

CS/B.TECH (EE-N)/EEE(N)/PWE(N)/ICE(N)/SEM-3/EE-301/2011-12

ELECTRIC CIRCUIT THEORY

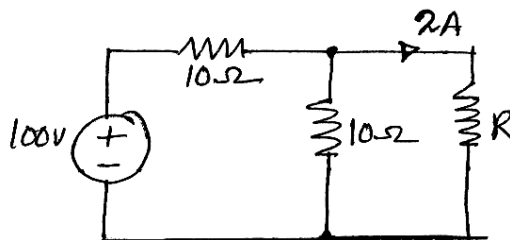
Full Marks : 70

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

- $$10 \times 1 = 10$$

- i) The internal impedance of an ideal current source is
- a) zero b) infinite
- c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these.
- ii) In the figure given below, the value of the resistance R in ohm is



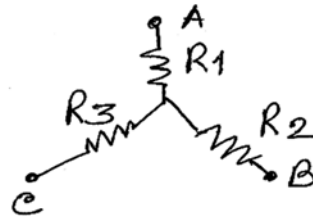
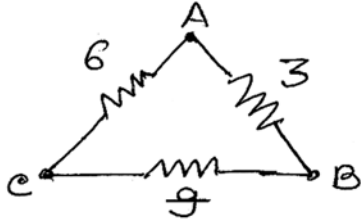
- [illegible]

-
- A circuit diagram showing a voltage source Y_s in series with a resistor labeled 60 and an inductor labeled $j40$. This series combination is connected to a load impedance Z .

- 2



- vii) The resistances R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are respectively



- a) 1, $3/2$ & 3 b) 3, $3/2$ & 6
c) 9, 3 & 1 d) 2, 1 & 9.
- viii) The Z-matrix of a 2-port network is given by $\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$
- The element Y_{22} of the corresponding Y-matrix of the same network is given by
- a) 1.2 b) 0.4
c) -0.4 d) 1.8.
- ix) The transfer function of an electric low pass RC network is
- a) $RCS/(1 + RCS)$ b) $1/(1 + RCS)$
c) $RC/(1 + RCS)$ d) $S/(1 + RCS)$.
- x) How many branches can be connected to a node ?
- a) 1 b) 2
c) 3 d) any number.
- xi) When a number of 2-port network is connected in cascade, the individual
- a) Z_{oc} matrices are added
b) Y_{sc} matrices are added
c) chain matrices are multiplied
d) H matrices are multiplied.



xii) The tie-set matrix gives the relation between

- a) branch currents and link currents
- b) branch voltages and link currents
- c) branch currents and link voltages
- d) none of these.

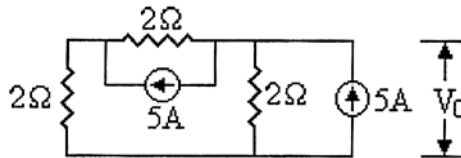
GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

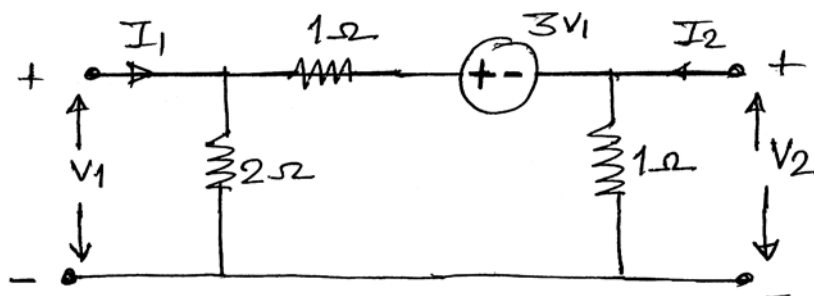
Answer any *three* of the following.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

2. Convert the current sources into voltage sources (equivalent) and find the voltage v_o .

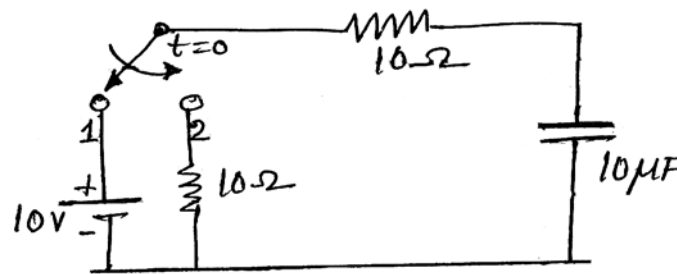


3. For the network given below determine the X-parameters.

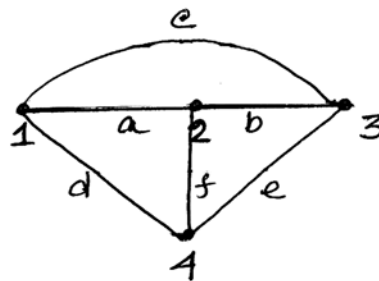




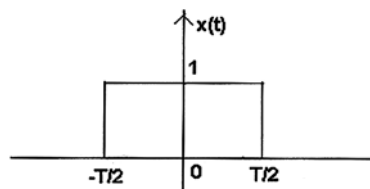
4. In the circuit given below, the switch is initially in position 1 until the steady state is reached. At $t = 0$, the switch is moved to position 2. Find $i(t)$, the loop current.



