POSTAL Book Package 2023

Electrical Engineering

Objective Practice Sets

Electric Circuits

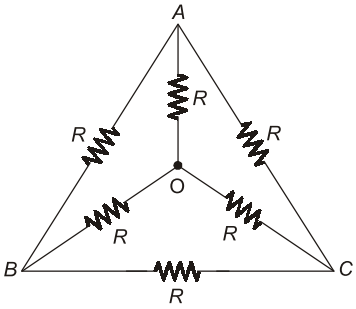
Contents

MADE EASY Publications

1 CHAPTER
Circuit Element and Energy Sources

MCQ and NAT Questions

Q.1 The effective resistance between the terminals A and B in the circuit shown in the figure is



(a) R (b) $R - 1$

(c) $\frac{R}{2}$ (d) $\frac{6}{11}R$

Q.2 The equivalent star impedance of a balanced delta connected load of value $6 + j9\ \Omega$ is given by

(a) $9 + j6\ \Omega$ (b) $2 + j3\ \Omega$

(c) $18 + j27\ \Omega$ (d) $6 - j9\ \Omega$

Q.3 A network contains only independent current sources and resistors. If the values of all resistors are doubled, the values of the node voltages

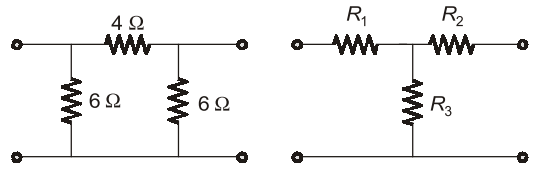
(a) will become half

(b) will remain unchanged

(c) will become double

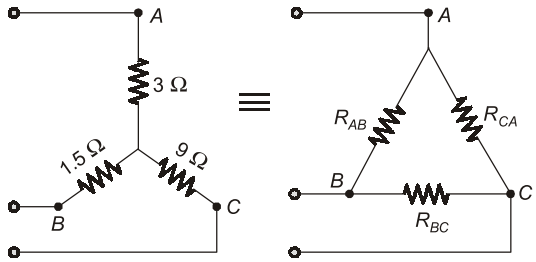
(d) cannot be determined unless the circuit configuration and the values of the resistors are known

Q.4 The value of R_1, R_2 and R_3 of the equivalent 'T' network for the given π network will be such that



	R_1	R_2	R_3
(a)	2.25 Ω	1.5 Ω	1.5 Ω
(b)	1.5 Ω	1.5	2.25 Ω
(c)	2.25 Ω	1.5 Ω	2.25 Ω
(d)	1.5 Ω	2.25 Ω	1.5 Ω

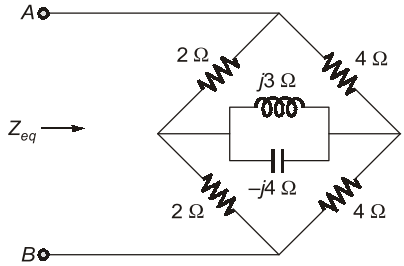
Q.5 For the equivalent @ figure circuit shown in the given figure, the values of R_{AB} and R_{BC} are respectively



(a) 5 Ω and 15 Ω (b) 15 Ω and 30 Ω

(c) 30 Ω and 5 Ω (d) 20 Ω and 35 Ω

Q.6 In the circuit of figure. The equivalent impedance seen across terminals A, B is _____ Ω.

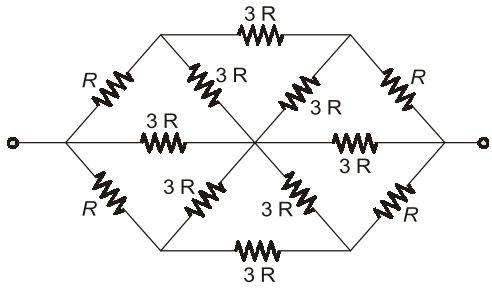


Q.7 If each branch of a delta circuit has impedance $Z/\sqrt{3}$ then, each branch of the equivalent Y circuit has impedance.

(a) $\frac{Z}{\sqrt{3}}$ (b) $\frac{Z}{3\sqrt{3}}$

(c) $3\sqrt{3}Z$ (d) $Z/3$

Q.8 The equivalent resistance between terminals A and B for the circuit shown is:



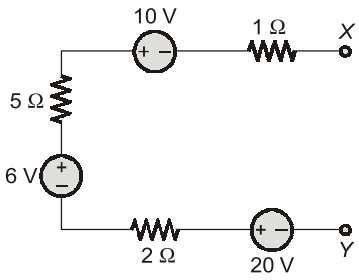
Q.25 **Assertion (A):** Inductors carrying steady direct currents act as effective short circuits with zero voltage across it.

