



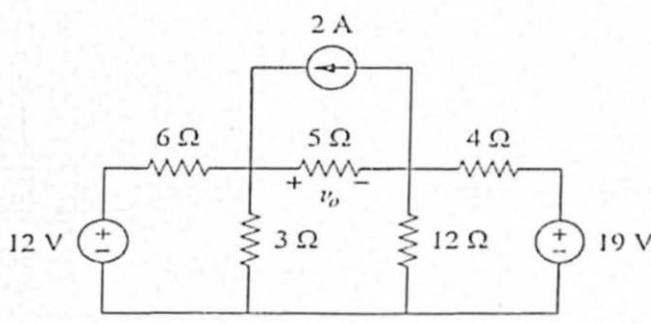
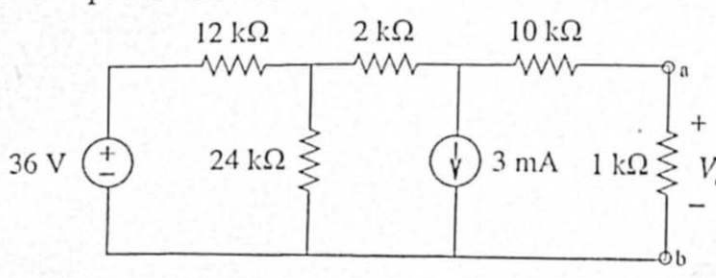
Daffodil International University
Faculty of Science & Information Technology
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Final Examination, Summer 2025
Course Code: CSE121, Course Title: Electrical Circuits
Level:1 Term:3 Batch: 67

Time: 02:00 Hours

Marks: 40

Answer ALL Questions

[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

1.	a) Define Peak Amplitude, waveform, Peak-to-peak value, and Frequency. b) What is the RMS value of a sinusoidal voltage, and why is it important? c) Define power factor. What does a leading or lagging power factor indicate? d) Interpret the frequency response of R, L, C elements. e) Draw a sinusoidal waveform of an AC source and indicate all the components.	5x2=10	CO 1
2.	a) Solve this circuit to find V_o by applying the superposition theorem. 	6	CO 2
	b) Solve the following circuit to obtain the Thevenin equivalent circuit of the figure below. What is the difference between maximum power and the normal power delivered at the a-b node? 	6	

3.	a) For the following pairs of voltages and currents, analyze whether the element involved is a capacitor, an inductor, or a resistor. $V = 100 \sin(\omega t + 50^\circ)$ $I = 40 \sin(\omega t + 50^\circ)$ $V = 500 \sin(377t + 10^\circ)$ $I = 400 \sin(377t - 80^\circ)$ $V = 500 \sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$ $I = 300 \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$	6	CO 3
b)	Analyze the voltage-current relationship of an ideal capacitor and demonstrate, using appropriate mathematical reasoning, why the average power dissipated over a complete cycle is zero watts	6	
c)	Analyze the circuit to- - Find Z_T, I, V_R, and V_C in phasor form. - Calculate the total power factor, and indicate whether it is leading or lagging. - Draw the phasor diagram of the voltages E, V_R, and V_C, and the current I.	3x2=6	