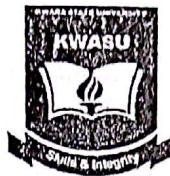


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GET 201 2014/2015

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COMMANDER



2014/2015 HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

GET 201: APPLIED ELECTRICITY I (3 Units)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2014

EXAMINATION TIME: 11:00A.M - 1.00P.M

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: (i) write your Matric Number and Department clearly on your answer sheet(s) and question paper (ii) Answer ALL questions in section A and any THREE questions in section B.

(YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL IN YOUR PARTICULARS HERE AND ON THE ANSWER BOOKLET)

MATRICULATION NUMBER: 14D/G7CE/100

COLLEGE: _____

DEPARTMENT: _____

DEGREE PROGRAMME: _____

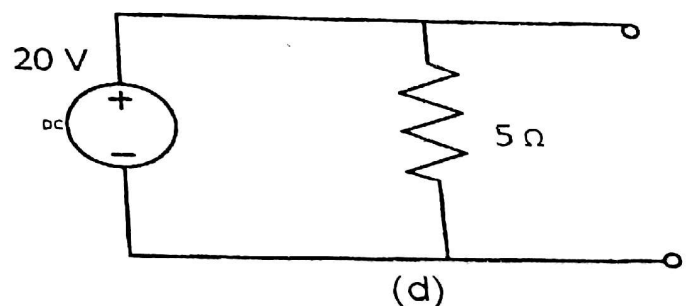
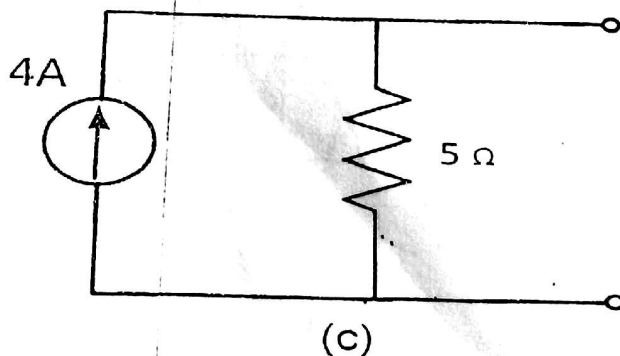
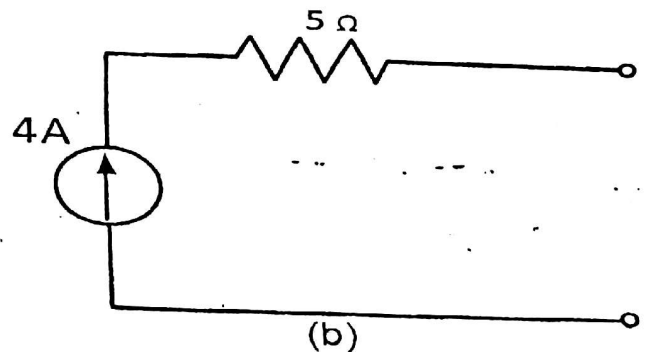
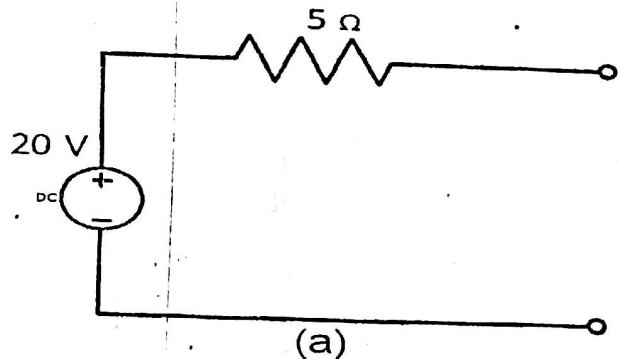
PLEASE TURN OVER ONLY WHEN INSTRUCTED TO START BY THE INVIGILATOR



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SECTION A

1. A charge of 2C following past a given point each second is a current of 2A. TRUE OR FALSE
2. A 4A current charging a dielectric material will accumulate a charge of 24C after 6s. TRUE OR FALSE
3. The current through a branch in a linear network is 2A when the input source is 10V. if the voltage is reduced to 1V and the polarity is reserved, the current through the branch is _____ A
4. Which pair of circuits in Fig.Q4 are equivalent?



