University of Asia Pacific

Department of Computer Science and Engineering Semester Final Examination, Spring-2017 Program: B. Sc. Engineering (1st Year / 2nd Semester)

Course Title: Electrical and Electronic Engineering I Course Code: EEE 121

Credits: 3.00

Time: 3.00 Hours

Full Marks: 150

[There are Eight Questions. Answer any Six. Figure in the right margin indicate marks]

1. State Ohm's Law. Define voltage, current, power and energy with necessary diagrams.

[2+8]

(b) Find current and voltages in the circuit shown in the Figure 1.

[15]

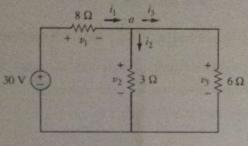


Figure 1

2. (a) State Kirchoff's voltage and current law with appropriate diagrams.

[10]

(b) Find the value of R_L for the maximum power transfer for the circuit in Figure 2. Find maximum [10+5] power.

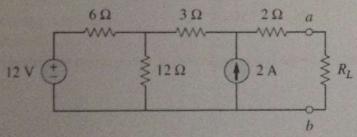
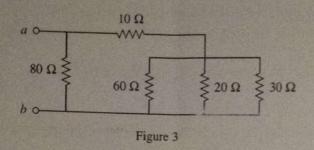


Figure 2

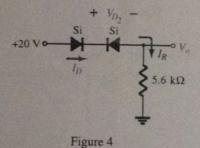
with necessary diagrams.



- 4. (a) What is phasor? Discuss phasor with appropriate diagram. [2+3]
 - (b) Find the amplitude, phase, period and frequency of the following sinusoidal voltage. [10]

$$V = 40\cos(5\pi t - 100)$$

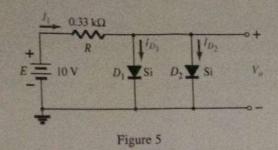
- (c) If $V_1 = -10sin(\omega t 300)$ and $V_2 = 20cos(\omega t + 450)$, find the angle between V_1 and V_2 . [10]
- 5. 🕉 Discuss the formation of the p-type an n-type material with necessary diagram. [10]
 - (b) What are the differences between intrinsic and extrinsic materials. [5]
 - Determine I_D , V_{D_2} and V_0 for the circuit in the Figure 4. [10]



- 6. Explain the diode operation for the following conditions with appropriate diagrams.
- [15]

- i. Forward bias
- ii. Reversed bias
- iii. No Bias
- (b) Determine V_0 , I_1 , I_{D_1} and I_{D_2} for the circuit in the Figure 5.

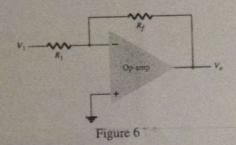
[10]



- 7. Explain the working principle of a Bipolar Junction Transistor with appropriate diagram.
- [10]
- Draw the circuit diagram for the following BJT configuration and draw their input and output characteristics curve:
- [15]

- i. Common Base
- ii. Common Collector
- iii. Common Emitter
- 8. (a) For the following circuit prove that $\frac{V_0}{V_1} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$





- (b) Draw the circuit configuration for the following circuit using op-amp and write their gain equation. [15]
 - i. Inverting Amplifier
 - ii. Non-inverting Amplifier
 - iii. Unity Follower
 - iv. Summing Amplifier
 - v. Integrator

University of Asia Pacific Department of Basic Sciences & Humanities Final Examination, Spring-2017 Program: B.Sc. Engineering (Computer Science) 1st Year/ 2nd Semester

Course Title: Math II Time: 3.00 Hours.

Course Code: MTH 103

Course credit: 3.00 Full Marks: 150

There are Eight questions. Answer any Six. All questions are of equal value, indicated in the right margin.

