

Code No: 53020

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD

B.Tech II Year I Semester Examinations, May/June - 2015

## ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

(Common to ECE, ETM)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any five questions

All questions carry equal marks

- 1.a) Explain the relationship between Voltage and Current for a resistor with different input signals.
- b) A practical current source when connected to a load of  $1\ \Omega$  produces a voltage of 10 V and when connected to a load of  $10\ \Omega$  produces 20 V. Find the cur source value and internal resistance value. [7+8]
- 2.a) Explain Kirchhoff's laws with the help of necessary examples.
- b) Using Mesh analysis, find the voltage across 3A current source in the circuit shown figure 1 below. [7+8]

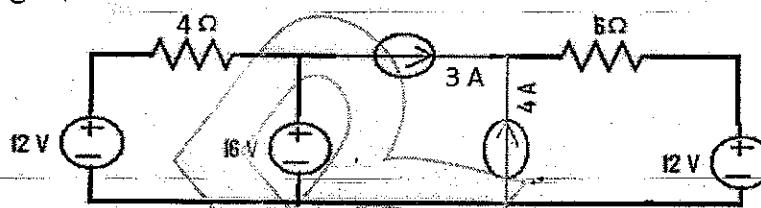


Figure: 1

- 3.a) Derive the RMS and Average values for a rectangular wave.
- b) For the circuit shown in the figure 2 below, determine the power absorbed by Load1 and Load 3.  
Given  $I_1 = 5\angle-90^\circ\text{ A}$ ,  $I_2 = 10\angle0^\circ\text{ A}$ , Impedance of Load3 is  $15\angle75^\circ\ \Omega$  [7+8]

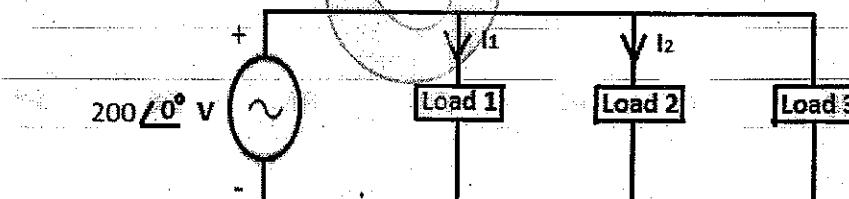


Figure: 2

- 4.a) Draw the locus diagram of parallel RLC circuit and explain.
- b) In the circuit shown figure 3 below, find the value of  $\omega$  and quality factor for which the voltmeter reads 100 V. [7+8]

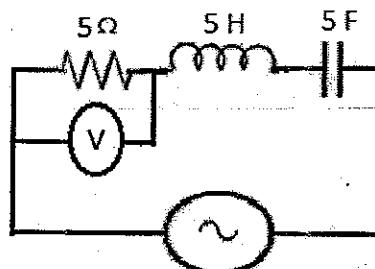
 $100\sqrt{2} \sin\omega t\text{ V}$ 

Figure: 3

- 5.a) Define self and mutual inductances and explain the relationship between them.
- b) Draw a series magnetic circuit and explain the procedure to solve the circuit. [7+8]
- 6.a) Explain Planar network, Non planar network, Basic tieset matrices with the help of examples.
- b) Explain the nodal method of analysis of networks with dependent and independent sources. [7+8]
- 7.a) State and explain Thevenin's theorem for DC excitations.
- b) Using Norton's theorem, find the current in the  $2\Omega$  resistor as shown figure 4 in the circuit below. [7+8]

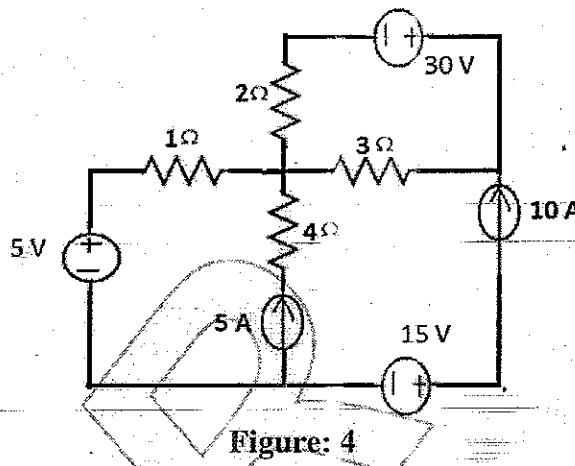


Figure: 4

- 8.a) State and explain Tellegen's theorem for AC excitations.
- b) State and explain Millman's theorem for AC excitations. [8+7]

