Q. 1 – Q. 5 carry one mark each.

Q.1 Which of the following is **CORRECT** with respect to grammar and usage?

Mount Everest is ____________.

(A) the highest peak in the world

(B) highest peak in the world

(C) one of highest peak in the world

(D) one of the highest peak in the world

Q.2 The policeman asked the victim of a theft, "What did you _____?"

(A) loose (B) lose (C) loss (D) louse

Q.3 Despite the new medicine's ______________ in treating diabetes, it is not ______________widely.

(A) effectiveness --- prescribed (B) availability --- used
(C) prescription --- available (D) acceptance --- proscribed

Q.4 In a huge pile of apples and oranges, both ripe and unripe mixed together, 15% are unripe fruits. Of the unripe fruits, 45% are apples. Of the ripe ones, 66% are oranges. If the pile contains a total of 5692000 fruits, how many of them are apples?

(A) 2029198 (B) 2467482 (C) 2789080 (D) 3577422

Q.5 Michael lives 10 km away from where I live. Ahmed lives 5 km away and Susan lives 7 km away from where I live. Arun is farther away than Ahmed but closer than Susan from where I live. From the information provided here, what is one possible distance (in km) at which I live from Arun's place?

(A) 3.00 (B) 4.99 (C) 6.02 (D) 7.01

Q. 6 – Q. 10 carry two marks each.

Q.6 A person moving through a tuberculosis prone zone has a 50% probability of becoming infected. However, only 30% of infected people develop the disease. What percentage of people moving through a tuberculosis prone zone remains infected but does not show symptoms of disease?

(A) 15 (B) 33 (C) 35 (D) 37

Q.7 In a world filled with uncertainty, he was glad to have many good friends. He had always assisted them in times of need and was confident that they would reciprocate. However, the events of the last week proved him wrong.

Which of the following inference(s) is/are logically valid and can be inferred from the above passage?

(i) His friends were always asking him to help them.

(ii) He felt that when in need of help, his friends would let him down.

(iii) He was sure that his friends would help him when in need.

(iv) His friends did not help him last week.

(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (iii) and (iv) (C) (iii) only (D) (iv) only

Q.8 Leela is older than her cousin Pavithra. Pavithra's brother Shiva is older than Leela. When Pavithra and Shiva are visiting Leela, all three like to play chess. Pavithra wins more often than Leela does.

Which one of the following statements must be **TRUE** based on the above?

(A) When Shiva plays chess with Leela and Pavithra, he often loses.

(B) Leela is the oldest of the three.

(C) Shiva is a better chess player than Pavithra.

(D) Pavithra is the youngest of the three.

Q.9 If $q^{-a} = \frac{1}{r}$ and $r^{-b} = \frac{1}{s}$ and $s^{-c} = \frac{1}{q}$, the value of *abc* is ____.

(A) $(rqs)^{-1}$ (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) $r+q+s$

Q.10 **P**, **Q**, **R** and **S** are working on a project. **Q** can finish the task in 25 days, working alone for 12 hours a day. **R** can finish the task in 50 days, working alone for 12 hours per day. **Q** worked 12 hours a day but took sick leave in the beginning for two days. **R** worked 18 hours a day on all days. What is the ratio of work done by **Q** and **R** after 7 days from the start of the project?

(A) 10:11 (B) 11:10 (C) 20:21 (D) 21:20

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Q. 1 – Q. 25 carry one mark each.

Q.1 Let $M^4 = I$, (where I denotes the identity matrix) and $M \neq I$, $M^2 \neq I$ and $M^3 \neq I$. Then, for any natural number k, M^{-1} equals:

(A) M^{4k+1} (B) M^{4k+2} (C) M^{4k+3} (D) M^{4k}

Q.2 The second moment of a Poisson-distributed random variable is 2. The mean of the random variable is _______

Q.3 Given the following statements about a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, select the right option:

P: If $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = x_0$, then it is also differentiable at $x = x_0$.

Q: If $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = x_0$, then it may not be differentiable at $x = x_0$.

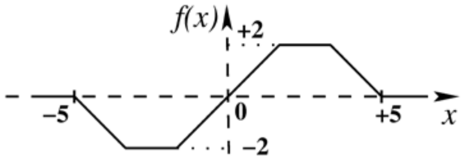
R: If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = x_0$, then it is also continuous at $x = x_0$.

(A) P is true, Q is false, R is false
(B) P is false, Q is true, R is true
(C) P is false, Q is true, R is false
(D) P is true, Q is false, R is true

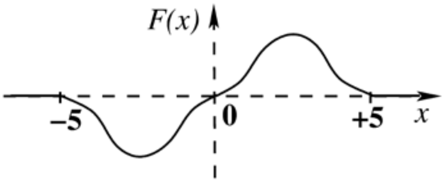
Q.4 Which one of the following is a property of the solutions to the Laplace equation: $\nabla^2 f = 0$?

(A) The solutions have neither maxima nor minima anywhere except at the boundaries.
(B) The solutions are not separable in the coordinates.
(C) The solutions are not continuous.
(D) The solutions are not dependent on the boundary conditions.

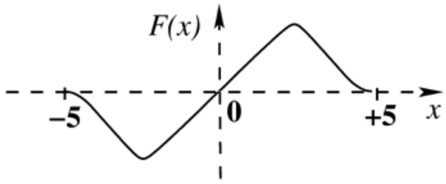
Q.5 Consider the plot of $f(x)$ versus x as shown below.



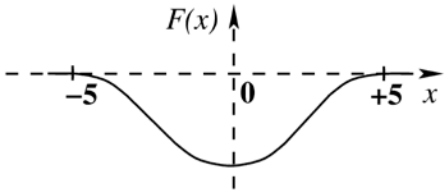
Suppose $F(x) = \int_{-5}^{x} f(y)dy$. Which one of the following is a graph of $F(x)$?



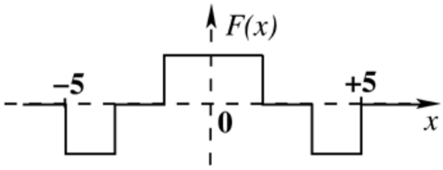
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

Q.6 Which one of the following is an eigen function of the class of all continuous-time, linear, time-invariant systems ($u(t)$ denotes the unit-step function)?

(A) $e^{j\omega_0 t}u(t)$

(B) $\cos(\omega_0 t)$

(C) $e^{j\omega_0 t}$

(D) $\sin(\omega_0 t)$

Q.7 A continuous-time function $x(t)$ is periodic with period T. The function is sampled uniformly with a sampling period T_s. In which one of the following cases is the sampled signal periodic?

(A) $T = \sqrt{2}\, T_s$

(B) $T = 1.2\, T_s$

(C) Always

(D) Never

Q.8 Consider the sequence $x[n] = a^n u[n] + b^n u[n]$, where $u[n]$ denotes the unit-step sequence and $0 < |a| < |b| < 1$. The region of convergence (ROC) of the z-transform of $x[n]$ is

(A) $|z| > |a|$

(B) $|z| > |b|$

(C) $|z| < |a|$

(D) $|a| < |z| < |b|$

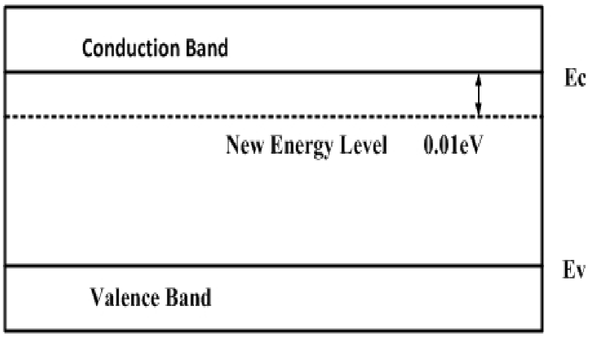
Q.9 Consider a two-port network with the transmission matrix: $T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$. If the network is reciprocal, then

(A) $T^{-1} = T$ (B) $T^2 = T$

(C) Determinant (T) = 0 (D) Determinant (T) = 1

Q.10 A continuous-time sinusoid of frequency 33 Hz is multiplied with a periodic Dirac impulse train of frequency 46 Hz. The resulting signal is passed through an ideal analog low-pass filter with a cutoff frequency of 23 Hz. The fundamental frequency (in Hz) of the output is _________

Q.11 A small percentage of impurity is added to an intrinsic semiconductor at 300 K. Which one of the following statements is true for the energy band diagram shown in the following figure?



(A) Intrinsic semiconductor doped with pentavalent atoms to form *n*-type semiconductor

(B) Intrinsic semiconductor doped with trivalent atoms to form *n*-type semiconductor

(C) Intrinsic semiconductor doped with pentavalent atoms to form *p*-type semiconductor

(D) Intrinsic semiconductor doped with trivalent atoms to form *p*-type semiconductor

Q.12 Consider the following statements for a metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET):

P: As channel length reduces, OFF-state current increases.

Q: As channel length reduces, output resistance increases.

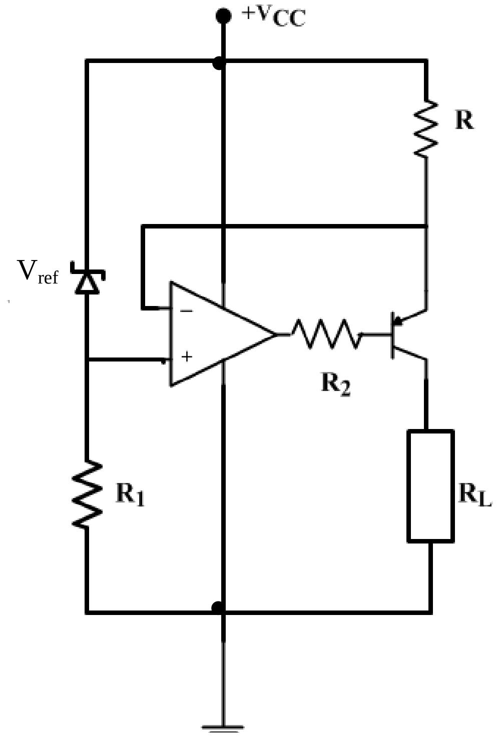
R: As channel length reduces, threshold voltage remains constant.

S: As channel length reduces, ON current increases.

Which of the above statements are INCORRECT?

(A) P and Q (B) P and S (C) Q and R (D) R and S

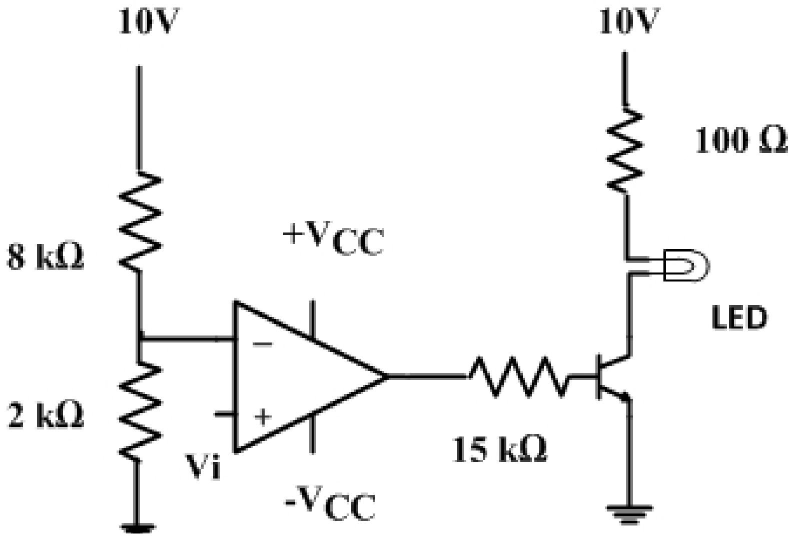
Q.13 Consider the constant current source shown in the figure below. Let β represent the current gain of the transistor.

