

EC1003E INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRONICS

Exam Date: 09-Dec-2024, 9.30 AM to 12.30 PM

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

1. Obtain the equivalent resistance R_{a-b} . (2 M)

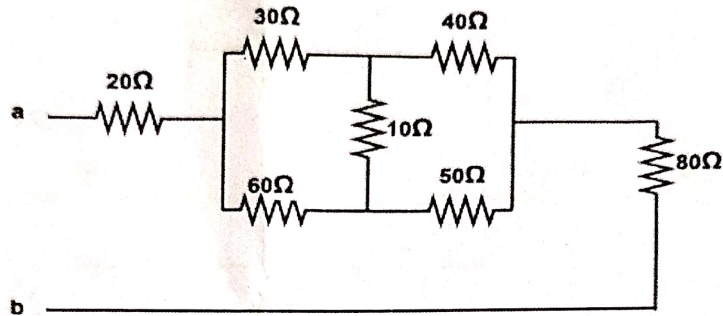


Figure 1

2. Find the equivalent resistance between a and b (R_{a-b}) for the network shown in Fig. 2 using star-delta transformation. Assume all resistors in Fig. 2 are equal to $1k\Omega$. (3 M)

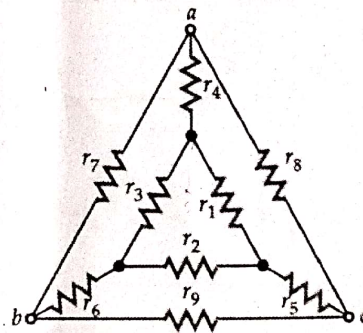


Figure 2

3. Find V_L in the circuit using the superposition theorem. (3 M)

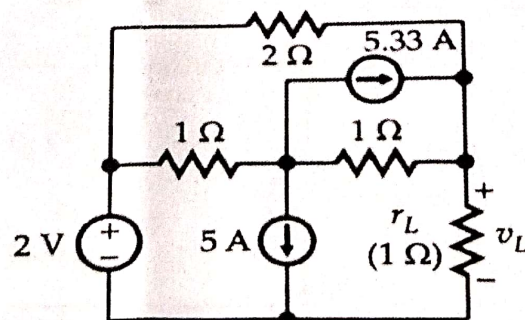


Figure 3

4. Determine the RMS value for the waveform shown in the Fig 4.

(2 M)

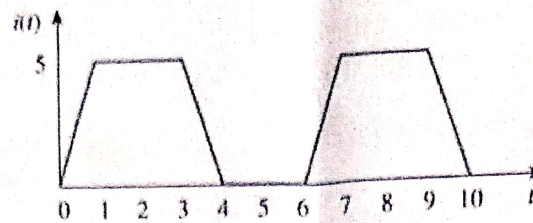


Figure 4

5. Find the currents I_1 , I_2 and I_3 in the circuit shown in Fig. 5.

(4 M)

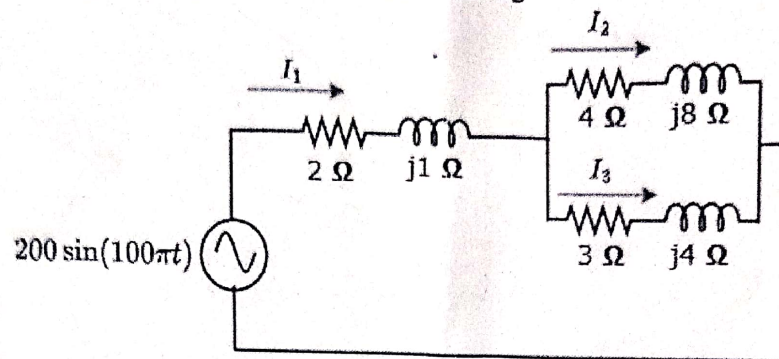


Figure 5

6. Find the Thevenin and Norton equivalent circuits of the following network across a-b terminals.

(4 M)

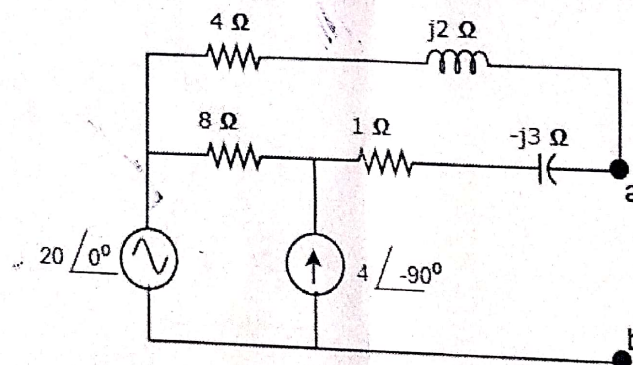


Figure 6

7. Find the load impedance Z_L that maximizes the average power drawn from the circuit shown in Fig. What is the maximum average power?

