

Question 1: START

In a parallel circuit with two resistors, R_1 and R_2 , the total resistance is given by:

Question 1: END

Option_a: $R=R_1+R_2$

Option_b: $R=(1/R_1) + (1/R_2)$

Option_c: $(R_1 R_2)/ (R_1+R_2)$

Option_d: $(R_1+R_2)/2$

correct_option: c). $(R_1 R_2)/ (R_1+R_2)$

Question 2: START

According to Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL), the algebraic sum of currents at a node is:

Question 2: END

Option_a: Zero

Option_b: Equal to the total voltage at the node

Option_c: Equal to the sum of resistances at the node

Option_d: Dependent on the values of current

correct_option: a) Zero

Question 3: START

Ohm's Law states that the current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the:

Question 3: END

Option_a: Resistance between the points

Option_b: Voltage between the points

Option_c: Temperature difference

Option_d: Power dissipated

correct_option: b) Voltage between the points

Question 4: START

If a resistor of $10\ \Omega$ is connected across a 5 V battery, what is the current flowing through the resistor?

Question 4: END

Option_a: 0.5 A

Option_b: 1 A

Option_c: 2 A

Option_d: 5 A

correct_option: a) 0.5 A

Question 5: START

For a simple circuit with a 12 V battery and two series resistors, $R_1=2\ \Omega$ and $R_2=4\ \Omega$, what is the voltage drop across R_2 ?

Question 5: END

Option_a: 4 V

Option_b: 6 V

Option_c: 8 V

Option_d: 12 V

correct_option: c) 8 V

Question 6: START

Which of the following statements about Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) is correct?

Question 6: END

Option_a: The sum of all voltage drops around a closed loop is always positive.

Option_b: The sum of all voltage drops around a closed loop equals the total resistance.

Option_c: The sum of all voltage drops around a closed loop is equal to the sum of all current sources.

Option_d: The sum of all voltages around a closed loop is zero.

correct_option: d) The sum of all voltages around a closed loop is zero.

Question 7: START

In a series circuit, the current flowing through each component is:

Question 7: END

Option_a: The same

Option_b: Different

Option_c: Dependent on the voltage

Option_d: Dependent on the resistance of each component

correct_option: a) The same

Question 8: START

Two resistors of $5\ \Omega$ and $10\ \Omega$ are connected in parallel. If the current entering the parallel combination is 6 A , what is the current through the $10\ \Omega$ resistor?

Question 8: END

Option_a: 2 A

Option_b: 4 A

Option_c: 5 A

Option_d: 6 A

correct_option: a) 2 A

Question 9: START

If a $5\ \Omega$ resistor is connected in series with a $10\ \Omega$ resistor across a 15 V battery, what is the current in the circuit?

Question 9: END

Option_a: 1 A

Option_b: 4 A

Option_c: 5 A

Option_d: 6 A

correct_option: a) 1 A

Question 10: START

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) is based on the conservation of:

Question 10: END

Option_a: Charge

Option_b: Energy

Option_c: Momentum

Option_d: Mass

correct_option: b) Energy

Question 11: START

Two resistors $R_1=3\Omega$ and $R_2=6\Omega$, are connected in series across a 36 V source. What is the voltage across R_2 using the voltage division rule?

Question 11: END

Option_a: 12 V

Option_b: 18 V

Option_c: 24 V

Option_d: 30 V

correct_option: c) 24 V

Question 12: START

Three resistors $R_1=4\Omega$, $R_2=5\Omega$, and $R_3=6\Omega$ are connected in series across a 45 V source. What is the voltage across R_3 using the voltage division rule?

Question 12: END

Option_a: 10 V

Option_b: 15 V

Option_c: 20 V

Option_d: 25 V

correct_option: b) 15 V

Question 13: START

A circuit has two resistors $R_1=2\Omega$ and $R_2=8\Omega$ connected in parallel. If the total current entering the parallel combination is 20 A, what is the current through R_1 using the current division rule?

Question 13: END

Option_a: 18 A

Option_b: 10 A

Option_c: 4 A

Option_d: 2 A

correct_option: a) 18 A

Question 14: START

Two resistors $R_1=3\Omega$ and $R_2=12\Omega$, are connected in parallel across a 24 V source. What is the current through R_1 using the current division rule?

Question 14: END

Option_a: 1 A

Option_b: 2 A

Option_c: 6 A

Option_d: 8 A

correct_option: d) 8 A

Question 15: START

In a series circuit with resistors $R_1=10\Omega$, $R_2=20\Omega$, and $R_3=30\Omega$ connected to a 60 V battery, calculate the voltage drop across R_1 using the voltage division rule.

Question 15: END

Option_a: 10 V

Option_b: 15 V

Option_c: 20 V

Option_d: 30 V
correct_option: a) 10 V

Question 16: START

Three resistors $R_1=2\Omega$, $R_2=4\Omega$, and $R_3=8\Omega$ are connected in parallel. If the total current entering the parallel combination is 24 A, what is the current through R_3 using the current division rule?

Question 16: END

Option_a: 3.4 A
Option_b: 8 A
Option_c: 12 A
Option_d: 18 A
correct_option: a) 3.4 A

Question 17: START

For a series circuit with resistors $R_1=1\Omega$, $R_2=4\Omega$, and $R_3=5\Omega$, the total resistance is 10Ω . If the circuit is powered by a 20 V source, what is the voltage drop across R_2 using the voltage division rule?

Question 17: END

Option_a: 2 V
Option_b: 8 V
Option_c: 10 V
Option_d: 5 V
correct_option: b) 8 V

Question 18: START

In a parallel circuit, $R_1=6\Omega$ and $R_2=3\Omega$ with a total current of 18 A flowing into the combination. Calculate the current through R_1 using the current division rule.

Question 18: END

Option_a: 6 A
Option_b: 9 A
Option_c: 12 A
Option_d: 15 A
correct_option: a) 6 A

Question 19: START

A 10 V source is connected across two resistors, $R_1=3\Omega$ and $R_2=7\Omega$, in series. What is the voltage across R_1 using the voltage division rule?

Question 19: END

Option_a: 3 V
Option_b: 4 V
Option_c: 5 V
Option_d: 7 V
correct_option: a) 3 V

Question 20: START

In a circuit with resistors $R_1=5\Omega$ and $R_2=15\Omega$ connected in parallel, the total current entering the combination is 40 A. Calculate the current through R_2 using the current division rule.

Question 20: END

Option_a: 10 A
Option_b: 20 A

Option_c: 30 A
Option_d: 40 A
correct_option: a) 10 A

Question 21: START

Three resistors are connected in a star (Y) configuration with resistances $R_A=5\Omega$, $R_B=10\Omega$, and $R_C=15\Omega$. What is the equivalent resistance between two terminals AB after converting the network to a delta (Δ) configuration?

Question 21: END

Option_a: 15 Ω
Option_b: 30 Ω
Option_c: 50 Ω
Option_d: 75 Ω
correct_option: a) 15 Ω

Question 22: START

In a delta network, the resistances are given as $R_{AB}=12\Omega$, $R_{BC}=24\Omega$, and $R_{CA}=36\Omega$. What is the equivalent resistance R_A in the star network?

Question 22: END

Option_a: 6 Ω
Option_b: 8 Ω
Option_c: 10 Ω
Option_d: 12 Ω
correct_option: a) 6 Ω

Question 23: START

For a delta network with resistances $R_{AB}=30\Omega$, $R_{BC}=60\Omega$, and $R_{CA}=90\Omega$, the equivalent star resistance R_B is given by which formula?

Question 23: END

Option_a: $R_B=(R_{AB}\cdot R_{BC})/(R_{AB}+R_{BC}+R_{CA})$
Option_b: $R_B=(R_{BC}\cdot R_{CA})/(R_{AB}+R_{BC}+R_{CA})$
Option_c: $R_B=(R_{CA}\cdot R_{AB})/(R_{AB}+R_{BC}+R_{CA})$
Option_d: $R_B=(R_{AB}\cdot R_{BC}\cdot R_{CA})/(R_{AB}+R_{BC}+R_{CA})$
correct_option: a). $R_B=(R_{AB}\cdot R_{BC})/(R_{AB}+R_{BC}+R_{CA})$

Question 24: START

In a star network, each resistor has a value of 10 Ω . After converting it to a delta network, what will be the value of each resistor in the delta configuration?

Question 24: END

Option_a: 10 Ω
Option_b: 20 Ω
Option_c: 30 Ω
Option_d: 40 Ω
correct_option: c) 30 Ω

Question 25: START

If a delta network has resistors $R_{AB}=6\Omega$, $R_{BC}=12\Omega$, and $R_{CA}=18\Omega$, find the equivalent star resistance R_C .

Question 25: END

Option_a: 3 Ω
Option_b: 4 Ω
Option_c: 5 Ω

Option_d: 6 Ω
correct_option: d) 6 Ω

Question 26: START

In a star network with resistances $R_A=2\Omega$, $R_B=3\Omega$, and $R_C=4\Omega$, what is the equivalent resistance between terminals after converting to a delta configuration?

Question 26: END

Option_a: 9 Ω
Option_b: 12 Ω
Option_c: 15 Ω
Option_d: 6.5 Ω
correct_option: d) 6.5 Ω

Question 27: START

A delta network has resistances $R_{AB}=10\Omega$, $R_{BC}=15\Omega$, and $R_{CA}=20\Omega$. What is the value of R_A in the equivalent star network?

Question 27: END

Option_a: 5 Ω
Option_b: 4.44 Ω
Option_c: 10 Ω
Option_d: 12 Ω
correct_option: b) 4.44 Ω

Question 28: START

In a balanced delta network, each resistor has a resistance of 12 Ω . If this network is converted to a star configuration, what will be the resistance of each resistor in the star network?

Question 28: END

Option_a: 4 Ω
Option_b: 8 Ω
Option_c: 10 Ω
Option_d: 10 Ω
correct_option: a) 4 Ω

Question 29: START

Given a delta network with resistances $R_{AB}=8\Omega$, $R_{BC}=16\Omega$, and $R_{CA}=24\Omega$, what is the total resistance across terminals A and B after converting it to a star network?

Question 29: END

Option_a: 4 Ω
Option_b: 6 Ω
Option_c: 6.67 Ω
Option_d: 12 Ω
correct_option: c) 8 Ω

Question 30: START

In Thevenin's Theorem, the Thevenin equivalent circuit for a linear two-terminal network consists of:

Question 30: END

Option_a: An ideal current source and a resistor in series
Option_b: An ideal voltage source and a resistor in series
Option_c: A capacitor and a resistor in parallel
Option_d: An inductor and a resistor in parallel

correct_option: b) An ideal voltage source and a resistor in series

Question 31: START

For a given circuit, the open-circuit voltage across terminals A and B is 12 V, and the equivalent resistance seen from these terminals is 4 Ω . What is the Thevenin equivalent voltage and resistance?

Question 31: END

Option_a: 6 V, 4 Ω

Option_b: 12 V, 4 Ω

Option_c: 12 V, 8 Ω

Option_d: 24 V, 4 Ω

correct_option: b) 12 V, 4 Ω

Question 32: START

In a circuit with a Thevenin equivalent voltage of 15 V and a Thevenin resistance of 5 Ω , what load resistance will maximize the power transferred to the load?

Question 32: END

Option_a: 2.5 Ω

Option_b: 5 Ω

Option_c: 10 Ω

Option_d: 15 Ω

correct_option: b) 5 Ω

Question 33: START

Thevenin's Theorem is applicable only to circuits that are:

Question 33: END

Option_a: Linear and bilateral

Option_b: Non-linear and unilateral

Option_c: Linear and time-invariant

Option_d: Non-linear and time-variant

correct_option: a) Linear and bilateral

Question 34: START

If the load resistance R_L is connected to a Thevenin equivalent circuit with a Thevenin voltage $V_{th}=10V$ and Thevenin resistance $R_{th}=5\Omega$, what is the current through R_L when $R_L=5\Omega$?

Question 34: END

Option_a: 1 A

Option_b: 2 A

Option_c: 0.5 A

Option_d: 10 A

correct_option: a) 1 A

Question 35: START

In a circuit, the open-circuit voltage across two terminals is 20 V, and the short-circuit current across the same terminals is 5 A. What is the Thevenin resistance?

Question 35: END

Option_a: 2 Ω

Option_b: 4 Ω

Option_c: 5 Ω

Option_d: 10 Ω

correct_option: b) 4 Ω

Question 36: START

A complex circuit has a Thevenin equivalent voltage of 25 V and a Thevenin resistance of 50 Ω . If a 50 Ω load is connected to the Thevenin equivalent, what is the voltage across the load?

