

**CONFIDENTIAL**



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2013/2014**

COURSE NAME : ELECTRIC CIRCUIT  
COURSE CODE : BEL10103  
PROGRAMME : 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 BEJ  
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2014  
DURATION : 3 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **FIVE (5)** QUESTIONS  
ONLY

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **ELEVEN (11)** PAGES

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- Q1**
- (a) With the aid of appropriate circuit diagram, explain what is meant by supernode. (4 marks)
  - (b) The pin diagram of a resistance array is shown in Figure **Q1(b)**. Find the equivalent resistance between the following.
    - (i)  $a$  and  $b$  (3 marks)
    - (ii)  $c$  and  $d$  (3 marks)
  - (c) Three devices with  $P_1$  Watts,  $P_2$  Watts and  $P_3$  Watts, respectively, are connected in parallel to a common voltage source. Prove that the total power is equal to  $P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$ . (5 marks)
  - (d) Two devices are rated as shown in Figure **Q1(d)**. Calculate the value of the resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  needed to power the device using a 20 V battery. (5 marks)
- Q2**
- (a) Determine  $v_0$  in the circuit shown in Figure **Q2(a)** using the superposition principle. (10 marks)
  - (b) Find the Thevenin equivalent circuit of the circuit shown in Figure **Q2(b)** to the left of the terminal  $x$ - $y$ . and the current to  $R_L = 50 \Omega$ . What is the maximum power transfer to the  $R_L$  and its value? (10 marks)
- Q3**
- (a) Using nodal analysis, determine  $V_o$  in the circuit in the circuit shown in Figure **Q3(a)**. (9 marks)
  - (b) Use mesh analysis to obtain  $i_o$  in the Figure **Q3(b)**. (11marks)
- Q4**
- (a) For the circuit in Figure **Q4(a)**, determine
    - (i) the voltage across each capacitor
    - (ii) the energy stored in each capacitor
 (10 marks)

- (b) Show that the voltage division rule for two capacitors in series as in Figure

**Q4(b)** is  $v_1 = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} v_s$ , and  $v_2 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} v_s$

(5 marks)

- (c) Show that the current division rule for two capacitors in parallel as in Figure

**Q4(c)** is  $i_1 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} i_s$ , and  $i_2 = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} i_s$

(5 marks)

- Q5** (a) Find the current through a 10-H inductor if the voltage across it is

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} 35t^2, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

Also, find the energy stored at  $t = 6$  s. Assume  $i(0) = 0$

(5 marks)

- (b) A 4 mF capacitor has the current waveform shown in Figure **Q5(b)**. Assuming that  $v(0) = 10$  V, sketch the voltage waveform  $v(t)$ .

(15 marks)

- Q6** (a) Assuming that the switch in Figure **Q6(a)** has been in position *A* for a long time and is moved to position *B* at  $t = 0$ , find  $v_o(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .

(5 marks)

- (b) For the circuit in Figure **Q6(b)**, determine;

i)  $i_R(0^+)$ ,  $i_L(0^+)$ , and  $i_C(0^+)$ ,

(ii)  $di_R(0^+)/dt$ ,  $di_L(0^+)/dt$ , and  $di_C(0^+)/dt$ ,

(iii)  $i_R(\infty)$ ,  $i_L(\infty)$ , and  $i_C(\infty)$ .

(15 marks)

- Q7** (a) For the following pairs of sinusoids, determine which one leads and by how much.

(i)  $v(t) = 10 \cos(4t - 60^\circ)$  and  $i(t) = 4 \sin(4t + 50^\circ)$

(ii)  $v_1(t) = 4 \cos(377t + 10^\circ)$  and  $v_2(t) = -20 \cos 377t$

(iii)  $x(t) = 13 \cos 2t + 5 \sin 2t$  and  $y(t) = 15 \cos(2t - 11.8^\circ)$

(9 marks)

(b) For the circuit in Figure Q7(b), calculate  $Z_T$  and  $V_{ab}$ .

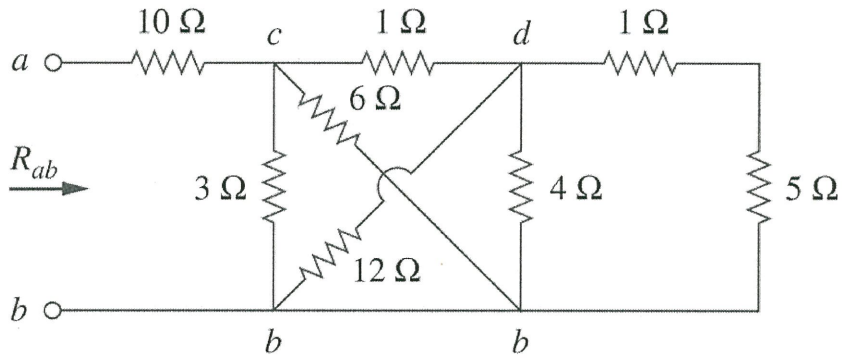
(11 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