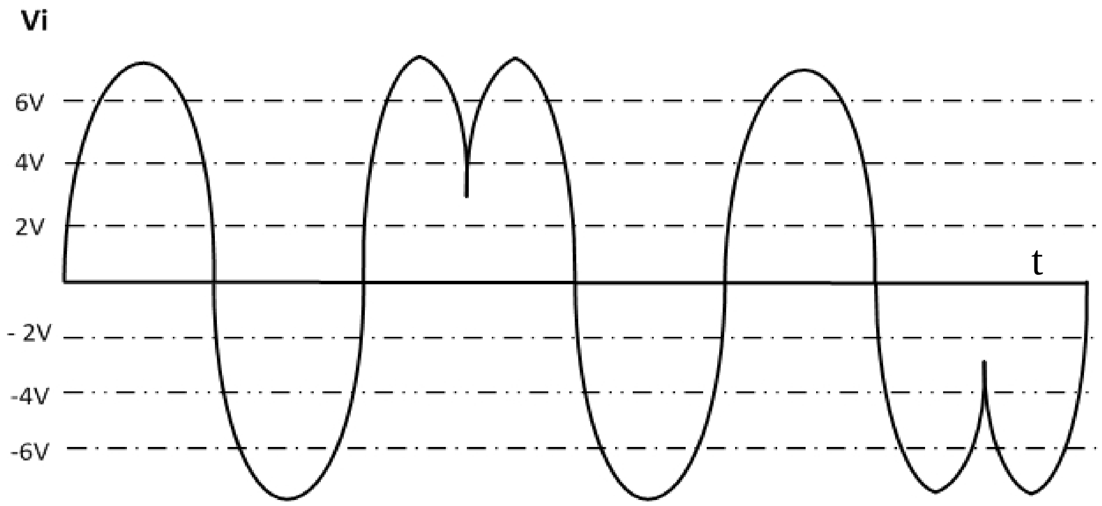


The load current I_0 through R_L is

(A) $I_0 = \left(\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}\right)\frac{V_{ref}}{R}$ (B) $I_0 = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)\frac{V_{ref}}{R}$ (C) $I_0 = \left(\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}\right)\frac{V_{ref}}{2R}$ (D) $I_0 = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}\right)\frac{V_{ref}}{2R}$

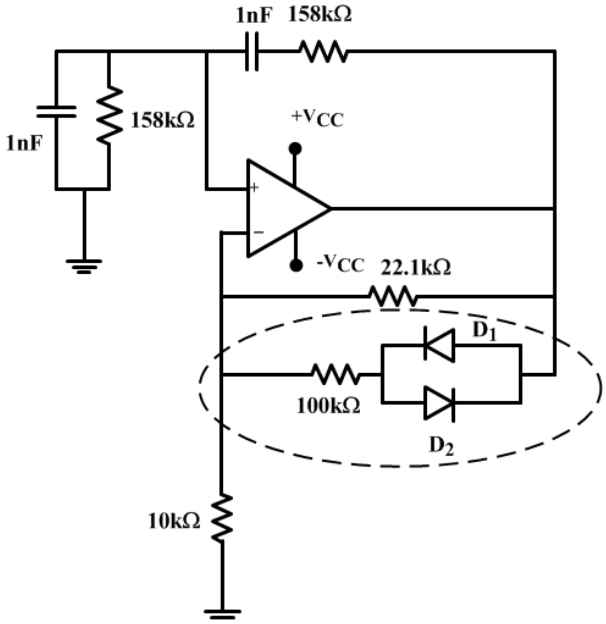
Q.14 The following signal V_i of peak voltage 8 V is applied to the non-inverting terminal of an ideal opamp. The transistor has V_{BE} = 0.7 V, β =100; V_{LED} = 1.5 V, V_{CC} = 10 V and $-V_{CC}$ = -10 V.





The number of times the LED glows is ________

Q.15 Consider the oscillator circuit shown in the figure. The function of the network (shown in dotted lines) consisting of the 100 kΩ resistor in series with the two diodes connected back-to-back is to:



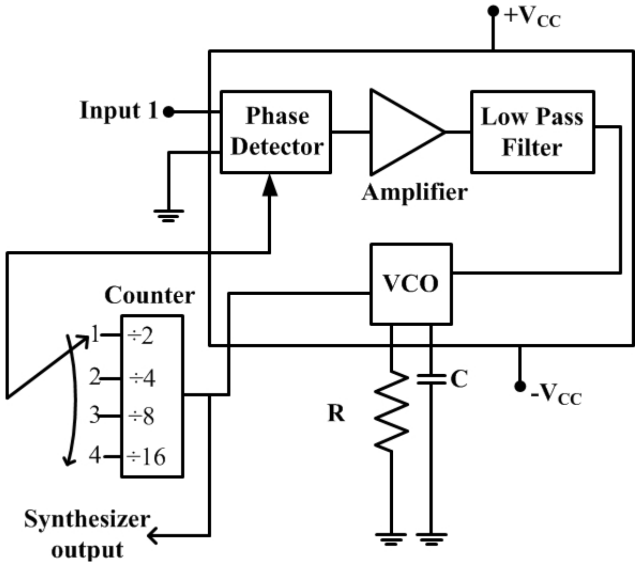
(A) introduce amplitude stabilization by preventing the op amp from saturating and thus producing sinusoidal oscillations of fixed amplitude

(B) introduce amplitude stabilization by forcing the opamp to swing between positive and negative saturation and thus producing square wave oscillations of fixed amplitude

(C) introduce frequency stabilization by forcing the circuit to oscillate at a single frequency

(D) enable the loop gain to take on a value that produces square wave oscillations

Q.16 The block diagram of a frequency synthesizer consisting of a Phase Locked Loop (PLL) and a divide-by-N counter (comprising $\div 2, \div 4, \div 8, \div 16$ outputs) is sketched below. The synthesizer is excited with a 5 kHz signal (Input 1). The free-running frequency of the PLL is set to 20 kHz. Assume that the commutator switch makes contacts repeatedly in the order 1-2-3-4.



The corresponding frequencies synthesized are:

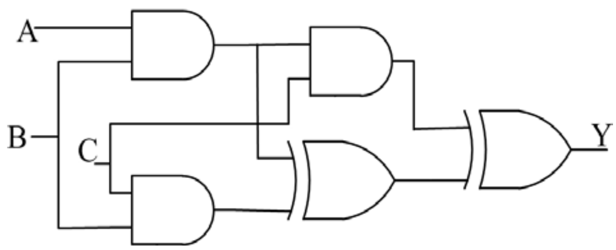
(A) 10 kHz, 20 kHz, 40 kHz, 80 kHz

(B) 20 kHz, 40 kHz, 80 kHz, 160 kHz

(C) 80 kHz, 40 kHz, 20 kHz, 10 kHz

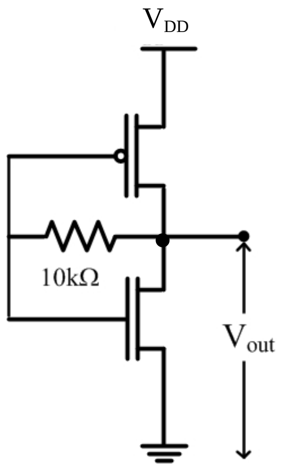
(D) 160 kHz, 80 kHz, 40 kHz, 20 kHz

Q.17 The output of the combinational circuit given below is



(A) A+B+C (B) A(B+C) (C) B(C+A) (D) C(A+B)

Q.18 What is the voltage V_{out} in the following circuit?



(A) 0 V
(B) (|V_T of PMOS| + V_T of NMOS) / 2
(C) Switching threshold of inverter
(D) V_{DD}

Q.19 Match the inferences X, Y, and Z, about a system, to the corresponding properties of the elements of first column in Routh's Table of the system characteristic equation.

X: The system is stable …
Y: The system is unstable …
Z: The test breaks down …

P: … when all elements are positive
Q: … when any one element is zero
R: … when there is a change in sign of coefficients

(A) X→P, Y→Q, Z→R
(B) X→Q, Y→P, Z→R
(C) X→R, Y→Q, Z→P
(D) X→P, Y→R, Z→Q

Q.20 A closed-loop control system is stable if the Nyquist plot of the corresponding open-loop transfer function

(A) encircles the *s*-plane point $(-1 + j0)$ in the counterclockwise direction as many times as the number of right-half *s*-plane poles.

(B) encircles the *s*-plane point $(0 - j1)$ in the clockwise direction as many times as the number of right-half *s*-plane poles.

(C) encircles the *s*-plane point $(-1 + j0)$ in the counterclockwise direction as many times as the number of left-half *s*-plane poles.

(D) encircles the *s*-plane point $(-1 + j0)$ in the counterclockwise direction as many times as the number of right-half *s*-plane zeros.

