

# ECE113: Basic Electronics (BE)

## Quiz-1

Date: 7-Feb-2025

Duration: 30 Minutes

Total Points: 16 Marks

[CO1, CO2] **Q1: [1+1 Marks]** Find Norton Current of the network (in Figure-1(a)) and Thevenin Voltage of the network (in Figure-1(b)).

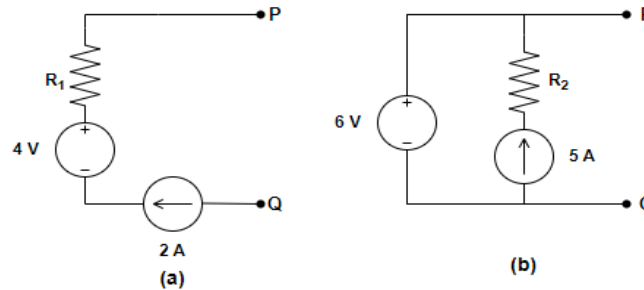


Figure 1

[CO1, CO2] **Q2: [4×1 Marks]** For the circuit in Figure-2(a), the  $I_L$  -  $V_L$  characteristics for variable  $R_L$  is shown in Figure-2(b). Do the following:

- Find Thevenin Voltage, Norton Current and Thevenin Resistance for “Network-N”
- Find value of current “ $I_L$ ” and power delivered to the load (for  $R_L=2\ \Omega$ )
- Find the value of maximum power delivered to the load “ $R_L$ ”
- Assume that Thevenin Voltage and Thevenin Resistance as a practical voltage source, Find the value of Thevenin Resistance for which maximum power can be delivered to the load “ $R_L=2\ \Omega$ ”. Choose the correct option with justification. (I)  $0.01\ \Omega$  (II)  $0.0001\ \Omega$  (III)  $2\ \Omega$  (IV) None of these

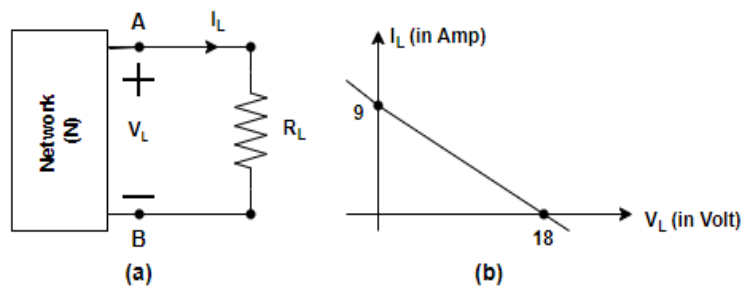


Figure 2

[CO1, CO2] **Q3: [4 Marks]** Find the value of current through  $2\ \Omega$  resistance (in Figure-3).

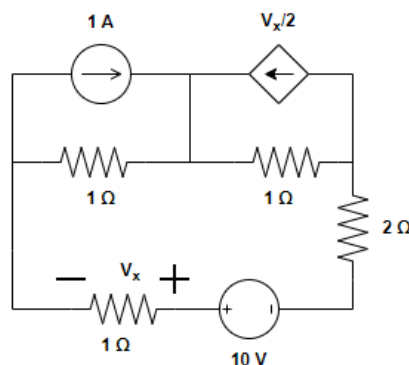


Figure 3

[CO1, CO2] **Q4: [1 Mark]** Find the value of current flowing through the voltage source (in Figure-4(a)).