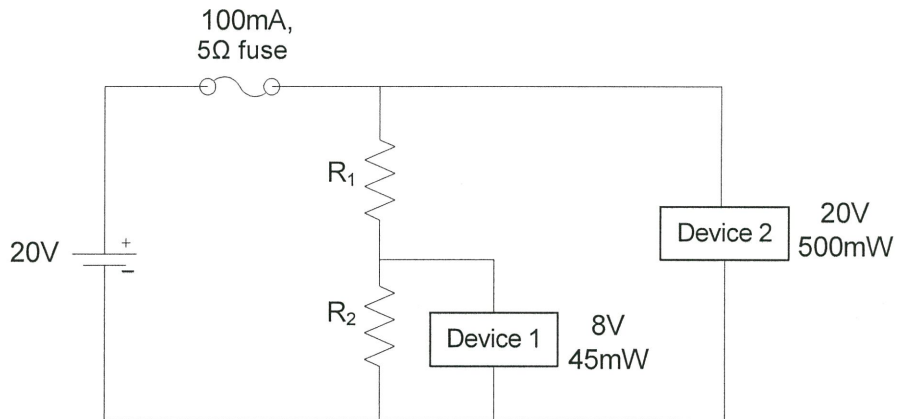
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**FIGURE Q1(b)**

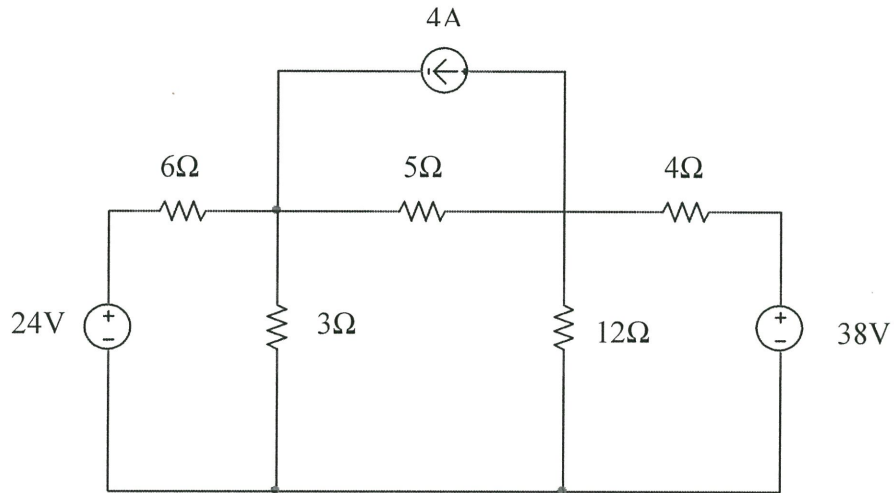


**FIGURE Q1(d)**

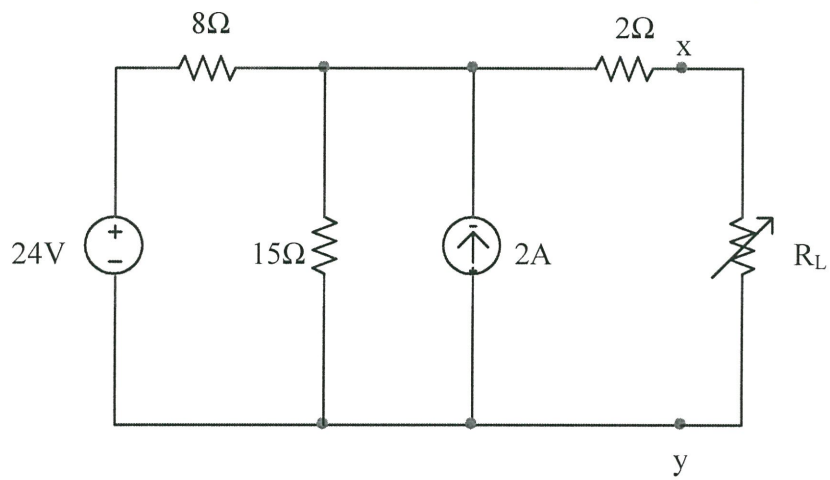
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**FIGURE Q2(a)**