Q.21 Consider binary data transmission at a rate of 56 kbps using baseband binary pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) that is designed to have a raised-cosine spectrum. The transmission bandwidth (in kHz) required for a roll-off factor of 0.25 is ________

Q.22 A superheterodyne receiver operates in the frequency range of 58 MHz − 68 MHz. The intermediate frequency f_{IF} and local oscillator frequency f_{LO} are chosen such that $f_{IF} \leq f_{LO}$. It is required that the image frequencies fall outside the 58 MHz − 68 MHz band. The minimum required f_{IF} (in MHz) is ________

Q.23 The amplitude of a sinusoidal carrier is modulated by a single sinusoid to obtain the amplitude modulated signal $s(t) = 5\cos 1600\pi t + 20\cos 1800\pi t + 5\cos 2000\pi t$. The value of the modulation index is __________

Q.24 Concentric spherical shells of radii 2 m, 4 m, and 8 m carry uniform surface charge densities of 20 nC/m^2, −4 nC/m^2 and ρ_s, respectively. The value of ρ_s (nC/m^2) required to ensure that the electric flux density $\vec{D} = \vec{0}$ at radius 10 m is _________

Q.25 The propagation constant of a lossy transmission line is $(2 + j5)$ m^{-1} and its characteristic impedance is $(50 + j0)\ \Omega$ at $\omega = 10^6$ rad s^{-1}. The values of the line constants L, C, R, G are, respectively,

(A) L = 200 μH/m, C = 0.1 μF/m, R = 50 Ω/m, G = 0.02 S/m

(B) L = 250 μH/m, C = 0.1 μF/m, R = 100 Ω/m, G = 0.04 S/m

(C) L = 200 μH/m, C = 0.2 μF/m, R = 100 Ω/m, G = 0.02 S/m

(D) L = 250 μH/m, C = 0.2 μF/m, R = 50 Ω/m, G = 0.04 S/m

Q. 26 – Q. 55 carry two marks each.

Q.26 The integral $\frac{1}{2\pi}\iint_D (x + y + 10)\,dx\,dy$, where D denotes the disc: $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, evaluates to_____

Q.27 A sequence $x[n]$ is specified as

$$\begin{bmatrix} x[n] \\ x[n-1] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The initial conditions are $x[0] = 1$, $x[1] = 1$, and $x[n] = 0$ for $n < 0$. The value of $x[12]$ is ______

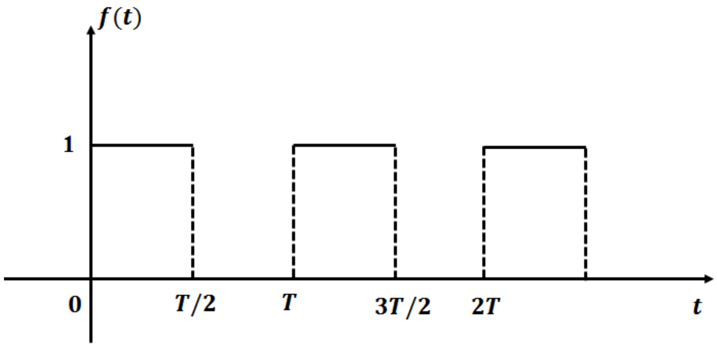
Q.28 In the following integral, the contour C encloses the points $2\pi j$ and $-2\pi j$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi}\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{(z - 2\pi j)^3}\,dz$$

The value of the integral is ________

Q.29 The region specified by $\{(\rho, \varphi, z): 3 \leq \rho \leq 5, \frac{\pi}{8} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 3 \leq z \leq 4.5\}$ in cylindrical coordinates has volume of _______

Q.30 The Laplace transform of the causal periodic square wave of period T shown in the figure below is



(A) $F(s) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-sT/2}}$

(B) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s\left(1+e^{-\frac{sT}{2}}\right)}$

(C) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s(1-e^{-sT})}$

(D) $F(s) = \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}}$

Q.31 A network consisting of a finite number of linear resistor (R), inductor (L), and capacitor (C) elements, connected all in series or all in parallel, is excited with a source of the form

$$\sum_{k=1}^{3} a_k \cos(k\omega_0 t)\,, \text{where } a_k \neq 0, \omega_0 \neq 0.$$

The source has nonzero impedance. Which one of the following is a possible form of the output measured across a resistor in the network?

(A) $\sum_{k=1}^{3} b_k \cos(k\omega_0 t + \phi_k)\,, \text{where } b_k \neq a_k\,, \forall\, k$

(B) $\sum_{k=1}^{4} b_k \cos(k\omega_0 t + \phi_k)\,, \text{where } b_k \neq 0, \forall\, k$

(C) $\sum_{k=1}^{3} a_k \cos(k\omega_0 t + \phi_k)$

(D) $\sum_{k=1}^{2} a_k \cos(k\omega_0 t + \phi_k)$

Q.32 A first-order low-pass filter of time constant T is excited with different input signals (with zero initial conditions up to $t = 0$). Match the excitation signals X, Y, Z with the corresponding time responses for $t \geq 0$:

X: Impulse	P: $1 - e^{-t/T}$
Y: Unit step	Q: $t - T(1 - e^{-t/T})$
Z: Ramp	R: $e^{-t/T}$

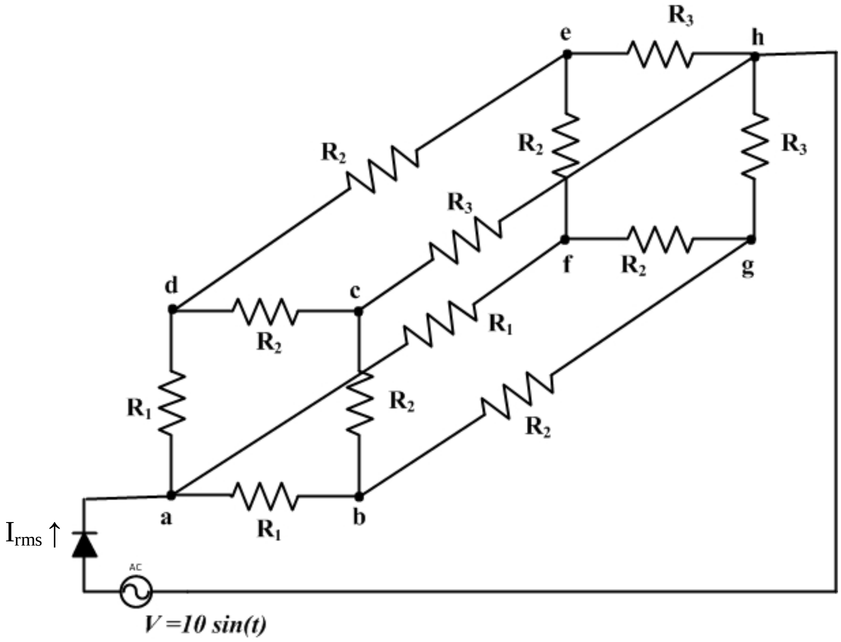
(A) X→R, Y→Q, Z→P

(B) X→Q, Y→P, Z→R

(C) X→R, Y→P, Z→Q

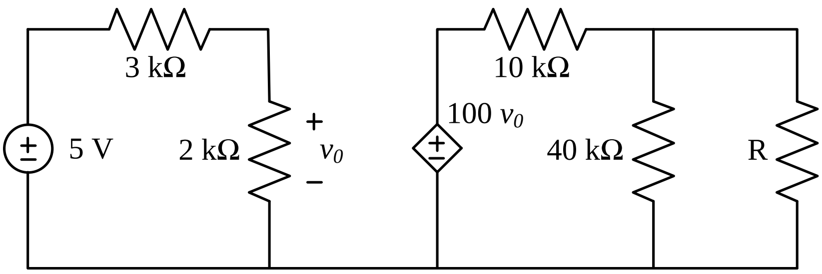
(D) X→P, Y→R, Z→Q

Q.33 An AC voltage source V = 10 sin(t) volts is applied to the following network. Assume that R_1 = 3 kΩ, R_2 = 6 kΩ and R_3 = 9 kΩ, and that the diode is ideal.



RMS current I_{rms} (in mA) through the diode is ________

Q.34 In the circuit shown in the figure,
the maximum power (in watt) delivered to the resistor R is __________



Q.35 Consider the signal

$$x[n] = 6\,\delta[n+2] + 3\delta[n+1] + 8\delta[n] + 7\delta[n-1] + 4\delta[n-2]\ .$$

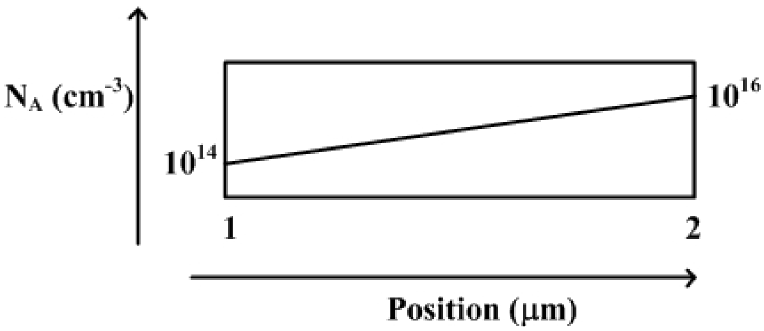
If $X(e^{j\omega})$ is the discrete-time Fourier transform of $x[n]$,

then $\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(e^{j\omega})\sin^2(2\omega)\,d\omega$ is equal to _________

Q.36 Consider a silicon p-n junction with a uniform acceptor doping concentration of 10^{17} cm^{-3} on the p-side and a uniform donor doping concentration of 10^{16} cm^{-3} on the n-side. No external voltage is applied to the diode. Given: kT/q = 26 mV, n_i =1.5 ×10^{10} cm^{-3}, ε_{Si} = 12ε_0, ε_0 = 8.85×10^{-14} F/m, and q = 1.6 ×10^{-19} C.
The charge per unit junction area (nC cm^{-2}) in the depletion region on the p-side is ___________

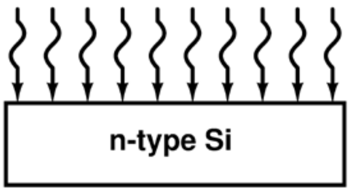
Q.37 Consider an n-channel metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET) with a gate-to-source voltage of 1.8 V. Assume that $\frac{W}{L} = 4$, $\mu_N C_{ox} = 70 \times 10^{-6}\text{AV}^{-2}$, the threshold voltage is 0.3V, and the channel length modulation parameter is 0.09 V^{-1}. In the saturation region, the drain conductance (in micro seimens) is ________

Q.38 The figure below shows the doping distribution in a p-type semiconductor in log scale.



The magnitude of the electric field (in kV/cm) in the semiconductor due to non uniform doping is _________

Q.39 Consider a silicon sample at T = 300 K, with a uniform donor density $N_d = 5 \times 10^{16}$ cm^{-3}, illuminated uniformly such that the optical generation rate is $G_{opt} = 1.5 \times 10^{20}$ cm$^{-3}s^{-1}$ throughout the sample. The incident radiation is turned off at $t = 0$. Assume low-level injection to be valid and ignore surface effects. The carrier lifetimes are τ_{p0}= 0.1 μs and τ_{n0} = 0.5 μs.



