



Course Code: EET201

Course Name: CIRCUITS AND NETWORKS

Max. Marks: 100

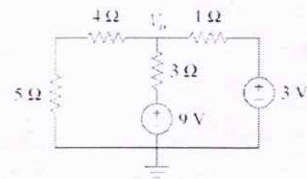
Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A**

Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 marks

Marks

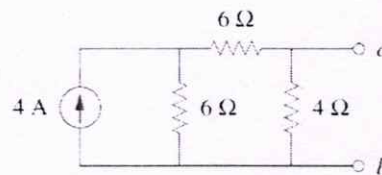
- 1 Using superposition, find  $V_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 1



(3)

Fig.1

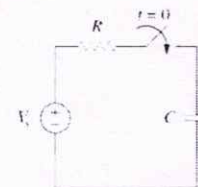
- 2 Find the Norton equivalent of the circuit in Fig.2 as seen by looking into terminals a and b.



(3)

Fig.2

- 3 Obtain the expression for current in the circuit shown in fig.3 for  $t > 0$ , assume no initial charge across capacitor. Use Laplace transform method.  $V_s$  is a constant DC voltage source



(3)

Fig.3

- 4 Explain how to obtain s-domine equivalent of Resistance, inductance and capacitance (3)
- 5 Explain the use of dot convention in the analysis of coupled circuits. (3)
- 6 Find  $v(t)$ , for  $t > 0$  in the circuit of Fig.5  $V_s = 20$  V. (3)

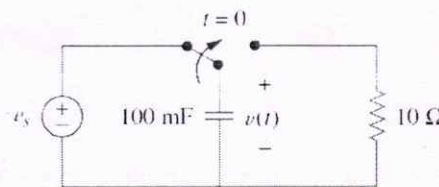


Fig.5

- 7 Derive the expression for resonance frequency in a series RLC circuit connected to a variable frequency AC source (3)
- 8 An unbalanced Y-load  $Z_A = 15 \Omega$ ,  $Z_B = 10 + j5 \Omega$ ,  $Z_C = 6 - j8 \Omega$ . is connected to a 100 V, 3phase, 4wire, ACB sequence system. Calculate the line currents (3)

- and the neutral current.
- 9 Obtain T parameters in terms of Z parameters (3)
- 10 Show that the overall Y-parameter matrix of two parallel connected 2-port networks is the sum of the Y-parameter matrices of the individual networks. (3)

**PART B**

*Answer any one full question from each module. Each question carries 14 marks*

**Module 1**

- 11(a) For the circuit shown in Fig.6, find the node voltages  $v_1$  and  $v_2$

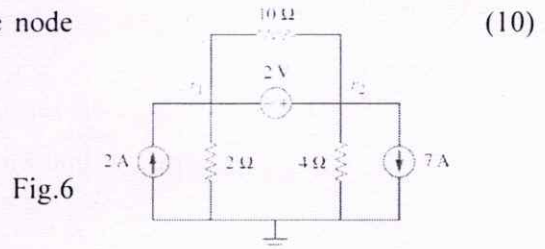


Fig.6

- (b) Use source transformation to reduce the circuit in Fig.7 to a single voltage source in series with a single resistor.

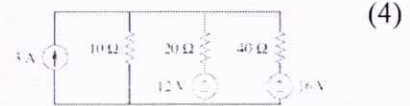


Fig.7

- 12 Use mesh analysis to evaluate  $I_o$  in the circuit in fig.8

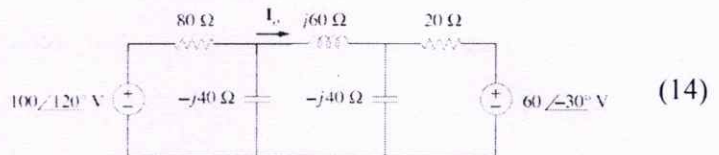


Fig.8

**Module 2**

- 13 In the circuit shown in Fig.9, the switch S has been in position 1 for a long period of time. Find the complete expression for the current after throwing the switch S to position 2

