PAGES 1-32

 An oscillator whose frequency is changed by a variable dc voltage is known as A VCO
 target angle is the most common angle of the rotating anode in x-ray machine. 1. 12 degrees
 analyzer has the advantage of being programmed to perform only those tests which are requested discrete sample
4. Another name for a unity gain amplifier is: 4. voltage follower
 Fundamental interval of platinum is 100 degrees celsius (VERIFY)
6. In which of the following method, we approximate the curve of solution by the tangent in each interval.1. Eulers method
7. In which procedure, the needle-point electrodes are stuck into the tissue and kept steady? 1. Dessication
8. Lap choly refers to removal of 2. gall bladder
9. Maternal ECG and Fetal ECG can be separated using 3. adaptive noise canceller
10. The ends of a load line drawn on a family of curves determine:2. saturation and cutoff
11. To operate properly, a transistor's base-emitter junction must be forward biased with reverse bias applied to which junction? 4. collector base
12. Which amplifier uses a minimum number of components and is cost-effective?3. optically isolated
13. Which of these is an NTC device 4. thermistor

- 14. Which of these is not a type of capacitive transducer: 3. variable thickness 15. ----- number of starting values required for Adam's method 3.3 (VERIFY) 16. ----- states that the concentration of a solute is proportional to the absorbance 3. Beer-Lambert law 17. A switch-tail ring counter is made by using a single D flip-flop. The resulting circuit is a 3. T flip flop 18. The transformation which maps the angular domain 0<amp(z)<?? /4 of the z-plane onto the upper half of the w- plane is: 2. $w=z^4$ 19. In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity 3. Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (Rm/Rp) 20. In a C-E configuration, an emitter resistor is used for: 4. stabilization 21. A variable air gap type capacitor consists of two parallel plates; a fixed plate and a moving plate at a distance x. If a potential V is applied across the two plates, the force of attraction between the plates is related to x as 1. F is proportional to 1/x 22. If a certain zener diode has a zener voltage of 3.6V, it operates in 2. zener breakdown
- 23. A linear thermocouple with a sensitivity of 0.04 mV/°C and resistance of 100 O is connected to a load with a resistance of 1 kO. Find the voltage across the load for a temperature of 250 °C 3. 9.09V
- 24. A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of 50KO. The fractional displacement of the wiper is 0.3. The thévenin voltage of the circuit is:

2.4.5V

25. If IC is 50 times larger than IB, then ßdc is

1.50

26. An ideal or unloaded potentiometer used as a displacement transducer has a stroke of 100 mm and its resistance over this length is 1000 ?. The overall sensitivity of the transducer is 0.1V/mm. Power dissipated by the coil is 1. 0.1 W (VERIFY)
27. An npn transistor (with C=0.3 pF) has a unity gain cut-off frequency fT of 400 MHz at a dc bias current IC=1 mA. The value of its C μ is approximately (VT=26 mV) 1. 15 pF
28. 1024 x 1024 image has resolution of 3. 1048576
29. 1101, 1001 and 111001 correspond to the 2's compliment representation of which one the following sets of number 47, -7 and -7
30. 2's compliment representation of 16-bit number (1 sign bit and 15 magnitude bits) if FFFF. Its magnitude in decimal representation is 1.1
31. 4-bit 2's compliment representation of a decimal number 1000. The number is 18
32. At what kind of operating frequency diffusion or transition is a capacitor represented in parallel with the ideal diode? 4. Very high frequency
33. The diffused impurities with valence electrons are called donor atoms. 3. 5
34 is a reference electrode 3.Hydrogen electrode /4.Calomel electrode
35 signal will become zero when the feedback signal and reference signals
are equal. 3. Actuating
36 is a recursive filter 3. RLS filter
37 are also called Wiener Filter 1. LMS filter

38	can be extended to systems which are timevarying? 2. State model representatives
39	is not a final control element. 2. potentiometer
40	directly converts temperature into voltage. 3. thermocouple
41	increases the steady state accuracy. 2. integrator
42	gas is commonly used for insufflating the abdominal cavity for
laparosc	opy. 2. Carbon dioxide
43	has tendency to oscillate. 2. closed loop system
44	is the reference input minus the primary feedback. 1. actuating signal
	of infrared gas analyzer allows the energy to pass ly through the reference and sample tubes. 1. coaxial chopper
46	is a closed loop system. 4. Autopilot for an aircraft
47	technique is not applicable to nonlinear system? 2. nyquist criterion
48	is insensitive to turbulent flow of gases 4. Fleish type pneumotachometer (VERIFY)
49	is a part of the human temperature control system. 4. Perspiration system
50	algorithm make use of translational table 1. Huffman
51. A 2-b	oit binary multiplier can be implemented using 1. 2-input NORs and 1 XNOR gate only

- 52. A 3-digit voltmeter having a resolution of 100 mV can be used to measure a maximum of 4, 100 V
- 53. A 4-bit modulo- 16 ripple counter uses J-K flip flops. If the propagation delay of each FF is 50ns, the maximum clock frequency that can be used is equal to
 - 2. 5 MHz
- 54. A breath that has a greater volume than the preset VT
 - 4. sigh
- 55.A bulb in a staircase has two switches, one switch being at the ground floor and the other one at the first floor. The bulb can be turned ON and also can be turned OFF by any one of the switches irrespective of the state of the other switch. The logic of switching of the bulb resembles
 - 4. XOR gate
- 56. A capacitance transducer has two plates each of area 5 mm2. The coil gap is 2 mm. Displacement sensitivity due to change in gap length is
 - 1. 11.1 pF/cm
- 57. A capacitive transducer using two quartz diaphragms of area 800 mm2 and separated by a distance of 4 mm has a capacitance of $350 \,\mu\text{F}$. When a pressure of 1MN/m2 is applied to one of the diaphragms, a deflection of $0.75 \, \text{mm}$ is produced. The change in capacitance of the system is
 - $4.80.7 \mu F$
- 58. A wheatstone bridge has R3=R4=100?, galvanometer resistance of 50 ?, strain gauge R1=120?. The value of R2 is adjusted for zero strain of gauge factor equals 2. Battery voltage is 4V. For a strain of 400 microstrain, galvanometer current will be

????????????????

59. Q1 on page 1

???????????????????????

60. Q2 on page 1

feedback element for the driver?

????????????????????

- 61. A car covers a distance of 5 km in 5 mins, its average speed is equal to 4. 60 km/h
- 62. A car is running at a constant speed of 50 km/hr, which of the following is the
 - 3. Needle of the speedometer

63. A causal and stable I I R filter has 4. no linear phase
64. A certain noninverting amplifier has Ri of 1 kO and Rf of 100 kO. The closed-loop voltage gain is 2. 101
65. A certain op-amp has bias currents of $50\mu A$ and $49.3\mu A.$ The input bias current is 1. 700 nA
66. A certain op-amp has bias currents of 50μA and 49.3μA. The input bias current is 1. 700 nA
67. A change in the value of the emitter resistance Re in a differential amplifier 4. does not affect either Ad and Ac
68. A class-A transformer coupled, transistor power amplifier is required to deliver a power output of 10 watts. The maximum power rating of the transistor should not be less than 1. 20 W
69. A closed loop system is distinguished from open loop system by which of the following? 2. Feedback
70. A collector characteristic curve is a graph showing: 2. collector current (IC) versus collector-emitter voltage (VCE) with (VBB) base bias voltage held constant
71. A commercial use of Image Subtraction is 4. Mask mode radiography
72. A conditionally stable system exhibits poor stability at 3. reduced values of open loop gain
73. A continuous image is digitised at points. 3. sampling
74. A control system in which the control action is somehow dependent on the output is known as
1. Closed loop system
75. A control system with excessive noise, is likely to suffer from 2. saturation in amplifying stages

76. A control system working under unknown random actions is called4. stochastic control system
77. A data reduction algorithm must also represent the data with acceptable 2. fidelity
78. A data signal having frequency components from dc to 50 Hz is to be sent through pulse code modulation using an 8 digit code. The minimum carrier channel bandwidth is 4. 4kHz
79. A desired frequency response has its which is the desired unit pulse sequence 2. IDTFT
80. A differential amplifier has a differential gain of 20,000. CMRR = 80 dB. The common mode gain is given by 2. 2
81. A differential amplifier is invariably used in the input stage of all OPAMP's. This is done basically to provide the OPAMP's with a very high 4. slew rate
82. A differentiator is usually not a part of a control system because it 3. increases input noise
83. A digital voltmeter can count from 0 to 9999. If full scale reading is 9.999 V, the resolution of full scale reading is 4. 1 mV
84. A digital voltmeter has a read out range from 0 to 999 counts. If the full scale reading is 9.999 V, the resolution is 3. 1 mV
85. A girl with a mass of 40 kg wears heels with an area of 1 cm2 in contact with ground, pressure on ground is (take earth's gravitational field strength) 1.4×10^{5}
86. A glucose measurement in whole blood is the glucose levels in plasma 2. lower than
87. A good control system has all the following features except 4. slow response

88. A half-cycle average voltage of 12 V is equal to what rms voltage? 4. 13.33 V
89. A half-wave rectifier has an input voltage of 240 V r.m.s. If the step-down transformer has a turns ratio of 8:1, what is the peak load voltage? Ignore diode drop 2. 42.5 V
90. A JFET is set up as source follower. Given, µ=200, rd=100 k and source load resistance RL=1k. The output resistance R0 is approximated by ???????????????????????????????????
91. A land line telemetry system is suitable for distance upto 3. About 1 km only
92. A linear displacement digital transducer generally uses 4. Gray code
93. A maximally flat frequency response is known as 3. Butterworth
94. A moving coil instrument has a resistance of 0.5 O and a full scale deflection of 0.1 A. To convert it into an ammeter of 0-10 A the shunt resistance should be 1.0.005 O
95. 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 3.4231
96. A no-load condition means that 2. Both (a) and (c)
97. A noninverting closed-loop op-amp circuit generally has a gain factor 4. greater than one
98. A phase lag lead network introduces in the output 4. lag at low frequencies and lead at high frequencies

99. A phase shifting transformer is used in conjunction with

1. Dryscale potentiometer

100. A piezoelectric crystal transducer of 0.5cm2 area and 1mm thickness is connected to a charge amplifier having a charge sensitivity (d)=2pC/N. The crystal is subjected to a sinusoidal force of 30x10-3sin150t N. Find out the peak to peak voltage of the crystal.

1. 0.5V

101. A piezoelectric type accelerator has a sensitivity of 100 mV/g. The transducer is subjected to a constant acceleration of 5g. The steady state output of the transducer is 1.0.5V

102. A potentiometer has a supply voltage of 10 V, a resistance of 10 kOhm and a length of 10 cm. A recorder of resistance 10 kOhm is connected across the potentiometer. The recorder voltage for each of the wiper displacement of 2 cm is:

1. 1.72V

103. A predictor formula is used to predict the value of v at

1. x

104. A quartz piezo-electric type pressure sensor has a built in charge amplifier. The sensor has a sensitivity of 1 μ V/Pa. It is subjected to a constant pressure of 120 kPa. The output of the transducer at steady state is

3.0 mV

105. A rectifier voltmeter using bridge rectifier and PMMC meter is calibrated to read rms value of sine wave. A triangular wave is applied to it and it reads 6.82 V. The rms value of triangular wave is

1. About 7.1 V

106. A resistance is measured by voltmeter-ammeter method. The voltmeter is 0-250V, \pm 1% accuracy and ammeter is 0-5 A, \pm 1 % accuracy. The readings of voltmeter and ammeter are 100 V and 2 A respectively. The error in the measured resistance can be

 $3. \pm 5\%$

107. A resistance potentiometer has a total resistance of 10000? and is rated 4W. If the range of potentiometer is 0 to 100 mm, then its sensitivity in V/mm is

1.2

108. A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.OMhz. The propagation delay per gate is _____ns

109. A signal may have frequency components which lie in the range of 0.001 Hz to 10 Hz. Which one of the following types of coupling should be chosen in a multistage amplifier designed to amplify this signal?

4. Direct coupling

110. A signal other than the reference input that tends to affect the value of controlled variable is known as _____.

4. disturbance

- 111. A signed integer has been stored in a byte using the 2's compliment format. We wish to store the same integer in 16 bit word. We should
- 4. copy the original byte to the less significant byte of the word and make each bit of the more significant byte equal to the most significant bit of the original byte
- 112. A single element strain gauge bridge has two fixed resistances R1 and R1 of 120 O each and a variable resistance which gives full deflection at 120 O for zero strain and 120.6 O for strain. If gauge factor is 2, strain is

4.0.0025

113. A sinusoidal ac voltage of amplitude 100 V is applied to a rectifying device which offers 10 O resistance in forward direction and infinite resistance in backward direction. A moving coil ammeter is also connected in the circuit. The reading of ammeter will be

3.3.185 A

114. A sinusoidal signal is measured by CRO. The scale is set at 4 mV/cm. If vertical distance between positive and negative peaks is 6 cm, the peak value of ac signal is

4. 12 mV

115. A strain gauge has a nominal resistance of 600 ? and a gauge factor of 2.5. The strain gauge is connected in a DC bridge with three other resistances of 600 ? each. The bridge is excited by a 4V battery. If the strain gauge is subjected to a strain of 100 mm/m, the magnitude of the bridge output will be

4. 250uV

116. A tank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been dissolved. A pipe fills the tank with brine at the rate of 3 gpm, containing 2 lbs of dissolved salt per gallon. Assuming that the mixture is kept uniform by stirring, a drain pipe draws out of the tank the mixture at 2 gpm. Find the amount of salt in the tank at the end of 30 minutes.

4. 171.24 lbs

117. A thermistor has a resistance of 10K? at 25oC and 1K? at 1000C. The range of operation is 0 degrees to 150 degrees Celsius. The excitation voltage is 5V and a series resistor of 1kW is connected to the thermistor. The power dissipated in the thermistor is

2. 4.7 mW

118. A thermometer at room temperature 300C is dipped suddenly into a bath of boiling water of 1000C. It takes 30 seconds to reach 96.50C. The time required to reach a temperature of 980C is

3.34.6 s

- 119. A third-order filter will have a roll-off rate of
 - 2. -60 dB/decade
- 120. A transformer is plugged into a 120 V rms source and has a primary current of 300 mA rms. The secondary is providing 18 V across a 10K ohm load. What is the efficiency of the transformer?

1.90%

- 121. A variable reluctance tachogenerator consists of a ferromagnetic wheel with 22 teeth and rotating close to a bar magnet and coil. If the wheel is rotating at 6000 rpm what is the frequency of the a.c. voltage induced in the coil.
 - 4. 2200Hz (VERIFY)
- 122. A variable reluctance type proximity inductance transducer has an inductance of 3 mH. When the target made of ferromagnetic material is 1 mm away, then calculate the value of inductance when a displacement of 0.05 mm is applied to the target in a direction opposite to the core.
 - 1. 3.14 mH (VERIFY)
- 123. A variable reluctance type tachometer has number of teeth on rotor as 60. The counter records 3600 counts per second. Determine the speed in rpm.
 - 3. 3600rpm
- 124. A vibrating level sensor consists of
 - 3. Two piezoelectric oscillators
- 125. A Weston frequency meter is
 - 4. Moving iron instrument
- 126. A zener diode is used as
 - 3. a voltage regulator

- 127. A zero order system is the one in which output changes instantaneously as the input changes. The example of zero order system is
 - 1. Potentiometer
- 128. A.C. servomotor is basically a
 - 3. two phase induction motor
- 129. A.C. servomotor resembles
 - 2. two phase induction motor
- 130. Accelerometer is a
 - 3. Second order instrument
- 131. According to Newton's law of cooling, the rate at which a substance cools in air is directly proportional to the difference between the temperatures of the substance and that of air. If the temperature of the air is 30° and the substance cools from 100° to 70° in 15 minutes, how long will it take to cool 100° to 50°? According to Newton's law of cooling, the rate at which a substance cools in air is directly proportional to the difference between the temperatures of the substance and that of air. If the temperature of the air is 30° and the substance cools from 100° to 70° in 15 minutes, how long will it take to cool 100° to 50°?
 - 1. 33. 59 min
- 132. Addition of zeros in transfer function causes which of the following?
 - 4. Lag compensation
- 133. After the filter adapts itself, the output of the system y(n) is the estimate of ______

 1. Desired signal
- 134. Air cored inductive transducers are suitable for use at
 - 4. At higher frequencies
- 135. All pH measurements are made with a
 - 4. Glass electrode
- 136. Among the digital IC- families ECL, TTL and CMOS
 - 3. ECL has the least propagation delay
- 137. An amplifier can give which of the following characteristics?
 - 2. Constant current, constant voltage and constant power

- 138. An amplifier has an open loop gain of 100, an input impedance of 1 kOhm, and an output impedance of 100 Ohm, and an output impedance of 100 Ohm. A feedback network with a feedback factor of 0.99 is connected in a voltage series feedback mode. The new input and output impedance are
 - 3. 100 kOhm and 1 Ohm
- 139. An amplifier receives 0.1 W of input signal and delivers 15 W of signal power. What is the power gain in dB?
 - 3.8 dB
- 140. An amplifier with mid-band gain |A| = 500 has negative feedback |b| = 1/100. If the upper cut-off without feedback were at 60 Hz, then with feedback it would become
 - 1. 360 kHz
- 141. An automatic toaster is a _____ loop control system.
 3. open
- 142. An average amplifier has 5 inputs. The ratio of Rf / Ri must be 3. 0.2
- 143. An electronic watch has a clock of 32 kHz. To divide this frequency down to 1 Hz, it is necessary to have
 - 2. Three decade counters, one four-bit binary counter and a T flip-flop
- 144. An equivalent 2's compliment representation of the 2's compliment number 1101 3. 111101
- 145. An image is a two dimensional function where x and y are
 - 3. spatial coordinates
- 146. An increase in gain, in most systems, leads to _____.
 - 3. smaller damping ratio
- 147. An LVDT is supplied with a sinusoidal voltage of amplitude 5V and frequency 1 KHz. The output is connected to an AC voltmeter. The reading of the voltmeter is 1V for a displacement of 1mm from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter when the displacement is 1mm in the opposite direction from the null position?
 - 3.1V
- 148. An N type semiconductor strain gauge has a nominal resistance of 1000 ? and gage factor of -100. The resistance of the gage when a compressive strain of $100\mu m/m$ is
 - 1.1010?

149. An n-channel JFET having a pinch-off voltage (Vp) of -5 V shows a transconductance (gm) of 1 mA/V, when the applied gate-to-source voltage (VGS) is -3 V. Its maximum transconductance (in mA/V) will be

?????????????????????????

- 150. An object falls from rest in a medium offering a resistance. The velocity of the object before the object reaches the ground is given by the differential equation dV / dt + V / 10 = 32, ft/sec. What is the velocity of the object one second after if falls?
 - 2. 30.45 ft/sec
- 151. An op-amp clamper circuit is also referred as
 - 4. DC inserter
- 152. An OPAMP has a slew rate of 5 V/ μ s. The largest sine wave output voltage possible at a frequency of 1 MHz is
 - 1. 5/2p V
- 153. An R-S latch is

??????????????????????

- 154. Any externally introduced signal affecting the controlled output is called a 1. stimulus
- 155. As a result of introduction of negative feedback which of the following will not decrease?

 1. bandwidth
- 156. As soon as a new value of a variable is found by iteration, it is used immediately in the following equation, this method is called.
 - 2. Gauss-Seidel Method
- 157. As the temperature is increased, the voltage across a diode carrying a diode carrying a constant current
 - 1. increases
- 158. At resonance, the term bandwidth includes all frequencies that allow what percentage of maximum current to flow?
 - 2.70.7
- 159. At what pressure is the oxygen maintained at E tanks?
 - 4. 2200PSI
- 160. Average acceleration of body during time interval 't' is given by slope of its
 - 2. Velocity-time graph

161. Average be			
	4. 6 rad/s		
162. AZTEC բ	post processing needs filter to remove its jagged 1. Low pass filter	appearance	
163. AZTEC r	reconstruction process produces an ECG signal with 2. Step	quantization	
164. Base line	ne drift in ECG 3. high pass filter		
165. By apply taking h=0.5.	lying the finite difference method, find y (0.5) from y"+y+1=0 w 5. 3. 0.14031 (VERIFY)	rith Y(0)=y(1)=0	
166. By apply taking h = 0.1	llying the fourth order Runge – Kutta method find y(1.1) from y .1. 4. 1.24149	'=y2+xy, y(1)=1	
167. By which	ch of the following the control action is determined when a mai 1. eyes	n walks along a path?	
168. By which	ch of the following, the system response can be tested better? 1. Unit impulse input signal		
169. Calculate	ate the power dissipation of a silicon diode having ID = 40 mA. 2. 28 mW		
170. Changin։	ing overall sensitivity of image is called 1. brightness adaption		
171. Chromat	atographic analyser is used to measure the4. Amount of individual gases in a sample	_	
172. Class AE	AB operation is often used in power (large signal) amplifiers in 1. remove even harmonics	order to	
173. Clusterin	ring can be done using 2. VQ (VERIFY)		

- 174. Compresses image can be recovered back by
 - 3. Image decompression
- 175. Compressions are formed where air pressure is
 - 4. Higher than the atmospheric pressure
- 176. Computation of derivatives in segmentation is also called
 - 4. spatial filtering
- 177. Consider a 1cm thick specimen in which the acoustic power emerging is one half of that entering. Determine the attenuation coefficient of the medium
 - 4. -3.01dB/cm
- 178. Consider the Boolean function F(w,x,y,z) = w y + x y + w' x y z + w' x' y + x z + x' y' z'. Which one of the following is the complete set of essential prime implicants?

- 179. DCT converts an image or audio block into its equivalent
 - 3. frequency coefficients
- 180. Decimal 43 in Hexadecimal and BCD number system is respectively
 - 3.2B, 01000011
- 181. Decoder is used for
 - 1. image decompression
- 182. Decorrelate property significant for

???????????????????????DCT

183. Determine the differential equation of the family of circles with center on the y-axis.

1.
$$xy'' - (y')^3 - y' = 0$$

184. Determine the differential equation of the family of lines passing through (h, k).

1.
$$(y - k) dx - (x - h) dy = 0$$

185. Determine the nominal voltage for the Zener diode at a temperature of 120° C if the nominal voltage is 5.1 volts at 25° C and the temperature coefficient is 0.05%/° C.

186. Determine the wavelength of ultrasound travelling in water with a velocity of 1480m/s and a frequency of 1MHz

1.1.48

187. Digital ca	mera and DVD players make use of 4. FFT (VERIFY)
188. Digital vio	deo is sequence of 1. frames
189. Digitizing	image intensity amplitude is called 4. quantization
190. Dipsticks	are used for the 1. Level measurement
191. Double (F	Repeated) root of $4x3$ - $8x2$ - $3x$ + 9 = 0 by Newton-Raphson method is $3.1.5$
192. DPI stand	ds for 3. dots per inches
193. Due to whole avoided?	hich of the following reasons excessive bandwidth in control systems should
	3. Noise is proportional to bandwidth
194. Dynamic	range of imaging system is a ratio where the upper limit is determined by 4. Saturation
195. EEG patt	ern in REM sleep is: 3. High amplitude, rapid waves
196. EMG and	EEG recorders use amplifiers 2. Ac coupled
197. Encoder i	is used for 4. image compression
198. Even afte	r Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled? 1. TRAP
199. Example	of discontinuity approach in image segmentation is 2. boundary based segmentation / 3. edge based segmentation
200. Example	of similarity approach in image segmentation is 4. region based segmentation

- 201. Failure of heat sink in an ECG apparatus may lead to _____ noise
 1. High frequency
- 202. Filters used to reject the 50Hz noise picked up from power lines are called 4.Notch Filters
- 203. Find the determinant of the matrix with eigenvalues 1, -2, 3 and 0. 3. 0
- 204. Find the differential equation whose general solution is y = C1x + C2ex.

3.
$$(x - 1) y'' - xy' + y = 0$$

205. Find the differential equations of the family of lines passing through the origin.

$$2. x dy - y dx = 0$$

- 206. Find the equation of the curve at every point of which the tangent line has a slope of 2x $2. y = x^2 + C$
- 207. Find the equation of the family of orthogonal trajectories of the system of parabolas $y^2 = 2x + C$.

$$4. v = Ce^{-x}$$

208. Find the general solution of $y' = y \sec x$

3.
$$y = C (\sec x + \tan x)$$

- 209. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are red, red and violet. 2. 220000000
- 210. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are violet, orange and black 3. 73
- 211. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are white, grey and red. 2. 9800
- 212. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are yellow, grey and blue 2. 48000000
- 213. First Order Runge Kutta method is
 - 2. Euler's Method
- 214. For a 10-bit A/D converters, the quantization error is (in %)

215. For a 5-bit ladder D-A converter, the output voltage for a digital input of 11010 is (assume the minimum and maximum power supplies used are 0V and 10 V) 1. 8.125
216. For a class B amplifier providing a 20 V peak signal to 16 Ω load and a power supply of Vcc=30 V, the efficiency (%) will be 1. 52.3
217. For a copper constantan (Type T) thermocouple, the junction E(in μ V) at θ 0C is given by: E= 38.740 + 3.3X10-202 + 2.07X10-403 - 2.2X10-604 + higher order terms, assuming the cold junction compensation. Find the sensitivity of the thermocouple at 100oC. 1.42.75 μ V/0C
218. For an n-variable Boolean function, the maximum number of prime implicants is 1. 2^n
219.For an open loop control system which of the following statements is incorrect? 3. Recalibration is not required for maintaining the required quality of the output
220. For measuring air flow, is used 1. Vane type anemometer
221.For the efficient usage of adaptive filters 3. The desired signal should be correlated with the reference signal
222. Frequency of sleep spindles: 3. 10 to 14 Hz
223. From the following which one gives the more accurate value 1. RK method
224. From which of the following transfer function can be obtained?4. Signal flow graph
225. Functions that combines to produce $f(x,y)$ 4. illumination and reflectance
226. Gain of instrumentation amplifier is calculated using 3.1+ (2R/Rg)

227. Gauss-Seidel iteration method converges only if the Coefficient matrix is 1. Diagonally dominant

228. Given two numbers A and B in sign magnitude representation in an eight bit format A = 00011110 B = 10011100. The corresponding decimal numbers are 1. 30 and -100
229. Gray code representation of decimal 6 is WRONG QUESTION
230. Harmonic distortion analyser 4. Measures RMS value of all harmonics except fundamental frequency
231. High frequency response of doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter results in 4. Non-linearity into the i/p o/p calibration curve
232. High pass filters are used for image 2. sharpening
233. Hilbert transformer is also called as 1. Special type of FIR filters
234. Histogram Equalisation is mainly used for 3. Contrast adjustment
235. Histogram equalization make image intensity changes 1. visible
236. Histogram equalization refers to image 3. normalization
237. How do you scale the gain of a FIR filter? 2. Multiply all coefficients by scale factor
238. How many electrodes are present in 10/20 electrode placement system of EEG machine? 2. 21
239. How much current will flow in a 100 Hz series RLC circuit if VS = 20 V, RT = 66 ohms, and XT = 47 ohms? 4. 247mA
240. Hydraulic torque transmission system is analog of 1. motor generator set
241. Hysteresis error in Bourdon tube can be minimized by 1. Using it well within the designed pressure range

242. I I R digital filters are of the following nature

1. Recursive

243. Ideally, a dc load line is a straight line drawn on the collector characteristic curves between 4. VCE(cutoff) and IC(sat)

244. IDSS can be defined as

3.the maximum possible current with VGS held at 0 V

245. If $\Delta f(x) = f(x+h) - f(x)$, then a constant k, Δk equals 2. 0

246. If f(x,y)=2x-3x2+ky2 is a harmonic function, then the value of k is:

3.3

247. If f(z)=u+iv is an analytic function with u=x2-y2+y, then the Re[f'(z)] is:

3. 2x

248. If y1 = ex, y2 = xex are solutions of homogeneous 2nd order differential equation, then the Wronskian is

4. e2x

249. If 25 g of a liquid occupies 20 cm3 in a measuring cylinder, what is the density of the liquid?

1. 1.25 g cm-3

250. If 40 C of charge flow past a point in 20 s, what is the current?

1.2 A

251. If 60 J of energy are available for every 15 C of charge, what is the voltage?

4.4 V

252. If a 1 K Ω and a 2 K Ω resistor are parallel-connected across a 12 V supply, how much current is received by the 2 K Ω resistor?

2.6mA

253. If a balloon is equipped with temperature and altitude measuring instruments, then the order of the temperature measuring and altitude measuring instruments are

3. First order, zero order

254. If a certain op-amp has a closed-loop gain of 20 and an upper critical frequency of 10 MHz, the gain-bandwidth product is

1. answers (a) and (c)

255. If a certain zener diode has a zener voltage of 65 V, it operates in ??????????????????
256. If a step function is applied to the input of a system and the output remains below a certain level for all the time, the system is 1. not necessarily stable
257. If a three-stage amplifier has individual stage gains of 10 db, 5 db and 12 db, then total gain in db is
258. If an amplifier with gain of -1000 and feedback of b = -0.1 had a gain change of 20% due to temperature, the change in gain of the feedback amplifier would be ???????????????????????????????????
259. If dy = x2 dx; what is the equation of y in terms of x if the curve passes through (1, 1). $3. x3 - 3y + 2 = 0$
260. If inner region of object is textured then approach we use is 1. similarity
261. If one diodes in bridge full-wave rectifier opens, the output is 1. a half-wave rectified voltage
262. If only even powers of x occur in the equation of a curve, then the curve is symmetrical about 2. y-axis
263. If pixels are reconstructed without error mapping is said to be 4. Reversible
264. If T is the clock period, a n-stage register results in a delay of ???????????????????????????????????
265. If the base-emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is 2. Vcc
266. If the function f(z)=x-2ay+i(bx-cy) is an analytic function, then: 1. b=2a
267. If the gain of the critical damped system is increased it will behave as 1. oscillatory

268. If the nominal interest rate is 3%, how much is P5, 000 worth in 10 years in a continuous compounded account? 2. P6,750
269. If the power level of an amplifier reduces to half, the dB gain will fall by 1. 3 dB
270. If the spirometer is used for time-dependant parameters, then it must have a flat frequency response of upto . 3. 12 Hz
271. If the velocities of ultrasound in soft tissue and bone are 1500 and 1400m/s, respectively, the critical angle of incidence is given by 4. 22 deg (VERIFY)
272. If two parallel-connected resistors dissipate 6 watts and 10 watts of power, then what is the total power loss? 2. 16 Watts
273. If VCC = +18 V, voltage-divider resistor R1 is 4.7 kilo ohms, and R2 is 1500 ohms, what is the base bias voltage? $1.4.35\text{V}$
274. If y1=cos2x, y2=sin2x are solutions of homogeneous differential equation of 2nd order then, the Wronskian is 3. 2
275. If α = 0.98, ICO = 6 $\mu A,$ and I β = 100 μA for a transistor, then the value of IC will be 4. 5.2 mA
276. Image having gradient pixels is called 1. gradient image
277. Image linear interpolation is given by formula 3. $v(x,y) = ax+by+cxy+d$
278. Image processing approaches operating directly on pixels of input image work directly in
3. Spatial domain
279. Images quantised with insufficient brightness levels will lead to the occurrence of

__ 1. False Contours

280. Improper	fixation of electrodes during the ECG acquisition leads to noise 2. low frequency
-	se power measurement by two wattmeter method, the reading of one wattmeter ower factor of load is 4. 0.5
282. In low side on in	image we notice that the components of histogram are concentrated on the tensity scale. 2. dark
283. In a certa	nin voltage-divider biased npn transistor, VB is 2.95 V. The dc emitter voltage is 4. 2.25 V
284. In a com	mon emitter amplifier, the unbypassed emitter resistance provides 4. voltage-shunt feedback
285. In a conti	rol system integral error compensation steady state error. 1. minimizes
286. In a cont	rol system the output of the controller is given to 1. final control element
287. In a meg	ger the controlling torque is provided by 3. Coil
288. In a para	llel RLC circuit, which value may always be used as a vector eference? 3. Voltage
•	inum resistance thermometer which is used to measure temperature, if temperature coefficient of platinum is 0.00392/0C, then its sensitivity at ture will be 3.0.00392 Ω /0C (VERIFY)
	stance thermometer, a metal wire shows a resistance of 500 Ω at ice point and m point, calculate temperature that corresponds to resistance of 535 Ω .
291. In a seqւ	ential circuit, the output depends on 4. present states and past inputs

- 292. In a single phase power factor meter the phase difference between currents in the two pressure coils is
 - 4. Exactly 90°
- 293. In a stable control system backlash can cause which of the following?
 - 1. Low level oscillations
- 294. In a stable control system saturation can cause which of the following?
 - 2. Conditional stability
- 295. In a system low friction coefficient facilitates
 - 4. reduced velocity lag error
- 296. In a tank are 100 liters of brine containing 50 kg. total of dissolved salt. Pure water is allowed to run into the tank at the rate of 3 liters a minute. Brine runs out of the tank at the rate of 2 liters a minute. The instantaneous concentration in the tank is kept uniform by stirring. How much salt is in the tank at the end of one hour?
 - 1. 19.53 kg
- 297. In a thermocouple two metal junctions between metals M1 and M2 are kept at temperature T1 and T2. The thermocouple emf is produced because
 - 2. M1, M2 are similar but T1, T2 are unequal
- 298. In a vibrating reed frequency meter the natural frequency of two adjacent reeds have a difference of
 - 3. 0.5 Hz
- 299. In an Anderson bridge the unknown inductance is measured in terms of
 - 3. Known capacitance and resistance
- 300. In an automatic control system which of the following elements is not used?
 - 4. Oscillator
- 301. In an electrical pneumatic system analogy the current is considered analogous to
 - 3. air flow rate
- 302. In an FET as VGS is changed from zero to increasing reverse bias, the value of gm
 - 3. decreased
- 303. In an open loop control system
 - 3. Output is independent of control input

304. In an open loop system 1. the control action is independent of the output
305. In analytical instruments, has higher sensitivity but more susceptible to interfering reactions with other substances. 2. GOD (VERIFY)
306. In both induction and synchronous ac motors 3. the stator magnetic field rotates
307. In case of type1 system steady state acceleration is 1. infinity
308. In class A direct coupled (series fed) power amplifier, maximum dissipation capacity of the transistor is 2.5 watt. When delivering maximum ac power, the dc power in the load is ???????????????????????????????????
309. In closed loop control system, with positive value of feedback gain, the overall gain of the system 2. increases
310. In forcevoltage analogy, velocity is analogous to 2. current
311. In household energy meters the flux of series magnet is in phase with current but the flux of shunt magnet lags the voltage by 88°. The reading of energy meters 2. Will have a negative error
312. In I I R digital filter the present output depends on 3. Present Input, Previous input and output
313. In iterative method we get 3. Approximate solution
314. In liquid level and electrical system analogy, voltage is considered analogous to 3. head
315. In low power factor wattmeter, the compensating coil is connected 2. In series with pressure coil
316. In microwave diathermy, the conduction in the triode takes place during phase of the cycle 4. Positive

317. In order for an output to swing above and below a zero reference, the op-amp circuit requires 2. a negative and positive supply 318. In order to increase the damping of a badly underdamped system which of following compensators may be used? 3. Phase lead 319. In pneumatic control systems the control valve used as final control element converts 2. pressure signal to position change 320. In practical applications, battery voltage: 4. is lowered as the load increases PAGES 50-64 The phase lag produced by transportation relays 1. decreases linearly with frequency 2. is inversely proportional to frequency 3. is independent of frequency 4. increases linearly with frequency The population of a country doubles in 50 years. How many years will it be five times as much? Assume that the rate of increase is proportional to the number inhabitants. 1. 100 years 116 years 2. 120 years 3. 4. 98 years

The position and velocity errors of a type2 system are _____ and ____ respectively.

- . constant, constant
- 2. zero, constant
- 3. constant, infinity
- 4. zero, zero (according to books if we take type 0,1,2 systems)

The power of He-Ne laser utilized in laser Doppler blood flowmeter is

- 1. 50MW
- 2. 500mW
- 3. **5mW**
- 4. 50mW

The present output Qn of an edge triggered JK flip-flop is logic 0. If J=1, then Qn+1

- 1. will be logic 0
- 2. will be logic 1
- 3. will race around
- cannot be determined

The primary and secondary of an LVDT are connected to 3 kHz sinusoidal source and ideal semiconductor diode bridge based phase sensitive demodulator circuit. The core of the LVDT remains static at 15mm above the ideal null position. The frequency of the voltage observed at the input of the low pass filter is

- 1. 1 kHz
- 2. **3 kHz**
- 3. 6 kHz
- 4. 1.5 kHz

The process of calculating the derivative of a function at some particular value of the independent variable by means of a set of given values of that function is

- 1. Numerical Value
- 2. Numerical integration
- 3. Quadrature
- 4. Numerical differentiation

The proportioning pumps of a dialysis machine delivers concentrate and water in the ratio of

- 1. 3.5:1
- 2. **1:35**
- 3. 1:3.5
- 4.35:1

The purpose of compensation for a thermocouple

is 1.Used for high-temperature circuits

- 2.To cancel unwanted voltage output of a thermocouple
- 3.To increase voltage output
- 4. To decrease temperature sensitivity

The range of a signed decimal numbers that can be represented by 6-bit 1's compliment number is

- 1. -32 to +31
- 2. -63 to +63
- 3. -31 to +31
- 4. -64 to +63

The re 1. 2. 3. 4.	2. Partially3. Fully								
The re		e of a 1	25 Ω s	train ga	uge cha	inges by 1	ohm for	4000 m	icro strain. The gauge
1.	2.5	2.		3					
3.	2	4.		1.5					
The resolution of a 4-bit counting ADC is 0.5V. For an analog input of 6.6V, the digital output of the ADC will be									
1.	1101		2.	1110					
3.	1011		4.	1100					
						•	ces by us	sing Ne	wton-Raphson method is
1. 3.		ŀ6 1	2.		1.040 ⁴				
0.	0.701	1	4.		1.732	•			
The second derivative input signals modify which of the following? 1. The time constant of the system 2. Damping of the system 3. The time constant and suppress the oscillations 4. The gain of the system									
The similarity between the Fourier transform and the z transform is that 1. Both convert analog signal to digital signal									
						frequency	-		nain
3. Both convert frequency spectrum domain to discr te time domain4. Both convert digital signal to analog signal									
The smallest change which can be measured by the transducer of the range of 0 to 150 N force and resolution of 0.1% of full scale is									
1.	0.35 N		2.		0.3 N				
3	.0.1N			4.		0.15 N			
The s 1. 2. 3. 4.	mallest of Resolution Contral Contout	u tion ist ition	ible cha	ange in	intensity	/ level is ca	alled		Intensity

The solubility constant of oxygen at 760mmHg is

1. 0.567 2. 0.0345 3. 0.0123 4. 0.0239

The speech signal is obtained after

- 1. Digital to analog conversion
- 2. Analog to digital conversion
- 3. Modulation
- 4. Quantization

The subtraction of a binary number Y from another binary number X, done by adding 2's compliment of Y to X results in a binary number without overflow. This implies that the result is

- 1. negative and is in normal form
- 2. positive and is in normal form
- 3. positive and is in 2's compliment from
- 4. negative and is in 2's compliment from

The temperature, under thermal and electrical system analogy, is considered analogous to

- 1. capacitance
- 2. charge
- 3. current
- 4. voltage

The term backlash is associated with

- 1. servomotors
- 2. thermistors
- 3. induction relays
- 4. gear trains

The threshold voltage of an n-channel MOSFET can be increased by

- 1. reducing the channel length
- 2. decreasing the channel doping concentration
- 3. reducing gate oxide thickness
- 4. increasing the channel doping concentration

The time base generator in a CRO gives an output which is

- 1. Low frequency sinusoidal
- 2. High frequency sawtooth
- 3. High frequency sinusoidal
- 4. Low frequency rectangular

The tone signal derived from the counter at 250Hz, facilitates the identification of

1. Haemostasis

- 2. Coagulation
- 3. Cutting
- 4.Fulgration

The torque in induction wattmeters due to

- 1. Electrostatic effect
- 2. Hall effect
- 3. Eddy currents
- 4. Capacitive current

The total gain of a multistage amplifier is less than the product of the gains of individual stages due to

- 1. Power loss in the coupling device
- 2. The use of many transistors
- 3. The use of many capacitors
- 4. Loading effect of the next stage

The total internal energy change in a bomb calorimeter is

- 1. 0
- 2. <u>-Cv Δ</u>T
- 3. ΔHc/-Cv
- 4. ΔHc/ΔT

The transfer function is applicable to which of the following?

- 1. Linear and time invariant systems
- 2. Nonlinear systems
- 3. Linear systems
- 4. Linear and time variant systems

The transient response, with feedback system,

- 1. decays quickly
- 2. rises slowly
- 3. rises quickly
- 4. decays slowly

The transition between continuous values of the image function and its digital equivalent is called

- 1. Restoration
- 2. Sampling

3. Saturation

4. Quantisation

The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q=
11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is
1. 100000111
2. 00000111
3. 11111001
4. 111111001
The type 0 system has at the origin.
1. simple pole
2. net pole
3. no pole
4. two poles
The type 1 system has at the origin.
1. two poles
2. no pole
3. simple pole
4. net pole
The type 2 system has at the origin.
1. no net pole
2. two poles
3. net pole
4. simple pole
The type of Histogram Processing in which pixels are modified based on the intensity distribution of the image is called
1. Global
2. Local
3. Intensive
4. Random
The type of Interpolation where for each new location the intensity of the immediate pixel
is assigned is

cubic interpolation 2. Nearest neighbour interpolation

1.

3.	bilinear interpolation
4.	bicubic interpolation

The type of Interpolation where the intensity of the FOUR neighbouring pixels is used to obtain intensity a new location is called

- 1. bicubic interpolation
- 2. nearest neighbour interpolation
- 3. bilinear interpolation
- 4. cubic interpolation

The value of a complex number with |z|=1.414 and arg(z)=3/4 is:

- 1. 1+i
- 2. -1+i
- 3. 1-i
- 4. -1-i

The viscous friction coefficient, in forcevoltage analogy, is analogous to

- 1. reciprocal of conductance
- 2. reciprocal of inductance
- 3. charge
- 4. resistance

The writing part of an EEG machine is usually ______.

- 1.Direct writing galvanometer
- 2.Potentiometric recorder
- 3.inkjet recording system
- 4. Thermal array recorder

The Wronskian of two functions y1=ex and y2=e-x is

3

- 1. 2 2.
- 3. -2 4. -3

The Y plates of a CRO are excited by a voltage 2 sin 100 t and the X plates are not connected. The display would be

- 1. A vertical line
- 2. A horizontal line
- 3. Slant line
- 4. Sine wave

Thermal expansion of a solid is employed in:

- 1. Thermocouple
- 2. Resistance thermometer
- 3. Bulb thermometer

4. Bimetal element

1. mir 2.inte 3.max	e different Q poi nimum current o rmediate current kimum current o off point	gain nt gain	own on a dc load line. The upper Q point represents the:
Three 1. 2. 3. 4.	Energy in 3 p Energy in 3 p Energy in 3	ohase bala ohase unba phase unl	n energy meter is used to measure nced delta load lanced delta load palanced load nced star load
1. The 2. Tw 3. Tw	o shading band	is made of is are put of is are put of	
To de 1. 2. 3. 4.	tect the duration Template man Derivative ban Pan – Tomplation	tching sed opera	complex one has to use methods cors
			pecoming too great, the current through platinum element
1. 3.	20 mA 5 Ma	2. 4.	50 mA 1 mA
chanç	ge of 5Ω in the	unknown a	ion of 1.5 mm of the galvanometer of Wheatstone bridge, a rm of bridge is required. The sensitivity is
1. 3.	0.5 mm/ Ω 0.2 mm/	2. 4.	0.4 mm/ Ω 0.3 mm/ Ω
To red	duce computatio	on if one ut	lises non-overlapping regions, it usually produces effect
1.	Dark	2.	Blurred
3.	Dimming	4.	Blocky

Transfer function of a system is used to calculate which of the following?

- 1. The time constant
- 2. The output for any given input

- 3. The order of the system
- 4. The steady state gain

Transforming difference between adjacent pixels is called

- 1. image watermarking
- 2. mapping
- 3. image compression
- 4. image equalization

Turning point algorithm reduces the sampling frequency of an ECG signal from

- 1. **200 to 100 samples/s**
- 2. 100 to 50 samples/s
- 3. 75 to 50 samples/s
- 4. 100 to 75 samples/s

Two ammeters having resistances of $0.5~\Omega$ and $0.25~\Omega$ and having full scale reading of 25 A each are connected in parallel. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale, the total current should not be more than

- 1. **25 A**
- 2. 50 A
- 3. 37.5 A
- 4. 40 A

Two binary signals A, B are to be compared. The output expression when the two signals are equal is

1. AB

- 2. AB +A'B'
- 3. AB' + A'B
- 4. A'B'

Two D flip-flops are connected as a synchronous counter that goes through the following QBQA sequence $00 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 01 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 00 \rightarrow ...$ The combination to the inputs DA and DB are

- 1. DA = QB: DB=QA
- 2. DA = QA'; DB = QB'
- 3. DA = (QAQB + (QAQB)); DB = QB
- 4. DA = (QAQB' + QA'QB); DB = QA'

Two voltmeters 0-250 V each having resistances of 5 k Ω and 10 k Ω respectively and are connected in series. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale the total voltage which can be applied should be less than

- 1. 400 V
- 2. 250 V

3.	375V	4. 500V
1. 2. 3.	cted is series a 100 and 300 266.6 and 13 133.3 and 2 0	33.3 V
4.	200 V each	
Using	Bisection met	hod, negative root of $x3 - 4x + 9 = 0$ correct to three decimal places is
1.	- 2.406	
2.	3.7576	
3.	-2.506	
4.	-2.706	
- 3x - 3 1. 2. 3. 4. Varies	5 = 0 2.275 2.279 2.2355 2.222 s types of Rung	nson method, find a root correct to three decimal places of the equation x3
1.	Degree	
2. 3.	Size	
3. 4.	Rank Order	
٦.	Order	
Vector 1. 2. 3. 4.	quantization Partial Perfect Serial Block	is also called as quantization
Veloci	ty error consta	ant of a system is measured when the input to the system is unit
functio	-	
1.	impulse	
2.	ramp	

Voltage to current converter is also called as

2. 3.

4.

step

parabolic

Current series negative feedback amplifier

- 2. Voltage series positive feedback amplifier
- 3. Voltage series negative feedback amplifier
- 4. Current series positive feedback amplifier

Wagner earthing device eliminates

- 1. Mutual coupling between components
- 2. All stray capacitance in the circuit
- 3. Stray capacitance between detector terminal and ground
- 4. Stray capacitances between components

We wish to solve x2 - 2 = 0 by Newton Raphson technique. If initial guess is x0 = 1.0, Subsequent estimate of x (i.e. x1) will be

- 1. 2.5 2. 2.0
- **3. 1.5** 4. 1.414

What does a high resistance reading in both forward- and reverse-bias directions indicate?

- 1. An open diode
- 2. A defective ohmmeter
- 3.A shorted diode
- 4. A good diode

What happens to total resistance in a circuit with parallel resistors if one of them opens?

- 1. It decreases
- 2. It increases
- 3. It halves
- 4. It remains the same

What is Histogram Equalisation also called as?

- 1. Histogram Subtraction
- 2. Histogram linearization
- 3. Image Enhancement
- 4. Histogram Matching

What is the applied voltage for a series RLC circuit when IT = 3 mA, VL = 30 V, VC = 18 V, and R = 1000 ohms?

1. 34.98 V 2. 48.00 V 3. 12.37V 4. 3.00 V

What is the basis for numerous spatial domain processing techniques?

1. Histogram 2. Sampling

What is the concentration of a 0.5 % (w/v) solution when expressed as mg mL-1?

- 1. 0.05 mg mL-1
- 2. 5 mg mL-1
- 3. 0.5 mg mL-1
- 4. 0.4 mg mL-1

What is the condition for linear phase in FIR filters?

1.coefficients are symmetrical around the center coefficient

- 2.coefficients are symmetrical around the last coefficient
- 3.coefficients are non-symmetrical around the center coefficient
- 4.coefficients are symmetry around the last coefficient

What is the differential equation of the family of parabolas having their vertices at the origin and their foci on the x-axis?

- 1. 2x dy y dx = 0
- 2. x dy + y dx = 0
- 3. 2y dx x dy = 0
- 4. dy / dx x = 0

What is the disadvantage of impulse invariant method

- 1. warping
- 2. anti aliasing
- 3. Aliasing
- 4. one to one mapping

What is the duration of the unit sample response of a digital filter?

- 1. Zero 2. Impulse
- 3. Finite 4. Infinite

What is the flux density of a magnetic field whose flux is 3000 μ Wb and cross-sectional area is 0.25 m2?

- 1. 12,000 μT
- 2. 83,300 T
- 3. 50T
- 4. 0 T

What is the frequency component of alpha waves?

- 1. Over 13 Hz
- 2. upto 4 Hz
- 3.4.1 8 Hz
- 4. 8.1- 13 Hz

What is the instantaneous peak voltage at 250° on a 6 V peak sine wave?

- 1. -5.64 V
- 2. -26.13 V
- 3. +26.13 V
- 4. +5.64 V

What is the magnetomotive force in a 150-turn coil of wire with 2 A flowing through it?

- 1. 13.33 mAt
- 2. 65 At
- 3. 152 At
- 4. 300 At

What is the Q (Quality factor) of a series circuit that resonates at 6 kHz, has equal reactance of 4 kilo-ohms each, and a resistor value of 50 ohms?