- 1. Write v = (1, -2, 5) as a linear combination of $u_1 = (1, 1, 1)$, $u_2 = (1, 2, 3)$ and $u_3 = (2, -1, 1)$.
 - (b) Express the polynomial $v = t^2 + 4t 3$ in P(t) as a linear combination of the polynomials $p_1 = t^2 2t + 5$, $p_2 = 2t^2 3t$ and $p_3 = t + 1$.
- 2. Determine whether the vectors (1, 2, -3, 1), (3, 7, 1, -2) and (1, 3, 7, -4) in R⁴ are linearly dependent or independent.
 - (b) Determine whether (1, 1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 3, 2), (2, 5, 6, 4), (2, 6, 8, 5) form a basis of R⁴. If not, find the dimension of the subspace they span.
- 3. (a) Suppose the mapping $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is defined by F(x,y) = (x+y,x). Show that F is linear.
 - (b) Consider the basis $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ for R^3 where $u_1 = (1, -1, 2)$, $u_2 = (2, 1, -3)$, 15 $u_3 = (1, 0, -2)$ and let $T : R^3 \to R^2$ be a linear transformation defined by $T(u_1) = (-3, -1)$ $T(u_2) = (9, 0)$ $T(u_3) = (2, -2)$. Find T(5, -2, 7).
- 4. (a) Let $F: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear mapping defined by F(x,y,z) = (x-y+z+t,x+2z-t,x+y+3z-3t). Find a basis and the dimension of (i) the *Image of F*; (ii) the *Kernel of F*.
 - (b) Let $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear operator defined by F(x,y) = (2x+3y,4x-5y). Find 12 the matrix representation of F relative to the basis $S = \{u_1, u_2\} = \{(1,2), (2,5)\}$.
- 5. (a) Consider the polynomials f(t) = t + 2 and g(t) = 3t 2 in P(t) with the inner product $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} f(t)g(t)dt$. (i) Find $\langle f, g \rangle$ (ii) Find ||f|| and ||g|| (iii) Normalize f and g.
 - (b) Let W be the subspace of R⁵ spanned by the vectors u = (1, 2, 3, -1, 2), v = (2, 4, 7, 2, -1), 12 Find a basis of the orthogonal complement W^{\perp} of W.

- 6. (a) Find the Fourier coefficient c and the projection of v = (1, -2, 3, -4) along w = (1, 2, 1, 2) in 10 \mathbb{R}^4 .
 - (b) Consider the vector space with the Euclidean inner product. Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the basis vectors $u_1 = (1, 1, 1)$, $u_2 = (-1, 1, 0)$, $u_3 = (1, 2, 1)$ into an orthogonal basis and then normalize the orthogonal basis vectors to obtain an orthonormal basis.
- 7. (a) Find the determinant of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -5 & -7 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Find the solution of the following system of linear equations using Cramer's rule: $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4$$

$$2x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 = 3$$

$$x_1 + 7x_2 - 7x_3 = 5$$

8. (a) Use determinants to find those values of k for which the following system has (i) a unique solution, (ii) more than one solution, (iii) no solution.

$$\begin{cases} kx + y + z = 1\\ x + ky + z = 1\\ x + y + kz = 1 \end{cases}$$

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the characteristic equation, the eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix A.

Department of Computer Science & Engineering University of Asia Pacific (UAP)

Final Examination 1nd Year 2nd Semester Spring 2017 Course Code: Chem 111 Course Title: Chemistry Credits: 3 Full Marks: 150 Duration: 3 Hours Instructions: 1. There are Eight (8) Questions. Answer any Six (6). All questions are of equal value. Part marks are shown in the margins. 2. Non-programmable calculators are allowed. A. Define 'lattice energy' of an ionic crystal. Draw a schematic diagram and show the method of calculation of the lattice energy according to Born-Haber Cycle, Discuss the bond dissociation energy and bond length with suitable examples. Draw the potential energy diagram in formation of a covalent bond and show that the bond dissociation energy and bond length can be calculated from such diagram. CH4 and CH3Cl both have tetrahedral geometry. Draw the geometry. What do you think about the bond angle of H-C-H in CH4 and CH3Cl. Explain if there is any difference in bond A Predict and draw the geometry of the following compounds: * What is the hybridized state of PBr₅? Show the hybridization process. i) PO43- ii) NH3 iii) H3O+ 3+7=10 3. a) Define 'solution'. Explain the molecular view of solution process. What is the effect of temperature on the solubility of gas in liquid? How the effect is related with the ecological imbalance in aquatic environment. 2+2+3=7 Define the following terms: a) Define 'colligative properties'. Show that lowering of vapor pressure is a colligative Molality M molarity iii) ppm. b) Draw a phase diagram and explain the boiling point elevation and depression of freezing point upon the addition of a non-electrolyte and non volatile solute. c) Ethylene glycol (EG), CH₂(OH)CH₂(OH), is a common automobile antifreeze. It is water soluble and fairly nonvolatile (b.p. 197°C). Calculate the freezing point of a solution containing 651 g of this substance in 2505 g of water. Would you keep this substance in your car radiator during the summer? The molar mass of ethylene glycol is 62.01 g.