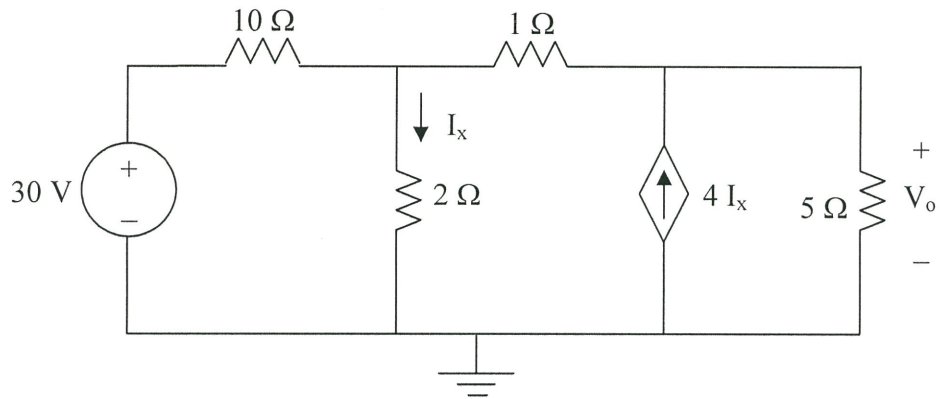


**FIGURE Q2(b)**

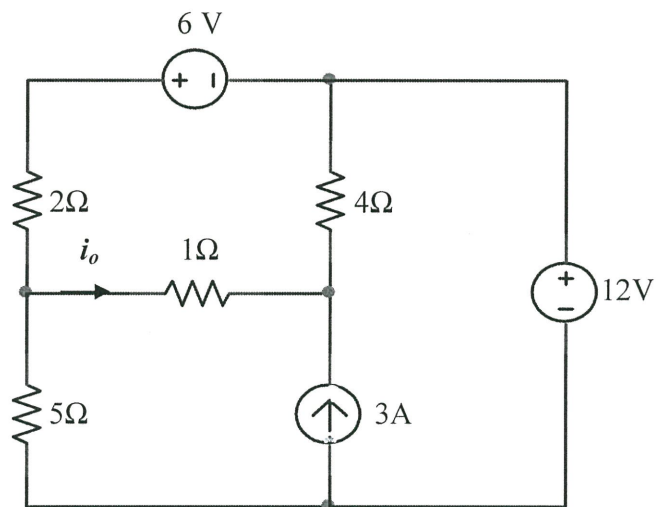
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**FIGURE Q3(a)**

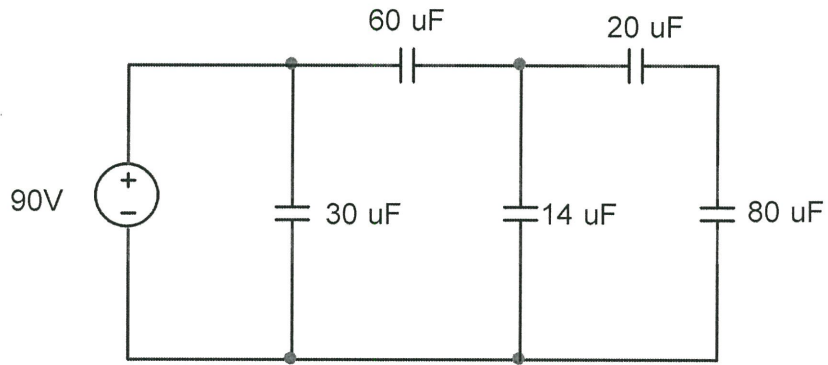


**FIGURE Q3(b)**

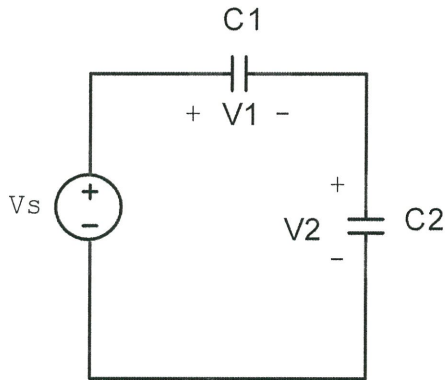
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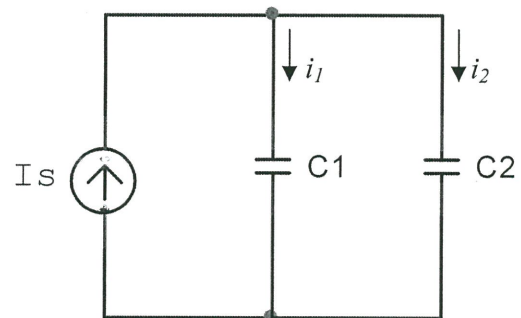
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**FIGURE Q4(a)**