Question 36: END

Option_a: 12.5 V

Option_b: 25 V

Option_c: 50 V

Option_d: 0 V

correct_option: a) 12.5 V

Question 37: START

For maximum power transfer in a circuit, the load resistance R_L should be:

Question 37: END

Option_a: Twice the Thevenin resistance

Option_b: Half the Thevenin resistance

Option_c: Equal to the Thevenin resistance

Option_d: Very large compared to the Thevenin resistance

correct_option: C) Equal to the Thevenin resistance

Question 38: START

A network has an internal Thevenin resistance of 10 Ω and a Thevenin voltage of 40 V. To maximize power transfer, what power is delivered to the load?

Question 38: END

Option_a: 40 W

Option_b: 80 W

Option_c: 160 W

Option_d: 200 W

correct_option: a) 40 W

Question 39: START

For a circuit with Thevenin equivalent voltage $V_{th}=12V$ and Thevenin resistance $R_{th}=6\Omega$, what is the current through a load resistance $R_L=12\Omega$ when connected across the terminals?

Question 39: END

Option_a: 0.66 A

Option_b: 1 A

Option_c: 1.5 A

Option_d: 2 A

correct_option: a) 0.66 A

Question 40: START

In Norton's Theorem, the Norton equivalent circuit of a linear two-terminal network consists of:

Question 40: END

Option_a: An ideal current source and a resistor in series

Option_b: An ideal voltage source and a resistor in series

Option_c: An ideal current source and a resistor in parallel

Option_d: A capacitor and an inductor in series

correct_option: c) An ideal current source and a resistor in parallel

Question41: START

In superposition theorem, when we consider the effect of one voltage source, all the other voltage sources are

Question41: END

Option_a: Shorted

Option_b: Opened

Option_c: Removed

Option_d: Undisturbed

correct_option: Shorted

Question 42: START

In superposition theorem, when we consider the effect of one current source, all the other voltage sources are

Question42: END

Option_a: Shorted

Option_b: Opened

Option_c: Removed

Option_d: Undisturbed

correct_option: Shorted

Question43: START

In superposition theorem, when we consider the effect of one voltage source, all the other current sources are

Question43: END

Option_a: Shorted

Option_b: Opened

Option_c: Removed

Option_d: Undisturbed

correct_option: Opened

Question44: START

In superposition theorem, when we consider the effect of one current source, all the other current sources are

Question44: END

Option_a: Shorted

Option_b: Opened

Option_c: Removed

Option_d: Undisturbed

correct_option: Opened

Question45: START

Superposition theorem is valid for

Question45: END

Option_a: Linear systems

Option_b: Non-linear systems

Option_c: Both linear and non-linear systems

Option_d: Neither linear nor non-linear systems

correct_option: Linear systems

Question46: START

Superposition theorem does not work for

Question46: END

Option_a: Current

Option_b: Voltage

Option_c: Power

Option_d: Works for all: current, voltage and power

correct_option: Power

Question47: START

Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding superposition theorem

(1). It can be used to calculate voltage , current and power

(2). It can be used to calculate voltage and current in a circuit containing resistor , inductor and diode.

(3). It can be used to calculate voltage and current in a circuit having linear elements resistor , capacitor and inductor

Question47: END

Option_a: (1),(2) and (3)

Option_b: (1) and (2) only

Option_c: (3) only

Option_d: (3) and (2) only

correct_option: (3) only

Question48: START

For applying the superposition theorem, we need

Question48: END

Option_a: No source

Option_b: Only one source

Option_c: Two or more sources

Option_d: None of the options

correct_option: Two or more sources

Question49: START

The maximum power drawn from source depends on _____

Question49: END

Option_a: Value of source resistance

Option_b: Value of load resistance

Option_c: Both source and load resistance

Option_d: Neither source or load resistance

correct_option: Value of load resistance

Question50: START

The maximum power is delivered from a source to its load when the load resistance is _____ the source resistance.

Question50: END

Option_a: greater than

Option_b: less than
Option_c: equal to
Option_d: less than or equal to
correct_option: equal to

Question51: START

What is the principle of the transformer?

Question51: END

Option_a: Gauss law
Option_b: Coulomb's law
Option_c: Electromagnetic induction
Option_d: Ampere's law
correct_option: Electromagnetic induction

Question52: START

Voltage induced in secondary coil of transformer is given by_____.

Question52: END

Option_a: $N_p \cdot V_p / N_s$
Option_b: $N_s \cdot V_p / N_p$
Option_c: $(N_p / V_p) \cdot N_s$
Option_d: $N_p / (V_p \cdot N_s)$
correct_option: $N_s \cdot V_p / N_p$

Question53: START

According to _____ induced e.m.f. opposes the cause due to which they are produced

Question53: END

Option_a: Lenz law
Option_b: Newton's law
Option_c: Faraday's law
Option_d: Coulomb's law
correct_option: Lenz law

Question54: START

The emf induced in a coil having N turns is?

Question54: END

Option_a: $E = \phi / t$
Option_b: $E = N \cdot \phi / t$
Option_c: $E = N \cdot \phi \cdot t$
Option_d: $E = N^2 \cdot \phi \cdot t$
correct_option: $E = N \cdot \phi / t$

Question55: START

According to _____ induced emf is equal to rate of change of magnetic flux

Question55: END

Option_a: Newton's law

Option_b: Lenz law
Option_c: Faraday's law
Option_d: Coulomb's law
correct_option: Faraday's law

Question56: START
Transformer cores are laminated to reduce
Question56: END

Option_a: Copper loss
Option_b: Eddy current loss
Option_c: Hysteresis loss
Option_d: All of the above
correct_option: Eddy current loss

Question57: START
To reduce hysteresis loss, transformer core is made of
Question57: END

Option_a: Silicon steel
Option_b: Aluminium
Option_c: Copper
Option_d: Lead
correct_option: Silicon steel

Question58: START
If the transformer is loaded then the secondary terminal voltage _____ for lagging power factor.
Question58: END

Option_a: falls
Option_b: rise
Option_c: double
Option_d: none of the above
correct_option: falls

Question59: START
The efficiency of the transformer will be maximum when
Question59: END

Option_a: Iron losses is equal to the twice of the copper losses
Option_b: Copper losses is equal to the twice of the iron losses
Option_c: Iron losses is equal to the copper losses
Option_d: All of these
correct_option: Iron losses is equal to the copper losses

Question60: START
Copper losses occurs due to ohmic resistance in
Question60: END

Option_a: Primary winding

Option_b: Secondary winding
Option_c: Both primary and secondary winding
Option_d: None of these
correct_option: Both primary and secondary winding

Question61: START

In transformer if the secondary is open circuited then its terminal voltage is

Question61: END

Option_a: kW
Option_b: KVAR
Option_c: kWh
Option_d: KVA
correct_option: KVA

Question62: START

Which of the following does not change in an ordinary transformer

Question62: END

Option_a: Frequency
Option_b: Voltage
Option_c: Current
Option_d: Power
correct_option: Frequency

Question63: START

If primary number of turns are higher then, transformer is called _____

Question63: END

Option_a: Step-down
Option_b: Step-up
Option_c: One-one
Option_d: Autotransformer
correct_option: Step-down

Question64: START

If secondary number of turns are higher then, transformer is called _____

Question64: END

Option_a: Step-down
Option_b: Step-up
Option_c: One-one
Option_d: Autotransformer
correct_option: Step-up

Question65: START

The open circuit test in a transformer is used to measure__

Question65: END

Option_a: Copper loss

Option_b: Winding loss
Option_c: Total loss
Option_d: Core loss
correct_option: Core loss

Question66: START
Why OC test is performed on LV side?
Question66: END

Option_a: Simple construction
Option_b: Less voltage is required and parameters can be transformed to HV side
Option_c: It'll not give losses if conducted on HV side
Option_d: HV side does not have connections for voltage
correct_option: Less voltage is required and parameters can be transformed to HV side

Question67: START
While conducting short-circuit test on a transformer which side is short circuited?
Question67: END

Option_a: High voltage side
Option_b: Low voltage side
Option_c: Primary side
Option_d: Secondary side
correct_option: Low voltage side

Question68: START
Which types of windings are used in transformer?
Question68: END

Option_a: Helical winding
Option_b: Cylindrical winding
Option_c: Continuous disc winding
Option_d: All of above
correct_option: All of above

Question69: START
Breather is provided in a transformer to
Question69: END

Option_a: Absorb moisture of air during breathing
Option_b: provide cold air in the transformer
Option_c: The filter of transformer oil
Option_d: None of above
correct_option: Absorb moisture of air during breathing

Question70: START
Oil is provided in an oil filled transformer for
Question70: END

Option_a: Lubrication
Option_b: Insulation

Option_c: cooling
Option_d: both cooling and insulation
correct_option: both cooling and insulation

Question71: START
Which of the following is not a part of transformer?
Question71: END

Option_a: Conservator
Option_b: breather
Option_c: Exciter
Option_d: Buchholz relay
correct_option: Exciter

Question72: START
Noise of transformer mainly due to
Question72: END

Option_a: Cooling fan
Option_b: magnetostriction in an iron core
Option_c: Mechanical vibration
Option_d: All of the above
correct_option: magnetostriction in an iron core

Question73: START
The part of a transformer which is visible from outside
Question73: END

Option_a: Bushings
Option_b: Core
Option_c: Primary winding
Option_d: Secondary winding
correct_option: Bushings

Question74: START
Part of the transformer which undergoes most damage from overheating is ____
Question74: END

Option_a: Iron core
Option_b: Copper winding
Option_c: Winding insulation
Option_d: Frame or case
correct_option: Winding insulation

Question75: START
Which is the most common, famous and adopted method of cooling of a power transformer?
Question75: END

Option_a: Air blast cooling
Option_b: Natural air cooling

Option_c: Oil cooling
Option_d: Any of the above method can be used
correct_option: Oil cooling

Question76: START
Function of conservator in an electrical transformer is
Question76: END

Option_a: Supply cooling oil to transformer in time of need
Option_b: Provide fresh air for cooling the transformer
Option_c: Protect the transformer from damage when oil expands due to heating
Option_d: Cannot be determined
correct_option: Protect the transformer from damage when oil expands due to heating

Question77: START
Which chemical is used in breather?
Question77: END

Option_a: Asbestos fibre
Option_b: Silica sand
Option_c: Sodium chloride
Option_d: Silica gel
correct_option: Silica gel

Question78: START
Buchholz's relay will give warning and protection against _____
Question78: END

Option_a: Electrical fault inside the transformer itself
Option_b: Electrical fault outside the transformer in outgoing feeder
Option_c: For both outside and inside faults
Option_d: Cannot be determined
correct_option: Electrical fault inside the transformer itself

Question79: START
An auto transformer can be used as
Question79: END

Option_a: Step up device
Option_b: Step down device
Option_c: Both step up and step down
Option_d: None of the above
correct_option: Both step up and step down

Question80: START
In an Auto Transformer, The Primary and Secondary are _____ coupled.
Question80: END

Option_a: Electrically only
Option_b: Magnetically only

Option_c: Both electrically & magnetically
Option_d: None of the above
correct_option: Both electrically & magnetically

Question81: START

A load test on a single-phase induction motor is conducted to evaluate its performance under different load conditions.

Question81: END

Option_a: To determine the voltage drop
Option_b: To evaluate motor performance under varying loads
Option_c: To measure the speed of the motor only
Option_d: To test the insulation resistance
correct_option: To evaluate motor performance under varying loads

Question82: START

The efficiency of a single-phase transformer is maximum at:

Question82: END

Option_a: Full load
Option_b: Half load
Option_c: No load
Option_d: Quarter load
correct_option: Half load

Question83: START

In an LVDT, the output voltage is zero when:

Question83: END

Option_a: The core is at the null position
Option_b: The core is fully inserted
Option_c: The supply voltage is maximum
Option_d: The frequency is maximum
correct_option: The core is at the null position

Question84: START

Which type of meter is commonly used to measure energy consumption in households?

