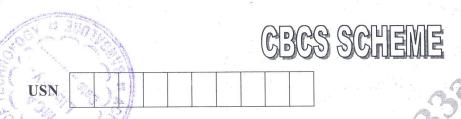
2



21EC43

Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024 Circuits and Controls

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

1 a. Find the power delivered to 4 Ω Resistor shown in Fig. Q1 (a) using mesh analysis.

(07 Marks)

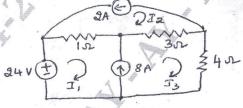


Fig. Q1 (a)

b. Find the Thevinin's equivalent circuit shown in Fig. Q1 (b) with respect to terminals a - b. (07 Marks)

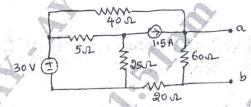


Fig. Q1 (b)

OR

c. Explain superposition and Thevinin's theorems.

(06 Marks)

(07 Marks)

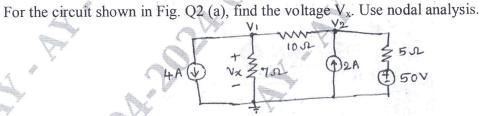


Fig. Q2 (a)

b. State and prove maximum power transfer theorem for DC circuits.

(06 Marks)

c. Find the maximum power dissipated in R_L shown in Fig. Q2 (c).

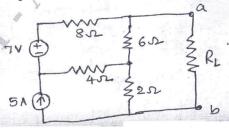


Fig. Q2 (c)

(07 Marks)

Module-2

State and prove initial and final value theorems.

(06 Marks)

Find Laplace transform of f(t) shown in Fig. Q3 (b)

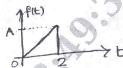
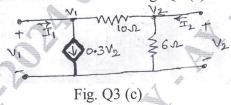


Fig. Q3 (b)

(07 Marks)

Determine z-parameters for the network shown in Fig. Q3 (c).



(07 Marks)

OR

- Find Laplace transform of unit impulse, unit step and unit ramp functions. (06 Marks)
 - For the circuit shown in Fig. Q4 (b). Find i(t). Assume $V_C(0) = 10 \text{ V}$ and i(0) = 0 A.

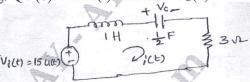
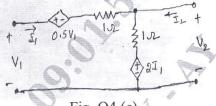


Fig. Q4 (b)

(07 Marks)

Find h-parameters for the circuit shown in Fig. Q4 (c).



(07 Marks)

(08 Marks)

Module-3

For the signal flow graph shown in Fig. Q5 (a), find $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ by using Mason's gain formula.

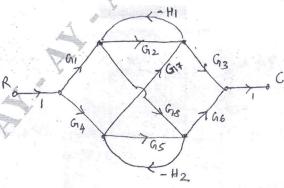
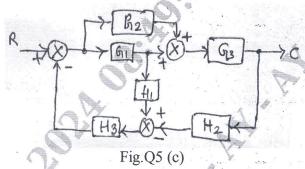


Fig. Q5 (a) 2 of 4

b. Explain Mason's gain formula.

(04 Marks)

c. Reduce the block diagram, shown in Fig. Q5 (c) and find $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ by using block diagram reduction techniques.



(08 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Explain with a specimen signal flow graph the following:
 - (i) Forward path and forward path gain.
 - (ii) Loop and loop gain.
 - (iii) Non touching loops.
 - (iv) Input and output nodes.

(04 Marks)

b. Find $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ for the signal flow graph shown in Fig. Q6 (b).

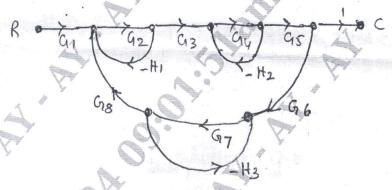


Fig. Q6 (b)

(08 Marks)

c. Find $\frac{C}{R}$ for the block diagram, shown in Fig. Q6 (c) using block diagram reduction technique.

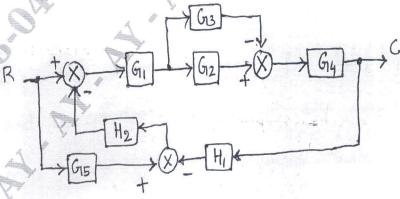


Fig. Q6 (c)

(08 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Derive time-domain expression for the unit step response of a second order under damped system subjected to a unit step input. (08 Marks)
 - b. A unity feedback system has an open-loop transfer function,

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+10)}$$

Find the value of K so that the system will have a damping ratio of 0.5. For thin value of K, find rise time, peak time, peak over shoot and settling time corresponding to unit step response of the system.

(06 Marks)

c. Refer the characteristic equation, given below $s^4 + 25s^3 + 15s^2 + 20s + K = 0$, K > 0Find the range of K for closed loop stability. Use RH criterion. (06 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. State and derive expression for t_p, M_P and t_r corresponding to unit step response of a second order under damped system. (08 Marks)
 - b. A unity feed back system has an open loop transfer function,

G(s)H(s) =
$$\frac{K(1-s)}{s(s^2+5s+9)}$$

Find the range of K for closed loop stability. Use RH criterion.

- c. Measurements conducted on a closed loop system reveals the unit step response to be, $C(t) = 1 + 0.2e^{-60t} 1.2e^{-10t}$, $t \ge 0$.
 - (i) Obtain the closed loop transfer function of the system
 - (ii) Find natural frequency and damping ratio of the system. (06 Marks)

Module-5

9 a. Sketch the root-locus plot, if the open loop transfer function,

G(s)H(s) =
$$\frac{K(s+6)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

Show all the salient points on the root locus.

(12 Marks)

(06 Marks)

b. Compute the state transition matrix for the given system matrix,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 using Laplace approach.

(08 Marks)

OR

10 a. Sketch the root-locus plot for a negative feedback system having an open-loop transfer function.

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)(s+2)}, K > 0$$

(12 Marks)

b. Obtain the state-transition matrix of the following system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Also, find the inverse of state-transition matrix.

(08 Marks)