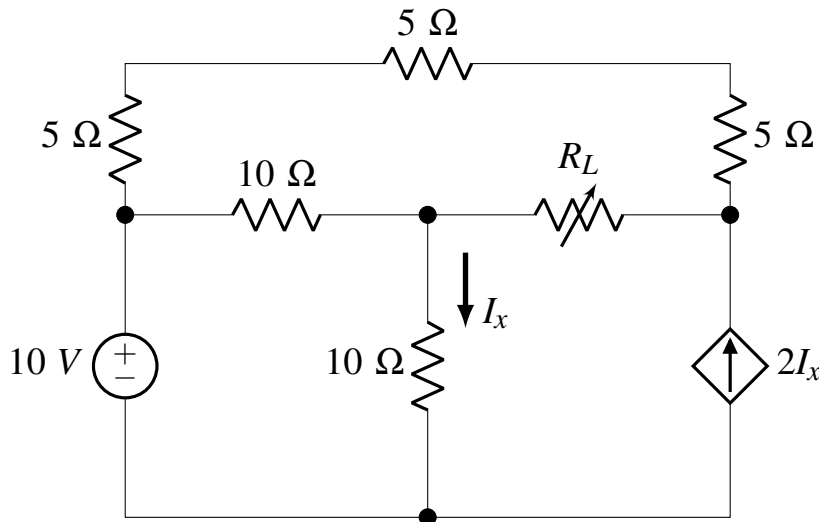


Questions 1 to 3 are mandatory. Numbers inside box brackets indicate marks.

Question 1 of 4 [15 marks] [CO2, CO3, CO4]

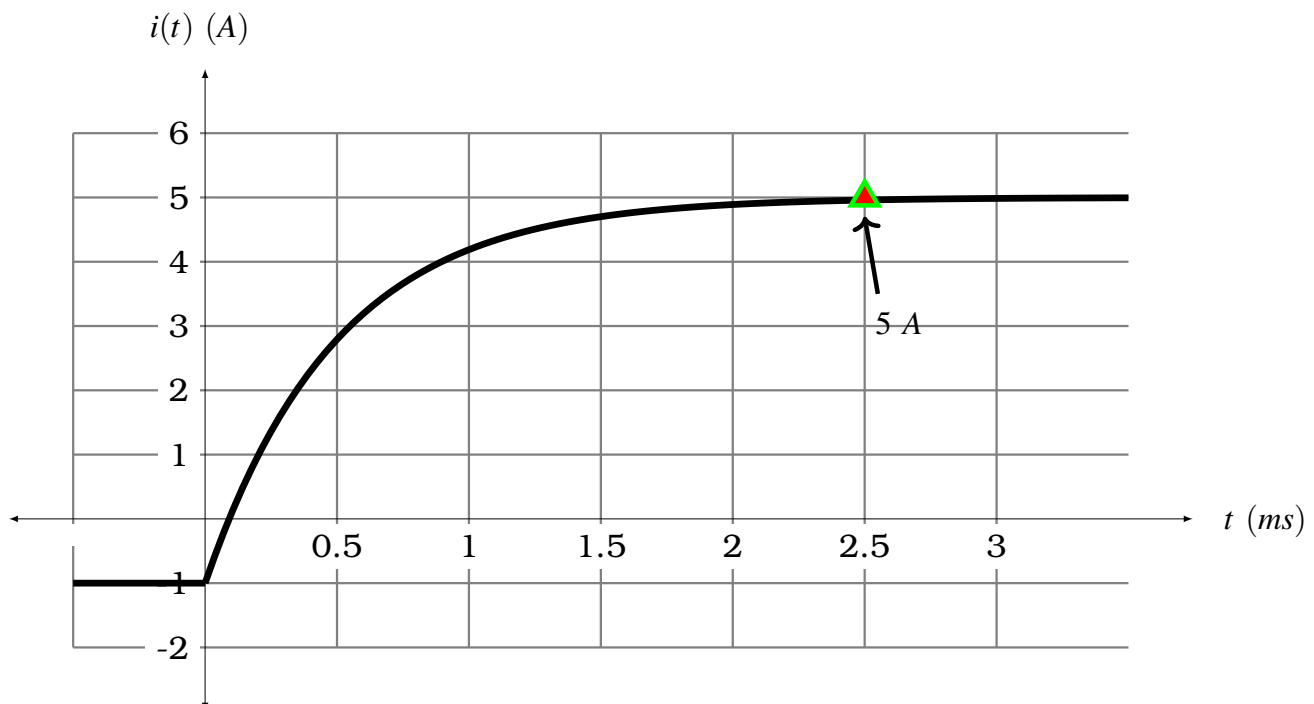
Consider the circuit show below.



