

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 80]

- N.B.: (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
 (2) Answer any three from the remaining five questions.
 (3) Assume suitable data if necessary and justify the same.

1. Answer any four. [20]

- Define the terms oriented graph, tree and loop.
- Using Laplace transform, obtain the expression for current in impure inductor when a unit ramp signal is applied.
- Derive the condition for reciprocity in transmission parameters.
- State the various properties of LC driving point function.
- Using superposition theorem, find current I_x of network given in Fig.1

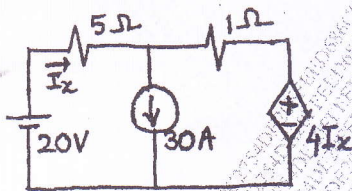


Fig.1

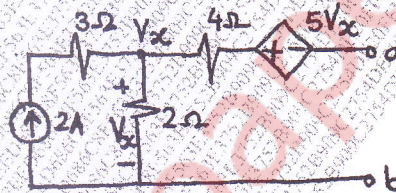


Fig. 2

Q2a Obtain Thevenin's equivalent of network shown in Fig. 2 [8]

Q2b For the graph shown in Fig. 3, write the tieset matrix and f-cutset matrix. [8]

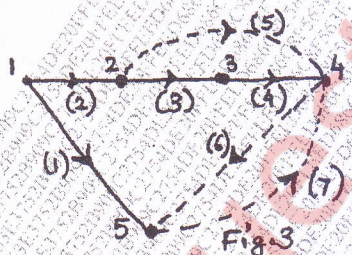


Fig.3

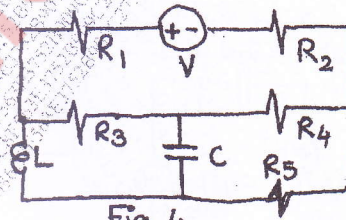
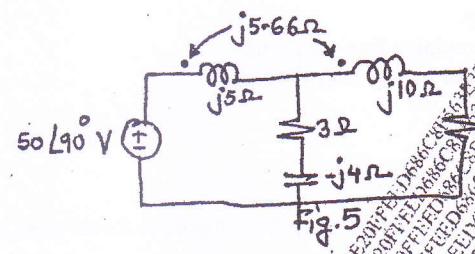


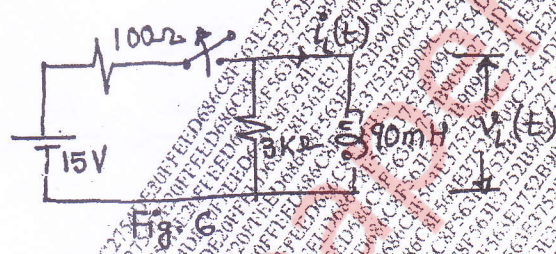
Fig.4

Q2c Draw the dual of the network shown in Fig. 4 [4]

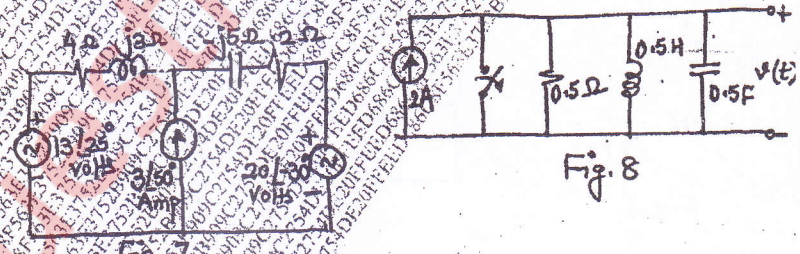
- Q3a Explain the concept of super mesh and super node with an example.
 Q3b Write the mesh equations for the circuit shown in Fig. 5



- (c) For the network shown in Fig. 6, steady state is reached with the switch closed. The switch is opened at $t = 0$. Obtain expressions for $i_L(t)$ and $v_L(t)$.



- Q4a Using differential method, derive the expression for current in a series RL circuit. Draw its characteristics and define time constant. [6]
 Q4b Mention the restrictions on pole and zero locations for driving point functions. [4]
 Q4c Find the current I in the network shown in Fig. 7, using superposition theorem [10]



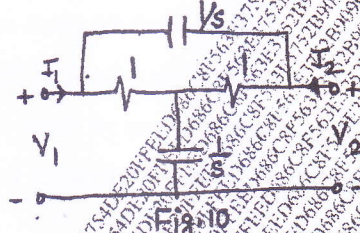
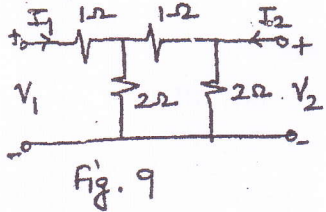
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S.E. (Electrical) Sem IV choice based

20/12/18 (3/4)

Q5a The network shown in Fig.8 has acquired steady state at $t < 0$ with the switch closed. The switch is opened at $t = 0$. Determine $v(t)$. [10]

Q5b For the network shown in Fig.9, find Z and h – parameters. [10]



Q6a Find the short circuit parameters for the network shown in Fig.10. [10]

Q6b The voltage $V(s)$ of a network is given by $V(s) = \frac{3s}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$. Plot its pole-zero diagram and hence obtain $v(t)$ using graphical method. [10]