



Punjab Technical University

Maximum Marks: 90

Time: 90 Mins.

Entrance Test for Enrollment in Ph.D Programme

Important Instructions

- ➔ Fill all the information in various columns, in Capital letters, with blue/black point pen for attempting the questions
- ➔ Use of calculators is not allowed.
- ➔ Make attempt by writing the answer in capital Letters in the box against each question number.
- ➔ All questions are compulsory. Each Question has only one right answer. No Negative marking for wrong answers.
- ➔ Questions attempted with two or more options/answers will not be evaluated.

Stream: **Engineering**

Discipline **ECE**

Name

Fathers Name

Date **17-05-2015**

Roll Number

Signature of Candidate:

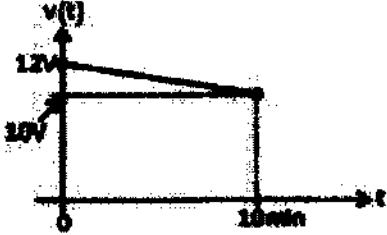
Signature of Invigilator

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| 1 | A practical DC current source provides 20 kW to a 50 Ω load and 20 kW to a 200 Ω load. The maximum power, that can be drawn from it, is A) 22.5 KW B) 30.3 KW C) 40 KW D) 45 KW |
| 2 | A rectangular waveguide has dimensions 1 cm \times 0.5 cm. Its cut-off frequency is A) 5GHz B) 10GHz C) 12 GHz D) 15 GHz |

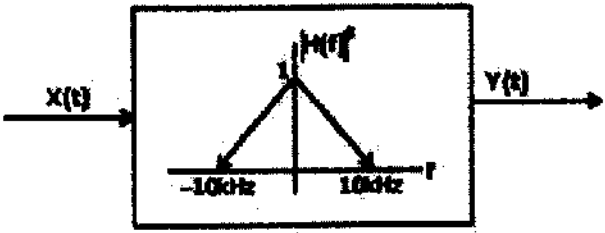
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| 3 | <p>A uniform plane electromagnetic wave incident normally on a plane surface of a dielectric material is reflected with a VSWR of 3. What is the percentage of incident power that is reflected?</p> <p>A) 10 B) 25 C) 50 D) 75</p> |
| 4 | <p>In an impedance Smith chart, a clockwise movement along a constant resistance circle gives rise to</p> <p>A) a decrease in the value of reactance B) an increase in the value of reactance C) no change in the reactance value D) no change in the impedance value</p> |
| 5 | <p>Drift current in the semiconductors depends upon</p> <p>A) only the electric field B) only the carrier concentration gradient C) both the electric field and the carrier concentration D) both the electric field and the carrier concentration gradient</p> |
| 6 | <p>A plane electromagnetic wave propagating in free space is incident normally on a large slab of loss-less, non-magnetic, dielectric material with $\epsilon = \epsilon_0$. Maxima and minima are observed when the electric field is measured in front of the slab. The maximum electric field is found to be 5 times the minimum field. The intrinsic impedance of the medium should be</p> <p>A) $120 \mu\Omega$ B) $60 \mu\Omega$ C) $600 \mu\Omega$ D) $24 \mu\Omega$</p> |

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| 7 | <p>The rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is</p> <p>A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3</p> |
| 8 | <p>A probability density function is of the form</p> $P(x) = K \exp(-\alpha x), \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ <p>The value of K is</p> <p>A) 0.5 B) 1 C) 0.5α D) A</p> |
| 9 | <p>A low – pass filter having a frequency response $H(j\omega) = A(\omega) \exp(j\phi(\omega))$ does not produce any phase distortion, if 0.1kHz</p> <p>A) $A(\omega) = C \omega^2, \phi(\omega) = k \omega^3$ B) $A(\omega) = C \omega^2, \phi(\omega) = k \omega$ C) $A(\omega) = C \omega, \phi(\omega) = k \omega^2$ D) $A(\omega) = C, \phi(\omega) = k \omega^{-1}$</p> |
| 10 | <p>The equation $\sin(z) = 10$ has</p> <p>A) No real or complex solution B) Exactly two distinct complex solutions C) A unique solution D) An infinite number of complex solutions</p> |

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| 11 | <p>The Fourier series of a real periodic function has only</p> <p>P. Cosine terms if it is even</p> <p>Q. Sine terms if it is even</p> <p>R. Cosine terms if it is odd</p> <p>S. Sine terms if it is odd</p> <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>A) P and S</p> <p>B) P and R</p> <p>C) Q and S</p> <p>D) Q and R</p> |
| 12 | <p>A fair coin is tossed 10 times. What is the probability that ONLY the first two tosses will yield heads?</p> <p>A) $(1/2)^7$</p> <p>B) $10C_2(1/2)^2$</p> <p>C) $(1/2)^{10}$</p> <p>D) $10C_2 (1/2)^{10}$</p> |
| 13 | <p>The ratio of the mobility to the diffusion coefficient in a semiconductor has the units</p> <p>A) V^{-1}</p> <p>B) $\text{em. } V^{-1}$</p> <p>C) $V. \text{cm}^{-1}$</p> <p>D) $V. s$</p> |