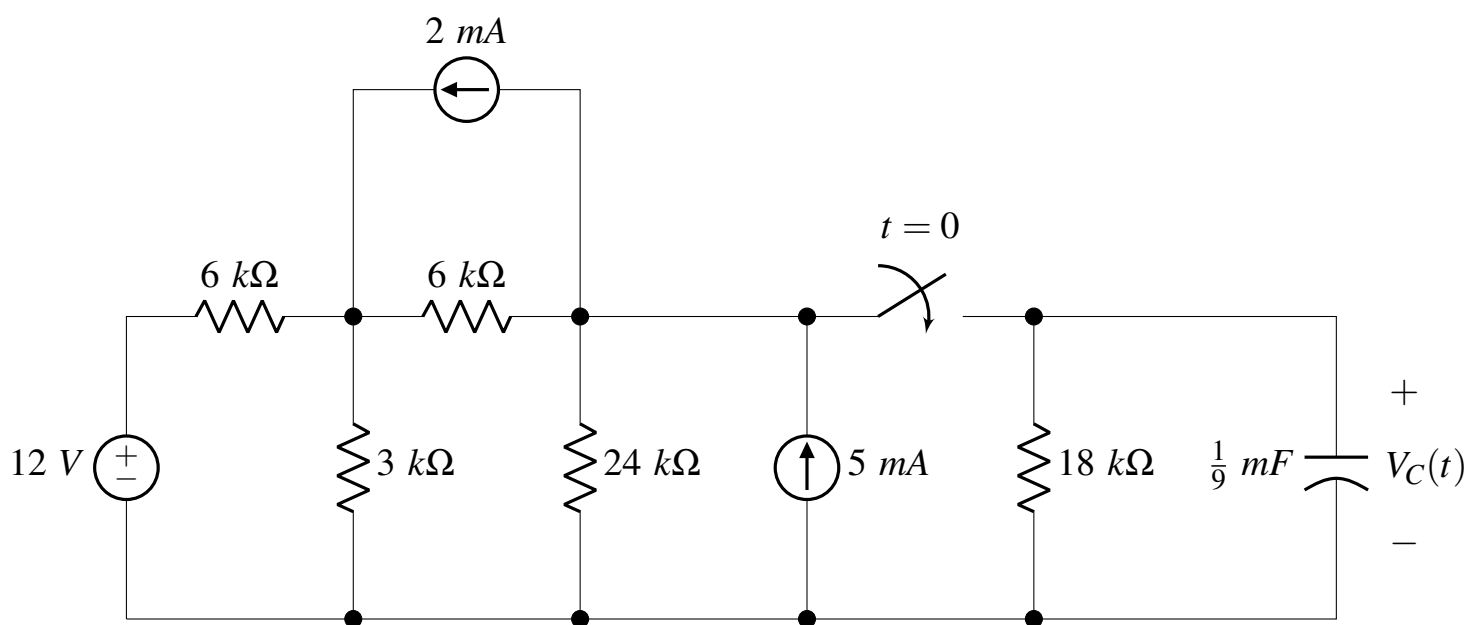
- (i) **Determine** the value of R_L that will draw **Maximum Power** from the rest of the circuit. [8]
- (ii) **Determine** that value of the **Maximum Power**. [7]

Question 2 of 4 [20 marks] [CO4, CO5]

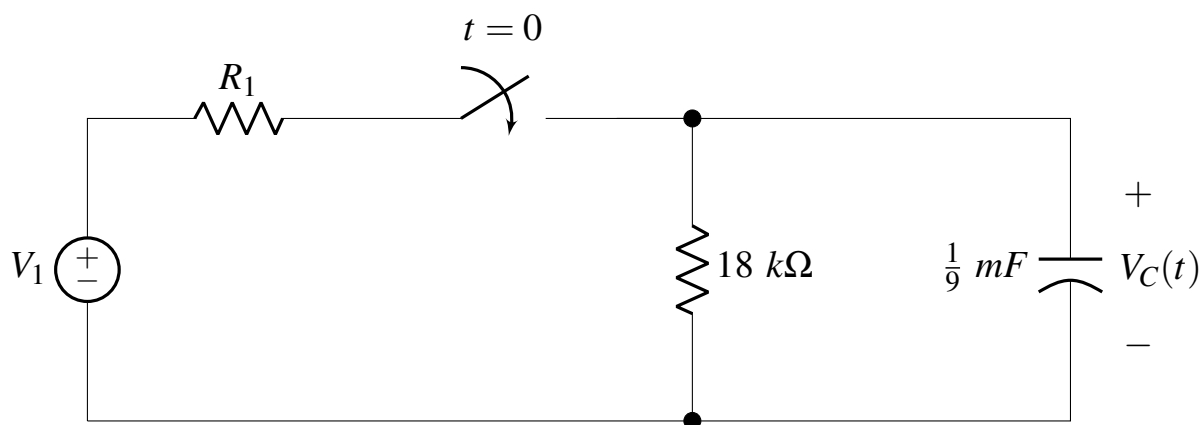
Part A: The figure below shows the current response of a series RL circuit to a sudden DC current applied through an equivalent resistance of $6\text{ k}\Omega$. **Determine** the approximate **time constant** from the figure. Also, **determine** the value of the **inductor**. **Write** the mathematical expression of $i(t)$ for $t > 0$. [Hint: The time it takes for an inductor to be fully charged is approximately five times the time constant]. [3]