5. a) Define Incidence Matrix. 2
 b) For the graph shown below find the complete incidence matrix. 3



6. Find the Fourier transform for the following gate function :



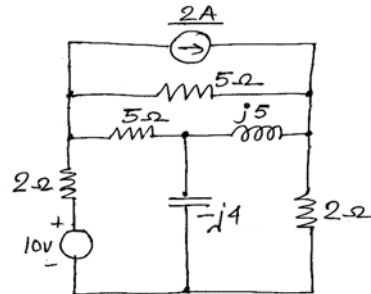


GROUP – C

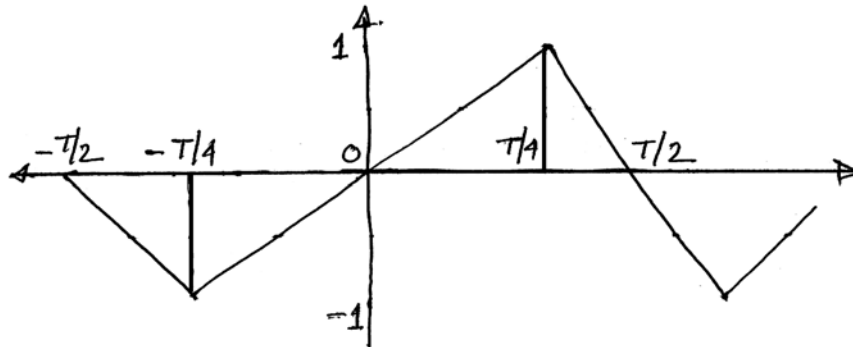
(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) Consider the network illustrated below, draw its graph, and determine :
- No. of links.
 - Rank of the graph
 - Total number of trees.
- 8



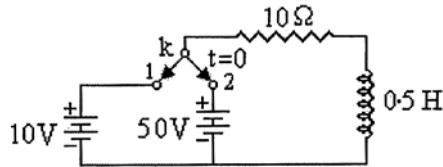
- b) Determine the Fourier series expansion for the following waveform.
- 7



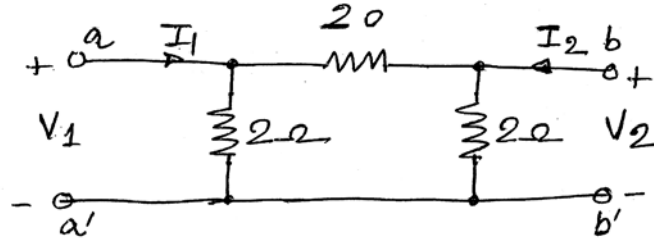
8. a) State the Final value theorem. 2
- b) Find the expression for the current $i(t)$ for a series R – C circuit, if the circuit is initially relaxed. 3



- c) In the circuit shown below, determine the current $i(t)$ when the switch is changed from position 1 to position 2 at $t = 0$. Find the steady state current using final value theorem. 10



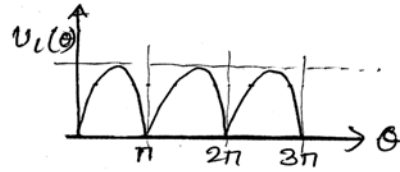
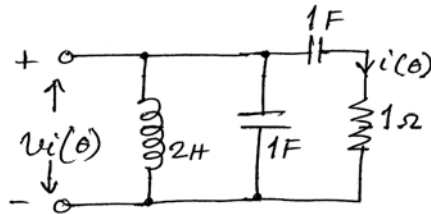
9. a) Find the condition of reciprocity and symmetry for short circuit parameters of a 2-port network. 4 + 4
- b) Find the transmission parameters for the circuit shown below : 7



10. a) Differentiate between the following : 4
- Active filter and passive filter
 - High-pass filter and low-pass filter.
- b) The response of a network to an impulse is $h(t) = 0.18(e^{-0.3t} - e^{-2.1t})$. Find the response of the network to a step function using convolution theorem. 6



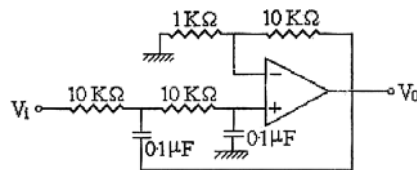
- c) The input to the circuit shown below is a rectified sine wave as illustrated below. Determine expression of current in the 1Ω resistance. Assume $\omega = 1$ rad/sec. 5



$$V_i(\theta) = \sin \theta, 0 < \theta < \pi$$

$$= -\sin \theta, \pi < \theta < 2\pi$$

11. a) The circuit given below shows a low-pass second order active filter. Analyze the circuit and find the cut-off frequency.



8

- b) For the second order high-pass filter shown below, find the cut-off frequency and the high frequency gain. 7

