## GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BE - SEMESTER - HI(OLD) EXAMINATION - SUMMER 2019

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Subject C	ode	: 130901			Date:	04/06/2019

**Subject Name: Circuits And Networks** 

Time: 02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM Total Marks: 70

**Instructions:** 

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Q.1 (a) Define following terms: (a) Linear and Nonlinear Networks (b) Lumped and Distributed Networks (c) Principle of Duality
  - (b) Construct the exact dual of the network of figure.1.
- Q.2 (a) State Thevenin's theorem. Calculate current passing through  $4\Omega$  resistance in the circuit shown in figure.2, using Thevenin's theorem.
  - (b) For the circuit shown in figure.3 find the loop currents using mesh analysis. 07

OR

- (b) Find the current passing through  $3\Omega$  resistor for the circuit shown in fig.4 using nodal analysis.
- Q.3 (a) State and explain Millman's theorem.
  - (b) Derive the expression for rise of current and decay of current in R-L series 07 circuit excited by d.c. voltage source.

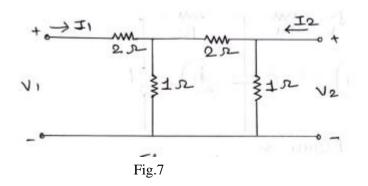
OR

- Q.3 (a) State and explain Superposition theorem. 07
  - (b) Find current in 20  $\Omega$  resistance in the circuit shown in figure. 5 using superposition theorem.
- Q.4 (a) State and explain the Maximum Power Transfer Theorem. Drive the condition for maximum power transfer to the load for DC and AC circuit.
  - (b) Find the current in 6  $\Omega$  using Norton's Theorem for the circuit shown in fig. 6. 07
- Q.4 (a) Explain and derive the step response to R-L series circuit using Laplace 07 Transformation method.
  - (b) Write the initial conditions for the inductor and capacitor at t = 0+ and  $t = \infty$ . 07
- Q.5 (a) Give relationship between y parameters and h parameters. 07
  - **(b)** Obtain z parameters for the network shown in figure. 7. **07**

OR

- Q.5 (a) Explain the following terms
  - 1. Graph
  - 2. Tree
  - 3. Co-tree
  - (b) Derive relationship between incidence matrix (A), fundamental cut-set matrix  $(Q_f)$  and fundamental tie-set matrix  $(B_f)$ .

\*\*\*\*\* C2 **R1** ∕√∕ **R3** ∕√√√ 1µF 4Ω 24Ω **R1** ∨∨∧ L1 R2 560µH **₹16Ω** V1 20 V 1kΩ R2 30 V ≲1kΩ \_V1 C1 Fig.2 \_\_12 V 1µF Fig.1 R1 R1 -⁄-⁄-⁄ 2Ω R3 R5 1kΩ 1Ω 4Ω . \$1Ω . S3Ω R3 **SR3 S**1kΩ | R2 | 1kΩ .V3 <u>−</u> V1 10 V <del>−</del> 12 V ⊥\_V1 =\_5 V 11 1 A . V2 -1 V Fig.3 Fig.4 R1 1Ω 200 \$8Ω 2A 11 3 A R2 60V 6Ω Fig.5



**07** 

Fig.6