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| 14 | <p>A fully charged mobile phone with a 12V battery is good for a 10 minute talk-time. Assume that, during the talk-time, the battery delivers a constant current of 2A and its voltage drops linearly from 12 V to 10 V as shown in the figure. How much energy does the battery deliver during this talk-time?</p>  <p>A) 220J B) 12kJ C) 13.2kJ D) 14.4kJ</p> |
| 15 | <p>Which of the following is NOT associated with a p-n junction?</p> <p>A) Junction Capacitance B) Charge Storage Capacitance C) Depletion Capacitance D) Channel Length Modulation</p> |
| 16 | <p>Which of the following is true?</p> <p>A) A silicon wafer heavily doped with boron is a p+ substrate B) A silicon wafer lightly doped with boron is a p+ substrate C) A silicon wafer heavily doped with arsenic is a p+ substrate D) A silicon wafer heavily doped with arsenic is a p+ substrate</p> |
| 17 | <p>For a Hertz dipole antenna, the half power beam width (HPBW) in the E-plane is</p> <p>A) 360° B) 180° C) 90° D) 45°</p> |

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| 18 | <p>For static electric and magnetic fields in an inhomogeneous source-free medium, which of the following represents the correct form of two of Maxwell's equations?</p> <p>A) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0, \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0$</p> <p>B) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$</p> <p>C) $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0, \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0$</p> <p>D) $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$</p> |
| 19 | <p>In the following limiter circuit, an input voltage $V_i = 10 \sin 100\pi t$ is applied. Assume that the diode drop is 0.7 V when it is forward biased. The Zener breakdown voltage is 6.8V. The maximum and minimum values of the output voltage respectively are</p> <div data-bbox="609 640 1096 850" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>A) 6.1V, -0.7 V</p> <p>B) 0.7V, -7.5V</p> <p>C) 7.5V, -0.7V</p> <p>D) 7.5V, -7.5V</p> |
| 20 | <p>The drain current of a MOSFET in saturation is given by $I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$ where K is a constant. The magnitude of the transconductance G_m is</p> <p>A) $K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 V_{DS}$</p> <p>B) $2K(V_{GS} - V_T)$</p> <p>C) $I_D / (V_{GS} - V_{DS})$</p> <p>D) $(K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2) / V_{GS}$</p> |
| 21 | <p>A memoryless source emits n symbols each with probability p. The entropy of the source as a function of n</p> <p>A) Increases as $\log n$</p> <p>B) Decreases as $\log (1/n)$</p> <p>C) Increases as n</p> <p>D) Increases as $n \log n$</p> |

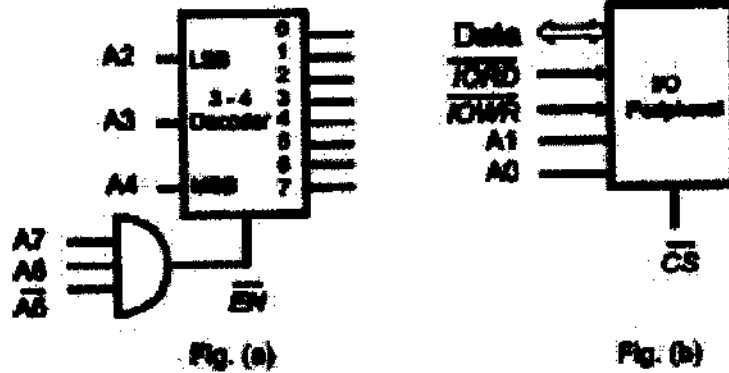
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| 22 | <p>A white noise process $X(t)$ with two-sided power spectral density 1×10^{-10} W/Hz is input to a filter whose magnitude squared response is shown below</p>  <p>The power of the output process $Y(t)$ is given by</p> <p>A) 5×10^{-7} W B) 1×10^{-7} W C) 2×10^{-6} W D) 1×10^{-5} W</p> |
| 23 | <p>The concentration of minority carriers in an extrinsic semiconductor under equilibrium is</p> <p>A) directly proportional to the doping concentration B) inversely proportional to the doping concentration C) directly proportional to the intrinsic concentration D) inversely proportional to the intrinsic concentration</p> |
| 24 | <p>Under low level injection assumption, the injected minority carrier current for an extrinsic semiconductor is essentially the</p> <p>A) diffusion current B) drift current C) recombination current D) induced current</p> |
| 25 | <p>The phenomenon known as "Early Effect" in a bipolar transistor refers to a reduction of the effective base-width caused by</p> <p>A) electron-hole recombination at the base B) the reverse biasing of the base-collector junction C) the forward biasing of emitter-base junction D) the early removal of stored base charge during saturation-to-cutoff switching</p> |

