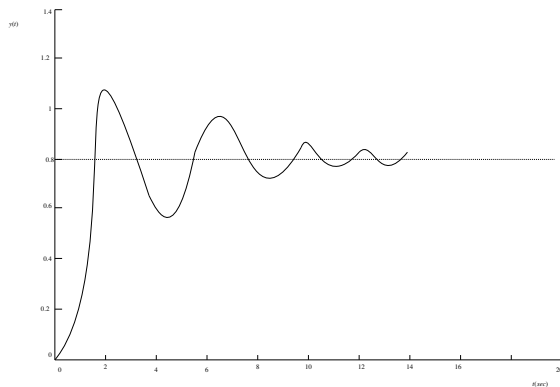


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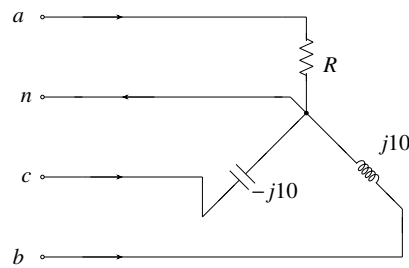
AI24BTEC11027 - R Sumanth

- 1) Let $f(x) = 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 5x + 6$. The maximum value of $f(x)$ over the interval $[0, 2]$ is _____ (up to 1 decimal place).
- 2) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = A^3 - A^2 - 4A + 5I$, where I is the 3×3 identity determinant of B is _____ (up to 1 decimal place).
- 3) The capacitance of an air-filled parallel-plate capacitor is 60pF . When a dielectric slab whose thickness is half the distance between the plates, is placed on one of the plates covering it entirely, the capacitance becomes 86pF . Neglecting the fringing effects, the relative permittivity of the dielectric is _____ (up to 2 decimal place).
- 4) The unit step response $y(t)$ of a unity feedback system with open loop transfer function $G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}$ is shown in the figure. The value of k is _____ (up to 2 decimal place).



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- 5) A three-phased load is connected to a three-phase balanced supply as shown in the figure. If $v_{an} = 100\angle 0^\circ\text{V}$, $v_{bn} = 100\angle -120^\circ\text{V}$ and $v_{cn} = 100\angle -240^\circ\text{V}$ (angle are considered positive in the anti-clockwise direction), the value of R for zero current in the neutral wire is _____ Ω (up to 2 decimal places).

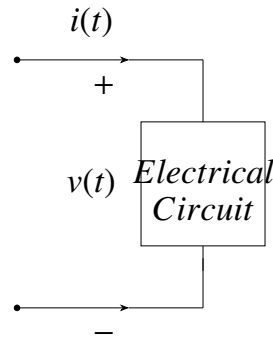


- 6) The voltage across the circuit in the figure, and the current through it, are given by the following expressions:

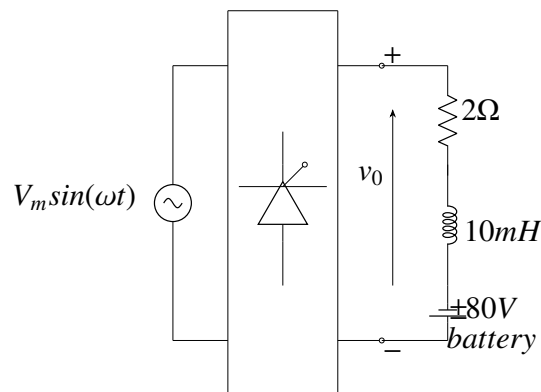
$$v(t) = 5 - 10 \cos \omega t + 60^\circ V$$

$$i(t) = 5 + X \cos \omega t A$$

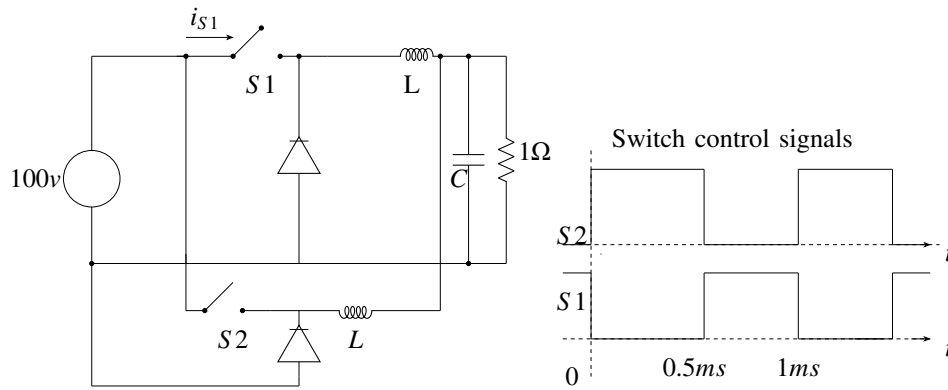
where $\omega = 100\pi$ radian/s. If the average power delivered to the circuit is zero, then the value of X (in Ampere) if _____ (up to 2 decimal place).