The hole concentration at $t = 0$ and the hole concentration at $t = 0.3$ μs, respectively, are

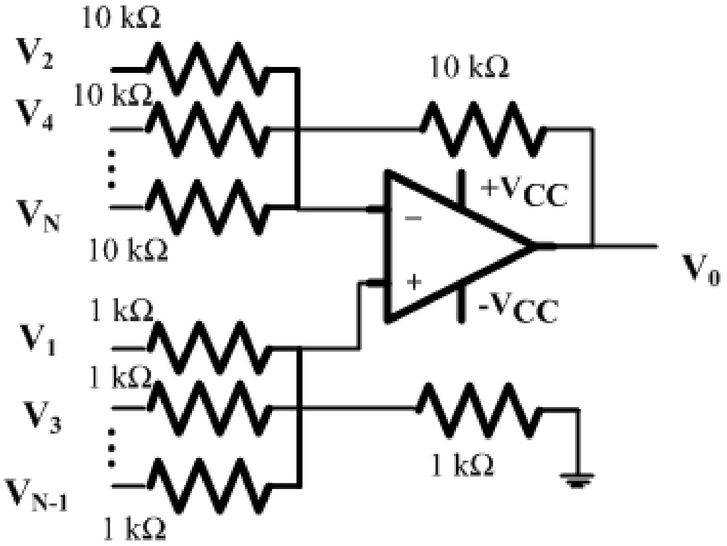
(A) 1.5×10^{13} cm^{-3} and 7.47×10^{11} cm^{-3}

(B) 1.5×10^{13} cm^{-3} and 8.23×10^{11} cm^{-3}

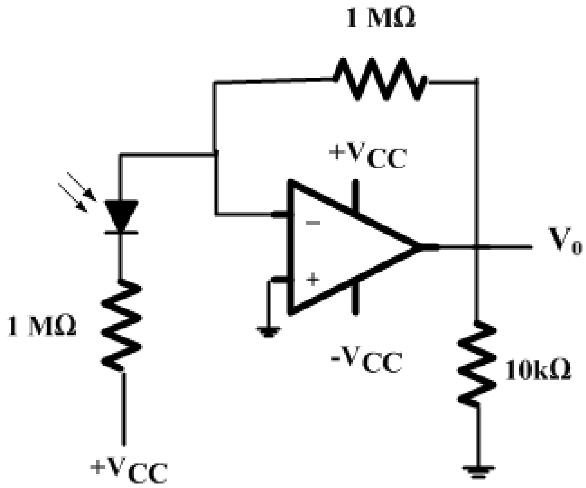
(C) 7.5×10^{13} cm^{-3} and 3.73×10^{11} cm^{-3}

(D) 7.5×10^{13} cm^{-3} and 4.12×10^{11} cm^{-3}

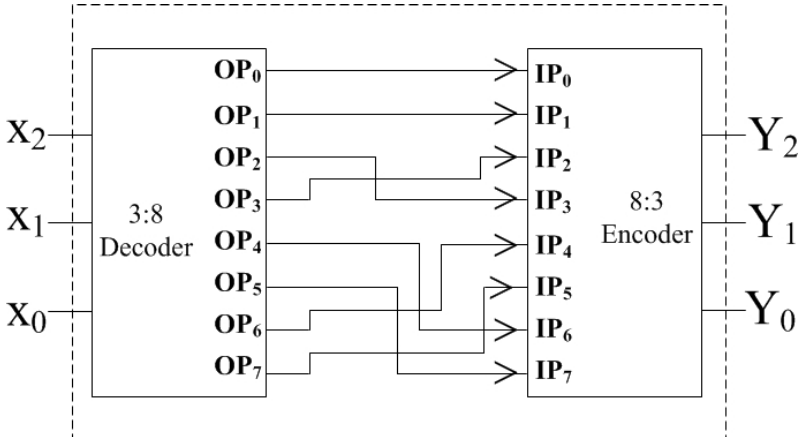
Q.40 An ideal opamp has voltage sources $V_1, V_3, V_5, \ldots, V_{N-1}$ connected to the non-inverting input and $V_2, V_4, V_6, \ldots, V_N$ connected to the inverting input as shown in the figure below ($+V_{CC} = 15$ volt, $-V_{CC} = -15$ volt). The voltages $V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6, \ldots$ are 1, − 1/2, 1/3, −1/4, 1/5, −1/6, … volt, respectively. As N approaches infinity, the output voltage (in volt) is ___________



Q.41 A *p*-*i*-*n* photodiode of responsivity 0.8A/W is connected to the inverting input of an ideal opamp as shown in the figure, +Vcc = 15 V, −Vcc = −15V, Load resistor R_L = 10 kΩ. If 10 μW of power is incident on the photodiode, then the value of the photocurrent (in μA) through the load is ________

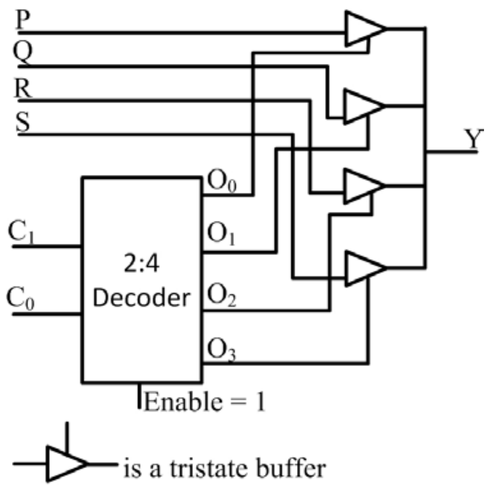


Q.42 Identify the circuit below.



(A) Binary to Gray code converter
(B) Binary to XS3 converter
(C) Gray to Binary converter
(D) XS3 to Binary converter

Q.43 The functionality implemented by the circuit below is



(A) 2-to-1 multiplexer
(B) 4-to-1 multiplexer
(C) 7-to-1 multiplexer
(D) 6-to-1 multiplexer

Q.44 In an 8085 system, a PUSH operation requires more clock cycles than a POP operation. Which one of the following options is the correct reason for this?

(A) For POP, the data transceivers remain in the same direction as for instruction fetch (memory to processor), whereas for PUSH their direction has to be reversed.

(B) Memory write operations are slower than memory read operations in an 8085 based system.

(C) The stack pointer needs to be pre-decremented before writing registers in a PUSH, whereas a POP operation uses the address already in the stack pointer.

(D) Order of registers has to be interchanged for a PUSH operation, whereas POP uses their natural order.

Q.45 The open-loop transfer function of a unity-feedback control system is

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s^2+5s+5}$$

The value of *K* at the breakaway point of the feedback control system's root-locus plot is ________

Q.46 The open-loop transfer function of a unity-feedback control system is given by

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+2)}$$

For the peak overshoot of the closed-loop system to a unit step input to be 10%, the value of K is ____________

Q.47 The transfer function of a linear time invariant system is given by

H(s) = $2s^4 - 5s^3 + 5s - 2$

The number of zeros in the right half of the s-plane is ________

Q.48 Consider a discrete memoryless source with alphabet $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, \ldots\}$ and respective probabilities of occurrence $P = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \ldots\right\}$. The entropy of the source (in bits) is _______

Q.49 A digital communication system uses a repetition code for channel encoding/decoding. During transmission, each bit is repeated three times (0 is transmitted as 000, and 1 is transmitted as 111). It is assumed that the source puts out symbols independently and with equal probability. The decoder operates as follows: In a block of three received bits, if the number of zeros exceeds the number of ones, the decoder decides in favor of a 0, and if the number of ones exceeds the number of zeros, the decoder decides in favor of a 1. Assuming a binary symmetric channel with crossover probability p = 0.1, the average probability of error is ________

Q.50 An analog pulse $s(t)$ is transmitted over an additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) channel. The received signal is $r(t) = s(t) + n(t)$, where $n(t)$ is additive white Gaussian noise with power spectral density $\frac{N_0}{2}$. The received signal is passed through a filter with impulse response $h(t)$. Let E_s and E_h denote the energies of the pulse $s(t)$ and the filter $h(t)$, respectively. When the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is maximized at the output of the filter ($\text{SNR}_{\max}$), which of the following holds?

(A) $E_s = E_h$; $\text{SNR}_{\max} = \frac{2E_s}{N_0}$

(B) $E_s = E_h$; $\text{SNR}_{\max} = \frac{E_s}{2N_0}$

(C) $E_s > E_h$; $\text{SNR}_{\max} > \frac{2E_s}{N_0}$

(D) $E_s < E_h$; $\text{SNR}_{\max} = \frac{2E_h}{N_0}$

Q.51 The current density in a medium is given by

$$\vec{J} = \frac{400\, sin\theta}{2\pi(r^2+4)}\ \hat{a}_r \text{ Am}^{-2}$$

The total current and the average current density flowing through the portion of a spherical surface $r = 0.8$ m, $\frac{\pi}{12} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$, $0 \le \phi \le 2\pi$ are given, respectively, by

(A) 15.09 A, 12.86 Am^{-2}

(B) 18.73 A, 13.65 Am^{-2}

(C) 12.86 A, 9.23 Am^{-2}

(D) 10.28 A, 7.56 Am^{-2}

Q.52 An antenna pointing in a certain direction has a noise temperature of 50 K. The ambient temperature is 290 K. The antenna is connected to a pre-amplifier that has a noise figure of 2 dB and an available gain of 40 dB over an effective bandwidth of 12 MHz. The effective input noise temperature T_e for the amplifier and the noise power P_{ao} at the output of the preamplifier, respectively, are

(A) T_e = 169.36 K and $P_{ao} = 3.73\times10^{-10}$ W

(B) T_e = 170.8 K and $P_{ao} = 4.56\times10^{-10}$ W

(C) T_e = 182.5 K and $P_{ao} = 3.85\times10^{-10}$ W

(D) T_e = 160.62 K and $P_{ao} = 4.6\times10^{-10}$ W

Q.53 Two lossless X-band horn antennas are separated by a distance of 200λ. The amplitude reflection coefficients at the terminals of the transmitting and receiving antennas are 0.15 and 0.18, respectively. The maximum directivities of the transmitting and receiving antennas (over the isotropic antenna) are 18 dB and 22 dB, respectively. Assuming that the input power in the lossless transmission line connected to the antenna is 2 W, and that the antennas are perfectly aligned and polarization matched, the power (in mW) delivered to the load at the receiver is ________

Q.54 The electric field of a uniform plane wave travelling along the negative *z* direction is given by the following equation:

$$\vec{E}_w^i = (\hat{a}_x + j\hat{a}_y)E_0 e^{jkz}$$

This wave is incident upon a receiving antenna placed at the origin and whose radiated electric field towards the incident wave is given by the following equation:

$$\vec{E}_a = (\hat{a}_x + 2\hat{a}_y)E_l \frac{1}{r} e^{-jkr}$$

The polarization of the incident wave, the polarization of the antenna and losses due to the polarization mismatch are, respectively,

(A) Linear, Circular (clockwise), −5dB

(B) Circular (clockwise), Linear, −5dB

(C) Circular (clockwise), Linear, −3dB

(D) Circular (anti clockwise), Linear, −3dB

Q.55 The far-zone power density radiated by a helical antenna is approximated as:

$$\vec{W}_{rad} = \vec{W}_{average} \approx \widehat{a_r} C_0 \frac{1}{r^2} cos^4\theta$$

The radiated power density is symmetrical with respect to ϕ and exists only in the upper hemisphere: $0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}; 0 \le \phi \le 2\pi;$ C_0 is a constant. The power radiated by the antenna (in watts) and the maximum directivity of the antenna, respectively, are