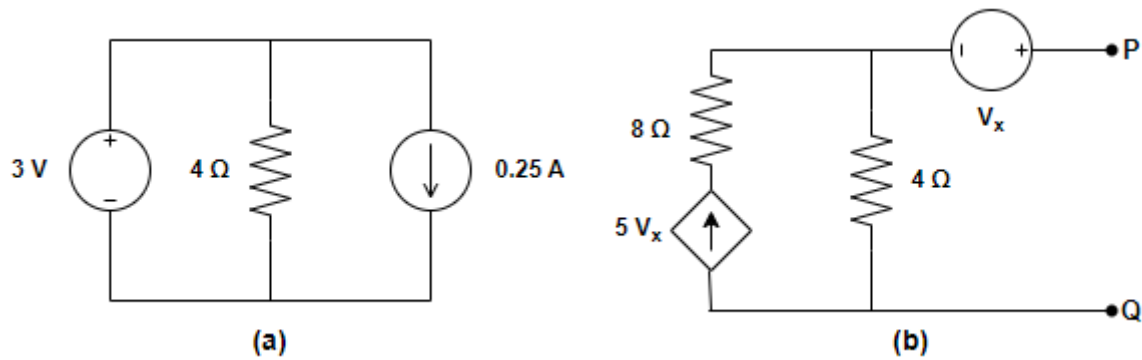


Figure 4

[CO1, CO2] **Q5: [1 Mark]** Find Norton resistance across point P and Q (in Figure-4(b)).

[CO1, CO2] **Q6: [1 Mark]** Find the voltage  $V_0$  (in Figure-5(a)). Choose the correct option with justification:

- (a) 5 V                      (b) 9 V                      (c) -1 V                      (d) None of these

[CO1, CO2] **Q7: [1 Mark]** Find the voltage  $V_x$  (in Figure-5(b)).

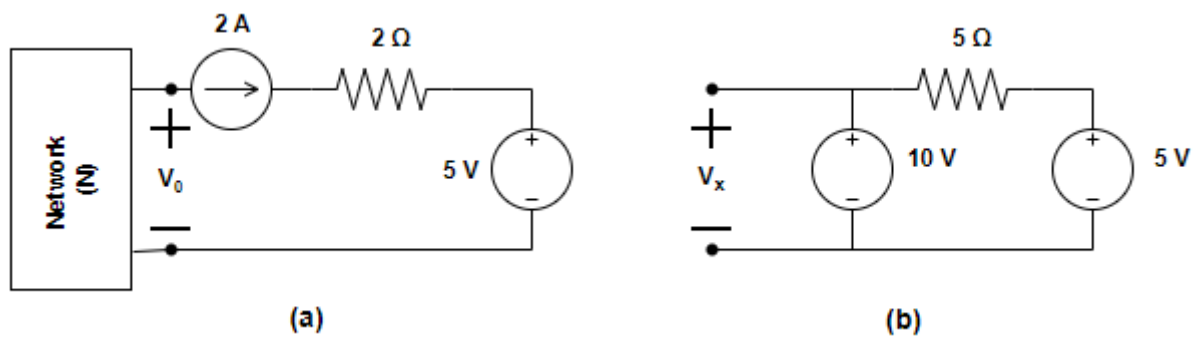


Figure 5

[CO1, CO2] **Q8: [2 Marks]** Can we solve for  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  and  $I_3$  from the below three equations? Justify your answer.

KVL in the loop (a-b-e-a),  $V_1 = I_1 R_1 + (I_1 + I_2) R_2$   
 KVL in the loop (b-c-e-b),  $(I_1 + I_2) R_2 + I_2 R_3 - (I_3 - I_2) R_4 = 0$   
 KVL in the loop (a-b-c-e-a),  $V_1 = I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_3 + (I_3 - I_2) R_4$

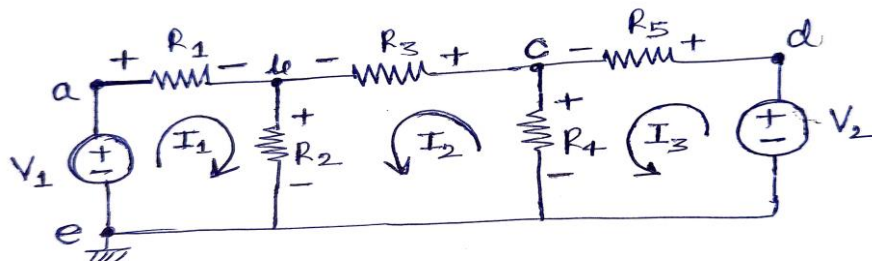


Figure 6