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| 26 | <p>The input impedance (Z_i) and the output impedance (Z_o) of an ideal transconductance (voltage controlled current source) amplifier are</p> <p>A) $Z_i = 0, Z_o = 0$ B) $Z_i = 0, Z_o = \infty$ C) $Z_i = \infty, Z_o = 0$ D) $Z_i = \infty, Z_o = \infty$</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | <p>An n-channel depletion MOSFET has following two points on its $I_D - V_{GS}$ curve</p> <p>(i) $V_{GS} = 0$ at $I_D = 12$ mA and (ii) $V_{GS} = -6$ Volts at $I_D = 0$</p> <p>Which of the following Q-points will give the highest trans-conductance gain for small signals?</p> <p>A) $V_{GS} = -6$ Volts B) $V_{GS} = -3$ Volts C) $V_{GS} = 0$ Volts D) $V_{GS} = 3$ Volts</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | <p>The number of product terms in the minimized sum-of-product expression obtained through the following K-map is (where, "d" denote don't care states)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="358 1087 1409 1297"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>D</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>D</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table> <p>A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5</p> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | D | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | D | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 29 | <p>Let $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$ be Fourier Transform pair. The Fourier Transform of the signal $x(5t-3)$ in terms of $X(j\omega)$ is given as</p> <p>A) $(1/5) \exp(-j^3 \omega/5) X(j \omega/5)$ B) $(1/5) \exp(j^3 \omega/5) X(j \omega/5)$ C) $(1/5) \exp(-j^3 \omega) X(j \omega/5)$ D) $(1/5) \exp(j^3 \omega) X(j \omega/5)$</p> |
| 30 | <p>The values of voltage (V_D) across a tunnel-diode corresponding to peak and valley currents are V_p and V_v respectively. The range of tunnel-diode voltage V_D for which the slope of its $I-V_D$ characteristics is negative would be</p> <p>A) $V_D < 0$ B) $0 \leq V_D < V_p$ C) $V_p \leq V_D < V_v$ D) $V_D \geq V_v$</p> |
| 31 | <p>A new Binary Coded Pentary (BCP) number system is proposed in which every digit of a base-5 number is represented by its corresponding 3-bit binary code. For example, the base-5 number 24 will be represented by its BCP code 010100. In this numbering system, the BCP code 100010011001 corresponds to the following number in base-5 system..</p> <p>A) 423 B) 1324 C) 2201 D) 4231</p> |

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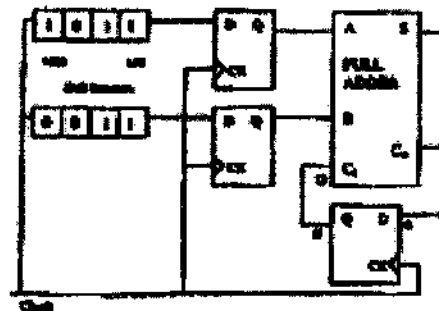
An I/O peripheral device shown in Figure (b) below is to be interfaced to an 8085 microprocessor. To select the I/O device in the address range D4 H –D7 H, its chip-select \overline{CS} should be connected to the output of the decoder shown in Figure (a) below



- A) Output 7
- B) Output 5
- C) Output 2
- D) Output 0

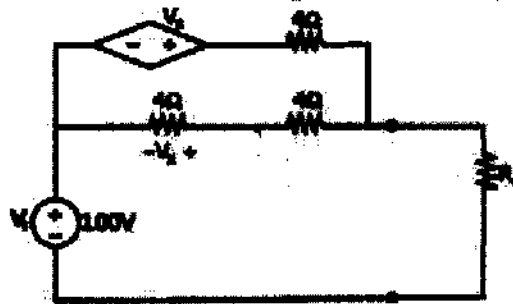
33

For the circuit shown in figure below, two 4-bits parallel-in serial-out shift registers loaded with the data shown are used to feed the data to a full adder. Initially, all the flip-flops are in clear state. After applying two clock pulses, the outputs of the full adder should be



