

PART B — (5 × 13 = 65 marks)

11. (a) Use mesh analysis to determine the currents i_1 , i_2 and i_3 as shown in Fig. 11 (a)

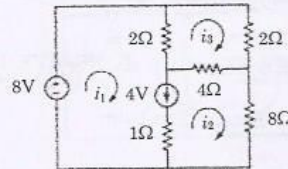


Fig. 11 (a)

Or

- (b) For the given circuit, Fig. 11 (b) obtain v_1 and v_2 .

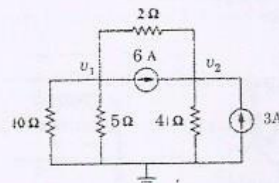


Fig. 11 (b)

12. (a) Find the Norton's Equivalent circuit across a-b for the circuit in Fig 12 (a).

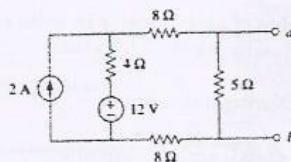


Fig. 12 (a)

Or

- (b) Find the value of maximum power transfer in the circuit of Fig. 12 (b).

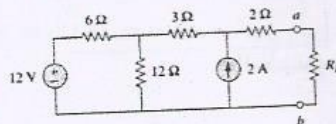


Fig. 12 (b)

13. (a) The switch in has been in position A for a long time as shown in fig. 13 (a). Assume the switch moves instantaneously from A to B at $t = 0$. Find v for $t > 0$.

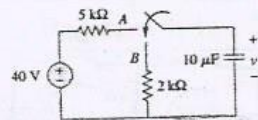


Fig. 13 (a)

Or

- (b) For the circuit in Fig. 13(b) find i_o for $t > 0$

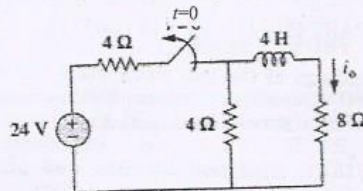


Fig. 13 (b)

14. (a) A three-phase, four-wire, 150-V, as shown in Fig 14 (a), CBA system has a Y-connected load, Obtain all line currents and draw the phasor diagram.

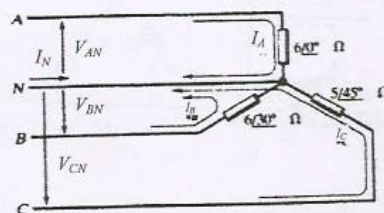


Fig. 14 (a)

Or

- (b) Calculate the readings of the wattmeter (W) connected as shown in Fig 14 (b). The load is the balanced star-connected one, with impedance of per phase, fed from a three-phase, 400 V, balanced supply, with the phase sequence as R-Y-B.

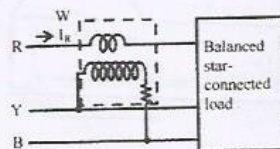


Fig. 14 (b)

15. (a) Derive the expression to obtain the frequency of parallel resonance.
Or
(b) Compute the voltage V for the coupled circuit shown in Fig. 15 (b)

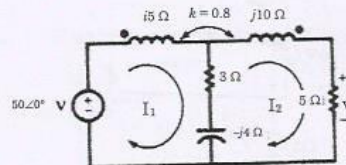


Fig. 15 (b)

PART C — (1 × 15 = 15 marks)

16. (a) Calculate the readings of the two wattmeters (w_1 and w_2) connected to measure the total power for a balanced star-connected load shown in Fig. 16(a), fed from a three-phase, 400 V, balanced supply with phase sequence as R-Y-B. The load impedance per phase is $(w_1 + w_2) + (20 + j15)\Omega$. Also find the line and phase currents, power factor, total power, total reactive VA and total VA.

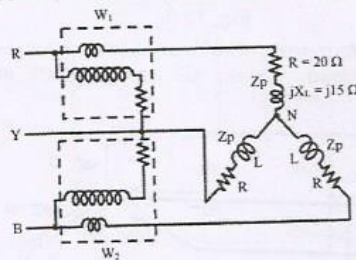


Fig. 16 (a)
Or

- (b) A three-phase supply, with an effective line voltage 240 V, has an unbalanced delta-connected load shown in Fig. 16 (b). Obtain the line currents and the total power.

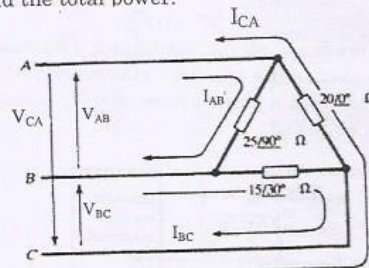


Fig. 16 (b)