



**Course Code: EET292**

**Course Name: NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A**

*(Answer all questions; each question carries 3 marks)*

- |   |  | Marks |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | Define the tree of a network and write the properties of a tree.   | (3)   |
| 2 | Define twigs, co-tree, links or chords of a graph with example.    | (3)   |
| 3 | Find the fundamental cutset matrix of the circuit shown in Fig. 1. | (3)   |

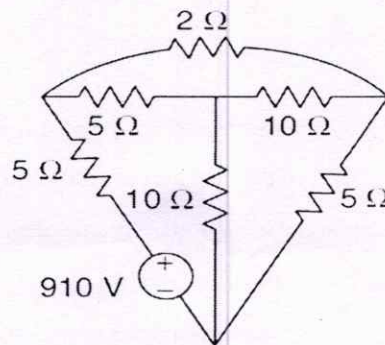


Figure 1: Figure for question 3.

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 4  | State and verify Tellegen's theorem with the help of a suitable example.  | (3) |
| 5  | Derive an expression for the characteristic impedance of a symmetrical T-section.                                 | (3) |
| 6  | Draw and briefly explain the ideal characteristics of the low pass, high pass, band pass and band reject filters. | (3) |
| 7  | Obtain the pole zero plot for $H(s) = \frac{\alpha}{(s+\alpha)}$ .  | (3) |
| 8  | List the properties of a positive real function.  | (3) |
| 9  | Draw the Foster forms of the LC network.  | (3) |
| 10 | Write properties of the RL driving point immittance functions.  | (3) |

PART B

(Answer one full question from each module, each question carries 14 marks)

Module -1

- 11 a) For the circuit shown in Fig. 2, draw the oriented graph and write the (6)  
 (i) Incidence matrix and  
 (ii) Tieset matrix

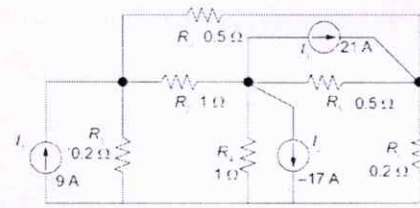
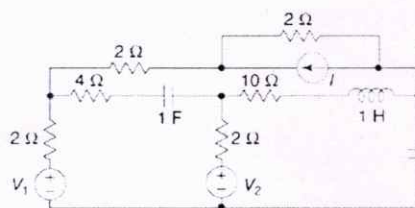


Figure 2: Figure for question 11 (a). Figure 3: Figure for question 11 (b).

- b) Determine the power delivered by each current source in the circuit in Fig. 3 by (8)  
 nodal analysis and apply network graph principles.
- 12 a) The reduced incidence matrix of an oriented graph is given. (6)  
 (i) Draw the graph (ii) How many trees are possible for this graph? (iii) Write the tieset matrix.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) Find the node voltages in the circuit. Prepare the network graph with the (8)  
 reference direction for currents as marked in the Fig. 4.

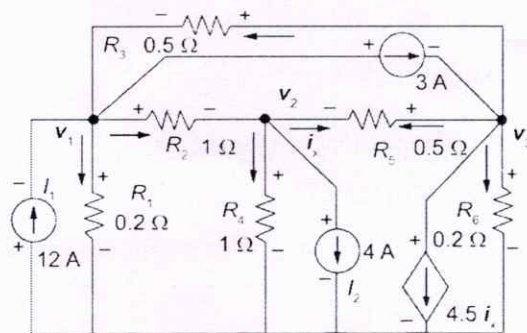


Figure 4: Figure for question 12 (b).

Module -2

- 13 a) What are dual graphs? Find the dual of the network shown in Fig. 5. (6)

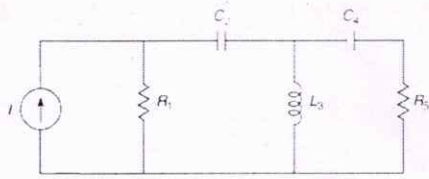


Figure 5: Figure for question 13 (a).