- 1. 80
- 2. 50
- 3. 0.001
- 4. 4.0

What is the solution of the first order differential equation y(k + 1) = y(k) + 5.

- 1. y(k) = 4 5/k
- 2. y(k) = 20 + 5k
- 3. y(k) = C k, where C is constant
- 4. The solution is non-existence for real values of y

What is the tool used in tasks such as zooming, shrinking, rotating, etc.?

- 1. Interpolation
- 2. Contour
- 3. Filters
- 4. Sampling

What is the total power loss if 2 k Ω and 1 k Ω parallel-connected resistors have an IT of 3 mA?

- 1. 36W 2. 6 W
- **3. 6 mW** 4. 36 mW

What is the trace of the matrix A with eigenvalues and 1, 1/2, - 2/3

- **1. 5/6** 2. 1/6
- 3. -5/6 4. -1/6

What is the transconductance of an FET when ID = 1 mA and VGS = 1 V?

- $1. \ 1 \ k\Omega \qquad \qquad 2. \ 1 \ m\Omega$
- **3. 1 mS** 4. 1 kS

What is the turns ratio of the transformer needed to match a 1 k ohm source resistance to a 160 ohm load?

1. 16:1 2. 6.25:1 **3. 0.4:1** 4. 2.5:1

What is used to block light from a laser and let other light through

- 1. Spatial 2. Interference
- 3. Color 4. Natural density

When negative feedback is used, the gain-bandwidth product of an op-amp

- 1. stays the same
- 2. increases
- decreases
- 4. fluctuates

When parallel resistors are of three different values, which has the greatest power loss?

- 1. The largest resistance
- 2. The smallest resistance
- 3. They have the same power loss
- 4. Voltage and resistance values are needed

When the initial conditions of a system are specified to be zero it implies that the system is

- 1. at rest without any energy stored in it
- 2. at rest but stores energy
- 3. working normally with zero reference input
- 4. working normally with reference input

When the radio frequency output is applied to the pads of a short wave diathermy unit, is manifested as heat.

- 1. Magnetic frequency
- 2. dielectric losses of capacitor
- 3. absorption in the tissue
- 4. resonance

When transistors are used in digital circuits they usually operate in the

- 1. saturation and cutoff regions
- 2. breakdown region
- 3. active region
- 4. linear region

Which algorithm is called as lossless algorithm

1. Huffman 2. **CORTES** 3. TP 4. **AZTEC** Which algorithm produces better signal fidelity for the same reduction ratio TP 1. 3. Fan 4. Which among the following represent/s the characteristic/s of an ideal filter? 1. 2.

AZTEC

CORTES

- non linear frequency response
- Constant gain in passband
- 3. constant gain in stop band

2.

4. non Linear Phase Response

Which bridge can be used to measure frequency?

- 1. Schering
- 2. Maxwell
- 3. Wein
- 4. Kelvin

Which capacitance dominates in the reverse-bias region of a diode?

- 1. depletion
- 2. conversion
- 3. Oxide capacitance
- 4. Diffusion

Which component is considered to be an "OFF" device?

- 1. Transistor 2. JFET
- 3 .D-MOSFET

4. E-MOSFET

Which effect is useful in measuring rapidly varying forces

- 1. Change of capacitance
- 2. Strain gauge
- 3. Photovoltaic
- **Piezoelectric** 4.

Which is a specific investigation of diagnosing seizure disorder?

1. **EMG** 2. **EOG** 3. **EEG** 4. **ERP**

Which is the majority component of dialysate solution?

1.Sodium 2.Calcium

3.Potassium 4. Chloride Which is the preferred electrode placement location for EMG?

1.parallel to muscle fibers

- 2.positioned on the outer edge of muscle
- 3. Oriented on the motor point
- 4.near the tendon

Which measurement is a good guide to the quality of water 1. Turbidity

2.Dissolved O2 content

- 3.Conductivity
- 4.pH

Which method has the low computational burden

1. **FFT** 2. IDCT 3. DCT 4. VQ

Which of the following alter name for method of false position

- 1. Regula falsi method
- 2. Method of tangents
- 3. Method of bisection
- 4. Method of Chords

Which of the following can be measured by LVDT?

- 1. Temperature
- 2. Pressure
- 3. Force
- 4. Acceleration

Which of the following can be measured by the use of a tachogenerator?

- 1. Acceleration
- 2. Speed and acceleration
- 3. **Speed**
- 4. Displacement

Which of the following can be used for measuring capacitance?

- 1. De sauty bridge
- 2. Maxwell's bridge
- 3. Anderson bridge
- 4. Hay's bridge

Which of the following characteristics does not necessarily apply to an op-amp?

1. High gain

- 2. Low power
- 3. High input impedance
- 4. Low output impedance

Which of the following characteristics of a digital image is responsible for the brightness level in an image?

lmage type2. bit depth
 pixel 4. voxel

Which of the following circuit exhibits memory

- 1. Astable multivibrator
- 2. Bistable multivibrators
- 3. NAND gate 4. XOR gate

Which of the following codes is a non-weighted code?

1. 63210 2. 2421 3. **excess 3** 4. 8421

Which of the following device is used as a standard for calibrating pressure gauges?

- 1. Bellows
- 2. Diaphragm
- 3. Manometer
- 4. Dead weight tester

Which of the following devices are commonly used as error detectors in instruments?

- 1. Resistors
- 2. Strain gauge
- Microsyns
- 4. Thermistors

Which of the following devices is used for conversion of coordinates?

- 1. Synchroresolver
- 2. Synchro transformer
- 3. Microsyn 4. Selsyn

Which of the following equations is a variable separable DE?

- 1. (x + x2 y) dy = (2x + xy2) dx
- 2. y2 dx + (2x 3y) dy = 0
- 3. (x + y) dx 2y dy = 0
- 4. 2y dx = (x2 + 1) dy

Which of the following equations is an exact DE?

1. $2xy dx + (2 + x^2) dy = 0$

- 2. x dy + (3x 2y) dx = 0
- 3. $(x^2 + 1) dx xy dy = 0$
- 4. $(x^2)y dy y dx = 0$

Which of the following formulas is a particular case of Runge Kutta formula of the second order

- 1. Taylor's series
- 2. Euler's modified
- Picard's formula
- 4. Milne's method.

Which of the following image processing operations can be used for 3D rendering of a Cat Scan?

- 1. image enhancement
- 2. image restoration
- 3. image compression
- 4. image analysis

Which of the following is a commonly used metastable radionuclide?

- 1. Thallium -201
- 2.Technetium-99m
- 3.lodine -131
- 4.Gallium -67

Which of the following is an electro mechanical device?

- 1. Strain gauge
- 2. Induction relay
- 3. **LVDT**
- 4. Thermocouple

Which of the following is an open loop control system?

- 1. Metadyne
- 2. Stroboscope
- 3. Ward Leonard control
- 4. Field controlled D.C. motor

Which of the following is best suited for LLR filter when compared with the FIR filter

- 1. No sidelobes in stopband
- 2. Lower sidelobes in Passband
- 3. Higher Sidelobes in stopband
- 4. Lower sidelobes in stopband

Which of the following is exhibited by Root locus diagrams?

- 1. The bandwidth of the system
- 2. The frequency response of a system
- 3. The poles of the transfer function for a set of parameter values

4. The response of a system to a step input

Which of the following is not a Geometric Transformation?

- 1. Image rotation
- 2. Histogram
- 3. Scaling
- 4. Image translation

Which of the following is not an analytic function in the finite complex plane?

- 1. sinz
- 2.
- z'

- 3. **ez**
- 4.
- Cosz

Which of the following is required for oscillation?

- 1. The phase shift around the feedback network must be 180°
- 2. $\beta A \leq 1$
- 3. $\beta A > 1$
- 4. Both $\beta A > 1$ and the phase shift around the feedback network must be 180°

Which of the following is the best method for determining the stability and transient response?

- 1. Bode plot
- 2.
- Gantt chart

- 3. Root locus
- 4.
- Nyquist plot

Which of the following is the fastest memory cell

- 1. Core memory
- 2. Semiconductor memory
- 3. Double memory
- 4. Super conductor memory

Which of the following is the input to a controller?

- 1. Servo signal
- 2. Desired variable value
- 3. Sensed signal
- 4. Error signal

Which of the following is the nonlinearity caused by servomotor?

- 1. Saturation
- Static friction
- 3. Resistance
- 4. Backlash
- 1. **D.C. voltage**
- 2. Direct current
- 3. A.C. voltage
- 4. Alternating current

Which of the following liquid dosage forms requires a sterile formulation?

- 1. Oral syrup
- 2. Spray applied to skin
- 3. Shampoo
- 4. Eye drops

Which of the following material is sensitive to light?

- 1. Photosensitive 2. **Photoresist**
- 3. Light sensitive 4. Maser

Which of the following method is called step by step method

- 1. Taylor's method
- 2. RK method
- 3. Milne's method
- 4. Newton's method.

Which of the following methods does not require starting values

- 1. Multi step methods
- 2. Adam's method
- 3. Euler's method
- Milne's method

Which of the following should be done to make an unstable system stable?

- 1. The gain of the system should be increased
- 2. The gain of the system should be decreased
- 3. The number of poles to the loop transfer function should be increased
- 4. The number of zeros to the loop transfer function should be increased

Which of the following statement is correct for two wattmeters method of power measurement in 3 phase circuit?

- 1. When power factor is 1, one of the wattmeters readings is zero
- 2. Power can be measured by this method only for star connected loads
- 3. When two wattmeters have equal readings power factor is 0.5
- 4. When the two wattmeter read equal and opposite, p.f. is zero

Which of the following statements applies to the bisection method used for finding roots of functions?

- 1. Is faster than the Newton-Raphson method
- 2. Guaranteed to work for all continuous functions
- 3. Converges within a few iterations
- 4. Requires that there be no error in determining the sign of the function

Which of the following statements is correct for a system with gain margin close to unity or a phase margin close to zero?

4. The system is highly oscillatory

Which of the following statements is correct for any closed loop system?

3. Only one of the static error coefficients has a finite nonzero value

Which of the following statements is not necessarily correct for open control system?

- 1. Generally free from problems of nonlinearities
- 2. Less expensive
- 3. Presence of nonlinearities causes malfunctioning
- 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action

Which of the following system is time variant?

1.
$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1)$$

2.
$$y(n) = x(-n)$$

3.
$$y(n)=x(n)$$

4.
$$y(n)=1/x(n)$$

Which of the I I R Filter design method is antialiasing method?

- 1. Bilinear transformation
- 2. Impulse invariant method
- 3. The method of mapping of differentials
- 4. Matched Z transformation technique

Which of the statements is not true about the characteristics a glass electrode

- 1.Dependent on oxidation and reduction potential
- 2. Equilibrium is reached rapidly
- 3.Can be used in coloured and turbid solutions
- 4. Gives accurate values in buffered solutions

Which of these instrument does not have a control spring?

- 1. Moving iron ammeter
- 2. PMMC ammeter
- Electrostatic voltmeters
- 4. Power factor meter

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321. Which of these is NOT in four neighbors of pixel (x,y)?

$$3.(x+1,y+1)$$

322. Which of these pnuemotachometers use a light emitting diode for measurement of sample air flow?
4.Turbine type
323. Which one of the following is not used in colorimeter? 2. Dialyzer
324. Which one of the following statements is true of phase-shift type and Wein-bridge type RC oscillators? 2. The former uses positive feedback only whereas later uses both positive and negative feedback
325. Which transform is similar to PCA 1. KLT
326. Which transistor bias circuit provides good Q-point stability with a single-polarity supply voltage? 2. voltage-divider bias
327. Which type of device is suitable for dynamic force measurement: 3. Piezoelectric transducer
328. While going through a heap of junk in her garage, Jackie found an uncalibrated mercury thermometer. After a few experiments, she succeeded in calibrating it. Her notes show that ice point of thermometer corresponds to 3 cm while steam point corresponds to 30 cm of mercury If Jackies calculations are fine then length = 15 cm would correspond to 2.44 °C
329. Wired AND connection must not be used with totempole driver because 3. Transient current spikes occur
330. With feedback increases. 1. system stability
331. With feedback decreases. 1. system gain
332. X= 01110 and Y= 11001 are two 5-bit binary numbers represented in 2's compliment format. The sum of X and Y represented in 2's compliment format using 6 bits is 4. 000111
333. yn+1= yn+ h f (xn,yn) is the iterative formula for 2. Euler's method

- 334. Zener diodes with breakdown voltages less than 5 V operate predominantly in what type of breakdown?
 - 1. Zener
- 335. Zero initial condition for a system means
 - 4. system is at rest and no energy is stored in any of its components
- 336. For the ring oscillator shown in the figure, the propagation delay of each inverter is 100 pico sec. What is the fundamental frequency of the oscillator output
 - 4. 2GHz
- 337. The circuit given below is a (page 66)
 - 3. R-S latch
- 338. Given that 1, 3/5 and 5/6 are the eigenvalues of a non singular matrix A, which of the following is not an eigenvalue of A^-1
 - 2.5/6
- 339. If , where c is a constant, then

WRONG QUESTION

- 340. Which of the following symbol is called forward difference operator
 - 1. *the upright triangle*
- 341. Using Newton-Raphson method, find a root correct to three decimal places of the equation $\sin x = 1 x$
 - 1.0.511
- 342. What is the condition for the convergence of Iterative method?
 - 1. phi '(x)< 1 for all x belonging to I
- 343. Newton-Raphson method fails when
 - 2. f'(x) is zero
- 344. High pass filters promotes
 - 3.high intensity components
- 345. Value of plank's constant h is
 - 4. 6.55x10-34
- 346. Continuous generalized slowing consists of polymorphic delta activity that is continuous or near-continuous (>80% of the record) and reactive is suggestive of

2. Diffuse encephalopathy

347. Digital function's derivatives are defined as

1. differences

348. Digital images are displayed as a discrete set of

4. intensities

349. High pass filters are used for image

2. sharpening

350. In MxN, M is no of

3. Rows

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351. The minimized form of the logical expression (A'B'C'+A'BC'+A'BC+ABC') is 1. A'C'+BC'+A'B

352. The minimum number of NAND gates required to implement the Boolean function A+ AB'+AB'C is equal to

1.0

353. The number of product term in the minimized sum-of-product expression obtained through the following K-map is (where 'd' denotes don't care state)

1.2

354. Two 2's compliment numbers having sign bits x and y are added and the sign bit of the result is z. Then, the occurrence of overflow is indicated by the Boolean function

$$4. x'y'+yz+zx$$

355. Particular integral of the differential equation $(D^2+4)y = \cos 2x$ is

3. 1/4 x sin(2x)

356. If f(z) = u+iv is an analytic function, $phi=u^2$, then phi(xx) + phi(yy) = u+iv

3. $mod(f'(x)^2)$

357. If f(z) is analytic and on a simple closed curve.....

4. 2pi i (R1+R2)

358. The constant term in the Laurent's series expansion of the function....

3. 1/6

359. The Newton's iterative formula is

3. curl A =0

3. Closed bounded region
375. Find the value of where f is any vector and $s=x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 4. 0
376. For any closed surface S 1. 0
377. For the circuit shown, the counter state (Q1Q0) follows the sequence 4. 00, 10, 11, 00, 10
378. For the function
379. Given that f(z) and its conjugate
380. If $f(z)= 1/2 \log(x^2+y^2)$
381. If is the upper half of the circle
382. If a function f(z) is analytic and its derivative 2. 0
383. If the surfaces
384. If C is z =1/2 ?????????????????
385. If f(z) is analytic within a closed
386. If f(z)=z^2/ ??????????????
387. If z-5i/z+5i

388. If a is a constant vector 1. 2a
389. If A= [3 -4; 1 -1] 1. [21 -40; 10 -19]
390. If r= xi+yj+??????????????????????????????
391. If phi(x,y,z)=c
392. If u(x,y)=x^3-3xy^2 ?????????????
393. If f(z)=respectively are poles of order 4. 4 and 6
394. In the fourier series expansion of f(t)= sint
395. The Cauchy–Riemann equations forto be analytic are 3. ux=vy , uy=-vx
396. The coefficient of z in the Taylor series expansion
397. The complex representation of a straight line path from
398. The figure is a logic circuit with inputs A and B and the output Y. Vss = 5 V.The circuit of type
399. The mean value of f(x)cos(nx)
400. The output F of the digital circuit shown in figure below is 1. X'YZ + XY'Z

- 1. What is the unit of responsivity? ~ Ampere/Watt
- Which of these has the least permeability through flat membrane of hemodialysis?
 Vitamin B12
- Which type of the effluent pump is not preferred in hemodialysis machine? ~Diaphragm type.
- 4. What is the wavelength of the LED used in the membrane leak detector of hemodialysis machine? 560 nm
- Which of these does not belong to the Low pressure system of Anaesthesia machine ~ Flow meters
- 6. Which of these is a non-technical problem with electrodes and leads of pacemaker? ~ Exit Block
- 7. Which amplifier rejects any common mode signal that appears simultaneously at both amplifier input terminals? ~ Differential Amplifier
- 8. Which non-invasive method of BP measurement is an accurate method? ~ Differential Ausculatory
- 9. Which of the following is most commonly used in single photon nuclear imaging? ~ Parallel hole collimator
- 10. Which of the following statement is true: Gamma radiations can be detected directly in a scintillating material
- 11. The preamplifiers used in EEG must have ~ High gain and high CMRR
- 12. The ratio of platinum and iridium in the electrode of sutureless leads of pacemaker is respectively ~ 70% and 30%
- 13. The repetition frequency of the burst in Coagulation mode is 15Khz
- 14. Which of the statement concerned with KIIL dialyzer is true? ~ it is not disposable
- 15. The secondary induced voltage of a LVDT at null position are V=1.0V<0⁰ and V=1.0<10⁰ respectively. Calculate the null voltage of the LVDT.
- 16. The source of fluid for flushing system of BP monitoring unit is a bag of ~ 600ml at pressure of 300mmHg
- 17. The transient response of a system is mainly due to ~ stored energy
- 18. The value of the Gamma rays associated with Pet scanning is 511Kev
- 19. V4 of unipolar chest lead is positioned at fifth intercostal space at mid-clavicular line.
- 20. What is the dimension of the titanium mesh patch used with pacemaker leads? ~ 6cm x 9cm
- 21. The frequency at which the open loop gain is equal to 1 is called Unity gain frequency
- The function of anti-coincidence logic of Multi-crystal gamma cameras is to <u>Reject</u> two signals arising simultaneously.
- 23. The glomerular filtrate consists of Blood plasma without Protein.
- 24. The light from a laser source is monochromatic because all the photons have same energy.
- 25. The nominal pressure value in the arterial system is 30-300 mmHg.
- 26. The nominal pressure value in the pulmonary system is 6-25 mmHg.

- 27. The perforations in the dialysis machine have an average diameter of 50 Angstrom.
- 28. The PIV rating of each diode in a bridge rectifier is <u>one-half</u>that of the equivalent centre-tap rectifier
- 29. The position localization circuitry of gamma camera is part of which functional component? ~ Detector.
- 30. The ability to detect a small discontinuity or flaw is called Radiographic Sensitivity.
- 31. The commonly used unit for conductivity is nmho/cm
- 32. The considerable interference produced by the microwave diathermy machine necessitates the use of 500 mA fuse.
- 33. The contact impedance shown by the ECG electrodes is of the order of 50 kohms.
- 34. The conventional way of expressing vibrations is in terms of Richter Scale.
- 35. The expression Y = A+A'B is Y = A+B
- 36. $\sin ix = \sin hx$.
- 37. In a series R, L circuit, voltage across resistor and inductor are 3 V and 4 V respectively, then what is the applied voltage? ~ 5 V
- 38. In a series resonance circuit if bandwidth is 1 MHz and inductance is 1 mH, then what is the resistance value? ~ 1 Kohms
- 39. How many resistors are present in an instrumentation amplifier? ~ 7
- 40. For signal conditioning of the piezoelectric type transducer, we require a <u>charge</u> amplifier.
- 41. In the figure, the J and K inputs of all the four Flip-flops are made high frequency of the signal at output Y is 1.0 KHz
- 42. Larmor frequency of Hydrogen nuclei (proton) in an external magnetic field of 3.0 Tesla is 128 MHz
- 43. Let a and b be two vectors. If a.b =0 then a and b are orthogonal.
- 44. Light beam oscilloscope recorders use Chopper stabilized dc amplifiers
- 45. Which recorder is independent of signal amplitude and number of channels? ~ Electrostatic Recorders
- 46. When the output Y in the circuit below is '1', it implies that data has <u>changed from 0</u> to 1
- 47. The digital circuit shown below uses two negative edge triggered D flip flops.

Assuming initial conditions of Q_1 and Q_0 as zero, the output Q_1Q_0 of the circuit is 00,01,11,10

- 48. The output Y in the circuit below is always '1' when two or more of the inputs P,Q,R are "1"
- 49. The following binary values were applied to the X and Y inputs of the NAND latch shown in the figure in the sequence indicated below: X Y = 0 1; X Y = 0 0 X Y = 1 1. The corresponding stable P, Q outputs will be:
- P =1, Q=0; P=1,Q=1; P=1; Q=0 or P=0,Q=1
 - 50. The logic function implemented by the circuit below is (ground implies logic 0)

F = XOR(P,Q)

- 51. Magnetic flux can be measured by Hall effect pick up
- 52. Minute volume refers to tidal volume x number of respirations
- 53. Silver chloride tip is present in Reference electrode.
- 54. The circuit diagram of a standard TTL NOT gate is shown in the figure. When V_i = 2.5V, the modes of operation of the transistors will be

Q1 reverse active, Q2 saturation, Q3 saturation and Q4 cutoff

55. In the circuit shown below, Q₁ has negligible collector–to–emitter saturation voltage and the diode drops negligible voltage across if under forward bias. If V is 5V cc + , X and Y are digital signals with 0 V as logic 0 and Vcc as logic 1, then the Boolean expression for Z is

Χ'Υ

- 56. In series RLC circuit, voltage across resistor, inductor and capacitor are 5V, 2V and 2V respectively. Find total voltage? ~ 5 V
- 57. For the output F to be **1** is the logic circuit shown, the input combination should be A =0, B=0, C=1
 - 58. Consider the circuit given below. In this circuit the race around <u>occurs when CLK = 1</u> and A=B=1
 - 59. A strain gauge of resistance 120 Ω and gauge factor 2.0 is at zero strain condition. A 200 k Ω fixed resistance is connected in parallel to it. Then its combination will represent an equivalent strain of -300 um/m.
 - 60. A variable reluctance tachogenerator consists of a ferromagnetic gear wheel with 22 teeth rotating close to a magnet and coil assembly. The total flux N linked by the coil is given by: $N(\theta) = 4.0 + 1.5 \cos 22\theta$ milliwebers where θ is the angular position of the wheel relative to the axis of the magnet. What is the amplitude of the output signal when the angular velocity of the wheel is 1000 r.p.m. ~ 3.46 V
 - 61. Assuming that flip-flops are in reset condition initially, the count sequence observed at QA in the circuit shown is <u>0110100</u>
 - 62. An object nearer to a converging lens than its focal point always has a/an <u>Virtual</u> image.
 - 63. Commercially available implantable defibrillators all utilize <u>Lithium Silver Vandium oxide</u>cells.
 - 64. In a common source amplifier, the output voltage is <u>180 degrees out of phase with</u> the input.
 - 65. In saturation of a transistor circuit, Vce is equal to 0.2 V.
 - 66. In Computed tomography Sagittal images are produced by X-Z plane.
 - 67. In an endoscope, differential measurement between two samples of each pixel is done by all of the <u>above (CMOS,CDS, CCD)</u>
 - 68. What is the bandwidth of the circuit with R=1K, L=5H and C=1µF? ~ 31.8 Hz
 - 69. For a certain 12 V zener diode, a 10 mA change in zener current produces a 0.1 V change in zener voltage. The zener impedance for this current range is 10 ohms

70. A thermistor is characterized by the relation R $_{_{1}}$ = R $_{_{0}}$ ae $^{(b/1)}$ where, R $_{_{0}}$ is resistance at ice point, Ris the resistance at the absolute temperature T K, and a & b are constants. Determine the temperature indicated by such a thermistor , if R=1050 Ω ,

71. 5 number of pumps are present in conventional Heart-Lung machine.

- 72. <u>Forced Coagulation</u>is characterized by the electric arcs which are intentionally generated deeper between the coagulation electrode and the tissue.
- 73. A controller essentially is a comparator.
- 74. A differential push pull type capacitive displacement sensor (nominal capacitance C=0.01 μ F) is connected in two adjacent arms of an a.c bridge in such a way that the output voltage of the bridge is independent of the frequency of the supply voltage. Supply to the bridge is 1V at 1 kHz and two equal resistances (R=3.9 k Ω) are placed in the other two arms of the bridge. The bridge sensitivity is 0.05 mv/pF.
- 75. A 3 mm thick quartz piezoelectric crystal having a voltage sensitivity of 0.06 V-m/N is subjected to a pressure of 1.8MN/m²and the permittivity of quartz is 40.6X10⁻¹²F/m. Determine the voltage output is 324 V.
- 76. For logic circuit shown in figure, the output is equal to A'+B'+C'
 - 77. For the 4 bit DAC shown in figure, the output voltage $Vis_0 5V$
- 78. For the circuit shown below the output F is given by F = 0
 - 79. For the logic circuit shown in the figure, the required input condition (A, B, C) to make the output (X) = 1 is 0,1,1
 - 80. Minimum number of 2-input NAND gates required to implement the function, F = (X'+Y')(Z+W) are 4.
 - 81. The K-map for a Boolean function is shown in figure. The number of essential prime implicants for this function is <u>4</u>
 - 82. The Boolean expression AC+BC' is equivalent to ABC+A'BC'+ABC'+AB'C.
 - 83. The Boolean expression for the truth table shown is B(A+C)(A'+C')
- 84. The Boolean function f implemented in figure using two input multiplexers is AB'C+ABC'
 - 85. Figure shows a mod-K counter, Here K is equal to 3
 - 86. Dark current in light detectors is caused by absence of light input.
 - 87. A thermocouple of AB with a constant of K = $35\mu V/^{0}C$ is used along with another thermocouple K = $25\mu V/^{0}C$. The reference temperature is $25^{0}C$ and the measured temperature is $300^{0}C$. The emf developed for AC thermocouple at the given temperature is 16.5 mV.
 - 88. An inductive pick off operating from a 50thwheel is used with a digital frequency meter to measure the speed of rotation of the shaft when the wheel is mounted. The

- gating period is set to 10 μs and a reading of 0050 is obtained on the 4-digit display. What is the shaft speed? ~ 10 rps
- 89. If a $16\mu F$ capacitor is used, then for the full output of 400 Watt to be available, the capacitor should be charged to 7000 V
- 90. If a sinewave of 1V, 1 kHz is applied to the input of voltage buffer using op-amp, the output would be a sinewave.
- 91. If V_{IN} increases, I_Z will increase
- 92. If curl F = 0 then F is irrotational vector.
- 93. If $\operatorname{div} F = 0$ then F is solenoidal vector.
- 94. If F = (x+3y)i + (y-2z)j + (x+pz)k is solenoidal vector then the <u>value of p is 1</u>
- 95. If $q(x,y) = 2x 3x^2 + ky^2$ is a harmonic function, then the <u>value of k is 3.</u>
- 96. Determine the frequency of oscillation of an astable multivibrator using timer with RA = 100 ohms, RB = 500 ohms, and C = 10uF. ~ 131 Hz.
- 97. Find the derivative of $f(x,y) = x^2y$ in the direction of (1,2) at the point (3,2) is $30/(5)^{1/2}$
- 98. For signal conditioning of the piezoelectric type transducer, we require a <u>charge</u> amplifier
- 99. For a certain 12 V zener diode, a 10 mA change in zener current produces a 0.1 V change in zener voltage. The zener impedance for this current range is 10 ohms.
- 100. If u = xSiny + ySinx, then uxy uyx = 0
- 101. If $u = x^y$ then du/dx (partial) = $y x^{y-1}$
- 102. A parallel plate air spaced capacitor has an effective plate area of 6.5 x 10^{-4} m²and the distance between the plates is 1 mm. The displacement sensitivity of the device, if air has a relative permittivity of unity. ~ 57.55 x 10^{-10} F/m.
- 103. A strain gauge bridge comprises of two fixed resistors each with a value of 100 Ω , one active gauge and other unstrained temperature compensation gauge. The two gauges are of unstrained resistance 100 Ω and gauge factor 2. Find the bridge output for a supply voltage of 4V, when the active gauge is subjected to 500 microstrains. \sim 1 mV
- 104. Two digital filters can be operated in cascade. Or, the same effect can be achieved by ~ convolving their coefficients.
- 105. Down Samplingis used to decrease the sampling rate by an integer factor.
- 106. Up-sampling is used to increase the sampling rate by an integer factor.
- 107. Which is not the property of FIR filter? ~ FIR filter has a linear magnitude response.
- 108. Which of the given system is linear? $\sim y(n)=x(2n)$ *
- 109. Which of the given system is non linear? $\sim y(n) = n x(n)^*$
- 110. Which of the system is causal? $\sim y(n) = x(n) + [1/x(n-1)]$
- 111. <u>Sinogram</u>contains information from all angles about a particular slice, with the information from each angle in its own row.
- 112. IIR filters use feedback.
- 113. More memory consumption is required by <u>VLIW Architecture</u>.
- 114. The direct form FIR filter needs <u>extra pipeline registers</u>between the adders to reduce the delay of the adder tree and to achieve high throughput.

- 115. The factor that influence the selection of the processor manufacturer/none of these.
- 116. The FFT algorithms: eliminate the redundant calculation and enable to analyze the spectral properties of a signal. *
- 117. The inverse Fourier transform <u>converts from the frequency domain to the</u> time domain.
- 118. Truncation or rounding of the data results in <u>degradation of system performance</u>.
- 119. The output of two digital filters can be added. Or, the same effect can be achieved by <u>adding their coefficients.</u>
- 120. Correlation it gives a measure of similarity between two data sequences.
- 121. Determine the convolution sum of two sequences $x(n) = \{3, 2, 1, 2\}$ and $h(n) = \{1, 2, 1, 2\} \sim y(n) = \{3, 8, 8, 12, 9, 4, 4\}$
- 122. DFT stands as <u>Discrete Fourier transform</u>.
- 123. DSP stands for? <u>Digital signal processing.</u>
- 124. Find the response of an FIR filter with impulse response $h(n) = \{1,2,4\}$ to the input sequence $x(n) = \{1,2\}$. ~ $y(n) = \{1,4,8,8\}$
- 125. Finite Impulse Response (FIR) is an always oscillating filter.
- 126.From the sampling theorem it is known that a the sampling rate of a critically sampled discrete-time signal with a spectrum occupying the full Nyquist range cannot be reduced any further since such a reduction will introduce <u>aliasing</u>.
- 127. If a linear phase filter has a phase response of 40 degrees at 200 Hz, what will its phase response be at a frequency of 400 Hz (assuming that both frequencies are in the passband of the filter)? ~ 80 degrees.
- 128. Decreased performance is the disadvantage of Von Neumann architecture.

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- 129. A signal can be restored to a higher sampling frequency by the processes of up sampling and interpolation.
- 130. A variation of the direct FIR model is called the transposed FIR filter. It can be constructed from the direct form FIR filter by set of process and one step includes, <u>Inverting the direction of feed forward path.</u>
- 131. Calculate DFT of x (n) = $\{1, 0, 1, 0\} \sim x$ (k) = $\{2, 0, 2, 0\}$.
- 132. Coefficient symmetry is important in FIR filters because it <u>provides linear phase</u> <u>response</u>.
- 133. Condition for aliasing problem: fs < 2fm.
- 134. curl(grad) = zero
- 135. In RL series circuit R= 2Ω and L=10mH and applied voltage is 10V DC. Then find the current in the network? ~ 5A
- 136. In RLC parallel circuit current through resistor, inductor and capacitor are 10A, 5A and 5A respectively. What is the total current in the circuit? ~ 10 A
- 137. Under resonance condition the phase angle between voltage phase and current phase is <u>Zero degrees</u>.

- 138. In ac RC series circuit total voltage is 10V and voltage across resistor is 6V, then what is voltage across capacitor? ~ 8V
- 139. What is the correct definition of a pseudoplastic liquid? ~ A liquid which becomes less viscous as the rate of shear increases
- 140. In the sum of products function f(X,Y,Z) = sum of (2,3,4,5), the prime implicants are X'Y, YX'.
- 141. Boolean expression for the output of XNOR (equivalence) logic gate with inputs A and B is A'B' + AB.
- 142. Figure shows a mod-K counter, Here K is equal to 3.
- 143. Two Eigen values of are 2 and 8 then the third eigen value is -2
- 144. LVDT is one primary coil and two secondary coils connected in phase.
- 145. If a resistor is connected across the voltage source and the frequency of voltage and current wave form is 50Hz, then what is frequency of instantaneous power? ~ 100 Hz.
- 146. The following is true for the following partial differential equation used in nonlinear mechanics known as the Korteweg-de Vries equation. ~ non-linear; 3 order.
- 147. This circuit is known as a high pass filter, and the f_c is 15.9kHz.
- 148. The current gain for the Darlington connection is B1xB2
- 149. The partial differential equation is classified as elliptic.
- 150. When power factor angle is constant, then shape of the current locus is a straight line.
- 151. Which of the following represents the resonance frequency (ω_0) with respect to lower cutoff frequency (ω_1) and higher cutoff frequency (ω_2) ~ ($\omega_1 + \omega_2$)^1/2
- 152. The partial differential equation is classified as parabolic.
- 153. Which of the following equations are solutions to the partial differential equation? ~
- 154. The basic process that's going on inside a DSP chip is MAC.
- 155. TMS320C50 is based on VLIW Architecture.
- 156. y(n) = 1 for $n \ge 0$ and it is = 0 for n < 0. This way of representing a signal is called as Functional.
- 157. Solve $xy'(2y-1) = y(1-x) \sim \ln(xy) = x + 2y + C$.
- 158. Second soundof the PCG occurs at the closure of aortic and pulmonary valve.
- 159. An 8255 chip is interfaced to an 8085 microprocessor system as an I/O mapped I/O as shown in the figure. The address lines Aand Aof the 8085 are used by the 8255 chip to decode internally its three ports and the Control register. The address lines A3 to A7 as well as the IO/ M' signal are used for address decoding. The range of addresses for which the 8255 chip would get selected is: F8H-FFH
- 160. Figure below shows a circuit for implementing an 8-bit Digital-to-Analog converter (DAC) using two identical 4-bit DACs with equal reference voltages. Assume that brepresents LSB, b MSB and the op-amp is ideal. To obtain correct analog values corresponding to an 8-bit DAC at the output the value of resistor R is <u>0.5kHz</u>.
- 161. Match the logic gates in Column A with their equivalents in Column
- B P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

- 162. For the output F to be 1 in the logic circuit shown, the input combination should be <u>A=0,B=0,C=1</u>
- 163. Odd numbers of the EEG montage refer to Left side of the head.
- 164. The area of the cardioid $r = a(1-\cos(theta)) = 3*a*(pie)^2/2$
- 165. Digital images are displayed as a discrete set of intensities.
- 166. High pass filters are used for image sharpening.
- 167. The monostable multivibrator which provides the refractory delay to the gate of atrial synchronous pacemaker provides a delay of <u>500ms</u>.
- 168. Information per source is called ENTROPY
- 169. Stage 2 sleep is defined by the presence of sleep spindles and K complexes
- 170. If 0,3 and 15 are the Eigen values of the Quadratic formthen the rank of the Quadratic form is 2
- 171.logx-logy is a homogeneous function of degree 1
- 172. If u=sin(ax+by+cz)..... acos(ax+by+cz)
- 173. Find the perimeter of the curve 2pi r
- 174. Fourier expansion of an even function f(x) in (-pi, pi) has only cosine terms
- 175. Matrix has a value. This statement Is false
- 176. The minimum value of x^2+y^2+z^2...... 3a^2
- 177. Calculate DFT of x (n)= δ (n) =1
- 178. Programmable DSP with MAC can be used to implement digital filters
- 179. Sampling theorem fs>=2fm

PAGE 33-50

1.In radiation methods, the level detector system is located at - Outside a liquid

filled tank

- 2. In Regula falsi method of finding the real root of an equation , the curve AB is replaced by Chord AB
 - 2. Line AB
 - 3. Circle
 - 4. Square
- 3. In Secant method the formula requires the initial approximations for finding the root as 2
 - 4. In solving simultaneous equations by Gauss Jordan method, the coefficient matrix is reduced to ------ matrix. **Diagonal matrix**
 - 5. In sound, reflection coefficient of 1 is interpreted as **None of the incident energy is transmitted**
 - 6. In standard TTL the 'totem pole' stage refers to the output buffer

	7. In the case of bisection method the convergence is – linear
8.	
	In the case of I I R filter which of the following is true if the phase distortion is tolerable
	1. More parameters for design
	2. More memory requirement
	3. Lower computational Complexity
	Higher computational complexity
	n the Gauss elimination method for solving a system of linear algebraic equations, triangularization leads to – Upper diagonal
	10. In the midrange of an amplifier's bandwidth, the peak output voltage is 6 V. At the lower critical frequency, the peak output voltage is -4.24 V
	11. In the pulse height analyser,gives an output pulse only when
	there is an impulse in only one of the input channels anti-coincidence circuit
	 12. In thermal¬ electrical analogy, charge is considered analogous to – temperature 13. In two wattmeter method of 3 phase power measurement, when does
	one wattmeter read negative - When power factor is less than 0.5
	14. In ultrasonic level gauge, the ultrasonic source is placed at the - Bottom of the vessel containing the liquid
	15. In Weston frequency meter, the magnetic axes of the two fixed coils are –
	Perpendicular
	16. In which of following medium, speed of sound is the least? - Air
	17. In which of the following methods proper choice of initial value is very important?
	- Newton-Raphson
18.	
	In x-ray machine, the quantity of electrons controlled by the filament temperature determines 1. kVp
	2.V/mv
	3.Micro V 4.mA
40	
	Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realize all possible combinational logic functions – NAND
	20. Induction wattmeter can be used in AC circuit only
	21. Inspiration : Expiration ratio of a ventilator is usually set at ratio – 1:2
	22. Instrumentation amplifiers are used primarily in - high-noise environments
	23. Intel 8080 microprocessor has an instruction set of 91 instructions. The minimum length of the op-code to implement this instruction set is -7 bit
	24. Intensity levels in 8bit image are – 256
	25. Largest amount of air that we can breathe in or out in one inspiration/expiration is

called the - Vital capacity

26.	Line detection makes use of 1. Higher order interpolation
	2. Zero order interpolation3. Lower order interpolation
	4. Interpolation
27.	Local velocity is measured by a Pitot tube 28. Lossy data compression is done using – DCT 29. Low pass filters are used for image - blurring 30. Low pass filters promotes - low intensity components 31. Luminance is measured in - lumens 32. LVDS technology provides data rate upto 600Mbps 33. MAC operation represents - Multiply-accumulate
34.	Major disadvantage of Turning point algorithm is 1. Distortion time 2. Short term time distortion 3. Long term time distortion 4. No distortion
35.	Mass, in force¬ voltage analogy, is analogous to - inductance 36. Mass-spring seismic sensors measure directly the shock 37. Maximum power in a circuit can be found by Voc2 / 4RTh
38.	Mercury in rubber strain gauge was wrapped around the forearm of a subject and it covers 6 cm of length. Venous occlusion was applied at time t=0 and the circumference of the forearm was increased by 0.5 cm in 64 secs. The initial limb circumference was 25.3 cm. the perfusion is mL/min per 100mL of tissue. 1. 4 2. 3 3. 4.5 4. 3.7
39.	Minimum number of flip-flops used to build a Mod-19 counter - 5 40. Motion of fast moving systems may be timed and studied by means of a - Piezoelectric crystal 41. Name that does not relates to spatial filters - PDF 42. Newton-Raphson method is applicable to the solution of - Both algebraic and transcendental Equations

Newton-Raphson method is used to find the root of the equation x2 - 2 If iterations are started from - 1, then iterations will be 1. converge to -1 2. converge to $\sqrt{2}$ 3. no coverage 4. converge to $-\sqrt{2}$
44. No of bits to store image is denoted by formula - b = MxNxK 45. On the Argand diagram, the cube roots of unity lie on - Equilateral triangle 46. On which of the following factors does the sensitivity of a closed loop system to gain changes and load disturbances depend? - Frequency, Loop gain, Forward gain 47. One eV is equal to J 1.6 × 10–19 48. Order of convergence of Regula-Falsi method is - 1.618 49. Out of Regula falsi method and Newton -Raphson method, the rate
of convergence is faster For Newton -Raphson Method
Out of the given I I R filters the following filter is the efficient one 1. Circular filter 2. Elliptical filter 3. Rectangular filter
Chebyshev filter
51. Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air – Oxygen
52. Particular integral of the differential equation (D2+D)y = x2 +2x +4 is 1. x2/3 +4x 2. x3/3 +4x 3. x2/3 +4 4. x3/3 +4x2
53. Particular integral of the differential equation (D2+D+1)y=sin2x is 11/25(sin2x + 2cos2x) 21/25(3sin2x + 5cos2x) 31/25(3sin2x + 4cos2x) 41/25(2sin2x + 3cos2x)

4.

	 Permeability is the inverse equivalent of which electrical term? - resistance 55. Phase margin of a system is used to specify which of the following? - Relative
	stability
	56. Pick up false statement about pressure measurements- Absolute pressure is
	measured by piezoelectric crystal
57	•
	Polarogram is used for the analysis of 1. CO2 2. N2O
	3. O2
	4. CO
58	. Power line noise can be removed from ECG signal using - RLS filter
59	
	Predictor corrector methods are self-starting methods 1. Always true
	2. Occasionally true
	3. Always false
	4. Occasionally false
60	. Pressure error can be measured by which of the following? - Differential bellows
60	. Pressure error can be measured by which of the following? - Differential bellows and strain gauge
60	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
60	and strain gauge61. Proportioning systems automatically intercedes to maintain the concentration of
60	 and strain gauge 61. Proportioning systems automatically intercedes to maintain the concentration of O2 and N2O in the ratio of - 3:1 62. Quantitatively, spatial resolution cannot be represented in which of the
60	and strain gauge 61. Proportioning systems automatically intercedes to maintain the concentration of O2 and N2O in the ratio of - 3:1 62. Quantitatively, spatial resolution cannot be represented in which of the following ways - square 63. Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount at any instant. In 100 years, 100 mg of radium decomposes to 96 mg. How many mg will be left after 100
60	and strain gauge 61. Proportioning systems automatically intercedes to maintain the concentration of O2 and N2O in the ratio of - 3:1 62. Quantitatively, spatial resolution cannot be represented in which of the following ways - square 63. Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount at any instant. In 100 years, 100 mg of radium decomposes to 96 mg. How many mg will be left after 100 years?- 92.16
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60	and strain gauge 61. Proportioning systems automatically intercedes to maintain the concentration of O2 and N2O in the ratio of - 3:1 62. Quantitatively, spatial resolution cannot be represented in which of the following ways - square 63. Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount at any instant. In 100 years, 100 mg of radium decomposes to 96 mg. How many mg will be left after 100 years?- 92.16 64. Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount present. If the half of the original amount disappears after 1000 years, what is the percentage lost in 100 years? - 6.70% 65. Regenerative feedback implies feedback with - positive sign 66. Region of Interest (ROI) operations is commonly called as Masking 67. Residual signal means- difference between the reconstructed signal and the original signal

	2. Always false
	3. Occasionally true
	4. Always true
	Runge Kutta method is better than Taylor's series method because 1. It does not require prior calculations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does 2. It require prior calculations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method 3. It requires manipulations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does 4. It requires both calculations and manipulations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does
72.	Sallen-Key filters are – second order filters
	73. Schering bridge is used to measure - Capacitance and dielectric loss
	Signal detection and estimation can be done using 1 IDFT 2. DCT 3. Wavelet 4. KLT
	Simple way of image compression is removing - Superfluous data 76. Simplest image processing technique is - intensity transformation 77. Simpson's rule is the most widely used numerical algorithm - integration 78. Since Gamma photons cannot be bent by using lenses, is used to selectively
	absorb unwanted radiation. – Collimator
79.	
	Single step methods are 1. Euler, Adam, Milne 2. Euler, RK method, Milne 3. Euler, Milne and Taylor 4. Modified Eular, RK method, Taylor
	80. Skin effects in conductors are the resultant of Self-induced eddy currents 81. Smallest element of an image is called – pixel 82. Smoothing filters are mostly used in – blurring 83. Soft ferromagnetic materials have coercive force – Narrow 84. Solve (cox x cos y – cotx) dx – sin x sin y dy = 0 - sin x cos y = In (c sin x) 85. Solve (x + y) dy = (x - y) dx - x2 - 2xy - y2 = C
	86. Solve $(y - \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}) dx - x dy = 0 - \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} + y = C$ 87. Solve the differential equation $dy - x dx = 0$, if the curve passes through $(1, 0)$.
	or. Solve the differential equation dy - x dx - 0, if the curve passes through (1, 0).

1. Occasionally false

70. Runge Kutta method is self-starting method

	$x^2 - 2y - 1 = 0$
	88. Solve the linear equation: dy / dx + y / x = x2 - x2y = x4 / 4 + C
	89. Spatial filtering method uses - spatial filter
	90. Speech information compression is carried out by – DCT
	91. Spring constant in force¬ voltage analogy is analogous to - reciprocal
	of capacitance
92.	
	Taylor's series method will be useful to give some of Milne's 1. No
	method values
	2. Middle values
	3. Ending values
	4. Starting values
02	The 2's compliment representation of 17 is 404444
93.	The 2's compliment representation of -17 is - 101111
	94. The 3rd sound of a phonocardiogram recording corresponds to termination
	of ventricular filling 95. Thescissor is especially useful for cutting secured duct or
	artery in laparoscopic surgery. – Hook type
	96. The artifact caused due to the slow establishment of electrochemical equilibrium
	at the electrode-skin interface is shifting of the baseline 97. The attenuation of the three-section RC feedback phase-shift oscillator is – 1/29
	98. The average value of full-wave rectified voltage with a peak value of 75 V is –
	47.8
	99. The band width, in a feedback amplifier - increases by the same amount as the
	gain decrease
	100. The bandwidth of an ac amplifier having a lower critical frequency of 1 kHz and
	an upper critical frequency of 10 kHz is –9kHz
	101. The binary fraction 0.0111 in decimal form is - 0.4375
	102. The bit distance between all odd numbered columns in the K-map is- Always 4
	103. The blood leak level, for normal operation, is set at of hb / litre
	of dialysate. – 25mg
	104. The Boolean expression Y = A' B' C' D + A' B C D' + A B' C' D can be
	minimized to - Y = A'BCD' + B'C'D + AB'C'D
	105. The breakdown voltage of a transistor with its base open is BVCEO and that with
	emitter open is BVCBO, then - BVCEO < BVCBO
	106. The capacitance, in force¬ current analogy, is analogous to - mass
	107. The cell counter considers as the normal range of white blood
	cell in male 4.5-11 K
	108. The channel required for FM telemetry is - 100 times that required for AM
	telemetry
	109. The colormap array of the indexed image is always of class - double
	110. The complimentary function of (D4- a4)y=0 is - $y=(c1+c2x) e-ax + c3cosax$

Newton Raphson	alue ?
112. The corrector formula is applied to - improve the value	
113.	
The CORTES algorithm is a hybrid of the 1. AZTEC and LMS 2. TP and RLS 3. LMS and TP 4. TP and AZTEC algorithms	
114.	
The curves u(x,y) =a and v(x,y)=b are orthogonal if 1. u+v is an analytic for 2. u-v is an analytic function 3. u+iv is an analytic function 4. u and v are complex functions	ınction
115.	
The dialyzer used with portable kidney machines is of type 1.coil type 2.hollow fibre type 3.All the above 4. Parallel plate	
116. The early effect in a bipolar junction transistor is caused by - large collecto	r-base
reverse bias	
117. The effect of error damping is to reduce ste state error	ady
118. The equation y2 = cx is general solution of: - y' = y / 2x 119. The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- complia bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called: - Couplir compliance 120. The excess 3 code for number 3 is - 0110	
121.	
The family $u(x,y)=x2-y2=c$ represent level curves to an analytic function $f(z)=t$ then the slope of the level curve $v(x,y)=k$ at the point $(1,-2)$ is: 1. 1 21 32 4. 2	u+iv,
122. The fastest Bipolar logic family is -ECL	
123. The filter which has a figure of merit, has the narrowest band pass Q=20 124. The first instrument to be inserted during a laparoscopy procedure is - Trocar	

+c4sinax

1	25. The first order control system, which is well designed, has a
_	large negative transfer function pole
1	26. The flow meter which is replacing the differential pressure meters in
it	s applications is - Vortex-shedding flow meter
1	27. The fluid for flushing system in a blood pressure monitoring, should not exceed
th	he rate of for adults 6 ml/hr
1	28. The following formula is used for unequal intervals of x values - Newton's
f	orward formula
	29. The frequency and time domain are related through which of the following? -
L	aplace Transform and Fourier Integral
130. -	
	The function u(x,y)= is said to be harmonic if 1. uxx=uyy
	2. uxx=-uyy
	3. ux=uy
4	l. ux + uy=0
131.	The gain bandwidth product of a two stage CE amplifier is - the same as that of
	one stage
	32. The gauge factor of the material of strain gauge is such that the resistance
•	van market en and material en and gauge to each unaction recitation
С	thanges from 1000 Ω to 1009 Ω subjected to a strain of 0.0015. The poisson's ratio
fo	or the material of the gauge wire is - 2.5
133.	
Т	The harmonic conjugate of the function u(x,y)=x3-3xy2 is: 1. x3-y3 +c
	2. 3(x2y-y3) +c
3	3. x3+3xy2 +c
4	3x2y-y3 +c
101	The LLD filter decises method that average as the limitation of applicability to

- 134. The ITR filter design method that overcomes the limitation of applicability to only Lowpass filter and a limited class of bandpass filters is Impulse Invariance 135. The inductive transducers working on the principle of change of self-inductance L, are connected in push pull arrangement. If the change in inductance of transducers is ΔL the change of inductance exhibited at the output terminals is -2ΔL 136. The initial response when the output is not equal to input is called Transient response
 - 137. The instrument used to check insulation of household wiring is- **Megger** 138. The lead-lag circuit in the Wien-bridge oscillator has a resonant frequency at which the attenuation is **1/3**
 - 139. The length of instruction register of a 8085 micro processor is-8 bits
 - 140. The Lissajous pattern observed on screen of CRO is a straight line inclined at 45° to x axis. If X-plate input is 2 sin ωt , the Y-plate input is-
 - 141. The major difference between ground and virtual ground is that virtual ground is

only a- voltage reference

142.
The maximum conversion time of a 10-bit counter type A-D converter driven by 1
MHz clock is 1.1.42 μs
2. 10.54 µs
3. 0.46 µs
4. 1.024 μs
143. The maximum power delivered by a short wave diathermy machine is – 500W
144.
The minimum breakdown voltage for a pressure transducer in a medical transducer is
1. 4000 Vdc 2. 1000 Vdc 3.6000 Vdc 4. 10000 Vdc
145. The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is- 3
146. The minimum number of NAND gates required to implement sum operation of
a half adder is- 5
147. The mobility of an electron in a conductor is expressed in terms of - cm/V-s
148. The MOSFET switch in its on-state may be considered equivalent to -inductor
149. The most common technique for the design of I I R Digital filter is -In direct
method
150. The most prominent EEG wave pattern of an awake, relaxed adult whose
eyes are closed is - Alpha
151. The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is- TTL
152. The nonlinear relation between the analog and digital frequencies is called -
warping
153. The number of bytes required to represent the decimal number 1856357 in
packed BCD (Binary Coded Decimal) form is - 4
154. The number of comparators in a 4-bit flash ADC- 15
155. The number of comparators in a 5-bit flash ADC- 31
156. The number of distinct Boolean expressions of 4 variables is - 65536
157. The only function that is analytic from the following is- sinz
158. The on¬ off controller is a system discontinuous 159. The Op-amp can amplify- both a.c. and d.c. signals
160. The order of convergence in Newton-Raphson method - 2
161. The output of a feedback control system must be a function of- input
and feedback signal
162. The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is
either- a NOR or an EX-NOR gate

- 163. The output of a particular op-amp increases 8V in 12 μ s. The slew rate is **0.67 V/\mus**
- 164. The output voltage of a LVDT is 1.5 V at maximum displacement. At a load of $0.5M\Omega$, the deviation from linearity is maximum and it is 0.003 V from a straight line through origin. The linearity at the given load is **0.3**%
- 165. The output voltage of an OPAMP for input voltage of Vi1 = 150 μ V, Vi2 = 140 μ V if the amplifier has a differential gain of Ad = 4000 and the value of CMRR is 100, is-45.8mV
- 166. The output Y of a two-bit comparator is logic 1 whenever the two-bit input A is greater than the 2-bit input B. The number of combinations for which the output is logic 1 is- **6**

167.