**FIGURE Q4(b)**



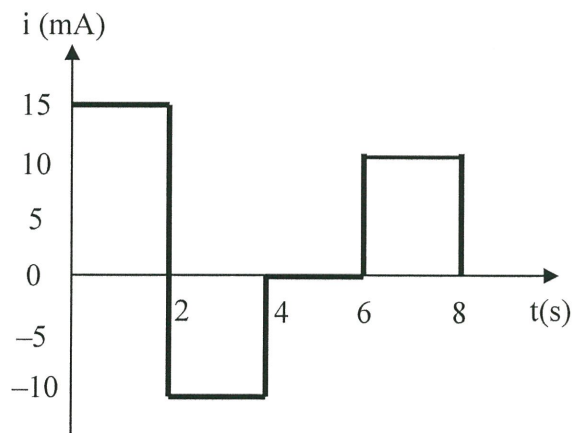
**FIGURE Q4(c)**



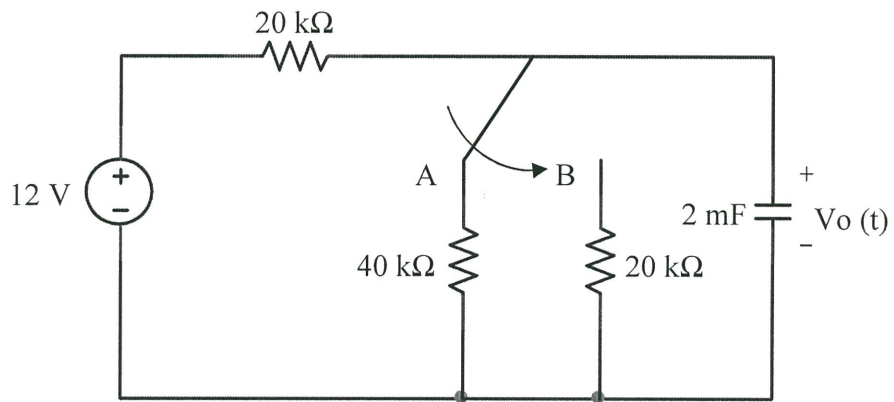
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**FIGURE Q5(b)**



**FIGURE Q6(a)**

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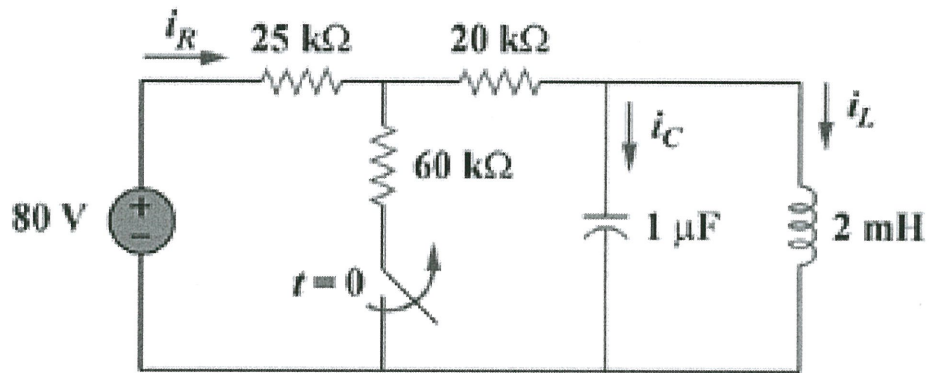


FIGURE Q6(b)

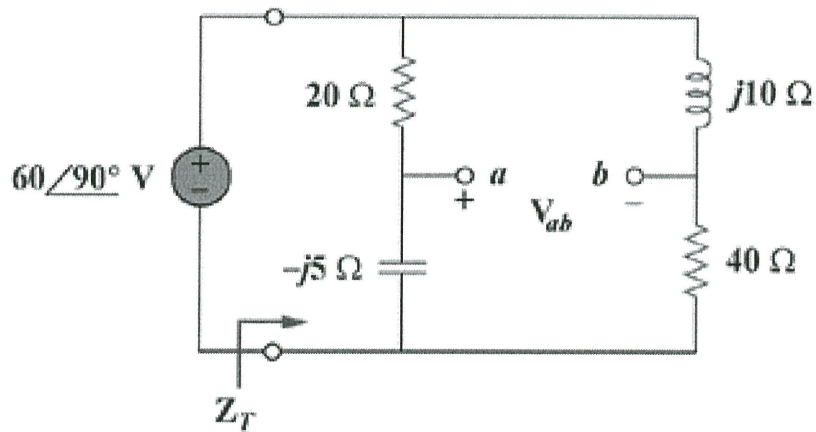


FIGURE Q7(b)

**FINAL EXAMINATION**SEMESTER/SESSION : SEM II /2013/2014  
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$$v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i(t) dt + v(t_0)$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$$

$$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} C v^2$$

$$\tau = RC$$

**INDUCTOR**

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt + i(t_0)$$

$$L = \frac{N^2 \mu A}{l}$$

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$