- A) S = 0, C₀ = 0
- B) S = 0, C₀ = 1
- C) S = 1, C₀ = 0
- D) S = 1, C₀ = 1

34 In the circuit shown, what value of R_L maximizes the power delivered to R_L ?



- A) 2.4Ω
- B) $(8/3)\Omega$
- C) 4Ω
- D) 6Ω

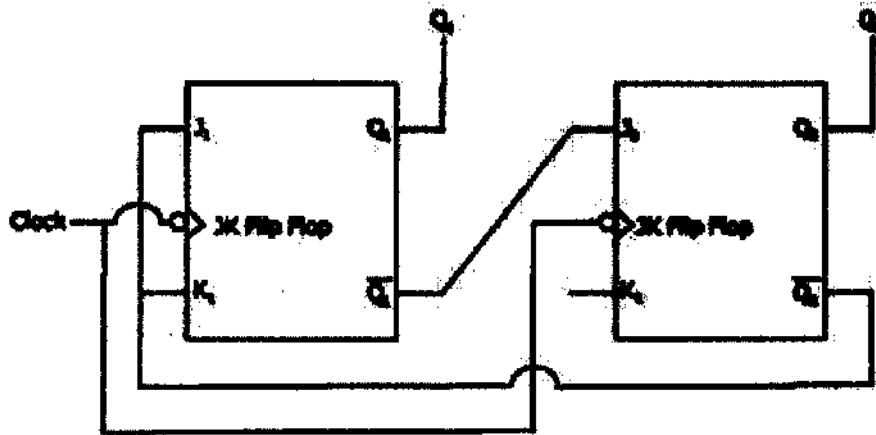
35 If $X = 1$ in the logic equation $[X + Z(P + \overline{Z + XP})] \{X + Z(X + Y)\} = 1$, then

- A) $Y = Z$
- B) $Y =$
- C) $Z = 1$
- D) $Z = 0$

36 What are the minimum number of 2 to 1 multiplexers required to generate a 2 input AND gate and a 2 input Ex-OR gate?

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 1 and 3
- C) 1 and 1
- D) 2 and 2

37 What are counting stages (Q1, Q2) for the counter shown in the figure below?



- (A) 11, 10, 00, 11, 10,
- (B) 01, 10, 11, 00, 01,
- (C) 00, 11, 01, 10, 00,
- (D) 01, 10, 00, 01, 10,

38 A system with transfer function $H(z)$ has impulse response $h(\cdot)$ defined as $h(2) = 1$, $h(3) = -1$ and $h(k) = 0$ otherwise. Consider the following statements

S1 : $H(z)$ is a low pass filter

S2 : $H(z)$ is a FIR filter

Which of the following is correct?

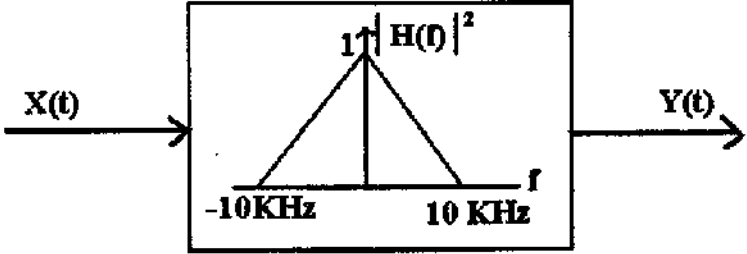
- A) Only S2 is true
- B) Both S1 and S2 are false
- C) Both S1 and S2 are true, and S2 is a reason for S1
- D) Both S1 and S2 are true, but S2 is not a reason for S1

39 The amplitude of a random signal is uniformly distributed between -5V and 5V. If the signal to quantization noise ratio required in uniformly quantizing the signal is 43.5dB, the step size of the quantization is approximately

- A) 0.0333V
- B) 0.05V
- C) 0.0667V
- D) 0.10V

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| 40 | <p>The amplitude of a random signal is uniformly distributed between -5V and 5V. If the signal to quantization noise ratio required in uniformly quantized with a step size of 0.05V, and the negative values are uniformly quantized with a step size of 0.1V, the resulting signal to quantization noise ratio is approximately</p> <p>A) 46 dB B) 43.8 dB C) 42 dB D) 40 dB</p> |
| 41 | <p>A communication channel with AWGN operating at a signal to noise ratio $SNR \gg 1$ and bandwidth B has capacity C_1. If the SNR is doubled keeping B constant, the resulting capacity C_2 is given by</p> <p>A) $C_2 \approx 2C_1$ B) $C_2 \approx C_1 + B$ C) $C_2 \approx C_1 + 2B$ D) $C_2 \approx C_1 + 0.3B$</p> |
| 42 | <p>The 4 point Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) of a discrete time sequence {1, 0, 2, 3} is</p> <p>A) [0, -2, +2], 2, -2, -2]] B) [2, 2, +2], 6, 2, -2]] C) [6, 1, -3], 2, 1, +3]] D) [6, -1, +3], 0, -1, -3]]</p> |
| 43 | <p>Four message band limited to W, W, 2W and 3W respectively are to be multiplexed using Time Division Multiplexing (TDM). The minimum band width required for transmission of this TDM signal is</p> <p>A) W B) 3W C) 6W D) 7W</p> |