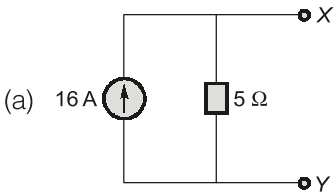
Reason (R): The voltage induced across an inductance is proportional to the rate of change of current *di*/*dt*.

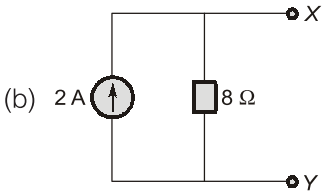
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

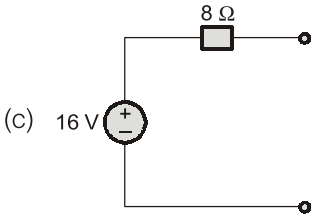
Multiple Select Questions (MSQ)

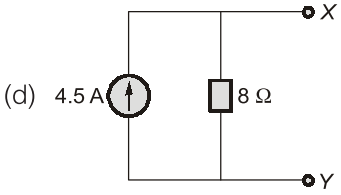
Q.26 The circuit shown below will be represented as



(a)


(b)


(c)


(d)


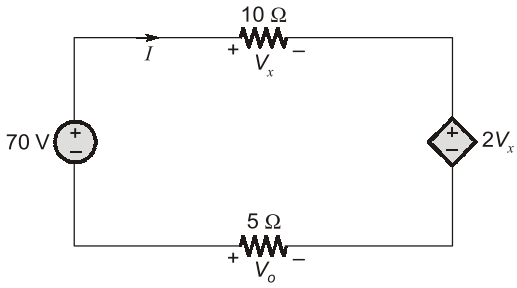
Q.27 A series circuit containing passive elements has the following current and applied voltage :

$$V = A\sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\text{V}$$

$$i = B\sin\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\text{A}$$

The circuit elements :
(a) may be resistance and inductance.
(b) may be inductance, capacitance and resistance.
(c) may be resistance.
(d) may be resistance and capacitance.

Q.28 For the circuit shown below :



Which of the following are correct?
(a) Current $I = 2$ A (b) Voltage $V_x = 20$ V
(c) Voltage $V_o = 10$ V (d) Voltage $I = -2$ A

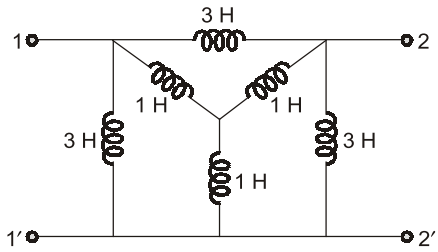
Q.29 An inductor of 5 H is placed across a voltage source represented by below given expression

$$V(t) = \begin{cases} 30t^2 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

Which of the below given inferences are correct?
(a) The voltage across inductor at time, $t = 0.2$ sec is 1.2 V
(b) The current expression in inductor is $i = 2t^3$ A
(c) The power in inductor is given by $P = 60t^5$ w.
(d) The energy stored at time $t = 5$ sec is 156.25 kJ.

Q.30 Which of the following is correct?
(a) A function that repeats itself after fixed intervals is said to be periodic.
(b) The voltage across an inductor leads the current through it by 90°.
(c) The impedance of a capacitor increases with increasing frequency.
(d) The impedance of a capacitor decreases with increasing frequency.

Q.31 Consider the inductor circuit shown below. Which of the given below statements are correct?



(a) The value of equivalent inductance between 1 and 1′ is 1H.
(b) The value of equivalent inductance between 2 and 2′ is 2H.
(c) The value of equivalent inductances at port 11′ and 22′ are same.
(d) Inductors are added in parallel in similar manner as resistors.

Q.32 The charge entering the positive terminal of an element is $q = 10 \sin 4\pi t$ mC, while the voltage across the element is $V = 2 \cos 4\pi t$ volts. Which of the following is correct?
(a) Current through the element is $40\pi \cos 4\pi t$ mA.
(b) Power of the element $400\pi \cos^2 4\pi t$ mW.
(c) Power of the element $80\pi \cos^2 4\pi t$ mW.
(d) Power of the element at $t = 0.3$ sec, $P = 250.24$ mW.