 $(k_1=1.86^{\circ}C/m)$

$2N_2O_5(g) = 4NO_2(g) + O_2(g)$ 8 The conversion of cyclopropane to propene in the gas phase is a first-order reaction with a state constant of $6.73 \times 10^{-4} s^{-1}$ at 500° C. If the initial concentration of cyclopropane was 0.25 M, what is the concentration after 8.8 min?
Explain the collision theory of reaction rate and state the limitation of the theory 12
b) What is the quantitative relation between temperature and reaction rate? Show the relation graphically. 7 The rate constant of a first-order reaction is 3.46×10 ⁻² s ⁻¹ at 298 K. What is the rate constant at 350 K if the activation energy for the reaction is 50.2 kJ/mol?
Define equilibrium constant, K_e and K_p and show the relation between them. Write down the expression for equilibrium constant for the following conversions: i) $1/2 N_2 (g) + 3/2 H_2 (g) \Rightarrow NH_3 (g)$ ii) $3Fe(s) + 4 H_2O (g) \Rightarrow Fe_3O_4 (s) + 4H_2 (g)$ What is reaction quotient? Predict the direction of reaction when i) reaction quotient smaller than equilibrium constant ii) reaction quotient is same as equilibrium constant iii) reaction quotient is larger than equilibrium constant. Hydrogen iodide, HI, decomposes at moderate temperatures according to the equation $2HI(g) \Rightarrow H_2(g) + I_2(g)$ When 4.00 mol HI was placed in a 5.00-L vessel at 458°C, the equilibrium mixture was found to contain 0.442 mol I_2 . What is the value of Ke for the decomposition of HI at this temperature? a) Explain the phase, component and degrees of freedom with suitable examples. a) Explain the phase diagram of water and show that at the triple point the degree of freedom b) Draw the phase diagram of water and show that at the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C. Note that the normal boiling point of water c) Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 85°C.
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University of Asia Pacific Department of Computer Science & Engineering Mid-Semester Examination Spring-2017

Program: B. Sc. Engineering (1st Year/ 2nd Semester)

Course Title: Structured Programming Course No.: CSE 103 Time: 3.00 Hour Credit: 3.00 Full Marks: 150

There are Eight Questions. Answer any Six. All questions are of equal value. Figures in the right margin indicate marks. Assume anything if needed.

Write a function named ADDER to find out the summation of the given series below: 10 1+2+3+ ... + n Value of n will be taken as parameter of the function. What will be the output of following code segment? 15 Code Segment: #include<stdio.h> int main() int *a, **b, x=10, y=20; // address of x=1300, address of y=1500a &x: b=&a; printf("%d\n", a); printf("%d\n", *a); *a++; *a++; printf("%d'n", a); printf("%d\n", *a); a &y; (*a)++; printf("%d'n", a); printf("%d\n", *a); a=&x; **b=20; printf("%d'n", x); a=&y: printf("%d\n", a); printf("%d\n", *a); return 0;

```
2. Write a look-up table for the following "for loop".
         Code Segment:
         #include <stdio.h>
         int main()
          int sum=0, i=0, j=0;
           for(i=1; i<8; i=i+2)
```

for(j=i; j<9; j=j+3)

```
sum=sum - (i*j);
}
printf("%d", sum);
return 0;
}
```

int PLUM(int x) is a magical function which does one of the two things. If the parameter x is positive, it multiplies the given number by 2 and returns this multiplied number. On the other hand, if x is negative, the function simply returns its absolute value.

