

There are 5 problems. They carry equal marks.

$$(5 \times 6 = 30)$$

1. Consider the network shown in Figure 1.

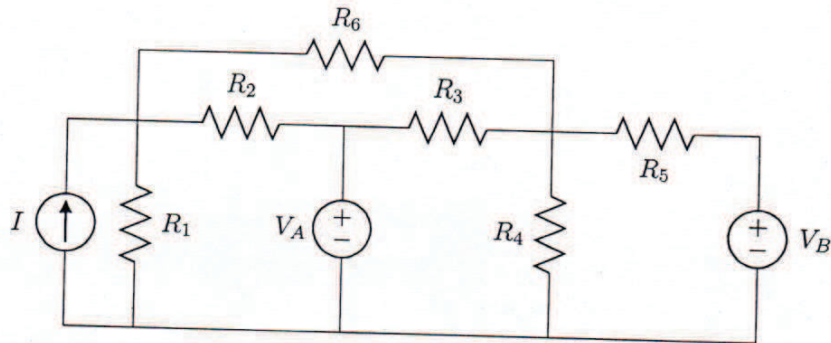


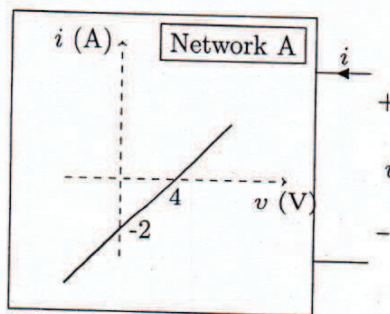
Figure 1

Write a set of sufficient node equations to solve for the unknown voltages in the following form.

$$\mathbf{GV} = \mathbf{I}$$

where  $\mathbf{G}$  is a conductance matrix,  $\mathbf{V}$  is a vector of node voltages and  $\mathbf{I}$  is a vector of injected currents.

2. Consider the network A that has  $i-v$  characteristics at its terminal as shown.



- (a) Find the Thevenin and Norton equivalent of Network A.  
 (b) Find  $v$  and  $i$  in the network shown in Figure 2.

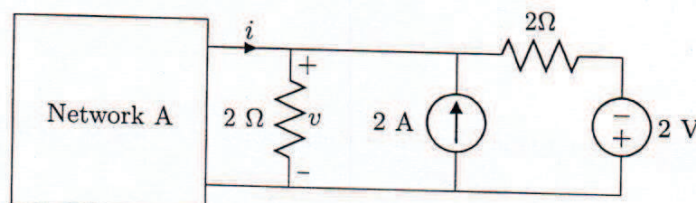


Figure 2

3. Consider the circuit shown in Figure 3.

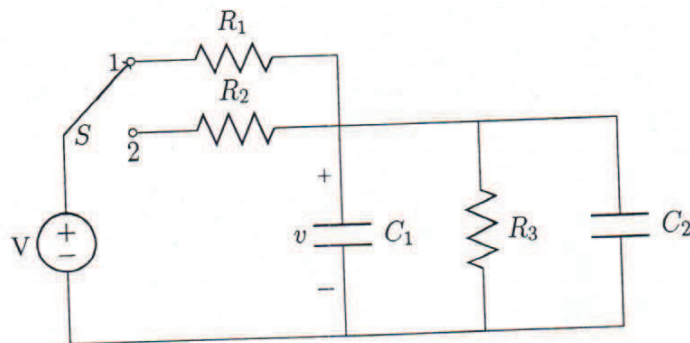


Figure 3

The switch  $S$  has been in position 1 for long. At  $t = 0$ , it is moved to position 2. Find the voltage across the capacitor  $C_1$  for  $t > 0$  and plot it for

- (a)  $R_1 > R_2$
- (b)  $R_1 = R_2$
- (c)  $R_1 < R_2$

4. Consider the circuit shown in Figure 4.

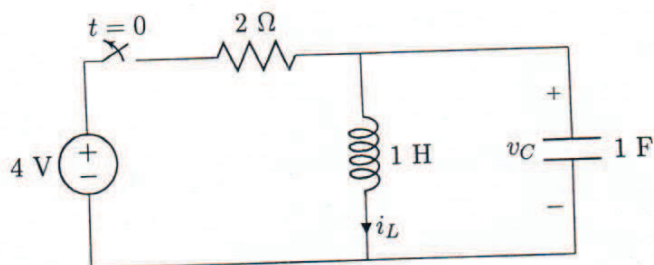


Figure 4

The switch has been closed for long. At  $t = 0$ , the switch is opened. Find  $v_C(t)$  and  $i_L(t)$  for  $t > 0$  and plot them.

5. Consider the circuit shown in Figure 5.

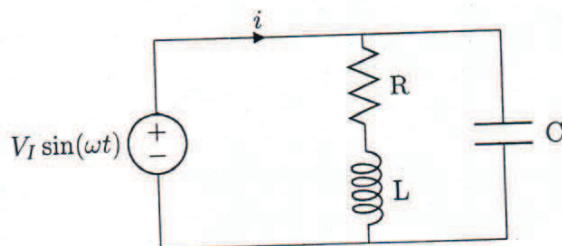


Figure 5

- (a) Assume the circuit is in sinusoidal steady state. Let  $i(t)$  be  $I_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$ . Find  $I_m$  and  $\phi$ .
- (b) For a given  $L$  and  $\omega$ , find  $C$  that minimizes  $I_m$ . Find also the value of  $\phi$  at this condition.