Part B: Consider the circuits shown below.



Circuit 1



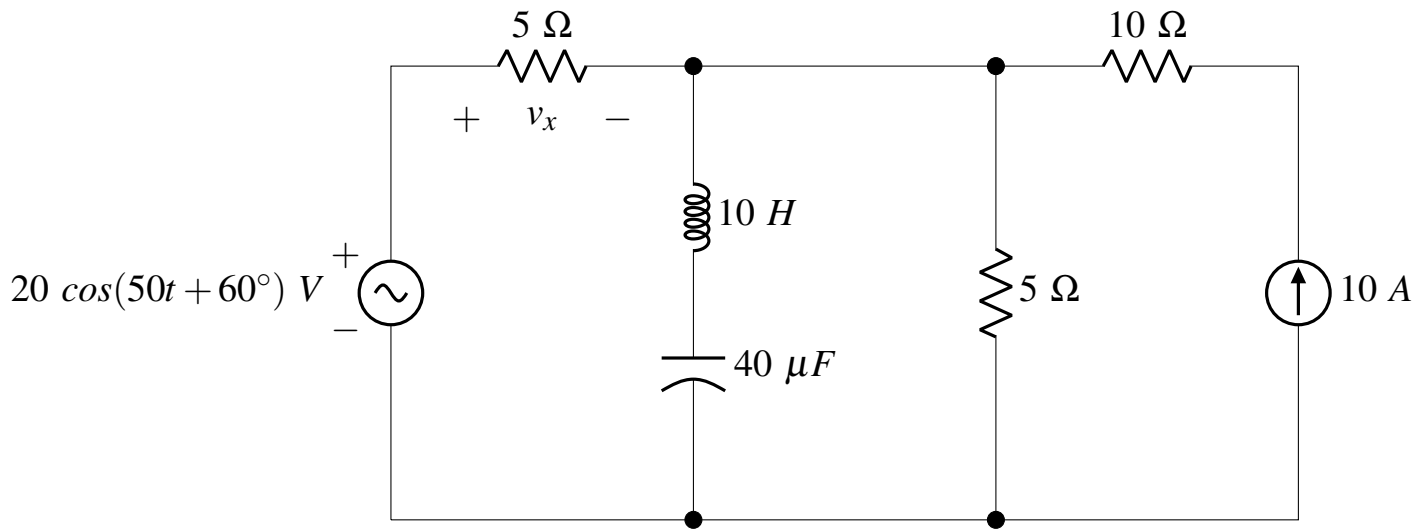
Circuit 2

- (i) **Reduce** the circuit 1 so that it takes the form of the circuit 2 as shown above. [8]
- (ii) **Perform** transient analysis to determine $V_C(0)$, $V_C(\infty)$, and $V_C(t)$ for $t > 0$. Also, determine the current through the capacitor at $t = 0.64\text{ s}$. [9]

Question 3 of 4 [15 marks] [CO4, CO6]

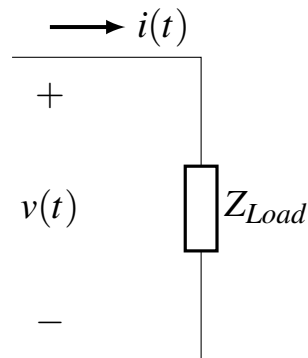
Find v_x in the circuit shown below [Hint: Use Superposition Principle].

[15]



Question 4 of 4 [Bonus] [5 marks] [CO6]

A series-connected load shown below draws a current $i(t) = 4 \cos(400t - 30^\circ)$ A when the applied voltage is $v(t) = -100 \sin(400t - 150^\circ)$ V. **Determine** with appropriate units



[2]

(i) **Complex Power** of the load,

[1]

(ii) **Power Factor** of the load,

[2]

(iii) **Real** and **Reactive Power** absorbed/supplied by the load.