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| 44 | <p>Consider the frequency modulated signal $10 \cos[2\pi \times 10^5 t + 5 \sin(2\pi \times 1500 t) + 7.5 \sin(2 \times 1000 t)]$ with carrier frequency of 10^5 Hz. The modulation index is</p> <p>A) 12.5 B) 10 C) 7.5 D) 5</p> |
| 45 | <p>The signal $\cos \omega_c t - 0.5 \cos \omega_m t \sin \omega_c t$ is</p> <p>A) FM only B) AM only C) Both AM and FM D) Neither AM nor FM</p> |
| 46 | <p>Consider a Binary Symmetric Channel (BSC) with probability of error being p. To transmit a bit, say 1, we transmit a sequence of three 1s. The receiver will interpret the received sequence to represent 1 if at least two bits are 1. The probability that the transmitted bit will be received in error is</p> <p>A) $p^3 + 3p^2(1-p)$ B) p^3 C) $(1-p)^3$ D) $p^3 + p^2(1-p)$</p> |
| 47 | <p>At 20 GHz, the gain of a parabolic dish antenna of 1 meter diameter and 70% efficiency is</p> <p>A) 15dB B) 25dB C) 35dB D) 45dB</p> |
| 48 | <p>In the design of a single mode step index optical fiber close to upper cut-off, the single-mode operation is NOT preserved if</p> <p>A) Radius as well as operating wavelength are halved B) Radius as well as operating wavelength is doubled C) Radius is halved and operating wavelength is doubled D) Radius is doubled and operating wavelength is halved</p> |

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| 49 | <p>A white noise process $X(t)$ with two sided power spectral density 1×10^{-10} W/Hz is input to a filter whose magnitude squared response is shown below. Then the power of the output process $Y(t)$ is given by</p>  <p>A) 5×10^{-7} W B) 1×10^{-7} W C) 2×10^{-6} W D) 1×10^{-5} W</p> |
| 50 | <p>For a N-point FFT algorithm with $N = 2^m$ which one of the following statements is TRUE?</p> <p>A) It is not possible to construct a signal flow graph with both input and output in normal order B) The number of butterflies in the mth stage is N/m C) In-place computation requires storage of only $2N$ node data D) Computation of a butterfly requires only one complex multiplication</p> |
| 51 | <p>The modulation index of AM signal is changed from 0 to 1. the transmitted power is</p> <p>A) unchanged B) halved C) increased by 50% D) doubled</p> |
| 52 | <p>consider $x(t) = 10\cos(10^8\pi t + \sin 2\pi(10^4)t)$. The maximum phase deviation and maximum frequency deviation is</p> <p>A) 5 radians, 5kHz B) $5/2\pi$ radians, 5kHz C) 5 radians, $5/2\pi$kHz D) $5/2\pi$ radians, $5/2\pi$kHz</p> |

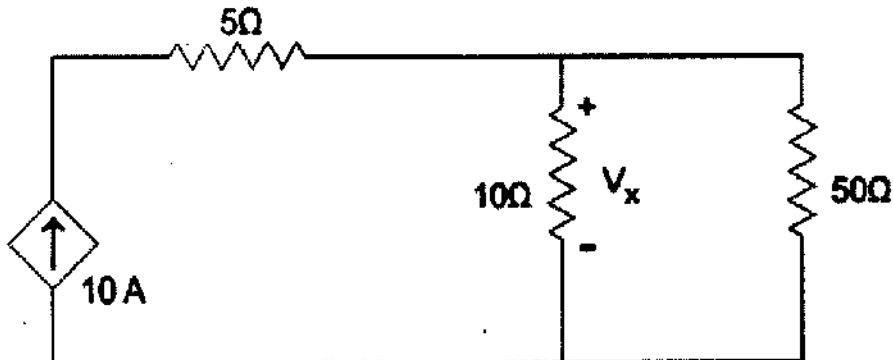
| 53 | <p>A 108 MHz carrier signal is frequency modulated by sinusoidal modulating signal. The maximum frequency deviation is 100 kHz. Find the approximate transmission bandwidth of FM signal if frequency of modulating signal is 500 kHz</p> <p>A) 200 kHz B) 500 kHz C) 1 MHz D) 1.2 MHz</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--|---------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 54 | <p>Choose the correct one among the alternative A,B,C,D after matching an item from group 1 with the most appropriate item in group 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="310 625 1471 999"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="310 625 889 678">Group 1</th> <th data-bbox="889 625 1471 678">Group 1</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 678 889 730">P. Ring modulator</td> <td data-bbox="889 678 1471 730">1. clock recovery</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 730 889 783">Q. VCO</td> <td data-bbox="889 730 1471 783">2. demodulation of FM</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 783 889 835">R. Foster-Seelay discriminator</td> <td data-bbox="889 783 1471 835">3. Frequency conversion</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 835 889 888">S. Mixer</td> <td data-bbox="889 835 1471 888">4. Summing the 2 inputs</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 888 889 940"></td> <td data-bbox="889 888 1471 940">5. Generation of FM</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 940 889 999"></td> <td data-bbox="889 940 1471 999">6. Generation of DSB SC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A) P-1,Q-3 ,R-2,S -4 B) P-6,Q-5 ,R-2,S -3 C) P-6,Q-1,R-3,S -2 D) P-5,Q-6 ,R-1,S -3</p> | Group 1 | Group 1 | P. Ring modulator | 1. clock recovery | Q. VCO | 2. demodulation of FM | R. Foster-Seelay discriminator | 3. Frequency conversion | S. Mixer | 4. Summing the 2 inputs | | 5. Generation of FM | | 6. Generation of DSB SC |
| Group 1 | Group 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| R. Foster-Seelay discriminator | 3. Frequency conversion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | 5. Generation of FM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6. Generation of DSB SC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | <p>The ratio of the radiation intensity of an antenna to the radiation intensity</p> <p>A) Gain B) Directivity C) Efficiency D) Beamwidth</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | <p>If in a rectangular waveguide for which $a=2b$, the cut off frequency for TE₁₀ mode is 12 GHz, the cutoff frequency for TE₀₁ mode is</p> <p>A) 3GHz B) 12GHz C) 10GHz D) 24GHz</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 57 | <p>As the height of a half-wavelength antenna is reduced below a quarter-wavelength, the radiation resistance</p> <p>A) Increases B) Decreases C) Remains the same D) equal to half</p> |
| 58 | <p>If the electric field strength of a plane wave is 1 V/m, the strength of a magnetic field in free space is given by</p> <p>A) 0.1 A/m B) 0.25 A/m C) 0.0026A/m D) 0.0036A/m</p> |
| 59 | <p>Transformed impedance of a folded half wave dipole with n parallel elements is</p> <p>A) $n \times 73$ B) $n/2 \times 73$ C) $(n \times 73)^2$ D) $n^2 \times 73$</p> |
| 60 | <p>Which of the following circuit is used as a comparator</p> <p>A) Astable multivibrator B) Bistable multivibrator C) Monostable multivibrator D) Schmitt trigger</p> |
| 61 | <p>In an air filled rectangular wave guide, the cut off frequency of a TE_{10} mode is 8 GHz where as that of TE_{01} mode is 15 GHz, the dimensions of the guide are</p> <p>A) 2 cm by 1.25 cm B) 2.7 cm by 1.50 cm C) 1.8 cm by 1.0 cm D) 1 cm by 0.75 cm</p> |

