Multiple Choice Questions

In a purely Inductive circuit, Voltagethe current by 90degrees.

- (A) lags
- (B) leads
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None

Explanation

Power factor in series RLC is given by

- (A) cos(angle between V and I)
- (B) Realpower/Apparent power
- (C) R/Z
- (D) All the above

At resonance, In series RLC circuit, the current passing through the resistor is......

- (A) Maximum
- (B) Minimum
- (C) Medium
- (D) 1

Reactive power in a circuit is given by.....

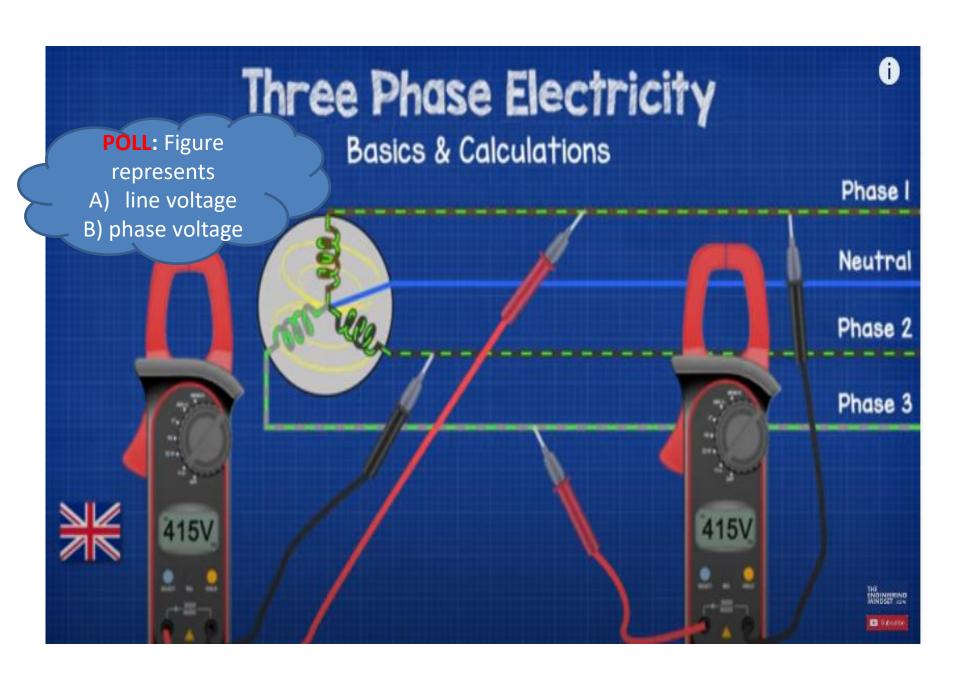
- (A) V I cos ф
- (B) V I sin φ
- (C) VI
- (D) None

Power factor of an RC circuit is

- (A) Lies between 0 and 1
- (B) Negative value
- (C) zero
- (D) Unity

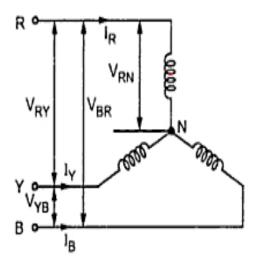
The frequency at which Inductive reactance XL is equal to Capacitive reactance XC is known as......

- (A) Indian star frequency
- (B) PK Frequency
- (C) Resonant frequency
- (D) Power star frequency



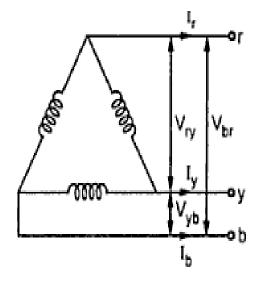
Summary (Star Connection)

- $I_L = I_{ph}$ $V_L = \sqrt{3}V_{ph}$
- $P = 3V_{ph}I_{ph}\cos\emptyset = \sqrt{3}V_LI_L\cos\emptyset$



Summary (Delta Connection)

- $V_L = V_{ph}$
- $I_L = \sqrt{3}I_{ph}$
- $P = 3V_{ph}I_{ph}\cos\emptyset = \sqrt{3}V_LI_L\cos\emptyset$



- A transformer
- (A) changes ac to dc
- (B) changes dc to ac
- (C) steps up or step down dc voltages
- (D) steps up or down ac voltages

Transformer rating will be in.....

