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Set No. 2

I B.Tech Examinations,December 2010 NETWORK THEORY Common to BME, IT, ICE, E.COMP.E, ETM, E.CONT.E, EIE, CSE, ECE, CSSE, EEE

Time: 3 hours

Code No: RR10204

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks

1. (a) Find ABCD parameters for the following network shown in figure 4a.



- (b) Show that the total energy stored in the series RLC circuit is a constant when a constant voltage at resonance frequency is applied: Define Q-factor in terms of this energy. [8+8]
- 2. (a) Explain the terms Graph, Tree, and a Cutset of a network with suitable example.
 - (b) For the network shown the figure 6b, determine the value of the node voltages $V_1 \& V_2$. Determine the power dissipated in each of the resistors.



Figure 6b

(c) Obtain the expression for the propagation constant of symmetrical T-network. [4+8+4]

- 3. (a) Explain why the voltage across capacitor cannot change instantaneously?
 - (b) What is the significance of time constant for R-L circuit? What are the different ways of defining time constant?
 - (c) Switch t is close at t = 0. Find initial conditions for voltage across capacitor, $i_1, i_2, \frac{di_1}{dt}$ and $\frac{di_2}{dt}$. In the following network shown in figure 2c. [2+4+10]





- 4. (a) State and explain the superposition theorem.
 - (b) Using super position theorem find the current in 2 ohms resistor from the following network shown in figure3b. [6+10]



- 5. (a) Get the expression for complex power and the sign of the active power.
 - (b) Find I_1 , I_2 , I_3 and I Find also the power consumed for the network shown in figure 7b. Draw the phasor diagram. [4+12]



Figure 7b

- 6. (a) A 3phase 4000V system has a delta connected load with $Z_{ab} = (8+j6)\Omega Z_{bc} = (12+j16)\Omega$ and $Z_{ca} = (6-j8)\Omega$. Find the phase currents and line currents. Determine the power consumed by each load impedance. Draw the phasor diagram.
 - (b) Three impedances are connected in figure 5b shown across a 400V, 50HZ, 3 phase supply. Find the readings of the watt meters. [10+6]

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7. (a) Write down the integro differential equations for the magnetically coupled circuit shown in figure 1a. The mutual inductences between L_1 and L_2 , L_2 and L_3 , and L_3 and L_1 are respectively M_{12} , M_{23} and M_{13} .



Figure 1a

- (b) Derive the relation between the flux density B and magnetising force H. Also derive the expression for reluctance. [8+8]
- 8. (a) State and explain KCL and KVL
 - (b) Distinguish between
 - i. independent and dependent sources
 - ii. Ideal and practical sources.
 - (c) Find V_s if $r_1 = 2 \Omega r_2 = 1 \Omega r_3 = 5 \Omega$ the following figure 8c. [4+4+8]



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- 1. (a) State and explain the superposition theorem.
 - (b) Using super position theorem find the current in 2 ohms resistor from the following network shown in figure3b. [6+10]



2. (a) Write down the integro differential equations for the magnetically coupled circuit shown in figure 1a. The mutual inductences between L_1 and L_2 , L_2 and L_3 , and L_3 and L_1 are respectively M_{12} , M_{23} and M_{13} .



Figure 1a

- (b) Derive the relation between the flux density B and magnetising force H. Also derive the expression for reluctance. [8+8]
- (a) A 3phase 4000V system has a delta connected load with $Z_{ab} = (8+j6)\Omega Z_{bc} = (12+j16)\Omega$ 3. and $Z_{ca} = (6-j8)\Omega$. Find the phase currents and line currents. Determine the power consumed by each load impedance. Draw the phasor diagram.
 - (b) Three impedances are connected in figure 5b shown across a 400V, 50HZ, 3 phase supply. Find the readings of the watt meters. |10+6|

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Set No. 4



- 4. (a) Explain the terms Graph, Tree, and a Cutset of a network with suitable example.
 - (b) For the network shown the figure 6b, determine the value of the node voltages $V_1\& V_2$. Determine the power dissipated in each of the resistors.



Figure 6b

(c) Obtain the expression for the propagation constant of symmetrical T-network. $[4\!+\!8\!+\!4]$

- 5. (a) State and explain KCL and KVL
 - (b) Distinguish between
 - i. independent and dependent sources
 - ii. Ideal and practical sources.
 - (c) Find V_s if $r_1 = 2 \Omega r_2 = 1 \Omega r_3 = 5 \Omega$ the following figure 8c. [4+4+8]







Figure 8c

6. (a) Find ABCD parameters for the following network shown in figure 4a.



- (b) Show that the total energy stored in the series RLC circuit is a constant when a constant voltage at resonance frequency is applied: Define Q-factor in terms of this energy. [8+8]
- 7. (a) Get the expression for complex power and the sign of the active power.
 - (b) Find I_1 , I_2 , I_3 and I Find also the power consumed for the network shown in figure 7b. Draw the phasor diagram. [4+12]



Figure 7b

- 8. (a) Explain why the voltage across capacitor cannot change instantaneously?
 - (b) What is the significance of time constant for R-L circuit? What are the different ways of defining time constant?
 - (c) Switch t is close at t = 0. Find initial conditions for voltage across capacitor, $i_1, i_2, \frac{di_1}{dt}$ and $\frac{di_2}{dt}$. In the following network shown in figure2c. [2+4+10]

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Set No. 1

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Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks ****

- 1. (a) Explain why the voltage across capacitor cannot change instantaneously?
 - (b) What is the significance of time constant for R-L circuit? What are the different ways of defining time constant?
 - (c) Switch t is close at t = 0. Find initial conditions for voltage across capacitor, $i_1, i_2, \frac{di_1}{dt}$ and $\frac{di_2}{dt}$. In the following network shown in figure 2c. [2+4+10]



- 2. (a) Get the expression for complex power and the sign of the active power.
 - (b) Find I_1 , I_2 , I_3 and I Find also the power consumed for the network shown in figure 7b. Draw the phasor diagram. [4+12]



Figure 7b

3. (a) State and explain the superposition theorem.

