

**End Semester Examination, 2021**

**Semester - III**

**Physics**

**PAPER - SEC-I**

*Full Marks : 40*

*Time : 2 Hours*

**Gr - A**

***Answer any five questions : 5x2=10***

- 1.a) Define step up and step down transformers. 2
- b) Write down a short note about 'Blue print'. 2
- c) What is Ladder diagram? 2
- d) How will you improve the Emf in dynamo? 2
- e) A 4w carbon resister has the colour code of green, blue and yellow calculate maximum and minimum current that can be passed through it. 2
- f) Define 'back-emf' of Dc-motor. 2
- g) What is the value of capacitor with numerical Code 104? 2
- h) Write down the essential components of motor. 2

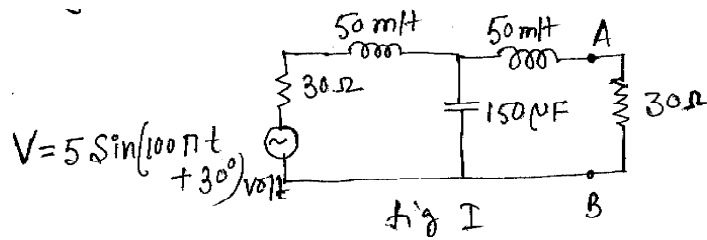
**Gr - B**

***Answer any four questions :- 4x5=20***

2. Derive the conversion formula from T-Network to  $\pi$ -Network. 5
3. Write down a short note about two phase and three phase generator. 5

*(Turn Over)*

4. Write down the working principle of de-motor. 5
5. Find the Thevenin's and Norton's equivalent circuit for the circuit of fig-1, between A and B. 5



- 6.a) What are the differences between motor and dynamo ?
- b) A battery with a constant emf ' $\epsilon$ ' and internal resistance  $r_1$  provides power to an external circuit with a load resistances made up by combining resistance  $R_L$  and  $2R_L$  in parallel. Find the value of  $R_L$  for which the power delivered to the load will be maximum. 3+2
- 7.a) How do you control speed and torque of a Dc motor ?
- b) A resistance of  $600 \Omega$  is parallel to an inductance of reactance  $600 (\Omega)$  applied voltage, then find the total impedance of the circuit. 3+2

**Gr - C**

**Answer any one questions :- 1x10=10**

8. Write down the working principle of Ac generator. Hence derive appropriate emf equation. Calculate rms value of this emf equation over full cycle. 10

- 9.a) What is a transformer? In an ideal transformer, show that the ratio of output voltage to the input voltage is equal to the ratio of the number of secondary turns to the number of primary turns.
- b) Enumerate different types of losses in a practical transformer? How are these losses reduced? 6+4