

Network Analysis

P. Pages : 5

NIR/KW/18/3310

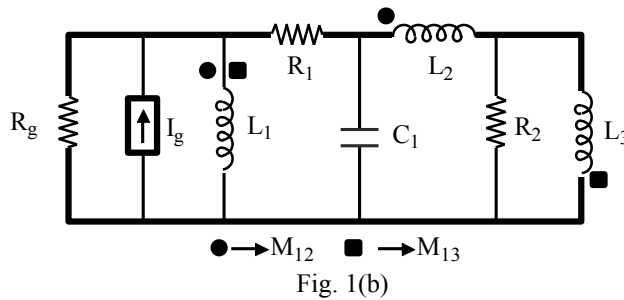
Time : Three Hours

1731

Max. Marks : 80

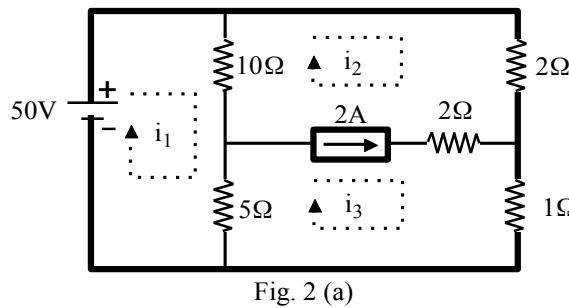
- Notes :
1. All questions carry marks as indicated.
 2. Solve Question 1 OR Questions No. 2.
 3. Solve Question 3 OR Questions No. 4.
 4. Solve Question 5 OR Questions No. 6.
 5. Solve Question 7 OR Questions No. 8.
 6. Solve Question 9 OR Questions No. 10.
 7. Solve Question 11 OR Questions No. 12.
 8. Assume suitable data whenever necessary.
 9. Use of non programmable calculator is permitted.

- 1.** a) Prove that combination of ideal current source and ideal voltage source in series is equivalent to ideal current source. **5**
- b) Write mesh equilibrium equations in matrix form for the network shown in fig. 1 (b). **8**

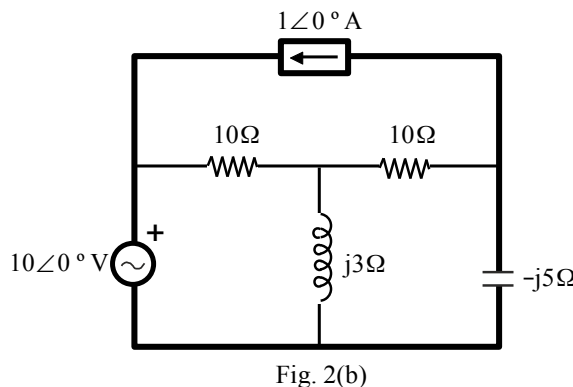


OR

- 2.** a) Find loop currents for the network shown in fig. 2 (a). **6**



- b) Find the power lost in the circuit shown in fig. 2 (b) by Mesh Analysis. **7**



3. a) Construct dual for the network shown in fig. 3 (a). 5

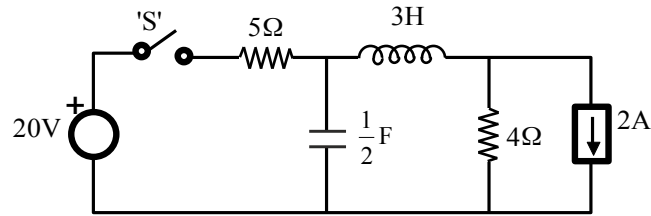


Fig. 3(a)

- b) Find 'V' from fig. 3 (b) if the branch AB should not carry any current. Use Nodal Analysis. 8

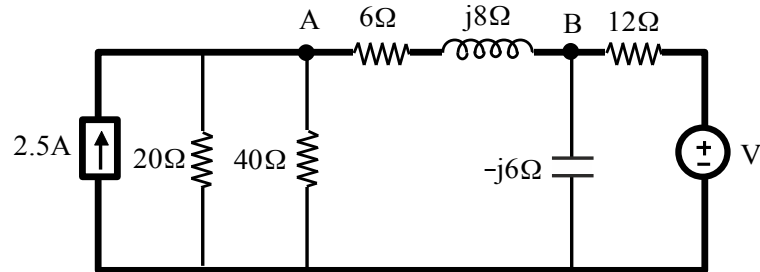


Fig. 3(b)

OR

4. a) Define Duality. What are the conditions for a network to be dual and Draw dual of network as shown in fig. 4 (a). 2
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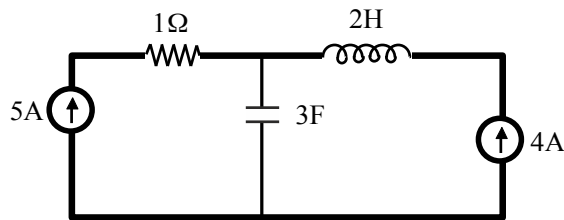


Fig. 4 (a)

- b) Using Nodal Analysis determine refer fig. 4 (b). 4
2
2
- i) Node voltage's V_A and V_B .
 - ii) Power dissipated in Inductor.
 - iii) Current supplied by source.