However, if the number 0 (zero) is encountered, the function simply turns 0 into a random positive number, and calls itself again. Now write code to demonstrate this function.

3. X (a) Write the output of the following code segment:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fibonacci(int n){
   if(n==1) return 0;
   if(n==2) return 1;
   int ret = 2*(fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2));
   printf("%d\n",ret);
   return ret;
}
int main(){
   int n = 5, f;
   f = fibonacci(n);
   printf("%d\n",f);
   return 0;}
```

b) Write a program to print unique elements from an array.

Sample Input	Sample Output		
7 -1 10 98 90 67 10 10	-1 10 98 90 67		
5	123		

4. What is "Call by reference"? Describe with proper example.

Write the output of the following code segment:
#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

15

10

```
char str [150] = "ABC";
int main(){
    strcpy (str, "Text 1");
    strcat (str, "\nText 2");
    printf ("%s", str);
    return 0;}
```

X

Write a program which will search for a substring within a string.

Sample Input	Sample Output		
MADAM DA	YES		
ADDAA DAD	NO		

A

Write the difference between Structured Programming and OOP.

10

15

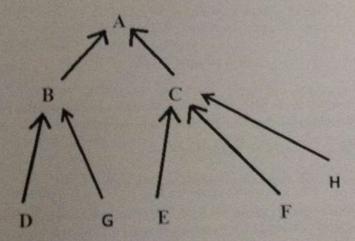
Do the following program:

15

- Write a Class 'Calculator' which have four methods (add, sub, prod and div). Each Method will have two parameters.
- Take two input value from user and send these value to the above class methods.
- The output will be like a calculator. If user give 7 and 6 then result will be 13, 1, 42 and 1.67

6. a)

15



Write the appropriate code do depict this situation of inheritance. Give constructor and destructor function for each class.

b) Refer to the tree above. Write down the sequence of constructor and destructor for the following code segment: int main(){