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| 62 | <p>A digital communication system uses 8-PSK modulation and transmits 3600 bps. What is the symbol rate?</p> <p>A) 10800 symbols/sec B) 450 symbols/sec C) 28800 symbols/sec D) 1200 symbols/sec</p> |
| 63 | <p>If a random variable X has probability density function</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{50}(x^2 - 4x + 5) & 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0 & x < 0 \text{ or } x > 5 \end{cases}$ <p>then the mean of X is:</p> <p>A) 0 B) 1 C) 2.5 D) 3.125</p> |
| 64 | <p>For 8085 microprocessor, the following program is executed.</p> <pre> MVI A, 05H; MVI B, 05H; PTR: ADD B; DCR B; JNZ PTR; ADI 03H; HLT; </pre> <p>At the end of program, accumulator contains</p> <p>A) 17H B) 20H C) 23H D) 05H</p> |

- 65 The return loss of a device is found to be 20 dB. The voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) and magnitude of reflection coefficient are respectively
- A) 1.22 and 0.1
 - B) 0.81 and 0.1
 - C) 1.22 and 0.1
 - D) 2.44 and 0.2

66 Find V_x from the given circuit



- A) 42.2V
- B) 83.3V
- C) 97.3V
- D) 103V

67 If the total power to an antenna is W_t , the radiated power is W_r , and the radiation intensity is Φ , the match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

| List-I | List-II |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Power gain | 1. W_r/W_t |
| b. Directive gain | 2. $W_r/4\pi$ |
| c. Average power radiated | 3. $4\pi\Phi/W_t$ |
| d. Efficiency of the antenna. | 4. $4\pi\Phi/w_r$ |

Code

| | a | b | c | d |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| A) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| B) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| C) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| D) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | |

68 A device with input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$ is characterized by: $y(t) = x^2(t)$. An FM signal with frequency deviation of 90 kHz and modulation signal bandwidth of 5 kHz is applied to this device. The bandwidth of the output signal is

- A) 370 kHz
- B) 190 kHz
- C) 380 kHz
- D) 95 kHz

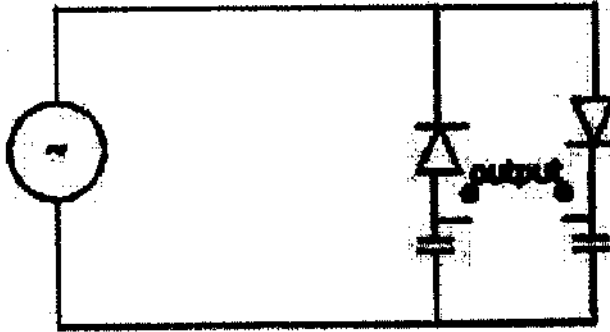
69 If E denotes expectation, the variance of a random variable X is given by