The particular integral of $(D2 - 2D + 2)y = x\cos x$ is

- 1. ((x2ex)/2)sinx
- 2. ((xex)/2)cosx
- 3. ((xex)/2)sinx
- 4. (ex/2)sinx
- 168. The period of cos(3x) is- $2\pi /3$
 - 169. The phase lag produced by transportation relays-increases linearly with frequency
 - 170. The population of a country doubles in 50 years. How many years will it be five times as much? Assume that the rate of increase is proportional to the number inhabitants.

 116

171. The position and velocity errors of a type¬2 system are _____ and ____ respectively.- zero, constant

172.

The power of He-Ne laser utilized in laser Doppler blood flowmeter is 1. 50MW

- 2.500mW
- 3.5mW
- 4.50mW
- 173. The present output Qn of an edge triggered JK flip-flop is logic 0. If J=1, then Qn+1 will be logic- 1
 - 174. The primary and secondary of an LVDT are connected to 3 kHz sinusoidal source and ideal semiconductor diode bridge based phase sensitive demodulator circuit. The core of the LVDT remains static at 15mm above the ideal null position. The frequency of the voltage observed at the input of the low pass filter is **3kHz** 175. The process of calculating the derivative of a function at some particular value of the independent variable by means of a set of given values of that function is-**Numerical differentiation**

- 176. The proportioning pumps of a dialysis machine delivers concentrate and water in the ratio of- **1:35**
- 177. The purpose of compensation for a thermocouple is- **To cancel unwanted voltage output of a thermocouple**
- 178. The range of a signed decimal numbers that can be represented by 6-bit 1's compliment number is -31 to +31

A phase shifting transformer is used in conjunction with	Dryscale potentiometer Crompton potentiometer AC coordinate potentiometer DC slide wire potentiometer
Three phase four wire induction energy meter is used to measure	1. Energy in 3 phase balanced delta load 2. Energy in 3 phase unbalanced delta load 3. Energy in 3 phase unbalanced load 4. Energy in 3 phase balanced star load
Particular integral of the differential equation (D2+D+1)y=sin2x is	11/25(sin2x + 2cos2x) 21/25(3sin2x + 5cos2x) 31/25(3sin2x + 4cos2x) 41/25(2sin2x + 3cos2x)
re below shows a circuit for implementing an 8-bit Digital-to-Analog converter (DAC) using two identical 4-bit DACs with equal reference voltages. Assume that bo represents LSB, bo MSB and the op-amp is ideal. To obtain correct analog values corresponding to an 8-bit DAC at the output the value of resistor R is	
V _{os} 8kΩ 4 - bit DAC 4 - bit DAC	1. 0.25 kΩ 2. 0.5 kΩ 3. 1 kΩ 4. 8 kΩ
$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ are 2 and 8 then the third eigen value is	1. 2 2 2 3. 3 4 3
I _{DSS} can be defined as	1. the maximum drain current with the source shorted 2.the maximum possible current with V _{GS} held at -4 V 3.the maximum possible current with V _{GS} held at 0 V 4. the minimum possible drain current
$(1+x)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (1+x)\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$ is The solution of	1. $C_1 \cos(\log(1+x)) + C_2 \sin(\log(1+x))$
i ne solution of	2.

	$C_1 \cos(\log(1+x)) + C_2 \sin(\log(1+x))$
	3. $C_1 \cos 2(\log(1+x)) + C_2 \sin 2(1$
	4. $C_1 \cos(\log(1-x)) + C_2 \sin(\log(x))$
The value of the integral $\int_C \frac{z+1}{z^3-2z^2} dz$, where C is the circle $ z =1$ is equal to	1. 2 πi 2. - 2 πi / 3 3. 0 4. - 3 πi/2
Major disadvantage of Turning point algorithm is In a JFET common source amplifier using voltage divider biasing method with R1 =	1. Distortion time 2. Short term time distortion 3. Long term time distortion 4. No distortion
17 kohms, R2 = 6 kohms and Vcc = 20V. Find the gate to source voltage? V_{CC} R_1 V_{CC} V_{CC	1. 5.2 V 2. 4.2 V 3. 3.2 V 4. 2.2 V
Determine the order and degree of the differential equation, $2x \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 5x^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 - xy = 0$	1. Fourth order, first degree 2. Third order, first degree 3. First order, fourth degree

	First order, third degree.
	1. cos(3x-y)
Which of the following equations are solutions to the partial differential equation? $\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x^2} = 9 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{y}^2}$	2. x² + y² 3. sin(3x-3y) 4.
	4. e ^{-3π} sin(πy)
	1. MAC
Programmable DSP withcan be used to implement digital filters	2. MAA 3.
	ADD 4. SUB
Information per source is called	1. sampling 2. quantization
information per source is called	3. entropy 4.normalization
	1. spikes and slow waves 2.
Stage 2 sleep is defined by the presence of	sleep spindles and K complexes 3. rapid eye movements
	4. 1 to 2-Hz delta frequencies
Roll-off factor is	1. Aliasing effect 2. The performance of the filter or device 3. The bandwidth occupied beyond the Nyquist Bandwidth of the filter
Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount present. If the half of the original amount disappears after 1000 years, what is the percentage lost in 100 years?	4. Filter property 1. 6.70% 2. 4.50% 3. 4.30%
A piezoelectric crystal transducer of 0.5cm^2 area and 1mm thickness is connected to a charge amplifier having a charge sensitivity (d)=2pC/N. The crystal is subjected to a sinusoidal force of $30 \times 10^{-3} \text{sin} 150 \text{t}$ N. Find out the peak to peak voltage of the crystal.	4. 5.35% a 1. 0.135V 2. 0.54V
A linear displacement digital transducer generally uses	4. 0.27V 1. BCD 2. Hexadecimal code

	3. Straight binary code
	4. Gray code
	1. Gravity
In a megger the controlling torque is provided by	2. Eddy current
in a megger the controlling torque is provided by	3. Coil
	4. Spring
	1. May have positive or negative error
In household energy meters the flux of series magnet is in phase with current but the	2. Will have a negative error
flux of shunt magnet lags the voltage by 88°. The reading of energy meters	3. Will be correct
	4. Will have a positive error
	1. 13.33 mAt
What is the magnetomotive force in a 150-turn coil of wire with 2 A flowing through	2. 65 At
it?	3. 152 At
	4. 300 At
A. C . 1 1	1.90%
A transformer is plugged into a 120 V rms source and has a primary current of 300	2. 95%
mA rms. The secondary is providing 18 V across a 10K ohm load. What is the	3. 88%
efficiency of the transformer?	4. 92%
	1. 16:1
What is the turns ratio of the transformer needed to match a 1 k ohm source	2. 6.25:1
resistance to a 160 ohm load?	3. 0.4:1
	4. 2.5:1
Two voltmeters 0-250 V each having resistances of 5 k Ω and 10 k Ω respectively and	1. 400 V
are connected in series. To ensure that herener of them goes beyond scale the total	2. 250 V
voltage which can be applied should be less than	3. 375 V
	4. 500 V 1.
$ \left(D^2 + 1 \right)^2 y = 0 $ The solution of the differential equation is	$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{\sqrt{2}x} - (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-2x}$ 2. $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{2x} + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-2x}$ 3. $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{\sqrt{2}x} + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-2x}$
Find the equation of the family of orthogonal trajectories of the system of parabolas	4. $y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{\sqrt{5}x} + (c_3 + c_4 x)e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$ 1. $y = Ce^{-2x}$ 2. $y = Ce^{x}$
$y^2 = 2x + C.$	3. y = Ce ^{2x} 4. y = Ce ^{-x}
circuit diagram of a standard TTL NOT gate is shown in the figure. When V_i = 2.5V, the modes of operation of the transistors will be:	1. Q ₁ :reverse active; Q ₂ :normal active; Q ₃ :saturation; Q ₄ :cut-off 2. Q ₄ :reverse active:

$V_{CC} = 5V$	Q_1 : saturation; Q_2 : saturation; Q_3 :saturation; Q_4 :normal active
The equation $y^2 = cx$ is general solution of:	1. y' = 2y / x 2. y' = y / 2x 3. y' = 2x / y 4. y' = x / 2y
	1.
	2 ni
r 3z + 4	2. 3 πi
C is $ z =1$, then the value of $\int_C \frac{3z+4}{z(2z+1)} dz$ is:	374
If $z(2z+1)$	
	3. 4
	4.
	- 4
	1. High frequency
Failure of heat sink in an ECG apparatus may lead to noise	2. Baseline drift
	3. EMG artifacts
A variable reluctance type techameter has number of teeth as notes as (0. The	4. low frequency
A variable reluctance type tachometer has number of teeth on rotor as 60. The counter records 3600 counts per second. Determine the speed in rpm.	1. 3500rpm 2. 800rpm
	3. 3600rpm
	4. 600rpm
	1. air flow
In an electrical pneumatic system analogy the current is considered analogous to	2. pressure
F 1	3. air flow rate
	4. velocity
A variable reluctance tachogenerator consists of a ferromagnetic wheel with 22 teeth	1. 220Hz
and rotating close to a bar magnet and coil. If the wheel is rotating at 6000 rpm what	2. 200Hz 3. 2000Hz
is the frequency of the a.c. voltage induced in the coil.	3. 2000HZ 4. 2200Hz
	1. $2xy dx + (2 + x^2) dy = 0$
	2. $x dy + (3x - 2y) dx = 0$
Which of the following equations is an exact DE?	$3. (x^2 + 1) dx - xy dy = 0$
	4. $x^2y dy - y dx = 0$
Which of the following equations is a variable separable DE?	1. $(x + x^2 y) dy = (2x + xy^2) dx$
	$2 y^2 dy + (2y - 3y) dy = 0$
	2. $y^2 dx + (2x - 3y) dy = 0$

	3. $(x + y) dx - 2y dy = 0$
	or (n · y) an 2y ay 0
	4. $2y dx = (x^2 + 1) dy$
	1. $y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1)$
	2.
	y(n) = x(-n)
Which of the following system is time variant?	2
	3. y(n)=x(n)
	y(11)=x(11)
	4.
	y(n)=1/x(n)
	1. $x^3 + 3y^2 + 2 = 0$
If $dy = x^2 dx$; what is the equation of y in terms of x if the curve passes through (1, 1).	2. $2y + x^3 + 2 = 0$ 3. $x^3 - 3y + 2 = 0$
	$4. x^2 - 3y + 3 = 0$
Find the equation of the curve at accompanies of which the terror than here.	1. $x = y^2 + C$
Find the equation of the curve at every point of which the tangent line has a slope of $2x$	2. $y = x^2 + C$
	3. $y = -x^2 + C$ 4. $x = -y^2 + C$
	1. $\sin x \cos y = -\ln (c \sin x)$
	2. $\sin x \cos y = -\ln (c \cos x)$
Solve $(\cos x \cos y - \cot x) dx - \sin x \sin y dy = 0$	$3. \sin x \cos y = \ln (c \sin x)$
	$4. \sin x \cos y = \ln (c \cos x)$
	1. $y(k) = 4 - 5/k$
What is the solution of the first order differential equation $y(k + 1) = y(k) + 5$.	2. y(k) = 20 + 5k
	3. y(k) = C – k, where C is constant 4. The solution is non-existence for
	real values of y. 1. $\sqrt{(x+y)} + y = C$
Solve $(y - \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}) dx - x dy = 0$	$2. \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + y)} = C$
	$3. \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} + y = C$
	4. $\sqrt{(x^2 - y)} + y = C$ 1. $(x + 1) y'' + xy' + y = 0$
Find the differential equation whose general solution is $y = C_1x + C_2e^x$.	1. $(x + 1)y + xy + y = 0$ 2. $(x + 1)y'' - xy + y = 0$
	3. $(x-1)y''-xy'+y=0$
	4. $(x-1)y'' + xy' + y = 0$
A platinum thermometer has a resistance of 100Ω at 25° C. If the thermometer has	1. 275°C 2.200°C
resistance of 200 Ω , then calculate the temperature.	3. 250°C
	4. 225°C
A platinum resistance sensor has a resistance of 100Ω at $0 ^{\circ}$ C and a temperature coefficient of resistance of $4 \times 10^{-3} ^{\circ}$ C-1. The above sensor is incorporated into a bridge	1. 100 Ω 2. 1ΚΩ
circuit which has $R_3/R_2 = 100$. Find the value of R_4 such that $V_{OUT} = 0$ at 0 °C.	3. 14 ΚΩ
,	4. 10 ΚΩ
	 y = C (sec x tan x) y = C (sec x - tan x)
Find the general solution of $y' = y \sec x$	
	$3. y = C (\sec x + \tan x)$
A thermemeter at reem temperature 2000 is disped and dealy into a bath of bailing	4. $y = C (sec^2 x + tan x)$ 1. 35.6 s
A thermometer at room temperature 30°C is dipped suddenly into a bath of boiling water of 100°C. It takes 30 seconds to reach 96.5°C. The time required to reach a	2. 38.6 s
temperature of 98°C is	3. 34.6 s
	4. 32.5 s

	1.
Solve $xy'(2y-1) = y(1-x)$	$\ln (xy) = 2 (x - y) + C$ 2. $\ln (xy) = x - 2y + C$ 3. $\ln (xy) = 2y - x + C$ 4. $\ln (xy) = x + 2y + C$
In a platinum resistance thermometer which is used to measure temperature, if the resistance temperature coefficient of platinum is 0.00392/°C, then its sensitivity at room temperature will be	1.(0.00392/20) Ω/°C 2.(0.00392/2) Ω/°C 3. 0.00392 Ω/°C 4.0.00784 Ω/°C
Fundamental interval of platinum is	1.38.5°C 2.0°C 3.100°C 438.5°C
Solve $(x + y) dy = (x - y) dx$	1. $x^2 - 2xy - y^2 = C$ 2. $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = C$ 3. $x^2 + y^2 = C$ 4. $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = C$ 1. 1101
The resolution of a 4-bit counting ADC is 0.5V. For an analog input of 6.6V, the digital output of the ADC will be	2. 1110 3. 1011 4. 1100
For a copper constantan (Type T) thermocouple, the junction E(in μ V) at θ 0C is given by: E= 38.740 + 3.3X10 ⁻² θ ² + 2.07X10 ⁻⁴ θ ³ - 2.2X10 ⁻⁶ θ ⁴ + higher order terms, assuming the cold junction compensation. Find the sensitivity of the thermocouple at 100°C.	1.42.75 μV/°C 2. 38.74 μV/°C 3. 0.06 μV/°C 4. 45.35 μV/°C
Solve the linear equation: $dy / dx + y / x = x^2$	1. x ² y = x ⁴ / 4 + C 2. xy = x ⁴ / 4 + C 3. xy ² = x ³ / 4 + C 4. y = x ³ / 4 + C
A linear thermocouple with a sensitivity of 0.04 mV/°C and resistance of 100 Ω is connected to a load with a resistance of 1 k Ω . Find the voltage across the load for a temperature of 250 °C	1. 9.09 mV 2. 9 mV 3. 9.09 V 4. 9 V
In the case of I I R filter which of the following is true if the phase distortion is tolerable	More parameters for design More memory requirement Lower computational Complexity Higher computational complexity
A thermocouple of AB with a constant of K_{AB} =35 μ V/°C is used along with another thermocouple K_{BC} =25 μ V/°C. The reference temperature is 25°C and the measured temperature is 300°C. The emf developed for AC thermocouple at the given temperature is	1.16.5 mV 2.2.75 mV 3. 19.5 mV 4. 3.25 mV
Find the differential equations of the family of lines passing through the origin.	1. $y dx - x dy = 0$ 2. $x dy - y dx = 0$ 3. $x dx + y dy = 0$ 4. $y dx + x dy = 0$
A thermistor has a resistance of $10 \text{K}\Omega$ at 25°C and $1 \text{K}\Omega$ at 100°C . The range of operation is 0 degrees to 150 degrees Celsius. The excitation voltage is 5V and a series resistor of 1kW is connected to the thermistor. The power dissipated in the thermistor is	1. 4mW 2. 4.7 mW 3. 5.4 mW 4. 6.1 mW.
What is the differential equation of the family of parabolas having their vertices at the origin and their foci on the x-axis?	1. $2x dy - y dx = 0$ 2. $x dy + y dx = 0$ 3. $2y dx - x dy = 0$ 4. $dy / dx - x = 0$

	T
A thermistor is characterized by the relation $R_1 = R_0 a e^{(b/T)}$ where, R_0 is resistance at	1. 420 K
ice point, R_1 is the resistance at the absolute temperature T K, and a $\&$ b are constants.	2 220 V
Determine the temperature indicated by such a thermistor, if $R_1=1050\Omega$, $R_0=4000\Omega$,	
$a=300\times10^{-6}$ and $b=2850$	3. 150 K
a-300x10 · and b-2030	4. 120 K
	1. 31
The number of compositors in a C hit flesh ADC	2. 33
The number of comparators in a 5-bit flash ADC	3. 5
	4. 32
	1. $(y - k) dx - (x - h) dy = 0$
Determine the differential equation of the family of lines passing through (h, k).	2. $(y - h) + (y - k) = dy / dx$
	3. $(x - h) dx - (y - k) dy = 0$
	4. $(x + h) dx - (y - k) dy = 0$
	1.RTD
Miles of these is an NTC device	2.Thermocouple
Which of these is an NTC device	3.Thermopile
	4. Thermistor
	$1. xy'' - (y')^3 - y' = 0$
	2. $(y')^3 + (y'')^2 + xy = 0$
Determine the differential equation of the family of circles with center on the y-	3. $y'' - xyy'' + y' = 0$
axis.	- JJ J
	$4. (y'')^3 - xy'' + y' = 0$
	$\begin{bmatrix} x & (y) \end{bmatrix}^2 = \lambda y + y = 0$
	1 00 72
Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount at any instant. In 100 years,	1. 90.72
100 mg of radium decomposes to 96 mg. How many mg will be left after 100	2. 92.16
years?	3. 95.32
j caro.	4. 88.60
	1. No Amplitude
	2. Linear amplitude
A causal and stable I I R filter has	
	3. Linear phase
	4. No Linear phase
	1. 8.125
For a 5-bit ladder D-A converter, the output voltage for a digital input of 11010 is	2. 7.125
(assume the minimum and maximum power supplies used are 0V and 10 V)	3. 9.125
	4. 10
	1. present states only
In a sequential circuit, the output depends on	2. past states and present inputs
	3. present states and present inputs
	4. present states and past inputs
	1.63210
Which of the following codes is a non-weighted code?	2. 2 4 2 1
Which of the following codes is a non-weighted code?	3. excess 3
	4.8421
	1. 6 bits
The length of instruction register of a 8085 micro processor is	2. 8 bits
5	3. 12 bits
	4. 16 bits
	1. 100 years
The population of a country adubtes in 50 years, from many years will be live times	
as much? Assume that the rate of increase is proportional to the number	17 116 moore
	2. 116 years
inhabitants.	3. 120 years
inhabitants.	
inhabitants.	3. 120 years
	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP
inhabitants. Even after Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled?	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5
	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5
	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5 4. INTR
Even after Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled?	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5 4. INTR 1. Circular filter
	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5 4. INTR 1. Circular filter 2. Elliptical filter
Even after Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled?	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5 4. INTR 1. Circular filter 2. Elliptical filter 3. Rectangular filter
Even after Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled?	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5 4. INTR 1. Circular filter 2. Elliptical filter
Even after Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled? Out of the given I I R filters the following filter is the efficient one	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5 4. INTR 1. Circular filter 2. Elliptical filter 3. Rectangular filter 4.Chebyshev filter
Even after Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled?	3. 120 years 4. 98 years 1. TRAP 2. RST 7.5 3. RST 5.5 4. INTR 1. Circular filter 2. Elliptical filter 3. Rectangular filter

D_A and D_B are	3. $\mathbf{D_A} = (\mathbf{Q_A Q_B} + (\mathbf{Q_A Q_B})'); \mathbf{D_B} = \mathbf{Q_B}'$ 4. $\mathbf{D_A} = (\mathbf{Q_A Q_B}' + \mathbf{Q_A}'\mathbf{Q_B}); \mathbf{D_B} = \mathbf{Q_A}'$
1 < z < 2 as one of the following:	1. Closed region 2. Connected Open region 3. Closed bounded region 4. Unconnected region
The output voltage of a LVDT is 1.5 V at maximum displacement. At a load of 0.5M Ω , the deviation from linearity is maximum and it is 0.003 V from a straight line through origin. The linearity at the given load is	1. 0.2 %
The Boolean expression Y = A' B' C' D + A' B C D' + A B' C' D can be minimized to	1. Y = A'BCD' + B'C'D + ABC'D' 2. Y = A'BCD' + B'C'D + AB'C'D 3. Y = A'B'C'D + B C D' + AB'C'D 4. Y = A'B'C'D + A'BC' + AC'D
Minimum number of flip-flops used to build a Mod-19 counter	1. 5 2. 7 3. 6 4. 4
Find the perimeter of the curve	 2. 3. 4.
Find the derivative $\vec{f}(x,y) = x^2y$ in the direction of (1,2) at the point (3,2).	1. 30 2. $\frac{30}{\sqrt{5}}$ 3. $\frac{3}{1}$ 4. $\frac{30}{5}$
The following is true for the following partial differential equation used in nonlinear $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} - 6w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$ mechanics known as the Korteweg-de Vries equation.	1. linear; 3 rd order 2. nonlinear; 3 rd order 3. linear; 1 st order 4. nonlinear; 1 st order
The minimum number of NAND gates required to implement sum operation of a half adder is	1. 4 2. 2

	3. 5 4. 3
	1. Fan out decreases
	2. Noise increases
Wired AND connection must not be used with totempole driver because	3. Transient current spikes
	occur
	4. Delay is increased
	1. 2
For a 10-bit A/D converters, the quantization error is (in %)	2. 1
a to the try of the quantitation of the (in 70)	3. 0.2
	4. 0.1
	1. 1001
Gray code representation of decimal 6 is	2. 1100
	3. 1111
	4. 1010
	1. warping
What is the disadvantage of impulse invariant method	2. anti aliasing
	3. Aliasing
	4. one to one mapping
the output F to be 1 in the logic circuit shown, the input combination should be	
	1.
	A = 1, $B = 1$, $C = 0$
	2.
^ + #	A = 1, B = 0, C = 0
· + + //	
	3.
	A = 0, $B = 1$, $C = 0$
()	4.
	A = 0, $B = 0$, $C = 1$
С —	A - 0, B- 0, C - 1
ming that flip-flops are in reset condition initially, the count sequence observed at	
$Q_{\mathbb{A}}$ in the circuit shown is	
	1.
O Output	0010111
	2
	2.
	0001011
D ₀ Q ₀ D ₀ Q ₀ D ₀ Q ₀	3.
	0101111
	4.
	4. 0110100
\overline{Q}_{A} \overline{Q}_{B} \overline{Q}_{C}	0110100
Clock	
	1. vertex
A control of the second of the	2. Random
A continuous image is digitised at points.	3. sampling
	4. contour
	1. 50
At resonance, the term bandwidth includes all frequencies that allow what	
percentage of maximum current to flow?	2. 70.7 3. 95.3
1 0	3. 95.3 4. 62.3
	 illumination and frequency intensity and reflectance
Functions that combines to produce f(x,y)	3. illumination and radiance
	4. illumination and
	4. mummation and

	reflectance
	1. an amplifier
A zener diode is used as	2. a multivibrator
	3. a voltage regulator
	4. a rectifier
	1. The output terminals are open
	2. Both (a) and (c)
A no-load condition means that	3. The load has zero
	resistance
	4. The load has infinite
	resistance 1.Gamma radiations are highly focused
	2.Gamma radiations are fightly focused
Which of the following statement is true	directly in a scintillating material
which of the following statement is true	3.Gamma radiations cannot be
	detected directly in a
	scintillating material 4.Gamma
	photon can be bent by using lens
	1. 1+i
The value of a complex number with $ z =1.414$ and $ang(z)=2\pi/4$ is:	21+i
The value of a complex number with $ z =1.414$ and $arg(z)=3\pi/4$ is:	3. 1-i
	41-i
	1.
	-40 dB/decade
	2.
A third-order filter will have a roll-off rate of	-60 dB/decade
	3. –30 dB/decade
	4.
	-20 dB/decade
	·
	1. 1/9
The attenuation of the three-section RC feedback phase-shift oscillator is	2. 1/30
	3. 1/3
	4. 1/29 1.
	The phase shift around
	the feedback network
	must be 180º
	$\beta A \leq 1$
	3.
Which of the following is required for oscillation?	βA > 1
	4.
	Both βA > 1 and the
	phase shift around
	the feedback
	network must be
	180º
The lead-lag circuit in the Wien-bridge oscillator has a resonant frequency at which	1. 1/2
the attenuation is	2. 1/3
and accommunity	3. 1/4
	4. 1/5
	1. Current series negative
	feedback amplifier
Voltage to current converter is also called as	2. Voltage series positive feedback
	amplifier 3. Voltage series negative feedback
	amplifier
	4. Current series positive feedback
	amplifier
	1

	1 DC lovella	y ^a
An op-amp clamper circuit is also referred as	1. DC leveller 2. DC cutter 3. DC lifter	
	4. DC inser	ter
	1.	
		difference amplifier
Another name for a unity gain amplifier is.	2.	
Another name for a unity gain amplifier is:		single ended
	2	Comparator
	3. 4.	voltage follower
	1.	voluge follower
		of zero
	2.	
A noninverting closed-loop op-amp circuit generally has a gain factor	۷.	less than one
ar noninverting closed loop op amp circuit generally has a gain factor		
	3. 4.	equal to one
	4.	greater than one
		greater than one
	1.	
		base bias
TATILLE LOCALIST CONTROL CONTR	2.	
Which transistor bias circuit provides good Q-point stability with a single-polarity supply voltage?		voltage-divider bias
supply voltage.	3.	
	5.	collector-feedback bias
	4.	emitter bias
TAThick of the following metavial is consisting to light?	 Photosensitive Photoresist Light sensitive 	
Which of the following material is sensitive to light?		
	4. Maser	
	1.	
		saturation and cutoff
		regions
TATh on two paints are used in digital singuita they you ally an exact in the	2.	
When transistors are used in digital circuits they usually operate in the		breakdown region
	3.	
	5.	active region
	4	
	4. 1. 50MW	linear region
The power of He-Ne laser utilized in laser Doppler blood flowmeter is	2. 500mW	
The power of fie-ne laser utilized in laser Doppler blood flowineter is	3. 5mW	
	4. 50mW	
In the pulse height analyses		idence circuit
In the pulse height analyser,gives an output pulse only when there is an impulse in only one of the input channels.		trigger circuit
is an impulse in only one of the input channels.		riminator circuit 4. upper
	discriminate 1. Inverted	or circuit
An object nearer to a converging lens than its focal point always has a/an	2. Virtual	
image.	3. Smaller si	ze
	4. Same in si	
	1.	
		minimum current gain
Three different Q points are shown on a dc load line. The upper Q point represents	2.	
the:		intermediate current
		gain
	3.	
		maximum current

		gain
	4.	cutoff point
In analytical instruments, has higher sensitivity but more susceptible to interfering reactions with other substances.	1. GDH 2. GOD 3. Ferricyanio 4. GDH-FAD	
	1. 2.	higher gain ac signal bypass
In a C-E configuration, an emitter resistor is used for:	4.	collector bias Stabilization
	1. 2.	the amplification factor
The ends of a load line drawn on a family of curves determine:		saturation and cutoff
The ends of a foad line drawn on a family of curves determine.	 4. 	the operating point
Which one of the following is not used in colorimeter?	1. Colored file 2. Dialyzer 3. lens 4. Cuvette	the power curve
Zener diodes with breakdown voltages less than 5 V operate predominantly in what type of breakdown?	1. Zener 2. avalanche 3. Varactor 4. Schottky	
One eV is equal toJ.	1. 1.66 × 10 ⁻² 2. 6.25 × 10 ¹⁸ 3. 6.02 × 10 ² 4. 1.6 × 10 ⁻²	3 3
The first instrument to be inserted during a laparoscopy procedure is	 Insufflator Trocar Veress nee Cannula 	
The Op-amp can amplify	1. a.c. signals 2. d.c. signa 3. neither d.c	
Thescissor is especially useful for cutting secured duct or artery in laparoscopic surgery.	1.Straight typ 3. Micro-tip t 4. Hook typ	oe 2. Serrated type ype
LVDS technology provides data rate upto	1. 480 Mbps 2. 580 Mbps 3. 800 Mbp 4.600Mbps	
Lap choly refers to removal of	1. Ovarian cy 2. Gall Blad 3. Pancreas 4.Endometric	der
The PIV rating of each diode in a bridge rectifier is that of the equivalent centre-tap rectifier	1. one-half 2. the same a 3. twice 4. four times	
First Order Runge Kutta method is	2. Euler's M 3. Taylor's M	

Which of the following characteristics does not necessarily apply to an op-amp?	1. High gain 2. Low power
	High input impedance Low output impedance
Since Gamma photons cannot be bent by using lenses, is used to	1.Collimator
selectively absorb unwanted radiation.	2. Position localization circuitry
beleetively absorb annumed radiation	3. Correction circuitry 4. PMT
	1.PIN Photodiode
Which of the following is the fastest light sensor?	2. Avalanche photodiode
which of the following is the fastest light sensor.	3. Photovoltaic diode
	4. Photo transistor 1.Transistor
Which component is considered to be an "OFF" device?	2. JFET
winch component is considered to be all of the device:	3.D-MOSFET
	4.E-MOSFET
	1.0
The total internal energy change in a bomb calorimeter is	2. -C_v ΔT 3. ΔH _c /-C _v
	5. ΔHc/-Cv 4. ΔHc/ΔT
	1. collector-emitter
To operate properly, a transistor's base-emitter junction must be forward biased	2.base-collector
with reverse bias applied to which junction?	3.base-emitter
	4. collector-base
The major difference between ground and virtual ground is that virtual ground is	difference reference current reference
only a	3. voltage reference
	4. power reference
	1.zero offset
In order for an output to swing above and below a zero reference, the op-amp circuit requires	2.a negative and positive supply
requires	3.a resistive feedback network 4.a wide bandwidth
	1. 250 W
The maximum power delivered by a short wave diathermy machine is	2. 750W
	3. 500W
	4. 125W
If the spirometer is used for time-dependant parameters, then it must have a flat	1. 72 Hz 2. 200 Hz
frequency response of upto	3. 12 Hz
	4. 80 Hz
VATIL: 1. Chl	1. Fleisch type
Which of these pnuemotachometers use a light emitting diode for measurement of sample air flow?	2. Lily type
oumple un now.	3. Venturi type 4.Turbine type
	1. CO ₂
Polarogram is used for the analysis of	2. N ₂ O
<u> </u>	3. 0 ₂
	4. CO
When the radio frequency output is applied to the pads of a short wave diathermy	Magnetic frequency dielectric losses of capacitor
unit,is manifested as heat.	3.absorption in the tissue
	4. resonance
Largest amount of air that we can breathe in an airt in an airceimtion /	1. Tidal Volume
Largest amount of air that we can breathe in or out in one inspiration/expiration is called the	2. Vital capacity
	3.Residual Volume 4. Functional residual capacity
	1. Hot wire anemometer
is insensitive to turbulent flow of gases	Turbine pneumotachometer
	3. Lily type pneumotachometer
	4. Fleish type pneumotachometer
The tone signal derived from the counter at 250Hz, facilitates the identification of	1. Haemostasis 2. Coagulation
	3. Cutting
	I

	4.Fulgration
of infrared gas analyzer allows the energy to pass alternately	1. Coaxial chopper
through the reference and sample tubes.	2. Magnetic pole pieces. 3. Collimator
uni ough the reference and sample tubes.	4. Filter
	1. 2:1
Inspiration : Expiration ratio of a ventilator is usually set at ratio	2. 1:2
	3. 3:1
	4. 1:1
	1. PEEP
A breath that has a greater volume than the preset V_T	2. Tidal Volume
A breath that has a greater volume than the preset v7	3. PIP
	4. Sigh
	1. 1800PSI
At what pressure is the oxygen maintained at E tanks?	2. 1200PSI
	3. 745PSI
	4. 2200PSI
	1. 3:1
Proportioning systems automatically intercedes to maintain the concentration of	2. 1:3
O_2 and N_2O in the ratio of	
oz ana 1120 m dio tado of	3. 1:1
	4. 2:3
	1. vascular artifact
	2. sound induced artefact
High frequency response of doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter results in	3. wall motion arefacts
	4.Non-linearity into the i/p o/p
	calibration curve
	1. 12 º
target angle is the most common angle of the rotating anode in x-ray	2. 21°
machine.	3. 45°
	4. >45°
	1.Higher than
	=
A glucose measurement in whole blood is the glucose levels in plasma	2. lower than
	3. equal to
	4. double
	1. kVp
In x-ray machine, the quantity of electrons controlled by the filament temperature	2.V/mv
determines	3.Micro V
	4.mA
	<u> </u>
analyzer has the advantage of being programmed to perform only those	1. circular
	2. Continuous flow
tests which are requested	3. Centrifugal
	4. Discrete sample
	1. Dessication
In which procedure, the needle-point electrodes are stuck into the tissue and kept	2.Fulguration
steady?	
	3. Haemostasis
	4.Coagulation
	1. 15 MHz
The repetition frequency of the burst in Coagulation mode is	2.15 Hz
modulos, or the burst in dougantion mode is	3. 15 KHz
	4.300 Hz
In microwave diathermy, the conduction in the triode takes place during	1.alternative
	2.both the phase
phase of the cycle	3.negative
	4. Positive
	1.512keV
The value of the Gamma rays associated with Pet scanning is	2. 511keV
	3.215kev
	4.151keV
The maritian legalization singuity of account and the College of t	1.Count rate meter 2.Pulse Height
The position localization circuitry of gamma camera is part of which functional	Analyzer
The position localization circuitry of gamma camera is part of which functional component?	
	Analyzer

Silver chloride tip is present in	1. reference electrode 2.Glass electrode 3. combination electrode 4. B and C
The figure is a logic circuit with inputs A and B and the output Y. Vss = 5 V.The circuit is of type	
PMOS PMOS NMOS	1. NOR 2. AND 3. OR 4. NAND
The function of anti-coincidence logic of Multi-crystal gamma cameras is totwo signals arising simultaneously	1.Add 2.Receives 3.Rejects 4.Merge
The average value of full-wave rectified voltage with a peak value of 75 V is	1. 47.8 V 2. 23.9 V 3. 37.5 V 4. 53 V
In a certain voltage-divider biased \textit{npn} transistor, V_B is 2.95 V. The dc emitter voltage is	1. 0.7 V 2. 3.65 V 3. 2.95 V 4. 2.25 V
A JFET is set up as source follower. Given, μ =200, r_d =100 k and source load resistance R_L =1k. The output resistance R_0 is approximated by	1. 333 Ω 2. 666 Ω 3. 500 Ω 4. 100 Ω
\$255 chip is interfaced to an 8085 microprocessor system as an I/O mapped I/O as shown in the figure. The address lines A_0 and A_1 of the 8085 are used by the 8255 chip to decode internally its three ports and the Control register. The address lines A_0 to A_1 as well as the IO/ A_1 signal are used for address decoding. The range of addresses for which the 8255 chip would get selected is:	1. F8H - FBH 2.
$ \begin{array}{c c} A_7 \\ A_6 \\ A_5 \\ A_4 \\ O/\overline{M} \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c c} A_7 \\ A_6 \\ A_7 \\ A_0 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c c} A_7 \\ A_6 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c c} A_7 \\ A_6 \\ \end{array} $	F8H – FCH 3. F8H - FFH 4. F0H – F7H
If α = 0.98, I_{CO} = 6 μA , and I_{β} = 100 μA for a transistor, then the value of I_{C} will be	1. 3.1 mA 2. 2.3 mA 3. 4.6 mA 4. 5.2 mA
An n-channel JFET having a pinch-off voltage (V_p) of -5 V shows a transconductance (g_m) of 1 mA/V, when the applied gate-to-source voltage (V_{GS}) is -3 V. Its maximum	1. 1.5 2. 2.5

transconductance (in mA/V) will be	3. 3.0 4. 2.0
	1. 5 watts
of the transistor is 2.5 watt. When delivering maximum ac power, the dc power in the	3. 0.625 watts
load is	4. 2.5 watts
	1. 15pF
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2. 96pF
a de bias current it-1 ma. The value of its eff is approximately (VI-20 mV)	3. 30pF
	4. 50pF
	1. 52.3
For a class B amplifier providing a 20 V peak signal to 16Ω load and a power supply	2. 75
of V _{cc} =30 V, the efficiency (%) will be	3. 25.65
	4. 78.6
A class-A transformer coupled, transistor power amplifier is required to deliver a	1. 20 W
power output of 10 watts. The maximum power rating of the transistor should not be	
less than	3. 10 W
less tildli	4. 5 W
	1. 10%
If an amplifier with gain of -1000 and feedback of b = -0.1 had a gain change of 20%	
due to temperature, the change in gain of the feedback amplifier would be	2. 0.2%
	3. 0.01%
	4. 5%
An amplifier has an open loop gain of 100, an input impedance of 1 k Ω , and an output	1. 10 Ω and 1 Ω
impedance of $100~\Omega$, and an output impedance of $100~\Omega$. A feedback network with a	2. 10 Ω and 10 k Ω
feedback factor of 0.99 is connected in a voltage series feedback mode. The new input	3 100 kQ and 1.Q
	4. 100 kΩ and 10 kΩ
An amplifier with mid-band gain $ A = 500$ has negative feedback $ b = 1/100$. If the	2. 300 kHz
upper cut-off without feedback were at 60 Hz, then with feedback it would become	3. 12 kHz
	4. 10 kHz
A 1:00 1 1:00 1 1:00 1 1:00 000 CMPP 00 1P ml	1. 1
	2. 2
mode gain is given by	3. 0
	45
	1. 40.006 mV
The output voltage of an OPAMP for input voltage of V_{i1} = 150 μ V, V_{i2} = 140 μ V if the	2. 145 μV
1/0 1 1/0 1 1 04 4000 1.1 1 001000 400 1	3. 10μV
	4. 45.8 mV
	1.50
	2. 100
11 10 10 00 times laiger than 15) then pat 10	
	3. 0.02
	4. 500
	1. Regulated breakdown
IC	2. Zener
If a certain zener diode has a zener voltage of 3.6V, it operates in	breakdown
	3. Avalanche breakdown
	4. Forward conduction
	1.5
An average amplifier has 5 inputs. The ratio of Df / Di must be	2. 1
An average amplifier has 5 inputs. The ratio of Rf / Ri must be	3. 0.2
	4. 4
	1. 0.67 V/μs
The output of a particular op-amp increases 8V in 12 μs. The slew rate is	2. 2.5 V/μs
	3. 96 V/μs
	4. 1.5 V/μs
	1. 700 nA
A certain op-amp has bias currents of 50μA and 49.3μA. The input offset current is	2. 90 nA
	3. 49.7μΑ
	4. 99.3μΑ
	1. framing
	2. blurring
2.5.6.2.1.5 mage menory ampitude is caned	3. sampling
	4. quantization
	1. qualitization

m 1 1 1 1 1 1 C 1 1 C 1 C 1 C C 4 1 7 7 1	1. 10 kHz
human an aniti and fun announce of 10 billionia	2. 9 kHz
	3. 11 kHz
	4. 1 kHz
	1. stays the same
When negative recuback is used, the gain-bandwidth product of an op-anip	2. increases
	3. decreases
	4. fluctuates
10	1. answers (a) and (c)
If a certain op-amp has a closed-loop gain of 20 and an upper critical frequency of 10	2. the unity-gain frequency
MHz, the gain-bandwidth product is	3. 10 MHz
	4. 200 MHz
	1. 3 dB
	2. 10 dB
or a production of the state of	3. 5 dB
	4. 2 dB
	1. Power loss in the coupling device
The total gain of a multistage amplifier is less than the product of the gains of	2. The use of many transistors
individual stages due to	3. The use of many capacitors
	4. Loading effect of the next
	stage
	1. 600 dB
	2. 24 dB
total gain in db is	3. 14 dB
	4. 27 dB
	1. 100
A certain noninverting amplifier has R_i of $1~k\Omega$ and R_f of $100~k\Omega$. The closed-loop	2 . 101
	3. 1000
	4. 100,000
	1. 4.86 V
Determine the nominal voltage for the Zener diode at a temperature of 120° C if the	2. 5.34 V
In a minal violety go is $E=1$ violety at $2E^{\circ}C$ and the term parature goodficient is $0.0E0/\sqrt{2}C$	3. 5.1 V
	4. 4.6 V
	1. Undefined
	2. 28 mW
ansamo vio porrei missipamon era emissipamon mone maring ib	3. 280 mW
	4. 28 W
	1. Low frequency
At what kind of operating frequency diffusion or transition is a capacitor represented	
in parallel with the ideal diode?	3. Mid frequency
	4. Very high frequency
	1. 4
	2. 0
i ne dinused impurities with valence electrons are caned donor atoms.	3.5
	4. 3
	1. depletion
	2. conversion
	3. Oxide capacitance
	4. Diffusion
	1.
	An open diode
	2. A defective ohmmeter
	3. A shorted diode
	4. A good diode
	1 06 E V
A half-wave rectifier has an input voltage of 240 V r.m.s. If the step-down transformer	2. 42.5 V
has a turns ratio of 8:1, what is the peak load voltage? Ignore diode drop	3. 30 V
	4. 27.5 V
	1.
What is the transconductance of an FET when $I_D = 1$ mA and V_G 1. 360 kHz	1 kΩ
c = 1 V?	
	$1 \text{ m}\Omega$
	3.