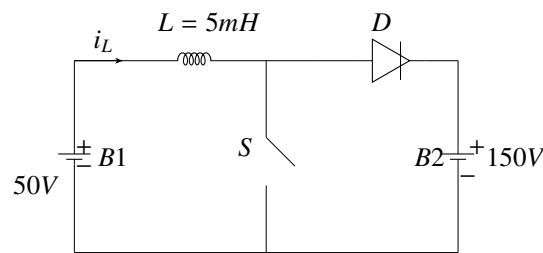
- 7) A phase controlled single rectifier, supplied by an AC source, feeds power to an R-L-E load as shown in the figure. The rectifier output voltage has an average value given by $v_0 = \frac{v_m}{2\pi}(3 + \cos \alpha)$, where $v_m = 80\pi$ volts and α is the firing angle. If the power delivered to the lossless battery is 1600W, α in degree is _____ (up to 2 decimal place).



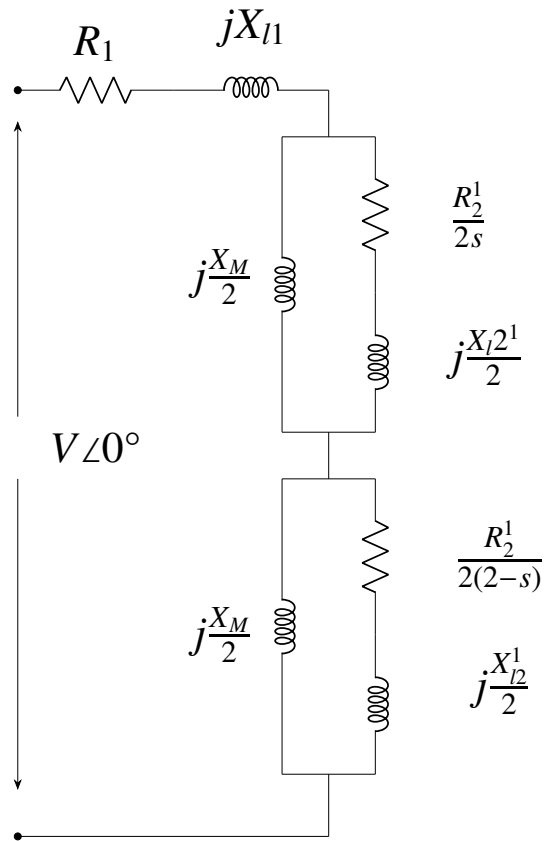
- 8) The load resistance is 1Ω . The capacitor voltage has negligible ripple. Both converters operate in the continuous conduction mode. The switching frequency is $1kHz$, and the switch control signals are as shown. The circuit operates in the steady state. Assuming that the converters share the load equally, the average value i_{S1} , the current of switch S1 (in Ampere), is _____ (up to 2 decimal place).



- 9) A 3-phase 900 kVA, 3 kV/ $\sqrt{3}$ k V (Δ/Y) 50 Hz transformer has primary (high voltage side) resistance per phase of 0.3Ω and secondary (low voltage side) resistance per phase of 0.02Ω . Iron loss of the transformer is 10 kW. The full load % efficiency of the transformer operated at unity power factor is _____ (up to 2 decimal place).
- 10) A 200 V DC series motor, when operating from voltage while driving a certain load, draws 10A current and runs 1000 r.p.m. The total series resistance is 1Ω . The magnetic circuit is assumed to be linear. At the same voltage, the load torque is increased by 44%. The speed of the motor in r.p.m. (rounded to the nearest integer) is _____
- 11) A dc to dc converter shown in the figure is charging a battery bank, B2 whose voltage is constant at 150 V. B1 is another battery bank whose voltage is constant at 50 V. The value of the inductor, L is 5mH and the ideal switch, S is operated with a switching frequency of 5 kHz with a duty ratio of 0.4. Once the circuit has attained steady state and assuming the diode D to be ideal, The power transferred from B1 to B2 (in watt) is _____ (up to 2 decimal place).



- 12) The equivalent circuit of a single phase induction motor is shown in the figure, where the parameters are $R_1 = R_2^1 = X_{l1}^1 = X_{l2}^1 = 12\Omega$, $X_M = 240\Omega$ and S is the slip. At no-load, the motor speed can be approximated to be the synchronous speed. The no-load lagging power factor of the motor is _____ (up to 3 decimal place).



- 13) The voltage $v(t)$ across the terminals a and b as shown in the figure, is a sinusoidal voltage having a frequency $\omega = 100$ radian/s. when the inductor current $i(t)$ is in phase with the voltage $v(t)$, the magnitude of the impedance Z (in Ω) seen between the terminals a and b is _____ (up to 2 decimal place).