Question84: END

Option_a: Ammeters
Option_b: Voltmeters
Option_c: Energy meters
Option_d: Ohmmeters
correct_option: Energy meters

Question85: START

The purpose of using a wattmeter is to measure:

Question85: END

Option_a: Voltage
Option_b: Current
Option_c: Power
Option_d: Resistance
correct_option: Power

Question86: START

A Moving Coil (MC) instrument is primarily used for:

Question86: END

Option_a: AC measurements

Option_b: DC measurements

Option_c: Both AC and DC measurements

Option_d: Frequency measurements

correct_option: DC measurements

Question87: START

The sensitivity of a wattmeter can be increased by:

Question87: END

Option_a: Increasing the resistance of the current coil

Option_b: Decreasing the resistance of the current coil

Option_c: Increasing the inductance of the voltage coil

Option_d: Decreasing the inductance of the voltage coil

correct_option: Increasing the resistance of the current coil

Question88: START

An induction motor is commonly used in:

Question88: END

Option_a: Power plants

Option_b: Domestic appliances

Option_c: Aircraft engines

Option_d: Nuclear reactors

correct_option: Domestic appliances

Question89: START

The function of a capacitor in a single-phase motor is to:

Question89: END

Option_a: Start the motor

Option_b: Increase the speed

Option_c: Reduce the voltage

Option_d: Decrease the current

correct_option: Start the motor

Question90: START

The standard frequency of AC supply in India is:

Question90: END

Option_a: 50 Hz

Option_b: 60 Hz

Option_c: 75 Hz

Option_d: 100 Hz

correct_option: 50 Hz

Question91: START

In the two wattmeter method, when the power factor is zero, the readings of wattmeters are:

Question91: END

Option_a: Both positive

Option_b: Both negative
Option_c: One positive, one negative
Option_d: Zero
correct_option: One positive, one negative

Question92: START
The primary advantage of using an LVDT is its:
Question92: END

Option_a: High accuracy
Option_b: Low cost
Option_c: Large size
Option_d: High power consumption
correct_option: High accuracy

Question93: START
The scale of a Moving Coil (MC) meter is typically:
Question93: END

Option_a: Non-uniform
Option_b: Uniform
Option_c: Exponential
Option_d: Logarithmic
correct_option: Uniform

Question94: START
What is the phase difference between current and voltage in a purely capacitive circuit?
Question94: END

Option_a: 0 degrees
Option_b: 90 degrees
Option_c: 180 degrees
Option_d: 270 degrees
correct_option: 90 degrees

Question95: START
Which instrument is used to measure high-frequency AC signals?
Question95: END

Option_a: Moving Iron (MI) meter
Option_b: Moving Coil (MC) meter
Option_c: Electrodynamometer
Option_d: Digital Oscilloscope
correct_option: Digital Oscilloscope

Question96: START
The power factor of a purely inductive circuit is:
Question96: END

Option_a: Unity
Option_b: Zero
Option_c: 0.5
Option_d: Negative
correct_option: Zero

Question97: START

In an energy meter, the term 'creep' refers to:

Question97: END

Option_a: Unwanted slow rotation of the disc

Option_b: Sudden increase in current

Option_c: Sudden decrease in voltage

Option_d: Constant power factor

correct_option: Unwanted slow rotation of the disc

Question98: START

LVDTs are best suited for measuring:

Question98: END

Option_a: High temperatures

Option_b: Large displacements

Option_c: Small displacements

Option_d: High pressures

correct_option: Small displacements

Question99: START

The slip of an induction motor increases with:

Question99: END

Option_a: Increase in load

Option_b: Decrease in load

Option_c: Increase in speed

Option_d: Increase in voltage

correct_option: Increase in load

Question100: START

The moving coil meter works on the principle of:

Question100: END

Option_a: Electromagnetic induction

Option_b: Electrostatic effect

Option_c: Thermionic emission

Option_d: Motor effect

correct_option: Motor effect

Question101: START

If a device consumes 2 kW power for 5 hours, the energy consumed is:

Question101: END

Option_a: 10 kWh

Option_b: 1 kWh

Option_c: 5 kWh

Option_d: 0.5 kWh

correct_option: 10 kWh

Question102: START

What is the typical range of slip for a single-phase induction motor at full load?

Question102: END

Option_a: 0% to 1%

Option_b: 5% to 7%
Option_c: 10% to 15%
Option_d: 20% to 30%
correct_option: 5% to 7%

Question103: START
The scale of a Moving Iron (MI) instrument is typically:
Question103: END

Option_a: Uniform across all ranges
Option_b: Narrower at low readings and wider at higher readings
Option_c: Wider at low readings and narrower at higher readings
Option_d: Identical to a Moving Coil (MC) instrument scale
correct_option: Narrower at low readings and wider at higher readings

Question104: START
The primary winding of a transformer is connected to:
Question104: END

Option_a: The load
Option_b: The power supply
Option_c: A capacitor
Option_d: A resistor
correct_option: The power supply

Question105: START
The power factor of a purely resistive circuit is:
Question105: END

Option_a: 0
Option_b: 0.5
Option_c: 1
Option_d: Negative
correct_option: 1

Question106: START
What type of losses occur in the core of a transformer?
Question106: END

Option_a: Copper losses
Option_b: Hysteresis losses
Option_c: Windage losses
Option_d: Mechanical losses
correct_option: Hysteresis losses

Question107: START
In an LVDT, what is the function of the core?
Question107: END

Option_a: To provide insulation
Option_b: To induce voltage
Option_c: To measure temperature
Option_d: To change the frequency
correct_option: To induce voltage

Question108: START

The slip of an induction motor is defined as:

Question108: END

Option_a: The difference between synchronous speed and rotor speed

Option_b: The ratio of voltage to current

Option_c: The difference between input and output power

Option_d: The ratio of frequency to speed

correct_option: The difference between synchronous speed and rotor speed

Question109: START

The standard unit for measuring electrical energy is:

Question109: END

Option_a: Watt

Option_b: Joule

Option_c: Kilowatt-hour

Option_d: Volt

correct_option: Kilowatt-hour

Question110: START

The direction of rotation of a three-phase motor can be changed by:

Question110: END

Option_a: Changing the voltage

Option_b: Reversing two of the phase connections

Option_c: Increasing the frequency

Option_d: Adding a capacitor

correct_option: Reversing two of the phase connections

Question111: START

The voltage regulation of a transformer is:

Question111: END

Option_a: The ratio of load voltage to no-load voltage

Option_b: The change in secondary voltage from no-load to full-load

Option_c: The efficiency of the transformer

Option_d: The resistance of the winding

correct_option: The change in secondary voltage from no-load to full-load

Question112: START

What is the function of the commutator in a DC motor?

Question112: END

Option_a: To change AC to DC

Option_b: To reverse the direction of current

Option_c: To increase voltage

Option_d: To decrease resistance

correct_option: To reverse the direction of current

Question113: START

An energy meter is calibrated in:

Question113: END

Option_a: Volts

Option_b: Watts
Option_c: Amperes
Option_d: kWh
correct_option: kWh

Question114: START
The purpose of a starter in an induction motor is to:
Question114: END

Option_a: Increase the speed
Option_b: Limit the starting current
Option_c: Decrease the voltage
Option_d: Improve power factor
correct_option: Limit the starting current

Question115: START
The efficiency of a transformer under full load is:
Question115: END

Option_a: Always 100%
Option_b: Less than 100%
Option_c: More than 100%
Option_d: Equal to the power factor
correct_option: Less than 100%

Question116: START
A Moving Iron (MI) instrument is primarily used for:
Question116: END

Option_a: DC measurements
Option_b: High-frequency measurements
Option_c: AC measurements
Option_d: Resistance measurements
correct_option: AC measurements

Question117: START
The purpose of a fuse in an electrical circuit is to:
Question117: END

Option_a: Increase current
Option_b: Protect against overcurrent
Option_c: Measure voltage
Option_d: Store energy
correct_option: Protect against overcurrent

Question118: START
The typical range of efficiency for an induction motor is:
Question118: END

Option_a: 50-60%
Option_b: 70-80%
Option_c: 85-95%
Option_d: 100%
correct_option: 85-95%

Question119: START

In a star-connected three-phase system, the line voltage is:

Question119: END

Option_a: Equal to the phase voltage

Option_b: Less than the phase voltage

Option_c: More than the phase voltage

Option_d: Zero

correct_option: More than the phase voltage

Question120: START

The primary function of a circuit breaker is to:

Question120: END

Option_a: Provide insulation

Option_b: Switch the circuit on and off

Option_c: Protect against overload

Option_d: Store electrical energy

correct_option: Protect against overload

Question 121: START

In a DC shunt motor, speed is related to armature current as

Question 121: END

Option_a: Directly proportional to the armature current

Option_b: Proportional to the square of the current

Option_c: Independent of armature current

Option_d: Inversely proportional to the armature current

correct_option: Inversely proportional to the armature current

Question 122: START

In a DC shunt motor for zero armature current we get speed

Question 122: END

Option_a: Non-zero and minimum

Option_b: Zero

Option_c: Non-zero and maximum

Option_d: Doesn't depend on armature current

correct_option: - Zero

Question 123: START

As the load is increased the speed of DC shunt motor will

Question 123: END

Option_a: Reduce slightly

Option_b: Increase slightly

Option_c: Increase proportionately

Option_d: Reduce rapidly

correct_option: Increase slightly

Question 124: START

The armature torque of the DC shunt motor is proportional to

Question 124: END

Option_a: Field flux only
Option_b: Armature current only
Option_c: Field flux and armature current
Option_d: Field current
correct_option: Armature current only

Question 125: START

Correct equation of speed-torque characteristic of DC shunt motor is

Question 125: END

Option_a: $[V_t / k\Phi] = [R_a / k^1 \Phi^2] T$
Option_b: $[V_t / k\Phi^2] = [R_a / k^1 \Phi^2] T$
Option_c: $[V_t / k\Phi] = [R_a / k^1 \Phi] T$
Option_d: $[V_t / k\Phi^2] = [R_a / k^1 \Phi^2] T$
correct_option: $[V_t / k\Phi] - [R_a / k^1 \Phi^2] T$

Question 126: START

For some percentage increase in the torque, which DC motor will have the least percentage increase of input current?

Question 126 : END

Option_a: Series motor
Option_b: Shunt motor
Option_c: Cumulative compound motor
Option_d: Separately excited motor
correct_option: Shunt motor

Question 127: START

If a DC shunt motor is working at full load and if shunt field circuit suddenly opens

Question 127: END

Option_a: Will make armature to take heavy current, possibly burning it
Option_b: Will result in excessive speed, possibly destroying armature due to excessive centrifugal stresses
Option_c: Nothing will happen to motor
Option_d: Motor will come to stop
correct_option: Will make armature to take heavy current, possibly burning it

Question 128: START

The speed of a DC shunt motor can be made more than full load speed by

Question 128: END

Option_a: Reducing the field current
Option_b: Decreasing the armature current
Option_c: Increasing the armature current
Option_d: Increasing the excitation current
correct_option: Reducing the field current

Question 129: START

No load speed of the DC shunt motor is 1322 rpm while full load speed is 1182 rpm. What will be the speed regulation?

Question 129: END

Option_a: 12.82 %
Option_b: 11.8 %

Option_c: 16.6 %
Option_d: 14.2 %
correct_option: 11.8 %

Question 130: START
Magnitude of flux in an energy meter varies _
Question 130: END

Option_a: due to abnormal currents and voltages
Option_b: due to high resistance and inductance values
Option_c: due to changes in the transformer turns
Option_d: due to the induced e.m.f in the windings
correct_option: due to abnormal currents and voltages

Question 131: START
Energy meter creeps due to
Question 131: END

Option_a: due to change in supply
Option_b: due to reversal in polarity of voltage
Option_c: due to asymmetry in magnetic circuit
Option_d: due to turns ratio of transformer
correct_option: due to asymmetry in magnetic circuit

Question 132: START
How is the flux of shunt coil related to voltage?
Question 132: END

Option_a: flux is proportional to square of voltage
Option_b: directly proportional
Option_c: inversely proportional
Option_d: independent of each other
correct_option: flux is proportional to square of voltage

Question 133: START
Supply voltage in an energy meter is
Question 133: END
Option_a: constant always
Option_b: zero always
Option_c: depends on the load
Option_d: can fluctuate
correct_option: can fluctuate

Question134: START
How is the flux of shunt coil related to voltage?
Question134: END

Option_a: flux is proportional to square of voltage
Option_b: directly proportional
Option_c: inversely proportional
Option_d: independent of each other
correct_option: flux is proportional to square of voltage

Question 135: START

How can temperature effect be compensated in an energy meter?