5. The superposition principle applies to power. TRUE or FALSE



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6. What charge is on a 5F capacitance when it is connected across a 120V source? _____ C
7. When the total charge in a capacitor is doubled the energy stored: (a) is doubled (b) is quadruplet
8. The total capacitance of two 40mF series connected capacitors in parallel with a 4mF capacitor is _____ mF
9. A 5H inductor changes its current by 3A in 0.2s. The voltage produced at the terminals of the inductor is _____ V
10. Inductors in parallel can be combined just like resistors in parallel. TRUE OR FALSE
11. A Capacitors in an RC circuit with $R = 2\Omega$ and $C = 4F$ is being charged. The time required for the capacitor voltage to reach 63.2% of its steady state value is _____ s
12. An RL circuit has $R = 2\Omega$ and $L = 4H$. The time needed for the inductor current to reach 40% of its steady-state value is _____ s
13. The voltage across an inductor leads the current through it by 90° . TRUE OR FALSE
14. The imaginary part of impedance is called _____
15. The impedance of a capacitor increases with increasing frequency. TRUE OR FALSE

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SECTION B

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Explain how an AC bridge can be used to measure the capacitance C of a capacitor with suitable diagram.
- (b) The AC bridge circuit of Fig Q1 balances when Z_1 is a $1k\ \Omega$ resistor, Z_2 is a $4.2k\ \Omega$ resistor, Z_3 is a parallel combination of a $1.5M\ \Omega$ resistor and a $12pF$ capacitor and $f = 2kHz$. Find the series components that make up Z_x

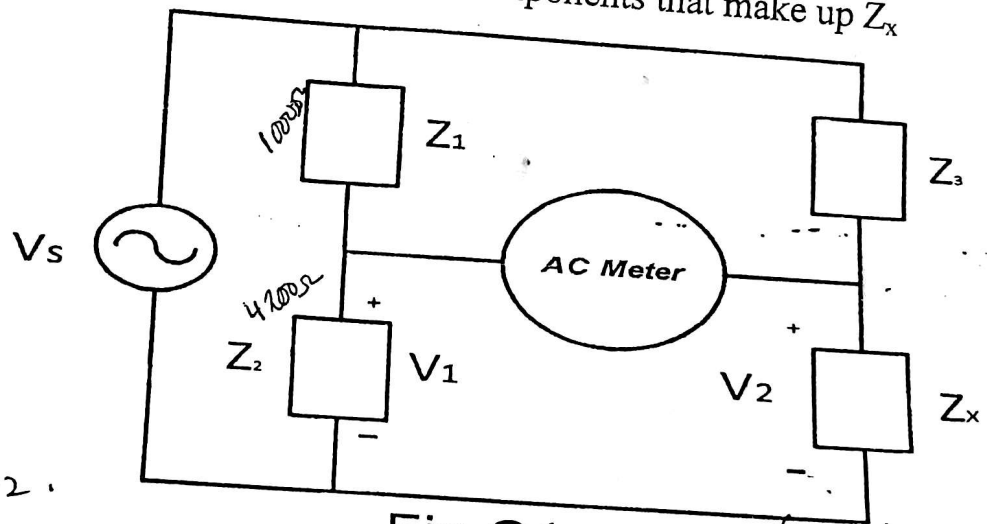


Fig Q1

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Define Electrostatics
- (b) Consider two equal charges in a vacuum. If they repel each other with a force of $0.25N$ when situated $60cm$ apart. Calculate:
- (i) the value of each of these equal charges

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q^2}{d^2}$$

$$0.25 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q^2}{d^2}$$

- (ii) the size of the charges, if they are in liquid whose permittivity is twelve and half times that of a vacuum

QUESTION THREE

(a)(i) What are Passive Elements?

(ii) Show that the voltage division rule for two capacitors in series as in Fig. Q3 aii is

$$V_1 = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{C_1 V_1}{C_2}$$

Assuming that the initial conditions are zero.

