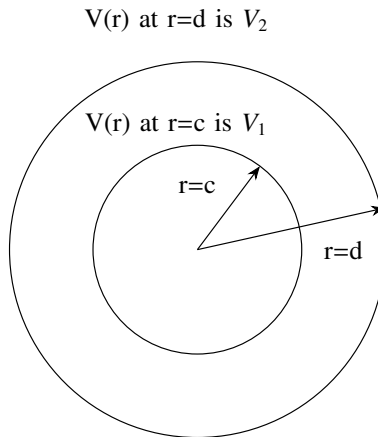


# CHAPTER - 19

## Differential Equations

EE24BTECH11039 - Ranjith

- 1) As shown in the figure below, two concentric conducting spherical shells, centered at  $r = 0$  and having radii  $r = c$  and  $r = d$  are maintained at potentials such that the potentials  $V(r)$  at  $r = c$  is  $V_1$  and  $V(r)$  at  $r = d$  is  $V_2$ . Assume that  $V(r)$  depends only on  $r$ , where  $r$  is the radial distance. The expression for  $V(r)$  in the region between  $r = c$  and  $r = d$  is



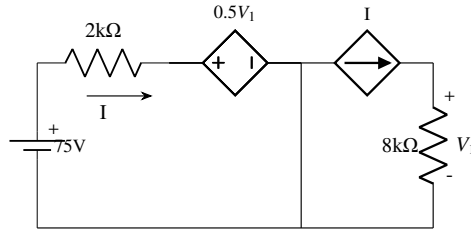
- a)  $V(r) = \frac{cd(V_2 - V_1)}{(d-c)r} - \frac{V_1c + V_2d - 2V_1d}{d-c}$
- b)  $V(r) = \frac{cd(V_1 - V_2)}{(d-c)r} + \frac{V_2d - V_1c}{d-c}$
- c)  $V(r) = \frac{cd(V_1 - V_2)}{(d-c)r} - \frac{V_1c - V_2c}{d-c}$
- d)  $V(r) = \frac{cd(V_2 - V_1)}{(d-c)r} - \frac{V_2c - V_1c}{d-c}$

- 2) Let the probability density function of a random variable  $x$  be given as

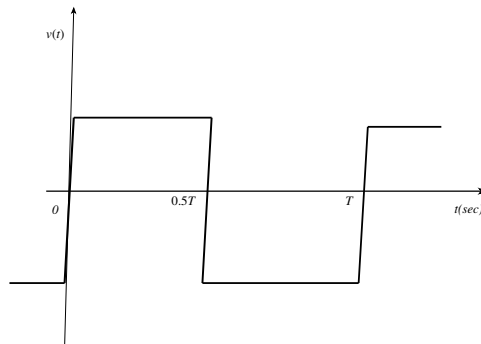
$$f(x) = ae^{-2|x|} \quad (1)$$

The value of ' $a$ ' is \_\_\_\_\_.

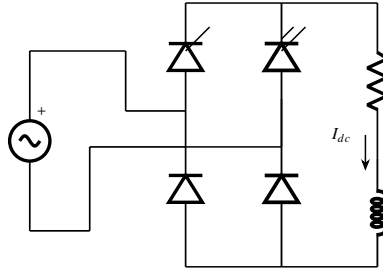
- 3) In the circuit shown below, the magnitude of the voltage  $V_1$  in volts, across the  $8k\Omega$  resistor is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer)



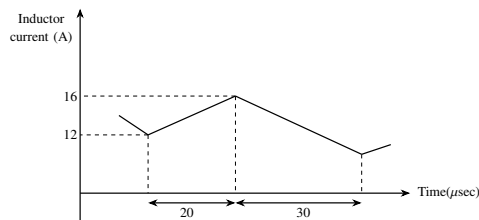
- 4) Two generating units rated for 250 MW and 400 MW have governor speed regulations of 6% and 6.4% respectively, from no load to full load. Both the generating units are operating in parallel to share a load of 500 MW. Assuming free governor action, the load shared in MW, by the 250 MW generating unit is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer)
- 5) A 20 MVA, 11.2 kV, 4-pole, 50 Hz alternator has an inertia constant of 15 MJ/MVA. If the input and output powers of the alternator are 15 MW and 10 MW, respectively, the angular acceleration in  $\text{degree/s}^2$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to the nearest integer)
- 6) Consider an ideal full-bridge single-phase DC-AC inverter with a DC bus voltage magnitude of 1000 V. The inverter output voltage  $V(t)$  shown below, is obtained when diagonal switches of the inverter are switched with 50 % duty cycle. The inverter feeds a load with a sinusoidal current given by,  $i(t) = 10 \sin\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  A, where  $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ . The active power, in watts, delivered to the load is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer)



- 7) For the ideal AC-DC rectifier circuit shown in the figure below, the load current magnitude is  $I_{dc} = 15\text{A}$  and is ripple free. The thyristors are fired with a delay angle of  $45^\circ$ . The amplitude of the fundamental component of the source current, in amperes, is \_\_\_\_\_. ( round off to two decimal places)

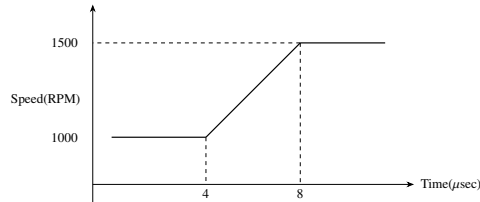


- 8) A 3-phase grid-connected voltage source converter with DC link voltage of 1000V is switched using sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation (*PWM*) technique. If the grid phase current is 10 A and the 3-phase complex power supplied by the converter is given by  $(-4000 - j3000)\text{ VA}$ , then the modulation index used in sinusoidal *PWM* is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to two decimal places)
- 9) The steady state current flowing through the inductor of a DC-DC buck boost converter is given in the figure below. If the peak-to-peak ripple in the output voltage of the converter is 1 V, then the value of the output capacitor, in  $\mu\text{F}$ , is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer)



- 10) A 280 V, separately excited DC motor with armature resistance of  $1\Omega$  and constant field excitation drives a load. The load torque is proportional to the speed. The motor draws a current of 30A when running at a speed of 1000rpm. Neglect frictional losses in the motor. The speed, in rpm, at which the motor will run, if an additional resistance of value  $10\Omega$  is connected in series with the armature, is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer)

- 11) A 4-pole induction motor with inertia of  $0.1 \text{ kg} - \text{m}^2$  drives a constant load torque of  $2 \text{ Nm}$ . The speed of the motor is increased linearly from  $1000 \text{ rpm}$  to  $1500 \text{ rpm}$  in  $4 \text{ seconds}$  as shown in the figure below. Neglect losses in the motor. The energy, in joules, consumed by the motor during the speed change is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer)



- 12) A star-connected 3-phase,  $400 \text{ V}$ ,  $50 \text{ kVA}$ ,  $50 \text{ Hz}$  synchronous reactance of  $1 \Omega$  per phase with negligible armature resistance. The shaft load on the motor is  $10 \text{ kW}$  while the power factor is  $0.8$  leading. The loss in the motor is  $2 \text{ kW}$ . The magnitude of the per phase excitation emf of the motor, in volts, is \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer)
- 13) A 3-phase,  $415 \text{ V}$ , 4-pole,  $50 \text{ Hz}$  induction motor draws 5 times the rated current at rated voltage at starting. It is required to bring down the starting current from the supply to 2 times of the rated current using a 3-phase autotransformer. If the magnetizing impedance of the induction motor and on load current of the autotransformer is neglected, then the transformation ratio of the autotransformer is given by \_\_\_\_\_. (round off to two decimal places)