(A) $1.5C_0$, 10dB

(B) $1.256C_0$, 10dB

(C) $1.256C_0$, 12dB

(D) $1.5C_0$, 12dB

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Q. No	Type	Section	Key	Marks
1	MCQ	GA	A	1
2	MCQ	GA	B	1
3	MCQ	GA	A	1
4	MCQ	GA	A	1
5	MCQ	GA	C	1
6	MCQ	GA	C	2
7	MCQ	GA	B	2
8	MCQ	GA	D	2
9	MCQ	GA	C	2
10	MCQ	GA	C	2
1	MCQ	EC-1	C	1
2	NAT	EC-1	0.9 : 1.1	1
3	MCQ	EC-1	B	1
4	MCQ	EC-1	A	1
5	MCQ	EC-1	C	1
6	MCQ	EC-1	C	1
7	MCQ	EC-1	B	1
8	MCQ	EC-1	B	1
9	MCQ	EC-1	D	1
10	NAT	EC-1	12 : 14	1
11	MCQ	EC-1	A	1
12	MCQ	EC-1	C	1
13	MCQ	EC-1	B	1
14	NAT	EC-1	2.9 : 3.1	1
15	MCQ	EC-1	A	1
16	MCQ	EC-1	A	1
17	MCQ	EC-1	C	1
18	MCQ	EC-1	C	1
19	MCQ	EC-1	D	1
20	MCQ	EC-1	A	1
21	NAT	EC-1	34.5 : 35.5	1
22	NAT	EC-1	4.9 : 5.1	1
23	NAT	EC-1	0.49 : 0.51	1
24	NAT	EC-1	-0.28 : -0.22	1
25	MCQ	EC-1	B	1
26	NAT	EC-1	18 : 22	2
27	NAT	EC-1	230 : 240	2
28	NAT	EC-1	-136 : -132	2
29	NAT	EC-1	4.66 : 4.76	2
30	MCQ	EC-1	MTA	2
31	MCQ	EC-1	A	2
32	MCQ	EC-1	C	2
33	NAT	EC-1	0.9 : 1.1	2
34	NAT	EC-1	0.78 : 0.82	2
35	NAT	EC-1	7.9 : 8.1	2
36	NAT	EC-1	-5.0 : -4.6	2
37	NAT	EC-1	28 : 29	2
38	NAT	EC-1	1.10 : 1.25	2
39	MCQ	EC-1	A	2

40	NAT	EC-1	14.9 : 15.5	2
41	NAT	EC-1	790 : 810 ; -810 : -790	2
42	MCQ	EC-1	MTA	2
43	MCQ	EC-1	B	2
44	MCQ	EC-1	C	2
45	NAT	EC-1	1.2 : 1.3 ; -1.3 : -1.2	2
46	NAT	EC-1	2.7 : 3.0	2
47	NAT	EC-1	3 : 3	2
48	NAT	EC-1	1.8 : 2.2	2
49	NAT	EC-1	0.025 : 0.030	2
50	MCQ	EC-1	A	2
51	MCQ	EC-1	MTA	2
52	MCQ	EC-1	A	2
53	NAT	EC-1	2.7 : 3.3	2
54	MCQ	EC-1	C ; D	2
55	MCQ	EC-1	B	2

Q. 1 – Q. 5 carry one mark each.

Q.1 Based on the given statements, select the appropriate option with respect to grammar and usage.

Statements
(i) The height of Mr. **X** is 6 feet.
(ii) The height of Mr. **Y** is 5 feet.

(A) Mr. **X** is longer than Mr. **Y**.

(B) Mr. **X** is more elongated than Mr. **Y**.

(C) Mr. **X** is taller than Mr. **Y**.

(D) Mr. **X** is lengthier than Mr. **Y**.

Q.2 The students ____________ the teacher on teachers' day for twenty years of dedicated teaching.

(A) facilitated (B) felicitated (C) fantasized (D) facillitated

Q.3 After India's cricket world cup victory in 1985, Shrotria who was playing both tennis and cricket till then, decided to concentrate only on cricket. And the <u>rest is history</u>.

What does the underlined phrase mean in this context?

(A) history will rest in peace (B) rest is recorded in history books

(C) rest is well known (D) rest is archaic

Q.4 Given $(9 \text{ inches})^{1/2} = (0.25 \text{ yards})^{1/2}$, which one of the following statements is **TRUE**?

(A) 3 inches = 0.5 yards (B) 9 inches = 1.5 yards

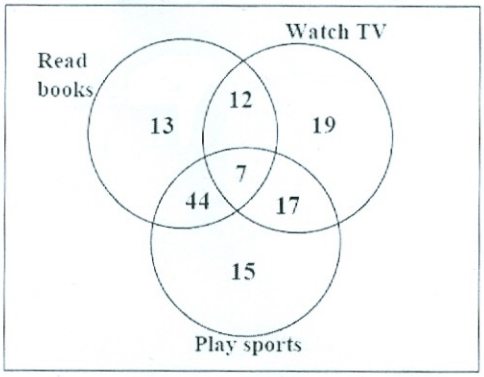
(C) 9 inches = 0.25 yards (D) 81 inches = 0.0625 yards

Q.5 ***S***, ***M***, ***E*** and ***F*** are working in shifts in a team to finish a project. ***M*** works with twice the efficiency of others but for half as many days as ***E*** worked. ***S*** and ***M*** have 6 hour shifts in a day, whereas ***E*** and ***F*** have 12 hours shifts. What is the ratio of contribution of ***M*** to contribution of ***E*** in the project?

(A) 1:1 (B) 1:2 (C) 1:4 (D) 2:1

Q. 6 – Q. 10 carry two marks each.

Q.6 The Venn diagram shows the preference of the student population for leisure activities.



From the data given, the number of students who like to read books or play sports is _____.

(A) 44 (B) 51 (C) 79 (D) 108

Q.7 Social science disciplines were in existence in an amorphous form until the colonial period when they were institutionalized. In varying degrees, they were intended to further the colonial interest. In the time of globalization and the economic rise of postcolonial countries like India, conventional ways of knowledge production have become obsolete.

Which of the following can be logically inferred from the above statements?

(i) Social science disciplines have become obsolete.
(ii) Social science disciplines had a pre-colonial origin.
(iii) Social science disciplines always promote colonialism.
(iv) Social science must maintain disciplinary boundaries.

(A) (ii) only (B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (ii) and (iv) only (D) (iii) and (iv) only

Q.8 Two and a quarter hours back, when seen in a mirror, the reflection of a wall clock without number markings seemed to show 1:30. What is the actual current time shown by the clock?

(A) 8:15 (B) 11:15 (C) 12:15 (D) 12:45

Q.9 **M** and **N** start from the same location. **M** travels 10 km East and then 10 km North-East. **N** travels 5 km South and then 4 km South-East. What is the shortest distance (in km) between **M** and **N** at the end of their travel?

(A) 18.60 (B) 22.50 (C) 20.61 (D) 25.00

Q.10 A wire of length 340 mm is to be cut into two parts. One of the parts is to be made into a square and the other into a rectangle where sides are in the ratio of 1:2. What is the length of the side of the square (in mm) such that the combined area of the square and the rectangle is a **MINIMUM?**

(A) 30 (B) 40 (C) 120 (D) 180

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Q. 1 – Q. 25 carry one mark each.

Q.1

The value of x for which the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 9 & 7 & 13 \\ -6 & -4 & -9+x \end{bmatrix}$ has zero as an eigenvalue is ________

Q.2 Consider the complex valued function $f(z) = 2z^3 + b\,|z|^3$ where z is a complex variable. The value of b for which the function $f(z)$ is analytic is ________

Q.3 As x varies from -1 to $+3$, which one of the following describes the behaviour of the function $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$?

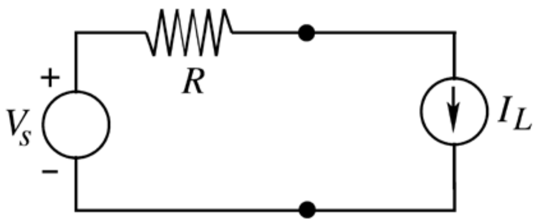
(A) $f(x)$ increases monotonically.
(B) $f(x)$ increases, then decreases and increases again.
(C) $f(x)$ decreases, then increases and decreases again.
(D) $f(x)$ increases and then decreases.

Q.4 How many distinct values of x satisfy the equation $\sin(x) = x/2$, where x is in radians?

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 or more

Q.5 Consider the time-varying vector $\mathbf{I} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}\,15\cos(\omega t) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\,5\sin(\omega t)$ in Cartesian coordinates, where $\omega > 0$ is a constant. When the vector magnitude $|\mathbf{I}|$ is at its minimum value, the angle θ that $\mathbf{I}$ makes with the x axis (in degrees, such that $0 \le \theta \le 180$) is ________

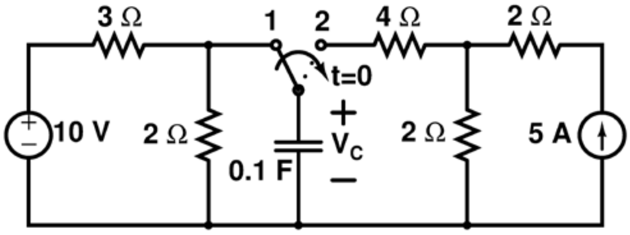
Q.6 In the circuit shown below, V_S is a constant voltage source and I_L is a constant current load.



The value of I_L that maximizes the power absorbed by the constant current load is

(A) $\frac{V_S}{4R}$ (B) $\frac{V_S}{2R}$ (C) $\frac{V_S}{R}$ (D) ∞

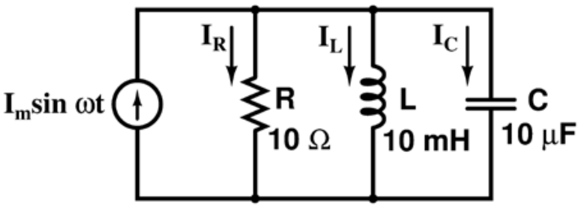
Q.7 The switch has been in position 1 for a long time and abruptly changes to position 2 at $t = 0$.



If time t is in seconds, the capacitor voltage V_C (in volts) for $t > 0$ is given by

(A) $4(1 - \exp(-t/0.5))$
(B) $10 - 6\exp(-t/0.5)$
(C) $4(1 - \exp(-t/0.6))$
(D) $10 - 6\exp(-t/0.6)$

Q.8 The figure shows an RLC circuit with a sinusoidal current source.

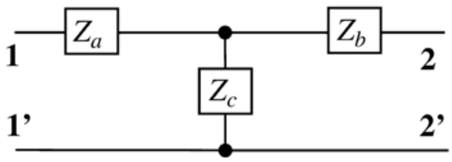


At resonance, the ratio $|\mathbf{I_L}|/|\mathbf{I_R}|$, i.e., the ratio of the magnitudes of the inductor current phasor and the resistor current phasor, is ________

Q.9 The z-parameter matrix for the two-port network shown is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2j\omega & j\omega \\ j\omega & 3+2j\omega \end{bmatrix},$$

where the entries are in Ω. Suppose $Z_b(j\omega) = R_b + j\omega$.



Then the value of R_b (in Ω) equals ________

Q.10 The energy of the signal $x(t) = \frac{\sin(4\pi t)}{4\pi t}$ is ________

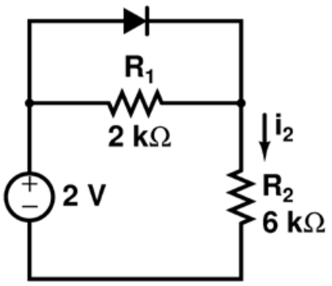
Q.11 The Ebers-Moll model of a BJT is valid

(A) only in active mode
(B) only in active and saturation modes
(C) only in active and cut-off modes
(D) in active, saturation and cut-off modes

Q.12 A long-channel NMOS transistor is biased in the linear region with V_{DS}=50 mV and is used as a resistance. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

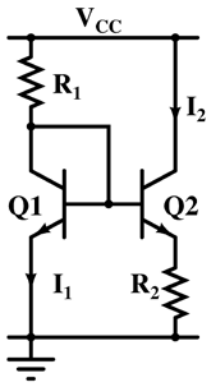
(A) If the device width W is increased, the resistance decreases.
(B) If the threshold voltage is reduced, the resistance decreases.
(C) If the device length L is increased, the resistance increases.
(D) If V_{GS} is increased, the resistance increases.