(3 M)

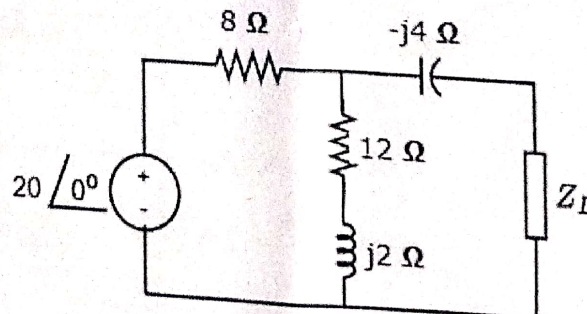


Figure 7

8. The voltage across a load is $v(t) = 40 \cos(\omega t + 10^\circ)$ V and the current through the load in the direction of voltage drop is $i(t) = 1.5 \sin(\omega t + 40^\circ)$ A. Find the complex power, apparent power, real power, reactive power, power factor, and the load Impedance. (3 M)

9. Find the output voltage V_o in the circuit shown in Fig. 8. Consider the Op Amp as an ideal. (3 M)

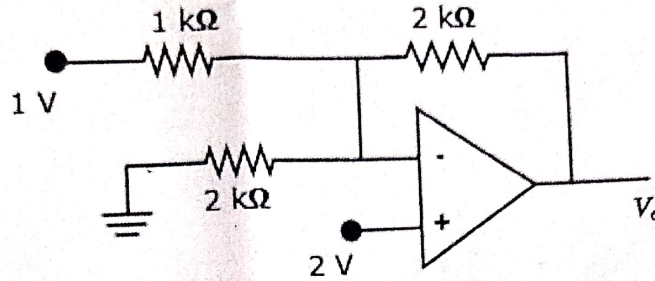


Figure 8

10. Sketch the output $V_o(t)$, and calculate the time, t , at which $V_o(t)$ becomes 20mV. (3 M)

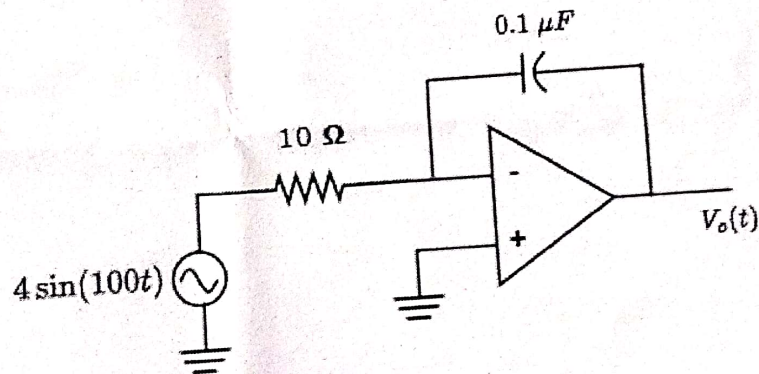


Figure 9

11. Sketch the output voltage $V_o(t)$ for the circuit shown in Fig. 10 (2 M)

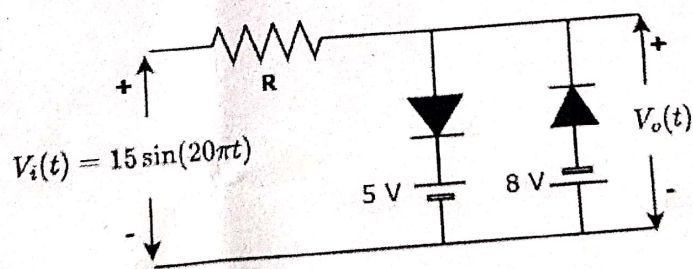


Figure 10

12/ Sketch the output voltage $V_o(t)$ for the circuit shown in Fig. 11 and find the time constant. (3 M)

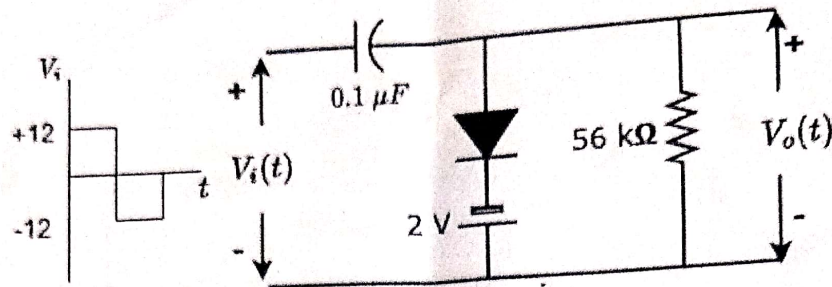


Figure 11

✓ 13. Plot the input and output characteristics of the common emitter configuration of BJT and derive the relationship between current gains α and β . (3 M)

✓ 14. Find the currents I_B , I_C , I_E , and the voltage V_{CE} of the circuit shown in Fig. 12. Consider $\beta = 100$. (2M)

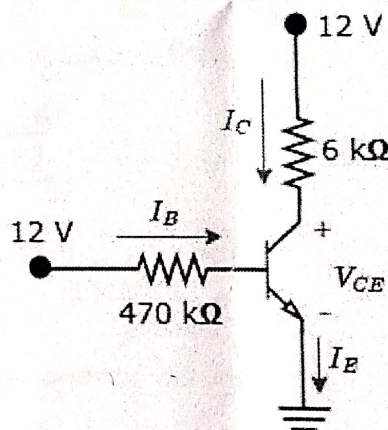


Figure 12