Question 135: END

Option_a: through heat sinks

Option_b: by a temperature shunt

Option_c: by using resistance

Option_d: by using a coolant

correct_option: by a temperature shunt

Question 136: START

In some energy meters, creeping can be avoided by

Question 136: END

Option_a: attaching small gold pieces

Option_b: attaching small aluminium pieces

Option_c: attaching small iron pieces

Option_d: attaching small zinc pieces

correct_option: attaching small iron pieces

Question: 137 START

Routh Hurwitz criterion gives:

Question 137: END

Option_a: Number of roots in the right half of the s-plane

Option_b: Value of the roots

Option_c: Number of roots in the left half of the s-plane

Option_d: Number of roots in the top half of the s-plane

correct_option: Number of roots in the right half of the s-plane

Question138: START

Routh Hurwitz criterion cannot be applied when the characteristic equation of the system containing coefficient's which is/are

Question138: END

Option_a: Exponential function of s

Option_b: Sinusoidal function of s

Option_c: Complex

Option_d: Exponential and sinusoidal function of s and complex

correct_option: Exponential and sinusoidal function of s and complex

Question139: START

Consider the following statement regarding Routh Hurwitz criterion

Question139: END

Option_a: It gives absolute stability

Option_b: It gives gain and phase margin

Option_c: It gives the number of roots lying in RHS of the s-plane

Option_d: It gives gain, phase margin and number of roots lying in RHS of the s-plane

correct_option: it gives gain, phase margin and number of roots lying in RHS of the s-plane

Question140: START

The order of the auxiliary polynomial is always:

Question140: END

Option_a: Even
Option_b: Odd
Option_c: May be even or odd
Option_d: None of the mentioned
correct_option: Even

Question141: START

Which of the test signals are best utilized by the stability analysis.

Question141: END

Option_a: Impulse
Option_b: Step
Option_c: Ramp
Option_d: Parabolic
correct_option: Impulse

Question142: START

The characteristic equation of a system is given as $3s^4 + 10s^3 + 5s^2 + 2 = 0$. This system is:

Question142: END

Option_a: Stable
Option_b: Marginally stable
Option_c: Unstable
Option_d: Linear
correct_option: Unstable

Question143: START

The characteristic equation of a system is given as $s^3 + 25s^2 + 10s + 50 = 0$. What is the number of the roots in the right half s-plane and the imaginary axis respectively?

Question143: END

Option_a: 1,1
Option_b: 0,0
Option_c: 2,1
Option_d: 1,2
correct_option: 0,0

Question144: START

The necessary condition for the stability of the linear system is that all the coefficients of characteristic equation $1 + G(s)H(s) = 0$, be real and have the

Question144: END

Option_a: Positive sign
Option_b: Negative sign
Option_c: Same sign
Option_d: Both positive and negative
correct_option: Same sign

Question145: START

For making an unstable system stable:

Question145: END

Option_a: Gain of the system should be increased
Option_b: Gain of the system should be decreased

Option_c: The number of zeroes to the loop transfer function should be increased
Option_d: The number of poles to the loop transfer function should be increased
correct_option: Gain of the system should be decreased

Question 146: START

The order of the auxiliary polynomial is always:

Question 146: END

Option_a: Even

Option_b: Odd

Option_c: May be even or odd

Option_d: None of the mentioned

correct_option: Even

Question147: START

The major components of a controller are

Question147: END

Option_a: Control element

Option_b: Error detector and control element

Option_c: Feedback element

Option_d: Error detector and feedback element

correct_option: Error detector and control element

Question148: START

What is an electric drive?

Question148: END

Option_a: A machine that converts electrical energy into kinetic energy

Option_b: A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy

Option_c: A machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy

Option_d: A machine that converts kinetic energy into electrical energy

correct_option: A machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy

Question149: START

Which of the following is used to build a electric drive?

Question149: END

Option_a: Source

Option_b: Motor

Option_c: Control unit

Option_d: All of the mentioned

correct_option: All of the mentioned

Question150: START

Which of the following is/are components of an electric drive?

Question150: END

Option_a: Control unit and Power Modulator

Option_b: Electric Motor and Control System

Option_c: Input Command

Option_d: Sensing Device and Electric Motor

correct_option: Electric Motor and Control System

Question151: START

Which of the following is a function of electric drive?

Question151: END

Option_a: Transport energy from the storage system to the wheels

Option_b: Transport energy from the control system to the wheels

Option_c: Transport fuel from the electric motor to the wheels

Option_d: Transport fuel from the storage system to the wheels

correct_option: Transport energy from the storage system to the wheels

Question152: START

Which of the following exhibits linearly rising load torque characteristics

Question152: END

Option_a: Rolling Mills

Option_b: Fan load

Option_c: Separately excited dc generator connected to the resistive load

Option_d: Elevators

correct_option: Separately excited dc generator connected to the resistive load

Question153: START

What is the maximum number of lighting points that can be connected in a circuit?

Question153: END

Option_a: 5

Option_b: 10

Option_c: 8

Option_d: 12

correct_option:10

Question154: START

Which material is used for wiring continuous bus bar?

Question154: END

Option_a: Aluminium

Option_b: Copper

Option_c: Both (A) and (B)

Option_d: None of these

correct_option: Aluminium

Question155: START

For what voltage levels are the screwed conduit circuits used?

Question155: END

Option_a: Less than 250 V

Option_b: For voltages between 250 V – 600 V

Option_c: For voltages above 600 V

Option_d: None of these

correct_option: For voltages between 250 V – 600 V

Question156: START

Which among these is a method of wiring?

Question156: END

Option_a: Joint box

Option_b: Tee system

Option_c: Loop in system
Option_d: All of these
correct_option All of these

Question157: START
Blinking of fluorescent tube may be on account of
Question157: END

Option_a: Low circuit voltage
Option_b: Loose contact
Option_c: Defective starter
Option_d: Any of the above
correct_option: Any of the above

Question158: START
For operation of fluorescent tube on DC supply the additional device incorporated in the Tube circuit is a
Question158: END

Option_a: Transformer
Option_b: Resistor
Option_c: Inductor
Option_d: All of the above
correct_option: Resistor

Question159: START
A capacitor is connected across the fluorescent tube circuit in order to
Question 159: END

Option_a: Eliminate the noise
Option_b: Limit the current
Option_c: Improve the power factor of the tube circuit
Option_d: None of the mentioned
correct_option: Improve the power factor of the tube circuit

Question160: START
The Flicker effect of fluorescent lamps is more pronounced at
Question160: END

Option_a: Lower voltages
Option_b: Higher voltages
Option_c: Higher frequencies
Option_d: Lower frequencies
correct_option: Lower frequencies

Question161: START
For a given system response $y(t)$ to a unit step input $u(t)$, what characteristic of the system can be determined if the response includes an exponential decay term?
Question161: END

Option_a: The system is unstable
Option_b: The system has underdamped poles
Option_c: The system is critically damped
Option_d: The system has no damping
correct_option: The system has underdamped poles

Question162: START

If a unit impulse signal $\delta(t)$ is applied to a linear time-invariant (LTI) system, which of the following can best describe the resulting output?

Question162: END

Option_a: The output will be a scaled version of $\delta(t)$

Option_b: The output will be the impulse response of the system

Option_c: The output will be the step response of the system

Option_d: The output will be zero for all time

correct_option: The output will be the impulse response of the system

Question163: START

A unit ramp function $r(t)=tu(t)$ is applied to a first-order system with a time constant τ . Which of the following best describes the output response?

Question163: END

Option_a: It will have a constant steady-state value

Option_b: It will linearly increase with time indefinitely

Option_c: It will approach a steady-state ramp with a slope determined by τ

Option_d: It will exhibit an oscillatory response

correct_option: It will approach a steady-state ramp with a slope determined by τ

Question164: START

In control systems, which of the following input signals is often used to test the transient response characteristics of a system, particularly in feedback control design?

Question164: END

Option_a: Unit ramp signal

Option_b: Unit impulse signal

Option_c: Exponential decay signal

Option_d: Sinusoidal signal

correct_option: Unit impulse signal

Question165: START

Which of the following best describes the response of a second-order system when excited by a unit step signal, if the system is underdamped?

Question165: END

Option_a: A smooth exponential decay to zero

Option_b: An oscillatory response with a decaying amplitude

Option_c: A ramp response with steady-state error

Option_d: A steady-state constant response with zero overshoot

correct_option: An oscillatory response with a decaying amplitude

Question166: START

When comparing the Fourier series representation of a square wave and a sinusoidal wave of the same frequency, what key characteristic distinguishes them?

Question166: END

Option_a: Square wave contains only even harmonics

Option_b: Sinusoidal wave contains more harmonics

Option_c: Square wave contains odd harmonics, sinusoidal contains only the fundamental

Option_d: Sinusoidal wave has a flat amplitude spectrum

correct_option: Square wave contains odd harmonics, sinusoidal contains only the fundamental

Question167: START

In a DIT-FFT algorithm, what key operation differentiates it from the direct computation of the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)?

Question167: END

Option_a: Computation is based on breaking the input sequence into even and odd parts

Option_b: The output sequence is reversed

Option_c: It only calculates half of the DFT coefficients

Option_d: It requires complex conjugate multiplications at each step

correct_option: Computation is based on breaking the input sequence into even and odd parts

Question168: START

In a DIF-FFT algorithm, what is the main reason for performing decimation on the output instead of the input sequence?

Question168: END

Option_a: To minimize the total number of computations required

Option_b: To apply twiddle factors more efficiently

Option_c: To ensure that the input sequence remains in natural order

Option_d: To reduce the memory usage during computation

correct_option: To ensure that the input sequence remains in natural order

Question169: START

In a scenario where you need to minimize the number of arithmetic operations for a large input sequence, which FFT structure (DIT or DIF) would you prefer, and how would the choice impact the computation?

Question169: END

Option_a: DIT, because it reduces complex multiplications in each stage

Option_b: DIT, as it performs bit-reversal at the output, optimizing the sequence

Option_c: DIF, as it places the twiddle factor multiplications in initial stages, reducing overall complexity

Option_d: DIF, because it limits additions in the later stages

correct_option: DIF, as it places the twiddle factor multiplications in initial stages, reducing overall complexity

Question170: START

How does the butterfly computation in DIT-FFT differ from that in DIF-FFT with respect to the application of twiddle factors?

Question170: END

Option_a: DIT-FFT applies twiddle factors after the butterfly operation

Option_b: DIT-FFT applies twiddle factors only at the last stage

Option_c: DIF-FFT applies twiddle factors before the butterfly operation

Option_d: Both algorithms apply twiddle factors at every stage

correct_option: DIF-FFT applies twiddle factors before the butterfly operation

Question171: START

In an 8-point FFT, the DIT-FFT and DIF-FFT produce the same result but in different orders. What output difference specifically distinguishes the final outputs of DIT-FFT from DIF-FFT?

Question171: END

Option_a: DIT-FFT provides output in bit-reversed order, while DIF-FFT provides it in natural order

Option_b: DIT-FFT provides output in natural order, while DIF-FFT provides it in bit-reversed order

Option_c: Both algorithms output in bit-reversed order

Option_d: Both algorithms output in natural order

correct_option: DIT-FFT provides output in bit-reversed order, while DIF-FFT provides it in natural order

Question172: START

Given that both DIT and DIF FFTs involve recursive butterfly operations, in what case would the butterfly structure in DIT be more advantageous than DIF, especially in terms of implementation on a software-based digital signal processor (DSP)?

Question172: END

Option_a: When the input data is naturally in bit-reversed order

Option_b: When the algorithm needs to minimize memory for each butterfly stage

Option_c: When the DSP is optimized for forward-order computations, aligning with DIT's bit-reversed input order

Option_d: When minimizing latency across stages is essential

correct_option: When the DSP is optimized for forward-order computations, aligning with DIT's bit-reversed input order

Question173: START

You are comparing the speed and efficiency of DIT and DIF FFT algorithms for a research project on high-frequency data processing. Which key factors would you prioritize in selecting one algorithm over the other, and what would be your choice?

Question173: END

Option_a: Choose DIT for lower frequency resolution and simplicity

Option_b: Choose DIF for faster computation in hardware due to in-place input structure Option_c: Choose DIT to reduce the total memory requirement

Option_d: Choose DIF to minimize frequency resolution in final stages

correct_option: Choose DIF for faster computation in hardware due to in-place input structure

Question174: START

In designing an FFT algorithm for adaptive filtering applications, where rapid and efficient frequency updates are essential, would DIT or DIF be preferable, and why?

Question174: END

Option_a: DIT, since it can more easily accommodate dynamic input changes

Option_b: DIF, as it optimizes the use of twiddle factors in each stage

Option_c: DIT, due to its reduced need for twiddle factor adjustments

Option_d: DIF, as it allows for quick adjustments with natural order inputs

correct_option: DIF, as it allows for quick adjustments with natural order inputs

Question175: START

If your goal is to implement a parallel FFT computation on a multicore processor, which algorithm (DIT or DIF) would facilitate more efficient parallel processing, and what is the reason behind this choice?