	1 mS
	4.
	1 kS
A collector characteristic curve is a graph showing:	1.collector current (I _C) versus collector-emitter voltage (V _{CC}) with (V _{BB}) base bias voltage held constant 2.collector current (I _C) versus collector-emitter voltage (V _{CE}) with (V _{BB}) base bias voltage held constant 3.emitter current (I _E) versus collector-emitter voltage (V _{CE}) with (V _{BB}) base bias voltage held constant 4.collector current (I _C) versus collector-emitter voltage (V _C) with
	(V _{BB}) base bias voltage held constant
A differential amplifier is invariably used in the input stage of all OPAMP's. This is done basically to provide the OPAMP's with a very high	1. bandwidth 2. open-loop gain 3. CMRR 4. slew rate
A change in the value of the emitter resistance R_{e} in a differential amplifier	1. affects the difference mode gain A _d 2. affects both A _d and Ac 3. affects the common mode gain A _c 4. does not affect either A_d and A_c
An OPAMP has a slew rate of 5 V/µs. The largest sine wave output voltage possible at a frequency of 1 MHz is	1 5/2π V
The mobility of an electron in a conductor is expressed in terms of	1. cm/V-s 2. cm ² /s 3. cm ² / V-s 4. cm ² /V
A maximally flat frequency response is known as	1. Colpitts 2. Chebyshev 3. Butterworth
Which one of the following statements is true of phase-shift type and Wein-bridge type RC oscillators?	4. Bessel 1. Both uses positive feedback 2. The former uses positive feedback only whereas later uses both positive and negative feedback 3. Both uses negative feedback 4. The former uses both positive and negative feedback whereas later uses positive feedback only
In a common emitter amplifier, the unbypassed emitter resistance provides	1. current-series feedback 2. negative-voltage feedback 3. positive-current feedback 4. voltage-shunt feedback
Class AB operation is often used in power (large signal) amplifiers in order to	remove even harmonics get maximum efficiency overcome a cross-over distortion reduce collector dissipation
A signal may have frequency components which lie in the range of 0.001 Hz to 10 Hz. Which one of the following types of coupling should be chosen in a multistage amplifier designed to amplify this signal?	RC coupling Double-tuned coupling Transformer coupling Direct coupling
The gain bandwidth product of a two stage CE amplifier is	the product of the two gain bandwidth products of each stage less than that of one stage the same as that of one stage

	4. greater than that of one stage
	1. increases
As the temperature is increased, the voltage across a diode carrying a diode carrying	2. may increase or decrease depending upon the doping levels in the junction
a constant current	3. decreases
	4. remains constant
	1. resistor
The MOCEPT social in the constant was becaused and a social and a	2. capacitor
The MOSFET switch in its on-state may be considered equivalent to	3. battery
	4. inductor
	1. reducing the channel length
	2. decreasing the channel doping
The threshold voltage of an nichannel MOSEET can be increased by	concentration
The threshold voltage of an n-channel MOSFET can be increased by	3. reducing gate oxide thickness
	4. increasing the channel doping
	concentration
	1. BV _{CEO} > BV _{CBO}
The breakdown voltage of a transistor with its base open is BV _{CEO} and that with	$2. \mathbf{BV_{CEO}} < \mathbf{BV_{CBO}}$
emitter open is BV _{CBO} , then	3. $BV_{CEO} = BV_{CBO}$
-	4. both voltages are unrelated
	1. large emitter base forward bias
	2. fast turn-OFF
The early effect in a bipolar junction transistor is caused by	3. large collector-base reverse
	bias
	4. fast turn-ON
	1. remains constant
	2. increased
In an FET as V_{GS} is changed from zero to increasing reverse bias, the value of g_{m}	3. decreased
	4. falls suddenly to zero
	1. a piezoelectric device
	2. an Armstrong oscillator
An oscillator whose frequency is changed by a variable dc voltage is known as	3. a VCO
	4. a crystal oscillator
	1. single-pole filters
	2. Butterworth filters
Sallen-Key filters are	3. second-order filters
	4. band-pass filters
	1. high-noise environments
In abrouge autotion annulificant and used unimoniby in	2. test instruments
Instrumentation amplifiers are used primarily in	3. medical equipment
	4. filter circuits
	1. 700 nA
A contain on amp has bigg surroute of FOUA and 40 20 A. The imput bigg surrout is	2. 90 nA
A certain op-amp has bias currents of 50μA and 49.3μA. The input bias current is	3. 49.7µA
	4. 99.3μA
	1. 3.82 V
In the midrange of an amplifier's bandwidth, the peak output voltage is 6 V. At the	2. 3 V
lower critical frequency, the peak output voltage is	3. 4.24 V
	4. 8.48 V
	,
Ideally, a dc load line is a straight line drawn on the collector characteristic curves	1. the Q-point and cutoff
Ideally, a dc load line is a straight line drawn on the collector characteristic curves between	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation
	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC}
	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)}
between	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating
between	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating 2. V _{CC}
between	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating 2. V _{cc} 3. 0.2 V
between	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating 2. V _{cc} 3. 0.2 V 4. 0 V
between If the base-emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating 2. V _{cc} 3. 0.2 V 4. 0 V 1. forward conduction
between If the base-emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating 2. V _{cc} 3. 0.2 V 4. 0 V 1. forward conduction 2. zener breakdown
Ideally, a dc load line is a straight line drawn on the collector characteristic curves between If the base-emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is If a certain zener diode has a zener voltage of 65 V, it operates in	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating 2. V _{cc} 3. 0.2 V 4. 0 V 1. forward conduction 2. zener breakdown 3. regulated breakdown
between If the base-emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is	1. the Q-point and cutoff 2. the Q-point and saturation 3. I _B =0 and I _B =I _C /β _{DC} 4. V _{CE(cutoff)} and I _{C(sat)} 1. floating 2. V _{cc} 3. 0.2 V 4. 0 V 1. forward conduction 2. zener breakdown

	3. One-fourth the amplitude of the
	input voltage
	4. a 120 Hz voltage
	1. X-Ray
A commercial use of Image Subtraction is	2. CT scan
	3. MRI scan
	4. Mask mode radiography
Which of the following is a commonly used metastable radionuclide?	1. Thallium -201
	2.Technetium -99m 3.Iodine -
	131 4.Gallium -67
	1.low intensity components
	2. mid intensity components
77. 1 (2)	
High pass filters promotes	3.high intensity components
	4. dimming
The considerable interference produced by the microwave diathermy machine	1.Delay circuit
necessitates the use of	
	2.500mA fuse 3.automatic selection of
	control range 4 . large self-
	inductance coils
In an endoscope, differential measurement between two samples of each pixel is	
done by	1.CMOS 2. All the above.
	3.CDS 4. CCD
gas is commonly used for insufflating the abdominal cavity for	
laparoscopy.	1.Helium 2. Carbon-di-
	oxide 3.0xygen 4. All the above
	oniue crenygen numericaleve
The cell counter considers as the normal range of white blood cell in male.	
_	4 4 5 44 40 4 5 4 5 4 6 4 4
	1. 4.5-11M 2.15K – 150k 3. 4.5-11
	K 4. 150-350 K
Which of these does not belong to the Low pressure system of Anaesthesia machine	1.Flow meters 2.Vaporizer
	mounting device 3. Oxygen failure
	device 4.Common gas outlet
	1.
	10
If is the upper half of the	
	2.
$ z-2 =3$, then the value of $ (z-z^2)dz $ is:	0
$ z-2 =3$, then the value of $\int_C (z-z^2)dz$ is:	3.
circle	30
	4.
	20
Filters used to reject the 50Hz noise picked up from power lines are called	
, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1. Low pass filters 2. High pass
	filters 3. Band pass filters 4.Notch
	Filters
Which amplifier rejects any common mode signal that appears simultaneously at	1. Ac coupled amplifier 2.DC
both amplifier input terminals?	amplifier 3. Differential
	amplifier 4. Carrier amplifier
	ampinier 4. Carrier ampinier
Light beam oscilloscope recorders useamplifiers	1 Accoupled 2 Channer
	1. Ac coupled 2. Chopper
	latabilizad de ODOL 11 40 1
	stabilized dc 3.DC bridge4.Carrier

Gain of instrumentation amplifier is calculated using	1.R ₂ /R ₁ 2.(1+2R _g) /R
	$3.1+(2R/R_g)$
	$4.1+(2R_{\rm g}/R)$
The filter which has a figure of merit, has the narrowest band pass.	
	1. Q=20 2.Q=5 3. Q=1 4. Q=10
	1. 6-25 mmHg
The nominal pressure value in the pulmonary system is	2.5-15 mmHg
	3. 80-120 mmHg
	4.30-300 mmHg
The fluid for flushing system in a blood pressure monitoring, should not exceed the	no ou minig
rate of for adults.	1. 3 ml/hr 2. 6 ml/hr 3.0.5 ml/hr
	4. 300 ml/hr
is characterized by the electric arcs which are intentionally	1. Spray Coagulation 2. All the above
generated deeper between the coagulation electrode and the tissue.	3. Forced Coagulation 4.Soft
generated deeper between the coagulation electrode and the distact	Coagulation
	1. Henry's law
states that the concentration of a solute is proportional to the absorbance	2. Plank's law
2	3. Beer-Lambert law
	4. Max's law
The minimum breakdown voltage for a pressure transducer in a medical transducer	
is	1. 4000 Vdc 2. 1000 Vdc 3.6000
	Vdc 4. 10000 Vdc
	1. same level as V3
	2.fourth intercostals space at left
V4 of unipolar chest lead is positioned at	sternal margin
	3. fifth intercostal space at mid-
	clavicular line
	4.fourth intercostal space at mid- clavicular line
The artifact caused due to the slow establishment of electrochemical equilibrium at	1.Interference from the power line
the electrode-skin interface is	2.shifting of the baseline
	3.noise
	4.muscle tremor
	1. Pulmonary valve closure
The 3 rd sound of a phonocardiogram recording corresponds to	2.Aortic Valve closure
	3. Mitral valve closure
	4. termination of ventricular filling
The monostable multivibrator which provides the refractory delay to the gate of	
atrial synchronous pacemaker provides a delay of	1. 80ms 2.500ms 3. 120ms 4.2ms
	1. 60HIS 2.500HIS 3. 120HIS 4.2HIS
How many electrodes are present in 10/20 electrode placement system of EEG	1 11
machine?	1. 11 2. 21
	2. 21 3. 20
	3. 20 4.10
	1.10
The writing part of an EEC machine is usually	1.Direct writing galvanometer
The writing part of an EEG machine is usually	2.Potentiometric recorder
	3.inkjet recording system
	4. Thermal array recorder
What is the frequency component of alpha waves?	1.0ver 13 Hz
	2.upto 4 Hz
	3.4.1 – 8 Hz
	4. 8.1-13 Hz
The proportioning pumps of a dialysis machine delivers concentrate and water in the	1. 3.5:1
The proportioning pumps of a diarysis machine derivers concentrate and water in the	1.0.0.1

# 3.5.13.5 # 4.35.1 Which is the majority component of dialysate solution? # Which is the preferred electrode placement location for EMG? Which is the preferred electrode placement location for EMG? Which is the preferred electrode placement location for EMG? Which is the preferred electrode placement location for EMG? The blood leak level, for normal operation, is set at of hb / litre of dialysate. 1.65 mg 2.35 mg 3.38 mg 4.25 mg The dialyzer used with portable kidney machines is of type 1.coil type 2.hollow fibre type 3.All the above4. Parallel plate The contact impedance shown by the ECG electrodes is of the order of 1.50kG 2.20kG 3. above 1000kG 4.100 kG 2.20kG 3. above 1000kG 4.100 kG 4. carrier 4.1. The drade of the the content of the second above 1000kG 4. First of the prediction of the predic		
Which is the majority component of dialysate solution? 1. Sodium 2. Calcium 3. Potassium 4. Chloride 1. Exercise 1.	ratio of	2. 1:35
Which is the majority component of dialysate solution? Calcium Calcium		
2. Calcium 3. Potassisium 4. Chloride 1. Darallel to muscle fibers 2. Positione on the outer edge of muscle 3. Oriented on the motor point 4. near the tendon 1. Coll type 2. A oriented on the motor point 4. near the tendon 1. Coll type 2. A prailel plate 2. Toll type 2. Toll type 2. A prailel plate 2. Toll type 2. A prailel pla		4. 35:1
2. Calcium 3. Potassisium 4. Chloride 1. Darallel to muscle fibers 2. Positione on the outer edge of muscle 3. Oriented on the motor point 4. near the tendon 1. Coll type 2. A oriented on the motor point 4. near the tendon 1. Coll type 2. A prailel plate 2. Toll type 2. Toll type 2. A prailel plate 2. Toll type 2. A prailel pla		1 Sodium
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The contact impedance shown by the ECG electrodes is of the order of		
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The contact impedance shown by the ECG electrodes is of the order of		
EMG and EEG recorders use amplifiers		type 3.All the above4. Parallel plate
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EMG and EEG recorders use amplifiers	The contact impedance shown by the Lea electrodes is of the order of	
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1.5-15 mmHg 2.80-120 mmHg 3.6-25	The nominal pressure value in the arterial system is	1 E 1E mmHg 2 00 120 mmHg 2 0 25
mmHg 4. 30-300mmHg		mmHg 4. 30-300mmHg

Which non-invasive method of BP measurement is an accurate method? 1. Korotkoff 2 rential Auscu 1. Tidal volum respirations 2. Tidal volum 3. Tidal Volumes are spiration 4. Tidal volumes with electrodes and leads of pacemaker? Which of these is a non-technical problem with electrodes and leads of pacemaker? 1. Exit block 2	2.0scillometric 3.Diffe ltatory 4.Rheographic
Minute volume refers to respirations 2.Tidal volum 3. Tidal Volum respiration 4.Tidal volum Which of these is a non-technical problem with electrodes and leads of pacemaker? 1.Exit block 2	ne/ Number of
M/high of these is a non-technical problem with electrodes and leads of pagemaker/	ume x Number of s
	Broken Broor interface with rator 4.Broken
If a 16µF capacitor is used, then for the full output of 400 Watt to be available, the	700V 3. 0.007V 4.70V
If $f(z)=u+iv$ is an analytic function with $u=x^2-y^2+y$, then the $Re[f(z)]$ is: 1. 2y-1 2. 2x-1 3. 2x 42x	
What is the dimension of the titanium mesh patch used with pacemaker leads? 1. 4cmx6cm	3.8cmx6cm 4.16cmx19c
3.Lithium silv	odide nadium oxide ver vanadium oxide lide vanadium oxide
number of pumps are present in conventional Heart-Lung machine. 1.7 2.6 3.5 4.2	
3.It is dispo	s greater clearance of urea
Which of these has the least permeability through flat membrane of hemodialysis?	2 2. Creatinine . Urea
What is the wavelength of the LED used in the membrane leak detector of hemodialysis machine? 1. 660nm 2.5 3.960nm 4.20	
Which type of the effluent pump is not preferred in hemodialysis machine? 1.AC coupled type 3. Diap type4.Magne	
The light from a laser source is monochromatic because all the photons	e e energy
contains information from all angles about a particular slice, with the information from each angle in its own row. 1.Ray sum 2.Data Points 3.Projection 4.Sinogram	
If $f(x,y)=2x-3x^2+ky^2$ is a harmonic function, then the value of k is: 1. 1	

	2. 2 3. 3 4. 4
In Computed tomography Sagittal images are produced by	1. Y-Z plane 2. X-Y plane 3. Z-Y Plane 4. X-Z plane
	1. Sinu 2.
If	Sin2u 3. 0
	4. Cos2u
Which of the following is most commonly used in single photon nuclear imaging:	1.Converging hole collimator 2.Pin hole collimator 3.Parallel hole collimator 4.Diverging hole collimator
Larmor frequency of Hydrogen nuclei (proton) in an external magnetic field of 3.0 Tesla is:	1. 63.9 MHz 2 .128 MHz 3.21.3 MHz 4.42.6 MHz
The ability to detect a small discontinuity or flaw is called Radiographic	1. sensitivit y 2.resolution 3.density 4.contrast
The transformation which maps the angular domain $0 < amp(z) < \pi / 4$ of the z-plane onto the upper half of the w- plane is: $"" 4 ="" of="" the="" z-plane="" onto="" upper="" half="" w-="" plane="" is:<="" p="" style="box-sizing: border-box;">$	1. w=iz ⁴ 2. w=z ⁴ 3. w=iz ² 4. w=z ²
A control system with excessive noise, is likely to suffer from	oscillations saturation in amplifying stages loss of gain vibrations
Zero initial condition for a system means	 input reference signal is zero zero stored energy no initial movement of moving parts system is at rest and no energy is stored in any of its
Transfer function of a system is used to calculate which of the following?	components 1. The time constant 2. The output for any given input 3. The order of the system 4. The steady state gain
The band width, in a feedback amplifier	1. increases by the same amount as the gain decrease 2. decreases by the same amount as the gain decrease 3. decreases by the same amount as the gain increase 4. remains unaffected
The curves $u(x,y) = a$ and $v(x,y) = b$ are orthogonal if	1. u+v is an analytic function 2. u-v is an analytic function 3. u+iv is an analytic function 4. u and v are complex functions
On which of the following factors does the sensitivity of a closed loop system to gain changes and load disturbances depend?	1. Forward gain, Frequency 2. Loop gain, Forward gain 3. Frequency, Loop gain, Forward gain

	4. Frequency, Loop gain
	1. Output is dependent on control
	input
	2. System parameters do not have
In an open loop control system	effect on the control output
	3. Output is independent of
	control input
	4. Only system parameters have effect
	on the control output
	1. Errors are caused by disturbances
	2. Less expensive
	3. Recalibration is not required
	for maintaining the required
	quality of the output
	4. Construction is simple and
	maintenance easy
	1. Closed loop system
A control system in which the control action is somehow dependent on the output is	2. Extreme system
	3. Open system
	4. Semi closed loop system
	1. is unaffected
In closed loop control system, with positive value of feedback gain, the overall gain of	2. increases
the system	3. decreases
	4. is maximum
	1. Metadyne
	2. Stroboscope
	3. Ward Leonard control
	4. Field controlled D.C. motor
	 Generally free from problems of
	nonlinearities
	2. Less expensive
Which of the following statements is not necessarily correct for open control system?	
	3. Presence of nonlinearities
or the remaining statements to not necessarily correct for open control system.	causes malfunctioning
The state is the real state of the state of	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor
The state is the same and the state is the s	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control
Then of the folia ining canonical is not necessarily confect to open control of open control	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action
The state is a second and is a second and is a second as a second	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is
	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output
	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on
In an open loop system	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables
In an open loop system	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the
In an open loop system	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system
In an open loop system	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the
In an open loop system	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal
In an open loop system	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate.	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate.	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate.	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is:	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z)
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is:	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is:	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z!
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is:	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1.
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is:	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z!
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is:	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1. 131 Hz
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is:	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1. 131 Hz 2.
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is: Determine the frequency of oscillation of an astable multivibrator using timer with	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1. 131 Hz 2. 262 Hz
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is: Determine the frequency of oscillation of an astable multivibrator using timer with RA = 100 ohms, RB = 500 ohms, and C = 10uF.	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1. 131 Hz 2. 262 Hz 3.
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is: Determine the frequency of oscillation of an astable multivibrator using timer with RA = 100 ohms, RB = 500 ohms, and C = 10uF.	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1. 131 Hz 2. 262 Hz
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is: Determine the frequency of oscillation of an astable multivibrator using timer with RA = 100 ohms, RB = 500 ohms, and C = 10uF.	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1. 131 Hz 2. 2.62 Hz 3. 2.62 kHz
In an open loop system has tendency to oscillate. The only function that is analytic from the following is: Determine the frequency of oscillation of an astable multivibrator using timer with RA = 100 ohms, RB = 500 ohms, and C = 10uF.	causes malfunctioning 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action 1. the control action is independent of the output 2. the control action depends on system variables 3. the control action depends on the size of the system 4. the control action depends on the input signal 1. Extreme system 2. Closed loop system 3. Feedforward system 4. Open loop system 1. Re(iz) 2. Im(z) 3. sinz 4. z! 1. 131 Hz 2. 262 Hz 3.

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	4. $u_{x} + u_{y=0}$
	1. The gain of the system should
	be increased
	2. The gain of the system should be
Which of the following chould be done to make an unctable system stable?	decreased
Which of the following should be done to make an unstable system stable?	3. The number of poles to the loop
	transfer function should be increased
	4. The number of zeros to the loop
	transfer function should be increased
	1. b=2a
If the function $f(z)=x-2ay+i(bx-cy)$ is an analytic function, then:	2. b=-2a
	3. b=a
	4. a=-1
	1. Phase lead compensator
increases the steady state accuracy.	2. Integrator
	3. Differentiator
	4. Phase lag compensator
	1.
	53 uA
	2.
In a fixed bias transistor circuit with a supply voltage of 12V, RB = 226 kohms, Rc =	50 uA
1.2 Kohms and Vc = 6V. Find the value of base current?	3.
	5. 50 mA
	30 IIIA
	4.
	53 mA
	4.1. 1 1
	1. three phase induction motor
A.C. servomotor resembles	2. two phase induction motor
	3. universal motor
	4. direct current series motor
	1. Band width
As a result of introduction of negative feedback which of the following will not	2. Distortion
decrease?	3. Overall gain
	4. Instability
	1. oscillations
Regenerative feedback implies feedback with	2. step input
regenerative recuback implies recuback with	3. negative sign
	4. positive sign
	1.1
The family $u(x,y)=x^2-y^2=c$ represent level curves to an analytic function $f(z)=u+iv$,	21
then the slope of the level curve $v(x,y)=k$ at the point $(1,-2)$ is:	32
	4. 2
	1. decays quickly
The transient response, with feedback system,	2. rises slowly
	3. rises quickly
	4. decays slowly
	1. The time constant of the system
The gogand derivative input signals we differ which of the full	2. Damping of the system
The second derivative input signals modify which of the following?	3. The time constant and
	suppress the oscillations
	4. The gain of the system
	1. All the coefficients are always non-
	zero
	2. All the coefficients can have zero
	value
Which of the following statements is correct for any closed loop system?	3. Only one of the static error co-
	efficients has a finite nonzero
	value
	4. All the coefficients have negative
	1 1
	value
Which of the following statements is correct for a system with gain margin close to	value 1. The system is highly stable 2. The system is at rest

unity or a phase margin close to zero?	3. The system is relatively stable
	4. The system is highly oscillatory
	1. It leads to low relative stability
Due to which of the following reasons excessive bandwidth in control systems should	2. It leads to slow speed of response
be avoided?	3. Noise is proportional to band
	width 4. It leads to oscillations
	1.
	β_1 . ($\beta_2/2$)
The current gain for the Darlington connection is	2. β_1 . β_2
	3.
	β ₁ / β ₂ 4.
	β ₁ . (β ₂ - 1)
	1. 2 mA
For a common emitter transistor circuit using voltage divider bias technique with Vcc	2. 4 mA
= 20V, R1 = 22 kohms, R2 = 5 kohms, Rc = 2.5 k ohms, Re = 500 ohms and current gain = 100. Find the value of emitter current?	3.
gain - 100. Find the value of enfitter current:	5 mA
	4.
	6 mA
	1.
	$4\pi a^3$
	2.
	4 πα
$\iint x dy dx + y dz dx + z dx dy$ $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 as$	
$s \cdot x + y + z = a$ as	3. 4 π
Where as	77.
	4.
	$4\pi a^3$
	3
	1. the upper critical frequency
	2.
	cut off frequency
The frequency at which the open loop gain is equal to 1 is called	3.
	the notch frequency
	4.
	unity gain frequency
	1.
	180 degrees out of phase with the input
	2.
In a common source amplifier, the output voltage is	In phase with the input
r	3.
	taken at the source
	4.
	taken at the gate

	1.
	2.
If , where c is a constant, then	3.
	0 4.
	1. Vcc
	2. 0 V
If the base - emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is	3.
	floating 4.
	0.2 V
	1. 0.7 V
	2. Vcc
In saturation of a transistor circuit, Vce is equal to	3.
	0.2 V 4.
	0 V
	1. 1 ohm
For a certain 12 V zener diode, a 10 mA change in zener current produces a 0.1 V	2. 100 ohm
change in zener voltage. The zener impedance for this current range is	3.
	10 ohm 4.
	0.1 ohm
Gauss-Seidel iteration method converges only if the Coefficient matrix is	1. Diagonally dominant 2. Skew-symmetric
	3. Symmetric 4. Square matrix
	$div \vec{A} = 0$
	2.
A necessary and sufficient condition that the line integral	$div \vec{A} \neq 0$
A necessary and sufficient condition that the line integral $\oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$ for every closed curve c is that	3.
	$curl \vec{A} = 0$
	4.
	$curl \vec{A} \neq 0$
Using Newton-Raphson method, find a root correct to three decimal places of the	1. 2.275

equation $x^3 - 3x - 5 = 0$	2 2 270
equation $x^3 - 5x - 5 = 0$	2. 2.279
	3. 2.2355 4. 2.222
In the Gauss elimination method for solving a system of linear algebraic	1. Singular matrix
equations,triangularzation leads to	2. Upper triangular matrix 3. Lower triangular matrix
- ~	Lower triangular matrix Diagonal matrix
	1. Electronic timer
	2. Piezoelectric crystal
Motion of fast moving systems may be timed and studied by means of a	3. Photovoltaic cell
	4. Stroboscope
	1. 1
	2. 0
If $\Delta f(x) = f(x+h) - f(x)$, then a constant k, Δk equals	3. f(k)- f(0)
	4. $f(x + k) - f(x)$
	1. Change of capacitance
	2. Strain gauge
Which effect is useful in measuring rapidly varying forces	3. Photovoltaic
	4. Piezoelectric
	1. 1.55
Double (Repeated) root of $4x^3$ - $8x^2$ - $3x + 9 = 0$ by Newton-Raphson method is	2. 1.6
(1)	3. 1.5
	4. 1.4
	1. Bellows
	2. Diaphragm
Which of the following device is used as a standard for calibrating pressure gauges?	3. Manometer
	4. Dead weight tester
	1. Exact solution
In iterative method we get	2. Periodic solution
	3. Approximate solution
	4. No solution
	1. 2
The order of convergence in Newton-Raphson method	2. 1
	3. 0
	4. 3
In Cocant method the formula requires the initial approximations for finding the rest	1. 1
In Secant method the formula requires the initial approximations for finding the root	2. 2
as	3. 3
	4. 4
	1. Newton's forward formula
The following formula is used for unequal intervals of x values	2. Lagrange's formula
	3. Gauss formula
	4. Newton's backward formula
	1. False position
	2. Gauss seidal method
The convergence of which of the following method is sensitive to starting value?	3.
	Newton-Raphson method
	4 Cocent Mother
	4. Secant Method
Newton-Raphson method is used to find the root of the equation $x^2 - 2$ If iterations	1. converge to -1
are started from - 1, then iterations will be	2. converge to $\sqrt{2}$
	3. no coverage
	4. converge to -√2
	1. Is faster than the Newton-Raphson
Which of the following statements and in the bine of the file of the	method
Which of the following statements applies to the bisection method used for finding	2. Guaranteed to work for all
roots of functions?	continuous functions
	3. Converges within a few iterations
	4. Requires that there be no error in
	determining the sign of the function

We wish to solve $x^2 - 2 = 0$ by Newton Raphson technique. If initial guess is $x_0 = 1.0$,	1. 2.5
Subsequent estimate of x (i.e. x_1) will be	2. 2.0
bubblequent estimate of x (i.e. x1) will be	3. 1.5
	4. 1.414 1 2.406
Using Bisection method, negative root of $x^3 - 4x + 9 = 0$ correct to three decimal	2. 3.7576
places is	32.506
	4. -2.706
	1. Using it well within the
	designed pressure range
Hysteresis error in Bourdon tube can be minimized by	2. Using proper tube material
	3. selecting proper diameter and thickness of tube
	4. Avoiding temperature cycling
	1. Lever balance
	2. Proving ring
Which type of device is suitable for dynamic force measurement:	3. Piezoelectric transducer
	4. Spring balance
	1. Thermocouple
Thormal expansion of a colid is ampleyed in:	2. Resistance thermometer
Thermal expansion of a solid is employed in:	3. Bulb thermometer
	4. Bimetal element
	1. Low pressure is normally measured
	by manometers
	2. Medium and high pressures are
	measured by Bourdon gauge
Pick up false statement about pressure measurements	3. Medium pressure is generaly
	measured by diaphragms or bellows
	4. Absolute pressure is
	measured by piezoelectric
	crystal
	1. Venturi tube
Local velocity is measured by a	2. Orifice plate
	3. Pitot tube
	4. Nozzle
	111102210
	1. Vane type anemometer
For macuring air flow is used	1. Vane type anemometer
For measuring air flow, is used	Vane type anemometer Electromagnetic flowmeter
For measuring air flow, is used	Vane type anemometer Electromagnetic flowmeter Ultrasonic flowmeter
For measuring air flow, is used	Vane type anemometer Electromagnetic flowmeter Ultrasonic flowmeter Vortex shedding meter
	Vane type anemometer Electromagnetic flowmeter Ultrasonic flowmeter Vortex shedding meter Nitrogen
For measuring air flow, is used Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon
	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons
	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non-compliance of bond	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non-compliance of bond	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non-compliance of bond	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non-compliance of bond	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental Equations
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non-compliance of bond	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental 2. Both algebraic and transcendental
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called:	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called:	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called:	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental equations 2. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex 3. Algebraic equations only
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called:	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental Equations 2. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex 3. Algebraic equations only 4. Transcendental equations only
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called:	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental Equations 2. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex 3. Algebraic equations only 4. Transcendental equations only 1. CO content in a sample
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called:	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental Equations 2. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex 3. Algebraic equations only 4. Transcendental equations only 1. CO content in a sample 2. Oxygen content in a sample
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called: Newton-Raphson method is applicable to the solution of	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental Equations 2. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex 3. Algebraic equations only 4. Transcendental equations only 1. CO content in a sample 2. Oxygen content in a sample 3. CO ₂ content in a sample
Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non- compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called: Newton-Raphson method is applicable to the solution of	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex 3. Algebraic equations only 4. Transcendental equations only 1. CO content in a sample 2. Oxygen content in a sample 3. CO ₂ content in a sample 4. Amount of individual gases in
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Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non-compliance of bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called: Newton-Raphson method is applicable to the solution of Chromatographic analyser is used to measure the	1. Vane type anemometer 2. Electromagnetic flowmeter 3. Ultrasonic flowmeter 4. Vortex shedding meter 1. Nitrogen 2. Carbon 3. Hydrocarbons 4. Oxygen 1. Subject loading by sensor 2. Influence error 3. Coupling compliance 4. Cross-coupling 1. Both algebraic and transcendental and also used when the roots are complex 3. Algebraic equations only 4. Transcendental equations only 1. CO content in a sample 2. Oxygen content in a sample 3. CO ₂ content in a sample 4. Amount of individual gases in a sample

	4. Bairsto method
	1. Redox electrode
	2. Liquid ion exchange electrode
All pH measurements are made with a	3. Solid state electrode
	4. Glass electrode
	1. 0.511
	2.
	0.500
Using Newton-Raphson method, find a root correct to three decimal places of the	0.500
equation sin x = 1 - x	3. 0.555
	4. 1.6545
	1. 1.48
Determine the wavelength of ultrasound travelling in water with a velocity of	2. 1.34
1480m/s and a frequency of 1MHz	3. 1.58
	4. 1.62
	13.98dB/cm
Consider a 1cm thick specimen in which the acoustic power emerging is one half of	23.7dB/cm
that entering. Determine the attenuation coefficient of the medium	34dB/cm
0	
	43.01dB/cm
In which of the following method, we approximate the curve of solution by the	1. Euler's method
tangent in each interval.	2. Newton's method
tangent in Cach interval.	3. Runge Kutta method
	4. Picard's method
In the Cause elimination method for calving a greatern of linear algebraic	1. Singular matrix
In the Gauss elimination method for solving a system of linear algebraic	2. Upper triangular matrix
equations,triangularzation leads to	3. Lower triangular matrix
	4. Diagonal matrix
YS:1 1 1:	1. 38 deg
If the velocities of ultrasound in sot tissue and bone are 1500 and 1400m/s,	2. 28 deg
respectively, the critical angle of incidence is given by	3. 30 deg
	4. 22 deg
Mercury in rubber strain gauge was wrapped around the forearm of a subject and it	1. 4
covers 6 cm of length. Venous occlusion was applied at time t=0 and the	2. 3
circumference of the forearm was increased by 0.5 cm in 64 secs. The initial limb	3. 4.5
circumference was 25.3 cm. the perfusion is mL/min per 100mL of tissue.	4. 3.7
	1. 1.25 g cm ⁻³
If 25 g of a liquid occupies 20 cm ³ in a measuring cylinder, what is the density of the	2. 0.8 g cm ⁻³
liquid?	3. 0.25 g cm ⁻³
	4.5 g cm ⁻³
	1. 1.618
Order of convergence of Regula-Falsi method is	2. 1.321
oraci of convergence of hegain I albi illection to	3. 2.231
	4. 2.312
	1. 0.05 mg mL ⁻¹
What is the concentration of a 0 E 0/ (w/v) solution when expressed as ma = 1.12	2. 5 mg mL -1
What is the concentration of a 0.5 % (w/v) solution when expressed as mg mL-1?	3. 0.5 mg mL ⁻¹
	4. 0.4 mg mL ⁻¹
	1. Oral syrup
	2. Spray applied to skin
Which of the following liquid dosage forms requires a sterile formulation?	3. Shampoo
	4. Eye drops
The flow meter which is replacing the differential pressure meters in its analizations	1. Vortex-shedding flow meter
he flow meter which is replacing the differential pressure meters in its applications	2. Electromagnetic flow meters
is	3. Ultrasonic flow meters
is	

	T
	containing the liquid
	2.Far from the vessel containing the
	liquid
	3. Top of the vessel containing the
	liquid
	4. Middle of the vessel containing the liquid
	1. The top of the liquid filled tank
In radiation methods, the level detector system is located at	2. The bottom of liquid filled tank
	3. Middle of the liquid filled tank
	4. Outside a liquid filled tank
A with rating level concer consists of	1. Four piezoelectric oscillators
A vibrating level sensor consists of	2.Three piezoelectric oscillators
	3. Two piezoelectric oscillators
	4. One piezoelectric oscillators
	1. Regula falsi method
Which of the following alter name for method of false position	2. Method of tangents
without of the following after fiame for method of false position	3. Method of bisection
	4. Method of Chords
	1. 0.5 mm/ Ω
To produce a change in deflection of 1.5 mm of the galvanometer of Wheatstone	2. 0.4 mm/ Ω
bridge, a change of 5Ω in the unknown arm of bridge is required. The sensitivity is	3. 0.2 mm/ Ω
	4. 0.3 mm/ Ω
	1. Numerical Value
The process of calculating the derivative of a function at some particular value of the	2. Numerical integration
independent variable by means of a set of given values of that function is	3. Quadrature
	4. Numerical differentiation
	1. 0.35 N
The smallest change which can be measured by the transducer of the range of 0 to	2. 0.3 N
150 N force and resolution of 0.1% of full scale is	3. 0.1 N
	4. 0.15 N
	1. Multi step methods
Which of the following methods does not require starting values	2. Adam's method
which of the following methods does not require starting values	3. Euler's method
	4. Milne's method
	1. Taylor's series
Which of the following formulas is a particular case of Runge Kutta formula of	2. Euler's modified
the second order	3. Picard's formula
	4. Milne's method.
	1. 1
number of starting values required for Adam's method	2. 2
	3.3
	4. 4
In a resistance thermometer, a metal wire shows a resistance of 500 Ω at ice point	1. 75 °C
and 550 Ω at steam point, calculate temperature that corresponds to resistance of	2. 70 °C
535 Ω.	3. 65 °C
	4. 60 °C
	1. 25 km/h
A car covers a distance of 5 km in 5 mins, its average speed is equal to	2. 1 km/h
	3. 50 km/h
	4. 60 km/h
	1. 0.02568
By applying the finite difference method, find y (0.5) from y"+y+1=0 with	2. 0.24031
Y(0)=y(1)=0 taking h=0.5.	3. 0.14031
	4. 0.06254
	1. RK method
From the following which one gives the more accurate value	2. Newton's method.
	3. Modified Euler's method
	4. Euler's method

	lem 1 1 2 2 2
	1. Taylor's method
Which of the following method is called step by step method	2. RK method
	3. Milne's method
	4. Newton's method.
	1. Milne's method
$y_{n+1}=y_n+h$ f (x_n,y_n) is the iterative formula for	2. Euler's method
	3. RK method
	4. Taylor's method
	1. Air
In which of following medium, speed of sound is the least?	2. Liquid
in which of following medium, speed of sound is the least:	3. Solid
	4. Vacuum
	1. x
A predictor formula is used to predict the value of y at	$2. x_i$
	3. y _i
	4. y
	1.Zero
	2.Equal to atmospheric pressure
Compressions are formed where air pressure is	3.Lower than the atmospheric
-	pressure
	4.Higher than the atmospheric
	pressure
	1. Occasionally false
Runge Kutta method is self-starting method	2. Always false
Kunge Kutta method is sen-starting method	3. Occasionally true
	4. Always true
	1. 10 rad/s
Average angular velocity of body rotating at angle of 30° during time interval 5	2. 8 rad/s
seconds will be	3. 7 rad/s
	4. 6 rad/ _s
	1. Always true
Predictor corrector methods are self-starting methods	2. Occasionally true
	3. Always false
	4. Occasionally false
A -:- -:- -:- 6.40	1.4×10^{5}
A girl with a mass of 40 kg wears heels with an area of 1 cm ² in contact with ground,	2.4×10^4
pressure on ground is (take earth's gravitational field strength)	3.40×10^{5}
	4. 4 x 10 ⁻⁵
	1. No values
Taylor's series method will be useful to give some of Milne's method	2. Middle values
a aylor 3 series method will be disertly to give some or mille 3 method	3. Ending values
	4. Starting values
	1.All of the incident energy is
	transmitted
In sound, reflection coefficient of 1 is interpreted as	2. 1% of energy is transmitted
,	3.None of the incident energy is
	transmitted
	4. 1% of energy is reflected
	1.Platinum electrode
is a reference electrode	2.Glass electrode
	3. Hydrogen electrode
	4.Calomel electrode
	1. Jacobi's Method.
As soon as a new value of a variable is found by iteration, it is used immediately in	2. Gauss-Seidel Method
the following equation, this method is called.	3. Gauss-Jordan Method.
	4. Relaxation Method.
	1.Dependent on oxidation and
	reduction potential
Which of the statements is not true about the characteristics a glass electrode	2.Equilibrium is reached rapidly
Which of the statements is not true about the characteristics a glass electrode	3.Can be used in coloured and turbid
	solutions
	solutions

	Latin
In solving simultaneous equations by Gauss Jordan method , the coefficient matrix is	1. Diagonal matrix
reduced to matrix.	2. Rectangular matrix
natia.	3. Square
	4. Tridiagonal matrix
By applying the fourth order Runge – Kutta method find y(1.1) from y'=y²+xy,	1. 3.24149
	2. 2.24149
y(1)=1 taking h = 0.1.	3. 0.24149
	4. 1.24149
	1.2
A resistance potentiometer has a total resistance of 10000Ω and is rated 4W. If the	2. 25
range of potentiometer is 0 to 100 mm, then its sensitivity in V/mm is	3. 2.5
	4. 1
	1. y, xz, x'z'
Consider the Boolean function $F(w,x,y,z) = wy + xy + w'xyz + w'x'y + xz + x'y'z'$.	2. <i>y</i> , <i>x' y' z'</i>
Which one of the following is the complete set of essential prime implicants?	3. w, y, xz
	4. w, y, x z, x'z'
	1.Mho
The commonly used unit for conductivity is	2.m ohm/cm 3. n mho/cm
,	4.ohm/m
Given two numbers A and B in sign magnitude representation in an eight bit format A	1. 30 and -100
= $00011110 B = 10011100$. The corresponding decimal numbers are	2. 14 and -12
- 00011110 B - 10011100. The corresponding accumal numbers are	3. 30 and 156
	428 and 30
Two hinary signals A. Daro to be someoned The output supporting when the two	1. AB
Two binary signals A, B are to be compared. The output expression when the two	2. AB + A'B'
signals are equal is	3.AB' + A'B
	4. A'B'
	1. 8 bit
Intel 8080 microprocessor has an instruction set of 91 instructions. The minimum	2. 7 bit
length of the op-code to implement this instruction set is	3. 91 bit
	4. 5 bit
	1. Two decade counters, one two-bit
	binary counter and a T flip-flop
	2. Three decade counters, one
An electronic watch has a cleak of 22 kHz. To divide this frequency down to 1 Hz. it is	four-bit binary counter and a T
,	flip-flop
necessary to have	3. One decade counter, one four-bit
	binary counter and a T flip-flop
	4. one decade counter and four four-bit
	binary counters
	1.Is not dependent upon load to
	notantiamatar registance (D. /D.)?
1	potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 2.
	Increases with increase of load of
In a resistive notentiometer, the non-linearity	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance ($R_{\rm m}/R_{\rm p}$
In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance $(R_m/R_p$ 3.Decreases with increase of
In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance
In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of
In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 3. Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance
In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of
In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_p/R_m) 1. DTL
	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 3. Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_p/R_m)
In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 3. Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_p/R_m) 1. DTL
	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 3. Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R_m/R_p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R_p/R_m) 1. DTL 2. TTL
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL 1. 4V
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of $50 \mathrm{K}\Omega$. The fractional displacement of the wiper is 0.3. The thévenin voltage of the	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL 1. 4V 2. 4.5V
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL 1. 4V 2. 4.5V 3. 5V
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of $50 \mathrm{K}\Omega$. The fractional displacement of the wiper is 0.3. The thévenin voltage of the circuit is:	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL 1. 4V 2. 4.5V 3. 5V 4. 5.5V
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of 50KΩ. The fractional displacement of the wiper is 0.3. The thévenin voltage of the circuit is: A bulb in a staircase has two switches, one switch being at the ground floor and the	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL 1. 4V 2. 4.5V 3. 5V 4. 5.5V 1. AND gate
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of 50KΩ. The fractional displacement of the wiper is 0.3. The thévenin voltage of the circuit is: A bulb in a staircase has two switches, one switch being at the ground floor and the other one at the first floor. The bulb can be turned ON and also can be turned OFF by	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL 1. 4V 2. 4.5V 3. 5V 4. 5.5V 1. AND gate 2. OR gate
The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of $50 \text{K}\Omega$. The fractional displacement of the wiper is 0.3. The thévenin voltage of the circuit is: A bulb in a staircase has two switches, one switch being at the ground floor and the other one at the first floor. The bulb can be turned ON and also can be turned OFF by any one of the switches irrespective of the state of the other switch. The logic of	Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 3.Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (R _m /R _p) 4. Increases with increase of load of potentiometer resistance (R _p /R _m) 1. DTL 2. TTL 3. ECL 4. RTL 1. 4V 2. 4.5V 3. 5V 4. 5.5V 1. AND gate 2. OR gate 3. NAND gate
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greater than the 2-bit input B. The number of combinations for which the output is	2.6
	2. 6
logic 1 is	3. 4
	4. 10
	1. Astable multivibrator
TATL: -L - C-L - C-L	2. Bistable multivibrators
Which of the following circuit exhibits memory	
	3. NAND gate
	4. XOR gate
	1.
	X' Y Z'
	71 1 2
	2.
	2. X
The simplified form of Boolean function $F(X,Y,Z) = (X'+Y'+Z')(X+Y'+Z)(X+Y+Z)$	A
The simplified form of Boolean function $\Gamma(X,Y,Z) = \{X : Y : Z\} \{X : Y : Z\}$	3.
	X + Y'Z
	X + 1 L
	4.
	XY + Z'
	AI + L
	1. DTL
The fastest Bipolar logic family is	2. TTL
	3. ECL
	4. RTL
	1. 1.42 μs
The maximum conversion time of a 10-bit counter type A-D converter driven by 1	
MHz clock is	2. 10.54 μs
PHILE CLOCK IS	3. 0.46 μs
	4. 1.024 μs
	1. nT/2
reme at 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2. (n-1)T
If T is the clock period, a n-stage register results in a delay of	
	3. 2nT
	4. n ² T
	1. not fixed
The bit distance between all odd numbered columns in the K-map is	2. Always 2
The bit distance between an oud numbered columns in the K-map is	3. Always 1
	4. Always 4
A potentiometer has a supply voltage of 10 V, a resistance of 10 k Ω and a length of 10	1. 1.72V
cm. A recorder of resistance 10 k Ω is connected across the potentiometer. The	2. 4V
recorder voltage for each of the wiper displacement of 2 cm is:	3. 0.4V
recorder voltage for each of the wiper displacement of 2 cm is.	4. 17.2V
	1. 0011
The excess 3 code for number 3 is	2. 0110
	3. 1001
	4. 0001
An ideal or unloaded potentiometer used as a displacement transducer has a stroke	1. 0.1W
8	2. 1W
transducer is 0.1V/mm. Power dissipated by the coil is	3. 0.5W
	4. 5W
	1. 0.1105
ml 1:	2. 0.8325
The binary fraction 0.0111 in decimal form is	
	3. 0.4375
	4. 0.6225
A strain gauge has a nominal resistance of 600Ω and a gauge factor of 2.5. The strain	1. Zero
gauge is connected in a DC bridge with three other resistances of 600 Ω each. The	
bridge is excited by a 4V battery. If the strain gauge is subjected to a strain of 100	2. 500μV
	3. 750μV
mm/m, the magnitude of the bridge output will be	4. 250μV
A subsectations bridge has DD1000 release another	
A wheatstone bridge has $R_3=R_4=100\Omega$, galvanometer resistance of 50 Ω , strain gauge	1. 10μΑ
R_1 =120 Ω . The value of R_2 is adjusted for zero strain of gauge factor equals 2. Battery	2. 20μA.
voltage is 4V. For a strain of 400 microstrain, galvanometer current will be	3. 5μA 4.15μA
-	
The gauge factor of the material of strain gauge is such that the resistance changes	1. 1.75
from 1000Ω to 1009Ω subjected to a strain of 0.0015 . The poisson's ratio for the	2. 2
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3. 2.5
material of the gauge wire is	
	4. 6
A strain gauge of resistance 120Ω and gauge factor 2.0 is at zero strain condition. A	1300 μm/m
$200~\mathrm{k}\Omega$ fixed resistance is connected in parallel to it. Then its combination will	2. 290 μm/m
± 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

responses to a coving out their of	2 ====
represent an equivalent strain of	3. zero 4123.8 μm/m
An N type semiconductor strain gauge has a nominal resistance of $1000~\Omega$ and gage factor of -100. The resistance of the gage when a compressive strain of $100\mu m/m$ is	1.1010 Ω 2.990 Ω 3.900 Ω 4.1100 Ω
A parallel plate air spaced capacitor has an effective plate area of $6.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2$ and the distance between the plates is 1 mm. The displacement sensitivity of the device, if air has a relative permittivity of unity.	4. 57.55 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ F/m
	1.Two primary coils connected in phase and a secondary coil 2.Two primary coils connected in opposition and a secondary coil
Γ has	3.One primary coil and two secondary coils connected in phase
	4.One primary coil and two secondary coils connected in opposition
The output F of the digital circuit shown in figure below is	
XOR	1. $F = X'YZ + XY'Z$
AND F	2. $F = X'YZ + XY'Z'$
7	3. $F = X'Y'Z + XYZ$
XNOR	4. $F = X'Y'Z' + XYZ$
Digital camera and DVD players make use of	1. IDTFT 2. DCT 3. DTFT 4. FFT
A differential push pull type capacitive displacement sensor (nominal capacitance C_0 =0.01 μ F) is connected in two adjacent arms of an a.c bridge in such a way that the output voltage of the bridge is independent of the frequency of the supply voltage. Supply to the bridge is 1V at 1 kHz and two equal resistances (R=3.9 $k\Omega$) are placed in the other two arms of the bridge. The bridge sensitivity is	1. 0.05 mv/pF 2.0.1 mv/pF 3.0.5 mv/pF 4.0.001 mv/pF
Solve the differential equation dy – x dx = 0, if the curve passes through $(1, 0)$.	1. $x^2 - 2y - 1 = 0$ 2. $2x^2 + 2y - 2 = 0$ 3. $2y^2 + x^2 - 1 = 0$ 4. $3x^2 + 2y - 3 = 0$
	1. A liquid which becomes more viscous over time when a constant shear stress is applied
What is the correct definition of a pseudoplastic liquid?	2. A liquid which becomes less viscous as the rate of shear increases
	3. A liquid which becomes more viscous as the rate of shear increases
	4. A liquid which becomes less viscous over time when a constant shear stress is applied

According to Newton's law of cooling, the rate at which a substance cools in air is directly proportional to the difference between the temperatures of the substance and that of air. If the temperature of the air is 30° and the substance cools from 100° 1. 33. 59 min to 70° in 15 minutes, how long will it take to cool 100° to 50°?According to Newton's to 70° in 15 minutes, how long will it take to cool 100° to 50°? According to Newton's law of cooling, the rate at which a substance cools in air is directly proportional to the 3. 35.39 min difference between the temperatures of the substance and that of air. If the 4. 45.30 min temperature of the air is 30° and the substance cools from 100° to 70° in 15 minutes, how long will it take to cool 100° to 50°? n the output Y in the circuit below is '1', it implies that data has changed from 0 to 1 changed from 1 to 0 changed in either direction not changed ogic function implemented by the circuit below is (ground implies logic 0) F = AND(P,O)4 × 1MUX F = OR(P,Q)F = XNOR(P,Q)F = XOR(P,Q)1. Restoration The transition between continuous values of the image function and its digital 2. Sampling equivalent is called _ 3. Saturation 4. Quantisation 1. 34.12 ft/sec An object falls from rest in a medium offering a resistance. The velocity of the object 2. **30.45 ft/sec** before the object reaches the ground is given by the differential equation dV / dt + V / 3. 40.54 ft/sec 10 = 32, ft/sec. What is the velocity of the object one second after if falls? 4. 38.65 ft/se 1. False Contours Images quantised with insufficient brightness levels will lead to the occurrence of 2. Pixilation 3. Saturation 4. Blurring 1. cubic interpolation 2. Nearest neighbour The type of Interpolation where for each new location the intensity of the immediate interpolation pixel is assigned is _ 3. bilinear interpolation 4. bicubic interpolation In a tank are 100 liters of brine containing 50 kg. total of dissolved salt. Pure water is 1. **19.53** kg allowed to run into the tank at the rate of 3 liters a minute. Brine runs out of the tank 2. 20.62 kg at the rate of 2 liters a minute. The instantaneous concentration in the tank is kept 3. 12.62 kg uniform by stirring. How much salt is in the tank at the end of one hour? 4. 15.45 kg 00,01, 10, 11, 00, ... For the circuit shown, the counter state (Q_1Q_0) follows the sequence 00, 01, 10, 00, 01...

	00.04.44.00.04
	00, 01, 11, 00, 01
	4.
	00, 10, 11, 00, 10
\square	00, 10, 11, 00, 10
Clock —	
	1.7.5.5.0
If the nominal interest rate is 3%, how much is P5, 000 worth in 10 years in a	1. P 5,750
continuous compounded account?	2. P6,750
continuous compounted account:	3. P7,500
	4. P6,350
10 2 12 14 01 100 41 4 02-4 1	1.4
If $y_1=\cos 2x$, $y_2=\sin 2x$ are solutions of homogeneous differential equation of 2^{nd} order	2. 1
then, the Wronskian is	3. 2
	4. 3
digital circuit shown below uses two negative edge triggered D flip flops. Assuming	
initial conditions of Q_1 and Q_0 as zero, the output Q_1Q_0 of the circuit is	1.
	00, 01, 10, 11, 00
	00,01,10,11,00
0. [0.]	2.
	00, 01, 11, 10, 00
	2
D - Flip Flop	3.
	00, 11, 10, 01, 00
$\overline{Q1}$ $\overline{Q0}$	4.
	00, 11,11, 11, 00
<u>† † </u>	00, 11,11, 11, 00
	1. e-x
If $y_1 = e^x$, $y_2 = xe^x$ are solutions of homogeneous 2^{nd} order differential equation, then	2. e ^x
the Wronskian is	3. e ^{3x}
	4. e ^{2x}
	1. $y=c_1e^{ax} + c_2e^{-ax} + c_3cosax + c_4secax$
	2. $y = (c_1 + c_2x) e^{ax} + c_3 cosax + c_4 sinax$
The complimentary function of (D4- a4)y=0 is	3. $y=(c_1+c_2x)e^{-ax}+c_3cosax$
	+c ₄ sinax
	=
	4. $y=c_1e^{ax} + c_2e^{-ax} + c_3\cos x + c_4\sin x$
output Y in the circuit below is always '1' when	1.
	two or more of the inputs P,Q,R are '0'
	2.
P	two or more of the inputs P,Q,R
	are '1'
	3.
	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is
┌ -└	'0'
R —	U
•———	
	4.
	4. any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is
	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is
	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1'
following binary values were applied to the X and Y inputs of the NAND latch shown	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1' 1.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0
following binary values were applied to the X and Y inputs of the NAND latch shown in the figure in the sequence indicated below: X Y = 0.1: X Y = 0.0 X Y = 1.1. The	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1'
in the figure in the sequence indicated below: $XY = 0.1$; $XY = 0.0 XY = 1.1$. The	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1' 1.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0 or P = 0, Q = 1
	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1' 1.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0 or P = 0, Q = 1 2.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 0, Q = 1; or P = 0, Q =
in the figure in the sequence indicated below: $XY = 0.1$; $XY = 0.0 XY = 1.1$. The	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1' 1.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0 or P = 0, Q = 1
in the figure in the sequence indicated below: $XY = 0.1$; $XY = 0.0 XY = 1.1$. The	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1' 1.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0 or P = 0, Q = 1 2.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 0, Q = 1; or P = 0, Q = 1; P = 0, Q = 1
in the figure in the sequence indicated below: $XY = 0.1$; $XY = 0.0$ $XY = 1.1$. The	any odd number of the inputs P,Q,R is '1' 1.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 0 or P = 0, Q = 1 2.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 0, Q = 1; or P = 0, Q =

"	4.P = 1, Q = 0; P = 1, Q = 1; P = 1, Q = 1
Particular integral of the differential equation $(D^2 + D)y = x^2 + 2x + 4$ is	1. x ² /3 +4x 2. x ³ /3 +4x 3. x ² /3 +4 4. x ³ /3 +4x ²
ch the logic gates in Column A with their equivalents in Column B	·
Column A Column B 1 Q 2 R 3 5 4	1. P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3 2. P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3 3. P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1 4. P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
The subtraction of a binary number Y from another binary number X, done by adding 2's compliment of Y to X results in a binary number without overflow. This implies that the result is	1. negative and is in normal form 2. positive and is in normal form 3. positive and is in 2's compliment from 4. negative and is in 2's compliment from
The particular integral of $(D^2 - 2D + 2)y = x\cos x$ is	1. ((x ² e ^x)/2)sinx 2. ((xe ^x)/2)cosx 3. ((xe ^x)/2)sinx 4. (e ^x /2)sinx
The Wronskian of two functions $y_1=e^x$ and $y_2=e^{-x}$ is	1. 2 2. 3 32 43
V _{IN} Z Load If V _{IN} increases, Iz will	1. increase 2. decrease 3. remain the same 4. reduce to zero
$xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 5\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ In the partial differential equation is classified as	1. Elliptic 2.

