B.E.Third Semester (Electrical Engineering) (C.B.S.)

Network Analysis

P. Pages: 6

Time: Three Hours



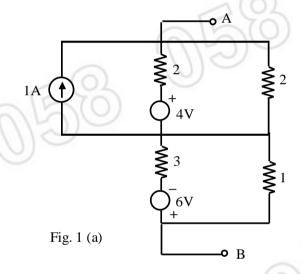
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Max. Marks: 80

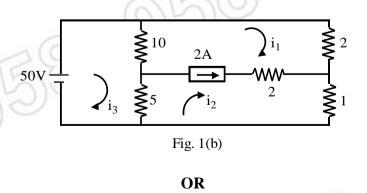
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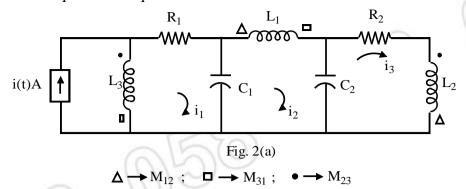
Notes: 1. All questions carry marks as indicated.

- 2. Solve Question 1 OR Questions No. 2.
- 3. Solve Question 3 OR Questions No. 4.
- 4. Solve Question 5 OR Questions No. 6.
- 5. Solve Question 7 OR Questions No. 8.
- 6. Solve Question 9 OR Questions No. 10.
- 7. Solve Question 11 OR Questions No. 12.
- 8 Assume suitable data whenever necessary.
- 9. Illustrate your answers whenever necessary with the help of neat sketches.
- 10. Use of non programmable calculator is permitted.
- 1. a) Reduce the network into a single current source across the terminals A and B of 'Fig 1 (a)'.

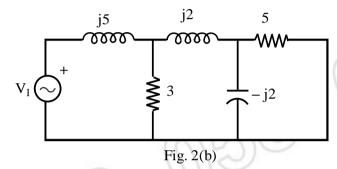


b) Find the current flowing through $1-\Omega$ as shown in 'Fig. 1 (b)'.

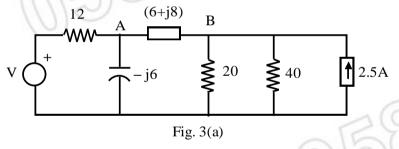




b) Find the magnitude of voltage source ' V_1 ' using Mesh Analysis, which results in an effective voltage of 20V across 5Ω resistance. Refer Fig. 2 (b).

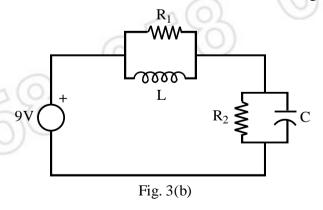


3. a) Find 'v' if branch AB should not carry any current as shown in 'Fig. 3 (a)' by NODAL METHOD.

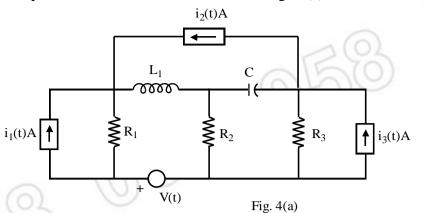


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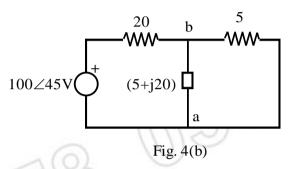
b) Define DUALITY. Construct the dual for the network shown in 'Fig. 3 (b)'.



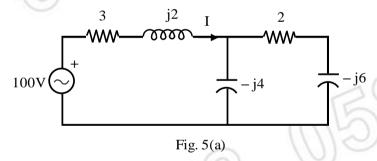
OR



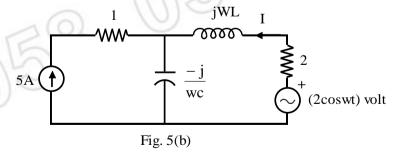
b) Find 'V_{ba}' for the network shown in 'Fig. 4 (b)' using NODAL ANALYSIS.



5. a) Find the change in current 'I' in the network shown in 'fig. 5 (a)', when reactance $j2\Omega$ is increased to $j5\Omega$. Use COMPENSATION THEOREM.



