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**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2012/2013**

**COURSE NAME** : ELECTRIC NETWORK ANALYSIS &  
SYNTHESIS

**COURSE CODE** : BEE 3113 / BEX 31303

**PROGRAMME** : BEE

**EXAMINATION DATE** : JUNE 2013

**DURATION** : 3 HOURS

**INSTRUCTION** : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES**

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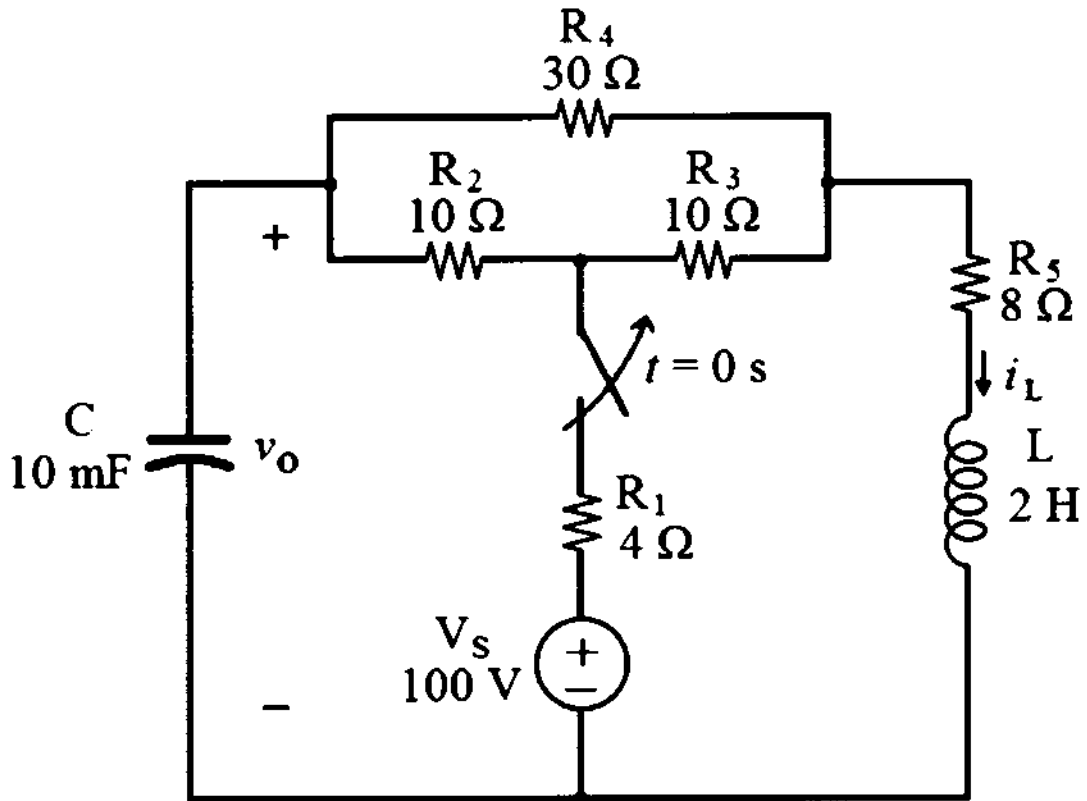
- Q1** (a) Explain the term transfer function of any electric network. Briefly describe the meanings of pole and zero. (4 marks)

- (b) Given a function of a system is

$$h(t) = \frac{250}{3}(25e^{-100t} - e^{-4t})u(t)$$

- (i) Find the transfer function,  $H(s)$  of this system. (4 marks)
- (ii) Sketch a pole-zero map of the transfer function,  $H(s)$ . (3 marks)
- (iii) By using semilog graph paper, draw the magnitude response of  $H(s)$ . (6 marks)
- (iv) From the magnitude response plotted in part (b)(iii), identify the type of filter this system produced, maximum gain (in dB) and its operating frequency range. (3 marks)

- Q2** (a) Explain the difference between natural response and forced response of any electric network. (4 marks)
- (b) The switch in the circuit in **Figure Q2(b)** has been closed for a very long time before opening at  $t = 0$  s.
- (i) Show that the initial condition for capacitor,  $v_o(0) = 70$  V. (5 marks)
- (ii) Construct the s-domain circuit for  $t > 0$  s. Include all the initial conditions for energy storage elements if available. Name the type of response exists during this time. (3 marks)
- (iii) Analyze the circuit to obtain  $V_o(s)$ ,  $i_L(t)$  and  $v_o(t)$ . (8 marks)



**FIGURE Q2(b)**

**Q3** (a) Describe only three (3) out of four basic types of filter and sketch its frequency response. (6 marks)

(b) The electric network in **Figure Q3(b)** behaves as filter for specified frequency range.

(i) Explain how the resonant phenomenon could be materialized in an electric network. (2 marks)

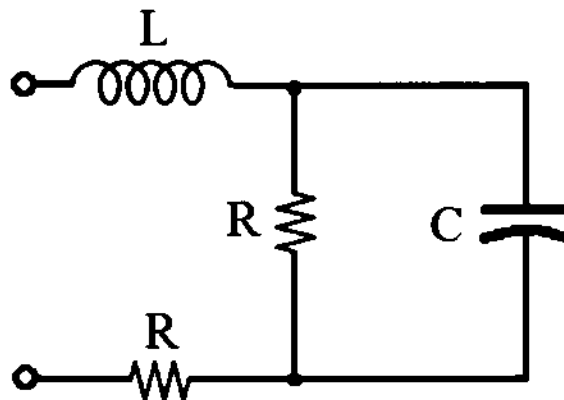
(ii) Prove that its resonant frequency,  $\omega_0$  is

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{CL}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{L}{CR^2}}$$

(6 marks)

(iii) Given that the resistor,  $R$  is  $1 \Omega$  and the capacitance is twice of inductance, calculate the value of  $L$  and  $C$  to produce the resonant frequency of  $100 \text{ rad/s}$ .