Ir	parabolic
	3.
l l	nyperbolic
	4.
	riangular
	1. Contrast
Dynamic range of imaging system is a ratio where the upper limit is determined	2. Brightness
	3. Noise
	4. Saturation
	1. dots
	2. line pairs
	3. pixels
4	4. Square
	1. Masking
	2. Dilation
	3. Saturation
	4. Shading correction
1	1. time-frequency Domain
Image processing approaches operating directly on pixels of input image work	2. Inverse transformation
directly in	3. Spatial domain
	4. Transform domain
	1.
	1.80
	2.
Solve the differential equation (v. 1) dv (v. 1) dv 0 Kv 2 when v 1	1.48
Solve the differential equation: $x(y - 1) dx + (x + 1) dy = 0$. If $y = 2$ when $x = 1$.	3.
	1.63
	4.
1	1.55
1	1.
	elliptic
	-
	2.
$5\sigma_{z}$	parabolic
$\frac{1}{\partial r^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\partial r^2}{\partial v^2}} = xy$	3.
The partial differential equation is classified as	nyperbolic
	4.
t	riangular
14	1. system stability
	2. effects of disturbing signals 3. sensitivity
	a. sensitivity 4. gain
	1.
	$d^{-}y_{\perp}dy_{\perp A}$
	$\frac{d^3}{dr^3}$
	ia. ia.
The differential equation whose auxiliary equation has the roots 0, -1, -1 is)
	-3
	d'y ?
	d^3 T 2
	IAA-
	DOM:
	3.

	$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4$
Particular integral of the differential equation is	1. $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$ 2. $\frac{1}{2}x\sin 2x$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}x\sin 2x$ 4. $\frac{1}{2}x\cos 2x$
$(x^2D^2 + 4xD + 2)y = e^{x^2}$ Complimentary function of is	1. $c_1x + c_2x^2$ 2. $c_1x + c_2x^{-2}$ 3. $c_1x^{-1} + c_2x^{-2}$ 4. $c_1x^{-1} + c_2x^2$
In a stable control system backlash can cause which of the following?	 Low level oscillations Underdamping Overdamping Poor stability at reduced values of open loop gain
In an automatic control system which of the following elements is not used?	 Sensor Final control element Error detector Oscillator
In a control system the output of the controller is given to	1. final control element 2. comparator

	3. amplifier
	4. sensor
A controller essentially is a:	1. Comparator 2.Sensor 3.Clipper 4.Amplfier
Which of the following is the input to a controller?	 Servo signal Desired variable value Sensed signal Error signal
The capacitance, in force current analogy, is analogous to	1. velocity 2. momentum 3. displacement 4. mass
$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \text{ when } u(x,0) = 6e^{-3x}$ Which of the following is the solution of	1. 2. 2. 2 = 6e ^(3x+2t) 3. 2 = 4e ^{-(3x+2t)}
The temperature, under thermal and electrical system analogy, is considered analogous to	4. 2 = 4 e ^(3x+2x) 1. capacitance 2. charge 3. current
In liquid level and electrical system analogy, voltage is considered analogous to	4. voltage 1. velocity 2. liquid flow rate 3. head
The viscous friction coefficient, in forcevoltage analogy, is analogous to	4. liquid flow 1. reciprocal of conductance 2. reciprocal of inductance 3. charge 4. resistance
$y = cx = c^2$ is the general solution of the differential equation	1. $ \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0 $ 2. $ \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = 0 $ 3. $ \frac{dy}{dx} = c $ 4.

	$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$
In force voltage analogy, velocity is analogous to	 capacitance current inductance charge
In thermalelectrical analogy, charge is considered analogous to	reciprocal of temperature reciprocal of heat flow temperature heat flow
Mass, in force voltage analogy, is analogous to	1. resistance 2. inductance 3. current 4. charge
The transient response of a system is mainly due to:	1. Stored energy 2.Inertia forces 3.Friction 4.Internal forces
signal will become zero when the feedback signal and reference signals are equal.	1. Feedback 2. Reference 3. Actuating 4. Input
In case of type1 system steady state acceleration is	1. infinity 2. zero 3. unity 4. ten
The transfer function is applicable to which of the following?	Linear and time invariant systems Nonlinear systems Linear systems Linear and time variant systems
From which of the following transfer function can be obtained?	1. Output input ratio 2. Standard block system 3. Analogous table 4. Signal flow graph
is the reference input minus the primary feedback.	1. Actuating signal 2. Manipulated variable 3. Primary feedback 4. Zero sequence
The term backlash is associated with	1. servomotors 2. thermistors 3. induction relays 4. gear trains
The solution of the initial value $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 6x = 0 \text{ when } x(0) = 0, \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = 15 \text{ is}$ problem	1. $15(e^{-2t} + e^{-3t})$ 2. $10(e^{-2t} - e^{-3t})$ 3. $15(e^{-2t} - e^{-3t})$ 4. $10(e^{-2t} + e^{-3t})$

	1.
The solution of the boundary value $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v$	$y = B \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$ 2. $y = B \cos \frac{n\pi^2 x^2}{x^2}$
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \lambda y = 0$, $y(0) = 0$, $y(L) = 0$, $\lambda > 0$ is	E
problem	$y = B \sin \frac{n\pi^2 x^2}{L^2}$
	$y = B \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L}$
Which of the following is the best method for determining the stability and transient response?	1. Bode plot 2. Gantt chart 3. Root locus 4. Nyquist plot
Phase margin of a system is used to specify which of the following?	Time response Frequency response Absolute stability Relative stability
Addition of zeros in transfer function causes which of the following?	No compensation Lead compensation Lead lag compensation Lag compensation
technique is not applicable to nonlinear system?	Quasi linearization Nyquist Criterion Functional analysis Phase plane representation
By which of the following, the system response can be tested better?	Unit impulse input signal Ramp input signal Exponentially decaying signal Sinusoidal input signal
In a system low friction coefficient facilitates	 increased speed of response reduced time constant of the system increased velocity lag error reduced velocity lag error
Hydraulic torque transmission system is analog of	motor generator set amplifier set capacitance set resistance set
Spring constant in force voltage analogy is analogous to	1. reciprocal of capacitance 2. capacitance 3. current 4. resistance
The frequency and time domain are related through which of the following?	1. Laplace Transform and Fourier Integral 2. Fourier Transform 3. Laplace Transform 4. Fourier Integral

An increase in gain, in most systems, leads to A conditionally stable system exhibits poor stability at The type 0 system has at the origin.	1. larger damping ratio 2. constant damping ratio 3. smaller damping ratio 4. unity damping ratio 1. low frequencies 2. increased values of open loop gain 3. reduced values of open loop gain 4. high frequencies 1. simple pole 2. net pole 3. no pole
Current I in an LCR circuit is given by the $\frac{d^2I}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L}\frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{I}{LC} = \frac{1}{L}\frac{dE}{dt}$ equation Find the current when $R = 10$ ohms, $C = 10^{-2}$ Farad, $L = \frac{1}{2}$ henry and an applied volta $E = 12$ volts and assume no initial current and no initial charge.	4. two poles 1. 12 5 e sin 5t 2. 12 6 e sin 10t 3. 14 - not - 10t
The type 1 system has at the origin.	1. two poles 2. no pole 3. simple pole 4. net pole
The type 2 system has at the origin.	 no net pole two poles net pole simple pole
The position and velocity errors of a type2 system are and respectively.	 constant, constant zero, constant constant, infinity zero, zero
Velocity error constant of a system is measured when the input to the system is un function.	3. step 4. parabolic
In pneumatic control systems the control valve used as final control element converge.	Change 3. pressure signal to electric signal
Pressure error can be measured by which of the following?	4. electric signal to pressure signal 1. Selsyn 2. Strain gauge and potentiometer

	3. Differential bellows and strain
	gauge
	4. Strain gauge
	1. Synchro resolver
Which of the following devices is used for conversion of coordinates?	2. Synchro transformer
	3. Microsyn
	4. Selsyn
	1. provide larger settling lime
The effect of error damping is to	2. increase steady state error
	3. reduce steady state error
	4. delay the response
In order to increase the damping of a badly underdamped system which of following	1. Lag
compensators may be used?	2. Lead
compensators may be used.	3. Phase lead
	4. Phase lag
	1. decreases linearly with frequency
	2. is inversely proportional to
The phase lag produced by transportation relays	frequency
	3. is independent of frequency
	4. increases linearly with
	frequency
	1. Overdamping
In a stable control system saturation can cause which of the following?	2. Conditional stability
	3. Low level oscillations
	4. High level oscillations
	1. Acceleration
Which of the following can be measured by the use of a tachogenerator?	2. Speed and acceleration
	3. Speed
	4. Displacement
	1. Control valve
is not a final control element.	2. Potentiometer
	3. Electro pneumatic converter
	4. Servomotor
	1. Temperature
Which of the following can be measured by LVDT?	2. Pressure 3. Force
	4. Acceleration
	1. lag at high frequencies
	2. lag at high frequencies and lead at low frequencies
A phase lag lead network introduces in the output	3. lag at low frequencies
	4. lag at low frequencies and lead
	at high frequencies
	1. Saturation
Which of the following is the nonlinearity caused by servomotor?	Static friction Resistance
	4. Backlash
	1. at rest without any energy
	stored in it
When the initial conditions of a system are specified to be zero it implies that the	2. at rest but stores energy
system is	3. working normally with zero
	reference input
	4. working normally with reference
	input
	1. Strain gauge
Which of the following is an electro mechanical device?	2. Induction relay 3. LVDT
	4. Thermocouple
	1. reduces damping
A differentiator is usually not a part of a control system because it	2. increases error
	3. increases input noise 4. reduces the gain margin
1	T. I CUUCCS HIC YAIII IIIAI YIII

	1. oscillatory
If the gain of the critical damped system is increased it will behave as	2. overdamped
	3. underdamped
	4. critically damped
	1. minimizes
In a control system integral error compensation steady state error.	2. does not have any effect on
,	3. increases
	4. maximizes
	1. system gain
With feedback reduces.	2. system output
Trui recubuch recuces	3. system stability and gain
	4. system stability
	1. LVDT
directly converts temperature into voltage.	2. Potentiometer
an ectly converts temperature into voltage.	3. Thermocouple
	4. Gear train
	1. three phase induction motor
A.C. servomotor is basically a	2. universal motor
A.C. Ser volitotor is basically a	3. two phase induction motor
	4. single phase induction motor
	1. D.C. voltage
Which of the following is the output of a thermosouple?	2. Direct current
Which of the following is the output of a thermocouple?	3. A.C. voltage
	4. Alternating current
	1. small bandwidth
	2. negative time constant
The first order control system, which is well designed, has a	3. large bandwidth
, , <u> </u>	4. large negative transfer
	function pole
	1. The bandwidth of the system
	2. The frequency response of a system
Which of the following is exhibited by Root locus diagrams?	3. The poles of the transfer
withen of the following is exhibited by Robe focus that this.	function for a set of parameter
	values
	4. The response of a system to a step
	input
	1. (x-1,y)
Which of these is NOT in four neighbors of pixel (x,y)?	2. (x+1,y)
	3. (x+1, y+1)
	4. (x, y+1)
	1. logical
The colormap array of the indexed image is always of class	2. uint16
	3. uint8
	4. double
	1. Histogram
What is the basis for numerous spatial domain processing techniques?	2. Sampling
what is the basis for numerous spatial domain processing techniques:	
	3. Scaling
	4. Transformations
	1. bright
In image we notice that the components of histogram are concentrated on the	2. dark
low side on intensity scale.	3. colourful
	4. histogram
	1. Histogram Subtraction
What is Histogram Equalisation also called as?	2. Histogram linearization
	3. Image Enhancement
	4. Histogram Matching
	1. linear
The on off controller is a system.	2. discontinuous
The on on conditioner is a system.	3. digital
	4. nonlinear
	1.1
2's compliment representation of 16-bit number (1 sign bit and 15 magnitude bits) if	2 65535

	0.00=1=
FFFF. Its magnitude in decimal representation is	3. 32767
	4. 0
	1. 110111
n equivalent 2's compliment representation of the 2's compliment number 1101	2. 001101
	3. 111101
	4. 110100
	1. 101110
The 2's compliment representation of -17 is	2. 110001
	3. 101111
	4. 111110
	18
4-bit 2's compliment representation of a decimal number 1000. The number is	2. 0
r · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3. +8
	47
	132 to +31
The range of a signed decimal numbers that can be represented by 6-bit 1's	263 to +63
compliment number is	331 to +31
	464 to +63
	1.4
The number of bytes required to represent the decimal number 1856357 in packed	2.8
	3. 6
	4. 11
	1. Image Transformation
History Progleckies is weight	2. Blurring
	3. Contrast adjustment
	4. Image enhancement
	1. 2B, 00110100
Decimal 43 in Hexadecimal and BCD number system is respectively	2. B2, 01000011
	3. 2B, 01000011
	4. B2, 01000100
1404 4004 1444004 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	125, -9 and -57
	26, -6 and -6
one the following sets of number	3. 25, 9 and 57
	47, -7 and -7
	1. Dark
	2. Blurred
	3. Dimming
	4. Blocky
A new Binary Coded Pentary (BCP) number system is proposed in which every digit	1 422
of a base-5 number is represented by its corresponding 3-bit binary code. For	1. 423
example, the base 5 hamber 21 win be represented by its bar code 010100. In this	2. 2201
numbering system, the BCP code 100010011001 corresponds to the following	3.4231
number in base-5 system	4. 1324
	1. 100111
K= 01110 and Y= 11001 are two 5-bit binary numbers represented in 2's compliment	2 101001
format. The sum of X and Y represented in 2's compliment format using 6 bits is	3. 001000
	4. 000111
The type of Histogram Processing in which pixels are modified based on the intensity	1. Global
distribution of the image is called	
	3. Intensive
	4. Random
The two numbers represented in signed 2 s complement form are restricted and	1. 100000111
Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement	2.00000111
form is	3. 11111001
	4. 111111001
	1. image enhancement
Which of the following image processing operations can be used for 3D rendering of a	2. image restoration
Cat Scan?	3. image compression
	4. image analysis
	1. 2 ⁿ
	2. n/2
	3. 2(n-1)
	. ,

Which of the following is not a Geometric Transformation? 2. Histogram 3. Scaling 4. Image translation 1. 1024 2. 16 3. 256 4. 65536 Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 7. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 7. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 7. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 8. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 9. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 1. 100 2. 200 3. 25 4. 50 1. 1 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN 4. 2 1. b = MxNX 4. b = NxK 4. 244 4. Carrieversible 4. Irreversible
Which of the following is not a Geometric Transformation? 3. Scaling 4. Image translation 1. 1024 2. 16 3. 256 4. 65536 1. EX-OR 2. OR 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-NOR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NAND 6. b Roman EX-NOR gate 7. a Socillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The 8. propagation delay per gate isns 8. c Roman EX-NOR gate 9. a NAND or an EX-NOR gate 9. a NAND or an EX-NOR gate 9. a NOR or an EX-NOR
3. Scaling 4. Image translation 1. 1024 2. 16 3. 256 4. 65536 1. EX-OR 2. OR 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 6. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 7. a NAND or an EX-NOR gate 7.
A Image translation 1. 1024 2. 16 3. 256 4. 65536 Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions Interest of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns A ring oscillator isns The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is No of bits to store image is denoted by formula A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The 2. 200 3. 25 4. 50 1. 1 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxNx 4. b = NxK 4. c = 0.00000000000000000000000000000000
The number of distinct Boolean expressions of 4 variables is 1. 1024 2. 16 3. 256 4. 65536 Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 1. EX-OR 2. OR 2. OR 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 7. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 8. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 9. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 1. 100 2. 200 3. 25 4. 50 1. 1 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN 2. b = MxNX 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 4. b = NxK 4. b = NxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 1. irreversible 2. temporal
The number of distinct Boolean expressions of 4 variables is 2. 16 3. 256 4. 65536 Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. 2. 200 5. 200 5. 256 6. 3. 245 6. 256 6. 3. 245 6. 244 6. 256 6. 3. 245 6. 244 6. 526 6. 3. 256 6. 3. 245 6. 244 6. 526 6. 3. 256 6. 3. 245 6. 244 6. 526 6. 3. 245 6. 244 6. 526 6. 3. 245 6. 244 6. 527 6. 526 6. 3. 245 6. 244 6. 527 6. 528 6. 5
3. 256 4. 65536 Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 1. EX-OR 2. OR 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 6. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 7. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 7. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 8. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 9. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 9. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 1. 100 9. 200 9. 3. 25 9. 50 9. 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
3. 256 4. 65536 Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. 200 5. 200 6. 200 7. 100 7. 200
Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 5. a NAND or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NAND or an EX
Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 5. a NAND or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NAND or an EX
Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realized all possible combinational logic functions 2. OR 3. NAND 4. NOT The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns 1. 100 2. 200 3. 25 4. 50 1. 1 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxNx 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is No of bits to store image is denoted by formula No of bits to store image are If pixels are reconstructed without error mapping is said to be 3. NAND 4. NOT 1. a AND or an EX-OR gate 2. a NAND or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 6. a NAND or
A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 1.1 2.3 3.4 4.2 1. b = MxN 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns 1. 100 2. 200 3. 25 4. 50 The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either 2. a NAND or an EX-OR gate 3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 1. 100 2. 200 3. 25 4. 50 The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 I. irreversible If pixels are reconstructed without error mapping is said to be
3. a NOR or an EX-NOR gate 4. a OR or an EX-NOR gate 5. a COD CODE CODE CODE CODE CODE CODE CODE
A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate isns
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propagation delay per gate isns 3. 25 4. 50 The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN No of bits to store image is denoted by formula 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
propagation delay per gate isns 3. 25 4. 50 The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 3. 4 4. 2 No of bits to store image is denoted by formula 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 If pixels are reconstructed without error mapping is said to be 2. temporal
The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 1. 1 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 1. 1 2. 3 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN No of bits to store image is denoted by formula 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
The minimum number of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to realize a 4-to-1 multiplexer is 3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN No of bits to store image is denoted by formula 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
3. 4 4. 2 1. b = MxN No of bits to store image is denoted by formula 2. b = MxNxK 3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
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3. b = MxK 4. b = NxK 1. 255 Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
4. b = NxK 1. 255 Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
1. 255 Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
Intensity levels in 8bit image are 2. 256 3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
3. 245 4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
4. 244 1. irreversible 2. temporal
1. irreversible 2. temporal
If pixels are reconstructed without error mapping is said to be
3. facsimile
4. Reversible
1. 20MHz A 4-bit modulo- 16 ripple counter uses J-K flip flops. If the propagation delay of each
EE is 10 no the manipular deals for guerras that can be used in equal to
FF is 50ns, the maximum clock frequency that can be used is equal to 3. 10MHz
4. 4MHz
1. SR flip-flop
A switch-tail ring counter is made by using a single D flip-flop. The resulting circuit is 2. JK flip-flop
3. T flip-flop
4. D flip-flop
1. synchronous sequential circuit
An R-S latch is 2. combinatorial circuit 3. one clock delay element
4. one bit memory element
1. TTL has the largest fan out
2. TTL has the lowest power
Among the digital IC- families ECL, TTL and CMOS
3. ECL has the least propagation
delay
4. CMOS has the biggest noise margin
1. Image contrast
3. Image decompression
3. Image decompression 4. Image equalization
3. Image decompression 4. Image equalization 1. the phase splitter
3. Image decompression 4. Image equalization 1. the phase splitter 2. the output buffer
3. Image decompression 4. Image equalization 1. the phase splitter

	1. information
	2. Superfluous data
	3. meaningful data
	4. Data
The number of comparators in a 1 bit hash tibe	1.4 2.5 3.15
	4.16
	1. high intensity components
	2. mid intensity components
	3. dimming
	4. low intensity components
	1. blurring
	2. dark
	3. contrast
	4. brightness
	1.
	1. 10V
	10 V
1 kΩ 7 kΩ •+15V	2.
	5V
R R R	
	3.
28 \$ 28 \$ 28 \$ 28 \$ 28 \$	4V
7 7 7 7	4.
	9. 8V
" "	
	1. templates
	2. kernels
Ivalle that does not relates to spatial filters	3. spatial masks
	4. PDF
	1. spatial filter
	2. low pass filter
	3. high pass filter
	4. bandpass filter
In the figure, the J and K inputs of all the four Flip-flops are made high frequency of	
	1.
	0.833kHz
	2.
	1.0kHz
f=10kHz PCLK PCLK PCLK CLK	1.UKIIZ
TKCLE TKCLE TKCLE TKCLE	3.
T T T T	0.91kHz
	4.
	0.77kHz
	1. Coordinate
	2. Dot
	3. Pixel
	4. Digits
Figure shows a mod-K counter, Here K is equal to	1.
	1
	-
	2.
$\bigcup_{J_0} Q_0 \bigcup_{J_1} Q_1 \bigcup_{J_2} Q_2 \bigcup_{J_3} Q_3 \bigcup_{J_4} Q_4 \bigcup_{J_5} Q_5 \bigcup_{J$	2
	2
	3.
$1 \circ K_0 \longrightarrow \overline{Q}_0 \longrightarrow K_1 \longrightarrow \overline{Q}_1$	3
	4.
CLK •	4
	*
The Boolean expression for the truth table shown is	1.

Α	D		£		B(A+C)(A'+C')
Α	В	С	f		
0	0	0	0		2. B(A+C')(A'+C)
		_	_		3.
0	0	1	0		B'(A+C')(A'+C) 4.
0	1	0	0		B'(A+C)(A'+C')
0	1	1	1		
1	0	0	0		
1	0	1	0		
1	1	0	1		
1	1	1	0		
Which o	of the fo	ollowir	ng is best	suited for I I R filter when compared with the FIR filter	No sidelobes in stopband Lower sidelobes in Passband Higher Sidelobes in stopband Lower sidelobes in stopband
Which of the I I R Filter design method is antialiasing method?				1. Bilinear transformation 2. Impulse invariant method 3. The method of mapping of differentials 4. Matched Z - transformation technique	
An image is a two dimensional function where x and y are				1. time coordinates 2. frequency coordinates 3. spatial coordinates 4. real coordinates	
Transforming difference between adjacent pixels is called					1. image watermarking 2. mapping 3. image compression 4. image equalization
The Boolean function f implemented in figure using two input multiplexers is					1. AB'C +ABC' 2. ABC + AB'C' 3. A'BC +A'B'C' 4. A'B'C +A'BC'
Digital v	rideo is	s seque	ence of	1. frames 2. matrix 3. pixels 4. coordinates	
1024 x 1	1024 ir	nage h	as resolı	1. 1348576 2. 1248576 3. 1048576 4. 1148576	
DPI star	nds for				1. dots per image 2. dots per intensity

					3. dots per inches
					4. diameter per inches
					1. gradient image
Image having gradient pixels is called			lient p	xels is called	2. blur image
					3. sharp image
					4. binary image
					1. domain transformation
Simple	est ima	age nr	ocessi	ng technique is	2. coordinates transformation
op.r	Simplest image processing technique is			-8 toodue 10	3. spatial transformation
					4. intensity transformation
The nu	ımber h the	of pro	oduct	erm in the minimized sum-of-product expression obtained map is (where 'd' denotes don't care state)	
	,				1.
1	0	0	1		2
1	•		1		
	•	_	_		2.
0	d	0	0		3
					2
0	0	d	1		3.
0	U	u	1		4
					4.
1	0	0	1		5
		. '	-		
					1
					1. resizing
Low p	ass fil	ters ar	e use	for image	2. blurring
					3. sharpening
					4. contrast
					1. resizing
High p	ass fil	lters ai	re use	l for image	2. sharpening
					3. contrast
					4. blurring
				n in the figure, the required input condition (A, B, C) to	
make	the ou	itput (2	(X) = 1	S	
^		1			1.
Α	\neg				1, 0, 1
В —					2.
			- 1		0, 0, 1
	١.,		- 1		
	7	1	<u>~</u>	□ \ <u>X</u>	3.
c-	-/		~ r	- I	1, 1, 1
			- 1		4
1		_			4.
					0, 1, 1
					1.
					0
					2.
The m	inimu	m nun	nber c	F NAND gates required to implement the Boolean function A+	1
AB'+A				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2
		•			3.
					4
					4.
					7
					4
					1. sampling
Histog	ram e	qualiz	ation	refers to image	2. quantization
		-		-	3. normalization
					4. framing
Histo	ram e	qualiz	ation	nake image intensity changes	1. visible
			-		2. invisible

	0.1.1
	3. high
	4. low
	1. chromens
Luminance is measured in	2. degree
	3. steradian
	4. lumens
The inductive transducers working on the principle of change of self-inductance L,	1. zero
are connected in push pull arrangement. If the change in inductance of transducers is	2. 2ΔL
ΔL the change of inductance exhibited at the output terminals is	32ΔL
	4. ΔL
	1. brightness adaption
Changing overall sensitivity of image is called	2. illumination adaption
	3. brightness
	4. illumination
	1. v(x,y) = ax + by + d
Image linear interpolation is given by formula	2. v(x,y) = ax + by + cxy
	3. v(x,y) = ax + by + cxy + d
	4. v(x,y) = by + cxy + d
	1.
	AB'+A'B
	2.
Declare assessing for the cutout of VNOD (equivalence) logic gate with inputs A and	
Boolean expression for the output of XNOR (equivalence) logic gate with inputs A and B is	
	3.
	(A'+B)(A+B')
	4.
	(A'+B')(A'+B)
	1. 20 to 80 Hz
	2. 0.5 to 4 Hz
	3. 10 to 14 Hz
	4. 4 to 7 Hz
For the circuit shown below the output F is given by	
v. L	1.
^•	1
	2
	0
	3.
	X
	4.
	X'
	1. 98000
Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are white, grey and red.	2. 9800
ina the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are white, grey and real	3. 980
	4. 0.0098
	1. High amplitude, slow waves
EEG pattern in REM sleep is:	2. Low amplitude, rapid waves
1	3. High amplitude, rapid waves
	4. Low amplitude, slow waves
	1. The noise should be correlated with
	the reference signal
	2. The noise should be periodic
	3. The desired signal should be
	correlated with the reference
	signal
	4. The noise should be deterministic
	1. Desired signal
After the filter adapts itself, the output of the system y(n) is the estimate of	2. Reference signal
	3. Noise signal

	4. Primary signal
	1. 4820
Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are yellow, grey and blue	2.48000000
	3. 486
	4. 4800
	1. LMS filters
are also called Wiener Filter	2. recursive filters
	3. Optimal filters
	4. Adaptive filters
	1.730
Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are violet, orange and	2. 0.0073
black	3. 73
	4. 750
	1.
	A'C+BC'+AC
	A CTDC TAC
	2.
	B'C+AC+BC'+A'CB'
The Boolean expression AC+BC' is equivalent to	_
	3.
	AC+B'C+BC'+ABC
	4
	ABC+A'BC'+ABC'+AB'C
	ADUTA DU TADU TAD U
	1. 4V _{oc} ² / R _{Th}
Maximum power in a circuit can be found by	2. 4V _{oc} / 4R _{Th} ²
maximum power in a circuit can be found by	$3. V_{oc}^2 / 4R_{Th}$
	4. V _{oc} / 4R _{Th}
What is the applied voltage for a series RLC circuit when $I_T = 3$ mA, $V_L = 30$ V, $V_C = 18$	1. 34.98 V
V, and $R = 1000$ ohms?	2. 48.00 V
v, and K = 1000 onnis.	3. 12.37V
20.1	4. 3.00 V
If the functions W, X, Y and Z are as follows	
	1.
	1.
W = R + PQ + RS	
$W = R + \overline{P}Q + \overline{R}S$	W=Z, X=Z'
	W=Z, X=Z' 2.
$W = R + PQ + RS$ $X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$	W=Z, X=Z'
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z'
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z'
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z'
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + P}\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ + \overline{PQ}}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2 + i/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ + \overline{PQ}}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z'
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}Q\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2) dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ + \overline{PQ}}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2)dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2)dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}Q\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2) dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3 3. 1+i 4.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2)dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2)dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2 + i/3 2. (1+i)/3 3. 1+i 4.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2)dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3 3. 1+i 4. 1/2-i/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2)dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3 3. 1+i 4. 1/2-i/3 1.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}R\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}R\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR} + P\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}R\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}S\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2) dt \text{ is:}$ The value of the integral	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3 3. 1+i 4. 1/2-i/3
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}Q\overline{R}\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}\overline{R}\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR + PQ} + \overline{PQ}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ + \overline{PQ}}\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2) dt \text{ is:}$	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3 3. 1+i 4. 1/2-i/3 1.
$X = PQ\overline{R}S + \overline{P}\overline{Q}R\overline{S} + P\overline{Q}R\overline{S}$ $Y = RS + \overline{PR} + P\overline{Q} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}$ $Z = R + S + \overline{PQ} + \overline{P}\overline{Q}R\overline{R} + P\overline{Q}S\overline{S}$ Then $\int_0^1 (t + it^2) dt \text{ is:}$ The value of the integral	W=Z, X=Z' 2. W=Z, X=Y 3. W=Y 4. W=Y=Z' 1. 1/2+i/3 2. (1+i)/3 3. 1+i 4. 1/2-i/3 1. A'C'+BC'+A'B

						3. A'C+B'C+A'B
						4. AC'+B'C+AB'
Improp	er fixat	tion of (electro	High frequency low frequency EMG artifacts Baseline drift		
How m and X _T			ill flow	1. 1.05 A 2. 303 mA 3. 107 mA 4. 247mA		
What is reactan				1. 80 2. 50 3. 0.001 4. 4.0		
To dete	ct the o	duratio	n of QR	S comp	lex one has to use methods	 Template matching Derivative based operators Pan - Tompkins RLS
The expression Y = A+A'B						1. Y=AB 2. Y=A'B 3.
				Y=A'+B 4. Y= A+B		
The K-map for a Boolean function is shown in figure. The number of essential prime implicants for this function is						
A	B 00	01	11	10		1.
CD \	1	1	0	10		4
00						2. 5
01	0	0	0	1		3.
11	1	0	0	0		6
		Ľ	Ľ	Ľ		4. 8
10	1	0	0	1		
is a recursive filter						Butterworth Adaptive RLS filter Chebeyshev
Maternal ECG and Fetal ECG can be separated using						Notch filter Optimal filter Adaptive noise canceller Comb filter
In the s	um of լ	product	ts funct	ion f(X	(2,3,4,5), the prime implicants are	1. X'Y, YX' 2. X'Y, XY'Z', XY'Z
						3.

	VIXTEL VIXTE VIXT
	X'YZ', X'YZ, X'Y'
	4. X'YZ', X'YZ, XY'Z', XY'Z
Power line noise can be removed from ECG signal using	Optimal filter Smoothing filter Derivative filter
	4. RLS filter
	1. Mean 2. Fidelity
A data reduction algorithm must also represent the data with acceptable	3. Reproducibility
	4. Variance
	1. Original signal
	2. difference between the primary
	signal and the original signal 3. difference between the noise signal
Residual signal means	and the original signal
	4. difference between the
	reconstructed signal and the
	original signal
	1. Low pass filter
AZTEC post processing needs filter to remove its jagged appearance	2. Median filter
	3. High pass filter
	4. notch filter 1. AZTEC and LMS
The CODTEC elecuithus is a hybrid of the	2. TP and RLS
The CORTES algorithm is a hybrid of the	3. LMS and TP
	4. TP and AZTEC algorithms
	1. TP
Which algorithm produces better signal fidelity for the same reduction ratio	2. AZTEC
	3. Fan 4. CORTES
	1. Perfectly
The reconstruction process of Huffman coding recovers the original data	2. Partially
The reconstruction process of frumman coding recovers the original data	3. Fully
	4. Half
	1. Huffman
Which algorithm is called as lossless algorithm	2. CORTES
	3. TP 4. AZTEC
	1. Huffman
algorithm make use of translational table	2. CORTES
	3. TP
	4. AZTEC
	Modulated array code multiple addition code
MAC operation represents	3. memory access code
	4. Multiply-accumulate
	1. coefficients are symmetrical
	around the center coefficient
	2. coefficients are symmetrical around
What is the condition for linear phase in FIR filters?	the last coefficient 3. coefficients are non-symmetrical
	around the center coefficient
	4. coefficients are symmetry around
	the last coefficient
1	1. Multiply all coefficients
	2. Multiply all coefficients by
How do you scale the gain of a FIR filter?	2. Multiply all coefficients by scale factor
How do you scale the gain of a FIR filter?	2. Multiply all coefficients by scale factor3. Multiply all coefficients by its centre
How do you scale the gain of a FIR filter?	2. Multiply all coefficients by scale factor

Hilbert transformer is also called as	 Special type of FIR filters Special filters High pass filter Special type of IIR filters
I I R digital filters are of the following nature	1. Recursive 2. Non Recursive 3. Reversive 4. Non Reversive
In I I R digital filter the present output depends on	1.Present and previous Inputs only 2. Present input and previous outputs only 3. Present Input, Previous input and output 4. Present input only
	1. Recursive method 2. non recursive method 3. In direct method 4. Direct Method
In practical applications, battery voltage:	will be reduced to zero as power is drawn is restored as soon as disconnect occurs may be stored indefinitely is lowered as the load increases
	Approximation of derivatives Bilinear Transformation Frequency sampling A. Impulse Invariance
If 40 C of charge flow past a point in 20 s, what is the current?	1. 2 A 2. 20A 3. 0.5 A 4. 40A
What happens to total resistance in a circuit with parallel resistors if one of them	1. It decreases 2. It increases 3. It halves 4. It remains the same
$ z = \sqrt{2} \text{and } \arg(z) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ is:}$ The value of a complex number z with	1. 1+i 2. -1+i 3. 1-i 4.
Newton-Raphson method fails when	 f'(x) is negative f'(x) is zero f'(x) is too large f"(x)=1
sin ix=	1. sinh x 2.

	sin x
	SIII X
	3.
	i sinh x
	4.
	-i sinh x
	1 The largest resistance
	1. The largest resistance
When parallel resistors are of three different values, which has the greatest power	2. The smallest resistance
loss?	3. They have the same power loss
	4. Voltage and resistance values are
	needed
If two parallel-connected resistors dissipate 6 watts and 10 watts of power, then	1. 4 Watts
what is the total power loss?	2. 16 Watts
what is the total power loss.	3. 60 Watts
	4. 3.75 watts
If - 1 VO 1 - 2 VO 1-t 12 V 12 V 12 V	1. 12mA
If a 1 K Ω and a 2 K Ω resistor are parallel-connected across a 12 V supply, how much	2. 6mA
current is received by the 2 K Ω resistor?	3. 4 mA
	4. 8 mA
	1. the stator magnetic field is
	stationary
In both induction and synchronous ac motors	2. the "squirrel cage" forms the rotor
In both mudetion and synthionous at motors	3. the stator magnetic field
	rotates
	4. the operating speed is very steady
	1. 8.48 V
A 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	2. 7.64 V
A half-cycle average voltage of 12 V is equal to what rms voltage?	3. 18.84 V
	4. 13.33 V
	15.64 V
What is the instantaneous peak voltage at 250° on a 6 V peak sine wave?	226.13 V
	3. +26.13 V
	4. +5.64 V
	1. resistance
Permeability is the inverse equivalent of which electrical term?	2. Voltage
	3. Current
	4. Conductance
	1. 12,000 μΤ
What is the flux density of a magnetic field whose flux is 3000 μWb and cross-	2. 83,300 T
sectional area is 0.25 m ² ?	3. 50T
	4. 0 T
	1.
	1
16	2. 2
If and a second	
$\phi(x,y) = 2x - 3x^2 + ky^2$ is a harmonic function, then the value	2
7 (1,2)	
	3
	4.
	4
	1.
f(z) has a pole of order three at $z = a$, then Res $[f(a)] = a$	1[d -]
If	$\frac{1}{z} \left \frac{\alpha}{z} (z-a)^2 f(z) \right $
f(z) has a pole of order three at $z = a$, then Res $[f(a)] =$	2 dz \
V V V I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	z=a
	2
L	

	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} (z - a)^3 f(z) \right]_{z=a}$ 3. $\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} (z - a)^3 f(z) \right]_{z=a}$ 4. $\lim_{z \to a} [(z - a) f(z)]$
The point $z = a$ of a function $f(z)$ is a removable singularity if	1. $\lim_{z \to a} f(z) \to 0$ 2. $\lim_{z \to a} f(z) \text{ exists finitely}$ 3. $\lim_{z \to a} f(z) \text{ does not exist}$ 4. $f(z) \text{ is analytic at } z = a$
Given that $f(z)$ and its conjugate $\overline{f(z)}$ both are analytic, then $f(z)$	1. purely imaginary 2. zero 3. constant 4. function of alone
$z = \left(\sqrt{i}\right)^i$ The principal value of the complex number is:	1. π/4 2. π/4 3. e ^{π/4} 4. e ^{-π/4}
Which of the following symbol is called forward difference operator	1. 2.

	3.
	4. €
$e^z = 2$ is: The value of satisfying the equation	1. $\log 2 + \pi i$ 2. $\log 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}i$ 3. πi 4. $\log 2 + 2\pi i$
C is $ z =1/2$, the the value of $\int_C \frac{3z^2 + 7z + 1}{z+1} dz$ is:	1. 0 2. 2 πi 3. πi 4. πi / 2
The complex representation of a straight line path from $(1,3)$ to $(2,6)$ is:	1. $t + 2it$, $1 \le t \le 3$ 2. t , $1 \le t \le 2$ 3. $3it$, $1 \le t \le 2$ 4. $t + 3it$, $1 \le t \le 2$
The Cauchy-Riemann equations for $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ to be analytic are:	1. $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0,$ $v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$ 2.

	$u_x = -v_y$,
	$u_y = -v_x$
	3.
	$u_x = v_v$,
	$u_x = v_y ,$ $u_y = -v_x$
	$u_y = -v_x$
	4.
	$u_x = -v_y ,$ $u_y = v_x $
	$u_{} = v_{}$
	y A
	1.
	110
	$u_{\theta} = v_r / r ,$
	$u_r = rv_\theta$
	2.
	$u_0 = rv$
	$u_{\theta} = rv_{r} ,$ $u_{r} = v_{\theta} / r$
	$u_r = v_\theta / r$
The Polar form of Cauchy Riemann equations are:	
	3.
	$u_r = v_\theta / r ,$ $u_\theta = -rv_r$
	$u_{\theta} = -rv_{r}$
	4.
	$u_r = rv_\theta$,
	$u_{\theta} = -rv_{r}$
	1.
	1
Find the value	2. 2
$ \oint_{S} curl \vec{f} \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{s} \text{ where } \vec{f} \text{ is any vector and } s = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0 $	2
ϕ curl f.nds where f is any vector and $s = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 =$	3.
S S	3
	4.
	0
	1.
	1.
	2
What is the condition for the convergence of Iterative method?	2.
	3.
	4.

	1.
	-1
	2.
	i
$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + 1}$?	_
$f(z) = \frac{1}{-4 \cdot 1}$	3.
Z +1	$(1+i)/\sqrt{2}$
Which one of the following is a pole of the function	(111)/ 42
	$\frac{(1+i)}{\sqrt{2}}$ 4. $\sqrt{2}(1-i)$
	4.
	$\sqrt{2(1-i)}$
	1055365 N + C 105
	1.
	asin(ax+by+cz)
	2.
16	acos(ax+by+cz)
If	3.
	sin(ax+by+cz)
	SIII(axtuytcz)
	4.
	cos(ax+by+cz)
	1.
If	1
	2
$1, 2, 3, -1(\alpha x)$	۷.
$f(z) = \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2 + y^2) + i\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha x}{y}\right)$ is an analytic function	-1
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	3.
	2
	4.
	-2
	4
	1.
	9/49
2	2.
Z^{2} .	2. 9
$f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+4)^2(z+3)}$ is:	
$(z+4)^2(z+3)$	3. - 9/49
The residue at simple pole of the function	- 9/49
	4
	4. - 9
	- ¬
	1.
	(sina)/a
	(SIIIa)/a
	2
	2.
a ^Z	2. (cosa)/a
f(z) = is	
$f(2) = \frac{1}{2^2 + a^2}$ 15.	3.
The sum of the residues at poles of $Z + \alpha$	3. (-sin a) / a
The ball of the residues at poles of	Sindy, a
	4.
	e ^{az} / a
The real integral	1.
2π 1	1
$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{5 - 4\sin\theta} d\theta$ is transformed into $\int_{C} \phi(z) dz$ with $C: z =$	2 2 . 5: 2
$\int \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d^{2} d^{2}}{15} \int \frac{d^{2}}{15} \int \frac$	$-2z^{2}+5iz+2$
0 J - 48111 0	
	2.

	$\frac{1}{2z^2 - 5iz - 2}$
	$\frac{1}{(2z-1)(z-2)}$
	(2z-1)(z-2)
	4. $\frac{1}{(2z+1)(z-2)}$
	(2z+1)(z-2)
	$\frac{1}{z^3 + c}$
	2
$u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 3x^2 - 3y^2$	$z^{3}-2z^{2}+c$
If $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 3x^2 - 3y^2$ is the real part of an analytic $f(z) = u + iv$, then $f(z) =$	3.
function	$z^3 + 3z + c$
	3. $z^3 + 3z + c$ 4. $z^3 + 3z^2 + c$
	z-+3z-+c
	f'(z)
	2. $2 f'(z) $
If	2 f'(z)
If $f(z) = u + iv$ is an analytic function, $\phi = u^2$, then $\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy}$	3. $2 f'(z) ^2$
	4.
	$4 f'(z) ^2$
What is the trace of the matrix A with eigenvalues and 1, 1/2, -2/3	1.5/6 2.1/6
what is the trace of the matrix A with eigenvalues and 1, 1/2, -2/3	35/6 41/6
	1. -1
$\int_{C} \frac{4z^2 + z + 5}{z - 4} dz$, where $C: 9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$ is:	2. 1
The value of $z-4$ $z-4$	2.13.2
The value of	4.
	0 1. 3
Find the determinant of the matrix with eigenvalues 1, -2, 3 and 0.	22 3. 0
<u>If</u>	4. 1 1.

f(z) is analytic within and on a closed curve C and if a is an	
en land transportation and the contract of the	1 f(z).
f(a) =	$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz$
	2/4 c 2 - 4
	_
	2.
	$\frac{1}{h} \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$
	$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \mathcal{V}^{J}(z) dz$
	c
	$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz$ 3. $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z - a}$
	3.
	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{az}}$
	$2\pi i \stackrel{\mathbf{y}}{\circ} z - a$
	C
	4.
	0
	1
	1. 5/9
420.7	
7 ²	2. 4/9
$f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2(z+2)}$, then Res $f(-2)$ is:	4/9
$(z-1)^2(z+2)$	3. 1/9
If San	1/9
	4.
	1/3
	1. 6 and 4
f(z) = 1 then $z = 2$ and $z = 2$	2. 2 and 3
$(7-2)^4(7+3)^6$	
(z-2)(z+3)	3. 3 and 4
respectively are poles of order	3 and 4
	4.
	4 and 6
	1.2
The maried of a = (2.2):-	1. 2 2. π
The period of $cos(3x)$ is	3. 2π
	4. 2π /3
	1.
	2
200	2.
$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^n + 3}$ is:	2. 3
/(2) = / - 15.	
The radius of convergence of the power series $n=0.2 + 3$	3. 2/3
Port of the second of the seco	
	4.
	3/2
<u>If a</u>	1.
function	2 7ai
f(z) is analytic and its derivative $f'(z)$ is continuous at all point	
	2.
closed curve C, then $\int_C f(z)dz =$	0
	3.
	T -

	1.222.22
	2 πί
	4
	4. πi / 2
	1
	z-2 =1
TAZI, Al	
When the function	z-2 =1 2. $ z-1 =2$
$f(z) = \frac{z+1}{(z-3)(z-4)}$ is expanded in Taylor's series about $z=2$, the	Z-1 = 2
$\frac{f(z) - \frac{1}{(z-3)(z-4)}}{(z-3)(z-4)}$ is expanded in Taylor's series about $z = z$, in	3. $ z-2 =2$ 4. $ z-2 =3$
is:	z-2 =2
	4
	z-2 =3
	1.
	2.
The shows the sixting of	
The characteristic equation of	3.
	4.
	1
	1. 4
The coefficient of	2. -4
	-4
z in the Taylor's series expansion of the function $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$	-3. 11
9	
	4. 1/4
	1.
	z < 2 2. z > 1
	2.
Which of the following is a valid region in which the function	z >1
Which of the following is a valid region in which the function $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)(z+2)} \text{ can be expanded in Laurent's series a}$	
$f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)(z+2)}$ can be expanded in Laurent's series a	3. 1 d zlz 2
(1+2)(2+2)	1 4 2 1 2
	4.
	z >0
	1
	1. 0
If 0,3 and 15 are the Eigen values of the Quadratic form	
then the rank of the Quadratic form is	2. 1
	3.
	3
	4.

	2
	1. 1/3
	1.
The constant term in the Leurent's series expension of the	1/3
The constant term in the Laurent's series expansion of the function	21/3
	1911/12
$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+3)}$ valid in the region $1 < z < 3$ is:	1/6
(z+1)(z+3)	
	3.
	41/6
	1.
	a pole of order 3
No. 32	2.
$\sin(z-a)$	a pole of order 4
$f(z) = \frac{\sin(z-a)}{(z-a)^4}, \ z = a \text{ is:}$	3.
	simple pole
	4.
	a pole of order 2
	1. 0
∞ _ <i>n</i>	2. ∞
$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$ is:	ω
$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} n!$	3.
The radius of convergence of the power series $n=0$	1
	4.
	72
	1.
	The real axis
$\left \frac{z-5i}{z+5i} \right = 1$, then $z = x+iy$ lie on	2.
$\left \frac{z-z}{z}\right =1$, then $z=x+iy$ lie on	The straight line
z z + 5i	3.
	The straight line
	4.
	A circle passing through origin
	1. π
	2. 2 ^{π}
$\int_{\Gamma}^{\infty} dx$:	
$\int_{-\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)}$ is:	π
The value of the real integral $(x + 1)(x + 1)$	
	3. /2
	·
	4 ^T /2
If	1.
f(z) is analytic inside and on a simple closed curve C except for	0
$z = a$, $z = b$, and Res $f(a) = R_1$, Res $f(b) = R_2$, then $\int \frac{f(a)}{a}$	$\pi i R_1 + 2\pi i R_2$
$z = a$, $z = b$, and Res $f(a) = R_1$, Res $f(b) = R_2$, then $\int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - a)(z)} dz$	
	3.

	$\pi i (R_1 + R_2)$
	4.
	$2\pi i(R_1+R_2)$
	1.
	0 2.
If	1
	3. 2
	4. 3
	1. ∮ <i>f</i> dr
the contract of the contract o	
If	2.0 3. 1
	4. r
	1.
	0
	2. $2\vec{f}$
$\iint curl\vec{f} \cdot \vec{n} ds =$	^{2}J
For any closed surface S,	\vec{n}_{\perp}
	4. ∮ <i>f̃ .dr</i>
	1. 2/3
	2. 4/3
The value of ⁰⁰	3. 1 4. 0
	4. 0
	1. xy
	2.
If .	2.
	3.
	4.
TC sh.	4
If the	1.

surfaces	5/2,1
surfaces $ax^2 - byz = (a+2)x$ and $4x^2y + z^3 = 4$ cut orthogonally ar (1,-1,2)	2.
	1, 1
	3.
	3. 1, 5/2
	4.
	0,0
	1.
	No degree
	2.
is a homogeneous function of degree	1
is a nomogeneous function of degree	3.
	0
	4.
	2
	1.
	(1,1)
	2. (-1,-1)
The stationary points	(-1,-1)
	3.
	(12,13)
	4.
	(0,1)
	1.
	$\frac{1}{2}a_n$
The mean value of $f(x) \cos(nx)$ in $(0,2\pi)$	
The mean value of	2. 1/2
	3. 1
	4.
	a_n
	4
	1. Ф
	grad
	2.
Ф	2. Φ
Φ curl(grad) =	
	3.
	4. 0
	0
If	1.
$\overline{F} = (x+3y)\overline{i} + (y-2z)\overline{j} + (x+pz)\overline{k}$ is solenoidal vector the	- 2
(x + 5 y)t + (y 22) j + (x + p2)t is soleholdal vector the	2.