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Set No. 1

(b) Using super position theorem find the current in 2 ohms resistor from the following network shown in figure3b. [6+10]



4. (a) Find ABCD parameters for the following network shown in figure 4a.



- (b) Show that the total energy stored in the series RLC circuit is a constant when a constant voltage at resonance frequency is applied: Define Q-factor in terms of this energy. [8+8]
- 5. (a) A 3phase 4000V system has a delta connected load with $Z_{ab} = (8+j6)\Omega Z_{bc} = (12+j16)\Omega$ and $Z_{ca} = (6-j8)\Omega$. Find the phase currents and line currents. Determine the power consumed by each load impedance. Draw the phasor diagram.
 - (b) Three impedances are connected in figure 5b shown across a 400V, 50HZ, 3 phase supply. Find the readings of the watt meters. [10+6]



Figure 5b

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Set No. 1

6. (a) Write down the integro differential equations for the magnetically coupled circuit shown in figure 1a. The mutual inductences between L₁ and L₂, L₂ and L₃, and L₃ and L₁ are respectively M₁₂, M₂₃ and M₁₃.



Figure 1a

(b) Derive the relation between the flux density B and magnetising force H. Also derive the expression for reluctance.

- 7. (a) Explain the terms Graph, Tree, and a Cutset of a network with suitable example.
 - (b) For the network shown the figure6b, determine the value of the node voltages $V_1\& V_2$. Determine the power dissipated in each of the resistors.



Figure 6b

(c) Obtain the expression for the propagation constant of symmetrical T-network. $[4\!+\!8\!+\!4]$

- 8. (a) State and explain KCL and KVL
 - (b) Distinguish between
 - i. independent and dependent sources
 - ii. Ideal and practical sources.

(c) Find
$$V_s$$
 if $r_1 = 2 \Omega r_2 = 1 \Omega r_3 = 5 \Omega$ the following figure 8c. [4+4+8]



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Set No. 3

I B.Tech Examinations, December 2010 NETWORK THEORY Common to BME, IT, ICE, E.COMP.E, ETM, E.CONT.E, EIE, CSE, ECE, CSSE, EEE

Time: 3 hours

Code No: RR10204

Max Marks: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions All Questions carry equal marks ****

1. (a) Write down the integro differential equations for the magnetically coupled circuit shown in figure 1a. The mutual inductences between L_1 and L_2 , L_2 and L_3 , and L_3 and L_1 are respectively M_{12} , M_{23} and M_{13} .



- (b) Derive the relation between the flux density B and magnetising force H. Also derive the expression for reluctance. [8+8]
- (a) Explain why the voltage across capacitor cannot change instantaneously? 2.
 - (b) What is the significance of time constant for R-L circuit? What are the different ways of defining time constant?
 - (c) Switch t is close at t = 0. Find initial conditions for voltage across capacitor, $i_1, i_2, \frac{di_1}{dt}$ and $\frac{di_2}{dt}$. In the following network shown in figure 2c. [2+4+10]



Figure 2c

4.

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Set No. 3

- 3. (a) State and explain the superposition theorem.
 - (b) Using super position theorem find the current in 2 ohms resistor from the following network shown in figure3b. [6+10]



- (b) Show that the total energy stored in the series RLC circuit is a constant when a constant voltage at resonance frequency is applied: Define Q-factor in terms of this energy. [8+8]
- 5. (a) A 3phase 4000V system has a delta connected load with $Z_{ab} = (8+j6)\Omega Z_{bc} = (12+j16)\Omega$ and $Z_{ca} = (6-j8)\Omega$. Find the phase currents and line currents. Determine the power consumed by each load impedance. Draw the phasor diagram.
 - (b) Three impedances are connected in figure 5b shown across a 400V, 50HZ, 3 phase supply. Find the readings of the watt meters. [10+6]



Figure 5b

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Set No. 3

- 6. (a) Explain the terms Graph, Tree, and a Cutset of a network with suitable example.
 - (b) For the network shown the figure 6b, determine the value of the node voltages $V_1\& V_2$. Determine the power dissipated in each of the resistors.



- (c) Obtain the expression for the propagation constant of symmetrical T-network. [4+8+4]
- 7. (a) Get the expression for complex power and the sign of the active power.
 - (b) Find I_1 , I_2 , I_3 and I Find also the power consumed for the network shown in figure 7b. Draw the phasor diagram. [4+12]



Figure 7b

- 8. (a) State and explain KCL and KVL
 - (b) Distinguish between
 - i. independent and dependent sources
 - ii. Ideal and practical sources.
 - (c) Find V_s if $r_1 = 2 \Omega r_2 = 1 \Omega r_3 = 5 \Omega$ the following figure 8c. [4+4+8]



Figure 8c

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