Q.13 Assume that the diode in the figure has $V_{on} = 0.7\ V$, but is otherwise ideal.



The magnitude of the current i_2 (in mA) is equal to ________

Q.14 Resistor R_1 in the circuit below has been adjusted so that I_1 = 1 mA. The bipolar transistors Q1 and Q2 are perfectly matched and have very high current gain, so their base currents are negligible. The supply voltage V_{cc} is 6 V. The thermal voltage kT/q is 26 mV.

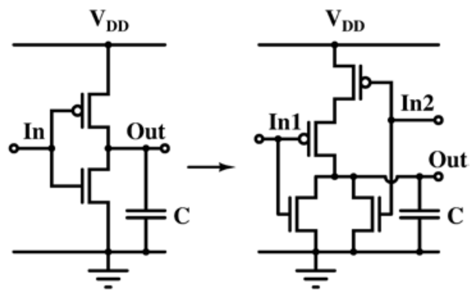


The value of R_2 (in Ω) for which I_2=100 μA is ________

Q.15 Which one of the following statements is correct about an ac-coupled common-emitter amplifier operating in the mid-band region?

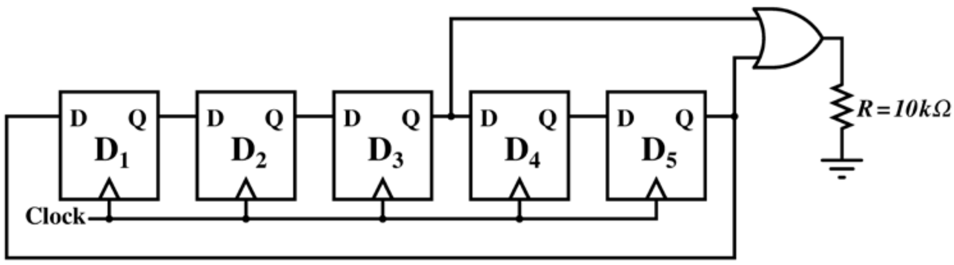
(A) The device parasitic capacitances behave like open circuits, whereas coupling and bypass capacitances behave like short circuits.
(B) The device parasitic capacitances, coupling capacitances and bypass capacitances behave like open circuits.
(C) The device parasitic capacitances, coupling capacitances and bypass capacitances behave like short circuits.
(D) The device parasitic capacitances behave like short circuits, whereas coupling and bypass capacitances behave like open circuits.

Q.16 Transistor geometries in a CMOS inverter have been adjusted to meet the requirement for worst case charge and discharge times for driving a load capacitor C. This design is to be converted to that of a NOR circuit in the same technology, so that its worst case charge and discharge times while driving the same capacitor are similar. The channel lengths of all transistors are to be kept unchanged. Which one of the following statements is correct?



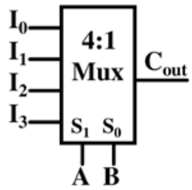
(A) Widths of PMOS transistors should be doubled, while widths of NMOS transistors should be halved.
(B) Widths of PMOS transistors should be doubled, while widths of NMOS transistors should not be changed.
(C) Widths of PMOS transistors should be halved, while widths of NMOS transistors should not be changed.
(D) Widths of PMOS transistors should be unchanged, while widths of NMOS transistors should be halved.

Q.17 Assume that all the digital gates in the circuit shown in the figure are ideal, the resistor $R = 10\ k\Omega$ and the supply voltage is $5\ V$. The D flip-flops D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 and D_5 are initialized with logic values 0,1,0,1 and 0, respectively. The clock has a 30% duty cycle.



The average power dissipated (in mW) in the resistor R is ________

Q.18 A 4:1 multiplexer is to be used for generating the output carry of a full adder. A and B are the bits to be added while C_{in} is the input carry and C_{out} is the output carry. A and B are to be used as the select bits with A being the more significant select bit.



Which one of the following statements correctly describes the choice of signals to be connected to the inputs I_0, I_1, I_2 and I_3 so that the output is C_{out}?

(A) I_0=0, I_1=C_{in}, I_2=C_{in} and I_3=1
(B) I_0=1, I_1=C_{in}, I_2=C_{in} and I_3=1
(C) I_0=C_{in}, I_1=0, I_2=1 and I_3=C_{in}
(D) I_0=0, I_1=C_{in}, I_2=1 and I_3=C_{in}

Q.19 The response of the system $G(s) = \frac{s-2}{(s+1)(s+3)}$ to the unit step input $u(t)$ is $y(t)$.
The value of $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at $t = 0^+$ is __________

Q.20 The number and direction of encirclements around the point $-1 + j0$ in the complex plane by the Nyquist plot of $G(s) = \frac{1-s}{4+2s}$ is

(A) zero.
(B) one, anti-clockwise.
(C) one, clockwise.
(D) two, clockwise.

Q.21 A discrete memoryless source has an alphabet $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$ with corresponding probabilities $\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}\right\}$. The minimum required average codeword length in bits to represent this source for error-free reconstruction is ________

Q.22 A speech signal is sampled at 8 kHz and encoded into PCM format using 8 bits/sample. The PCM data is transmitted through a baseband channel via 4-level PAM. The minimum bandwidth (in kHz) required for transmission is ________

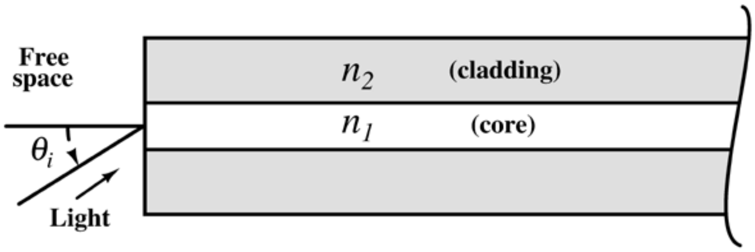
Q.23 A uniform and constant magnetic field $\mathbf{B} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}B$ exists in the $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ direction in vacuum. A particle of mass m with a small charge q is introduced into this region with an initial velocity $\mathbf{v} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}v_x + \hat{\mathbf{z}}v_z$. Given that B, m, q, v_x and v_z are all non-zero, which one of the following describes the eventual trajectory of the particle?

(A) Helical motion in the $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ direction.
(B) Circular motion in the xy plane.
(C) Linear motion in the $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ direction.
(D) Linear motion in the $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ direction.

Q.24 Let the electric field vector of a plane electromagnetic wave propagating in a homogenous medium be expressed as $\mathbf{E} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} E_x e^{-j(\omega t - \beta z)}$, where the propagation constant β is a function of the angular frequency ω. Assume that $\beta(\omega)$ and E_x are known and are real. From the information available, which one of the following CANNOT be determined?

(A) The type of polarization of the wave.
(B) The group velocity of the wave.
(C) The phase velocity of the wave.
(D) The power flux through the $z = 0$ plane.

Q.25 Light from free space is incident at an angle θ_i to the normal of the facet of a step-index large core optical fibre. The core and cladding refractive indices are $n_1 = 1.5$ and $n_2 = 1.4$, respectively.



The maximum value of θ_i (in degrees) for which the incident light will be guided in the core of the fibre is ________

Q. 26 – Q. 55 carry two marks each.

Q.26 The ordinary differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -3x + 2, \text{ with } x(0) = 1$$

is to be solved using the forward Euler method. The largest time step that can be used to solve the equation without making the numerical solution unstable is ________

Q.27 Suppose C is the closed curve defined as the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ with C oriented anti-clockwise. The value of $\oint (xy^2\,dx + x^2y\,dy)$ over the curve C equals ________

Q.28 Two random variables X and Y are distributed according to

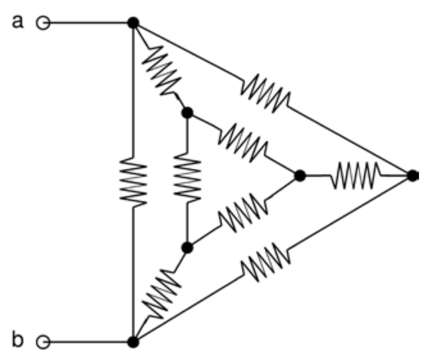
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x+y), & 0 \le x \le 1, \quad 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The probability $P(X + Y \le 1)$ is ________

Q.29 The matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix}$ has $\det(A) = 100$ and $\text{trace}(A) = 14$.

The value of $|a - b|$ is ________

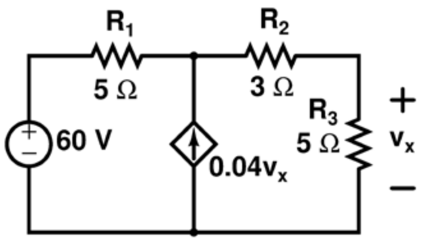
Q.30 In the given circuit, each resistor has a value equal to 1 Ω.



What is the equivalent resistance across the terminals a and b?

(A) $1/6$ Ω (B) $1/3$ Ω (C) $9/20$ Ω (D) $8/15$ Ω

Q.31 In the circuit shown in the figure, the magnitude of the current (in amperes) through R_2 is ___



Q.32 A continuous-time filter with transfer function $H(s) = \frac{2s + 6}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$ is converted to a discrete-time filter with transfer function $G(z) = \frac{2z^2 - 0.5032\,z}{z^2 - 0.5032\,z + k}$ so that the impulse response of the continuous-time filter, sampled at 2 Hz, is identical at the sampling instants to the impulse response of the discrete time filter. The value of k is ________

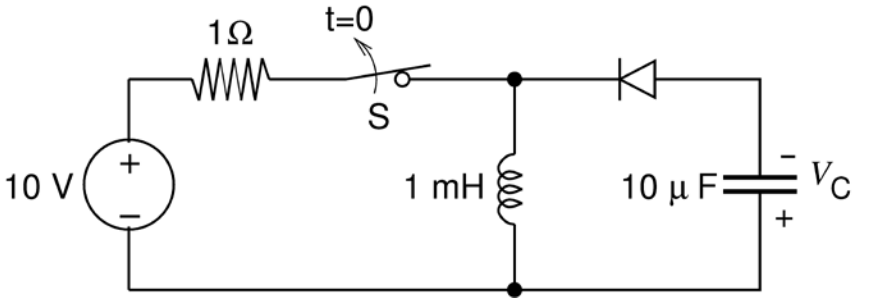
Q.33 The Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) of the 4-point sequence

$x[n] = \{x[0],\ x[1],\ x[2],\ x[3]\} = \{3, 2, 3, 4\}$ is

$X[k] = \{X[0],\ X[1],\ X[2],\ X[3]\} = \{12, 2j, 0, -2j\}$.