- A) $E[X^2] - E^2[X]$
- B) $E[X^2] + E^2[X]$
- C) $E[X^2]$
- D) $E^2[X]$

| 70 | <p>The first and the last frequency of an RC-driving point impedance function must respectively be</p> <p>A) a zero and a pole B) a zero and a zero C) a pole and a pole D) a pole and a zero</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|--|---------|----|---------------------------------|----|---|----|--------------------------------|----|--|----|-------------------------------|----|---|----|------------------------------|----|---|
| 71 | <p>Match the following and choose the correct combination.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="310 520 1451 993"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="310 520 375 573"></th> <th data-bbox="375 520 781 573">Group 1</th> <th data-bbox="781 520 841 573"></th> <th data-bbox="841 520 1451 573">Group 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 573 375 678">E.</td> <td data-bbox="375 573 781 678">Continuous and aperiodic signal</td> <td data-bbox="781 573 841 678">1.</td> <td data-bbox="841 573 1451 678">Fourier representation is continuous and a periodic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 678 375 783">F.</td> <td data-bbox="375 678 781 783">Continuous and periodic signal</td> <td data-bbox="781 678 841 783">2.</td> <td data-bbox="841 678 1451 783">Fourier representation is discrete and aperiodic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 783 375 888">G.</td> <td data-bbox="375 783 781 888">Discrete and aperiodic signal</td> <td data-bbox="781 783 841 888">3.</td> <td data-bbox="841 783 1451 888">Fourier representation is continuous and periodic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="310 888 375 993">H.</td> <td data-bbox="375 888 781 993">Discrete and periodic signal</td> <td data-bbox="781 888 841 993">4.</td> <td data-bbox="841 888 1451 993">Fourier representation is discrete and periodic</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A) E-3, F-2, G-4, H-1 B) E-1, F-3, G-2, H-4 C) E-1, F-2, G-3, H-4 D) E-2, F-1, G-4, H-3</p> | | Group 1 | | Group 2 | E. | Continuous and aperiodic signal | 1. | Fourier representation is continuous and a periodic | F. | Continuous and periodic signal | 2. | Fourier representation is discrete and aperiodic | G. | Discrete and aperiodic signal | 3. | Fourier representation is continuous and periodic | H. | Discrete and periodic signal | 4. | Fourier representation is discrete and periodic |
| | Group 1 | | Group 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. | Continuous and aperiodic signal | 1. | Fourier representation is continuous and a periodic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. | Continuous and periodic signal | 2. | Fourier representation is discrete and aperiodic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G. | Discrete and aperiodic signal | 3. | Fourier representation is continuous and periodic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. | Discrete and periodic signal | 4. | Fourier representation is discrete and periodic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | <p>The region of convergence of Z-transform of the sequence $(5/6)^n u(n) - (6/5)^n u(-n-1)$ must be</p> <p>A) $z < 5/6$ B) $z > 6/5$ C) $5/6 < z < 6/5$ D) $6/5 < z < \infty$</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|----|--|
| 73 | <p>The impulse response $h[n]$ of a linear time-invariant system is given by</p> $H[n] = u[n+3] + u[n-2] - 2u[n-7]$ <p>Where $u[n]$ is the unit step sequence. The above system is</p> <p>A) Stable but not causal B) Stable and causal C) Causal but unstable D) Unstable and not causal</p> |
| 74 | <p>The Boolean expression $AC + BC$ is equivalent to</p> <p>A) $\bar{A}C + B\bar{C} + AC$ B) $\bar{B}C + AC + B\bar{C} + \bar{A}C\bar{B}$ C) $AC + BC + B\bar{C} + ABC$ D) $ABC + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + AB\bar{C} + AC\bar{C}$</p> |
| 75 | <p>Assuming zero initial condition, the response $y(t)$ of the system given below to a unit step input $u(t)$ is</p> <p>A) $u(t)$ B) $t u(t)$ C) $t^2/2 u(t)$ D) $e^{-t}u(t)$</p> |

76 The circuit shown in figure is best described as a



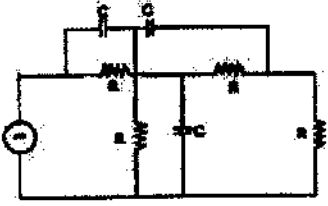
- A) Bridge rectifier
- B) Ring modulator
- C) Frequency discriminator
- D) Voltage doubler

77 A series RLC circuit has a resonance frequency of 1 kHz and a quality factor $Q = 100$. If each R, L and C is doubled from its original value, the new Q of the circuit is

- A) 25
- B) 50
- C) 100
- D) 200

78 Cycle stealing mode of DMA operation involves

- A) DMA-controller taking on the address, data and control buses, while a block of data is transferred between memory and on I/O device.
- B) while the μP is executing a programme, an interface circuit takes control of the address, data and control buses, when not in use by the μP
- C) Data transfer takes place, between the I/O device and memory, during every alternate clock cycle.
- D) the DMA controller working for the μP to finish execution of the programme and then takes over the buses.