Question175: END

Option_a: DIT, as it allows parallel processing through its decimation structure

Option_b: DIF, because it organizes computations such that later stages can be parallelized

Option_c: DIF, as it provides natural ordering at each stage, simplifying data distribution across cores

Option_d: DIT, since it inherently minimizes the interdependencies between stages

correct_option: DIF, as it provides natural ordering at each stage, simplifying data distribution across cores

Question176: START

If you were given an 8-point FFT to compute by hand and needed the simplest approach to verify the results, which algorithm (DIT or DIF) would you select, and what would be the rationale behind your choice?

Question176: END

Option_a: DIT, because it provides intermediate results that are easy to validate at each stage

Option_b: DIF, as it maintains a straightforward order of input operations

Option_c: DIF, since it produces outputs in natural order, making verification easier

Option_d: DIT, as it minimizes the twiddle factor computations required for each step correct_option: DIF, since it produces outputs in natural order, making verification easier

Question177: START

system produces zero output for one input and same gives the same output for several other inputs. What is the system called?

a) Non – invertible System

b) Invertible system

c) Non – causal system

d) Causal system

Question177: END

Option_a: Non – invertible System

Option_b: Invertible system

Option_c: Non – causal system

Option_d: Causal system

correct_option Non – invertible System

Question178: START

How is a linear function described as?

a) Zero in Finite out

b) Zero in infinite out

c) Zero in zero out

d) Zero in Negative out

Question178: END

Option_a: Zero in Finite out

Option_b: Zero in infinite out

Option_c: Zero in zero out

Option_d: Zero in Negative out

correct_option: Zero in zero out

Question179: START

If n tends to infinity, is the accumulator function an unstable one?

Question179: END

Option_a: The function is marginally stable

Option_b: The function is unstable

Option_c: The function is stable

Option_d: None of the mentioned

correct_option: The function is unstable

Question180: START

Determine the discrete-time signal: $x(n)=1$ for $n \geq 0$ and $x(n)=0$ for $n < 0$

Question180: END

Option_a: Unit ramp sequence

Option_b: Unit impulse sequence
Option_c: Exponential sequence
Option_d: Unit step sequence
correct_option: Unit step sequence

Question181: START

In the context of digital filter design, what is the primary purpose of using the Bilinear Transformation technique?

Question181: END

Option_a: To preserve the frequency response of an analog filter exactly
Option_b: To perform a one-to-one mapping of the impulse response
Option_c: To optimize the phase response of the filter
Option_d: To map the entire analog frequency range to the digital frequency range without aliasing
correct_option: To map the entire analog frequency range to the digital frequency range without aliasing

Question182: START

Which of the following best describes how the Bilinear Transformation maps the analog s-plane to the digital z-plane?

Question182: END

Option_a: It maps the entire left half of the s-plane to the entire z-plane
Option_b: It maps the origin of the s-plane to infinity in the z-plane
Option_c: It maps the $j\omega$ -axis to the unit circle in the z-plane
Option_d: It maps the right half of the s-plane to the left half of the z-plane
correct_option: It maps the $j\omega$ -axis to the unit circle in the z-plane

Question183: START

In Impulse Invariant Transformation, what is a primary drawback that may arise when designing digital filters from analog prototypes?

Question183: END

Option_a: Aliasing, as it does not prevent overlap of the frequency spectrum
Option_b: Frequency warping, causing an inaccurate mapping of frequencies
Option_c: Non-causal filter design, making it impossible for real-time applications
Option_d: A need for high sampling rates to achieve accurate results
correct_option: Aliasing, as it does not prevent overlap of the frequency spectrum

Question184: START

What is the nature of the following function: $y[n] = y[n-1] + x[n]$?

Question184: END

Option_a: Integrator
Option_b: Differentiator
Option_c: Subtractor
Option_d: Accumulator
correct_option: Accumulator

Question185: START

Which of the following transformations is better suited for low-pass filter designs when a precise match between analog and digital frequency response is critical?

Question185: END

Option_a: Impulse Invariant Transformation, as it avoids aliasing
Option_b: Bilinear Transformation, as it warps frequencies to maintain shape

Option_c: Impulse Invariant Transformation, due to its simple one-to-one mapping

Option_d: Bilinear Transformation, as it provides a more accurate mapping at low frequencies correct_option:

Bilinear Transformation, as it provides a more accurate mapping at low frequencies

Question186: START

In Bilinear Transformation, what effect does the frequency warping have on high-frequency components when transforming from analog to digital?

Question186: END

Option_a: High-frequency components are compressed toward the Nyquist frequency Option_b: High-frequency components are stretched uniformly across the frequency axis

Option_c: High-frequency components are mapped to low frequencies, creating aliasing Option_d: High-frequency components remain unaffected by warping

correct_option: High-frequency components are compressed toward the Nyquist frequency

Question187: START

In designing a high-pass filter using Impulse Invariant Transformation, what must be considered to reduce the effects of aliasing?

Question187: END

Option_a: Use a very low cutoff frequency

Option_b: Increase the sampling frequency to minimize aliasing

Option_c: Apply a pre-warping technique

Option_d: Design a low-pass filter instead and convert it to high-pass

correct_option: Increase the sampling frequency to minimize aliasing

Question188: START

How does the Impulse Invariant Transformation maintain the time-domain characteristics of an analog filter when transforming it to a digital filter?

Question188: END

Option_a: It maps each impulse response sample in the analog domain to the digital domain

Option_b: It applies a pre-warping effect to match impulse timings

Option_c: It mirrors the analog filter's poles exactly onto the z-plane

Option_d: It uses zero-order hold to approximate the analog response

correct_option: It maps each impulse response sample in the analog domain to the digital domain

Question189: START

Consider designing a band-pass digital filter. Given that both Bilinear Transformation and Impulse Invariant Transformation are options, which would you choose and why?

Question189: END

Option_a: Impulse Invariant, to maintain the time-domain characteristics of the analog filter

Option_b: Impulse Invariant, to simplify the mapping of high frequencies

Option_c: Bilinear, to avoid frequency warping in the lower frequency range

Option_d: Bilinear, to avoid aliasing and ensure accurate frequency mapping

correct_option: Bilinear, to avoid aliasing and ensure accurate frequency mapping

Question190: START

For an analog filter with a cutoff frequency close to the Nyquist limit, why would Bilinear Transformation be less ideal for digital conversion, and what would you do to mitigate this issue?

Question190: END

Option_a: Frequency warping distorts high frequencies, so apply pre-warping to compensate

Option_b: It fails to map lower frequencies accurately; increase sampling rate

Option_c: Impulse response aliasing; switch to Impulse Invariant Transformation

Option_d: It inverts the phase response; adjust the pole-zero configuration

correct_option: Frequency warping distorts high frequencies, so apply pre-warping to compensate

Question191: START

Which of the following best explains why a Low Pass Filter is often used in anti-aliasing applications?

Question191: END

Option_a: It allows only high frequencies to pass, reducing high-frequency noise

Option_b: It blocks low frequencies, ensuring only high-frequency components are sampled

Option_c: It attenuates high frequencies, limiting the bandwidth and preventing aliasing

Option_d: It mirrors frequencies to reduce spectral overlap

correct_option: It attenuates high frequencies, limiting the bandwidth and preventing aliasing

Question192: START

For audio applications where low-frequency noise is common, which filter type is typically used to remove low-frequency interference while preserving high-frequency components of the signal?

Question192: END

Option_a: Low Pass Filter

Option_b: High Pass Filter

Option_c: Band Pass Filter

Option_d: Band Reject Filter

correct_option: High Pass Filter

Question193: START

In designing a Band Pass Filter, what characteristic must be carefully controlled to ensure the filter accurately targets the desired frequency band?

Question193: END

Option_a: The passband ripple

Option_b: Only the cutoff frequency of the high-pass component

Option_c: The roll-off rate of both the low- and high-frequency cutoffs

Option_d: The gain of the entire frequency range

correct_option: The roll-off rate of both the low- and high-frequency cutoffs

Question194: START

Which of the following filter types would be most effective in removing a specific interfering frequency within a signal while leaving the surrounding frequencies largely unaffected?

Question194: END

Option_a: Low Pass Filter

Option_b: High Pass Filter

Option_c: Band Pass Filter

Option_d: Band Reject Filter

correct_option: Band Reject Filter

Question195: START

Suppose you are designing a filter for an audio application to enhance vocals between 300 Hz and 3 kHz while attenuating other frequencies. Which type of filter is most appropriate, and why?

Question195: END

Option_a: Low Pass Filter, to allow all frequencies below 3 kHz

Option_b: High Pass Filter, to remove frequencies below 300 Hz

Option_c: Band Pass Filter, to pass frequencies only between 300 Hz and 3 kHz

Option_d: Band Reject Filter, to eliminate all frequencies except 300 Hz to 3 kHz

Question196: START

When designing a High Pass Filter for a real-time signal processing system, what potential limitation should you consider regarding the filter's cutoff frequency, and why?

Question196: END

Option_a: The cutoff should be very low to preserve low-frequency components

Option_b: The cutoff should be chosen carefully to avoid unwanted phase distortion near the cutoff frequency

Option_c: The cutoff should be very high to allow only high-frequency signals to pass through Option_d: The cutoff must be flexible to adapt to different signal requirements

correct_option: The cutoff should be chosen carefully to avoid unwanted phase distortion near the cutoff frequency

Question197: START

In wireless communication systems, which type of filter would be chosen to eliminate unwanted signals from neighboring frequency bands, and what is a key requirement of this filter's design?

Question197: END

Option_a: Low Pass Filter, with sharp roll-off

Option_b: High Pass Filter, with gradual roll-off

Option_c: Band Pass Filter, with a narrow bandwidth

Option_d: Band Reject Filter, with selective attenuation

correct_option: Band Reject Filter, with selective attenuation

Question198: START

For a seismic signal processing application that requires monitoring frequencies between 0.1 Hz and 10 Hz, which filter design would you choose and why?

Question198: END

Option_a: Low Pass Filter, to attenuate all frequencies above 10 Hz

Option_b: High Pass Filter, to pass all frequencies above 0.1 Hz

Option_c: Band Pass Filter, to pass frequencies only between 0.1 Hz and 10 Hz

Option_d: Band Reject Filter, to eliminate frequencies outside of the range 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz

correct_option: Band Pass Filter, to pass frequencies only between 0.1 Hz and 10 Hz

Question199: START

You are developing a filter to isolate and analyze harmonic frequencies within a power signal. Which type of filter would allow you to observe harmonic components while filtering out both high- and low-frequency noise?

Question199: END

Option_a: Low Pass Filter, with a low cutoff frequency

Option_b: High Pass Filter, with a high cutoff frequency

Option_c: Band Pass Filter, with a narrow passband centered on the harmonic frequencies

Option_d: Band Reject Filter, tuned to remove the fundamental frequency only

correct_option: Band Pass Filter, with a narrow passband centered on the harmonic frequencies

Question200: START

If you need to design a filter for biomedical signals to suppress 60 Hz power line interference while preserving other signal frequencies, which filter type would you select and how would it be configured?

Question200: END

Option_a: Low Pass Filter with cutoff below 60 Hz

Option_b: High Pass Filter with cutoff above 60 Hz

Option_c: Band Pass Filter targeting the desired biomedical signal frequencies only

Option_d: Band Reject Filter centered at 60 Hz to suppress interference specifically
correct_option: Band Reject Filter centered at 60 Hz to suppress interference specifically

Question201: START

A circuit has a Norton equivalent current of 3 A and a Norton resistance of 4 Ω . What is the equivalent Thevenin voltage?

Question201: END

Option_a: 3 V
Option_b: 6 V
Option_c: 12 V
Option_d: 15 V
correct_option: c) 12 V

Question202: START

A circuit has a Norton equivalent current of 3 A and a Norton resistance of 4 Ω . What is the equivalent Thevenin voltage?

Question202: END

Option_a: 10 V
Option_b: 12 V
Option_c: 13 V
Option_d: 14 V
correct_option: b) 12 V

Question203: START

If the open-circuit voltage across terminals is 24 V and the short-circuit current across the same terminals is 6 A, what is the Norton resistance?

Question203: END

Option_a: 2 Ω
Option_b: 3 Ω
Option_c: 4 Ω
Option_d: 6 Ω
correct_option: b) 4 Ω

Question204: START

In a Norton equivalent circuit with Norton current $I_N=10$ A and Norton resistance $R_N=5\Omega$, what is the current through a 5 Ω load connected across the terminals?

