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**MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
(A constituent unit of MAHE, Manipal 576104)

**III SEMESTER B.Tech. (BME) DEGREE END SEM EXAMINATIONS MARCH 2021**

**SUBJECT: NETWORK ANALYSIS (BME 2154)**  
(REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM)

Monday, 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2021, 9 AM to 12 NOON

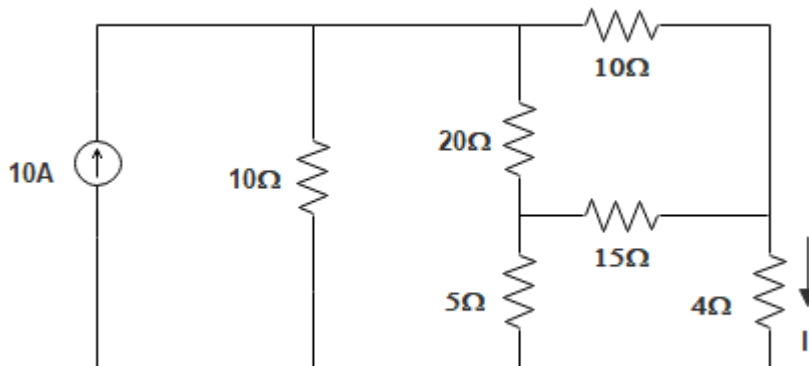
**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS: 50**

**Instructions to Candidates:**

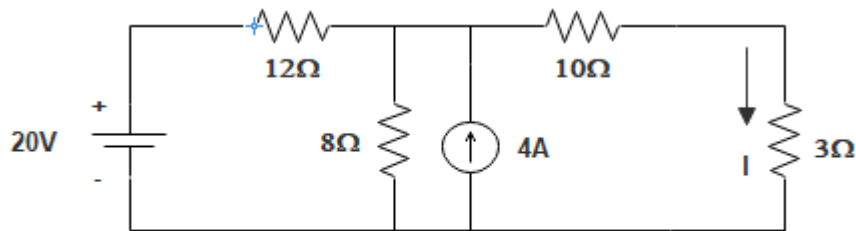
1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Draw labeled diagram wherever necessary. Any missing data may suitably be assumed.

- 1A)** For the circuit shown in Fig.1, determine the current  $I$  and power dissipated in  $4\Omega$  resistor using node voltage analysis. (4)



**Fig.1**

- 1B)** For the circuit shown in Fig.2 determine the current  $I$  and power dissipated in  $3\Omega$  resistor using Thevenin's theorem. (3)

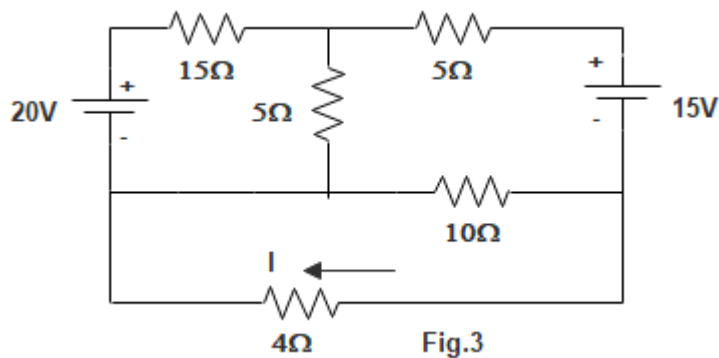


**Fig.2**

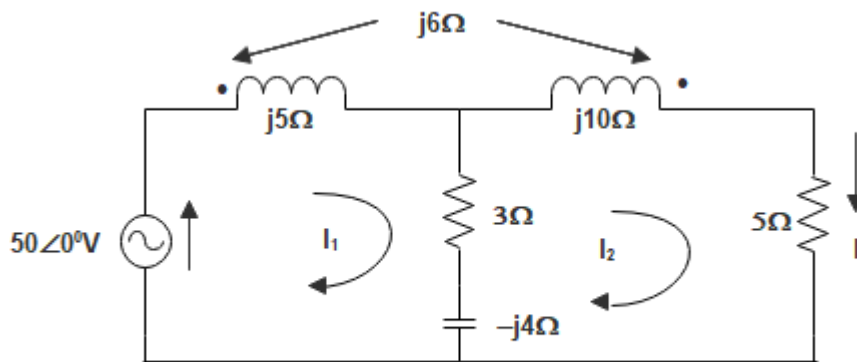
- 1C)** For a series RLC resonant circuit, show that, (3)  

$$Z = R[1 + j2Q_o\delta] \quad \text{Where } \delta = \frac{f-f_o}{f_o}$$

- 2A) For the circuit shown in Fig.3, find the current  $I$  in  $4\Omega$  resistor using superposition theorem. (4)



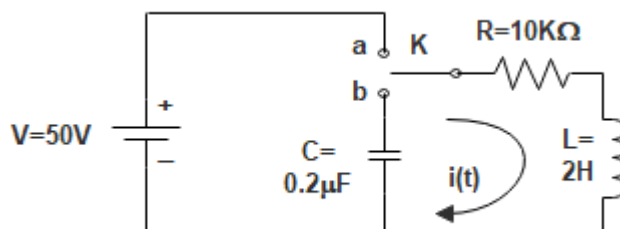
- 2B) For the circuit shown in Fig.4, find the current  $I$  in  $5\Omega$  resistor. (3)



- 2C) State and prove Millman's theorem for  $n$  number of voltage sources  $E_i$  connected in parallel considering the internal impedance  $Z_i$  in series with the sources. (3)

