

Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2013 **Network Analysis**

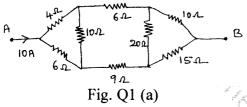
Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks:100

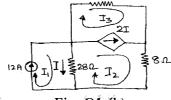
Note: 1. Answer FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.

- 2. Standard notations are used.
- 3. Missing data be suitably assumed.

PART - A

- Find the voltage to be applied across AB in order to drive the current of 10 A into the circuit using star-delta transformation Fig. Q1 (a). (06 Marks)
 - Use mesh analysis to evaluate current I in the circuit shown in Fig. 1 (b). (06 Marks)
 - Determine the current and voltage across each resistor using node voltage method for the network shown in Fig. Q1 (c).





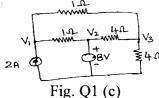


Fig. Q1 (b)

Explain briefly graph, trees, links and co-trees of the network with suitable examples. 2

(04 Marks)

- Write the tie-set schedule for the network shown in Fig. Q2 (b), using tie set schedule obtain the equilibrium equations on loop current basis. (08 Marks)
- Explain "Duality as applied to network, for the network shown in Fig. Q2 (c), draw the dual network. (08 Marks)

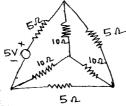


Fig. Q2 (b)

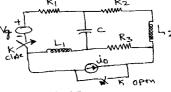
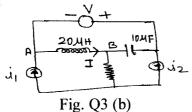


Fig. Q2 (c)

State and explain Millman's theorem. 3

(04 Marks)

Using superposition theorem determine the current I in the network shown in Fig. Q3 (b) given $V = 10\cos(10^5 t + 45)$, $i_1 = 10\sqrt{2}\sin 10^5 t$ and $i_2 = 10\cos 10^5 t$ (10 Marks)



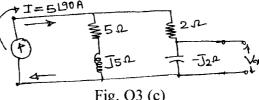


Fig. Q3 (c)

- In the single current source circuit shown in Fig. Q3 (c), find the voltage V_x inter change the current source and resulting voltage V_x, is the reciprocity theorem verified? (06 Marks)
- State and explain Nortons theorem.

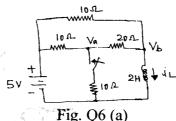
(04 Marks)

Prove that an alternating voltage source transfer maximum power to the load when the load impedance is the complex conjugate of the source impedance. (06 Marks) c. For the circuit shown in Fig. Q4 (c), find the value of z that will receive maximum power also determine this power. (10 Marks)

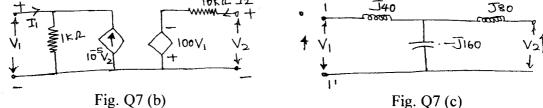


PART - B

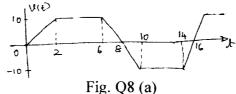
- Define Q of a series resonant circuit, obtain half power frequencies in terms of Q and show 5 that the resonance frequency is the geometric mean of the half power frequencies. (10 Marks)
 - Find the values of L for which the circuit shown in Fig. Q5 (b) resonant at a frequency of 500 rad/sec.
 - c. A fixed condenser is placed in parallel with a fixed resistance connected in series with a variable inductor show that for resonance $X = \frac{X_C}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{X_C^2}{2} - R^2}$. (04 Marks)
- In the network shown in Fig. Q6 (a), a steady state is reached with the switch K is open at 6 t = 0. The switch is closed. For the element values given determine the values of Va(0 -) and Va(0 +)(10 Marks)



- Why we need to study initial conditions? A parallel R L circuit is energized by a current source of 1 A. The switch across the source is opend at t = 0 solve for V, $\frac{dv}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2v}{dt^2}$ all at $t = 0^+$ if $R = 100 \Omega$, L = 1 H. (10 Marks)
- Derive z-parameters in terms of Y parameters. (07 Marks)
 - Find z-parameters for the two-port network shown in Fig. Q7 (b). (06 Marks)



- Find ABCD constants and show that AD BC = 1 for the network shown in Fig.Q7 (c). (07 Marks)
- Synthesize the periodic wave form shown in Fig. Q8 (a) and find its Laplace transform and 8 prove any formula used. (10 Marks)



Using convolution theorem find the Laplace inverse of $F(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$. (10 Marks)