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CBCS SCHEME

15EC34

Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020 **Network Analysis**

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

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

Module-1

(08 Marks)

Derive expression for converting star to delta. Using Mesh current find V2 which result a zero current in 4 ohm resistor in the network shown in Fig.Q1(b).

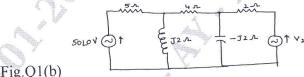


Fig.Q1(b)

OR

For the network of Fig.Q2(a), determine the v_1 and v_2 by nodal analysis.

(08 Marks)

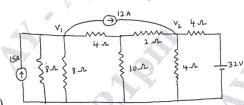


Fig.Q2(a)

Find the current I in 28Ω resistor by Mesh analysis in Fig.Q2(b).

(08 Marks)

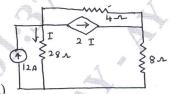


Fig.Q2(a)

Module-2

State and prove superposition theorem.

(06 Marks)

Using Milliman's theorem, find I_L through R_L for the network shown in Fig.Q3(b). (04 Marks)

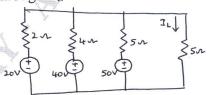
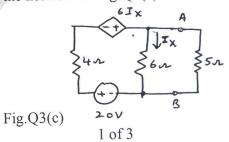


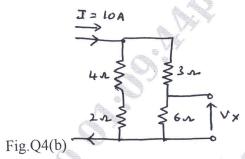
Fig.Q3(b)

Obtain Norton equivalent of the network of Fig.Q3(c) between terminals A and B. (06 Marks)



Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg, 42+8=50, will be treated as malpractice. Important Note: 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.

- State maximum power transfer theorem. Prove that $Z_L = Z_0^*$ for AC circuits. (08 Marks)
 - Verity reciprocity theorem to find value of V_X in the circuit shown Fig.Q4(b). (08 Marks)



Module-3

In the network shown in Fig.Q5(a), \overline{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, $C=0.1\mu F$ and V=100V. Assume that the (08 Marks) capacitor is initially uncharged.

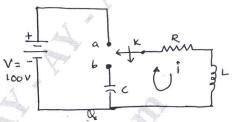


Fig.Q5(a)

Determine the response current i(t) in the circuit shown in Fig.Q5(b) using Laplace (08 Marks) transform.

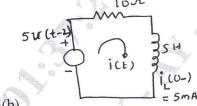
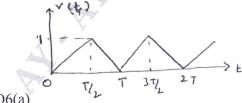


Fig.Q5(b)

OR

Synthesis the waveform shown in Fig.Q6(a) and find the Laplace transform of the periodic (08 Marks) waveform.



Determine v, $\frac{dv}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2v}{dt^2}$ at $t = 0^+$ when the switch k is opened at t=0 in Fig.Q6(b). (08 Marks)