	2
	3.
	1
	4.
	- 1
	1.
	2. 3a^2
The minimum value	3a^2
The minimum value	3.
	a
	4.
	0
	1.
	-3
	2. 2
Find the shortest distance from origin to the surface	
a ma uno ono too uno anomo nomo ongm to uno omitado	3. -2
	-2
	4.
	3
	1.
	$\phi = c$
	Normal to
	2.
	$\phi = c$
If $\phi(x, y, z) = c_{\text{is a surface then}} \nabla \phi_{\text{is}}$	Tangent to
If $\phi(x,y,z) = c$ is a surface then	
	3.
	$\phi = c$ Binormal to
	4.
	Scalar
	1.
	$\frac{1}{2}\vec{a}$
	2 4
	2.
_	- 2 ā
\vec{a} is a constant vector then $curl(\vec{f} \times \vec{a}) =$	- 2 4
If	3.
	\vec{a}
	4.
	_ <i>ā</i>
The stationary point for	1.
	(0,0)
	2.
	2. (<i>a</i> , <i>a</i>)
	3.
	(0,0) & (a,a)
	4.
	(-1,-1)

$curl\overline{F}=0$ then \overline{F} is	1. Solenoidal vector 2. Irrotational vector 3. Scalar
	4. Solenoidal & irrotational vector
$div\overline{F}=0$ then \overline{F} is called	 Irrotational constant vector scalar solenoidal
In the fourier series expansion $ \int_{\text{of}} f(t) = \left \sin t \right \text{ in } (-\pi, \pi), \text{ the value of } b_n $	1. 2 21 3. 0 4.
Fourier expansion of an even function $f(x)$	1. sine 2. No terms 3. One term 4. cosine
The period of $\left \sin t \right $ is	1. 2. 7. 2. 7. 3. 7. /2 4. 0
$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then } A^{10}$	1. $ \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -40 \\ 10 & -19 \end{bmatrix} $ 2. $ \begin{bmatrix} -21 & -40 \\ 10 & -19 \end{bmatrix} $

	I
	$\begin{bmatrix} -21 & -40 \\ -10 & -19 \end{bmatrix}$
	$\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 40 \\ 10 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$
	1. 9 / 4
The value of x so that	2.
$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = f'(x) \text{ when } a < x < b \text{ given } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, a = \frac{1}{x^2}$	3. 1 / 4
	4. 1 / 2
	π
$f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{e^x} \text{ in } (0, \pi) \text{ is}$	2. π / 2
The value of c of Rolle's throrem for the	3. π / 4
	4. π / 3
	$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$
	1.
The Newton's iterative formula is	$x_{n+1} = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$ 2.
	$x_{n+1} = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$ $x_{n+1} = x_{n-1} - \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$ $x_{n+1} = x_{n-1} + \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$ 4.
	$x_{n+1} = x_{n-1} + \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$ 4.
	1. Partial 2. Perfect 3. Serial 4. Block
Speech information compression is carried out by	1. FFT 2. IDCT 3. DCT 4. DTFT
	Ti DITI

	1 m: (C: : :
	1. Time coefficients
bot converts an image of additional block into its equivalent	2. phase coefficients
	3. frequency coefficients
	4. step coefficients
	1. Vector quantization
Lossy data compression is done using	2. Wavelet
bossy data compression is done dama	3. IDCT
	4. DCT
	1. KLT
TATILLA CONTRACTOR DOM	2. DCT
Which transform is similar to PCA	3 IDFT
	4. Wavelet
	1. FFT
Which method has the low computational burden	2. IDCT
	3. DCT
	4. VQ
	1. Wavelet
Decorrelate property significant for	2. IDFT
	3. KLT
	4. DCT
	1. FFT
Clustering can be done using	2. VQ
	3. KLT
	4. DCT
	1IDFT
Signal detection and estimation can be done using	2. DCT
biginal actection and estimation can be done asing	3. Wavelet
	4. KLT
	1. Digital to analog conversion
The speech signal is obtained often	2. Analog to digital conversion
The speech signal is obtained after	3. Modulation
	4. Quantization
	Both convert analog signal to digital
	signal
	2. Both convert discrete time
The similarity between the Fourier transform and the z transform is that	domain to frequency spectrum
	domain
	3. Both convert frequency spectrum
	domain to discrete time domain
	4. Both convert digital signal to analog
	signal
	1. non linear frequency response
Which among the following represent/s the characteristic/s of an ideal filter?	2. Constant gain in passband
	3. constant gain in stop band
	4. non Linear Phase Response
	1. Mutual inductance
Schering bridge is used to measure	2. Capacitance and dielectric loss
	3. Resistance
	4. Inductance
	1. 11.1 pF/cm
A capacitance transducer has two plates each of area 5 mm ² . The coil gap is 2 mm.	2. 44.2 pF/cm
Displacement sensitivity due to change in gap length is	3. 66.3 pF/cm
	4. 52.3 pF/cm
	1. 2.5
The resistance of a 125 Ω strain gauge changes by 1 ohm for 4000 micro strain. The gauge factor is	2. 3
	3. 2
	4. 1.5
	1 IZ
	1. Known inductance and resistance
In an Anderson bridge the unknown inductance is measured in terms of	2. Known inductance
In an Anderson bridge the unknown inductance is measured in terms of	2. Known inductance3. Known capacitance and
In an Anderson bridge the unknown inductance is measured in terms of	2. Known inductance 3. Known capacitance and resistance
In an Anderson bridge the unknown inductance is measured in terms of Which of the following statement is correct for two wattmeters method of power	2. Known inductance3. Known capacitance and

measurement in 3 phase circuit?	wattmeters readings is zero
measurement in 5 phase circuit?	2. Power can be measured by this
	method only for star connected loads
	3. When two wattmeters have equal
	readings power factor is 0.5
	4. When the two wattmeter read
	equal and opposite, p.f. is zero
	1. ac circuit only
Induction wattmeter can be used in	2. both ac and dc circuit
	3. ac 3 phase only
	4. dc circuit only
	1. When power factor is less than 0.5
	lagging
	2. When power factor is less than
	0.5
	3. When power factor is unity
	4. When power factor is greater than
	0.5 lagging
In a single phase power factor meter the phase difference between currents in the	1. Approximate 0° 2. Approximate 90°
	3. Exactly 0°
	4. Exactly 90°
	1. Electrostatic effect
	2. Hall effect
If the torque in muuchon wattineters due to	3. Eddy currents
	4. Capacitive current
	Moving iron ammeter
Which of these instrument does not have a control spring?	2. PMMC ammeter
IVI IIICII DI MICSE IIISM MIIICIN MOCS HOLHAVE A COIM DI SDI IIIZ;	3. Electrostatic voltmeters
	4. Power factor meter
	1. 0.8
In 3 phase power measurement by two wattmeter method, the reading of one	2. 1
wattmeter is zero. The power factor of load is	3. 0
	4. 0.5
I WO VOIGHTCECTS AT C CACH O SOO V TAILECT THEIR THECTHALL CSISTANCES AT C TO K22 AND 20	1. 100 and 300 V
$k\Omega$. They are connected is series and a voltage of 400 V is applied. Their readings	2. 266.6 and 133.3 V
respectively will be	3. 133.3 and 266.6 V
	4. 200 V each
A digital voltmeter has a read out range from 0 to 999 counts. If the full scale reading	1. 1 V
·	3. 1 mV
	4. 1 μV 1. 1000 V
A 3-digit voltmeter having a resolution of 100 mV can be used to measure a	2. 200 V
	3. 5000 V
	4. 100 V
	1. 1000
A digital voltmeter can count from 0 to 9999. If full scale reading is 9.999 V, the	2. 2 digit
	3. 0.001
	4. 1 mV
	1. In series with current coil
In low power factor wattmeter, the compensating coil is connected	2. In series with pressure coil
	3. In parallel with pressure coil
	4. In parallel with current coil
	1. Schering
	2. Maxwell
	3. Wein
	4. Kelvin
	1. Inclined at 60°
In Weston frequency meter, the magnetic axes of the two fixed coils are	2. Inclined at 15°
	3. Parallel
	4. Perpendicular
In a vibrating reed frequency meter the natural frequency of two adjacent reeds have	1. 1.25 HZ

a difference of	2 1 117
a unierence or	2. 1 Hz
	3. 0.5 Hz
	4. 0.25 Hz
	1. Measures RMS value of
	fundamental frequency
	component
	2. Measures amplitude of each
Harmonic distortion analyser	harmonic
	3. Displays RMS value of each
	harmonic on screen of CRO
	4. Measures RMS value of all
	harmonics except fundamental
	frequency
	1. 2 sin (ωt + 45°)
The Lissajous pattern observed on screen of CRO is a straight line inclined at 45° to x	2. 22 sin ωt + 45°)
axis. If X-plate input is 2 sin ωt, the Y-plate input is	3. 2 sin (ωt - 45°)
	4. 2 sin ωt
	1. 3 mV
A sinusoidal signal is measured by CRO. The scale is set at 4 mV/cm. If vertical	2. 24 mV
distance between positive and negative peaks is 6 cm, the peak value of ac signal is	3. 6 mV
	4. 12 mV
	1. A vertical line
The Y plates of a CRO are excited by a voltage 2 sin 100 t and the X plates are not	
connected. The display would be	2. A horizontal line
	3. Slant line
	4. Sine wave
	1. Low frequency sinusoidal
The time base generator in a CRO gives an output which is	2. High frequency sawtooth
	3. High frequency sinusoidal
	4. Low frequency rectangular
A data signal having frequency components from dc to 50 Hz is to be sent through	1. 1 kHz
pulse code modulation using an 8 digit code. The minimum carrier channel	2. 8 kHz
bandwidth is	3. 2 kHz
bunawian is	4. 4 kHz
	1. 10 times that required for AM
	telemetry
	2. Smaller than that required by AM
The channel required for FM telemetry is	telemetry
	3. Same as required for AM telemetry
	4. 100 times that required for
	AM telemetry
	Ü
	1. About 10 km only 2. About 50 km only
A land line telemetry system is suitable for distance upto	
	3. About 1 km only
	4. About 100 km only
	1. Mutual coupling between
	components
Wagney conthing daying aliminates	2. All stray capacitance in the circuit
Wagner earthing device eliminates	3. Stray capacitance between
	detector terminal and ground
	4. Stray capacitances between
	components
	1. Ohmmeter
The instrument used to check insulation of household wiring is	2. Megger
The mea ament used to theta insulation of housthold withing is	3. Multimeter
	4. High resistance voltmeter
A society and the second based of the second b	1. ± 1%
A resistance is measured by voltmeter-ammeter method. The voltmeter is 0-250V, ±	2. ± 10%
1% accuracy and ammeter is 0-5 A, ± 1 % accuracy. The readings of voltmeter and	
ammeter are 100 V and 2 A respectively. The error in the measured resistance can be	3. ± 3%
	4. ± 2%
A rectifier voltmeter using bridge rectifier and PMMC meter is calibrated to read rms	1. About 7.1 V
value of sine wave. A triangular wave is applied to it and it reads 6.82 V. The rms	2. About 10 V
value of triangular wave is	3. About 6.5 V
	4. About 6.82 V
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Kelvin's double bridge is used to measure low resistances because	1. It has high sensitivity 2. Resistance variation due to temperature 3. There is no thermoelectric emf 4. Effect of contact and lead resistances is eliminated
each and a variable resistance which gives full deflection at 120Ω for zero strain and 120.6Ω for strain. If gauge factor is 2, strain is	1. 0.0035 2. 0.005 3. 0.0075 4. 0.0025
A sinusoidal ac voltage of amplitude $100\mathrm{V}$ is applied to a rectifying device which offers 10Ω resistance in forward direction and infinite resistance in backward direction. A moving coil ammeter is also connected in the circuit. The reading of ammeter will be	1. 5 A 2. 10 A 3. 3.185 A 4. 14.14 A
A moving coil instrument has a resistance of 0.5 Ω and a full scale deflection of 0.1 A. To convert it into an ammeter of 0-10 A the shunt resistance should be	1. 0.005 Ω 2. 0.004 Ω 3. 0.1 Ω 4. 0.05 Ω
	1. 3 <i>a</i> 23 <i>a</i> 3. 4.
Determine the voltage output.	2. 0.324 V 3. 324 V 4.234 V
	 A trans conductance amplifier A differential amplifier A charge amplifier An instrumentation amplifier
Which of the system is causal?	1. y(n) = x(3n) 2. y(n) = x(n^3) 3. y(n) = x(2n) 4. y(n) = x(n) + [1/x(n-1)]
Which of the following system is time variant?	1. y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1) 2. y(n) = x(-n) 3. y(n)=x(n) 4. y(n)=1/x(n)

	1.
	{3,8,8,12,9,4,4}
	, , , , , ,
	2.
	{9,7,12,8,12}
Input sequence is {1,2,1,2} and the impulse response is {3,2,1,2} then the output is	
	3.
	{12,12,12,12}
	4.
	{-3,-8,8,-12,9,4,4}
	1.
	y(n) = x(n) + [1/x(n-1)]
	2.
Which of the given system is linear?	y(n) = x(n) + B
	3.
	y(n) = n x(n)
	4.
	y(n) = x2(n)
	1.
	y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1)
	2.
Which of the given system is non linear?	y(n) = x2(n)
winch of the given system is non-inlear:	3.
	y(n) = n x(n)
	4.
	y(n) = x(n)
	1.
	Graphical
	2. Sequential
$v(n) = 1$ for $n \ge 0$ and it is $= 0$ for $n < 0$. This way of representing a signal is called as	
	3. Functional
	4.
	Parallel
	1.
Coefficient symmetry is important in FIR filters because it provides	a smaller transition bandwidth
	2.
	less passband ripple
	1

	3. less stopband ripple
	4. a linear phase response
	1. 35 degrees
	2.
If a linear phase filter has a phase response of 40 degrees at 200 Hz, what will its phas	40 degrees e
response be at a frequency of 400 Hz (assuming that both frequencies are in the passl of the filter)?	and 3.
	80 degrees
	4. 45 degrees
	1.
Sampling theorem	fm <fs 2. fs>fm</fs
Sampling theorem	3. fs>=2fm 4.
	fs=2fm 1. Harvard architecture
TMS320C50 is based on	2. Von Neumann architecture 3.
	VLIW Architecture 4. VLSI design
	1. A realizable filter can
Which is not the property of FIR filter?	always be obtained
	2. FIR is always stable

	3.
	FIR filter has a linear magnitude response
	4. FIR filter has a linear phase response
	1. subtracting their
	coefficients 2.
The output of two digital filters can be added. On the same effect can be achieved by	adding their coefficients
	3. averaging their coefficients and then using a Blackman window
	4. convolving their coefficients
Z transform is evaluated on a unit corresponds to the Fourier transform.	1. Impulse 2. Sequence 3. Circle 4. scale
Decreased performance is the disadvantage of	Von Neumann architecture University of the second secon
	3.

	Harvard architecture
	4.
	VLSI architecture
	1.
	Word length
	2.
	Manufacture r
The factor that influence the selection of the processor	3.
	None of the above
	4.
	Logics involved in processing
	4
	Can oscillate even if properly designed
	2.
IIR filters:	uses only feed forward
	3. Use feedback
	4.
	Are sometimes called non recursive filters
	1.
	adding their coefficients
	2.
Two digital filters can be operated in cascade. Or, the same effect can be achieved by	subtracting their
	coefficients
	3.
	convolving their coefficients

	4.
	averaging their coefficients and then using a rectangular window
	1. Digital signal processor
	2.
	Double signal processor
DSP stands for?	2
	3. Digital signal processing
	4. Discrete signal processing
	1.
	y(n) = {3,8,3,12,9,4,4}
Determine the convolution sum of two sequences $x(n) = \{3, 2, 1, 2\}$ and $h(n) = \{1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,$	
	3. y(n) = {3,8,8,12,9,1,4}
	4. y(n) = {3,8,8,1,9,4,4}
	1. fs<2fm
	13-2111
	2.
	fs=fm
Condition for aliasing problem:	3.
	deviating from ncquist theorem
	4
	4. fs <fm< style="box-sizing: border-
box;" td=""></fm<>
	1.
DFT stands as	Discrete function transformation
	2.
	Discrete Fourier transform
	3.
	digital function transform
	4.
	digital frequency transform

	1. $x(k) = \{2, 0, 1, 0\}$
	2.
Calculate DFT of x (n) = $\{1, 0, 1, 0\}$	$x(k) = \{2, 2, 0, 0\}$
	3. x (k) = {1, 0, 1, 0}
	4.
	$x(k) = \{2, 0, 2, 0\}$
	1. 1
	2.
Calculate DFT of x (n)= δ(n	2
	3. 0
	4. 3
	1.
	enable the redundant calculation and redundant
	to analyze the spectral properties of a signal
	2. eliminate to analyze the spectral
The FFT algorithms:	properties of a signal.
	3. eliminate the redundant calculat
	and enable to analyze the spectra properties of a signal.
	4.
	redundant to analyze the spectral properties of a
	signal
	1. accounts the statistical
Correlation	property of signal
	2. It gives a measure of similarity
	between two data sequences.
	3. It gives a measure of dis-
	similarity between two data sequences
	4. accounts the dismatch that exists
	between signals
IIR filters:	1. Can oscillate even if properly
	designed

	2. uses only feed forward 3. Use feedback 4. Are sometimes called non recursive filters 1. subtracting their coefficients
The output of two digital filters can be added. Or, the same effect can be achieved by	 adding their coefficients a. averaging their coefficients and then using a Blackman window
	4. convolving their coefficients 1.
The inverse Fourier transform	converts from the frequency domain to time domain 2. converts from the time domain to the frequency domain 3. converts from the phasor domain to the magnitude domain 4. is used to make real-time
Two digital filters can be operated in cascade. Or, the same effect can be achieved by	spectrum analyzers 1.

	adding their coefficients
	2.
	subtracting their coefficients
	3.
	convolving their coefficients
	4.
	averaging their coefficients and then using a rectangular window
	1. grow power
Truncation or rounding of the data results in	2. increase system performance
	3. degradation of system performan
	4. increase memory requirement
	1. Up-sampler
Used to increase the sampling rate by an integer factor	2. down sampler
	3. rounding off
	4. truncation
filters have, and IIR filters	1. Zeros, poles & zeros 2.
. ,	poles & zeros, Zeros 3.

	7.000.0000
	Zeros, zeros
	4. Zero alone
A quartz piezo-electric type pressure sensor has a built in charge amplifier. The	1. 100 µV
sensor has a sensitivity of 1 μ V/Pa. It is subjected to a constant pressure of 120 kPa. The output of the transducer at steady state is	2. 120 mV 3. 0 mV
The output of the transducer at steady state is	4. 120 μV
	1.
	truncation
	2.
	rounding off
Used to decrease the sampling rate by an integer factor	S
	3.
	down sampler
	4.
	Up-sampler
	1.
	aliasing
	2.
From the sampling theorem it is known that a the sampling rate of a critically sampled discrete-time signal with a spectrum occupying the full Nyquist range cannot be reduc	
	ed
any further since such a reduction will introduce	3.
	ncquist
	4.
	error
	1.
	quantization
	2.
	MAC
	3.logarithmic transformation
	4. vector calculations
	1. Inverting the
	direction of feed
A variation of the direct FIR model is called the transposed FIR filter. It can be constructed from the direct form FIR filter by set of process and one step includes,	forward path
	2
	2. Not changing the input and
	output
	3.
	Changing the coefficient values
	ging one comment values
	4.
	Changing summing points to branching points
	P
A signal can be restored to a higher sampling frequency by the processes of	1.
	i.

	up sampling & interpolation
	2. down sampling & decimation
	3. upsampling & decimation
	4. down sampling & interpolation
	1. feedforward filter
Finite Impulse Response (FIR) is a	2. feedback filter
	3. always a second order system
	4. always oscillating filter
The direct form FIR filter needs between the adders to reduce the delay of the adder tree and to achieve high throughput.	1. extra pipeline registers
	3. non volatile memory
	4. volatile memory
In MxN, M is no of	 intensity levels
	colors 3. rows
	4. columns
High pass filters are used for image	1. contrast 2.
	sharpening 3. blurring
	4. resizing
Digital function's derivatives are defined as	1.

	d:fformange
	differences
	2. multiplication
	3. addition
	4.
	division
	1. Seizure disorder
	Seizure disorder
	2. Diffuse encephalopathy
Continuous generalized slowing consists of polymorphic delta activity that is continuous or near-continuous (>80% of the record) and reactive is suggestive of	
contamatation near contamatation (control and record) and reacting its suggestion of	3. Sleep disorders
	a dissilation
	Increased intracranial pressure
	1.
	values
	2.
	numbers
Digital images are displayed as a discrete set of	3.
	frequencies
	4.
	intensities
A variable reluctance type proximity inductance transducer has an inductance of 3	1. 3.14 mH
mH. When the target made of ferromagnetic material is 1 mm away, then calculate the value of inductance when a displacement of 0.05 mm is applied to the target in a	2. 2.86 mH
direction opposite to the core.	3. 3.28 mH 4. 2.72 mH
	1.At equal frequencies as are employed
	for iron core transducers
	2. At lower frequencies
Air cored inductive transducers are suitable for use at	3. At lower frequencies as are
	employed for iron core transducers
	4. At higher frequencies
	1. Speed of sound
The conventional way of expressing vibrations is in terms of	2. Richter scale
	Atmospheric pressure Acceleration due to gravity
	1.
	5 V
In a series R, L circuit, voltage across resistor and inductor are 3 V and 4 V respectively, then what is the applied voltage?	2.
	7 V
	3.
	4 V
	4. 3 V
	1.
In ac RC series circuit total voltage is 10V and voltage across resistor is 6V, then what	4V
is voltage across capacitor?	2.
	8V
	3.

	10V 4.
	15V
	1. 9V
	2. 2V
In series RLC circuit, voltage across resistor, inductor and capacitor are 5V, 2V and 2V respectively. Find total voltage?	3.
	3V 4.
	5V
	1. 60 Hz
If a resistor is connected across the voltage source and the frequency of voltage and	2. 100 Hz
current wave form is 50Hz, then what is frequency of instantaneous power	3. 50 Hz
	4. 120 Hz
In RLC parallel circuit current through resistor, inductor and capacitor are 10A, 5A and 5A respectively. What is the total current in the circuit?	1. 20A
	2. 10A
	3. 5A
	4. 4A
	1. CIRCLE
When power factor angle is constant, then shape of the current locus is	2.SQUARE
	3. TRIANGLE
	4.STRAIGHT LINE
In a series resonance circuit if bandwidth is 1 MHz and inductance is 1 mH, then what is the resistance value?	1.1 ΚΩ
	2.1 ΜΩ
	3.100Ω
	4. 1Ω
A variable reluctance tachogenerator consists of a ferromagnetic gear wheel with 22 teeth rotating close to a magnet and coil assembly. The total flux N linked by the coil is given by: $N(\theta)$ = $4.0 + 1.5 \cos 22\theta$ milliwebers where θ is the angular position of the wheel relative to the axis of the magnet. What is the amplitude of the output signal when the angular velocity of the wheel is 1000 r.p.m.	1. 34.6mV 2. 3.46mV 3. 3.46V 4. 34.6V
Magnetic flux can be measured by	Capacitive pick up Inductive pick up Hall effect pick up A.Resistance pick up

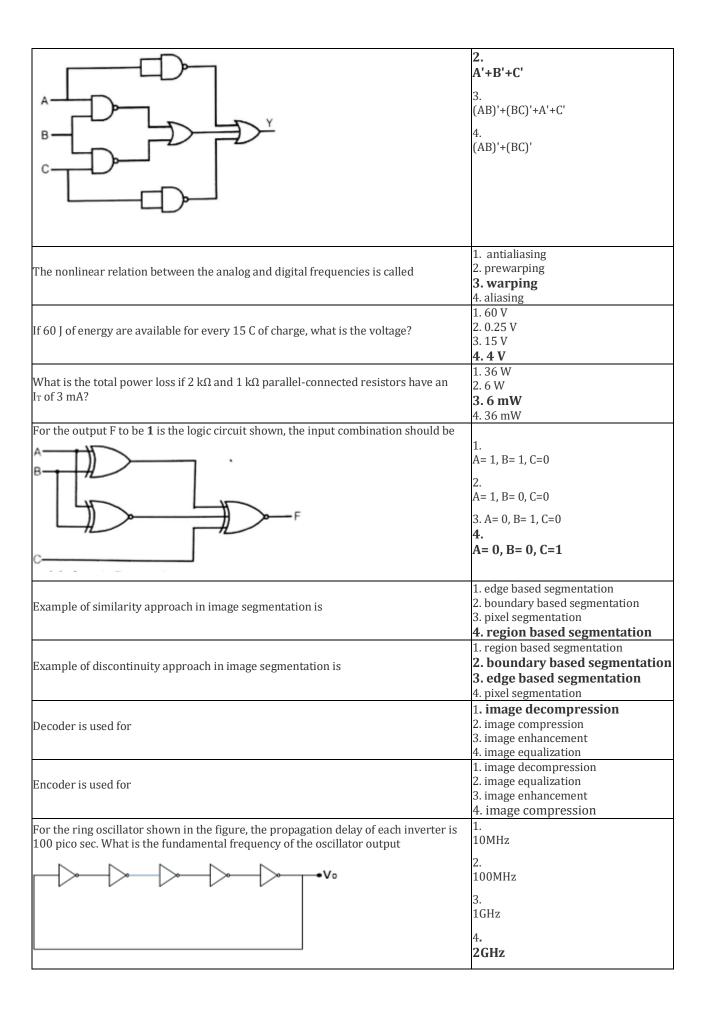
circuit below shows an up/down counter, working with a decoder and a flip-flop. Preset and Clear of the flip-flop are asynchronous active-low inputs. Assuming that the initial value of counter output ($Q_2\ Q_1\ Q_0$) as zero, the counter outputs in decimal for 12 clock cycles are	
V _{cc} V _{cc}	1. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4 2. 0,1,2,3,4,5,5,4,3,2,1,0,1 3. 0,1,2,3,4,5,0,1,2,3,4,5,0 4. 0,1,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,1,0,1,2
The value of definite integral	1. 0 2. a 3.
	a ² 4. 2 a 1. sinz
Which of the following is not an analytic function in the finite complex plane?	2. z' 3. e ^z 4. cosz
An amplifier receives 0.1 W of input signal and delivers 15 W of signal power. What is the power gain in dB?	1. 6 dB 2. 5 dB 3. 8 dB 4. 4 dB
The ratio of platinum and iridium in the electrode of sutureless leads of pacemaker is respectively	1.60% and 40% 2. 70% and 30% 3.40% and 60% 4.30% and 70%
Which of the following is the fastest memory cell	Core memory Semiconductor memory Double memory Super conductor memory
The glomerular filtrate consists of	1.Protein 2.Blood Plasma 3. Blood plasma without Protein 4.Blood plasma with Protein
The perforations in the dialysis machine have an average diameter of Angstrom.	1. 100 2.10 3. 1000 4. 50
By which of the following the control action is determined when a man walks along a path?	1. Eyes 2. Legs 3. Brain 4. Hands
A free running multivibrator using timer has RA = 1000 ohms, RB = 3 Mohms and C = 1 nF. What is the frequency of oscillation?	1. 278 Hz 2.

	178 Hz
	3.
	78 Hz
	4
	4. 8 Hz
	8 п2
	1. Electric switch
is a closed loop system.	2. Direct current generator
	3. Car starter
	4. Autopilot for an aircraft
	1. Resistors
Which of the following devices are commonly used as error detectors in instruments?	2. Strain gauge
	3. MICTOSYIIS
	4. Thermistors
	1. output and feedback signal
The output of a feedback control system must be a function of	2. reference and output
	3. reference and input
	4. input and feedback signal
If V_{CC} = +18 V, voltage-divider resistor R_1 is 4.7 kilo ohms, and R_2 is 1500 ohms, what	4.4.0= ***
is the base bias voltage?	1.4.35 V 2.0.7 V 3.2.90 V 4.8.70 V
	1. 20 mA
To prevent self-heating errors becoming too great, the current through platinum	2. 50 mA
element (100 ohm) is kept at a very small value of	3. 5 mA
	4. 1 mA
	1. 2.0946
The root of x^3 - $2x$ - 5 = 0 correct to three decimal places by using Newton-Raphson	2. 1.0404
backland in	3. 0.7011
	4. 1.7321
	1.Turbidity
	2.Dissolved O2 content
Which measurement is a good guide to the quality of water	3.Conductivity
	4. pH
	1. Velocity
Mass-spring seismic sensors measure directly the	2. Shock
	3. Acceleration
	4. Displacement
Dinatials and used for the	1. Level measurement
Dipsticks are used for the	2. Displacement measurement
	3. Flow measurement
	4. Pressure measurement
A zero order system is the one in which output changes instantaneously as the input	
changes. The example of zero order system is	1. Potentiometer
enanges. The example of zero order system is	2.Accelerometer
	3.Liquid-in-glass thermometer
	4. Transducer
	1. Euler, Adam, Milne
Single step methods are	2. Euler, RK method, Milne
	3. Euler, Milne and Taylor
	4. Modified Eular, RK method, Taylor
is a bandon is equipped with temperature and altitude measuring mist amends, then	1. Zero order, first order
the order of the temperature measuring and altitude measuring instruments are	2 Dath and finet and are in
	2. Both are first order instruments
	3. First order, zero order
	4.Both are zero order instruments
	1. Degree
Varies types of Runge-Kutta methods are classified according to their	2. Size 3. Rank
	4. Order
Accelerometer is a	1. First order instrument
	2. Zero order instrument

	3.Second order instrument 4. Third order instrument
The corrector formula is applied to	1. adjust the value 2. improve the value 3. Correct the value 4. modify the value
While going through a heap of junk in her garage, Jackie found an uncalibrated mercury thermometer. After a few experiments, she succeeded in calibrating it. Her notes show that ice point of thermometer corresponds to 3 cm while steam point corresponds to 30 cm of mercury. If Jackies calculations are fine then length = 15 cm would correspond to	1. 46 °C 2. 44 °C 3. 40 °C 4. 42 °C
Average acceleration of body during time interval 't' is given by slope of its	1.Velocity-acceleration graph 2.Velocity-time graph 3.Acceleration-time graph 4.Velocity-displacement graph
The purpose of compensation for a thermocouple is	1.Used for high-temperature circuits 2.To cancel unwanted voltage output of a thermocouple 3.To increase voltage output 4.To decrease temperature sensitivity
Runge Kutta method is better than Taylor's series method because	It does not require prior calculations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does It require prior calculations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method It requires manipulations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does It requires both calculations and manipulations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does
The solubility constant of oxygen at 760mmHg is	1. 0.567 2. 0.0345 3. 0.0123 4. 0.0239
Out of Regula falsi method and Newton -Raphson method, the rate of convergence is faster For	1. RK Method 2. Regula-Falsi Method 3. Newton –Raphson Method 4. Secant Method
In Regula falsi method of finding the real root of an equation , the curve AB is replaced by	1. Chord AB 2. Line AB 3. Circle 4. Square
In the case of bisection method the convergence is	1. very slow 2. very fast 3. quadratic 4. linear
Which of the following is a correct statement	1. (X+Y) (X+Z) = X 2. (X+Y) (X+Z) = X + X(Y+Z) 3. (X+Y) (X+Z) = X + Y 4. (X+Y) (X+Z) = X + YZ
A strain gauge bridge comprises of two fixed resistors each with a value of $100~\Omega$, one active gauge and other unstrained temperature compensation gauge. The two gauges are of unstrained resistance $100~\Omega$ and gauge factor 2. Find the bridge output for a supply voltage of 4V, when the active gauge is subjected to $500~\text{microstrains}$.	1. 1mV 2. 0.5mV 3. 3mV 4. 2mV

Which of these is not a type of capacitive transducer: the secondary induced voltage of a LVDT at null position are V ₁ =1.0V<0° and Z ₂ =1.0<10° respectively. Calculate the null voltage of the LVDT. the output is connected to an AC voltmeter. The reading of the voltmeter is 1V for a lisplacement of 1mm from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter vhen the displacement is 1mm in the opposite direction from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter vhen the displacement is 1mm in the opposite direction from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter vhen the displacement is 1mm in the opposite direction from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter vhen the displacement is 1mm in the opposite direction from the null position. An inductive pick off operating from a 50° kmeel is used with a digital frequency 1 kHz. An inductive pick off operating from a 50° kmeel is used with a digital frequency 1 kHz. The gating period is set to 10° µs and a reading of 0050 is obtained on the 4-digit display. What is the shaft speed? der the circuit given below. In this circuit the race around 1.
#Push pull The secondary induced voltage of a LVDT at null position are V ₁ =1.0V<09and 2;=1.0<10° respectively. Calculate the null voltage of the LVDT. In LVDT is supplied with a sinusoidal voltage of amplitude 5V and frequency 1 KHz. File output is connected to an AC voltmeter. The reading of the voltmeter is 1V for a lisplacement of 1mm from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter when the displacement is 1 mm in the opposite direction from the null position? Capacitive transducer using two quartz diaphragms of area 800 mm² and separated y a distance of 4 mm has a capacitance of 550 μF. When a pressure of 1MN/m² is pplied to one of the diaphragms, a deflection of 0.75 mm is produced. The change in agacitance of the system is An inductive pick off operating from a 50m wheel is used with a digital frequency meter to measure the speed of rotation of the shaft when the wheel is mounted. The gating period is set to 10 fus and a reading of 0050 is obtained on the 4-digit display. What is the shaft speed? der the circuit given below. In this circuit the race around 1. does not occur 2. occurs when CLK = 1 and A = B = 1 4. occurs when CLK = 1 and A = B = 1 1. Resolution 2. Contrast 3. Saturation 4. Contour 4. Filters 4. Sampling 4. Linetroplation 4. Contour 5. Filters 6. Sampling 6. Linetroplation 7. Interpolation 8. At ank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been interpolation 8. At ank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been interpolation 8. At ank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been interpolation 8. At ank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been interpolation 8. At ank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been interpolation 8. At ank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been interpolation 9. Latak initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of sal
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2. Zero 2,2-10-x10 respectively. Calculate the null voltage of the LVDT: 3,0014V 4,2V 2. Exco 3,0014V 4,2V 4,2
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3. 0.014V 3. 0.014V 3. 0.014V 4. 2V 3. 0.014V 4. 2V 3. 0.014V 4. 2V 3. 0.02V 5. 5V 3. 0.014V 4. 2V 3. 0.02V 5. 5V 3. 0.014V 4. 2V 4. 2V 4. 2V 4. 2V 5. 0.014V 4. 2V 4
In LVDT is supplied with a sinusoidal voltage of amplitude 5V and frequency 1 KHz. The output is connected to an AC voltmeter. The reading of the voltmeter is 1V for a sipplacement of 1 mm from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter is 1V for a capacitive transducer using two quartz diaphragms of area 800 mm² and separated by a distance of 4 mm has a capacitance of 550 µE. When a pressure of 1 MM/m² is applied to one of the diaphragms, a deflection of 0.75 mm is produced. The change in paper of the set 10° µs and a reading of 0050 is obtained on the 4-digit display. What is the shaft speed? An inductive pick off operating from a 50° wheel is used with a digital frequency meter to measure the speed of rotation of the shaft when the wheel is mounted. The gating period is set 10° µs and a reading of 0050 is obtained on the 4-digit display. What is the shaft speed? der the circuit given below. In this circuit the race around 1. A coccurs when CLK = 1 and A = B = 1 4. occurs when CLK = 1 and A = B = 1 4. occurs when CLK = 1 and A = B = 1 4. Occurs when CLK = 1 and A = B = 1 4. Occurs when CLK = 1 and A = B = 1 5. Olontast 3. Saturation 4. Contour 3. Filters 4. Sampling 1. Discubic interpolation 2. Contour 3. Filters 4. Sampling 1. Discubic interpolation 4. Contour 3. Filters 4. Sampling 1. Discubic interpolation 4. Cubic interpolation 3. Silinear interpolation 4. Subject interpo
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lissolved. A pipe fills the tank with brine at the rate of 3 gpm, containing 2 lbs of
lissolved. A pipe fills the tank with brine at the rate of 3 gpm, containing 2 lbs of
lissolved salt per gallon. Assuming that the mixture is kept uniform by stirring, a 2. 105.12 lbs
Irain pipe draws out of the tank the mixture at 2 gpm. Find the amount of salt in the 3. 124.11 lbs
ank at the end of 30 minutes. 4. 171.24 lbs
1.
circuit shown below, Q ₁ has negligible collector—to—emitter saturation voltage and XY
he diode drops negligible voltage across if under forward bias. If V is 5V cc + , X and Y
re digital signals with 0 V as logic 0 and Vcc as logic 1, then the Boolean expression X'Y
or / ic IX V
or Z is
3.

	1
R_2 Q_1 Q_2 Diode	(XY) [']
A signal other than the reference input that tends to affect the value of controlled variable is known as	1. command 2. reference input 3. control element 4. disturbance
If a step function is applied to the input of a system and the output remains below a certain level for all the time, the system is	1. not necessarily stable 2. unstable 3. always unstable 4. stable
A signed integer has been stored in a byte using the 2's compliment format. We wish to store the same integer in 16 bit word. We should	1. copy the original byte to the less significant byte of the word and fill the more significant byte with zeros 2. copy the original byte to the more significant byte of the word and fill the more significant byte with zeros 3. copy the original byte to the less significant bytes well as the more significant byte of the word 4. copy the original byte to the less significant byte of the word and make each bit of the more significant byte equal to the most significant bit of the original byte
Which of the following characteristics of a digital image is responsible for the brightness level in an image?	1. Image type 2. bit depth 3. pixel 4. voxel
The circuit given below is a	1. J-K Flip flop 2. Johnson's counter
B—————————————————————————————————————	3. R-S latch 4. T Flip flop
A 2-bit binary multiplier can be implemented using	 2-input NORs and 1 XNOR gate only XOR gates and shift registers 2 input X-ORs and 4-input AND gates only 2 input ANDs only
The present output Q_n of an edge triggered JK flip-flop is logic 0. If J =1, then Q_{n+1}	 will be logic 0 will be logic 1 will race around cannot be determined
For logic circuit shown in figure, the output is equal to	1. (ABC)'



A variable air gap type capacitor consists of two parallel plates; a fixed plate and a moving plate at a distance x. If a potential V is applied across the two plates, the force of attraction between the plates is related to x as	1. F α 1/x 2.F α x ² 3.F α 1/x ² 4.Fα x
If inner region of object is textured then approach we use is	1. similarity 2. extraction 3. discontinuity 4. recognition
Computation of derivatives in segmentation is also called	low pass filtering high pass filtering frequency filtering spatial filtering
Minimum number of 2-input NAND gates required to implement the function, $F = (X'+Y')$ (Z+W)	1. 3 2. 4 3. 5 4.
Response of derivative mask is zero at	 high intensities low intensities constant intensities sharp intensities
The most prominent EEG wave pattern of an awake, relaxed adult whose eyes are closed is:	1. Theta 2. Delta 3. Alpha 4. Beta
Soft ferromagnetic materials have coercive force	1. Extensive 2. Narrow 3. Wide 4. Neutral
Which is a specific investigation of diagnosing seizure disorder?	1. EMG 2. EOG 3. EEG 4. ERP
Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are red, red and violet.	1. 22000 2. 22000000 3. 220000 4. 2200
What is the bandwidth of the circuit with R=1K, L=5H and C=1 μ F?	1. 31.8 Hz 2. 32.3Hz 3. 142Hz 4. 7.2Hz
In a parallel RLC circuit, which value may always be used as a vector eference?	1. Current 2. Resistance 3. Voltage 4.Reactance
Line detection makes use of	Higher order interpolation Zero order interpolation Lower order interpolation Interpolation
AZTEC reconstruction process produces an ECG signal with quantization	1. Triangle

	2. Step
	3. Steep
	4. Trapezoidal
	1.
	xyz
	2.
Two 2's compliment numbers having sign bits x and y are added and the sign bit of	x'y'z'
the result is z. Then, the occurrence of overflow is indicated by the Boolean function	3.
, and the second	x'y'z+xyz'
	4.
	x'y'+yz+zx
	1. 200 to 100 samples/s
Turning point algorithm reduces the sampling frequency of an ECG signal from	2. 100 to 50 samples/s
I di filing ponit algorithini reduces the sampling frequency of an ECG signal from	3. 75 to 50 samples/s
	4. 100 to 75 samples/s
	1. FFT
A desired frequency response has its which is the desired unit pulse sequence	2. IDTFT
which is the desired unit pulse sequence	3. DTFT
	4. DCT
	1. Zero
What is the duration of the unit sample response of a digital filter?	2. Impulse
	3. Finite
	4. Infinite
100 Ω	
100 12	
0.1 μF 0.1 μF	
V _{in} \diamond	
V _{out}	
100 Ω \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1. high pass, 1.59 kHz 2.bandpass,
	15.9 kHz
	3.low pass, 15.9 kHz
= [4.high pass, 15.9 kHz
\	iningii puss, 15.7 Kiiz
∫R _B	
-	
This circuit is known as a filter, and the f_c is	
	1. Notch filter
Base line drift in ECG	2. low pass filter
	3. high pass filter
	4. ensemble average
	1. Addition
Simpson's rule is the most widely used numerical algorithm	2. Averaging
	3. Differentiation
	4. Integration
	1.
	Is always true
	2.
	Is false
Matrix has a value. This statement	2
	3.
	Depends up on the matrices
	4.
	true
	1

	1. Both axes		
If only even powers of x occur in the equation of a curve, then the curve is	1. Both axes 2. <i>y</i> -axis		
symmetrical about	3. <i>x</i> -axis		
	4. y=x		
	1.		
	$\frac{\pi}{2}$		
	/ 2		
	2.		
000	2. π		
$\iint e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dydx$,,		
JJ ayax	3		
The value of 00	3.		
	π / 4		
	/ 1		
	4.		
	2		
	1.		
	0		
	O .		
	2.		
	1		
If			
	3.		
	r		
	4.		
	-r		
	1.		
	Parallel		
	2		
	2.		
\overline{b} and \overline{b} are two vectors if \overline{b} \overline{b} 0 then \overline{b} and \overline{b} are	Orthogonal		
\overline{a} and \overline{b} are two vectors. If \overline{a} . \overline{b} =0 then \overline{a} and \overline{b} are			
Let	3.		
	Same		
	4.		
	Scalar		
	Scalar		
	1. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are		
	equal		
	2. M1, M2 are similar but T1, T2		
In a thermocouple two metal junctions between metals M1 and M2 are kept at	2. M1, M2 are Sillillar Dut 11, 12		
tamparature II and I/ The thermocouple amt is produced because	are unequal		
temperature T1 and T2. The thermocouple emf is produced because			
temperature T1 and T2. The thermocouple emf is produced because	are unequal		
temperature T1 and T2. The thermocouple emf is produced because	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are		
temperature T1 and T2. The thermocouple emf is produced because	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal		
	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal 4. M1, M2 are similar and T1, T2 are equal		
Two ammeters having resistances of 0.5 Ω and 0.25 Ω and having full scale reading of	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal 4. M1, M2 are similar and T1, T2 are equal 1. 25 A		
Two ammeters having resistances of 0.5 Ω and 0.25 Ω and having full scale reading of 25 A each are connected in parallel. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal 4. M1, M2 are similar and T1, T2 are equal 1. 25 A 2. 50 A		
Two ammeters having resistances of 0.5 Ω and 0.25 Ω and having full scale reading of	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal 4. M1, M2 are similar and T1, T2 are equal 1. 25 A 2. 50 A 3. 37.5 A		
Two ammeters having resistances of 0.5 Ω and 0.25 Ω and having full scale reading of 25 A each are connected in parallel. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal 4. M1, M2 are similar and T1, T2 are equal 1. 25 A 2. 50 A 3. 37.5 A 4. 40 A		
Two ammeters having resistances of 0.5 Ω and 0.25 Ω and having full scale reading of 25 A each are connected in parallel. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal 4. M1, M2 are similar and T1, T2 are equal 1. 25 A 2. 50 A 3. 37.5 A 4. 40 A 1. De sauty bridge		
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Two ammeters having resistances of 0.5Ω and 0.25Ω and having full scale reading of 25 A each are connected in parallel. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale the total current should not be more than $Which of the following can be used for measuring capacitance?$ To avoid creep in an energy meter	are unequal 3. M1, M2 are dissimilar but T1, T2 are unequal 4. M1, M2 are similar and T1, T2 are equal 1. 25 A 2. 50 A 3. 37.5 A 4. 40 A 1. De sauty bridge 2. Maxwell's bridge 3. Anderson bridge 4. Hay's bridge 1. The potential coil is made of very thin wire 2. Two shading bands are put on shunt magnet 3. Two shading bands are put on series magnet 4. Two holes are cut in the disc on opposite sides of spindle		

	4. Moving iron instrument
The value of the	1. - 1 2.
integral $\int grad(x+y-z)d\vec{r} \text{ from } (0,1,-1) \text{ to } (1,2,0) \text{ is}$	3 3. 0
	4. 2
	1. VLIW Architecture
	2. Harvard architecture
More memory consumption is required by	3.
	Von Neumann architecture
	4. VLSI architecture
	1. y(n)={1,4,8,8}
Find the response of an FIR filter with impulse response $h(n) = \{1,2,4\}$ to the input sequence $x(n) = \{1,2\}$.	2. y(n)={1,4,6,6}
a signal	3. y(n)={1,2,8,8} 4.
	none of above
The primary and secondary of an LVDT are connected to 3 kHz sinusoidal source and ideal semiconductor diode bridge based phase sensitive demodulator circuit. The core of the LVDT remains static at 15mm above the ideal null position. The frequency of the voltage observed at the input of the low pass filter is	1. 1 kHz 2. 3 kHz 3. 6 kHz 4. 1.5 kHz
	1.
Under resonance condition the phase angle between voltage phase and current phase is deg	2. -90 3.
	90 4. 45
Which of the following represents the resonance frequency (ω_0) with respect to lower cutoff frequency (ω_1) and higher cutoff frequency (ω_2)	1. ω ₁ + ω ₂
nower cutoff frequency (\omega_1) and filgher cutoff frequency (\omega_2)	2.ω ₁ - ω ₂ 3.ω ₁ /ω ₂

	$4.\sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2}$
	1. 1A 2.
In RL series circuit R=2 Ω and L=10mH and applied voltage is 10V DC. Then find the current in the network?	10A 3. 2A
	4. 5A
A piezoelectric type accelerator has a sensitivity of 100 mV/g. The transducer is subjected to a constant acceleration of 5g. The steady state output of the transducer is	1. 0.5V 2. Zero 3. 5V 4. 100 mV
	1. 9.55x10-34 2. 8.55x10-34
Value of plank's constant h is	3. 7.55x10-34 4.
	6.55x10-34
What is used to block light from a laser and let other light through	 Spatial Interference Color Natural density
$\oint f \nabla \vec{f} . d\vec{r} =$	1. f 2. 2f 3.
	4. 1
can be extended to systems which are time varying?	Bode Nyquist stability methods State model representatives Root locus design Transfer functions
Skin effects in conductors are the resultant of	Mutual inducatance Induced magnetism Hysteresis Loss Self-induced eddy currents
Given that and are the eigenvalues of a non singular matrix A , which of the following	1. 1 2.
is not an eigenvalue of	3. 6/5 4.
An amplifier can give which of the following characteristics?	5/3 1. Constant current 2. Constant current, constant
1	voltage and constant power

	3. Constant current as well as constant	
	voltage	
	4. Constant voltage	
	1.	
	S	
	2.	
$\int \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} ds =$	2s	
J	3.	
	3s	
	4.	
	0	

PAGES 1-32

	1.	An oscillator	whose frequ	ency is chan	ged by a va	ariable dc	voltage is known as
--	----	---------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	------------	---------------------

- 3. A VCO
- 2. $__$ target angle is the most common angle of the rotating anode in x-ray machine.
- 1. 12 degrees
- 3. ----- analyzer has the advantage of being programmed to perform only those tests
- which are requested
- 4. discrete sample
- 4. Another name for a unity gain amplifier is:
- 4. voltage follower
- 5. Fundamental interval of platinum is
- 3. 100 degrees celsius (VERIFY)
- 6. In which of the following method, we approximate the curve of solution by the tangent in each interval.
- 1. Eulers method
- 7. In which procedure, the needle-point electrodes are stuck into the tissue and kept steady?
- 1. Dessication
- 8. Lap choly refers to removal of _____
- 2. gall bladder
- 9. Maternal ECG and Fetal ECG can be separated using
- 3. adaptive noise canceller
- 10. The ends of a load line drawn on a family of curves determine:
- 2. saturation and cutoff
- 11. To operate properly, a transistor's base-emitter junction must be forward biased with reverse bias applied to which junction?