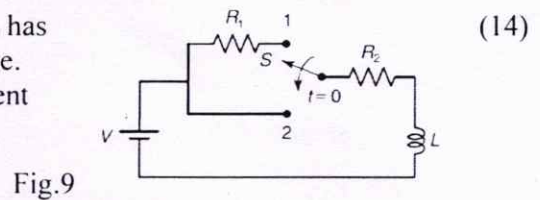


Fig.9

- 14 Find  $i(t)$  for  $t > 0$  in the circuit of Fig.10

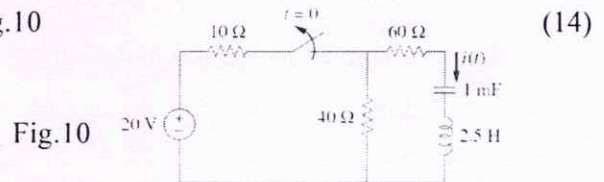


Fig.10

**Module 3**

- 15 Initially the circuit is in steady state and the switch is closed at time  $t=0$ . Find the output voltage  $v_o(t)$  for  $t > 0$  in the circuit of fig.11

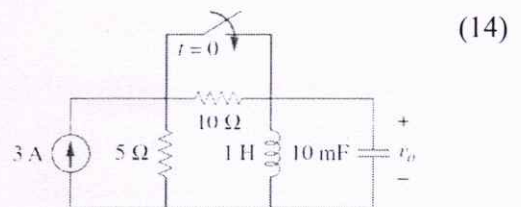


Fig.11



- 16 Calculate the phasor currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in the circuit of Fig.12 (14)

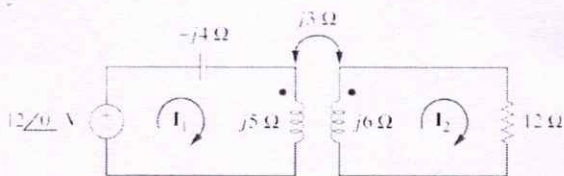


Fig.12

**Module 4**

- 17 A star connected load of  $Z_a=80 + j50 \Omega$ ,  $Z_b=20 + j30 \Omega$ ,  $Z_c=60 - j40 \Omega$  is connected to a 110V, 3phase 3 wire system. Determine the line currents. (14)
- 18(a) Find the phase currents and line currents in the circuit in fig.14.  $Z_1=8+j6 \Omega$ ,  $Z_2=4.2-j2.3 \Omega$ ,  $Z_3=10 \Omega$  (9)

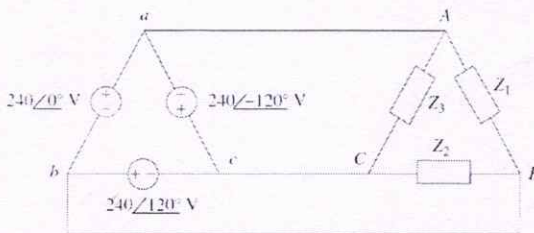


Fig.14

- (b) Derive the expression for half power frequencies in case of a series RLC circuit (6)

**Module 5**

- 19(a) Calculate the Y parameters of the network in fig.15 considering as two networks connected in parallel (10)

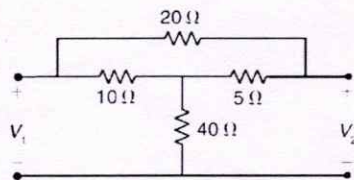


Fig.15

- (b) Express T parameters in terms of Y parameters (4)
- 20(a) Calculate the T parameters of the network shown in fig.16 (8)

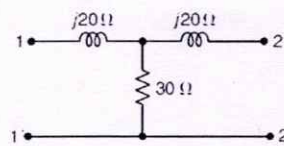


Fig.16

- (b) Drive the condition for reciprocity and symmetry of two port network in terms of h parameters (6)