- (A) k VA
- (B) k W
- (C) k VAR
- (D) None

The primary and secondary winding of transformer are linked each other by

- (A) Conduction
- (B) Mutual induction
- (C) Both a and b
- (D) None

What is the capacitive reactance of a 1 μ Farad capacitance at 60Hz?

- (A) 2.652
- (B) 2652
- (C) 2652 F
- (D) 2652 kF

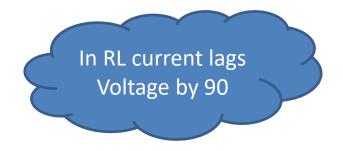
The phase angle of series RLC circuit is lagging if

(A)
$$XL > XC$$

(B)
$$XL < XC$$

(C)
$$XL = XC$$

(D) None



Answer

• A

- The voltage applied across an RL circuit is equal to.....of VR and VL.
- (A) arithmetic sum
- (B) algebraic sum
- (C) phasor sum
- (D) sum of the squares

- In a certain loaded transformer, the secondary voltage is one-fourth the primary voltage. The secondary current is
- (A) one-fourth the primary current
- (B) four times the primary current
- (C) equal to primary current
- (D) none

Answer

• B

- Oil is provided in an oil filled transformer for....
- (A) cooling
- (B) Insulation
- (C) Both a and b
- (D) None

Answer

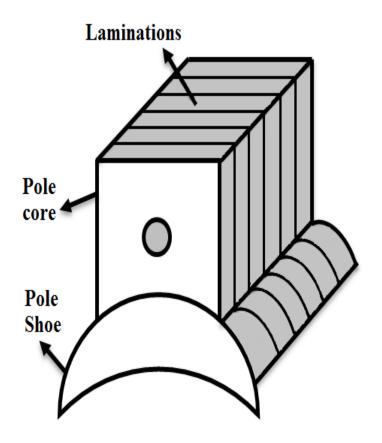
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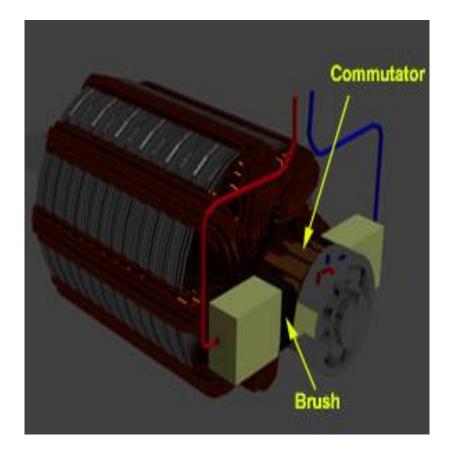
- Lamination of transformer core is made of
- (A) cast iron
- (B) cast steel
- (C) silicon steel
- (D) None

- A dc motor is a device which converts energy into.....energy.
- (A) Electrical, Mechanical
- (B) class, Mass
- (C) Mechanical, Electrical
- (D) Mass, class

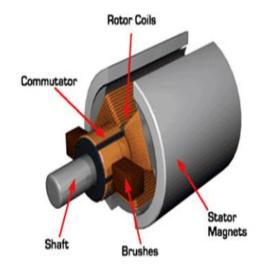
-provides mechanical support for the poles and acts as a protecting cover for the whole DC machine.
- (A) Yoke
- (B) Brushes
- (C) Magnets
- (D) commutator











......converts the alternating current induced in the armature conductors into unidirectional current in the external load circuit.