Question204: END

Option_a: 2 A
Option_b: 5 A
Option_c: 7.5 A
Option_d: 10 A
correct_option: b) 5 A

Question205: START

The Norton resistance of a network is found to be 10 Ω , and the Norton current is 2 A. If a load resistance of 10 Ω is connected across the terminals, what is the voltage across the load?

Question205: END

Option_a: 5 V
Option_b: 10 V

Option_c: 15 V
Option_d: 20 V
correct_option: b) 10 V

Question206: START

In Norton's Theorem, what happens to all independent sources in the network while calculating the Norton resistance?

Question206: END

Option_a: All voltage sources are short-circuited, and current sources are left open
Option_b: All voltage sources are open-circuited, and current sources are shorted
Option_c: All sources are turned off, meaning voltage sources are shorted, and current sources are opened
Option_d: No change is made to the sources
correct_option: c) All sources are turned off, meaning voltage sources are shorted, and current sources are opened

Question207: START

For a network with a Norton equivalent current of 15 A and a Norton resistance of $3\ \Omega$, calculate the power delivered to a $3\ \Omega$ load resistor.

Question207: END

Option_a: 37.5 W
Option_b: 168.75 W
Option_c: 75 W
Option_d: 112.5 W
correct_option: b) 168.75 W

Question208: START

A Norton equivalent circuit has a current source of 8 A and a parallel resistance of $6\ \Omega$. If a $12\ \Omega$ resistor is connected across the terminals, what is the equivalent current through the $12\ \Omega$ resistor.

Question208: END

Option_a: 2 A
Option_b: 3 A
Option_c: 4 A
Option_d: 6 A
correct_option: b) 3 A

Question209: START

In a circuit, the open-circuit voltage is measured as 50 V, and the short-circuit current is 5 A. What is the Norton equivalent current and resistance?

Question209: END

Option_a: 5 A, $10\ \Omega$
Option_b: 10 A, $5\ \Omega$
Option_c: 2.5 A, $20\ \Omega$
Option_d: 4 A, $12.5\ \Omega$
correct_option: a) 5 A, $10\ \Omega$

Question210: START

Norton's theorem is used to simplify which of the following types of electrical circuits?

Question210: END

Option_a: Only AC circuits
Option_b: Only DC circuits

Option_c: Both AC and DC circuits
Option_d: Only resistive circuits
correct_option: c) Both AC and DC circuits

Question211: START

What is the maximum power that can be transferred to R in the circuit shown below?

Question211: END

Option_a: 2 W
Option_b: 4 W
Option_c: 8 W
Option_d: 16 W
correct_option: 8 W

Question212: START

When the load resistance equal to source resistance, which of the following is maximum

Question212: END

Option_a: Voltage
Option_b: Current
Option_c: Power
Option_d: Power factor
correct_option: Power

Question213: START

Which of the following transformer, Buchholz's relay can be fixed on?

Question213: END

Option_a: Welding transformers
Option_b: Oil cooled transformers
Option_c: Auto-transformers
Option_d: Air-cooled transformers
correct_option: Oil cooled transformers

Question214: START

An ideal transformer will have maximum efficiency at a load such that _____

Question214: END

Option_a: copper loss > iron loss
Option_b: cannot be determined
Option_c: copper loss = iron loss
Option_d: copper loss < iron loss
correct_option: copper loss = iron loss

Question215: START

For a transformer with primary turns 400, secondary turns 100, if 20A current is flowing through primary, we will get _____

Question215: END

Option_a: 800A at secondary
Option_b: 40A at secondary
Option_c: 80A at secondary

Option_d: 5A at secondary
correct_option: 80A at secondary

Question216: START

The full-load copper loss of a transformer is 1600 W. At half-load, the copper loss will be _____

Question216: END

Option_a: 1600 W
Option_b: 6400 W
Option_c: 400 W
Option_d: 800 W
correct_option: 400 W

Question217: START

Power transformers other than distribution transformers are generally designed to have maximum efficiency around _____

Question217: END

Option_a: 10% overload
Option_b: Near full-load
Option_c: Half-load
Option_d: No-load
correct_option: Near full-load

Question218: START

No-load current in the transformer is _____

Question218: END

Option_a: Sinusoidal distorted
Option_b: Sinusoidal
Option_c: Steps
Option_d: Straight DC
correct_option: Sinusoidal distorted

Question219: START

For a 20kVA transformer with a turn ratio of 0.4 what amount of total power is transferred inductively?

Question219: END

Option_a: 10kVA
Option_b: 8kVA
Option_c: 50kVA
Option_d: 12kVA
correct_option: 12kVA

Question220: START

Which of the following is the major requirement for the transformers used for electronic purposes?

Question220: END

Option_a: Constant amplitude voltage gain
Option_b: Perfect DC isolation, maximum efficiency and constant voltage gain
Option_c: Perfect DC isolation
Option_d: Maximum efficiency
correct_option: Constant amplitude voltage gain

Question221: START

Which type of motor is typically used in electric vehicles for its high torque capabilities?

Question221: END

Option_a: Induction Motor

Option_b: Synchronous Motor

Option_c: Stepper Motor

Option_d: DC Shunt Motor

correct_option: Induction Motor

Question222: START

The primary purpose of using a voltage stabilizer in an electrical system is to:

Question222: END

Option_a: Increase power factor

Option_b: Reduce energy consumption

Option_c: Maintain constant voltage output

Option_d: Protect against short circuits

correct_option: Maintain constant voltage output

Question223: START

What is the typical power factor range for industrial loads?

Question223: END

Option_a: 0.2 to 0.5

Option_b: 0.5 to 0.7

Option_c: 0.7 to 0.9

Option_d: 0.9 to 1.0

correct_option: 0.7 to 0.9

Question224: START

In a three-phase power system, the type of connection that allows for reduced conductor material is:

Question224: END

Option_a: Delta connection

Option_b: Star connection

Option_c: Series connection

Option_d: Parallel connection

correct_option: Star connection

Question225: START

The insulation resistance of a good electrical cable should be:

Question225: END

Option_a: High

Option_b: Low

Option_c: Zero

Option_d: Variable

correct_option: High

Question226: START

The synchronous speed of a 4-pole motor operating on a 50 Hz supply is:

Question226: END

Option_a: 750 RPM
Option_b: 1500 RPM
Option_c: 3000 RPM
Option_d: 3600 RPM
correct_option: 1500 RPM

Question227: START
A rheostat is used in an electrical circuit to:
Question227: END

Option_a: Increase current
Option_b: Decrease voltage
Option_c: Control resistance
Option_d: Store charge
correct_option: Control resistance

Question228: START
The primary function of a transformer is to:
Question228: END

Option_a: Convert AC to DC
Option_b: Step up or step down voltage
Option_c: Store electrical energy
Option_d: Regulate current flow
correct_option: Step up or step down voltage

Question229: START
Which material is commonly used for the core of a transformer?
Question229: END

Option_a: Aluminum
Option_b: Copper
Option_c: Silicon steel
Option_d: Plastic
correct_option: Silicon steel

Question230: START
A power factor of 1 indicates that the load is:
Question230: END

Option_a: Purely resistive
Option_b: Purely inductive
Option_c: Purely capacitive
Option_d: Non-linear
correct_option: Purely resistive

Question 231: START
The Routh-Hurwitz criterion cannot be applied when the characteristic equation of the system contains any coefficients which is :
Question 231: END

Option_a: Negative real and exponential function
Option_b: Negative real, both exponential and sinusoidal function of s
Option_c: Both exponential and sinusoidal function of s
Option_d: Complex, both exponential and sinusoidal function of s

correct_option: Negative real, both exponential and sinusoidal function of s

Question 232: START

The given characteristic equation $s^4+s^3+2s^2+2s+3=0$ has:

Question 232: END

Option_a: Zero root in the s-plane

Option_b: One root in the RHS of s-plane

Option_c: Two root in the RHS of s-plane

Option_d: Three root in the RHS of s-plane

correct_option: Two root in the RHS of s-plane

Question 233: START

The wattmeter reading while measuring the reactive power with wattmeter is?

Question 233: END

Option_a: $V_L I_L \sec \theta$

Option_b: $V_L I_L \sin \theta$

Option_c: $V_L I_L \tan \theta$

Option_d: $V_L I_L \cos \theta$

correct_option: $- V_L I_L \sin \theta$

Question 234: START

The total reactive power in the load while measuring the reactive power with wattmeter is? Question 234: END

Option_a: $\sqrt{3} V_L I_L \cos \theta$

Option_b: $\sqrt{3} V_L I_L \tan \theta$

Option_c: $\sqrt{3} V_L I_L \sin \theta$

Option_d: $\sqrt{3} V_L I_L \sec \theta$

correct_option: $\sqrt{3} V_L I_L \sin \theta$

Question 235: START

In which of the following motor, ratio of starting torque to full-load torque will be least?

Question 235: END

Option_a: DC series motors

Option_b: DC shunt motors

Option_c: DC compound motors

Option_d: Synchronous motors

correct_option: DC shunt motors

Question 236: START

Which of the following is a function of electric drive?

Question 236: END

Option_a: Transport energy from the storage system to the wheels

Option_b: Transport energy from the control system to the wheels

Option_c: Transport fuel from the electric motor to the wheels

Option_d: Transport fuel from the storage system to the wheels

correct_option: Transport energy from the storage system to the wheels

Question 237: START

In the rotor voltage injection method, when an external voltage source is in phase with the main voltage then speed will

Question 237: END

Option_a: Decrease

Option_b: First increases then decrease

Option_c: Increase

Option_d: Remain unchanged

correct_option: Increase

Question 238: START

Which of the following motor is a 1- Φ AC motor?

Question 238: END

Option_a: Shunt motor

Option_b: Capacitor run

Option_c: Series motor

Option_d: Synchronous motor

correct_option: Capacitor run

Question 239: START

The wattmeter method is used to measure power in a three-phase load. The wattmeter readings are 400W and -35W. Calculate the total active power.

Question 239: END

Option_a: 360

Option_b: 365

Option_c: 370

Option_d: 375

correct_option: 365

Question 240: START

What is the unit of the apparent or complex power?

Question 240: END

Option_a: VA

Option_b: ohm

Option_c: Volt

Option_d: VAR

correct_option: VA

Question241: START

Analyze the purpose of a low pass filter in an audio system. In what scenarios would it be most effectively applied?

Question241: END

Option_a: To allow high frequencies for bass enhancement

Option_b: To pass only low frequencies, filtering out noise

Option_c: To block interference in low-frequency bands

Option_d: To pass all frequencies uniformly

correct_option: To pass only low frequencies, filtering out noise

Question242: START

Identify the application that would benefit from a high pass filter. Why is this choice significant?

Question242: END

Option_a: To improve the bass response in a subwoofer

Option_b: To allow only high frequencies in tweeters
Option_c: Band Pass Filter targeting the desired biomedical signal frequencies only
Option_d: To enhance the entire frequency range in speakers
correct_option: To allow only high frequencies in tweeters

Question243: START

If you need to allow a specific range of frequencies to pass through a system while attenuating others, which filter would you use and why?

Question243: END

Option_a: Low pass filter for reducing high frequencies
Option_b: High pass filter for reducing low frequencies
Option_c: Band pass filter to isolate a frequency range
Option_d: Band reject filter for suppressing a range
correct_option: Band pass filter to isolate a frequency range

Question244: START

Evaluate a band reject filter's role in eliminating specific interference signals. In what type of signal processing is this useful?

Question244: END

Option_a: Low pass filter for audio signal noise
Option_b: High pass filter for eliminating low-frequency hums
Option_c: Notch filter to remove 60 Hz electrical noise
Option_d: Band pass filter for passing only desired signals
correct_option: Notch filter to remove 60 Hz electrical noise

Question245: START

Compare the frequency response characteristics of band pass and band reject filters. What insights can be drawn from their operational differences?

Question245: END

Option_a: Band pass filter passes all frequencies
Option_b: Band reject filter passes frequencies within a certain range
Option_c: Band pass filter blocks all frequencies
Option_d: Band pass passes within a range; band reject blocks a range
correct_option: Band pass passes within a range; band reject blocks a range

Question246: START

Explain the significance of the cutoff frequency in a filter design. How does this affect the filter's performance?

Question246: END

Option_a: It defines where 90% power is transmitted
Option_b: It is where the output falls to 70.7% of input power
Option_c: It has no significant effect on performance
Option_d: It causes full power output at all frequencies
correct_option: It is where the output falls to 70.7% of input power

Question247: START

If a system requires the elimination of high-frequency noise, which type of filter would you analyze and choose?