- 3A) For the network shown in Fig.5, the circuit attains steady state when the switch  $K$  is at the position "a" for  $t < 0$ . At  $t = 0$ , the switch  $K$  is changed from the position "a" to the position "b". find, (4)

$$(i) i(0^+), \quad (ii) \frac{di(0^+)}{dt} \quad (iii) \frac{d^2i(0^+)}{dt^2}$$



- 3B) For the circuit shown in Fig.6, the switch K is closed at  $t=0$ . Using Laplace transform find the expression of  $i(t)$  for  $t>0$  and plot the waveform. (3)

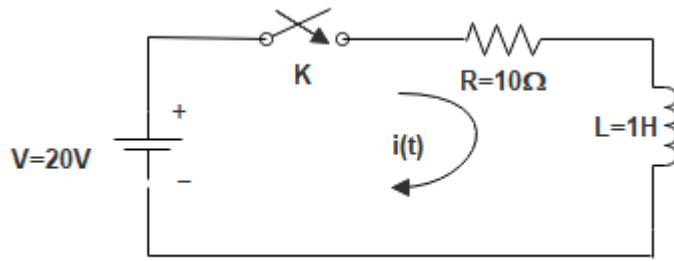


Fig.6

- 3C) . For the network shown in Fig.7, obtain its star equivalent circuit and draw the circuit with star equivalent components. (3)

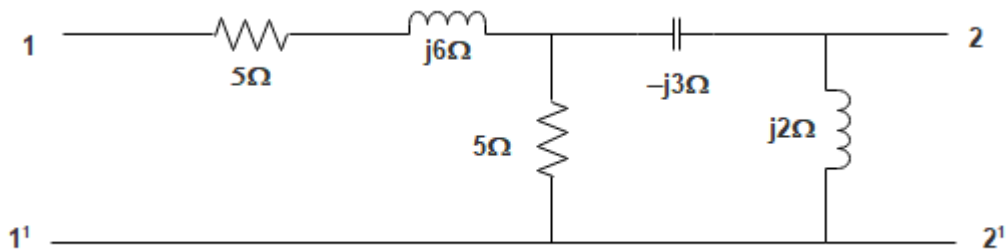


Fig.7

- 4A) For the circuit shown in Fig.8, find the h-parameters and draw the h-parameter model of this circuit. (4)

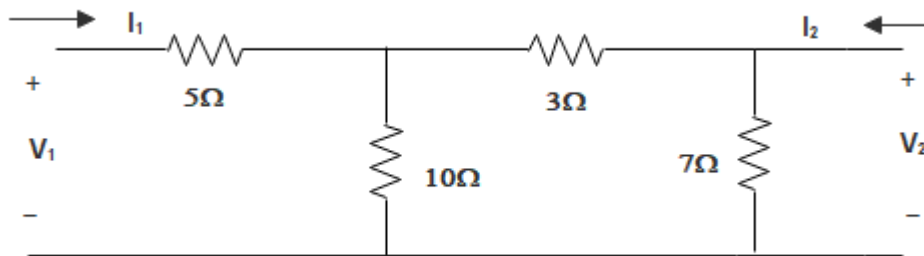


Fig.8

- 4B) For the waveform shown in Fig.9, obtain its Laplace transform using gate function. (3)

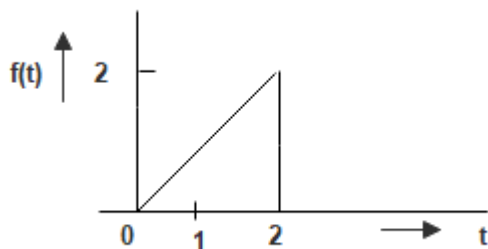


Fig.9

- 4C) For the periodic waveform shown in Fig.10, obtain its Laplace transform. (3)

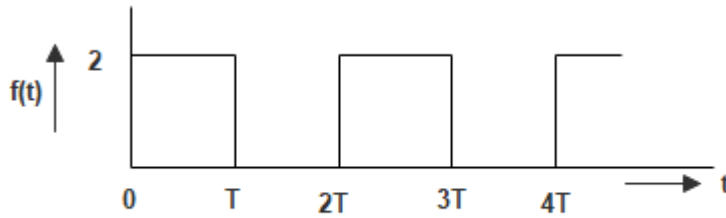


Fig.10

- 5A) For the network shown in Fig.11, find the expressions, (4)

$$(i) G_{12}(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} \quad (ii) Z_{12}(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{I_1(s)}$$

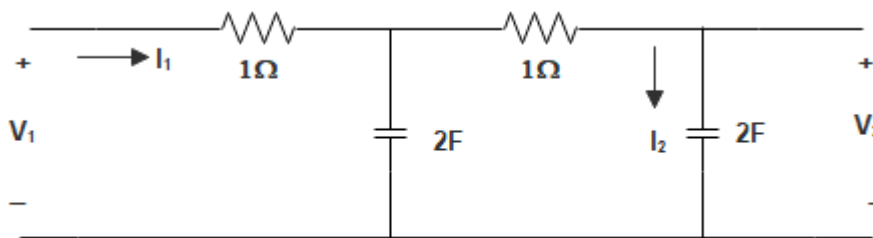


Fig.11

- 5B) A pulse waveform of amplitude V volts and the pulse width of  $t_P$  is applied to a high pass RC circuit having a time constant RC. Derive the expressions of the output and sketch the waveform. (3)
- 5C) A symmetrical square wave whose average value is zero has peak to peak amplitude of 20 volts and a time period of 2  $\mu$ Sec. This waveform is applied to a low pass RC circuit having a RC time constant of 1  $\mu$ Sec. Calculate and sketch the steady state output waveform. (3)