- (A) Yoke
- (B) Brushes
- (C) Magnets
- (D) commutator

-function is to collect current from commutator
- (A) Yoke
- (B) Brushes
- (C) Magnets
- (D) commutator

- Brushes are made up of usually......
- (A) Carbon
- (B) Graphite
- (C) Either a or b
- (D) None

- DC shunt motor isspeed motor.
- (A) Constant
- (B) Variable
- (C) Either a or b
- (D) None

Answer

• A

- DC series motor is.....speed motor.
- (A) Constant
- (B) Variable
- (C) Either a or b
- (D) None

Answer

• B

- Number of parallel paths for wave winding in DC motor is equal to.....
- (A) 2
- (B) Number of poles in dc motor
- (C) either a or b
- (D) None

Answer

• A

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If there are 5 branches and 4 nodes in graph, then the number of mesh equations that can be formed are?

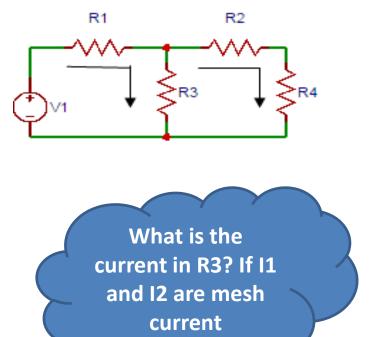
- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

Solution

Number of mesh equations= B-(N-1). Given number of branches = 5 and number of nodes = 4. So Number of mesh equations = 5-(4-1) = 2.

 Consider the circuit shown below. The number mesh equations that can be formed are?

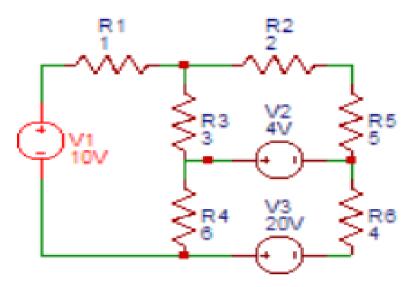
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4



Consider the circuit shown below. Find the

current l₁.

- a) 3.3
- b) 4.3
- c) 5.3
- d) 6.3

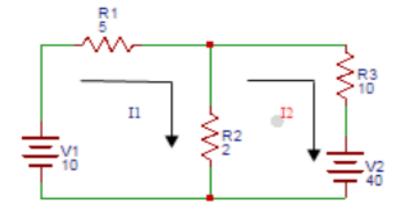


Solution

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According to mesh analysis,  (1+3+6)I_1 - 3(I_2) - 6(I_3) = 10   -3(I_1) + (2+5+3)I_2 = 4   -6(I_1) + 10(I_3) = -4 + 20  On solving the above equations, I_1 = 4.3A.
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Find current through R₂ resistor.

- a) 3
- b) 3.25
- c) 3.5
- d) 3.75

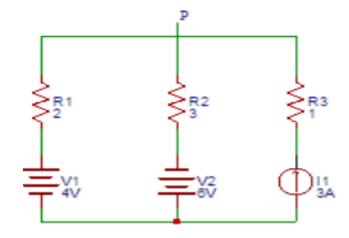


Solution

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Applying mesh analysis, 10-5(I_1) - 2(I_1-I_2) = 0. 40-10(I_2) + 2(I_2-I_1) = 0. On solving, I_1 = 0.5A, I_2 = -3.25A. So current through R_2 resistor is 0.5-(-3.25) = 3.75 A.
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Find the voltage at node P in the figure shown.

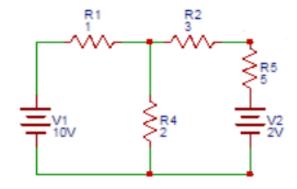
- a) 18/5V
- b) 9/5V
- c) 10V
- d) 11V



The nodal equation at node P will be $I_1+I_{2+}3=0$ $I_1=(4-V)/2+I_2=(-6-V)/3+3=0$. On solving, V=18/5V.

Find the voltage (V) at node in the circuit shown.

- a) 5.3
- b) 6.3
- c) 7.32
- d) 8.32



SOLUTION

At node 1, (V1-10)/1+V1/2+(V1-2)/8=0On solving above equations, we get $V_1=6.3V$.

Explanation