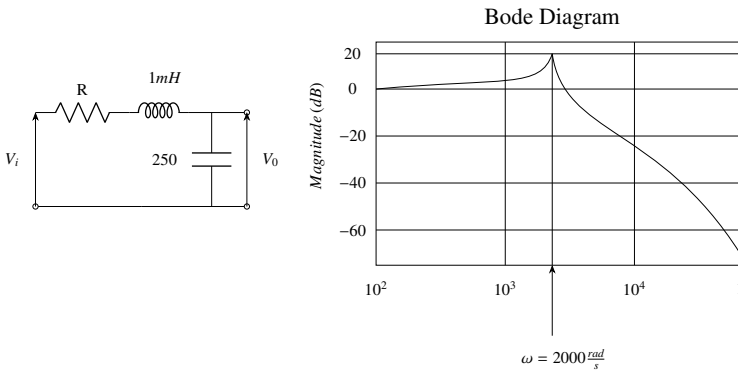


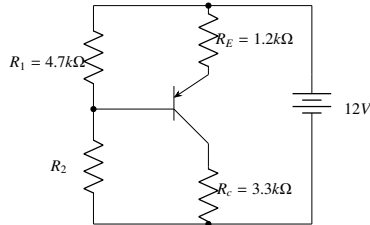
- 1) A  $1\mu C$  point charge is held at the origin of a cartesian coordinate system. If a second point charge of  $10\mu C$  is moved from (0, 10, 0) to (5, 5, 5) and subsequently to (5, 0, 0), then the total work done is \_\_\_\_\_  $mJ$ . (Round off to 2 decimal places)  
Take  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$  in SI units. All coordinates are in meters.
- 2) The power input to a 500V, 50Hz, 6-pole, 3-phase induction motor running at 975 rpm is 40kW. The total stator losses are 1kW. If the total friction and windage losses are 2.025kW, then the efficiency is \_\_\_\_\_ %
- 3) An alternator with internal voltage of  $1\angle\delta_1$  p.u. and synchronous reactance of 0.4 p.u. is connected by a transmission line of reactance 0.1 p.u. to a synchronous motor having synchronous reactance 0.35 p.u. and internal voltage of  $0.85\angle\delta_2$  p.u. If the real power supplied by the alternator is 0.866 p.u., then  $(\delta_1 - \delta_2)$  is \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. (Round off to 2 decimal places.)  
(Machines are of non-salient type. Neglect resistances.)
- 4) The Bode magnitude plot for the transfer function  $\frac{V_0(S)}{V_i(S)}$  of the circuit is as shown. The value of R is \_\_\_\_\_  $\Omega$ . (Round off to 2 decimal places)



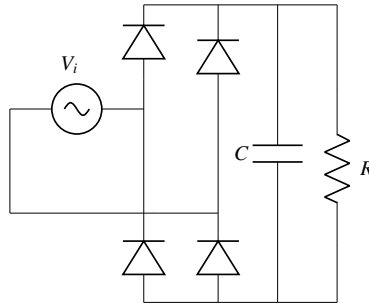
- 5) A signal generator having a source resistance of  $50\Omega$  is set to generate a  $1kHz$  sinewave. Open circuit terminal voltage is 10V peak-to-peak. Connecting a capacitor across the terminals reduces the voltage to 8V peak-to-peak. The value of this capacitor is \_\_\_\_\_  $\mu F$ . (Round off to 2 decimal places.)
- 6) A 16-bit synchronous binary up-counter is clocked with a frequency  $f_{CLK}$ . The two most significant bits are OR-ed together to form an output Y. Measurements show

that  $Y$  is periodic, and the duration for which  $Y$  remains high in each period is 24 ms. The clock frequency  $f_{CLK}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ MHz. (Round off to 2 decimal places.)

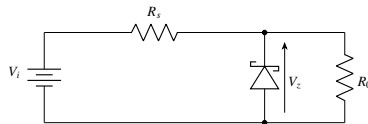
- 7) In the BJT diagram shown, beta of the PNP transistor is 100. Assume  $V_{BE} = -0.7V$ . The voltage across  $R_c$  will be 5V when  $R_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_  $k\Omega$ . (Round off to 2 decimal places)



- 8) In the circuit shown, the input  $V_i$  is a sinusoidal AC voltage having an RMS value of  $230V \pm 20\%$ . The worst-case peak-inverse voltage seen across any diode is \_\_\_\_\_ V. (Round off to 2 decimal places)



- 9) In the circuit shown, a 5 V Zener diode is used to regulate the voltage across load  $R_L$ . The input is an unregulated DC voltage with a minimum value of 6 V and a maximum value of 8 V. The value of  $R_S$  is 6  $\Omega$ . The Zener diode has a maximum rated power dissipation of 2.5 W. Assuming the Zener diode to be ideal, the minimum value of  $R_L$  is \_\_\_\_\_  $\Omega$ .



- 10) In the open interval  $(0, 1)$ , the polynomial  $p(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 2$  has

- a) two real roots      b) one real root      c) three real roots      d) no real roots

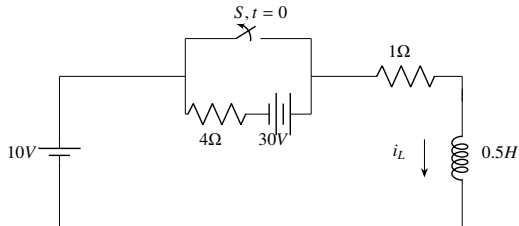
11) Suppose the probability that a coin toss shows head is  $p$ , where  $0 < p < 1$ . The coin is tossed repeatedly until the first head appears. The expected number of tosses required is

- a)  $\frac{p}{1-p}$       b)  $\frac{1-p}{p}$       c)  $\frac{1}{p}$       d)  $\frac{1}{p^2}$

12) Let  $(-1 - j), (3 - j), (3 + j)$  and  $(-1 + j)$  be the vertices of a rectangle  $C$  in the complex plane. Assuming that  $C$  is traversed in counter-clockwise direction, the value of the contour integral  $\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2(z-4)}$  is

- a)  $\frac{j\pi}{2}$       b) 0      c)  $\frac{-j\pi}{18}$       d)  $\frac{j\pi}{16}$

13) In the circuit, switch  $S$  is in the closed position for a very long time. If the switch is opened at time  $t = 0$ , then  $i_L(t)$  in amperes, for  $t \geq 0$  is



- a)  $8e^{-10t}$       b) 10      c)  $8 + 2e^{-10t}$       d)  $10(1 - e^{-2t})$