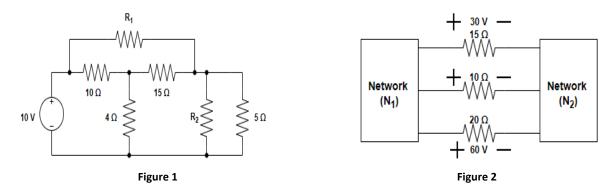
## ECE113: Basic Electronics (BE) Winter 2024

## Mid Semester Exam (Set-A)

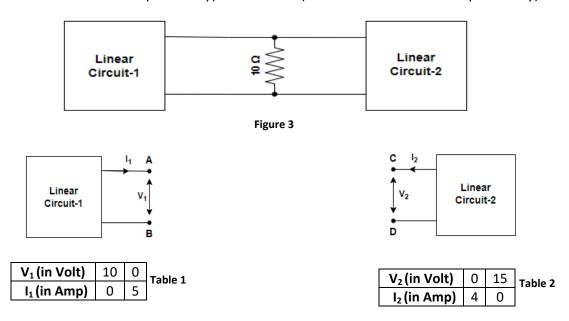
Date: 29-Feb-2024 Duration: 1Hours Total Points: 40 Points

[CO1, CO2] Q1: [2 Points] Find the value of resistor  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , so that maximum power can be delivered from 10 volt source to 5  $\Omega$  load (Figure-1).



[CO1, CO2]  $\underline{Q2}$ : [2 Points] Two electrical networks  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  are connected through three resistors (Figure-2). The voltage across 15  $\Omega$  resistor and 20  $\Omega$  resistor are given to be 30 V and 60 V respectively. Find the value of voltage across 10  $\Omega$  resistor.

**[CO1, CO2] Q3**: **[3 Points]** Find the value of current  $I_0$  flowing through resistor **10**  $\Omega$  (Figure-3) by using Table-1 (when Circuit-1 work independently) and Table-2 (when Circuit-2 work independently).



[CO1, CO2] Q4: [3 Points] For the active network shown in the Figure-4, find the value of V<sub>in</sub>/I<sub>in</sub>.

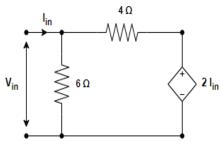
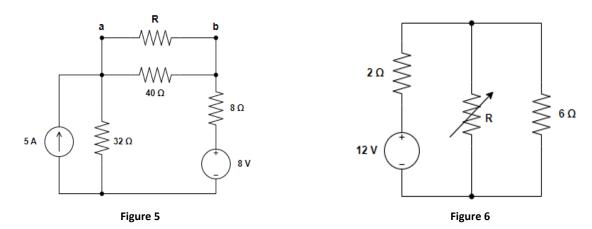


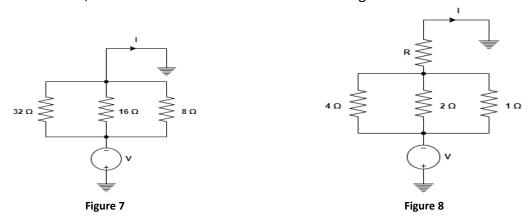
Figure 4

[CO1, CO2] Q5: [6 Points] (a) Determine the Thevenin equivalent circuit as viewed by the resistor R (Figure-5). (b) What value of R is required if the power dissipated by R is to be maximum? (c) What is the value of the said power?

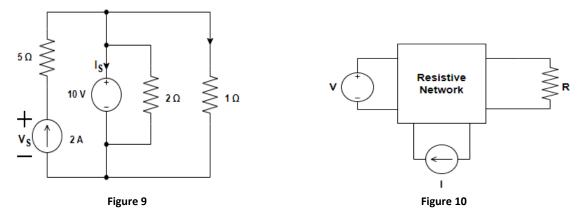


**[CO1, CO2]** <u>Q6</u>: [6 Points] Find the difference of value of currents in 2  $\Omega$  resistor and 6  $\Omega$  resistor, when the resistance in variable branch is changed from 3  $\Omega$  to 6  $\Omega$  (Figure-6).

[CO1, CO2] Q7: [6 Points] The circuit shown in Figure-7 is replaced by that in Figure-8. If the value of current "I" remain same, then find the value of resistance "R" in Figure-8.



**[CO1, CO2] Q8**: **[6 Points]** Find the value of  $I_S$  (in Amps),  $V_S$  (in Volts) and current in the **1**  $\Omega$  resistor (Figure-9).



[CO1, CO2] Q9: [6 Points] A DC circuit shown in Figure-10 has a voltage source V, a current source I and several resistors. A particular resistor R dissipates a power of 4 watts, when voltage source V alone is active. The same resistor R dissipates a power of 9 watts, when current source I alone is active. Find the value of power dissipated by resistor R, when both sources are active.