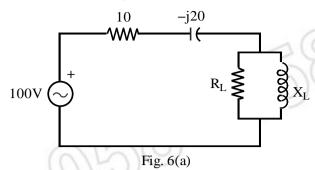
b) Find current 'I' in the network of 'Fig. 5 (b)' by 'SUPERPOSITION THEOREM'. Given: **6** WL=WC=1.



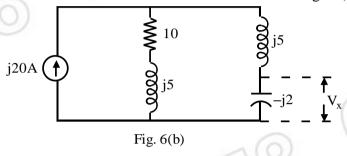
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6. a) Find ${}^{\prime}R_{L}{}^{\prime}$ and ${}^{\prime}X_{L}{}^{\prime}$ for the maximum power transfer of the network shown in 'Fig. 6 (a)'.



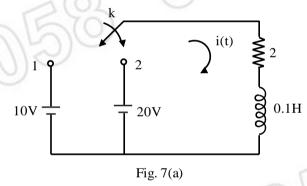
b) Verify 'RECIPROCITY THEOREM' for the network shown in 'Fig. 6 (b)'.



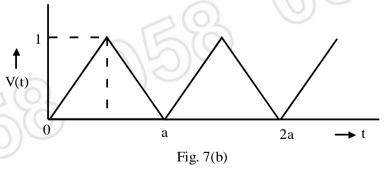
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7. a) For the circuit shown in 'Fig. 7 (a)', Find current 'i (t), when the switch -k is moved from position-1 to position-2 at t=0. The switch-k was at position-1 for a long time to get the steady state values. Use LAPLACE TRANSFORM method.

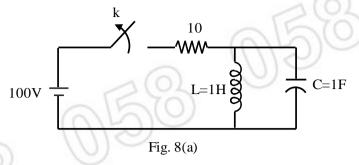


b) Find the Laplace transform of the isosceles triangular wave shown in 'Fig. 7 (b)'.



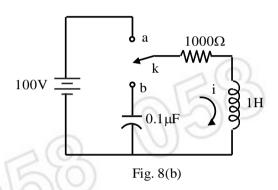
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8. a) For the network shown in 'Fig. 8 (a)', determine current flowing through inductor as a function of time for t > 0. At t = 0, the switch-k is OPENED. The steady state was previously established before t=0.

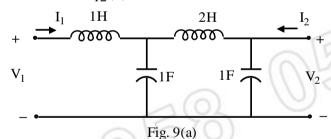


b) For the network shown in 'Fig. 9 (b)', switch-k is changed from position-a to position-b at t=0

Find i, $\frac{di}{dt}$ at $t = 0^+$.



- **9.** a) For the ladder network shown in 'Fig. 9 (a)', Find:
 - i) Driving point input impedance, $Z_{11}(S)$
 - ii) Voltage transfer function, $G_{12}(S)$.



b) State the necessary conditions for the driving point impedance and transfer function.

OR

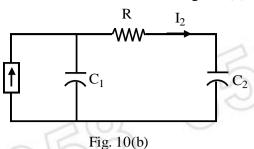
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10. a) Define poles and zeros of a network function. Plot 'POLE-ZERO' diagram in S-plane for the function

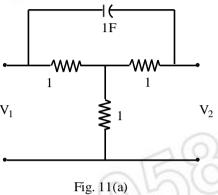
$$I(S) = \frac{3S}{(S+2)(S^2+2S+5)}$$

Hence find 'i (t)' from the 'POLE-ZERO' diagram.



6

11. a) Find OPEN CIRCUIT PARAMETERS of the network shown in 'Fig. 11 (a)' and check the reciprocity of the network.



- b) State and prove the condition of reciprocity in terms of ABCD parameter.
- c) Express Y-parameters in terms of inverse transmission of a two port network.

OR

- 12. a) The three phase impedances $(10+j2)\Omega$, $(20-j2)\Omega$ and $(4+j3)\Omega$ are STAR connected to R, Y and B phases respectively to 400-V symmetrical supply. Assume RYB as phase sequence and V_{RY} as reference, find voltage between star point and neutral of the supply. Find the load currents in each phase.
 - b) Derive the condition of resonance in RLC parallel circuit and plot impedance V_S frequency graph. Mark the region of resonance on it.
