

1. For a linear resistive network as shown in Fig. 1, when the resistance across the terminals  $ab$  i.e.,  $R_{ab}=10\Omega$ , the voltage  $V_{ab}=2V$ . For the same network, when  $R_{ab}=20\Omega$ ,  $V_{ab}=3V$ . Find  $V_{ab}$  for  $R_{ab}=5\Omega$ .

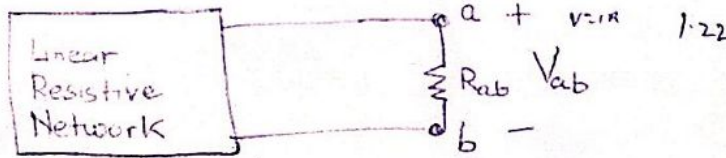


Fig. 1

(3 Marks)

2. Consider the circuit shown in Fig. 2, where  $V_0$  is unknown. When the switch  $S$  is open (as shown in the figure), the voltage ' $V_R$ ' across the  $30\Omega$  resistor is measured to be  $V_R=22.5V$ . Determine  $V_R$  after the switch  $S$  is closed.

Left

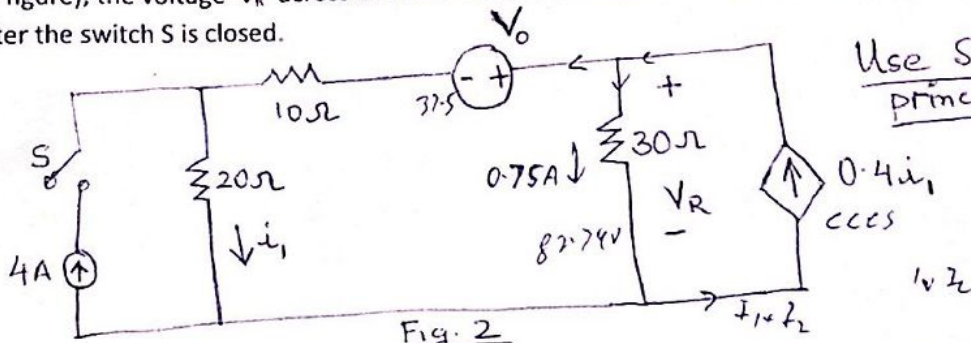


Fig. 2

Use Superposition principle only.

3. Consider the circuit shown in Fig. 3. The switch  $S$  is closed for a long time. At time  $t=0$ ,  $S$  is thrown open. Find the voltage  $v_L(t)$  and the current  $i_L(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .

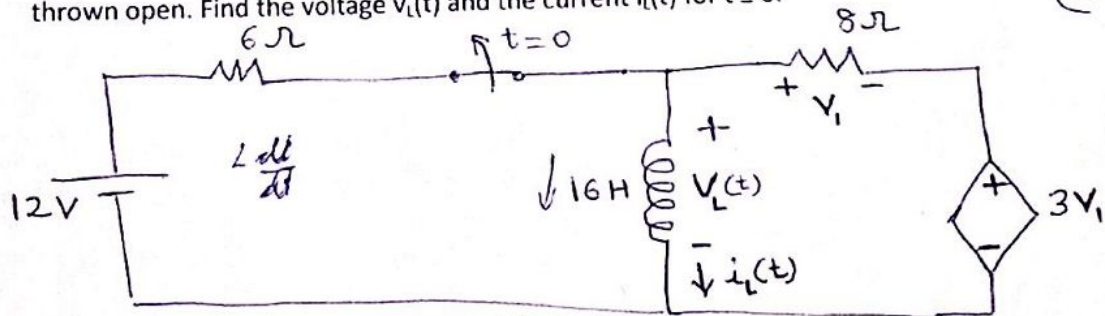


Fig. 3

4. For the circuit shown in Fig. 4,  
a. Calculate  $Y_{ab} = Y_{ab} \angle \phi_{ab}$   
b. Calculate the current  $i(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ . (Note the switch is closed at  $t=0$ ).

(2 + 5 Marks)

$Y_{ab} = \text{Admittance}$

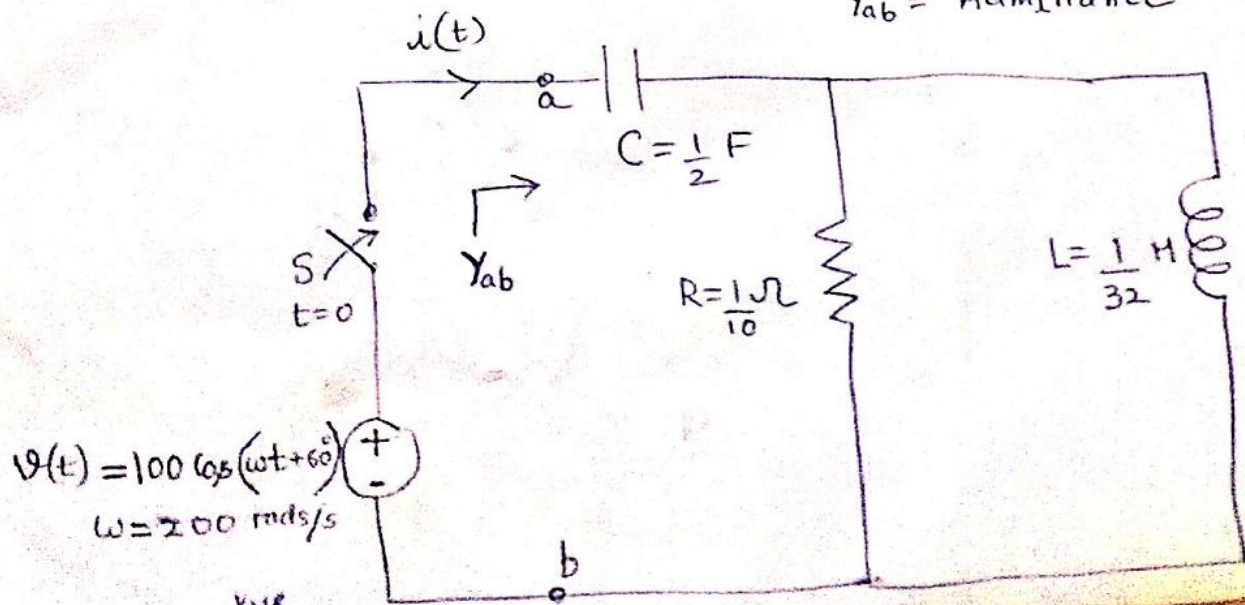


Fig. 4