



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS  
FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BSC IN COMPUTER SCIENCE/ INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE: BCS 116/ BIT 114**

**COURSE TITLE: ELECTRICAL PRINCIPLES**

**DATE: 20/12/2022**

**TIME: 08:00-10:00AM**

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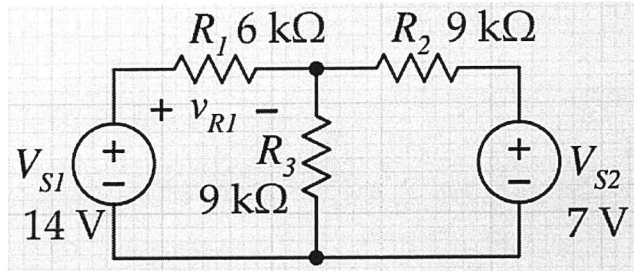
**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Answer Questions ONE and ANY OTHER TWO.

**TIME: 2 Hours**

**QUESTION ONE 30 MARKS (COMPULSORY)**

- a. State superposition theorem. **2 Mark**
- b. For the circuit shown, use superposition to find the value of  $V_{R1}$ . **6 Marks**



- c. Identify three factors affecting the value of capacitance and briefly explain how they do affect the capacitance. **3 Marks**
- d. Define the following terms **6 Marks**
  - i. Conductance
  - ii. Impedance
  - iii. Reactance
  - iv. Resonance
- e. State Norton's theorem and by use of an appropriate diagram explain its application in electrical circuit analysis. **6 Marks**
- f. Apply both KVL and KCL to each of the two circuits depicted in Figure 1a & 1b below to obtain equations for each of the two circuits by applying KCL and KVL. **7 Marks**

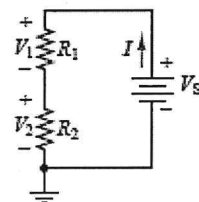


Fig. 1a

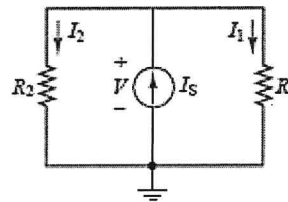
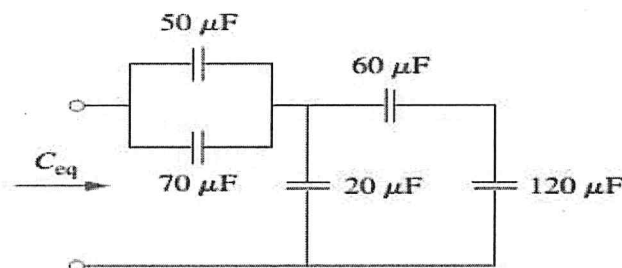


Fig. 1b

**QUESTION TWO 20 MARKS**

- a. Find  $C_{eq}$  in figure below. Clearly show your working and reasoning. **6 Marks**



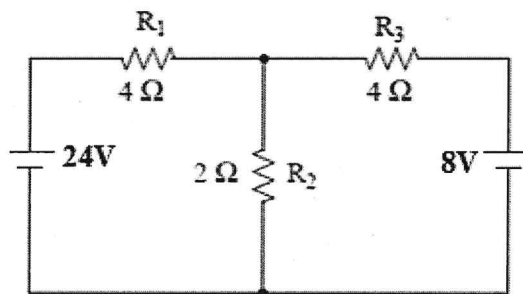
- b. A metallic conductor has a resistivity of  $18 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot m$ . What is the resistance of a piece that is 30 m long and has a uniform cross-sectional area of  $3.0 \text{ mm}^2$ ? **4 Marks**
- c. For a 12 Vrms and 60 Hz power source hooked up in series to a 0.05 H inductor,  $5 \Omega$  resistor, and 0.01 F capacitor. Determine the following
- Circuit Impedance (Z) **4 Marks**
  - Circuit Resonance frequency ( $f_0$ ) **3 Marks**
  - Phase Angle ( $\theta$ ) **3 Marks**

### QUESTION THREE 20 MARKS

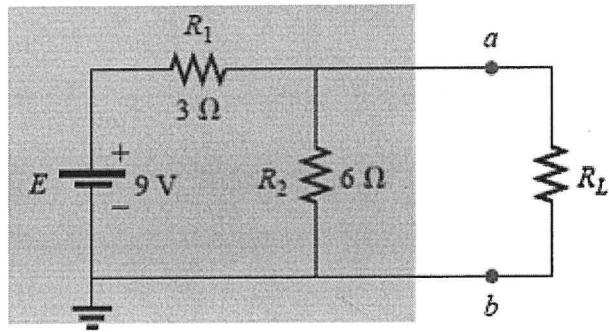
- a. State Thevenin theorem and by use of diagram(s), explain its application in electrical circuit analysis. **6 Marks**
- b. Explain the operation of a parallel circuit, hence from first principles prove that in a parallel circuit for the three resistors  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ , the resistance ( $R_{\text{eff}}$ ) is given by  $R_{\text{eff}} = \frac{R_1 R_2 R_3}{(R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1)}$  **6 Marks**
- c. The voltage applied to a series RLC circuit is 0.85V. The Q of the inductor coil is 50 and the value of the capacitor is 320 pF. The resonant frequency of the circuit is 175 KHz. Find:
- the value of inductance
  - the value of resistance
  - the voltage across capacitor
- 8 Marks**

### QUESTION FOUR 20 MARKS

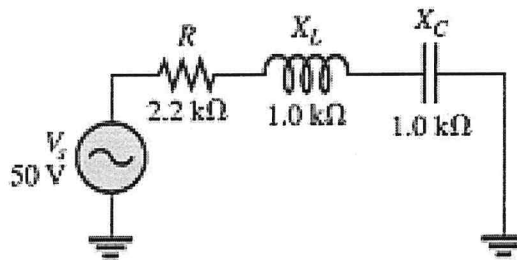
- a. In the network shown in the figure below, find the magnitude and direction of the current passing through  $R_2$  using Thevenin theorem. **7 Marks**



- b. State Norton's theorem. **2 Marks**
- c. Find the Norton equivalent circuit for the network in the shaded area of the figure shown below. **5 Marks**



- d. Find  $I$ ,  $V_R$ ,  $V_L$  and  $V_C$  at resonance in the figure below. The resonant values of  $X_L$  and  $X_C$  are shown in the figure. **6 Marks**



### QUESTION FIVE 20 MARKS

- A waxed paper capacitor has two parallel plates, each of effective area  $800\text{cm}^2$ . If the capacitance of the capacitor is  $4425\text{ pF}$  determine the effective thickness of the paper if its relative permittivity is 2.5 **5 Marks**
- Determine the p.d. across a  $4\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  capacitor when charged with  $5\text{ mC}$  **3 Marks**
- Find the charge on a  $50\text{ pF}$  capacitor when the voltage applied to it is  $2\text{ kV}$  **3 Marks**
- A series RLC circuit with  $L = 160\text{ mH}$ ,  $C = 100\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ , and  $R = 40.0\text{ }\Omega$  is connected to a sinusoidal voltage  $V(t) = (40.0\text{V})\sin(\omega t)$ , with  $\omega = 200\text{ rad/s}$ . **9 Marks**
  - What is the impedance of the circuit?
  - Let the current at any instant in the circuit be  $I(t) = I_0 \sin(\omega t - \phi)$ . Find  $I_0$ .
  - What is the phase constant  $\phi$ ?