## 1

## GATE 2022 IN 60

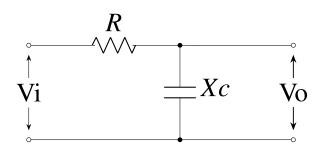
## EE23BTECH11213 - MUTHYALA NIKHITHA SRI

Question: A 1kHz sine wave generator having an internal resistance of  $50\Omega$  generates an opencircuit voltage of  $10V_p$ . When a capacitor is connected across the output terminals, the voltage drops to  $8V_p$ . The capacitance of the capacitor (in microfarads) is (GATE IN 2022)

## **Solution:**

Parameter	Description	Value
$V_i$	Input voltage	$10V_p$
$V_o$	Output voltage	$8V_p$
R	Internal resistance	50Ω
f	Frequency of sine wave	1kHz
ω	Angular frequency	$2\pi f$
C	Capicatance of capacitor	?
$X_c$	Reactance of capicator	$\frac{1}{i\omega C}$

TABLE I INPUT PARAMETERS



$$V_o = \frac{X_c}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_c^2}} \cdot V_i \tag{1}$$

$$V_o = \frac{X_c}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_c^2}} \cdot V_i$$

$$\implies 8V_p = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)^2}} \cdot 10V_p$$
(2)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{64}{100} = \frac{1}{1 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 R^2 C^2 = \frac{-9}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot R \cdot 2\pi f}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\implies \omega^2 R^2 C^2 = \frac{-9}{16} \tag{4}$$

$$\implies C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot R \cdot 2\pi f} \tag{5}$$

$$\implies C = \frac{3}{4 \cdot 50 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 10^3} \tag{6}$$

$$\implies C = 2.387 \mu F \tag{7}$$