If $X_1[k]$ is the DFT of the 12-point sequence $x_1[n] = \{3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0\}$, the value of $\left|\frac{X_1[8]}{X_1[11]}\right|$ is ________

Q.34 The switch S in the circuit shown has been closed for a long time. It is opened at time $t = 0$ and remains open after that. Assume that the diode has zero reverse current and zero forward voltage drop.



The steady state magnitude of the capacitor voltage V_C (in volts) is _______

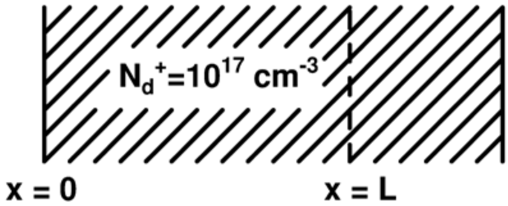
Q.35 A voltage V_G is applied across a MOS capacitor with metal gate and p-type silicon substrate at T=300 K. The inversion carrier density (in number of carriers per unit area) for V_G = 0.8 V is 2×10^{11} cm^{-2}. For V_G = 1.3 V, the inversion carrier density is 4×10^{11} cm^{-2}. What is the value of the inversion carrier density for V_G = 1.8 V?

(A) 4.5×10^{11} cm^{-2}
(B) 6.0×10^{11} cm^{-2}
(C) 7.2×10^{11} cm^{-2}
(D) 8.4×10^{11} cm^{-2}

Q.36 Consider avalanche breakdown in a silicon p^+n junction. The n-region is uniformly doped with a donor density N_D. Assume that breakdown occurs when the magnitude of the electric field at any point in the device becomes equal to the critical field E_{crit}. Assume E_{crit} to be independent of N_D. If the built-in voltage of the p^+n junction is much smaller than the breakdown voltage, V_{BR}, the relationship between V_{BR} and N_D is given by

(A) $V_{BR} \times \sqrt{N_D}$ = constant
(B) $N_D \times \sqrt{V_{BR}}$ = constant
(C) $N_D \times V_{BR}$ = constant
(D) N_D / V_{BR} = constant

Q.37 Consider a region of silicon devoid of electrons and holes, with an ionized donor density of $N_d^+ = 10^{17}$ cm^{-3}. The electric field at $x = 0$ is 0 V/cm and the electric field at $x = L$ is 50 kV/cm in the positive x direction. Assume that the electric field is zero in the y and z directions at all points.



Given $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ coulomb, $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-14}$ F/cm, $\epsilon_r = 11.7$ for silicon, the value of L in nm is ________

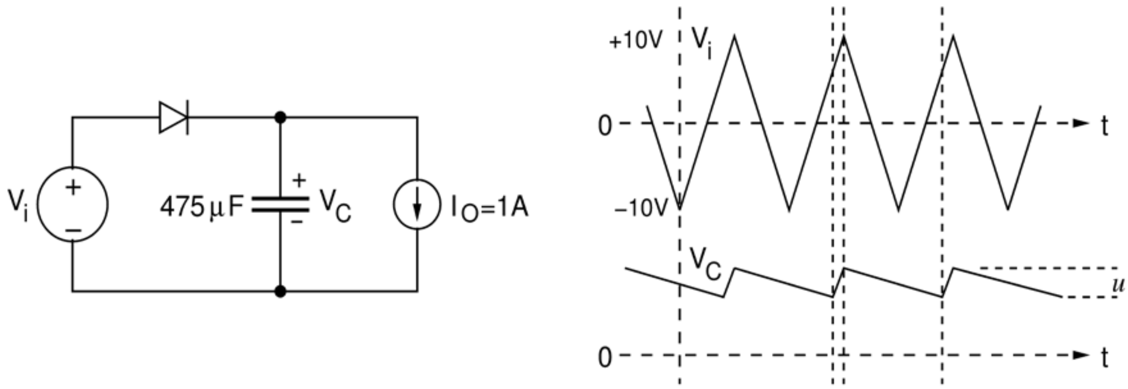
Q.38 Consider a long-channel NMOS transistor with source and body connected together. Assume that the electron mobility is independent of V_{GS} and V_{DS}. Given,

$g_m = 0.5$ μA/V for V_{DS} = 50 mV and V_{GS} = 2 V,
$g_d = 8$ μA/V for V_{GS} = 2 V and V_{DS} = 0 V,

where $g_m = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}}$ and $g_d = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{DS}}$

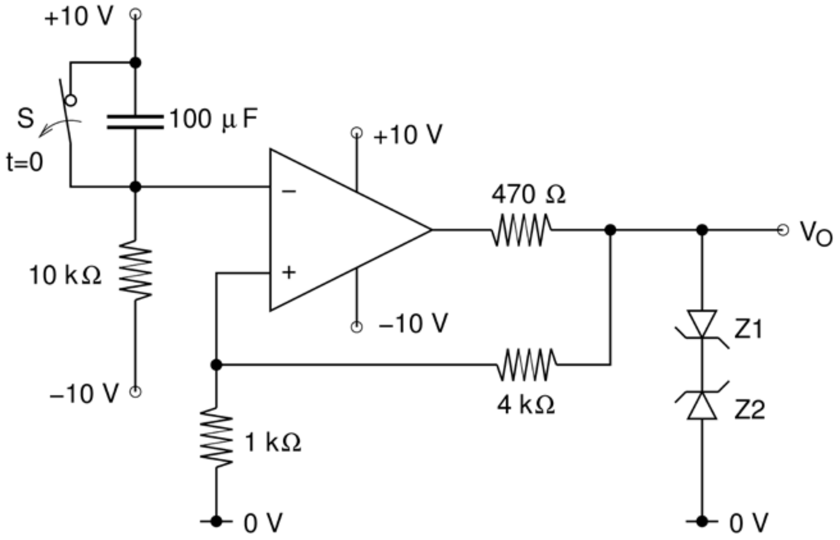
The threshold voltage (in volts) of the transistor is ________

Q.39 The figure shows a half-wave rectifier with a 475 μF filter capacitor. The load draws a constant current $I_O = 1$ A from the rectifier. The figure also shows the input voltage V_i, the output voltage V_C and the peak-to-peak voltage ripple u on V_C. The input voltage V_i is a triangle-wave with an amplitude of 10 V and a period of 1 ms.



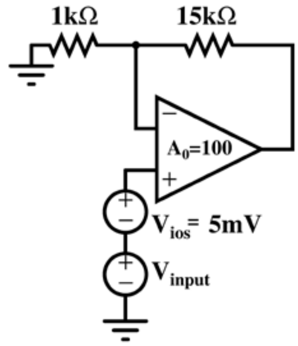
The value of the ripple u (in volts) is ________

Q.40 In the opamp circuit shown, the Zener diodes $Z1$ and $Z2$ clamp the output voltage V_O to $+5$ V or -5 V. The switch S is initially closed and is opened at time $t = 0$.



The time $t = t_1$ (in seconds) at which V_O changes state is ________

Q.41 An opamp has a finite open loop voltage gain of 100. Its input offset voltage V_{ios} (= +5mV) is modeled as shown in the circuit below. The amplifier is ideal in all other respects. V_{input} is 25 mV.

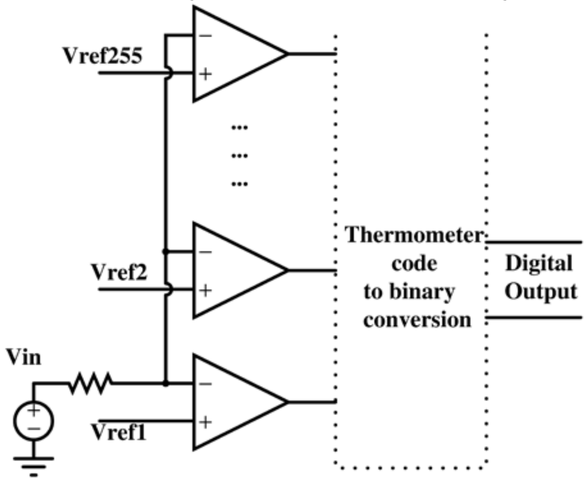


The output voltage (in millivolts) is ________

Q.42 An 8 Kbyte ROM with an active low Chip Select input ($\overline{CS}$) is to be used in an 8085 microprocessor based system. The ROM should occupy the address range 1000H to 2FFFH. The address lines are designated as A_{15} to A_0, where A_{15} is the most significant address bit.
Which one of the following logic expressions will generate the correct $\overline{CS}$ signal for this ROM?

(A) $A_{15} + A_{14} + (A_{13} \cdot A_{12} + \overline{A_{13}} \cdot \overline{A_{12}})$
(B) $A_{15} \cdot A_{14} \cdot (A_{13} + A_{12})$
(C) $\overline{A_{15}} \cdot \overline{A_{14}} \cdot (A_{13} \cdot \overline{A_{12}} + \overline{A_{13}} \cdot A_{12})$
(D) $\overline{A_{15}} + \overline{A_{14}} + A_{13} \cdot A_{12}$

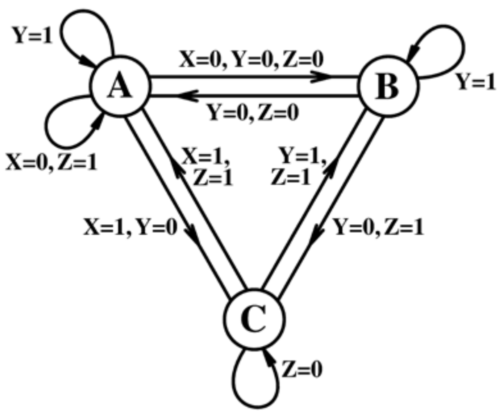
Q.43 In an N bit flash ADC, the analog voltage is fed simultaneously to $2^N - 1$ comparators. The output of the comparators is then encoded to a binary format using digital circuits. Assume that the analog voltage source V_{in} (whose output is being converted to digital format) has a source resistance of 75 Ω as shown in the circuit diagram below and the input capacitance of each comparator is 8 pF. The input must settle to an accuracy of $1/2$ LSB even for a full scale input change for proper conversion. Assume that the time taken by the thermometer to binary encoder is negligible.



If the flash ADC has 8 bit resolution, which one of the following alternatives is closest to the maximum sampling rate ?

(A) 1 megasamples per second
(B) 6 megasamples per second
(C) 64 megasamples per second
(D) 256 megasamples per second

Q.44 The state transition diagram for a finite state machine with states A, B and C, and binary inputs X, Y and Z, is shown in the figure.

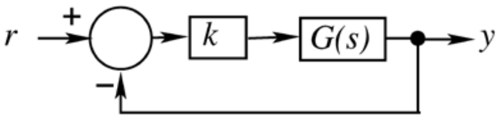


Which one of the following statements is correct?

(A) Transitions from State A are ambiguously defined.
(B) Transitions from State B are ambiguously defined.
(C) Transitions from State C are ambiguously defined.
(D) All of the state transitions are defined unambiguously.

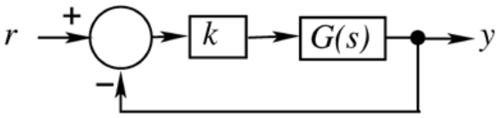
Q.45 In the feedback system shown below $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+2s)}$.