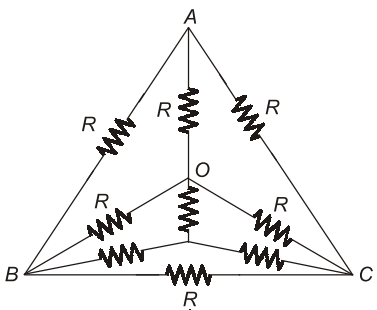
■■■■

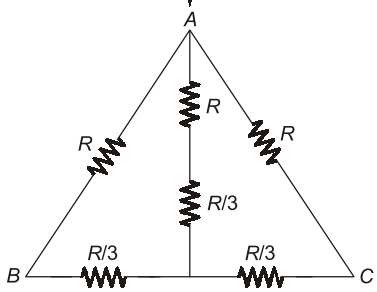
Answers Circuit Element and Energy Sources

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (2.67)	7. (b)	8. (c)
9. (b)	10. (b)	11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (c)
17. (a)	18. (d)	19. (a)	20. (b)	21. (d)	22. (d)	23. (c)	24. (a)
25. (a)	26. (b,c)	27. (a,b)	28. (a,b)	29. (a,b,c,d)	30. (a,b,d)	31. (a,c,d)	32. (a,c,d)

Explanations Circuit Element and Energy Sources

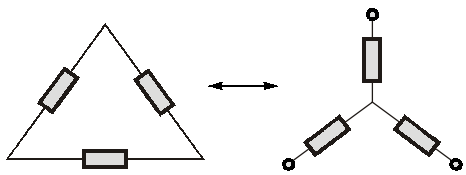
1. (c)





$$R_{AB} = R \left\| \left(\frac{R}{3} + \left(\frac{4R}{3} \left\| \frac{4R}{3} \right. \right) \right) \right. = \frac{R}{2}$$

2. (b)



$$Z' = \frac{Z \times Z}{3Z} = \frac{Z}{3} = \frac{6 + j9}{3} = 2 + j3$$

3. (c)

Since the network contains only independent current sources, so changing resistors in the same proportion the current through each branch will remain same but node voltages will change in the same proportion. Hence, doubling all resistors, node voltages will be doubled.

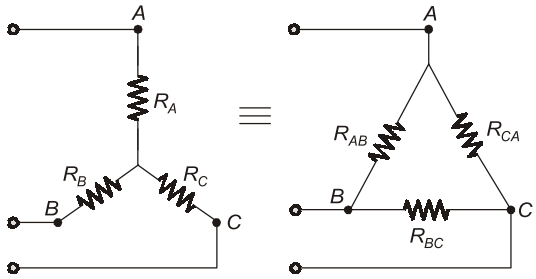
4. (b)

$$R_1 = \frac{4\times 6}{4+6+6} = \frac{24}{16} = 1.5\ \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{6\times 4}{16} = 1.5\ \Omega$$

$$R_3 = \frac{6\times 6}{16} = 2.25\ \Omega$$

5. (a)



$$R_{AB} = R_A + R_B + \frac{R_A R_B}{R_C}$$

$$R_{AB} = 3 + 1.5 + \frac{3\times 1.5}{9}$$

$$= 3 + 1.5 + 0.5 = 5\ \Omega$$

$$R_{BC} = 9 + 1.5 + \frac{9\times 1.5}{3}$$

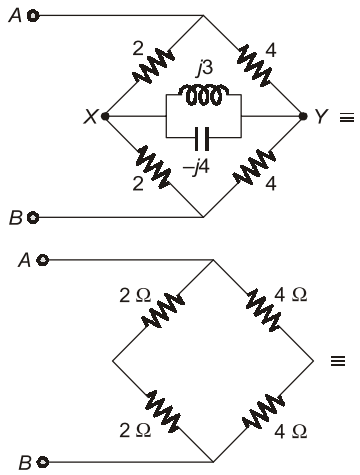
$$= 9 + 1.5 + 4.5 = 15\ \Omega$$

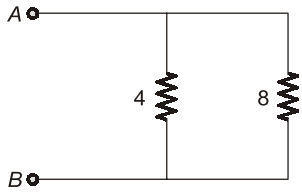
$$R_{CA} = R_A + R_C + \frac{R_A R_C}{R_B}$$

$$= 3 + 9 + \frac{3\times 9}{1.5} = 30\ \Omega$$

6. Sol.

The above circuit is a wheatstone bridge circuit, thus no current will flow through branch XY.

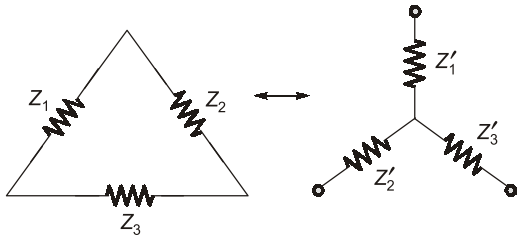




$$Z_{eq} = 8 \,||\, 4 = \frac{8\times 4}{12} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= 2.67\ \Omega$$

7. (b)



$$Z_1' = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$Z_2' = \frac{Z_1 Z_3}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$Z_3' = \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$Z_1' = \frac{\frac{Z}{\sqrt{3}}\times\frac{Z}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{Z}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{Z}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{Z}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{Z^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2}}{\frac{3Z}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{Z^2\sqrt{3}}{3Z\times 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad Z'_1 = \frac{Z}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

8. (c)