(4 marks)



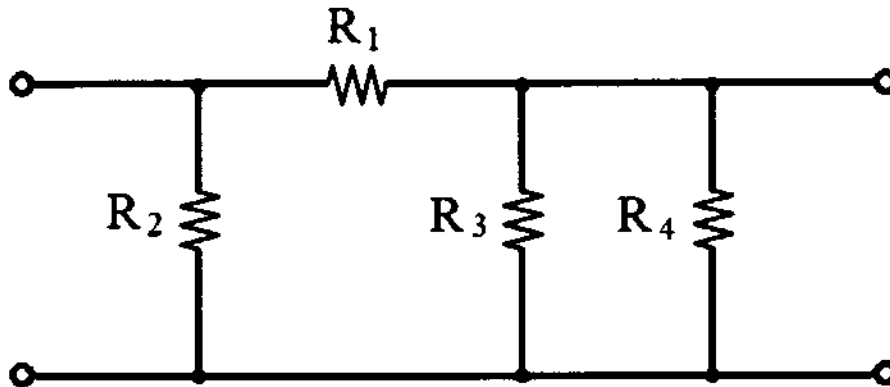
**FIGURE Q3(b)**

- Q4** (a) Explain one advantage of using two-port network in circuit analysis. (2 marks)
- (b) Two sets of measurements are taken from a two-port network. The first set is made with port 2 open-circuited, and the second set is made with port 2 short circuited. The results are indicated in **Table Q4**. Find the hybrid (h) parameter for this network. (12 marks)

**TABLE Q4**

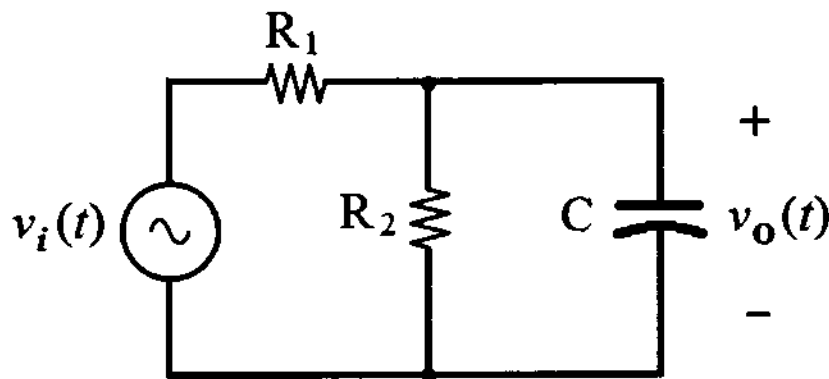
Set 1 When Port 2 is open-circuited	Set 2 When Port 2 is short-circuited
$V_1 = 10 \text{ mV}$	$V_1 = 24 \text{ mV}$
$I_1 = 10 \mu\text{A}$	$I_1 = 20 \mu\text{A}$
$V_2 = -20 \text{ V}$	$I_2 = 1 \text{ mA}$

- (c) Calculate the Admittance parameters represented by the network shown in **Figure Q4(c)**. (6 marks)



**FIGURE Q4(c)**

- Q5** (a) Briefly explain the importance of Fourier Transform over Fourier Series. (2 marks)
- (b) The input voltage in the circuit in **Figure Q5(b)** is  $v_i(t) = 30e^{-|t|}$  V.
- (i) Sketch the input signal,  $v_i(t)$ . By using the definition of Fourier Transform, determine the Fourier Transform of  $v_i(t)$ . (6 marks)
- (ii) Express the transfer function of the circuit in terms of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $C$ . What can be concluded from this transfer function in terms of circuit's behaviour as the frequency of the input signal is varied? (6 marks)
- (iii) Determine  $v_o(t)$  if the values of resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are  $20 \Omega$  and  $80 \Omega$  respectively, while the value of capacitor  $C$  is  $0.125$  F. (6 marks)

**FIGURE Q5(b)**

- END OF QUESTION -

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**TABLE 1**

No.	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
1.	$\delta(t)$	1
2.	$u(t)$	$1/s$
3.	$tu(t)$	$1/s^2$
4.	$t^n u(t)$	$(n!)/s^{n+1}$
5.	$e^{-at} u(t)$	$1/(s+a)$
6.	$\sin\omega t u(t)$	$\omega/(s^2+\omega^2)$
7.	$\cos\omega t u(t)$	$s/(s^2+\omega^2)$
8.	$f(t-T)$	$e^{-Ts}F(s)$
9.	$e^{-at} f(t)$	$F(s+a)$
10.	$e^{-at} \sin\omega t u(t)$	$\omega/((s+a)^2+\omega^2)$
11.	$e^{-at} \cos\omega t u(t)$	$(s+a)/((s+a)^2+\omega^2)$

**TABLE 2**

TYPE	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$
Impulse	$\delta(t)$	1
Constant	$A$	$2\pi A \delta(\omega)$
Signum	$\text{sgn}(t)$	$2/j\omega$
Step	$u(t)$	$\pi \delta(\omega) + 1/j\omega$
Positive-time exponential	$e^{-at} u(t)$	$1/(a + j\omega), a > 0$
Negative-time exponential	$e^{at} u(-t)$	$1/(a - j\omega), a > 0$