- 4. collector base
- 12. Which amplifier uses a minimum number of components and is cost-effective?
- 3. optically isolated
- 13. Which of these is an NTC device
- 4. thermistor
- 14. Which of these is not a type of capacitive transducer:
- 3. variable thickness
- 15. ----- number of starting values required for Adam's method
- 3.3 (VERIFY)
- 16. ----- states that the concentration of a solute is proportional to the absorbance
- 3. Beer-Lambert law
- 17. A switch-tail ring counter is made by using a single D flip-flop. The resulting circuit is a
- 3. T flip flop
- 18. The transformation which maps the angular domain 0 < amp(z) < ?? /4 of the z-plane onto the upper half of the w- plane is:
- 2. $w=z^4$
- 19. In a resistive potentiometer, the non-linearity
- 3. Decreases with increase of load to potentiometer resistance (Rm/Rp)
- 20. In a C-E configuration, an emitter resistor is used for:
- 4. stabilization
- 21. A variable air gap type capacitor consists of two parallel plates; a fixed plate and a moving plate at a distance x. If a potential V is applied across the two plates, the force of attraction between the plates is related to x as
- 1. F is proportional to 1/x
- 22. If a certain zener diode has a zener voltage of 3.6V, it operates in
- 2. zener breakdown
- 23. A linear thermocouple with a sensitivity of 0.04 mV/°C and resistance of 100 O is connected to a load with a resistance of 1 kO. Find the voltage across the load for a temperature of 250 °C $\,$
- 24. A potentiometer displacement sensor has a supply voltage of 15V and a resistance of 50KO. The fractional displacement of the wiper is 0.3. The thévenin voltage of the circuit is:
- 2. 4.5V
- 25. If IC is 50 times larger than IB, then ßdc is
- 1.50
- 26. An ideal or unloaded potentiometer used as a displacement transducer has a stroke of 100 mm and its resistance over this length is 1000? The overall sensitivity of the transducer is

0.1V/mm. Power dissipated by the coil is
1. 0.1 W (VERIFY)
27. An npn transistor (with C=0.3 pF) has a unity gain cut-off frequency fT of 400 MHz at a dc
bias current IC=1 mA. The value of its Cμ is approximately (VT=26 mV)
1. 15 pF
28. 1024 x 1024 image has resolution of
3. 1048576
29. 1101, 1001 and 111001 correspond to the 2's compliment representation of which one the
following sets of number
47, -7 and -7
30. 2's compliment representation of 16-bit number (1 sign bit and 15 magnitude bits) if FFFF.
Its magnitude in decimal representation is
1.1
31. 4-bit 2's compliment representation of a decimal number 1000. The number is
18
32. At what kind of operating frequency diffusion or transition is a capacitor represented in
parallel with the ideal diode?
4. Very high frequency
33. The diffused impurities with valence electrons are called donor atoms.
3.5
34 is a reference electrode
3.Hydrogen electrode /4.Calomel electrode
35 signal will become zero when the feedback signal and reference signals are
equal.
3. Actuating
36 is a recursive filter
3. RLS filter
37 are also called Wiener Filter
1. LMS filter
38 can be extended to systems which are time varying?
2. State model representatives
39 is not a final control element.
2. potentiometer
40 directly converts temperature into voltage.
3. thermocouple
41 increases the steady state accuracy.

2. integrator
42gas is commonly used for insufflating the abdominal cavity for
aparoscopy.
2. Carbon dioxide
43 has tendency to oscillate.
2. closed loop system
14is the reference input minus the primary feedback.
l. actuating signal
45 of infrared gas analyzer allows the energy to pass alternately
through the reference and sample tubes.
l. coaxial chopper
46 is a closed loop system.
1. Autopilot for an aircraft
47 technique is not applicable to nonlinear system?
2. nyquist criterion
48 is insensitive to turbulent flow of gases
1. Fleish type pneumotachometer (VERIFY)
49is a part of the human temperature control system.
1. Perspiration system
50algorithm make use of translational table
I. Huffman
51. A 2-bit binary multiplier can be implemented using
1. 2-input NORs and 1 XNOR gate only
$52.\mathrm{A}$ 3-digit voltmeter having a resolution of $100\mathrm{mV}$ can be used to measure a maximum of
4. 100 V
53. A 4-bit modulo- 16 ripple counter uses J-K flip flops. If the propagation delay of each FF is
50ns, the maximum clock frequency that can be used is equal to
2. 5 MHz
54. A breath that has a greater volume than the preset VT
4. sigh
55.A bulb in a staircase has two switches, one switch being at the ground floor and the other
one at the first floor. The bulb can be turned ON and also can be turned OFF by any one of the
switches irrespective of the state of the other switch. The logic of switching of the bulb
resembles
4. XOR gate

 $56.\,A$ capacitance transducer has two plates each of area $5\,mm2.$ The coil gap is $2\,mm.$

Displacement sensitivity due to change in gap length is

- 1. 11.1 pF/cm
- 57. A capacitive transducer using two quartz diaphragms of area 800 mm2 and separated by a distance of 4 mm has a capacitance of 350 μ F. When a pressure of 1MN/m2 is applied to one of the diaphragms, a deflection of 0.75 mm is produced. The change in capacitance of the system is
- $4.80.7 \mu F$
- 58. A wheatstone bridge has R3=R4=100?, galvanometer resistance of 50?, strain gauge
- R1=120?. The value of R2 is adjusted for zero strain of gauge factor equals 2. Battery voltage is
- 4V. For a strain of 400 microstrain, galvanometer current will be

?????????????????

59. Q1 on page 1

????????????????????????

60. Q2 on page 1

????????????????????

- 61. A car covers a distance of 5 km in 5 mins, its average speed is equal to
- 4.60 km/h
- 62. A car is running at a constant speed of 50 km/hr, which of the following is the feedback element for the driver?
- 3. Needle of the speedometer
- 63. A causal and stable I I R filter has
- 4. no linear phase
- 64. A certain noninverting amplifier has Ri of 1 kO and Rf of 100 kO. The closed-loop voltage gain is
- 2.101
- 65. A certain op-amp has bias currents of $50\mu A$ and $49.3\mu A$. The input bias current is
- 1. 700 nA
- 66. A certain op-amp has bias currents of $50\mu A$ and $49.3\mu A$. The input bias current is
- 1 700 nA
- 67. A change in the value of the emitter resistance Re in a differential amplifier
- 4. does not affect either Ad and Ac
- 68. A class-A transformer coupled, transistor power amplifier is required to deliver a power output of 10 watts. The maximum power rating of the transistor should not be less than
- 1.20 W
- 69. A closed loop system is distinguished from open loop system by which of the following?
- 2. Feedback

70. A collector characteristic curve is a graph showing:
2. collector current (IC) versus collector-emitter voltage (VCE) with (VBB) base
bias voltage held constant
71. A commercial use of Image Subtraction is
4. Mask mode radiography
72. A conditionally stable system exhibits poor stability at
3. reduced values of open loop gain
73. A continuous image is digitised at points.
3. sampling
74. A control system in which the control action is somehow dependent on the output is known
as
1. Closed loop system
75. A control system with excessive noise, is likely to suffer from
2. saturation in amplifying stages
76. A control system working under unknown random actions is called
4. stochastic control system
77. A data reduction algorithm must also represent the data with acceptable
2. fidelity
78. A data signal having frequency components from dc to 50 Hz is to be sent through pulse
code modulation using an 8 digit code. The minimum carrier channel bandwidth is
4. 4kHz
79. A desired frequency response has its which is the desired unit pulse sequence
2. IDTFT
80. A differential amplifier has a differential gain of 20,000. CMRR = 80 dB. The common mode
gain is given by
2. 2
81. A differential amplifier is invariably used in the input stage of all OPAMP's. This is done
basically to provide the OPAMP's with a very high
4. slew rate
82. A differentiator is usually not a part of a control system because it
3. increases input noise
83. A digital voltmeter can count from 0 to 9999. If full scale reading is 9.999 V, the resolution of
full scale reading is
4. 1 mV
84. A digital voltmeter has a read out range from 0 to 999 counts. If the full scale reading is
9.999 V, the resolution is

- 99. A phase shifting transformer is used in conjunction with
- 1. Dryscale potentiometer
- 100. A piezoelectric crystal transducer of 0.5cm2 area and 1mm thickness is connected to a charge amplifier having a charge sensitivity (d)=2pC/N. The crystal is subjected to a sinusoidal force of 30x10-3sin150t N. Find out the peak to peak voltage of the crystal.
- 1.0.135V
- 101. A piezoelectric type accelerator has a sensitivity of 100 mV/g. The transducer is subjected to a constant acceleration of 5g. The steady state output of the transducer is
- 1.0.5V
- 102. A potentiometer has a supply voltage of 10 V, a resistance of 10 kOhm and a length of 10 cm. A recorder of resistance 10 kOhm is connected across the potentiometer. The recorder voltage for each of the wiper displacement of 2 cm is:
- 1.1.72V
- 103. A predictor formula is used to predict the value of y at
- 1. x
- 104. A quartz piezo-electric type pressure sensor has a built in charge amplifier. The sensor has a sensitivity of 1 μ V/Pa. It is subjected to a constant pressure of 120 kPa. The output of the transducer at steady state is
- 3. 0 mV
- 105. A rectifier voltmeter using bridge rectifier and PMMC meter is calibrated to read rms value of sine wave. A triangular wave is applied to it and it reads 6.82 V. The rms value of triangular wave is
- 1. About 7.1 V
- 106. A resistance is measured by voltmeter-ammeter method. The voltmeter is 0-250V, \pm 1% accuracy and ammeter is 0-5 A, \pm 1% accuracy. The readings of voltmeter and ammeter are 100 V and 2 A respectively. The error in the measured resistance can be
- $3. \pm 5\%$
- 107. A resistance potentiometer has a total resistance of 10000? and is rated 4W. If the range of potentiometer is 0 to 100 mm, then its sensitivity in V/mm is
- 1. 2
- 108. A ring oscillator consist of 5 inverters running at a frequency of 1.0Mhz. The propagation delay per gate is _____ns
- 1.100
- 109. A signal may have frequency components which lie in the range of 0.001 Hz to 10 Hz. Which one of the following types of coupling should be chosen in a multistage amplifier designed to amplify this signal?

- 4. Direct coupling
- 110. A signal other than the reference input that tends to affect the value of controlled variable is known as
- 4. disturbance
- 111. A signed integer has been stored in a byte using the 2's compliment format. We wish to store the same integer in 16 bit word. We should
- 4. copy the original byte to the less significant byte of the word and make each bit of the more significant byte equal to the most significant bit of the original byte112. A single element strain gauge bridge has two fixed resistances R1 and R1 of 120 O each

and a variable resistance which gives full deflection at 120 O for zero strain and 120.6 O for

- strain. If gauge factor is 2, strain is
- 4.0.0025
- 113. A sinusoidal ac voltage of amplitude 100 V is applied to a rectifying device which offers 10 O resistance in forward direction and infinite resistance in backward direction. A moving coil ammeter is also connected in the circuit. The reading of ammeter will be
- 3.3.185 A
- 114. A sinusoidal signal is measured by CRO. The scale is set at 4 mV/cm. If vertical distance between positive and negative peaks is 6 cm, the peak value of ac signal is
- 4. 12 mV
- 115. A strain gauge has a nominal resistance of 600 ? and a gauge factor of 2.5. The strain gauge is connected in a DC bridge with three other resistances of 600 ? each. The bridge is excited by a 4V battery. If the strain gauge is subjected to a strain of 100 mm/m, the magnitude of the bridge output will be
- $4.250 \mu V$
- 116. A tank initially holds 100 gallons of salt solution in which 50 lbs of salt has been dissolved. A pipe fills the tank with brine at the rate of 3 gpm, containing 2 lbs of dissolved salt per gallon. Assuming that the mixture is kept uniform by stirring, a drain pipe draws out of the tank the mixture at 2 gpm. Find the amount of salt in the tank at the end of 30 minutes.
- 4. 171.24 lbs
- 117. A thermistor has a resistance of 10K? at 25oC and 1K? at 1000C. The range of operation is 0 degrees to 150 degrees Celsius. The excitation voltage is 5V and a series resistor of 1kW is connected to the thermistor. The power dissipated in the thermistor is
- 2.4.7 mW
- 118. A thermometer at room temperature 300C is dipped suddenly into a bath of boiling water of 1000C. It takes 30 seconds to reach 96.50C. The time required to reach a temperature of 980C

- 3.34.6 s
- 119. A third-order filter will have a roll-off rate of
- 2.-60 dB/decade
- 120. A transformer is plugged into a 120 V rms source and has a primary current of 300 mA rms. The secondary is providing 18 V across a 10K ohm load. What is the efficiency of the transformer?
- 1.90%
- 121. A variable reluctance tachogenerator consists of a ferromagnetic wheel with 22 teeth and rotating close to a bar magnet and coil. If the wheel is rotating at 6000 rpm what is the frequency of the a.c. voltage induced in the coil.
- 4. 2200Hz (VERIFY)
- 122. A variable reluctance type proximity inductance transducer has an inductance of 3 mH. When the target made of ferromagnetic material is 1 mm away, then calculate the value of inductance when a displacement of 0.05 mm is applied to the target in a direction opposite to the core.
- 1. 3.14 mH (VERIFY)
- 123. A variable reluctance type tachometer has number of teeth on rotor as 60. The counter records 3600 counts per second. Determine the speed in rpm.
- 3.3600 rpm
- 124. A vibrating level sensor consists of
- $3. \ Two \ piezoelectric \ oscillators$
- $125.\,A\,We ston\,frequency\,meter\,is$
- 4. Moving iron instrument
- 126. A zener diode is used as
- 3. a voltage regulator
- 127. A zero order system is the one in which output changes instantaneously as the input changes. The example of zero order system is
- 1. Potentiometer
- 128. A.C. servomotor is basically a
- 3. two phase induction motor
- 129. A.C. servomotor resembles
- $2. \ two \ phase \ induction \ motor$
- 130. Accelerometer is a
- 3. Second order instrument
- 131. According to Newton's law of cooling, the rate at which a substance cools in air is directly proportional to the difference between the temperatures of the substance and that of air. If the

temperature of the air is 30° and the substance cools from 100° to 70° in 15 minutes, how long will it take to cool 100° to 50° ? According to Newton's law of cooling, the rate at which a substance cools in air is directly proportional to the difference between the temperatures of the substance and that of air. If the temperature of the air is 30° and the substance cools from 100° to 70° in 15 minutes, how long will it take to cool 100° to 50° ?

- 1.33.59 min
- 132. Addition of zeros in transfer function causes which of the following?
- 4. Lag compensation
- 133. After the filter adapts itself, the output of the system y(n) is the estimate of ____
- 1. Desired signal
- 134. Air cored inductive transducers are suitable for use at
- 4. At higher frequencies
- 135. All pH measurements are made with a
- 4. Glass electrode
- 136. Among the digital IC- families ECL, TTL and CMOS
- 3. ECL has the least propagation delay
- 137. An amplifier can give which of the following characteristics?
- 2. Constant current, constant voltage and constant power
- 138. An amplifier has an open loop gain of 100, an input impedance of 1 kOhm, and an output impedance of 100 Ohm, and an output impedance of 100 Ohm. A feedback network with a feedback factor of 0.99 is connected in a voltage series feedback mode. The new input and output impedance are
- 3. 100 kOhm and 1 Ohm
- 139. An amplifier receives 0.1 W of input signal and delivers 15 W of signal power. What is the power gain in dB?
- 3.8 dB
- 140. An amplifier with mid-band gain |A| = 500 has negative feedback |b| = 1/100. If the upper cut-off without feedback were at 60 Hz, then with feedback it would become
- 1 360 kHz
- 141. An automatic toaster is a _____ loop control system.
- 3. open
- $142.\,\mbox{An}$ average amplifier has 5 inputs. The ratio of Rf / Ri must be
- 3.0.2
- 143. An electronic watch has a clock of 32 kHz. To divide this frequency down to 1 Hz, it is necessary to have
- 2. Three decade counters, one four-bit binary counter and a T flip-flop

144. An equivalent 2's compliment representation of the 2's compliment number 1101 3.111101 145. An image is a two dimensional function where x and y are 3. spatial coordinates 146. An increase in gain, in most systems, leads to _ 3. smaller damping ratio 147. An LVDT is supplied with a sinusoidal voltage of amplitude 5V and frequency 1 KHz. The output is connected to an AC voltmeter. The reading of the voltmeter is 1V for a displacement of 1mm from the null position. What is the reading of the voltmeter when the displacement is 1mm in the opposite direction from the null position? 3.1V 148. An N type semiconductor strain gauge has a nominal resistance of 1000? and gage factor of -100. The resistance of the gage when a compressive strain of $100\mu m/m$ is 1.1010? 149. An n-channel JFET having a pinch-off voltage (Vp) of -5 V shows a transconductance (gm) of 1 mA/V, when the applied gate-to-source voltage (VGS) is -3 V. Its maximum transconductance (in mA/V) will be ????????????????????????????? 150. An object falls from rest in a medium offering a resistance. The velocity of the object before the object reaches the ground is given by the differential equation dV / dt + V / 10 = 32, ft/sec. What is the velocity of the object one second after if falls? 2. 30.45 ft/sec 151. An op-amp clamper circuit is also referred as 4. DC inserter 152. An OPAMP has a slew rate of 5 $V/\mu s$. The largest sine wave output voltage possible at a frequency of 1 MHz is 1.5/2pi V 153. An R-S latch is ??????????????????????? 154. Any externally introduced signal affecting the controlled output is called a 1. stimulus 155. As a result of introduction of negative feedback which of the following will not decrease? 1. bandwidth 156. As soon as a new value of a variable is found by iteration, it is used immediately in the following equation, this method is called.

2. Gauss-Seidel Method

157. As the temperature is increased, the voltage across a diode carrying a diode carrying a
constant current
1. increases
158. At resonance, the term bandwidth includes all frequencies that allow what percentage of
maximum current to flow?
2.70.7
159. At what pressure is the oxygen maintained at E tanks?
4. 2200PSI
160. Average acceleration of body during time interval 't' is given by slope of its
2. Velocity-time graph
$161. \ Average \ angular \ velocity \ of \ body \ rotating \ at \ angle \ of \ 30^o \ during \ time \ interval \ 5 \ seconds \ will$
be
4. 6 rad/s
162. AZTEC post processing needs filter to remove its jagged appearance
1. Low pass filter
163. AZTEC reconstruction process produces an ECG signal with quantization
2. Step
164. Base line drift in ECG
3. high pass filter
165. By applying the finite difference method, find y (0.5) from $y''+y+1=0$ with $Y(0)=y(1)=0$ taking
h=0.5.
3. 0.14031 (VERIFY)
166. By applying the fourth order Runge – Kutta method find y(1.1) from $y'=y2+xy$, y(1)=1
taking $h = 0.1$.
4. 1.24149
167. By which of the following the control action is determined when a man walks along a path?
1. eyes
168. By which of the following, the system response can be tested better?
1. Unit impulse input signal
169. Calculate the power dissipation of a silicon diode having $ID = 40 \text{ mA}$.
2. 28 mW
170. Changing overall sensitivity of image is called
1. brightness adaption
171. Chromatographic analyser is used to measure the
4. Amount of individual gases in a sample
172. Class AB operation is often used in power (large signal) amplifiers in order to

- 1. remove even harmonics
- 173. Clustering can be done using
- 2. VQ (VERIFY)
- 174. Compresses image can be recovered back by
- 3. Image decompression
- 175. Compressions are formed where air pressure is
- 4. Higher than the atmospheric pressure
- 176. Computation of derivatives in segmentation is also called
- 4. spatial filtering
- 177. Consider a 1cm thick specimen in which the acoustic power emerging is one half of that entering. Determine the attenuation coefficient of the medium
- 4. -3.01dB/cm
- 178. Consider the Boolean function F(w,x,y,z) = wy + xy + w'xyz + w'x'y + xz + x'y'z'.

Which one of the following is the complete set of essential prime implicants?

- 1. y, x z, x' z'
- 179. DCT converts an image or audio block into its equivalent
- 3. frequency coefficients
- 180. Decimal 43 in Hexadecimal and BCD number system is respectively
- 3. 2B, 01000011
- 181. Decoder is used for
- 1. image decompression
- 182. Decorrelate property significant for

?????????????????????????????

183. Determine the differential equation of the family of circles with center on the y-axis.

1.
$$xy'' - (y')^3 - y' = 0$$

184. Determine the differential equation of the family of lines passing through (h, k).

1.
$$(y - k) dx - (x - h) dy = 0$$

- 185. Determine the nominal voltage for the Zener diode at a temperature of 120° C if the nominal voltage is 5.1 volts at 25° C and the temperature coefficient is 0.05%/° C.
- 2. 5.34 V
- 186. Determine the wavelength of ultrasound travelling in water with a velocity of 1480 m/s and a frequency of 1 MHz
- 1.1.48
- 187. Digital camera and DVD players make use of
- 4. FFT (VERIFY)
- 188. Digital video is sequence of

1. frames
189. Digitizing image intensity amplitude is called
4. quantization
190. Dipsticks are used for the
1. Level measurement
191. Double (Repeated) root of $4x3-8x2-3x+9=0$ by Newton-Raphson method is
3. 1.5
192. DPI stands for
3. dots per inches
193. Due to which of the following reasons excessive bandwidth in control systems should be
avoided?
3. Noise is proportional to bandwidth
194. Dynamic range of imaging system is a ratio where the upper limit is determined by
4. Saturation
195. EEG pattern in REM sleep is:
3. High amplitude, rapid waves
196. EMG and EEG recorders use amplifiers
2. Ac coupled
197. Encoder is used for
4. image compression
198. Even after Reset operation, which of the following interrupt remains enabled?
1. TRAP
199. Example of discontinuity approach in image segmentation is
2. boundary based segmentation / 3. edge based segmentation
200. Example of similarity approach in image segmentation is
4. region based segmentation
201. Failure of heat sink in an ECG apparatus may lead to noise
1. High frequency
202. Filters used to reject the 50Hz noise picked up from power lines are called
4.Notch Filters
203. Find the determinant of the matrix with eigenvalues 1, -2, 3 and 0.
3. 0
204. Find the differential equation whose general solution is $y = C1x + C2ex$.
3. $(x-1)y''-xy'+y=0$
205. Find the differential equations of the family of lines passing through the origin.
2. x dy - y dx = 0

206. Find the equation of the curve at every point of which the tangent line has a slope of 2x

$$2. y = x^2 + C$$

207. Find the equation of the family of orthogonal trajectories of the system of parabolas $y^2 = 207$.

2x + C.

 $4. y = Ce^{-x}$

208. Find the general solution of $y' = y \sec x$

3. y = C (sec x + tan x)

209. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are red, red and violet.

2.220000000

210. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are violet, orange and black

3.73

211. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are white, grey and red.

2.9800

212. Find the value of the resistor, where the colours of a, b and c are yellow, grey and blue

2.48000000

213. First Order Runge Kutta method is

2. Euler's Method

214. For a 10-bit A/D converters, the quantization error is (in %)

4. 0.1

215. For a 5-bit ladder D-A converter, the output voltage for a digital input of 11010 is (assume the minimum and maximum power supplies used are 0V and 10V)

1.8.125

216. For a class B amplifier providing a 20 V peak signal to 16 Ω load and a power supply of Vcc=30 V, the efficiency (%) will be

1.52.3

217. For a copper constantan (Type T) thermocouple, the junction E(in μ V) at θ 0C is given by: E= 38.740 + 3.3X10-202 + 2.07X10-403 - 2.2X10-604 + higher order terms, assuming the cold junction compensation. Find the sensitivity of the thermocouple at 100oC.

1. 42.75 μV/0C

218. For an n-variable Boolean function, the maximum number of prime implicants is

1.2^n

219. For an open loop control system which of the following statements is incorrect?

3. Recalibration is not required for maintaining the required quality of the output

220. For measuring air flow, _____ is used

1. Vane type anemometer

221. For the efficient usage of adaptive filters

3. The desired signal should be correlated with the reference signal
222. Frequency of sleep spindles:
3. 10 to 14 Hz
223. From the following which one gives the more accurate value
1. RK method
224. From which of the following transfer function can be obtained?
4. Signal flow graph
225. Functions that combines to produce f(x,y)
4. illumination and reflectance
226. Gain of instrumentation amplifier is calculated using
3.1+ (2R/Rg)
227. Gauss-Seidel iteration method converges only if the Coefficient matrix is
1. Diagonally dominant
228. Given two numbers A and B in sign magnitude representation in an eight bit format A =
00011110~B = 10011100. The corresponding decimal numbers are
1. 30 and -100
229. Gray code representation of decimal 6 is
WRONG QUESTION
230. Harmonic distortion analyser
4. Measures RMS value of all harmonics except fundamental frequency
231. High frequency response of doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter results in
4. Non-linearity into the i/p o/p calibration curve
232. High pass filters are used for image
2. sharpening
233. Hilbert transformer is also called as
1. Special type of FIR filters
234. Histogram Equalisation is mainly used for
3. Contrast adjustment
235. Histogram equalization make image intensity changes
1. visible
236. Histogram equalization refers to image
3. normalization
237. How do you scale the gain of a FIR filter?
2. Multiply all coefficients by scale factor
238. How many electrodes are present in 10/20 electrode placement system of EEG machine?

2.21

239. How much current will flow in a 100 Hz series RLC circuit if VS = 20 V, RT = 66 ohms, and XT = 47 ohms? 4. 247mA 240. Hydraulic torque transmission system is analog of ___ 1. motor generator set 241. Hysteresis error in Bourdon tube can be minimized by 1. Using it well within the designed pressure range 242. IIR digital filters are of the following nature 1. Recursive 243. Ideally, a dc load line is a straight line drawn on the collector characteristic curves between 4. VCE(cutoff) and IC(sat) 244. IDSS can be defined as 3.the maximum possible current with VGS held at 0 V 245. If $\Delta f(x) = f(x+h) - f(x)$, then a constant k, Δk equals 2.0 246. If $f(x,y)=2x-3x^2+ky^2$ is a harmonic function, then the value of k is: 3.3 247. If f(z)=u+iv is an analytic function with u=x2-y2+y, then the Re[f'(z)] is: 3.2x 248. If y1 = ex, y2 = xex are solutions of homogeneous 2nd order differential equation, then the Wronskian is 4. e2x 249. If 25 g of a liquid occupies 20 cm3 in a measuring cylinder, what is the density of the liquid? 1. 1.25 g cm-3 250. If 40 C of charge flow past a point in 20 s, what is the current? 1.2 A 251. If 60 J of energy are available for every 15 C of charge, what is the voltage? 252. If a 1 K Ω and a 2 K Ω resistor are parallel-connected across a 12 V supply, how much current is received by the 2 $K\Omega$ resistor? 2.6mA 253. If a balloon is equipped with temperature and altitude measuring instruments, then the order of the temperature measuring and altitude measuring instruments are 3. First order, zero order

254. If a certain op-amp has a closed-loop gain of 20 and an upper critical frequency of 10 MHz,

the gain-bandwidth product is
1. answers (a) and (c)
$255. \ \text{If a certain zener diode has a zener voltage of } 65 \ \text{V}, \text{it operates in}$
?????????????
256. If a step function is applied to the input of a system and the output remains below a certain
level for all the time, the system is
1. not necessarily stable
$257.\ If\ a\ three-stage\ amplifier\ has\ individual\ stage\ gains\ of\ 10\ db,\ 5\ db\ and\ 12\ db,\ then\ total$
gain in db is
4. 27 dB
258. If an amplifier with gain of -1000 and feedback of $b = -0.1$ had a gain change of 20% due to
temperature, the change in gain of the feedback amplifier would be
??????????????????????
259. If $dy = x2 dx$; what is the equation of y in terms of x if the curve passes through (1, 1).
3. x3 - 3y + 2 = 0
260. If inner region of object is textured then approach we use is
1. similarity
261. If one diodes in bridge full-wave rectifier opens, the output is
1. a half-wave rectified voltage
262. If only even powers of \boldsymbol{x} occur in the equation of a curve, then the curve is symmetrical
about
2. y-axis
263. If pixels are reconstructed without error mapping is said to be
4. Reversible
264. If T is the clock period, a n-stage register results in a delay of
??????????????
265. If the base-emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is
2. Vcc
266. If the function f(z)=x-2ay+i(bx-cy) is an analytic function, then:
1. b=2a
267. If the gain of the critical damped system is increased it will behave as
1. oscillatory
268. If the nominal interest rate is 3%, how much is P5, 000 worth in 10 years in a continuous
compounded account?
2. P6,750
269. If the power level of an amplifier reduces to half, the dB gain will fall by

1. 3 dB
270. If the spirometer is used for time-dependant parameters, then it must have a flat frequency
response of upto
3. 12 Hz
271. If the velocities of ultrasound in soft tissue and bone are 1500 and 1400m/s, respectively,
the critical angle of incidence is given by
4. 22 deg (VERIFY)
$272. \ If two parallel-connected \ resistors \ dissipate \ 6 \ watts \ and \ 10 \ watts \ of \ power, then \ what \ is \ the$
total power loss?
2. 16 Watts
273. If VCC = +18 V, voltage-divider resistor R1 is 4.7 kilo ohms, and R2 is 1500 ohms, what is
the base bias voltage?
1. 4.35 V
274. If y1=cos2x, y2=sin2x are solutions of homogeneous differential equation of 2nd order
then, the Wronskian is
3. 2
275. If α = 0.98, ICO = 6 μA , and I β = 100 μA for a transistor, then the value of IC will be
4. 5.2 mA
276. Image having gradient pixels is called
1. gradient image
277. Image linear interpolation is given by formula
3. v(x,y) = ax + by + cxy + d
278. Image processing approaches operating directly on pixels of input image work directly in
-
3. Spatial domain
279. Images quantised with insufficient brightness levels will lead to the occurrence of
1. False Contours
280. Improper fixation of electrodes during the ECG acquisition leads to noise
2. low frequency
281. In 3 phase power measurement by two wattmeter method, the reading of one wattmeter is
zero. The power factor of load is
4. 0.5
282. In image we notice that the components of histogram are concentrated on the low
side on intensity scale.
2. dark

283. In a certain voltage-divider biased npn transistor, VB is 2.95 V. The dc emitter voltage is
4. 2.25 V
284. In a common emitter amplifier, the unbypassed emitter resistance provides
4. voltage-shunt feedback
285. In a control system integral error compensation steady state error.
1. minimizes
286. In a control system the output of the controller is given to
1. final control element
287. In a megger the controlling torque is provided by
3. Coil
288. In a parallel RLC circuit, which value may always be used as a vector eference?
3. Voltage
289. In a platinum resistance thermometer which is used to measure temperature, if the
resistance temperature coefficient of platinum is $0.00392/0C$, then its sensitivity at room
temperature will be
3. $0.00392 \Omega/0C$ (VERIFY)
290. In a resistance thermometer, a metal wire shows a resistance of 500 Ω at ice point and 550 $$
Ω at steam point, calculate temperature that corresponds to resistance of 535 $\Omega.$
2.70 °C
291. In a sequential circuit, the output depends on
4. present states and past inputs
292. In a single phase power factor meter the phase difference between currents in the two
pressure coils is
4. Exactly 90°
293. In a stable control system backlash can cause which of the following?
1. Low level oscillations
294. In a stable control system saturation can cause which of the following?
2. Conditional stability
295. In a system low friction coefficient facilitates
4. reduced velocity lag error
296. In a tank are 100 liters of brine containing 50 kg. total of dissolved salt. Pure water is
allowed to run into the tank at the rate of 3 liters a minute. Brine runs out of the tank at the rate
of 2 liters a minute. The instantaneous concentration in the tank is kept uniform by stirring. How
much salt is in the tank at the end of one hour?
1. 19.53 kg
297. In a thermocounle two metal junctions between metals M1 and M2 are kent at temperature

- T1 and T2. The thermocouple emf is produced because 2. M1, M2 are similar but T1, T2 are unequal 298. In a vibrating reed frequency meter the natural frequency of two adjacent reeds have a difference of 3.0.5 Hz 299. In an Anderson bridge the unknown inductance is measured in terms of 3. Known capacitance and resistance 300. In an automatic control system which of the following elements is not used? 4. Oscillator 301. In an electrical pneumatic system analogy the current is considered analogous to 3. air flow rate 302. In an FET as VGS is changed from zero to increasing reverse bias, the value of gm 3. decreased 303. In an open loop control system 3. Output is independent of control input 304. In an open loop system 1. the control action is independent of the output 305. In analytical instruments, ----- has higher sensitivity but more susceptible to interfering reactions with other substances. 2. GOD (VERIFY) 306. In both induction and synchronous ac motors 3. the stator magnetic field rotates 307. In case of type1 system steady state acceleration is _____ 1. infinity 308. In class A direct coupled (series fed) power amplifier, maximum dissipation capacity of the transistor is 2.5 watt. When delivering maximum ac power, the dc power in the load is ???????????????????? 309. In closed loop control system, with positive value of feedback gain, the overall gain of the
- system
- 2. increases
- 310. In force voltage analogy, velocity is analogous to
- 2. current
- 311. In household energy meters the flux of series magnet is in phase with current but the flux of shunt magnet lags the voltage by 88°. The reading of energy meters
- 2. Will have a negative error
- 312. In IIR digital filter the present output depends on

3. Present Input, Previous input and output
313. In iterative method we get
3. Approximate solution
314. In liquid level and electrical system analogy, voltage is considered analogous to
3. head
315. In low power factor wattmeter, the compensating coil is connected
2. In series with pressure coil
316. In microwave diathermy, the conduction in the triode takes place during phase
of the cycle
4. Positive
317. In order for an output to swing above and below a zero reference, the op-amp circuit
requires
2. a negative and positive supply
318. In order to increase the damping of a badly underdamped system which of following
compensators may be used?
3. Phase lead
319. In pneumatic control systems the control valve used as final control element converts
2. pressure signal to position change
2. pressure signal to position change320. In practical applications, battery voltage:
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320. In practical applications, battery voltage: 4. is lowered as the load increases
320. In practical applications, battery voltage: 4. is lowered as the load increases \PAGE 33- 50
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7. In the case of bisection method the convergence is – linear
8.
In the case of I I R filter which of the following is true if the phase distortion is tolerable
1. More parameters for design
2. More memory requirement
3. Lower computational Complexity
4. Higher computational complexity
9. In the Gauss elimination method for solving a system of linear algebraic equations,
triangularization leads to – Upper diagonal
10. In the midrange of an amplifier's bandwidth, the peak output voltage is 6 V. At the
lower critical frequency, the peak output voltage is - 4.24 V
11. In the pulse height analyser,gives an output pulse only when
there is an impulse in only one of the input channels anti-coincidence circuit
12. In thermal¬ electrical analogy, charge is considered analogous to – temperature
13. In two wattmeter method of 3 phase power measurement, when does one
wattmeter read negative - When power factor is less than 0.5
14. In ultrasonic level gauge, the ultrasonic source is placed at the - Bottom of the
vessel containing the liquid
15. In Weston frequency meter, the magnetic axes of the two fixed coils are –
Perpendicular
16. In which of following medium, speed of sound is the least? - Air
17. In which of the following methods proper choice of initial value is very important?
- Newton-Raphson
18.
In x-ray machine, the quantity of electrons controlled by the filament temperature
determines 1. kVp
2.V/mv
3.Micro V 4.mA
19. Indicate which of the following logic gates can be used to realize all possible
combinational logic functions – NAND
20. Induction wattmeter can be used in – AC circuit only
21. Inspiration : Expiration ratio of a ventilator is usually set at ratio –
1:2
22. Instrumentation amplifiers are used primarily in - high-noise environments
23. Intel 8080 microprocessor has an instruction set of 91 instructions. The minimum
length of the op-code to implement this instruction set is - 7 bit

24. Intensity levels in 8bit image are - 256 25. Largest amount of air that we can breathe in or out in one inspiration/expiration is called the - Vital capacity 26. Line detection makes use of 1. Higher order interpolation 2. Zero order interpolation 3. Lower order interpolation 4. Interpolation 27. Local velocity is measured by a_____ - Pitot tube 28. Lossy data compression is done using - DCT 29. Low pass filters are used for image - blurring 30. Low pass filters promotes - low intensity components 31. Luminance is measured in - lumens 32. LVDS technology provides data rate upto_____ - 600Mbps 33. MAC operation represents - Multiply-accumulate 34. Major disadvantage of Turning point algorithm is- Short term time distortion 35. Mass, in force¬ voltage analogy, is analogous to - inductance 36. Mass-spring seismic sensors measure directly the _____ - shock 37. Maximum power in a circuit can be found by _____ - Voc2 / 4RTh 38. Mercury in rubber strain gauge was wrapped around the forearm of a subject and it covers 6 cm of length. Venous occlusion was applied at time t=0 and the circumference of the forearm was increased by 0.5 cm in 64 secs. The initial limb circumference was 25.3 cm. the perfusion is ___ mL/min per 100mL of tissue. 1.4 2.3 3.4.5 4.3.7 39. Minimum number of flip-flops used to build a Mod-19 counter - 5 40. Motion of fast moving systems may be timed and studied by means of a -Piezoelectric crystal 41. Name that does not relates to spatial filters - PDF 42. Newton-Raphson method is applicable to the solution of - Both algebraic and transcendental Equation 43. Newton-Raphson method is used to find the root of the equation x2 - 2 If iterations

are started from - 1, then iterations will be - converge to $\sqrt{2}$

- 44. No of bits to store image is denoted by formula b = MxNxK
- 45. On the Argand diagram, the cube roots of unity lie on Equilateral triangle
- 46. On which of the following factors does the sensitivity of a closed loop system to gain changes and load disturbances depend? Frequency, Loop gain, Forward gain
- 47. One eV is equal to _____ J. $1.6 \times 10-19$
- 48. Order of convergence of Regula-Falsi method is 1.618

Out of the given I I R filters the following filter is the efficient one 1. Circular filter

- 2. Elliptical filter
- 3. Rectangular filter
- 4.

Chebyshev filter

- 51. Paramagnetic analyser is used to measure the following gas sample in air Oxygen
- 52.Particular integral of the differential equation $(D2+D)y = x^2 + 2x + 4$ is $-x^3/3 + 4x$
- 53. Particular integral of the differential equation $(D2+D+1)y=\sin 2x$ is
- $1.-1/25(\sin 2x + 2\cos 2x)$
- $2.-1/25(3\sin 2x + 5\cos 2x)$
- $3.-1/25(3\sin 2x + 4\cos 2x)$
- $4.-1/25(2\sin 2x + 3\cos 2x)$
- 54. Permeability is the inverse equivalent of which electrical term? resistance
- 55. Phase margin of a system is used to specify which of the following? Relative stability
- 56. Pick up false statement about pressure measurements- Absolute pressure is measured by piezoelectric crystal
- 57. Polarogram is used for the analysis of- 02
- 58. Power line noise can be removed from ECG signal using RLS filter

Predictor corrector methods are self-starting methods 1. Always true

- 2. Occasionally true
- 3. Always false

59.

- 4. Occasionally false
- 60. Pressure error can be measured by which of the following? Differential bellows

and strain gauge

- 61. Proportioning systems automatically intercedes to maintain the concentration of 02 and 02 in the ratio of 03: 0
- 62. Quantitatively, spatial resolution cannot be represented in which of the following ways square
- 63. Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount at any instant. In 100 years, 100 mg of radium decomposes to 96 mg. How many mg will be left after 100 years? 92.16
- 64. Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the amount present. If the half of the original amount disappears after 1000 years, what is the percentage lost in 100 years? 6.70%
- 65. Regenerative feedback implies feedback with positive sign
- 66. Region of Interest (ROI) operations is commonly called as _____
- Masking
- 67. Residual signal means- difference between the reconstructed signal and the original signal
- 68. Response of derivative mask is zero at constant intensities
- 69. Roll-off factor is The bandwidth occupied beyond the Nyquist Bandwidth of the filter
- 70. Runge Kutta method is self-starting method 1. Occasionally false
- 2. Always false
- 3. Occasionally true
- 4. Always true
- 71. Runge Kutta method is better than Taylor's series method because 1. It does not require prior calculations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does
- 2. It require prior calculations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method
- 3. It requires manipulations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does
- 4. It requires both calculations and manipulations of higher derivatives as the Taylor's method does
- 72. Sallen-Key filters are second order filters
- 73. Schering bridge is used to measure Capacitance and dielectric loss
- $74. Signal\ detection\ and\ estimation\ can\ be\ done\ using\ 1.$. IDFT
- 2. DCT
- 3. Wavelet
- 4. KLT
- 75. Simple way of image compression is removing Superfluous data

76. Simplest image processing technique is - intensity transformation
77. Simpson's rule is the most widely used numerical algorithm -
integration
78. Since Gamma photons cannot be bent by using lenses, is used to selectively
absorb unwanted radiation. – Collimator
79.
Single step methods are 1. Euler, Adam, Milne
2. Euler, RK method, Milne
3. Euler, Milne and Taylor
4. Modified Eular, RK method, Taylor
80. Skin effects in conductors are the resultant of Self-induced eddy
currents
81. Smallest element of an image is called – pixel
82. Smoothing filters are mostly used in – blurring
83. Soft ferromagnetic materials have coercive force – Narrow
84. Solve $(\cos x \cos y - \cot x) dx - \sin x \sin y dy = 0 - \sin x \cos y = \ln (c \sin x)$
85. Solve $(x + y) dy = (x - y) dx - x^2 - 2xy - y^2 = C$
86. Solve $(y - \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}) dx - x dy = 0 - \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} + y = C$
87. Solve the differential equation $dy - x dx = 0$, if the curve passes through (1, 0).
x2 - 2y - 1 = 0
88. Solve the linear equation: $dy / dx + y / x = x2 - x2y = x4 / 4 + C$
89. Spatial filtering method uses - spatial filter
90. Speech information compression is carried out by – DCT
91. Spring constant in force¬ voltage analogy is analogous to - reciprocal of
capacitance
92.
Taylor's series method will be useful to give some of Milne's method 1. No
values
2. Middle values
3. Ending values
4. Starting values
93. The 2's compliment representation of -17 is - 101111
94. The 3rd sound of a phonocardiogram recording corresponds to termination
of ventricular filling
95. Thescissor is especially useful for cutting secured duct or artery
in laparoscopic surgery. – Hook type

96. The artifact caused due to the slow establishment of electrochemical equilibrium
at the electrode-skin interface is shifting of the baseline
97. The attenuation of the three-section RC feedback phase-shift oscillator is – $1/29$
98. The average value of full-wave rectified voltage with a peak value of 75 V is –
47.8
99. The band width, in a feedback amplifier - increases by the same amount as the
gain decrease
100. The bandwidth of an ac amplifier having a lower critical frequency of 1 kHz and
an upper critical frequency of 10 kHz is – 9kHz
101. The binary fraction 0.0111 in decimal form is - 0.4375
102. The bit distance between all odd numbered columns in the K-map is- Always 4
103. The blood leak level, for normal operation, is set at of hb / litre of
dialysate. – 25mg
104. The Boolean expression Y = A' B' C' D + A' B C D' + A B' C' D can be minimized
to - $Y = A'BCD' + B'C'D + AB'C'D$
105. The breakdown voltage of a transistor with its base open is BVCEO and that with
emitter open is BVCBO, then - BVCEO < BVCBO
106. The capacitance, in force¬ current analogy, is analogous to - mass
107. The cell counter considers as the normal range of white blood cell
in male 4.5-11 K
$108.\mbox{The channel}$ required for FM telemetry is - 100 times that required for AM
telemetry
109. The colormap array of the indexed image is always of class - double
110. The complimentary function of (D4- a4)y=0 is - y=(c1 + c2x) e-ax + c3cosax
+c4sinax
111. The convergence of which of the following method is sensitive to starting value?
– Newton Raphson
112. The corrector formula is applied to - improve the value
113. The CORTES algorithm is a hybrid of the- TP and AZTEC algorithms
114. The curves $u(x,y) = a$ and $v(x,y) = b$ are orthogonal if $u+iv$ is an analytic
function
115. The dialyzer used with portable kidney machines is of typehollow fibre type
116. The early effect in a bipolar junction transistor is caused by - large collector-base
reverse bias
117. The effect of error damping is to reduce steady
state error

```
118. The equation y2 = cx is general solution of: -y' = y / 2x
119. The error caused in vibration measuring equipment due to non-compliance of
bond made between sensor and the surface it is mounted is called: - Coupling
compliance
120. The excess 3 code for number 3 is - 0110
The family u(x,y)=x2-y2=c represent level curves to an analytic function f(z)=u+iy,
then the slope of the level curve v(x,y)=k at the point (1,-2) is: 1.1
2.-1
3. -2
4.2
122. The fastest Bipolar logic family is - ECL
123. The filter which has a figure of merit, _____ has the narrowest band
pass. - Q=20
124. The first instrument to be inserted during a laparoscopy procedure is
      - Trocar
125. The first order control system, which is well designed, has a
         _____. - large negative transfer function pole
126. The flow meter which is replacing the differential pressure meters in its
applications is - Vortex-shedding flow meter
127. The fluid for flushing system in a blood pressure monitoring, should not exceed
the rate of ______ for adults. - 6 ml/hr
128. The following formula is used for unequal intervals of x values - Newton's
forward formula
129. The frequency and time domain are related through which of the following? -
Laplace Transform and Fourier Integral
130. The function u(x,y) = is said to be harmonic if- uxx=-uyy
131. The gain bandwidth product of a two stage CE amplifier is - the same as that of
one stage
132. The gauge factor of the material of strain gauge is such that the resistance
changes from 1000 \Omega to 1009 \Omega subjected to a strain of 0.0015. The poisson's
ratio for the material of the gauge wire is - 2.5
133.
The harmonic conjugate of the function u(x,y)=x3-3xy2 is: 1. x3-y3+c
2.3(x2y-y3)+c
```

3. x3 + 3xy2 + c

- 4.3x2y-y3+c
- 134. The IIR filter design method that overcomes the limitation of applicability to only

Lowpass filter and a limited class of bandpass filters is - Impulse Invariance

- 135. The inductive transducers working on the principle of change of self-inductance
- L, are connected in push pull arrangement. If the change in inductance of transducers
- is ΔL the change of inductance exhibited at the output terminals is -2 ΔL
- 136. The initial response when the output is not equal to input is called Transient response
- 137. The instrument used to check insulation of household wiring is-Megger
- 138. The lead-lag circuit in the Wien-bridge oscillator has a resonant frequency at
- which the attenuation is 1/3
- 139. The length of instruction register of a 8085 micro processor is-8 bits
- 140. The Lissajous pattern observed on screen of CRO is a straight line inclined at
- 45° to x axis. If X-plate input is 2 sin ωt , the Y-plate input is- 2 sin ωt
- 141. The major difference between ground and virtual ground is that virtual ground is

only a-voltage reference

142.

The maximum conversion time of a 10-bit counter type A-D converter driven by 1 MHz clock is 1. 1.42 μs

- 2. 10.54 µs
- 3. 0.46 µs
- 4. 1.024 μs
- 143. The maximum power delivered by a short wave diathermy machine is _____. 500W

144.

The minimum breakdown voltage for a pressure transducer in a medical transducer is

- 1. 4000 Vdc 2. 1000 Vdc 3.6000 Vdc 4. 10000 Vdc
- $145. \ The \ minimum \ number \ of \ 2\text{-to-1} \ multiplexers \ required \ to \ realize \ a \ 4\text{-to-1} \ multiplexers$
- $146. \, \text{The minimum number of NAND gates required to implement sum operation of a}$
- 147. The mobility of an electron in a conductor is expressed in terms of cm/V-s
- 148. The MOSFET switch in its on-state may be considered equivalent to inductor
- 149. The most common technique for the design of I I R Digital filter is In direct

method

half adder is-5

- 150. The most prominent EEG wave pattern of an awake, relaxed adult whose eyes are closed is Alpha
- 151. The most widely used Bipolar Technology for digital ICs is-TTL
- 152. The nonlinear relation between the analog and digital frequencies is called warping
- 153. The number of bytes required to represent the decimal number 1856357 in packed BCD (Binary Coded Decimal) form is 4
- 154. The number of comparators in a 4-bit flash ADC- 15
- 155. The number of comparators in a 5-bit flash ADC- 31
- 156. The number of distinct Boolean expressions of 4 variables is 65536
- 157. The only function that is analytic from the following is- sinz
- 158. The on¬ off controller is a _____ system.- discontinuous
- 159. The Op-amp can amplify- both a.c. and d.c. signals
- 160. The order of convergence in Newton-Raphson method 2
- 161. The output of a feedback control system must be a function of- input and feedback signal
- 162. The output of a logic gate is 1 when all it's a inputs are at logic 0. The gate is either- a NOR or an EX-NOR gate
- 163. The output of a particular op-amp increases 8V in 12 $\mu s.$ The slew rate is 0.67 V/ μs
- 164. The output voltage of a LVDT is 1.5 V at maximum displacement. At a load of 0.5M Ω , the deviation from linearity is maximum and it is 0.003 V from a straight line through origin. The linearity at the given load is 0.3%
- 165. The output voltage of an OPAMP for input voltage of Vi1 = 150 μ V, Vi2 = 140 μ V if the amplifier has a differential gain of Ad = 4000 and the value of CMRR is 100, is45.8mV 166. The output Y of a two-bit comparator is logic 1 whenever the two-bit input A is greater than the 2-bit input B. The number of combinations for which the output is logic 1 is- 6

167

The particular integral of $(D2 - 2D + 2)y = x\cos x$ is

- 1. ((x2ex)/2)sinx
- 2. ((xex)/2)cosx
- 3.((xex)/2)sinx
- 4. (ex/2)sinx
- 168. The period of cos(3x) is- $2\pi/3$
- 169. The phase lag produced by transportation relays- increases linearly with

1. 1101 2. 1110

3. 1011 4. 1100

The root of x3 - 2x - 5 = 0 correct to three decimal places by using Newton-Raphson method is

- 1. 2.0946 2. 1.0404
- 3. 0.7011 4. 1.7321

The second derivative input signals modify which of the following?

