

(3 Hours)

Total Marks: 80

N.B: (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

(2) Attempt any three from the remaining questions.

(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Attempt all questions.

(a) Obtain Z parameters in terms of Y parameters. (05)

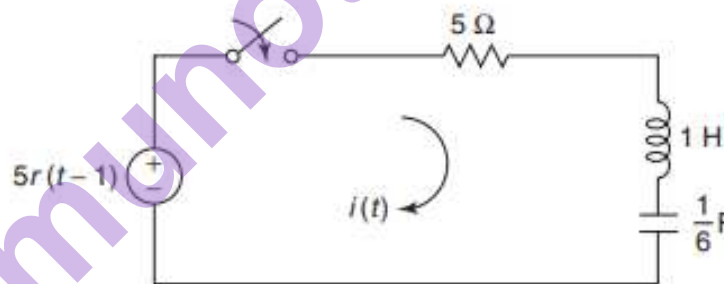
(b) Find poles and zeroes of following function and plot pole zero diagram. (05)

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 25}{(s+1)(s^2+9)}$$

(c) Explain the condition for symmetry and reciprocity in ABCD parameters. (05)

(d) Obtain ABCD parameters in terms of h parameters. (05)

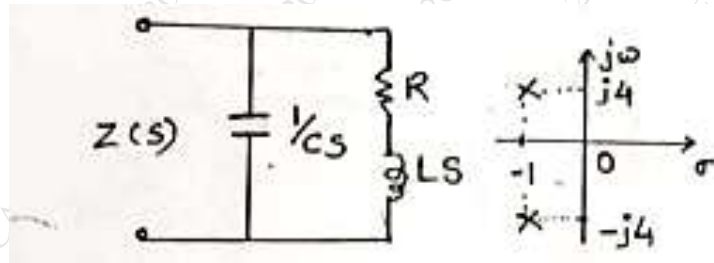
2. (A) For the network shown in figure below, determine the current $i(t)$ when the switch is closed at $t = 0$ with zero initial conditions. (10)



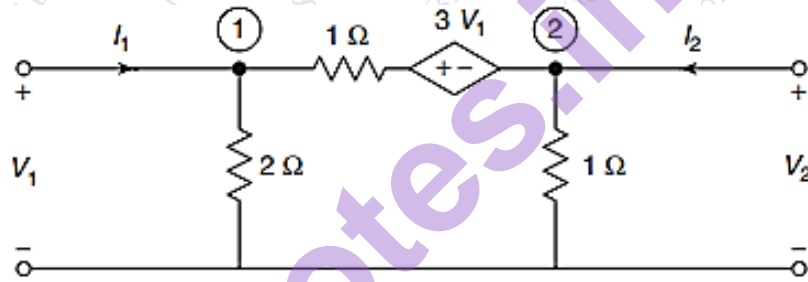
(B) Write suitable definition or expression for the following: (10)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| i. Transient Response | ii. Steady State Response |
| iii. Zero Input Response | iv. Zero State Response |

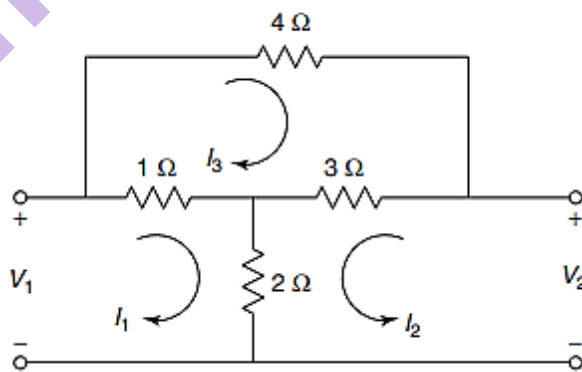
3. (A) The pole zero diagram of the driving point impedance function of the network is shown below. At dc the input resistance is resistive and equal to $2\ \Omega$. Determine values of R , L and C . (10)



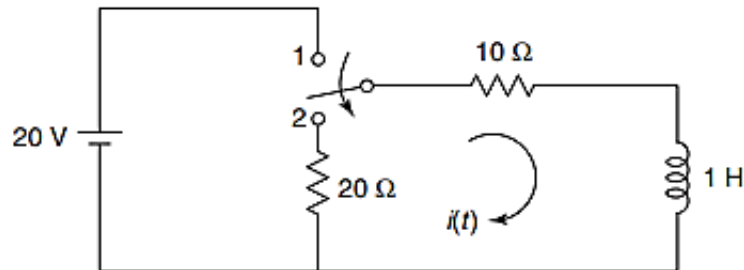
- (B) Find Z and Y parameters of given two port network shown. (10)



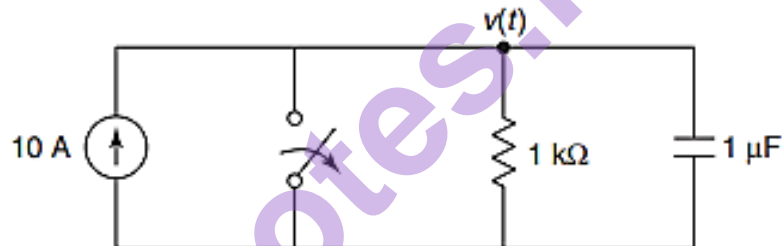
4. (A) Find Z , Y , h and $ABCD$ parameters of given two port network shown. (10)



- (B) In the network shown in figure below, the switch is changed from the position 1 to the position 2 at $t = 0$, steady position having reached before switching. Find the values of i , di/dt and d^2i/dt^2 at $t = 0^+$. (10)



5. (A) In the given network of figure, the switch is opened at $t = 0$. Solve for V , dv/dt and d^2v/dt^2 at $t = 0^+$. (10)

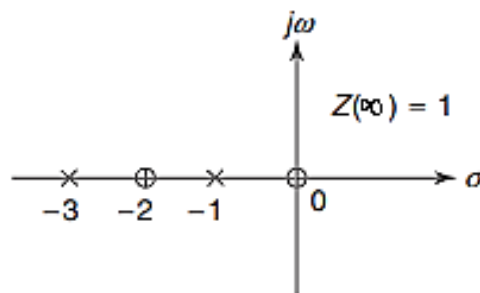


- (B) The voltage $V(s)$ of a network is given by, (10)

$$V(s) = \frac{3s}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

Plot its pole-zero diagram and hence obtain $v(t)$.

6. (A) Obtain the impedance function $Z(s)$ for which pole-zero diagram is shown in figure below: (10)



(B) Determine the voltage transfer function $\frac{V_2}{V_1}$ for the network shown in figure below:

(10)