```
Ff
           return 0;}
                                                                                                            5
7. What is friend class? Why do we need it?
                                                                                                            5
        Do the corrections for the following snippet if it is necessary otherwise keep as it is.
        #include<iostream>
        using namespace std;
        class A {
        private:
           int x,y;
           void show(){
              cout << x+y;}
        1:
        void add(void){
           cout << x+y;}
        int main(){
           A obl:
           ob1.x=5;
           ob1.y=9;
           obl.show();
           obl.add();
          return 0;}
       "Friend function cannot be inherited by its base class whereas member functions can be". What's
        your opinion regarding this statement. Justify your statement with an appropriate example.
        What is object reference? Why do we need copy constructor?
                                                                                                           5
       What are the basic differences between overloading and overriding a method?
                                                                                                           5
   b)
       "a single operator '+' when placed between integer operands, adds them and when placed between
```

string operands, concatenates them" - What does it mean regarding C++. Explain with an

Dd;

example.

Department of Computer Science & Engineering University of Asia Pacific (UAP)

Final Examination Course Code: CSE105 Full Marks: 150

Spring 2017
Course Title: Discrete Mathematics

1st Year 2nd Semester Credits: 3 Duration: 3 Hours

Instructions:

- 1. There are Eight (8) Questions. Answer any Six (6). All questions are of equal value. Part marks are shown in the margins.
- 2. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
- 1. a) Justify whether the statement "the Universal relation on any set is an Equivalence 5 relation" is true or not with necessary explanation.
 - b) Find the zero-one matrix of the transitive closure of the relation R on set $A = \{a, b, c\}$ where, $M_R =$

	2	ь	c	
a	1	0	1	
ь	0	1	0	
			0	

c) Let R1 be the "less than" relation on the set of real numbers and let R2 be the "greater than" relation on the set of real numbers, that is,

R1 = $\{(x, y) \mid x < y\}$ and R2 = $\{(x, y) \mid x > y\}$. What are i) R1 U R2, ii) R1 \cap R2, iii) R1 - R2, iv) R2 - R1, and iv) R1 \oplus R2?

2. a) Draw a table as the sample table given below and fill it out.

15

- i) $F(n) = \lceil n/3 \rceil$
- ii) $F(n) = \sqrt{n}$
- iii) $F(n)=n^3+2$

All functions are from R into R. Justify your answer by proper explanation

Sample table for question 2(a):

No.	Function?	One-to-one?	Onto?	Bijective?	Invertible?
i)	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no

b) Let the functions f(x)=2x+1, $g(x)=x^2$, h(x)=2-x where all functions are from R into R. 10 Find the composition function hogof. Then calculate the value of hogof(-0.5).

State the converse, contrapositive and inverse of each of the following implications:

If it snows today, I will ski tomorrow.

I come to class whenever there is going to be a quiz.

- No Prove that $\neg (p \land q) \equiv \neg p \lor \neg q$
- Show that the premises "If it rains, we do not go for swimming", "Today is raining", "If we do not go for swimming, we play cricket" lead to the conclusion "We are playing cricket today".

Consider graph G given below.

(a)

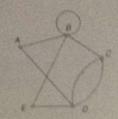


Figure: Graph G

Verify "Handshaking Theorem" for G

Does G contain Euler circuit? Explain and find the circuit if
your answer is yes.

Does G contain Euler path? Explain and find the path if your

8

4

3

13

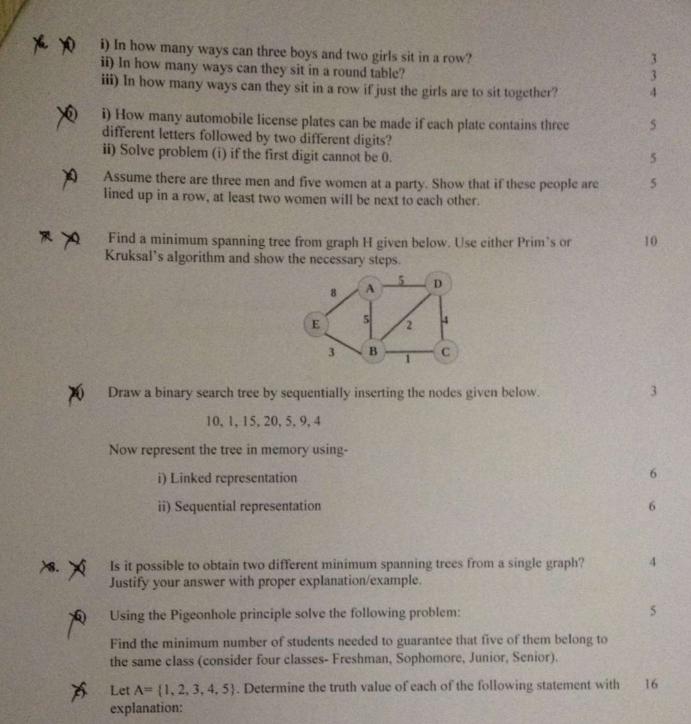
- Does G contain Euler path? Explain and find the path if your answer is yes.
- Draw the graphs named below and determine which of these are bipartite. Show how?

 10
 i) C₅
 ii) W₅
 iii) K₂
 iv) Null graph
- "No complete graph with more than two vertices is bipartite"- justify whether the statement is true or not. Give necessary examples/explanation.
- S. Consider the expression: (a+b)-(2*b)/55.

 Draw a binary tree representation of the expression and find its'
 - i) Prefix notation
 - ii) Postfix notation
 - iii) Infix notation

Data Item	X	B	14	12	K	F
Weight	10	5	5	15	1	24

Consider the alphabets with weights given in the table above and construct a 2-Tree with a minimum weighted path length using Huffman's algorithm. Calculate the path length of the constructed tree.



i)
$$(\exists x \in A)(x+3=10)$$

ii)
$$(\forall x \in A)(x+3<10)$$

iii)
$$(\exists x \in A)(x+3<5)$$

iv)
$$\neg (\forall x \in A)(x+3 \ge 10)$$