AG	AG AG AG AG AG RIS	À
	Code No: 151AG JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD B.Tech I Year I Semester Examinations, May/June - 2019 BASIC ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	
ĄG	Note: This question paper contains two parts A and B. Part A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions in Part A. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c as sub questions.	A
AG	PART- A (25 Marks) 1.a) State Thevenin's theorem. b) What is meant by apparent power? c) Why the copper losses are more in a transformer? d) What is necessity of rotating magnetic field in the induction motor? e) What is the difference between fuse unit and switch fuse unit? [2] [2] [2] [2] [2]	
AG	What is meant by capacitor charging current, obtain its expression in terms of its time constant in case of R-C circuit? An alternating voltage $e_1 = 300 \sin \left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$, what is its instantaneous voltage at $t = 5$ ms	A
AG	and 10 ms for 50 Hz frequency? (3) What is the difference between ideal transformer and practical transformer? What are the advantages of armature winding placing in its stator? What are the characteristics of batteries for longer life? (50 Marks)	A
2.a) State Kirchhoff Current Law and Voltage law, determine the values for I_X and V_Y in the following given circuit shown in figure 1.		
AG	$AG = \begin{pmatrix} 3A & 3A & 3A \\ 4A & 3A & 4V & 3V & 3A \\ 4V & 3V & 3V & 3A & 4V & 3V & 3A & AG & AG & AG & AG & AG & AG & AG$	A
	Figure: 1 b) In the following given circuit shown in figure 2, calculate i) v_1, v_2 and v_3 ii) power	
AG	delivered to R_1 , R_2 and R_3 . $R_a = 0.3 \Omega$ $v_1 \leqslant R_1 = 9.2 \Omega$ $k_b = 0.5 \Omega$ $v_3 \leqslant R_3 = 11.6 \Omega$	A
	$R_b = 0.5 \Omega$ $+$ $v_3 R_3 = 11.6 \Omega$,
AG		A

(

(