- 1. The time constant of the system
- 2. Damping of the system
- 3. The time constant and suppress the oscillations
- 4. The gain of the system

The similarity between the Fourier transform and the z transform is that

- 1. Both convert analog signal to digital signal
- 2. Both convert discrete time domain to frequency spectrum domain
- 3. Both convert frequency spectrum domain to discr te time domain
- 4. Both convert digital signal to analog signal

The smallest change which can be measured by the transducer of the range of 0 to 150 N force and resolution of 0.1% of full scale is

- 1. 0.35 N 2. 0.3 N
- 3.0.1 N 4.0.15 N

The smallest discernible change in intensity level is called _____ Intensity

- 1. Resolution
- 2. Contrast
- 3. Saturation
- 4. Contour

The solubility constant of oxygen at 760mmHg is

- 1. 0.567 2. 0.0345
- 3. 0.0123 4. 0.0239

The speech signal is obtained after

- 1. Digital to analog conversion
- 2. Analog to digital conversion
- 3. Modulation
- 4. Quantization

The subtraction of a binary number Y from another binary number X, done by adding 2's compliment of Y to X results in a binary number without overflow. This implies that the result is

- 1. negative and is in normal form
- 2. positive and is in normal form
- 3. positive and is in 2's compliment from

The temperature, under thermal and electrical system analogy, is considered analogous to
1. capacitance
2. charge
3. current
4. voltage
The term backlash is associated with
1. servomotors
2. thermistors
3. induction relays
4. gear trains
The threshold voltage of an n-channel MOSFET can be increased by
1. reducing the channel length
2. decreasing the channel doping concentration
3. reducing gate oxide thickness
4. increasing the channel doping concentration
The time base generator in a CRO gives an output which is
1. Low frequency sinusoidal
2. High frequency sawtooth
3. High frequency sinusoidal
4. Low frequency rectangular
The tone signal derived from the counter at 250Hz, facilitates the identification of
1. Haemostasis
2. Coagulation
3. Cutting
4.Fulgration
The torque in induction wattmeters due to
1. Electrostatic effect
2. Hall effect
3. Eddy currents
4. Capacitive current
The total gain of a multistage amplifier is less than the product of the gains of individual stages
due to
1. Power loss in the coupling device
2. The use of many transistors

4. negative and is in 2's compliment from

3. The use of many capacitors
4. Loading effect of the next stage
The total internal energy change in a bomb calorimeter is
1.0
2Cv ΔT
3. ΔHc/-Cv
4. ΔHc/ΔT
The transfer function is applicable to which of the following?
1. Linear and time invariant systems
2. Nonlinear systems
3. Linear systems
4. Linear and time variant systems
The transient response, with feedback system,
1. decays quickly
2. rises slowly
3. rises quickly
4. decays slowly
The transition between continuous values of the image function and its digital equivalent is
called
1. Restoration
1. Restoration
Restoration Sampling
 Restoration Sampling Saturation
 Restoration Sampling Saturation Quantisation
 Restoration Sampling Saturation Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q=
 Restoration Sampling Saturation Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is
 Restoration Sampling Saturation Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111
 Restoration Sampling Saturation Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111 00000111
 Restoration Sampling Saturation Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111 00000111 11111001
 Restoration Sampling Saturation Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1.100000111 00000111 11111001 111111001
1. Restoration 2. Sampling 3. Saturation 4. Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111 2. 00000111 3. 11111001 4. 111111001 The type 0 system has at the origin.
1. Restoration 2. Sampling 3. Saturation 4. Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111 2. 00000111 3. 11111001 4. 111111001 The type 0 system has at the origin. 1. simple pole
1. Restoration 2. Sampling 3. Saturation 4. Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111 2. 00000111 3. 11111001 4. 111111001 The type 0 system has at the origin. 1. simple pole 2. net pole
1. Restoration 2. Sampling 3. Saturation 4. Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111 2. 00000111 3. 11111001 4. 111111001 The type 0 system has at the origin. 1. simple pole 2. net pole 3. no pole
1. Restoration 2. Sampling 3. Saturation 4. Quantisation The two numbers represented in signed 2's complement form are P= 11101101 and Q= 11100110. If Q is subtracted from P, the value obtained in signed 2's complement form is 1. 100000111 2. 00000111 3. 11111001 4. 111111001 The type 0 system has at the origin. 1. simple pole 2. net pole 3. no pole 4. two poles

2. no pole
3. simple pole
4. net pole
The type 2 system has at the origin.
1. no net pole
2. two poles
3. net pole
4. simple pole
The type of Histogram Processing in which pixels are modified based on the intensity
distribution of the image is called
1. Global
2. Local
3. Intensive
4. Random
The type of Interpolation where for each new location the intensity of the immediate pixel is
assigned is
1. cubic interpolation
2. Nearest neighbour interpolation
3. bilinear interpolation
4. bicubic interpolation
The type of Interpolation where the intensity of the FOUR neighbouring pixels is used to obtain
intensity a new location is called
1. bicubic interpolation
2. nearest neighbour interpolation
3. bilinear interpolation
4. cubic interpolation
The value of a complex number with $ z =1.414$ and $arg(z)=3\pi/4$ is:
1. 1+i
21+i
3. 1-i
41-i
The viscous friction coefficient, in forcevoltage analogy, is analogous to
1. reciprocal of conductance
2. reciprocal of inductance
3. charge
4. resistance

The writing part of an EEG machine is usually
1.Direct writing galvanometer
2.Potentiometric recorder
3.inkjet recording system
4. Thermal array recorder
The Wronskian of two functions y1=ex and y2=e-x is
1. 2 2. 3
32 43
The Y plates of a CRO are excited by a voltage 2 sin 100 t and the X plates are not connected.
The display would be
1. A vertical line
2. A horizontal line
3. Slant line
4. Sine wave
Thermal expansion of a solid is employed in:
1. Thermocouple
2. Resistance thermometer
3. Bulb thermometer
4. Bimetal element
Three different Q points are shown on a dc load line. The upper Q point represents the:
1. minimum current gain
2.intermediate current gain
3.maximum current gain
4. cutoff point
Three phase four wire induction energy meter is used to measure
1. Energy in 3 phase balanced delta load
2. Energy in 3 phase unbalanced delta load
3. Energy in 3 phase unbalanced load
4. Energy in 3 phase balanced star load
To avoid creep in an energy meter
1. The potential coil is made of very thin wire
2. Two shading bands are put on shunt magnet
3. Two shading bands are put on series magnet
4. Two holes are cut in the disc on opposite sides of spindle
To detect the duration of QRS complex one has to use methods
1. Template matching

2. Derivative based operators 3. Pan - Tompkins 4. RLS To prevent self-heating errors becoming too great, the current through platinum element (100 ohm) is kept at a very small value of _____ 1. 20 mA 2. 50 mA 3.5 mA 4.1 mA To produce a change in deflection of 1.5 mm of the galvanometer of Wheatstone bridge, a change of 5Ω in the unknown arm of bridge is required. The sensitivity is 1. $0.5 \text{ mm}/\Omega$ 2. $0.4 \text{ mm}/\Omega$ $3.0.2 \, \text{mm} / 4.0.3 \, \text{mm} / \Omega$ To reduce computation if one utilises non-overlapping regions, it usually produces _____ effect 1. Dark 2. Blurred 3. Dimming 4. Blocky Transfer function of a system is used to calculate which of the following? 1. The time constant 2. The output for any given input 3. The order of the system 4. The steady state gain Transforming difference between adjacent pixels is called 1. image watermarking 2. mapping 3. image compression 4. image equalization Turning point algorithm reduces the sampling frequency of an ECG signal from 1. 200 to 100 samples/s 2. 100 to 50 samples/s 3. 75 to 50 samples/s 4. 100 to 75 samples/s Two ammeters having resistances of 0.5 Ω and 0.25 Ω and having full scale reading of 25 A each are connected in parallel. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale, the total

1. 25 A 2. 50 A

current should not be more than

3. 37.5 A 4. 40 A

Two binary signals A, B are to be compared. The output expression when the two signals are equal is

1. AB 2. AB +A'B'
3. AB' + A'B 4. A'B'
$Two\ D\ flip-flops\ are\ connected\ as\ a\ synchronous\ counter\ that\ goes\ through\ the\ following\ QBQA$
sequence $00 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 01 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 00 \rightarrow$ The combination to the inputs DA and DB are
1. $DA = QB$; $DB = QA$
2. DA = QA'; DB = QB'
3. $DA = (QAQB + (QAQB)')$; $DB = QB'$
4. $DA = (QAQB' + QA'QB)$; $DB = QA'$
Two voltmeters 0-250 V each having resistances of 5 $k\Omega$ and 10 $k\Omega$ respectively and are
connected in series. To ensure that neither of them goes beyond scale the total voltage which
can be applied should be less than
1. 400 V 2. 250 V
3. 375 V 4. 500 V
Two voltmeters are each 0-300 V range. Their internal resistances are 10 $k\Omega$ and 20 $k\Omega.$ They
are connected is series and a voltage of 400 V is applied. Their readings respectively will be
1. 100 and 300 V
2. 266.6 and 133.3 V
3. 133.3 and 266.6 V
4. 200 V each
Using Bisection method, negative root of $x3 - 4x + 9 = 0$ correct to three decimal places is
1 2.406
2. 3.7576
32.506
42.706
Using Newton-Raphson method, find a root correct to three decimal places of the equation $x3$ -
3x - 5 = 0
1. 2.275
2. 2.279
3. 2.2355
4. 2.222
Varies types of Runge-Kutta methods are classified according to their
1. Degree
2. Size
3. Rank
4. Order
Vector quantization is also called as quantization

2. Perfect
3. Serial
4. Block
Velocity error constant of a system is measured when the input to the system is unit
function.
1. impulse
2. ramp
3. step
4. parabolic
Voltage to current converter is also called as
1. Current series negative feedback amplifier
2. Voltage series positive feedback amplifier
3. Voltage series negative feedback amplifier
4. Current series positive feedback amplifier
Wagner earthing device eliminates
1. Mutual coupling between components
2. All stray capacitance in the circuit
3. Stray capacitance between detector terminal and ground
4. Stray capacitances between components
We wish to solve $x2 - 2 = 0$ by Newton Raphson technique. If initial guess is $x0 = 1.0$,
Subsequent estimate of x (i.e. x1) will be
1. 2.5 2. 2.0
3. 1.5 4. 1.414
What does a high resistance reading in both forward- and reverse-bias directions indicate?
1. An open diode
2. A defective ohmmeter
3.A shorted diode
4. A good diode
What happens to total resistance in a circuit with parallel resistors if one of them opens?
1. It decreases
2. It increases
3. It halves
4. It remains the same
What is Histogram Equalisation also called as?
1. Histogram Subtraction

1. Partial

- 2. Histogram linearization
- 3. Image Enhancement
- 4. Histogram Matching

What is the applied voltage for a series RLC circuit when IT = 3 mA, VL = 30 V, VC = 18 V, and

- R = 1000 ohms?
- 1. 34.98 V 2. 48.00 V
- 3. 12.37V 4. 3.00 V

What is the basis for numerous spatial domain processing techniques?

- 1. Histogram 2. Sampling
- 3. Scaling 4. Transformations

What is the concentration of a 0.5 % (w/v) solution when expressed as mg mL-1?

- 1. 0.05 mg mL-1
- 2.5 mg mL-1
- 3.0.5 mg mL-1
- 4. 0.4 mg mL-1

What is the condition for linear phase in FIR filters?

- $1. coefficients \ are \ symmetrical \ around \ the \ center \ coefficient$
- 2.coefficients are symmetrical around the last coefficient
- 3.coefficients are non-symmetrical around the center coefficient
- $4. coefficients \ are \ symmetry \ around \ the \ last \ coefficient$

What is the differential equation of the family of parabolas having their vertices at the origin and

their foci on the x-axis?

- 1. 2x dy y dx = 0
- 2. x dy + y dx = 0
- 3. 2y dx x dy = 0
- 4. dy / dx x = 0

What is the disadvantage of impulse invariant method

- 1. warping
- 2. anti aliasing
- 3. Aliasing
- 4. one to one mapping

What is the duration of the unit sample response of a digital filter?

- 1. Zero 2. Impulse
- 3. Finite 4. Infinite

What is the flux density of a magnetic field whose flux is 3000 μWb and cross-sectional area is

0.25 m2?

1. 12,000 μΤ
2. 83,300 T
3. 50T
4. 0 T
What is the frequency component of alpha waves?
1. Over 13 Hz 2. upto 4 Hz
3.4.1 – 8 Hz 4. 8.1- 13 Hz
What is the instantaneous peak voltage at 250° on a 6 V peak sine wave?
15.64 V
226.13 V
3. +26.13 V
4. +5.64 V
What is the magnetomotive force in a 150-turn coil of wire with 2 A flowing through it?
1. 13.33 mAt
2. 65 At
3. 152 At
4. 300 At
What is the Q (Quality factor) of a series circuit that resonates at 6 kHz, has equal reactance of
4 kilo-ohms each, and a resistor value of 50 ohms?
1.80
2. 50
3. 0.001
4. 4.0
What is the solution of the first order differential equation $y(k + 1) = y(k) + 5$.
1. $y(k) = 4 - 5/k$
2. y(k) = 20 + 5k
3. $y(k) = C - k$, where C is constant
4. The solution is non-existence for real values of y
What is the tool used in tasks such as zooming, shrinking, rotating, etc.?
1. Interpolation
2. Contour
3. Filters
4. Sampling
What is the total power loss if 2 $k\Omega$ and 1 $k\Omega$ parallel-connected resistors have an IT of 3 mA?
1. 36 W 2. 6 W
3. 6 mW 4. 36 mW

What is the trace of the matrix A with eigenvalues and 1, $1/2$, - $2/3$
1. 5/6 2. 1/6
35/6 41/6
What is the transconductance of an FET when ID = 1 mA and VGS = 1 V?
$1.~1~\text{k}\Omega~2.~1~\text{m}\Omega$
3. 1 mS 4. 1 kS
What is the turns ratio of the transformer needed to match a 1 k ohm source resistance to a 160
ohm load?
1. 16:1 2. 6.25:1
3. 0.4:1 4. 2.5:1
What is used to block light from a laser and let other light through
1. Spatial 2. Interference
3. Color 4. Natural density
When negative feedback is used, the gain-bandwidth product of an op-amp
1. stays the same
2. increases
3. decreases
4. fluctuates
When parallel resistors are of three different values, which has the greatest power loss?
1. The largest resistance
2. The smallest resistance
3. They have the same power loss
4. Voltage and resistance values are needed
When the initial conditions of a system are specified to be zero it implies that the system is
1. at rest without any energy stored in it
2. at rest but stores energy
3. working normally with zero reference input
4. working normally with reference input
When the radio frequency output is applied to the pads of a short wave diathermy unit,
is manifested as heat.
1. Magnetic frequency
2. dielectric losses of capacitor
3. absorption in the tissue
4. resonance

When transistors are used in digital circuits they usually operate in the $\,$

3. active region
4. linear region
Which algorithm is called as lossless algorithm
1. Huffman
2. CORTES
3. TP
4. AZTEC
Which algorithm produces better signal fidelity for the same reduction ratio
1. TP 2. AZTEC
3. Fan 4. CORTES
Which among the following represent/s the characteristic/s of an ideal filter?
1. non linear frequency response
2. Constant gain in passband
3. constant gain in stop band
4. non Linear Phase Response
Which bridge can be used to measure frequency?
1. Schering
2. Maxwell
3. Wein
4. Kelvin
Which capacitance dominates in the reverse-bias region of a diode?
1. depletion
2. conversion
3. Oxide capacitance
4. Diffusion
Which component is considered to be an "OFF" device?
1. Transistor 2. JFET
3 .D-MOSFET 4. E-MOSFET
Which effect is useful in measuring rapidly varying forces
1. Change of capacitance
2. Strain gauge
3. Photovoltaic
4. Piezoelectric

Which is a specific investigation of diagnosing seizure disorder?

1. saturation and cutoff regions

2. breakdown region

1. EMG 2. EOG 3. EEG 4. ERP Which is the majority component of dialysate solution? 1.Sodium 2.Calcium 3.Potassium 4. Chloride Which is the preferred electrode placement location for EMG? 1.parallel to muscle fibers 2.positioned on the outer edge of muscle 3. Oriented on the motor point 4.near the tendon Which measurement is a good guide to the quality of water 1.Turbidity 2.Dissolved 02 content 3.Conductivity 4.pH Which method has the low computational burden 1. FFT 2. IDCT 3. DCT 4. VQ Which of the following alter name for method of false position 1. Regula falsi method 2. Method of tangents 3. Method of bisection 4. Method of Chords Which of the following can be measured by LVDT? 1. Temperature 2. Pressure 3. Force 4. Acceleration Which of the following can be measured by the use of a tachogenerator? 1. Acceleration 2. Speed and acceleration 3. Speed 4. Displacement

Which of the following can be used for measuring capacitance?

De sauty bridge
 Maxwell's bridge

- 3. Anderson bridge
- 4. Hay's bridge

Which of the following characteristics does not necessarily apply to an op-amp?

- 1. High gain
- 2. Low power
- 3. High input impedance
- 4. Low output impedance

Which of the following characteristics of a digital image is responsible for the brightness level in an image?

- 1. Image type 2. bit depth
- 3. pixel 4. voxel

Which of the following circuit exhibits memory

- 1. Astable multivibrator
- 2. Bistable multivibrators
- 3. NAND gate 4. XOR gate

Which of the following codes is a non-weighted code?

- 1.632102.2421
- 3. excess 3 4. 8 4 2 1

Which of the following device is used as a standard for calibrating pressure gauges?

- 1. Bellows
- $2.\, Diaphragm$
- 3. Manometer
- 4. Dead weight tester

Which of the following devices are commonly used as error detectors in instruments?

- 1. Resistors
- 2. Strain gauge
- 3. Microsyns
- 4. Thermistors

Which of the following devices is used for conversion of coordinates?

- 1. Synchro resolver
- 2. Synchro transformer
- 3. Microsyn 4. Selsyn

Which of the following equations is a variable separable DE?

1.
$$(x + x2 y) dy = (2x + xy2) dx$$

$$2. y2 dx + (2x - 3y) dy = 0$$

3.
$$(x + y) dx - 2y dy = 0$$

4.2y dx = (x2 + 1) dy

Which of the following equations is an exact DE?

- 1. $2xy dx + (2 + x^2) dy = 0$
- 2. x dy + (3x 2y) dx = 0
- 3. $(x^2 + 1) dx xy dy = 0$
- 4. $(x^2)y dy y dx = 0$

Which of the following formulas is a particular case of Runge Kutta formula of the second order

- 1. Taylor's series
- 2. Euler's modified
- 3. Picard's formula
- 4. Milne's method.

Which of the following image processing operations can be used for 3D rendering of a Cat

Scan?

- 1. image enhancement
- 2. image restoration
- 3. image compression
- 4. image analysis

Which of the following is a commonly used metastable radionuclide?

- 1. Thallium -201 2.Technetium-99m
- 3.Iodine -131 4.Gallium -67

Which of the following is an electro mechanical device?

- 1. Strain gauge
- 2. Induction relay
- 3. LVDT
- 4. Thermocouple

Which of the following is an open loop control system?

- 1. Metadyne
- 2. Stroboscope
- 3. Ward Leonard control
- 4. Field controlled D.C. motor

Which of the following is best suited for I I R filter when compared with the FIR filter

- 1. No sidelobes in stopband
- 2. Lower sidelobes in Passband
- 3. Higher Sidelobes in stopband
- 4. Lower sidelobes in stopband

Which of the following is exhibited by Root locus diagrams?

- 1. The bandwidth of the system
- 2. The frequency response of a system
- 3. The poles of the transfer function for a set of parameter values
- 4. The response of a system to a step input

Which of the following is not a Geometric Transformation?

- 1. Image rotation 2. Histogram
- 3. Scaling 4. Image translation

Which of the following is not an analytic function in the finite complex plane?

- 1. sinz 2. z'
- 3. ez 4. Cosz

Which of the following is required for oscillation?

- 1. The phase shift around the feedback network must be 180°
- 2. β A ≤ 1
- 3. $\beta A > 1$
- 4. Both $\beta A > 1$ and the phase shift around the feedback network must be 180°

Which of the following is the best method for determining the stability and transient response?

- 1. Bode plot 2. Gantt chart
- 3. Root locus 4. Nyquist plot

Which of the following is the fastest memory cell

- 1. Core memory
- 2. Semiconductor memory
- 3. Double memory
- 4. Super conductor memory

Which of the following is the input to a controller?

- 1. Servo signal
- 2. Desired variable value
- 3. Sensed signal
- 4. Error signal

Which of the following is the nonlinearity caused by servomotor?

- 1. Saturation
- 2. Static friction
- 3. Resistance
- 4. Backlash

Which of the following is the output of a thermocouple?

- 1. D.C. voltage
- 2. Direct current

- 3. A.C. voltage
- 4. Alternating current

Which of the following liquid dosage forms requires a sterile formulation?

- 1. Oral syrup
- 2. Spray applied to skin
- 3. Shampoo
- 4. Eye drops

Which of the following material is sensitive to light?

- 1. Photosensitive 2. Photoresist
- 3. Light sensitive 4. Maser

Which of the following method is called step by step method

- 1. Taylor's method
- 2. RK method
- 3. Milne's method
- 4. Newton's method.

Which of the following methods does not require starting values

- 1. Multi step methods
- 2. Adam's method
- 3. Euler's method
- 4. Milne's method

Which of the following should be done to make an unstable system stable?

- 1. The gain of the system should be increased
- 2. The gain of the system should be decreased
- 3. The number of poles to the loop transfer function should be increased
- 4. The number of zeros to the loop transfer function should be increased

Which of the following statement is correct for two wattmeters method of power measurement in

- 3 phase circuit?
- 1. When power factor is 1, one of the wattmeters readings is zero
- 2. Power can be measured by this method only for star connected loads
- 3. When two wattmeters have equal readings power factor is $0.5\,$
- 4. When the two wattmeter read equal and opposite, p.f. is zero

Which of the following statements applies to the bisection method used for finding roots of

functions?

- 1. Is faster than the Newton-Raphson method
- 2. Guaranteed to work for all continuous functions
- $\ \, 3.\ Converges\ within\ a\ few\ iterations$

4. Requires that there be no error in determining the sign of the function

Which of the following statements is correct for a system with gain margin close to unity or a phase margin close to zero?

4. The system is highly oscillatory

Which of the following statements is correct for any closed loop system?

3. Only one of the static error coefficients has a finite nonzero value

Which of the following statements is not necessarily correct for open control system?

- 1. Generally free from problems of nonlinearities
- 2. Less expensive
- 3. Presence of nonlinearities causes malfunctioning
- 4. Input command is the sole factor responsible for providing the control action

Which of the following system is time variant?

1.
$$y(n) = x(n) + x(n-1)$$

$$2. y(n) = x(-n)$$

3.
$$y(n)=x(n)$$

$$4. y(n)=1/x(n)$$

Which of the IIR Filter design method is antialiasing method?

- 1. Bilinear transformation
- 2. Impulse invariant method
- 3. The method of mapping of differentials
- 4. Matched Z transformation technique

Which of the statements is not true about the characteristics a glass electrode

- 1.Dependent on oxidation and reduction potential
- 2. Equilibrium is reached rapidly
- 3.Can be used in coloured and turbid solutions
- 4. Gives accurate values in buffered solutions

Which of these instrument does not have a control spring?

- 1. Moving iron ammeter
- 2. PMMC ammeter
- 3. Electrostatic voltmeters
- 4. Power factor meter

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321. Which of these is NOT in four neighbors of pixel (x,y)?

$$3.(x+1,y+1)$$

322. Which of these pnuemotachometers use a light emitting diode for measurement of sample

air	flow?	

- 4. Turbine type
- 323. Which one of the following is not used in colorimeter?
- 2. Dialyzer
- 324. Which one of the following statements is true of phase-shift type and Wein-bridge type RC oscillators?
- 2. The former uses positive feedback only whereas later uses both positive and negative feedback
- 325. Which transform is similar to PCA
- 1. KLT
- 326. Which transistor bias circuit provides good Q-point stability with a single-polarity supply voltage?
- 2. voltage-divider bias
- 327. Which type of device is suitable for dynamic force measurement:
- 3. Piezoelectric transducer
- 328. While going through a heap of junk in her garage, Jackie found an uncalibrated mercury thermometer. After a few experiments, she succeeded in calibrating it. Her notes show that ice point of thermometer corresponds to 3 cm while steam point corresponds to 30 cm of mercury. If Jackies calculations are fine then length = 15 cm would correspond to
- 2. 44 °C
- 329. Wired AND connection must not be used with totempole driver because
- 3. Transient current spikes occur
- 330. With feedback ____ increases.
- 1. system stability
- 331. With feedback ____ decreases.
- 1. system gain
- 332. X=01110 and Y=11001 are two 5-bit binary numbers represented in 2's compliment format. The sum of X and Y represented in 2's compliment format using 6 bits is
- 4.000111
- 333. yn+1=yn+hf(xn,yn) is the iterative formula for
- 2. Euler's method
- 334. Zener diodes with breakdown voltages less than 5 V operate predominantly in what type of breakdown?
- 1. Zener
- $335. \ Zero\ initial\ condition\ for\ a\ system\ means$
- 4. system is at rest and no energy is stored in any of its components
- 336. For the ring oscillator shown in the figure, the propagation delay of each inverter is 100

pico sec. What is the fundamental frequency of the oscillator output 4. 2GHz 337. The circuit given below is a (page 66) 3. R-S latch 338. Given that 1, 3/5 and 5/6 are the eigenvalues of a non singular matrix A, which of the following is not an eigenvalue of A^-1 2.5/6 339. If , where c is a constant, then WRONG QUESTION 340. Which of the following symbol is called forward difference operator 1. *the upright triangle* 341. Using Newton-Raphson method, find a root correct to three decimal places of the equation $\sin x = 1 - x$ 1.0.511 342. What is the condition for the convergence of Iterative method? 1. phi '(x)< 1 for all x belonging to I 343. Newton-Raphson method fails when 2. f'(x) is zero 344. High pass filters promotes 3.high intensity components 345. Value of plank's constant h is 4. 6.55x10-34 346. Continuous generalized slowing consists of polymorphic delta activity that is continuous or near-continuous (>80% of the record) and reactive is suggestive of 2. Diffuse encephalopathy 347. Digital function's derivatives are defined as 1. differences 348. Digital images are displayed as a discrete set of 4. intensities 349. High pass filters are used for image 2. sharpening 350. In MxN, M is no of 3. Rows

351. The minimized form of the logical expression (A'B'C'+A'BC'+A'BC+ABC') is

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1. A'C'+BC'+A'B

352. The minimum number of NAND gates required to implement the Boolean function A+ AB'+AB'C is equal to 1.0 353. The number of product term in the minimized sum-of-product expression obtained through the following K-map is (where 'd' denotes don't care state) 1.2 354. Two 2's compliment numbers having sign bits x and y are added and the sign bit of the result is z. Then, the occurrence of overflow is indicated by the Boolean function 4. x'y'+yz+zx355. Particular integral of the differential equation $(D^2+4)y = \cos 2x$ is 3.1/4 xsin(2x)356. If f(z) = u + iv is an analytic function, $phi = u^2$, then phi(xx) + phi(yy) = u + iv3. $mod(f'(x)^2)$ 357. If f(z) is analytic and on a simple closed curve..... 4. 2pi i (R1+R2) 358. The constant term in the Laurent's series expansion of the function.... 3.1/6 359. The Newton's iterative formula is 1. xn+1 = xn - f(xn)/f'(xn)360. The period of mod(sint) is 361. The value of the real integral.... 3. pi/2362. Determine the order and degree of the differential equation... 1. Fourth order, first degree 363. Solve the differential equation: x(y-1) dx + (x+1) dy = 0. If y = 2 when x = 14.1.55 364. Complimentary function ofis ????????????????? 365. Current I in an LCR circuit is given by the equation 4. 12/5 e^-10t sin10t 366. y=cx=c^2 is the general solution of the differential equation $2. d^2 y/ dx^2 = 0$ 367. The differential equation whose auxiliary equation has the roots 0, -1, -1 is 3. y''' + y'' + 4

368. The solution of the boundary value problem

1. Bsin npix/L
369. The solution of the differential equation
3. $y = (c1+c2x)e^{root2x} + (c3+c4x)e^{-root2x}$
370. The solution of the initial value problem
3. 15(e^-2t - e^-3t)
371. The solution of $(1+x)^2y'' + (1+x)y' + y=0$
????????????????
372. Which of the following is the solution of
1. $u=6e^{-(3x+2t)}$
373. A necessary and sufficient condition that the line integral for every closed curve c is
that
3. curl A =0
374. Classify the region $1 < z < 2$ as one of the following
3. Closed bounded region
375. Find the value of where f is any vector and $s=x^2+y^2+z^2=1$
4.0
376. For any closed surface S
1.0
377. For the circuit shown, the counter state (Q1Q0) follows the sequence $% \left\{ 1,2,3,3,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
4. 00, 10, 11, 00, 10
378. For the function
?????????????????
379. Given that f(z) and its conjugate
2. zero
380. If $f(z) = 1/2 \log(x^2 + y^2)$
21
381. If is the upper half of the circle
?????????????
382. If a function f(z) is analytic and its derivative
2. 0
383. If the surfaces
1.5/2,1
384. If C is z =1/2
????????????????
385. If f(z) is analytic within a closed
1. $1/2$ pi i integral($f(z)/z$ -a)

```
386. If f(z)=z^2/....
????????????????
387. If |z-5i/z+5i|......
2. The straight line (WRONG QUESTION)
388. If a is a constant vector....
1. 2a
389. If A= [3 -4; 1 -1]...
1. [21 -40; 10 -19]
390. If r = xi + yj + \dots
?????????????????
391. If phi(x,y,z)=c.....
2. Tangent to phi=c
392. If u(x,y)=x^3-3xy^2....
???????????????
393. If f(z)=....respectively are poles of order
4. 4 and 6
394. In the fourier series expansion of f(t) = |sint|.....
3.0
395. The Cauchy-Riemann equations for.....to be analytic are
3. ux=vy, uy=-vx
396. The coefficient of z in the Taylor series expansion.....
???????????????
397. The complex representation of a straight line path from...........
4. T+3it, 1<= t <=2
398. The figure is a logic circuit with inputs A and B and the output Y. Vss = 5 V. The circuit is of
type.....
2. AND
399. The mean value of f(x)cos(nx).....
400. The output F of the digital circuit shown in figure below is
1. X'YZ + XY'Z
PAGES 82-95
1. What is the unit of responsivity? ~ Ampere/Watt
2. Which of these has the least permeability through flat membrane of hemodialysis?
- Vitamin B12
```

3. Which type of the effluent pump is not preferred in hemodialysis machine? \sim

Diaphragm type.

- 4. What is the wavelength of the LED used in the membrane leak detector of hemodialysis machine? 560 nm
- 5. Which of these does not belong to the Low pressure system of Anaesthesia machine \sim Flow meters
- 6. Which of these is a non-technical problem with electrodes and leads of pacemaker? \sim Exit Block
- 7. Which amplifier rejects any common mode signal that appears simultaneously at both amplifier input terminals? \sim Differential Amplifier
- 8. Which non-invasive method of BP measurement is an accurate method? \sim Differential Ausculatory
- 9. Which of the following is most commonly used in single photon nuclear imaging? \sim Parallel hole collimator
- 10. Which of the following statement is true: Gamma radiations can be detected directly in a scintillating material
- 11. The preamplifiers used in EEG must have ~ High gain and high CMRR
- 12. The ratio of platinum and iridium in the electrode of sutureless leads of pacemaker is respectively $\sim 70\%$ and 30%
- $13.\,The\,repetition\,frequency\,of\,the\,burst\,in\,Coagulation\,mode\,is\,15Khz$
- 14. Which of the statement concerned with KIIL dialyzer is true? \sim it is not disposable
- 15. The secondary induced voltage of a LVDT at null position are V1=1.0V<0 $\,$

0and

V2=1.0<10

0

respectively. Calculate the null voltage of the LVDT. 0.174 V

- 16. The source of fluid for flushing system of BP monitoring unit is a bag of $\sim 600 ml$ at pressure of 300 mmHg
- 17. The transient response of a system is mainly due to \sim stored energy
- $18.\, The\ value\ of\ the\ Gamma\ rays\ associated\ with\ Pet\ scanning\ is\ 511 Kev$
- 19. V4 of unipolar chest lead is positioned at fifth intercostal space at mid-clavicular line.
- 20. What is the dimension of the titanium mesh patch used with pacemaker leads? \sim $6\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm}$
- 21. The frequency at which the open loop gain is equal to 1 is called Unity gain frequency
- 22. The function of anti-coincidence logic of Multi-crystal gamma cameras is to Reject two signals arising simultaneously.

- 23. The glomerular filtrate consists of Blood plasma without Protein.
- 24. The light from a laser source is monochromatic because all the photons have same energy.
- 25. The nominal pressure value in the arterial system is 30-300 mmHg.
- 26. The nominal pressure value in the pulmonary system is 6-25 mmHg.
- 27. The perforations in the dialysis machine have an average diameter of 50 Angstrom.
- 28. The PIV rating of each diode in a bridge rectifier is one-half that of the equivalent centre-tap rectifier
- 29. The position localization circuitry of gamma camera is part of which functional component? \sim Detector.
- 30. The ability to detect a small discontinuity or flaw is called Radiographic Sensitivity.
- 31. The commonly used unit for conductivity is nmho/cm
- 32. The considerable interference produced by the microwave diathermy machine necessitates the use of 500 mA fuse.
- 33. The contact impedance shown by the ECG electrodes is of the order of 50 kohms.
- 34. The conventional way of expressing vibrations is in terms of Richter Scale.
- 35. The expression Y = A+A'B is Y = A+B
- 36. $\sin ix = \sin hx$.
- 37. In a series R, L circuit, voltage across resistor and inductor are 3 V and 4 V respectively, then what is the applied voltage? ~ 5 V
- 38. In a series resonance circuit if bandwidth is 1 MHz and inductance is 1 mH, then what is the resistance value? \sim 1 Kohms
- 39. How many resistors are present in an instrumentation amplifier? ~ 7
- 40. For signal conditioning of the piezoelectric type transducer, we require a charge amplifier.
- 41. In the figure, the J and K inputs of all the four Flip-flops are made high frequency of the signal at output Y is $1.0~{\rm KHz}$
- 42. Larmor frequency of Hydrogen nuclei (proton) in an external magnetic field of 3.0 Tesla is 128 MHz
- 43. Let a and b be two vectors. If a.b =0 then a and b are orthogonal.
- 44. Light beam oscilloscope recorders use Chopper stabilized dc amplifiers
- 45. Which recorder is independent of signal amplitude and number of channels? \sim Electrostatic Recorders
- 46. When the output Y in the circuit below is '1', it implies that data has changed from 0 to 1 $\,$
- 47. The digital circuit shown below uses two negative edge triggered D flip flops.

Assuming initial conditions of Q1 and Q0 as zero, the output Q1Q0 of the circuit is 00,01,11,10

- 48. The output Y in the circuit below is always '1' when two or more of the inputs P,Q,R are "1"
- 49. The following binary values were applied to the X and Y inputs of the NAND latch shown in the figure in the sequence indicated below: XY = 01; XY = 00XY = 11. The corresponding stable P, Q outputs will be:

P=1, Q=0; P=1,Q=1; P=1; Q=0 or P=0,Q=1

- 50. The logic function implemented by the circuit below is (ground implies logic 0) F = XOR(P,Q)
- 51. Magnetic flux can be measured by Hall effect pick up
- 52. Minute volume refers to tidal volume x number of respirations
- 53. Silver chloride tip is present in Reference electrode.
- 54. The circuit diagram of a standard TTL NOT gate is shown in the figure. When Vi =
- 2.5V, the modes of operation of the transistors will be
- Q1 reverse active, Q2 saturation, Q3 saturation and Q4 cutoff
- 55. In the circuit shown below, Q1 has negligible collector—to—emitter saturation voltage and the diode drops negligible voltage across if under forward bias. If V is 5V cc + , X and Y are digital signals with 0 V as logic 0 and Vcc as logic 1, then the Boolean expression for Z is

Χ'Υ

- 56. In series RLC circuit, voltage across resistor, inductor and capacitor are 5V, 2V and 2V respectively. Find total voltage? $\sim 5~\rm V$
- 57. For the output F to be 1 is the logic circuit shown, the input combination should be $A=0,\,B=0,\,C=1$
- 58. Consider the circuit given below. In this circuit the race around occurs when CLK = 1 and A=B=1
- 59. A strain gauge of resistance 120 Ω and gauge factor 2.0 is at zero strain condition. A 200 k Ω fixed resistance is connected in parallel to it. Then its combination will represent an equivalent strain of -300 um/m.
- 60. A variable reluctance tachogenerator consists of a ferromagnetic gear wheel with 22 teeth rotating close to a magnet and coil assembly. The total flux N linked by the coil is given by: N(θ) = 4.0 + 1.5 cos 22 θ milliwebers where θ is the angular position of the wheel relative to the axis of the magnet. What is the amplitude of the output signal when the angular velocity of the wheel is 1000 r.p.m. \sim 3.46 V
- 61. Assuming that flip-flops are in reset condition initially, the count sequence observed

- at QA in the circuit shown is 0110100
- 62. An object nearer to a converging lens than its focal point always has a/an Virtual image.
- 63. Commercially available implantable defibrillators all utilize Lithium Silver Vandium oxide cells.
- 64. In a common source amplifier, the output voltage is 180 degrees out of phase with the input.
- 65. In saturation of a transistor circuit, Vce is equal to 0.2 V.
- 66. In Computed tomography Sagittal images are produced by X-Z plane.
- 67. In an endoscope, differential measurement between two samples of each pixel is done by all of the above (CMOS,CDS, CCD)
- 68. What is the bandwidth of the circuit with R=1K, L=5H and C=1 $\mu F? \sim 31.8~Hz$
- 69. For a certain 12 V zener diode, a 10 mA change in zener current produces a $0.1\,\mathrm{V}$ change in zener voltage. The zener impedance for this current range is 10 ohms
- 70. A thermistor is characterized by the relation R1= R0ae

(b/T) where, R0

is resistance at

ice point, R1

is the resistance at the absolute temperature T K, and a & b are constants. Determine the temperature indicated by such a thermistor , if R1=1050 Ω , R0=4000 Ω , a=300x10

- -6 and b=2850 is 420 K
- $71.\,5$ number of pumps are present in conventional Heart-Lung machine.
- 72. Forced Coagulation is characterized by the electric arcs which are intentionally generated deeper between the coagulation electrode and the tissue.
- 73. A controller essentially is a comparator.
- 74. A differential push pull type capacitive displacement sensor (nominal capacitance C0=0.01 $\mu F)$ is connected in two adjacent arms of an a.c bridge in such a way that the output voltage of the bridge is independent of the frequency of the supply voltage. Supply to the bridge is 1V at 1 kHz and two equal resistances (R=3.9 k\Omega) are placed in the other two arms of the bridge. The bridge sensitivity is 0.05 mv/pF.
- 75. A 3 mm thick quartz piezoelectric crystal having a voltage sensitivity of 0.06 V-m/N is subjected to a pressure of 1.8 MN/m2 and the permittivity of quartz is 40.6 X 10 -12F/m.

Determine the voltage output is 324 V.

76. For logic circuit shown in figure, the output is equal to

A'+B'+C'

 $77.\,For$ the 4 bit DAC shown in figure, the output voltage V0

is 5V

78. For the circuit shown below the output F is given by

F = 0

79. For the logic circuit shown in the figure, the required input condition (A, B, C) to make the output (X) = 1 is 0,1,1

80. Minimum number of 2-input NAND gates required to implement the function, F = (X'+Y')(Z+W) are 4.

81. The K-map for a Boolean function is shown in figure. The number of essential prime implicants for this function is 4

82. The Boolean expression AC+BC' is equivalent to ABC+A'BC'+ABC'+AB'C.

83. The Boolean expression for the truth table shown is B(A+C)(A'+C')

84. The Boolean function f implemented in figure using two input multiplexers is AB'C+ABC'

85. Figure shows a mod-K counter, Here K is equal to 3

86. Dark current in light detectors is caused by absence of light input.

87. A thermocouple of AB with a constant of KAB= $35\mu V/$

0C is used along with another

thermocouple KBC= $25\mu V/$

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{0C}}.$ The reference temperature is 25

0C and the measured

temperature is 300

OC. The emf developed for AC thermocouple at the given

temperature is 16.5 mV.

 $88.\,\mbox{An inductive pick off operating from a }50$

th wheel is used with a digital frequency

meter to measure the speed of rotation of the shaft when the wheel is mounted. The gating period is set to $10\,$

 $5\ \mu s$ and a reading of 0050 is obtained on the 4-digit display.

What is the shaft speed? $\sim 10 \text{ rps}$

89. If a $16\mu F$ capacitor is used, then for the full output of 400 Watt to be available, the capacitor should be charged to 7000~V

90. If a sinewave of 1V, 1 kHz is applied to the input of voltage buffer using op-amp, the output would be a sinewave.

91. If VIN

```
increases, IZ will increase
92. If \operatorname{curl} F = 0 then F is irrotational vector.
93. If \operatorname{div} F = 0 then F is solenoidal vector.
94. If F = (x+3y)i + (y-2z)j + (x+pz)k is solenoidal vector then the value of p is 1
95. If q(x,y) = 2x - 3x2+ky2 is a harmonic function, then the value of k is 3.
96. Determine the frequency of oscillation of an astable multivibrator using timer with RA
= 100 ohms, RB = 500 ohms, and C = 10uF. \sim 131 Hz.
97. Find the derivative of f(x,y) = x
2y in the direction of (1,2) at the point (3,2) is 30/(5)
1/2
98. For signal conditioning of the piezoelectric type transducer, we require a charge
amplifier
99. For a certain 12 V zener diode, a 10 mA change in zener current produces a 0.1 V
change in zener voltage. The zener impedance for this current range is 10 ohms.
100. If u = xSiny + ySinx, then uxy - uyx = 0
101. If u = x
у
then du/dx (partial) = yx
y-1
102. A parallel plate air spaced capacitor has an effective plate area of 6.5 x 10
-4 m2 and
the distance between the plates is 1 mm. The displacement sensitivity of the device,
if air has a relative permittivity of unity. \sim 57.55 \times 10
-10 F/m.
103. A strain gauge bridge comprises of two fixed resistors each with a value of 100 \Omega,
one active gauge and other unstrained temperature compensation gauge. The two
gauges are of unstrained resistance 100 \Omega and gauge factor 2. Find the bridge
output for a supply voltage of 4V, when the active gauge is subjected to 500
microstrains. ~ 1 mV
104. Two digital filters can be operated in cascade. Or, the same effect can be achieved
by ~ convolving their coefficients.
105. Down – Sampling is used to decrease the sampling rate by an integer factor.
106. Up-sampling is used to increase the sampling rate by an integer factor.
107. Which is not the property of FIR filter? ~ FIR filter has a linear magnitude response.
108. Which of the given system is linear? \sim y(n)=x(2n)*
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109. Which of the given system is non linear? $\sim y(n) = n x(n) *$

- 110. Which of the system is causal? $\sim y(n) = x(n) + [1/x(n-1)]$
- 111. Sinogram contains information from all angles about a particular slice, with the information from each angle in its own row.
- 112. IIR filters use feedback.
- 113. More memory consumption is required by VLIW Architecture.
- 114. The direct form FIR filter needs extra pipeline registers between the adders to reduce the delay of the adder tree and to achieve high throughput.
- $115. \ The factor that influence the selection of the processor manufacturer/none of these.$
- 116. The FFT algorithms: eliminate the redundant calculation and enable to analyze the spectral properties of a signal. *
- 117. The inverse Fourier transform converts from the frequency domain to the time domain.
- 118. Truncation or rounding of the data results in degradation of system performance.
- 119. The output of two digital filters can be added. Or, the same effect can be achieved by adding their coefficients.
- 120. Correlation it gives a measure of similarity between two data sequences.
- 2, 1, 2} \sim y(n) = {3,8,8,12,9,4,4}
- 122. DFT stands as Discrete Fourier transform.
- 123. DSP stands for? Digital signal processing.
- 124. Find the response of an FIR filter with impulse response $h(n) = \{1,2,4\}$ to the input sequence $x(n) = \{1,2\}$. $\sim y(n) = \{1,4,8,8\}$
- 125. Finite Impulse Response (FIR) is an always oscillating filter.
- 126. From the sampling theorem it is known that a the sampling rate of a critically sampled discrete-time signal with a spectrum occupying the full Nyquist range cannot be reduced any further since such a reduction will introduce aliasing.
- 127. If a linear phase filter has a phase response of 40 degrees at 200 Hz, what will its phase response be at a frequency of 400 Hz (assuming that both frequencies are in the passband of the filter)? \sim 80 degrees.
- 128. Decreased performance is the disadvantage of Von Neumann architecture.

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- 129. A signal can be restored to a higher sampling frequency by the processes of up sampling and interpolation.
- 130. A variation of the direct FIR model is called the transposed FIR filter. It can be constructed from the direct form FIR filter by set of process and one step includes,

Inverting the direction of feed forward path.

- 131. Calculate DFT of x (n) = $\{1, 0, 1, 0\} \sim x$ (k) = $\{2, 0, 2, 0\}$.
- 132. Coefficient symmetry is important in FIR filters because it provides linear phase response.
- 133. Condition for aliasing problem: fs < 2fm.
- 134. curl(grad) = zero
- 135. In RL series circuit R=2 Ω and L=10mH and applied voltage is 10V DC. Then find the current in the network? \sim 5A
- 136. In RLC parallel circuit current through resistor, inductor and capacitor are 10A, 5A and 5A respectively. What is the total current in the circuit? \sim 10 A
- 137. Under resonance condition the phase angle between voltage phase and current phase is Zero degrees.
- 138. In ac RC series circuit total voltage is 10V and voltage across resistor is 6V, then what is voltage across capacitor? \sim 8V
- 139. What is the correct definition of a pseudoplastic liquid? \sim A liquid which becomes less viscous as the rate of shear increases
- 140. In the sum of products function f(X,Y,Z) = sum of (2,3,4,5), the prime implicants are X'Y, YX'.
- 141. Boolean expression for the output of XNOR (equivalence) logic gate with inputs A and B is A'B' + AB.
- $142. \ Figure \ shows \ a \ mod-K \ counter, Here \ K \ is \ equal to \ 3.$
- 143. Two Eigen values of are 2 and 8 then the third eigen value is -2
- 144. LVDT is one primary coil and two secondary coils connected in phase.
- 145. If a resistor is connected across the voltage source and the frequency of voltage and current wave form is 50Hz, then what is frequency of instantaneous power? \sim 100 Hz.
- 146. The following is true for the following partial differential equation used in nonlinear mechanics known as the Korteweg-de Vries equation. \sim non-linear; 3 rd order.
- $147.\,This\,circuit\,is\,known$ as a high pass filter, and the fc

is 15.9kHz.

- 148. The current gain for the Darlington connection is B1xB2
- 149. The partial differential equation is classified as elliptic.
- 150. When power factor angle is constant, then shape of the current locus is a straight line.
- 151. Which of the following represents the resonance frequency ($\omega 0$

) with respect to

lower cutoff frequency ($\omega 1$

) and higher cutoff frequency (ω 2

 $\sim (\omega 1)$

 $2 + \omega 2$

2

)^1/2

- 152. The partial differential equation is classified as parabolic.
- 153. Which of the following equations are solutions to the partial differential equation? \sim
- 154. The basic process that's going on inside a DSP chip is MAC.
- 155. TMS320C50 is based on VLIW Architecture.
- 156. y(n) = 1 for $n \ge 0$ and it is = 0 for n < 0. This way of representing a signal is called as Functional.
- 157. Solve xy' $(2y 1) = y (1 x) \sim \ln(xy) = x + 2y + C$.
- 158. Second sound of the PCG occurs at the closure of aortic and pulmonary valve.
- 159. An 8255 chip is interfaced to an 8085 microprocessor system as an I/O mapped I/O as shown in the figure. The address lines A0 and A1 of the 8085 are used by the 8255 chip to decode internally its three ports and the Control register. The address lines A3 to A7 as well as the IO/ M' signal are used for address decoding. The range of addresses for which the 8255 chip would get selected is: F8H-FFH
- 160. Figure below shows a circuit for implementing an 8-bit Digital-to-Analog converter (DAC) using two identical 4-bit DACs with equal reference voltages. Assume that b0

represents LSB, b7 MSB and the op-amp is ideal. To obtain correct analog values corresponding to an 8-bit DAC at the output the value of resistor R is 0.5kHz.

 $161.\,Match$ the logic gates in Column A with their equivalents in Column B

P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

162. For the output F to be 1 in the logic circuit shown, the input combination should be

A = 0, B = 0, C = 1

- 163. Odd numbers of the EEG montage refer to Left side of the head.
- 164. The area of the cardioid $r = a(1-cos(theta)) = 3*a*(pie)^2/2$
- 165. Digital images are displayed as a discrete set of intensities.
- 166. High pass filters are used for image sharpening.
- 167. The monostable multivibrator which provides the refractory delay to the gate of atrial synchronous pacemaker provides a delay of 500ms.
- 168. Information per source is called ENTROPY

- 169. Stage 2 sleep is defined by the presence of sleep spindles and K complexes
- $170.\ \mbox{If 0,3}$ and 15 are the Eigen values of the Quadratic formthen the rank of the

Quadratic form is 2

- 171.logx-logy is a homogeneous function of degree 1
- 172. If u=sin(ax+by+cz)..... acos(ax+by+cz)
- 173. Find the perimeter of the curve 2pi r
- 174. Fourier expansion of an even function f(x) in (-pi, pi) has only cosine terms
- 175. Matrix has a value. This statement Is false
- 176. The minimum value of $x^2+y^2+z^2.....3a^2$
- 177. Calculate DFT of x (n)= δ (n) =1
- 178. Programmable DSP with MAC can be used to implement digital filters
- 179. Sampling theorem fs>=2fm

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- 1. For the 4 bit DAC shown in figure, the output voltage V0
- is-5V
- 2. For the circuit shown below the output F is given by 0
- 3. For the logic circuit shown in the figure, the required input condition (A, B, C) to make the output (X) = 1 is- 0,1,1
- 4. f the functions W, X, Y and Z are as follows- W=Z, X=Z'
- 5. Minimum number of 2-input NAND gates required to implement the function, F = (X'+Y')(Z+W)-4
- 6. The Boolean expression AC+BC' is equivalent to- ABC+A'BC'+ABC'+AB'C
- 7. The Boolean expression for the truth table shown is-B(A+C)(A'+C')
- 8. The Boolean function f implemented in figure using two input multiplexers is- AB'C'+ ABC'
- 9. The K-map for a Boolean function is shown in figure. The number of essential prime implicants for this function is 4