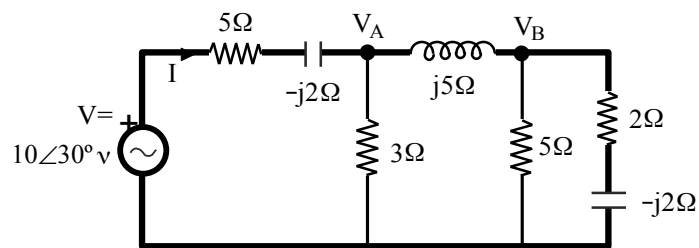


Fig. 4 (b)

5. a) In the network of fig. 5 (a), the resistance of 8Ω is changed to 4Ω find the change in current 'I' by using Compensation Theorem. 7

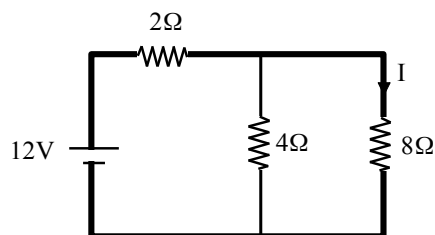


Fig. 5 (a)

- b) Determine Thevenin's and Norton's Equivalent between terminals A & B as shown in fig. 5 (b) 8

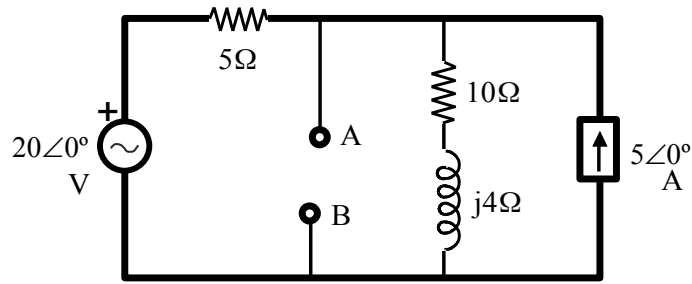


Fig. 5 (b)

OR

6. a) What is the value of Z_L in n/w shown fig. 6 (a) so as to transfer maximum power to it and hence, find the maximum power transferred. 6

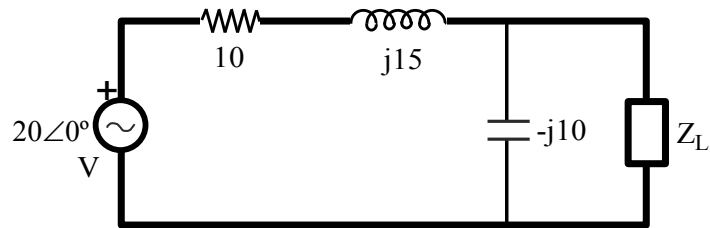


Fig. 6 (a)

- b) Find 'V' such that current through impedance $(3 + j4)Ω$ is zero as shown in fig. 6 (b) Thevenin's Theorem. 8

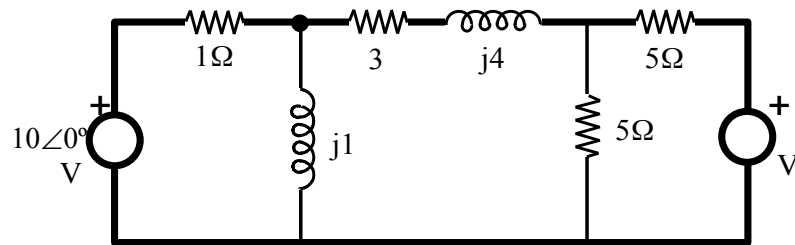


Fig. 6 (b)

7. a) In the network shown in fig. 7 (a) a steady state is reached with switch 'K' closed. At $t = 0$, switch 'K' is opened. Find :

- i) V_K at $t = 0^+$
- ii) $\frac{dV_K}{dt}$ at $t = 0^+$

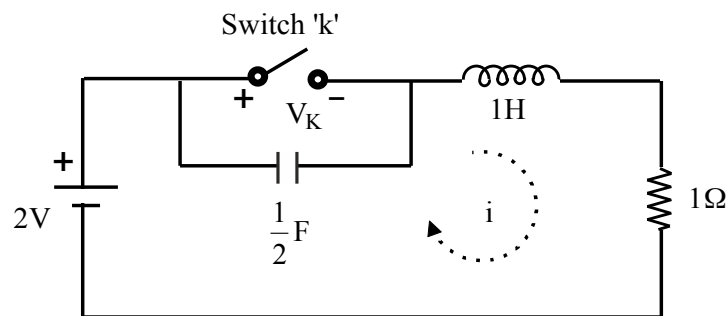


Fig. 7 (a)

- b) In the network shown in fig. 7 (b) switch 'K' is closed at $t = 0$ connecting battery to an unenergized network. Determine : $i, \frac{di}{dt}, \frac{d^2i}{dt^2}$ at $t = 0^+$.