Question247: END

Option_a: High pass filter to block low-frequency signals
Option_b: Band pass filter to block a wide range
Option_c: Low pass filter to eliminate high-frequency noise

Option_d: Band reject filter to eliminate specific noise frequencies
correct_option: Low pass filter to eliminate high-frequency noise

Question248: START

Examine why an operational amplifier is essential in an active filter circuit. What role does it play in signal processing?

Question248: END

Option_a: Provides resistance

Option_b: Supplies capacitance for frequency adjustment

Option_c: Adds gain and stability to filter performance

Option_d: Reduces the signal power

correct_option: Adds gain and stability to filter performance

Question249: START

Analyze the relationship between the highest and lowest cutoff frequencies in a band pass filter. How would this define the filter's bandwidth?

Question249: END

Option_a: The sum of the frequencies

Option_b: The difference between the frequencies

Option_c: The product of the frequencies

Option_d: Double the highest frequency

correct_option: The difference between the frequencies

Question250: START

Consider a scenario where frequencies within a narrow range need to be blocked while all others are allowed. Which filter would you choose and why?

Question250: END

Option_a: Low pass filter for only low-frequency signals

Option_b: High pass filter for only high-frequency signals

Option_c: Band pass filter to allow a specific range

Option_d: Band reject filter to block a specific frequency range

correct_option: Band reject filter to block a specific frequency range

Question251: START

Norton's theorem states that any two-terminal linear network can be replaced by:

Question251: END

Option_a: A voltage source in series with a resistor

Option_b: A current source in parallel with a resistor

Option_c: A current source in series with a resistor

Option_d: A voltage source in parallel with a resistor

correct_option: A current source in parallel with a resistor

Question252: START

In Norton's theorem, the equivalent current source is called:

Question252: END

Option_a: Thevenin resistance

Option_b: Norton resistance

Option_c: Norton current
Option_d: Short-circuit current
correct_option: Short-circuit current

Question253: START
To find the Norton resistance of a network, we:
Question253: END

Option_a: Open-circuit the load
Option_b: Short-circuit the load
Option_c: Remove all independent sources
Option_d: Replace independent sources with their internal resistances
correct_option: Replace independent sources with their internal resistances

Question254: START
The relationship between Norton's and Thevenin's equivalent circuits is:
Question254: END

Option_a: They are completely unrelated
Option_b: They are inversely proportional
Option_c: They are duals of each other
Option_d: They are exactly the same
correct_option: They are duals of each other

Question255: START
What is the unit of the Norton current?
Question255: END

Option_a: Ohm
Option_b: Ampere
Option_c: Volt
Option_d: Siemens
correct_option: Ampere

Question256: START
What is the unit of the Norton current?
Question256: END

Option_a: Ohm
Option_b: Ampere
Option_c: Volt
Option_d: Siemens
correct_option: Ampere

Question257: START
Norton's Theorem is used for
Question257: END

Option_a: Finding equivalent voltage
Option_b: Simplifying a circuit for analysis
Option_c: Calculating complex impedance
Option_d: Reducing power consumption
correct_option: Simplifying a circuit for analysis

Question258: START

Norton's Theorem is valid for which type of circuits?

Question258: END

Option_a: Nonlinear circuits

Option_b: Linear and bilateral circuits

Option_c: AC circuits only

Option_d: Unilateral circuits

correct_option: Linear and bilateral circuits

Question259: START

What happens to the Norton current if the resistance in the load increases?

Question259: END

Option_a: It increases

Option_b: It decreases

Option_c: It remains constant

Option_d: It depends on the voltage

correct_option: It remains constant

Question260: START

If the load resistance is equal to the Norton resistance, the power transferred to the load is:

Question260: END

Option_a: Maximum

Option_b: Minimum

Option_c: Zero

Option_d: Infinite

correct_option: Maximum

Question261: START

To convert Thevenin's equivalent circuit to Norton's equivalent circuit

Question261: END

Option_a: Replace the voltage source with a current source

Option_b: Replace the resistance with a capacitance

Option_c: Replace the current source with a voltage source

Option_d: Short-circuit the Thevenin resistance

correct_option: Replace the voltage source with a current source

Question262: START

If the load resistance equals the Thevenin resistance, the power delivered to the load is:

Question262: END

Option_a: Maximum

Option_b: Minimum

Option_c: Zero

Option_d: Infinite

correct_option: Maximum

Question263: START

In a Delta (Δ) connection, the loads are connected:

Question263: END

Option_a: In parallel

Option_b: In series

Option_c: End-to-end in a closed loop

Option_d: To a common neutral point
correct_option: End-to-end in a closed loop

Question264: START

What is the advantage of using a Star connection over a Delta connection?

Question264: END

Option_a: Higher current capacity
Option_b: Lower line voltage for the same phase voltage
Option_c: Requires fewer wires for transmission
Option_d: Allows for a neutral point
correct_option: Allows for a neutral point

Question265: START

In which type of connection is a neutral wire typically available?

Question265: END

Option_a: Star connection
Option_b: Delta connection
Option_c: Both Star and Delta connections
Option_d: Neither
correct_option: Star connection

Question266: START

Which connection (Star or Delta) is more commonly used in long-distance power transmission?

Question266: END

Option_a: Star connection
Option_b: Delta connection
Option_c: Both equally
Option_d: Neither
correct_option: Star connection

Question267: START

The Current Division Rule is primarily based on:

Question267: END

Option_a: Kirchhoff's Voltage Law
Option_b: Kirchhoff's Current Law
Option_c: Ohm's Law
Option_d: Conservation of Power
correct_option: Kirchhoff's Current Law

Question268: START

The total resistance of two parallel resistors, R_1 and R_2 , is given by:

Question268: END

Option_a: $R_1 + R_2$
Option_b: $R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$
Option_c: $R_1 R_2$
Option_d: $R_1^2 + R_2^2$
correct_option: $R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$

Question269: START

In a series circuit with resistors $R_1=10\Omega$, $R_2=20\Omega$, and a 30V supply, the voltage across R_2 is:

Question269: END

Option_a: 10V

Option_b: 20V

Option_c: 15V

Option_d: 5V

correct_option: 20V

Question270: START

If two parallel resistors $R_1=5\Omega$ and $R_2=10\Omega$ are connected to a 10A source, the current through R_1 is:

Question270: END

Option_a: 2A

Option_b: 5A

Option_c: 6.67A

Option_d: 10A

correct_option: 6.67A

Question271: START

For resistors R_1 and R_2 in parallel, the resistor with the smaller resistance:

Question271: END

Option_a: Carries more current

Option_b: Carries less current

Option_c: Carries equal current

Option_d: Has no effect on the current

correct_option: Carries more current

Question272: START

The Voltage Division Rule is valid only if:

Question272: END

Option_a: The circuit is a parallel network

Option_b: The resistors have equal values

Option_c: The resistors are connected in series

Option_d: The resistors are connected to a DC source

correct_option: The resistors are connected in series

Question273: START

The Current Division Rule is applicable for:

Question273: END

Option_a: Resistors in series

Option_b: Resistors in parallel

Option_c: Any type of circuit

Option_d: Capacitors in series

correct_option: Resistors in parallel

Question274: START

The Voltage Division Rule is used to calculate:

Question274: END

Option_a: Voltage across series resistors
Option_b: Voltage across parallel resistors
Option_c: Current through series resistors
Option_d: Current through parallel resistors
correct_option: Voltage across series resistors

Question275: START
In a parallel circuit, the total current is:
Question275: END

Option_a: Equal to the smallest branch current.
Option_b: Equal to the largest branch current.
Option_c: The sum of all branch currents
Option_d: Zero.
correct_option: The sum of all branch currents

Question276: START
Ohm's Law applies to:
Question276: END

Option_a: Nonlinear circuits
Option_b: Only AC circuits
Option_c: Only DC circuits
Option_d: Both AC and DC circuits
correct_option: Both AC and DC circuits

Question277: START
What is the current through a 10Ω resistor when a 5V source is connected across it?
Question277: END

Option_a: 0.5A
Option_b: 2A
Option_c: 5A
Option_d: 10A
correct_option: 0.5A

Question278: START
In a circuit, if 10A flows into a junction and 4A flows out, what is the remaining current outflow?
Question278: END

Option_a: 4A
Option_b: 6A
Option_c: 10A
Option_d: 14A
correct_option: 6 A

Question279: START
Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) is based on the principle of:
Question279: END

Option_a: Conservation of charge

Option_b: Conservation of energy
Option_c: Conservation of momentum
Option_d: None of the above
correct_option: Conservation of energy

Question280: START
Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL) states:
Question280: END

Option_a: The total voltage around a closed loop is zero
Option_b: The sum of currents entering a junction equals the sum leaving it.
Option_c: Voltage across a resistor is proportional to the current
Option_d: Power dissipated is proportional to resistance.
correct_option: The sum of currents entering a junction equals the sum leaving it.

Question281: START
A superposition theorem deals with ____ type of supplies connected in an electrical circuit?
Question281: END

Option_a: Independent
Option_b: Dependent
Option_c: Linear
Option_d: Both b and c
correct_option: Independent

Question282: START
Superposition theorem explains about ____ type of network?
Question282: END

Option_a: Linear
Option_b: Non-Linear
Option_c: Zero network
Option_d: Both b and c
correct_option: Linear

Question283: START
Which of the following are included in a superposition based theorem?
Question283: END

Option_a: Linear networks
Option_b: AC, DC circuits
Option_c: Norton
Option_d: All the above
correct_option: All the above

Question284: START
Superposition theorem is applicable for ____ type of analysis?
Question284: END

Option_a: Network
Option_b: Electric
Option_c: Mechanical
Option_d: Both a and b
correct_option: Both a and b

Question285: START

Network based analysis is used to identify _____ parameter?

Question285: END

Option_a: Voltage

Option_b: Current

Option_c: Resistance

Option_d: Both a and b

correct_option: Both a and b

Question286: START

_____ is the term that defines a device with 2 or multiple terminals with flow of current?

Question286: END

Option_a: Component

Option_b: Node

Option_c: Mesh

Option_d: Port

correct_option: Component

Question287: START

Which of the following are network theorems?

Question287: END

Option_a: Superposition theorem

Option_b: Thevenins theorem

Option_c: Nortons theorem

Option_d: All the above

correct_option: All the above

Question288: START

In a superposition theorem the sources act _____?

Question288: END

Option_a: Independently

Option_b: Dependently

Option_c: Constantly

Option_d: Both a and b

correct_option: Independently

Question289: START

Which of the following parameter is calculated via superposition theorem?

Question289: END

Option_a: Voltage drop

Option_b: Current drop

Option_c: Potential difference

Option_d: Resistance

correct_option: Voltage drop

Question290: START

Which of the following is the first step of superposition theorem?

Question290: END

Option_a: Connect DC supply

Option_b: Calculate over current flow
Option_c: Connect voltage source
Option_d: Calculate each branch current
correct_option: Connect DC supply

Question291: START

The MPTT states that maximum power is transferred from a source to a load when the _____?

Question291: END

Option_a: Load resistance is maximum
Option_b: Load resistance is minimum
Option_c: Source resistance is maximum
Option_d: Source resistance is equal to the load resistance
correct_option: Source resistance is equal to the load resistance

Question292: START

According to the Maximum Power Transfer Theorem, the efficiency of power transfer is _____?

Question292: END

Option_a: 50%
Option_b: 75%
Option_c: 100%
Option_d: Depends on the circuit configuration
correct_option:

Question293: START

The Maximum Power Transfer Theorem is applicable for _____?

Question293: END

Option_a: DC circuits
Option_b: AC circuits
Option_c: Both DC and AC
Option_d: Neither DC nor AC
correct_option: Both DC and AC

Question294: START

According to the Maximum Power Transfer Theorem, the maximum power transferred to the load is given by _____?

Question294: END

Option_a: $P = V^2/R$
Option_b: $P = I^2 \cdot R$
Option_c: $P = V \cdot I$
Option_d: $P = R/(V \cdot I)$
correct_option: $= I^2 \cdot R$

Question295: START

The Maximum Power Transfer Theorem is based on the concept of _____?

Question295: END

Option_a: Ohm's Law
Option_b: Kirchhoff's Laws
Option_c: Thevenin's Theorem
Option_d: Superposition Principle
correct_option: Thevenin's Theorem

Question296: START

Transformer works on _____ principle.

Question296: END

Option_a: Gauss's law

Option_b: Fleming's right-hand rule

Option_c: Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction

Option_d: Fleming's left-hand rule

correct_option: Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction

Question297: START

A step-up transformer has _____ number of turns on primary winding and _____ number of turns on secondary winding.