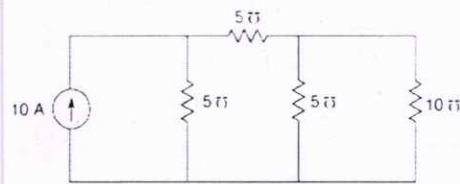


Figure 6: Figure for question 13 (b).

- b) Find the voltage across each branch in the given network shown in Fig. 6 using node pair analysis. (8)

- 14 a) For the network shown in Fig. 7, write down the f-cutset matrix and obtain the twig voltages for the selected tree. (7)

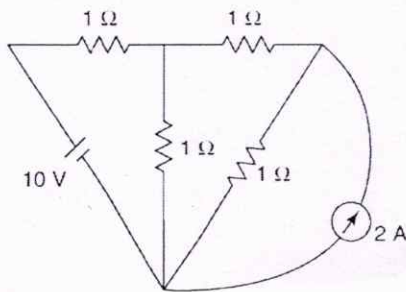


Figure 7: Figure for question 14 (a).

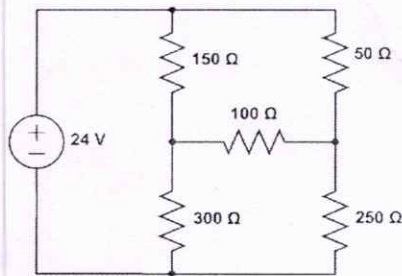


Figure 8: Figure for question 14 (b).

- b) For the network shown in Fig. 8, find the branch currents and power delivered by the source in the following circuit using mesh analysis. (7)

Module -3

- 15 a) Design the T section of constant-k high pass filter having cut-off frequency of 15 kHz and nominal characteristic impedance  $R_0 = 500 \Omega$ . Find characteristic impedance and phase constant at 25 kHz. Find attenuation at 12 kHz. (8)
- b) Design the  $\pi$ -section of a m-derived low pass filter having cut-off frequency of 1 kHz, design impedance of 400 Ohms, and the resonant frequency 1100 Hz. (6)
- 16 a) Design a constant-k band pass filter (T-section) having cut-off frequencies 1kHz and 10 kHz and nominal characteristic impedance of 500  $\Omega$ . (9)
- b) Design a  $\pi$ -type attenuator required to reduce the level of an audio signal by 20 dB while matching the impedance of the 100 $\Omega$  network. (5)

## Module -4

- 17 a) Draw the pole zero diagram of given network function and hence obtain time domain response (6)

$$V(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 80s + 1000}{s(s+1)(s+30)}$$

- b) Determine the range of value of K so that the given polynomial P(s) is Hurwitz polynomial (8)

$$P(s) = s^4 + s^3 + Ks^2 + 2s + 3$$

- 18 a) Test whether the following polynomials are Hurwitz polynomials or not. (6)

i.  $s^4 + s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 12$

ii.  $s^5 + 3s^3 + 2s$

iii.  $s^6 + 2s^5 + 2s^4 + 3s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s + 1$

- b) i. Test whether  $F(s) = \frac{s^2+6s+5}{s^2+s+14}$  is positive real function. (8)
- ii. Test whether  $F(s) = \frac{s^4+4}{s^3+3s^2+3s+1}$  is positive real function.

## Module -5

- 19 a) Realise the Foster and Cauer forms of the given impedance function. (14)

$$Z(s) = \frac{4(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 9)}{s(s^2 + 4)}$$

- 20 a) Realise the following RL impedance function in Foster-I and Foster-II forms. (10)

$$Z(s) = \frac{2(s+1)(s+3)}{(s+2)(s+6)}$$

- b) Check whether the following function is a RC impedance function or not. (4)

$$Z(s) = \frac{3(s+2)(s+4)}{s(s+3)}$$