| | |
|----|---|
| 79 | <p>A source of angular frequency 1 rad/sec, has a source impedance consisting of 1Ω resistance in series with 1 H inductance. The load that will obtain the maximum power transfer is</p> <p>A) 1Ω resistance B) 1Ω resistance in parallel with 1 H inductance C) 1Ω resistance in series with 1 F capacitor D) 1Ω resistance in parallel with 1 F capacitor</p> |
| 80 | <p>The minimum number of equations required to analyze the circuit shown in the figure is</p>  <p>A) 3 B) 4 C) 6 D) 7</p> |
| 81 | <p>The Laplace transform of $i(t)$ is given by $I(s) = 2/(s(1+s))$. As $t \rightarrow \infty$, the value of $i(t)$ tends to</p> <p>A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) ∞</p> |
| 82 | <p>An 8-bit D/A converter has a full scale output voltage of 20 V. The output voltage when the input is 11011011 is</p> <p>A) 160mV B) 78mV C) 22mV D) 17mV</p> |

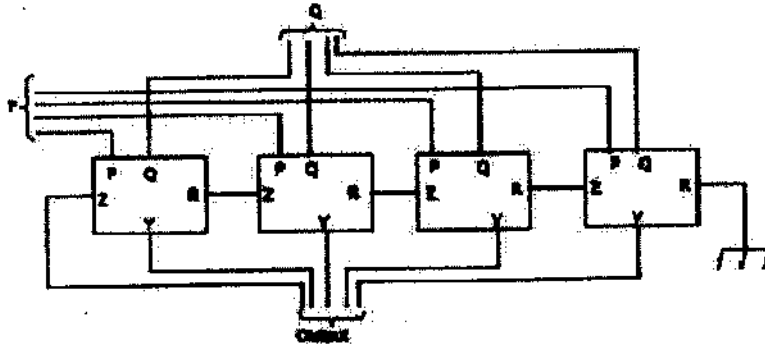
| | |
|----|---|
| 83 | <p>Flicker noise in a MOSFET is due to</p> <p>A) Random motion of electrons</p> <p>B) Generation & Recombination of electrons & holes</p> <p>C) Trapping and releasing of carriers at interface</p> <p>D) Current flow through the potential barrier</p> |
| 84 | <p>The effect of current shunt feedback in an amplifier is to</p> <p>A) increase the input resistance and decrease the output resistance.</p> <p>B) increase both input and output resistances.</p> <p>C) decrease both input and output resistances.</p> <p>D) decrease the input resistance and increase the output resistance.</p> |
| 85 | <p>Determine the convolution sum of two sequences $x(n) = \{3, 2, 1, 2\}$ and $h(n) = \{1, 2, 1, 2\}$</p> <p>A) $y(n) = \{3, 8, 8, 12, 9, 4, 4\}$</p> <p>B) $y(n) = \{3, 8, 3, 12, 9, 4, 4\}$</p> <p>C) $y(n) = \{3, 8, 8, 12, 9, 1, 4\}$</p> <p>D) $y(n) = \{3, 8, 8, 1, 9, 4, 4\}$</p> |
| 86 | <p>If the region of convergence of $x_1(n) + x_2(n)$ is $1/3 < z < 2/3$ then the region of convergence of $x_1[n] - x_2[n]$ includes</p> <p>A) $1/3 < z < 3$</p> <p>B) $2/3 < z < 3$</p> <p>C) $3/2 < z < 3$</p> <p>D) $1/3 < z < 2/3$</p> |
| 87 | <p>When $x(n)$ is real then the Fourier series coefficients are correlated as _____.</p> <p>A) $a_{-k} = a_k^*$</p> <p>B) $a_k = a_k^*$</p> <p>C) $a_{k+1} = a_k^*$</p> <p>D) $a_{-k+1} = a_k^*$</p> |

88

The circuit shown in the figure has 4 boxes each described by inputs P,Q,R and outputs Y, Z with

$$Y = P \oplus Q \oplus R$$

$$Z = RQ + \bar{P}R + Q\bar{P}$$



The circuit acts as a

- A) 4 bit adder giving $P + Q$
- B) 4 bit subtractor giving $P - Q$
- C) 4 bit subtractor giving $Q - P$
- D) 4 bit adder giving $P + Q + R$

89

The relation between DFT and Fourier series coefficients of a periodic sequence is

- A) $X(K) = C_k/N$
- B) $X(K) = C_k$
- C) $X(K) = NC_k$
- D) $X(K) = 1/C_k$

90

Using divide and conquer approach ($N=ML$) of FFT calculations, The number of complex multiplications and additions are

- A) $N \times N$
- B) $N(M + L + 1), N(M + L - 2)$
- C) $N(M + L - 2), N(M + L)$
- D) $N(M + L), MXL$