



1. The voltage  $v(t) = 141.4 \cos \omega t$  V is applied to a load consisting of a  $10\Omega$  resistor in parallel with an inductive reactance  $X_L = \omega L = 3.77\Omega$ . Calculate the instantaneous power absorbed by the resistor and by the inductor. Also calculate the real and reactive power absorbed by the load, and the power factor. (20%)
2. Three single-phase two-winding transformers, each rated 400MVA, 13.8/199.2kV, with leakage reactance  $X_{eq} = 0.1$  per unit, are connected to form a three-phase bank. Winding resistances and exciting current are neglected. The high-voltage windings are connected in Y. A three-phase load operating under balanced positive-sequence conditions on the high-voltage side absorbs 1000MVA at 0.9p.f. lagging, with  $V_{AN} = 199.2 \angle 0^\circ$  kV. Determine the voltage  $V_{an}$  at the low-voltage bus if the low-voltage windings are connected (a) in Y, (b) in  $\Delta$ . (30%)
3. Given the symmetrical components to be  $V_0 = 10 \angle 0^\circ$  V,  $V_1 = 80 \angle 30^\circ$  V,  $V_2 = 40 \angle -30^\circ$  V compute the unbalanced phase voltages  $V_a$ ,  $V_b$ , and  $V_c$ . (10%)

4. An area of an interconnected power system has two fossil-fuel units operating on economic dispatch. The variable operating costs of these units are given by

$$C_1 = 8P_1 + 9 \times 10^{-3} P_1^2 \quad \$/\text{hr}$$

$$C_2 = 10P_2 + 8 \times 10^{-3} P_2^2 \quad \$/\text{hr}$$

where  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are in megawatts. Determine the power output of each unit, the incremental operating cost, and the total operating cost  $C_T$  that minimizes  $C_T$  as the total load demand  $P_T = 900$  MW. Generating unit inequality constraints and transmission losses are neglected. (20%)

5. A set of nonlinear algebraic equations in matrix format is given by

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\mathbf{x}) \\ f_2(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_N(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{y}$$

where  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{x}$  are  $N$  vectors and  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$  is an  $N$  vector of functions. Given  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ , we want to solve for  $\mathbf{x}$ . Explain how to solve by the Newton-Raphson method. (20%)