7

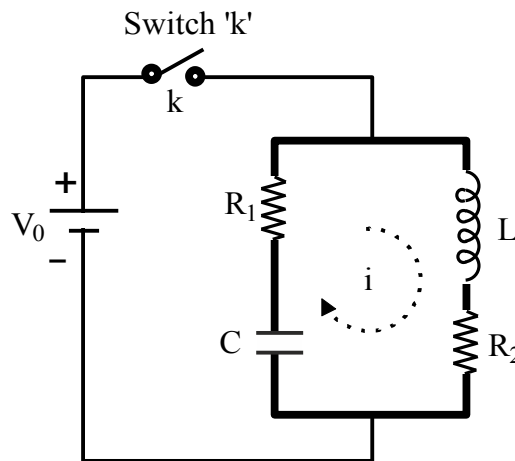


Fig. 7 (b)

OR

8. a) An exponential voltage $4e^{-3t}$ volts is applied at $t = 0$ to a series R – L – C circuit. Obtain particular solution for current $i(t)$. Assume initially unenergized network refer fig. 8 (a).

8

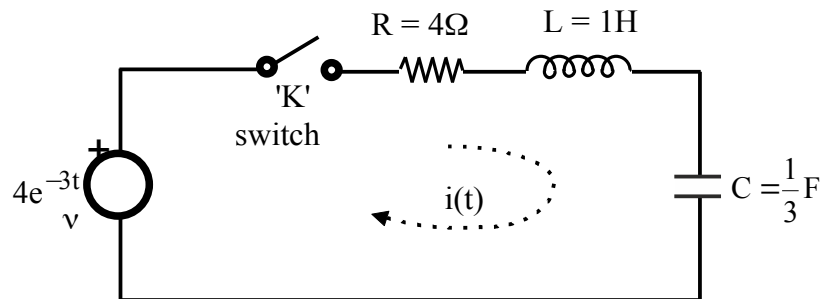


Fig. 8 (a)

- b) Obtain Laplace Transform of the following waveform shown in fig. 8 (b).

6

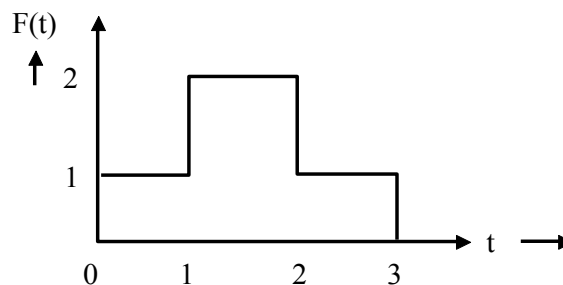


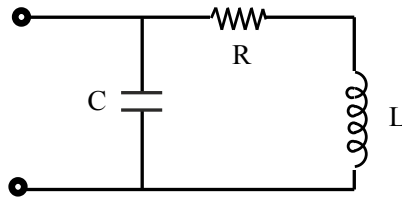
Fig. 8 (b)

9. a) Define a Driving Point Function. What are its types.
 b) What are the necessary conditions for representing a driving point function?

3

5

- c) Determine the driving point impedance function of a one port network. 5



OR

10. a) $I(s) = \frac{20s}{(s+5)(s+2)}$ Find $i(t)$ by Pole – Zero plot. 5

- b) For the network shown in fig. 10 (b). below find Z_{11} and Z_{12} . 8

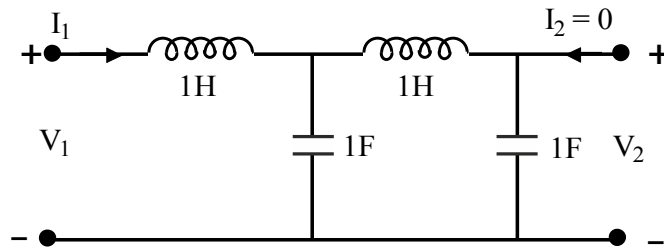


Fig. 10 (b)

11. a) Derive the condition for reciprocity and symmetry for open circuit parameters. 6

- b) For the network shown, in fig. 11 (b) find ABCD parameters and show that the network is reciprocal. 7

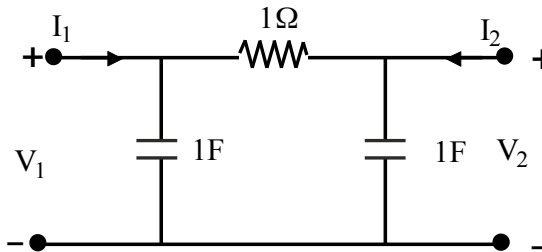


Fig. 11 (b)

OR

12. a) Compare Series and Parallel Resonant Circuit. 6

- b) Three phase impedances $(10 + j2)\Omega$, $(20 - j2)\Omega$ and $(4 + j3)\Omega$ are star connected to R, Y and B phases respectively to a 400V supply. Assume RYB as phase sequence and V_{RY} as reference. Find voltage between star point and neutral of the supply. Find load currents in each phase. 7