The step response of the closed-loop system should have minimum settling time and have no overshoot.



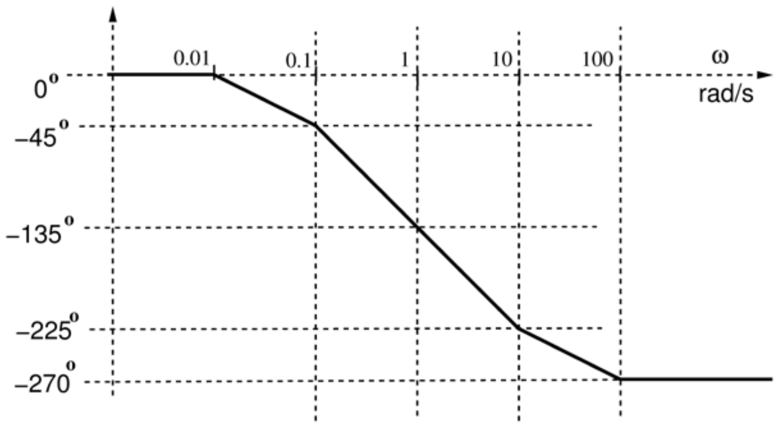
The required value of gain k to achieve this is ________

Q.46 In the feedback system shown below $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}$.



The positive value of k for which the gain margin of the loop is exactly 0 dB and the phase margin of the loop is exactly zero degree is ________

Q.47 The asymptotic Bode phase plot of $G(s) = \frac{k}{(s+0.1)(s+10)(s+p_1)}$, with k and p_1 both positive, is shown below.



The value of p_1 is ________

Q.48 An information source generates a binary sequence $\{\alpha_n\}$. α_n can take one of the two possible values -1 and $+1$ with equal probability and are statistically independent and identically distributed. This sequence is precoded to obtain another sequence $\{\beta_n\}$, as $\beta_n = \alpha_n + k\,\alpha_{n-3}$. The sequence $\{\beta_n\}$ is used to modulate a pulse $g(t)$ to generate the baseband signal

$X(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \beta_n g(t - nT)$, where $g(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le t \le T \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

If there is a null at $f = \frac{1}{3T}$ in the power spectral density of $X(t)$, then k is ________

Q.49 An ideal band-pass channel 500 Hz - 2000 Hz is deployed for communication. A modem is designed to transmit bits at the rate of 4800 bits/s using 16-QAM. The roll-off factor of a pulse with a raised cosine spectrum that utilizes the entire frequency band is ________

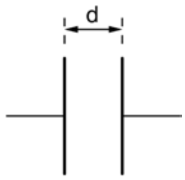
Q.50 Consider a random process $X(t) = 3V(t) - 8$, where $V(t)$ is a zero mean stationary random process with autocorrelation $R_v(\tau) = 4e^{-5|\tau|}$. The power in $X(t)$ is ________

Q.51 A binary communication system makes use of the symbols "zero" and "one". There are channel errors. Consider the following events:

x_0 : a "zero" is transmitted
x_1 : a "one" is transmitted
y_0 : a "zero" is received
y_1 : a "one" is received

The following probabilities are given: $P(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(y_0|x_0) = \frac{3}{4}$, and $P(y_0|x_1) = \frac{1}{2}$. The information in bits that you obtain when you learn which symbol has been received (while you know that a "zero" has been transmitted) is ________

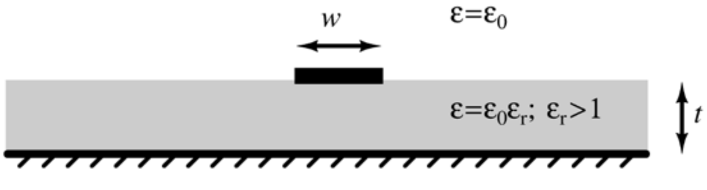
Q.52 The parallel-plate capacitor shown in the figure has movable plates. The capacitor is charged so that the energy stored in it is E when the plate separation is d. The capacitor is then isolated electrically and the plates are moved such that the plate separation becomes $2d$.



At this new plate separation, what is the energy stored in the capacitor, neglecting fringing effects?

(A) $2E$ (B) $\sqrt{2}E$ (C) E (D) $E/2$

Q.53 A lossless microstrip transmission line consists of a trace of width w. It is drawn over a practically infinite ground plane and is separated by a dielectric slab of thickness t and relative permittivity $\varepsilon_r > 1$. The inductance per unit length and the characteristic impedance of this line are L and Z_0, respectively.

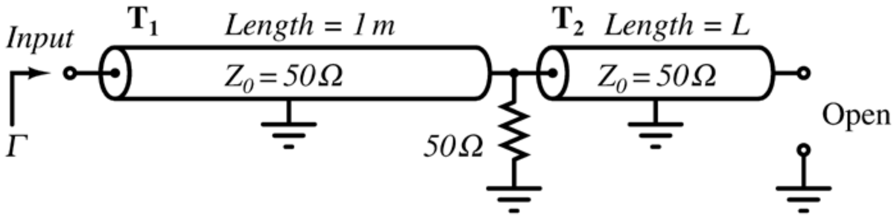


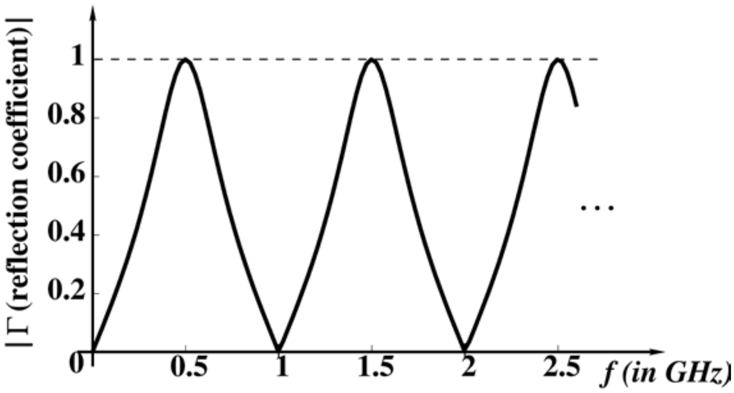
Which one of the following inequalities is always satisfied?

(A) $Z_0 > \sqrt{\frac{Lt}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r w}}$ (B) $Z_0 < \sqrt{\frac{Lt}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r w}}$

(C) $Z_0 > \sqrt{\frac{Lw}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r t}}$ (D) $Z_0 < \sqrt{\frac{Lw}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r t}}$

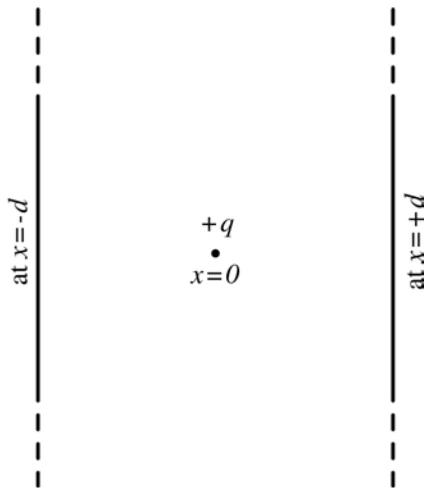
Q.54 A microwave circuit consisting of lossless transmission lines T_1 and T_2 is shown in the figure. The plot shows the magnitude of the input reflection coefficient Γ as a function of frequency f. The phase velocity of the signal in the transmission lines is 2×10^8 m/s.





The length L (in meters) of T_2 is ________

Q.55 A positive charge q is placed at $x = 0$ between two infinite metal plates placed at $x = -d$ and at $x = +d$ respectively. The metal plates lie in the yz plane.



The charge is at rest at $t = 0$, when a voltage $+V$ is applied to the plate at $-d$ and voltage $-V$ is applied to the plate at $x = +d$. Assume that the quantity of the charge q is small enough that it does not perturb the field set up by the metal plates. The time that the charge q takes to reach the right plate is proportional to

(A) d / V (B) $\sqrt{d} / V$ (C) $d / \sqrt{V}$ (D) $\sqrt{d/V}$

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Q. No	Type	Section	Key	Marks
1	MCQ	GA	C	1
2	MCQ	GA	B	1
3	MCQ	GA	C	1
4	MCQ	GA	C	1
5	MCQ	GA	B	1
6	MCQ	GA	D	2
7	MCQ	GA	A	2
8	MCQ	GA	D	2
9	MCQ	GA	C	2
10	MCQ	GA	B	2
1	NAT	EC-2	0.95 : 1.05	1
2	NAT	EC-2	0.0 : 0.0	1
3	MCQ	EC-2	B	1
4	MCQ	EC-2	C	1
5	NAT	EC-2	90 : 90	1
6	MCQ	EC-2	B	1
7	MCQ	EC-2	D	1
8	NAT	EC-2	0.30 : 0.34	1
9	NAT	EC-2	2.98 : 3.02	1
10	NAT	EC-2	0.24 : 0.26	1
11	MCQ	EC-2	D	1
12	MCQ	EC-2	D	1
13	NAT	EC-2	0.25 : 0.25	1
14	NAT	EC-2	570 : 610	1
15	MCQ	EC-2	A	1
16	MCQ	EC-2	B	1
17	NAT	EC-2	1.45 : 1.55	1
18	MCQ	EC-2	A	1
19	NAT	EC-2	0.96 : 1.04	1
20	MCQ	EC-2	A	1
21	NAT	EC-2	1.74 : 1.76	1
22	NAT	EC-2	15.9 : 16.1	1
23	MCQ	EC-2	A	1
24	MCQ	EC-2	D	1
25	NAT	EC-2	32:33	1
26	NAT	EC-2	0.6 : 0.7	2
27	NAT	EC-2	-0.03 : 0.03	2
28	NAT	EC-2	0.32 : 0.34	2
29	NAT	EC-2	2.9 : 3.1	2
30	MCQ	EC-2	D	2
31	NAT	EC-2	4.9 : 5.1	2
32	NAT	EC-2	0.04 : 0.06	2
33	NAT	EC-2	5.9 : 6.1	2
34	NAT	EC-2	99 : 101	2
35	MCQ	EC-2	B	2
36	MCQ	EC-2	C	2
37	NAT	EC-2	30:34	2
38	NAT	EC-2	1.18 : 1.22	2
39	NAT	EC-2	1.9 : 2.2	2

40	NAT	EC-2	0.7 : 0.9	2
41	NAT	EC-2	400 : 425	2
42	MCQ	EC-2	A	2
43	MCQ	EC-2	A	2
44	MCQ	EC-2	C	2
45	NAT	EC-2	0.95 : 1.05	2
46	NAT	EC-2	59.5 : 60.5	2
47	NAT	EC-2	0.95 : 1.05	2
48	NAT	EC-2	-1.01 : -0.99	2
49	NAT	EC-2	0.24 : 0.26	2
50	NAT	EC-2	99 : 101	2
51	NAT	EC-2	0.80 : 0.82	2
52	MCQ	EC-2	A	2
53	MCQ	EC-2	B	2
54	NAT	EC-2	0.09 : 0.11	2
55	MCQ	EC-2	C	2