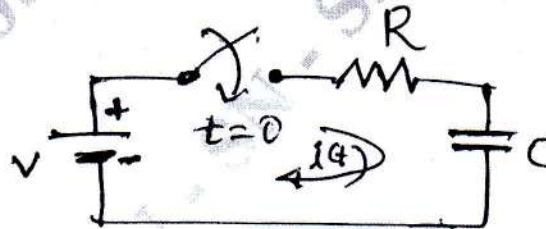


Fig. Q5(b)

(08 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. In the circuit shown in Fig.Q6(a) $V = 10V$, $R = 10\Omega$, $L = 1H$, $C = 10\mu F$ and $V_C = 0$. Find i , $\frac{di}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2i}{dt^2}$ if switch K is closed at $t = 0$.

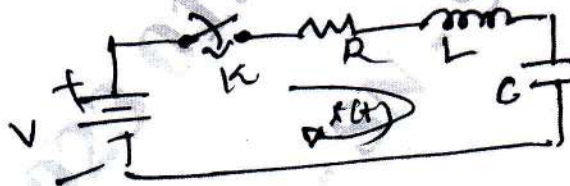


Fig Q6(a)

(08 Marks)

- b. For series RLC circuit, the capacitor is initially charged to 1V, find the current $i(t)$ when the switch K is closed at $t = 0$. Use Laplace transform Fig.Q6(b).

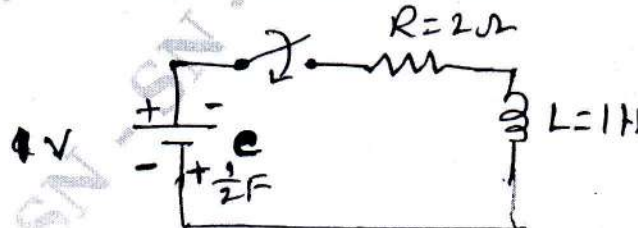


Fig. Q6(b)

(08 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Derive the expressions of half power frequencies ω_1 and ω_2 and also bandwidth of a series resonance circuit. (08 Marks)
- b. A series RLC circuit consists of resistance of $1\text{ K}\Omega$ and an inductance of 100mH in series with capacitance of 10pF . If 100V is applied as input across the combination determine :
- The resonant frequency
 - Maximum current in the circuit
 - Q -factor of the circuit
 - The half-power frequencies.
- (08 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Derive the expression of resonance frequency of a parallel resonance circuit. (08 Marks)
- b. For the parallel resonant circuit shown in Fig.Q8(b), find I_0 , I_L , I_C f_0 and dynamic resistance.

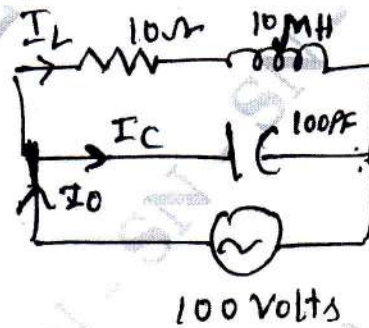


Fig.Q8(b)

(08 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Derive the expression for z -parameters in terms of y -parameters. (08 Marks)
- b. Find the z -parameters for the network shown in Fig.Q9(b).

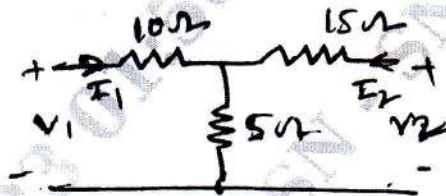


Fig.Q9(b)

(08 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Derive the expression of Y -parameters in terms of transmission (ABCD) parameters. (08 Marks)
- b. Find the y -parameters of the two port network shown in Fig.Q10(b).

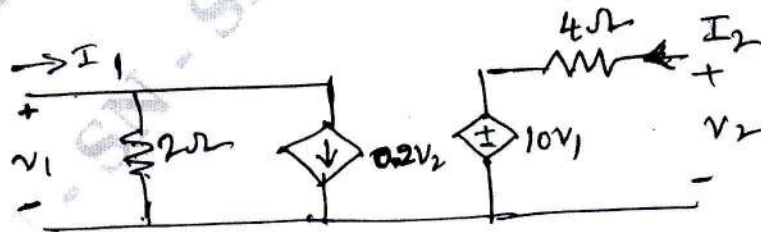


Fig.Q10(b)

(08 Marks)
