

# C09-EC-306

## 3238

# BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09) SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER - 2020 DECE—THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

## CIRCUIT THEORY

Time: 3 hours | Total Marks: 80

### PART—A

 $3 \times 10 = 30$ 

**Instructions**: (1) Answer **all** questions.

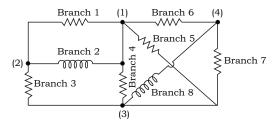
- (2) Each question carries three marks.
- (3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed *five* simple sentences.
- 1. Define the term 'resonance'.
- 2. Define RMS value and average value.
- **3.** Define *Q*-factor of a capacitor circuit.
- **4.** Define junction and loop.
- **5.** Define transfer impedance.
- **6.** Explain ideal voltage source.
- **7.** Write the limitations of superposition theorem.
- **8.** Write the principle of coupled circuits.

- **9.** Write current, voltage equations for transient *R-C* circuit.
- **10.** What is linear wave shaping?

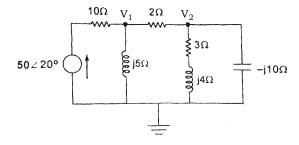
#### PART—B

 $10 \times 5 = 50$ 

- **Instructions**: (1) Answer any **five** questions.
  - (2) Each question carries **ten** marks.
  - (3) Answers should be comprehensive and the criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.
- **11.** Draw *V-I* characteristics and calculate power of pure capacitor with AC source.
- **12.** A coil having *L* 0 14 H and *R* 9 43 is connected across a 50 Hz, 230 V supply. Calculate  $X_L$ , Z, I,  $V_R$  and  $V_L$ .
- 13. (a) Determine the number of mesh current required to solve the given network shown below:



- (b) Write the expressions to convert star to delta network.
- **14.** Find the current through *j*5 using nodal analysis :

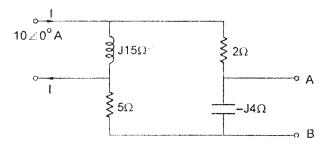


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- **15.** (a) Write the statements of Norton's theorem and superposition theorem.
- 5

5

- (b) Write the advantages of reciprocity theorem and maximum power transfer theorem.
- **16.** Draw the Norton's equivalent circuit for the following network :



- **17.** Two coupled coils with  $L_1$  0 02 H,  $L_2$  0 01 H and K 0 5 are connected in two different ways—series aiding, series opposing arrangement, then find equivalent inductance for series aiding and series opposing.
- **18.** Explain how a low-pass *R-C* circuit works as an integrator.

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