

Total No. of printed pages = 4

El-401/EC&N/4th Sem/2014/N

ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS AND NETWORK

Full Marks - 70

Pass Marks - 28

Time - Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any *five* questions.

1. (a) What do you mean by active and passive component of a circuit? Give example. 2+2=4
- (b) Why parallel circuit is used in domestic electric installation? 3
- (c) Find equivalent resistance of a circuit given in Fig. 1 across the terminals A and B. 4+3=7

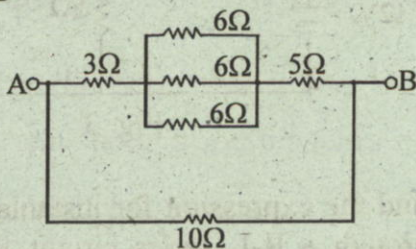


Fig. 1

Find current through the 10Ω resistance if a battery of $20V$ is connected across A and B.

[Turn over

2. (a) State Kirchhoff's laws and explain with suitable circuit. 7
- (b) Find branch currents in the circuit shown in Fig. 2. 7

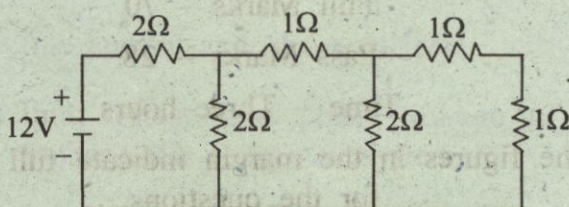


Fig. 2

3. (a) State and explain Superposition theorem. 7
- (b) Using Superposition theorem, find current through the 5Ω resistance in the circuit shown in Fig. 3. 7

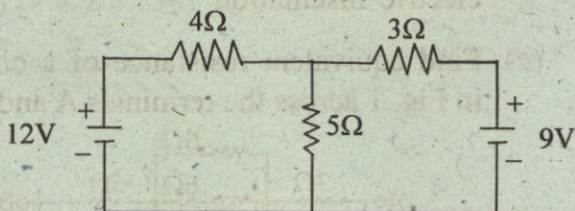


Fig. 3

4. (a) Find the expression for instantaneous current through a R-L series circuit for an applied voltage of $v = V_m \sin \omega t$, where $\omega = 2\pi f$. 7

(b) Find : 7

- (i) Instantaneous current at $t = 0.005$ second from the first zero crossing
- (ii) R.M.S current
- (iii) Power factor of the circuit given in Fig. 4.

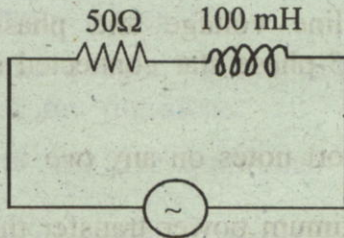


Fig. 4

$$v = 315 \sin \omega t, f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

5. Two impedances $(6+j8)\Omega$ and $(10+j4)\Omega$ are connected in parallel. The whole combination is connected across 230 volt, 50 Hz a.c supply.

Calculate - 14

- (i) total impedance
- (ii) current through the branches
- (iii) over all power factor
- (iv) power consumed

Also draw vector diagram.

6. (a) Deduce the relationship between delta connection and star connection of three resistances. 7

(b) Write down the relationship between : 7

(i) line current and phase current

(ii) line voltage and phase voltage of a 3-phase star connected system.

7. Write short notes on any two : $2 \times 7 = 14$

(a) Maximum power transfer theorem

(b) Series resonance circuit

(c) Thevenin's theorem.