$$C_1 \left(C_1 \frac{V_1}{C_2} \right)$$

(c) Find the resultant capacitance of the circuit shown in Fig. Q 3b

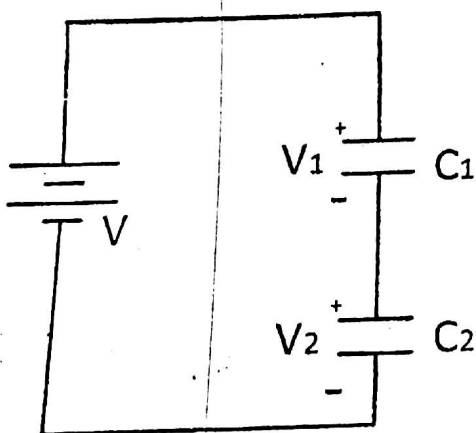


Fig Q 3aii

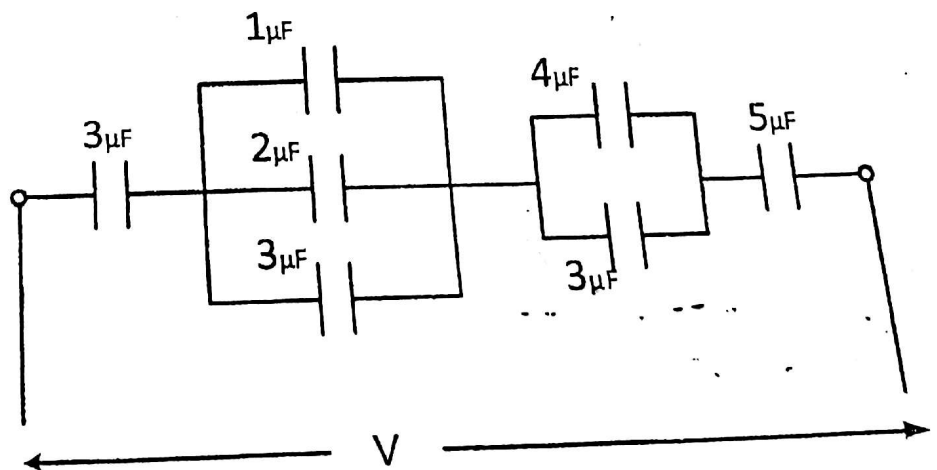


Fig Q 3b

RTH
D. + RTH.

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) What do you understand by the term "Time Constant" of a circuit?
- (b) Find the voltage response of the RC circuit shown in Fig.Q4b when it is known that initial value, $V(0) = 10V$.

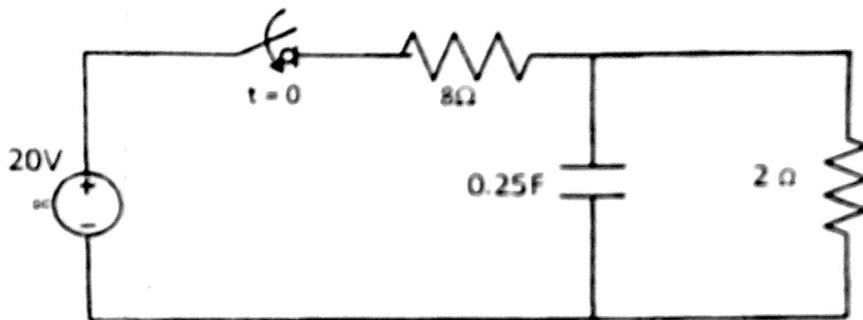


Fig Q4b

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) State thevenin's theorem for electric circuits.
- (b) Using Thevenin's theorem, find the current in the 20Ω resistor in the network of Figure Q5

$$I = \left(\frac{V_{th}}{R_{th} + R_L} \right) R_L$$

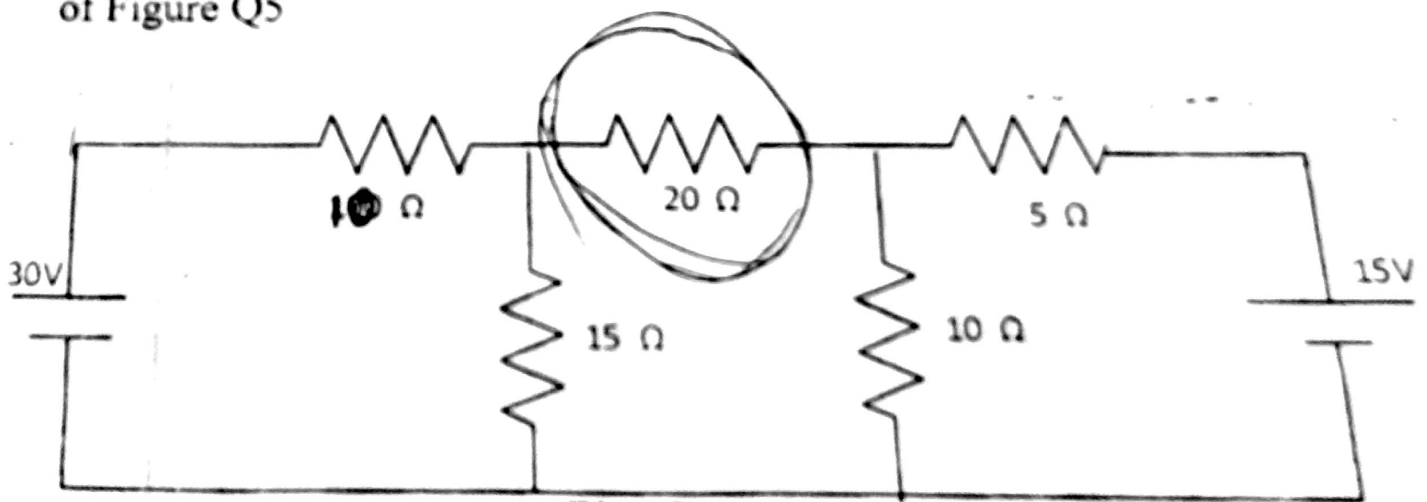


Fig Q 5