Question297: END

Option_a: Less, More

Option_b: More, More

Option_c: More, Less

Option_d: Less, Less

correct_option: Less, More

Question298: START

A step-down transformer has _____ number of turns on primary winding and _____ number of turns on secondary winding

Question298: END

Option_a: Less, More

Option_b: More, More

Option_c: More, Less

Option_d: Less, Less

correct_option: More, Less

Question299: START

A transformer is a _____ device.

Question299: END

Option_a: Static

Option_b: Dynamic

Option_c: Static and Dynamic

Option_d: None of the above

correct_option: Static

Question300: START

In a transformer the relation between the input frequency and the output voltage on secondary winding is _____.

Question300: END

Option_a: Same

Option_b: increases

Option_c: decreases

Option_d: Increases and decreases with time

correct_option: Same

Question301: START

Copper losses in a transformer are measured using _____.

Question301: END

Option_a: Closed circuit

Option_b: Open circuit

Option_c: Both a & b

Option_d: None of the above

correct_option: Open circuit

Question302: START

What is the functionality of a breather in a transformer?

Question302: END

Option_a: It absorbs the moisture of air during breathing

Option_b: Passes cold air to the transformer

Option_c: It is the transformer oil filter

Option_d: Both a & b

correct_option: It absorbs the moisture of air during breathing

Question303: START

What is basic functionality of a transformer?

Question303: END

Option_a: Voltage to current converter

Option_b: Current to voltage converter

Option_c: Frequency converter

Option_d: None of the above

correct_option:

Question304: START

The core of a transformer is laminated for _____ reason

Question304: END

Option_a: Minimize hysteresis loss

Option_b: Minimize eddy & hysteresis current loss

Option_c: Lowers eddy current loss

Option_d: Copper loss

correct_option: Lowers eddy current loss

Question305: START

What is the need of performing a short circuit test in a transformer?

Question305: END

Option_a: To find copper loss

Option_b: To find core loss

Option_c: To find insulation resistance

Option_d: To find complete loss

correct_option: To find copper loss

Question306: START

Which losses in a transformer is zero at full load?

Question306: END

Option_a: Core loss

Option_b: Eddy current loss

Option_c: Copper loss

Option_d: Friction loss
correct_option: Eddy current loss

Question307: START
The current rating of a transformer is expressed as _____.
Question307: END

Option_a: Kilowatts
Option_b: KVAR
Option_c: Kilo-volt-ampere
Option_d: Ampere
correct_option: Kilo-volt-ampere

Question308: START
What is the purpose of oil in an oil-filled transformer?
Question308: END

Option_a: Insulate
Option_b: Resistance
Option_c: Cooling
Option_d: Both a & c
correct_option: Both a & c

Question309: START
Which of the following component is not related to the transformer?
Question309: END

Option_a: Breather
Option_b: Conservator
Option_c: Buchholz relay
Option_d: Exciter
correct_option: Exciter

Question310: START
Which component of the transformer causes noise?
Question310: END

Option_a: Vibration due to mechanical motion
Option_b: Fan that is used for cooling purpose
Option_c: Iron core which contains magnetostriction
Option_d: All the above
correct_option: Iron core which contains magnetostriction

Question311: START
What is the main objective of conducting a load test on a single-phase induction motor?
Question311: END

Option_a: To determine the starting current
Option_b: To evaluate performance under load conditions
Option_c: To test insulation resistance

Option_d: To measure winding resistance
correct_option: To evaluate performance under load conditions

Question312: START

During a load test on a single-phase induction motor, what does voltage regulation measure?

Question312: END

Option_a: Speed variation under load
Option_b: Voltage drop from no load to full load
Option_c: Power consumption
Option_d: Efficiency under load
correct_option: Voltage drop from no load to full load

Question313: START

Which parameter indicates the efficiency of a single-phase induction motor during a load test?

Question313: END

Option_a: Torque
Option_b: Current
Option_c: Power factor
Option_d: Power output-to-input ratio
correct_option: Power output-to-input ratio

Question314: START

What does LVDT stand for?

Question314: END

Option_a: Linear Variable Differential Transformer
Option_b: Load Voltage Differential Transformer
Option_c: Low Voltage Direct Transformer
Option_d: Line Voltage Dual Transformer
correct_option: Linear Variable Differential Transformer

Question315: START

What is the principle of operation of an LVDT?

Question315: END

Option_a: Resistance change
Option_b: Capacitance change
Option_c: Inductance change
Option_d: Magnetic flux change
correct_option: Inductance change

Question316: START

In an LVDT, which component moves to produce a variable output?

Question316: END

Option_a: Primary coil
Option_b: Secondary coil
Option_c: Magnetic core

Option_d: Calibration knob
correct_option: Magnetic core

Question317: START

The two-wattmeter method is used to measure power in which type of system?

Question317: END

Option_a: Single-phase AC
Option_b: Three-phase AC
Option_c: DC
Option_d: Mixed-phase system
correct_option: Three-phase AC

Question318: START

When does one wattmeter show zero reading in a two-wattmeter method?

Question318: END

Option_a: Power factor is 1
Option_b: Power factor is 0
Option_c: Power factor is 0.5
Option_d: Power factor is 0.866
correct_option: Power factor is 0

Question319: START

In the two-wattmeter method, the total power is calculated as:

Question319: END

Option_a: $W1 \times W2$
Option_b: $W1 + W2$
Option_c: $(W1 - W2)/2$
Option_d: $(W1 + W2)/2$
correct_option: $W1 + W2$

Question320: START

What does an energy meter measure in an electrical circuit?

Question320: END

Option_a: Instantaneous power
Option_b: Total energy consumed
Option_c: Voltage levels
Option_d: Current flow
correct_option: Total energy consumed

Question321: START

What is the unit of measurement for energy in an energy meter?

Question321: END

Option_a: Watts
Option_b: Ampere-hours
Option_c: Watt-hours

Option_d: Joules
correct_option: Watt-hours

Question322: START
Which type of energy meter is commonly used for residential purposes?
Question322: END

Option_a: Induction type
Option_b: Digital type
Option_c: Electronic type
Option_d: All of the above
correct_option: All of the above

Question323: START
Which component of the induction motor is responsible for inducing EMF in the rotor during operation?
Question323: END

Option_a: Stator
Option_b: Rotor windings
Option_c: Slip rings
Option_d: Commutator
correct_option: Stator

Question324: START
What happens to the efficiency of a single-phase induction motor as the load increases?
Question324: END

Option_a: Efficiency decreases
Option_b: Efficiency increases
Option_c: Efficiency remains constant
Option_d: Efficiency fluctuates randomly
correct_option: Efficiency increases

Question325: START
What is the typical power factor range of a single-phase induction motor under full load?
Question325: END

Option_a: 0.1 to 0.3
Option_b: 0.4 to 0.6
Option_c: 0.7 to 0.9
Option_d: 1.0
correct_option: 0.7 to 0.9

Question326: START
What is the primary advantage of using an LVDT in measurement systems?
Question326: END

Option_a: High accuracy and reliability
Option_b: Easy to manufacture
Option_c: High cost-effectiveness

Option_d: Limited range of operation
correct_option: High accuracy and reliability

Question327: START
What kind of output does an LVDT produce?
Question327: END

Option_a: Digital output
Option_b: AC voltage proportional to displacement
Option_c: DC voltage proportional to displacement
Option_d: Pulsed signal
correct_option: AC voltage proportional to displacement

Question328: START
What is the role of the null position in an LVDT?
Question328: END

Option_a: Maximum output voltage
Option_b: Minimum displacement
Option_c: Zero output voltage
Option_d: Calibration reference point
correct_option: Zero output voltage

Question329: START
In the two wattmeter method, when the power factor is 0.5, what is the ratio of the two wattmeter readings?
Question329: END

Option_a: Equal readings
Option_b: Opposite and equal magnitudes
Option_c: One is double the other
Option_d: One is zero, and the other is maximum
correct_option: Opposite and equal magnitudes

Question330: START
If both wattmeters show positive readings in a two-wattmeter method, what can be concluded about the power factor?
Question330: END

Option_a: Power factor is less than 0.5
Option_b: Power factor is greater than 0.5
Option_c: Power factor is zero
Option_d: Power factor is negative
correct_option: Power factor is greater than 0.5

Question331: START
Which phase sequence is assumed when using the two wattmeter method?
Question331: END

Option_a: ABC
Option_b: BAC
Option_c: Random
Option_d: No assumption
correct_option: ABC

Question332: START
Which of the following can cause errors in energy meter readings?
Question332: END

Option_a: Temperature variations
Option_b: Harmonics in the supply
Option_c: Magnetic interference
Option_d: All of the above
correct_option: All of the above

Question333: START
What is the typical accuracy class of an energy meter used for commercial purposes?
Question333: END

Option_a: 0.1%
Option_b: 1%
Option_c: 5%
Option_d: 10%
correct_option: 1%

Question334: START
Which type of energy meter is preferred for measuring reactive power?
Question334: END

Option_a: Electromechanical meter
Option_b: Induction-type watt-hour meter
Option_c: Digital energy meter
Option_d: None of the above
correct_option: Digital energy meter

Question335: START
Why is an induction motor called a self-starting motor?
Question335: END

Option_a: It does not require external starting mechanisms
Option_b: It has high starting torque
Option_c: It uses capacitor starting
Option_d: It requires a rotor winding
correct_option: It does not require external starting mechanisms

Question336: START
What is the function of slip in an induction motor?
Question336: END

Option_a: Synchronize rotor and stator speeds
Option_b: Allow the rotor to lag behind the synchronous speed
Option_c: Increase power factor
Option_d: Reduce heat generation
correct_option: Allow the rotor to lag behind the synchronous speed

Question337: START
What is the function of damping torque in an energy meter?
Question337: END

Option_a: To measure power factor
Option_b: To reduce vibrations and stabilize the pointer
Option_c: To increase sensitivity
Option_d: To reduce measurement time
correct_option: To reduce vibrations and stabilize the pointer

Question338: START
How is overloading prevented in a wattmeter?
Question338: END

Option_a: By using a fuse
Option_b: By limiting the current range
Option_c: By installing a circuit breaker
Option_d: By calibrating the wattmeter
correct_option: By limiting the current range
Question339: START
What is the major limitation of an analog energy meter?
Question339: END

Option_a: Low accuracy
Option_b: Cannot measure AC power
Option_c: Cannot measure reactive power
Option_d: Susceptible to temperature changes
correct_option: Low accuracy

Question340: START
Which of the following factors affects the calibration of an LVDT?
Question340: END

Option_a: Temperature
Option_b: Core material
Option_c: Frequency of excitation
Option_d: All of the above
correct_option: All of the above

Question 341: START
Consider the following statements:
Routh-Hurwitz criterion gives:
1. Absolute stability
2. The number of roots lying on the right half of the s-plane
3. The gain margin and the phase margin

Question 341: END

Option_a: 1,2 and3

Option_b: 1 and 2

Option_c: 2 and 3

Option_d: 1 and 3

correct_option: 1 and 2

Question 242: START

Which of the following techniques is utilized to determine at the actual point at which the root locus crosses the imaginary axis?

Question 242: END

Option_a: Nyquist technique

Option_b: Routh-Hurwitz technique

Option_c: Nichol's technique

Option_d: Bode technique

correct_option: Routh-Hurwitz technique

Question 343: START

Due to which of the following reasons excessive band width in control systems should be avoided?

Question 343: END

Option_a: It leads to slow speed of response

Option_b: It leads to low relative stability

Option_c: Noise is proportional to bandwidth

Option_d: Presence of feedback

correct_option: - Noise is proportional to bandwidth

Question 344: START

The use of feedback element in the feedback loop is:

Question 344: END

Option_a: It converts the output variable 'c' to another suitable feedback variable 'b' to compare with the input command signal.

Option_b: It is the actuating element

Option_c: To increase the stability

Option_d: None of the mentioned

correct_option: It converts the output variable 'c' to another suitable feedback variable 'b' to compare with the input command signal

Question 345: START

Stability of a system implies that:

Question 345: END

Option_a: Small changes in the system input does not result in large change in system output

Option_b: Small changes in the system parameters does not result in large change in system output

Option_c: Small changes in the initial conditions does not result in large change in system output

Option_d: All of the above mentioned

correct_option: All of the above mentioned

Question 346: START

The necessary condition of stability are:

Question 346: END

Option_a: Coefficient of characteristic equation must be real and have the same sign
Option_b: Coefficient of characteristic equation must be non-zero
Option_c: Both of the mentioned
Option_d: Coefficient of characteristic equation must be zero
correct_option: Both of the mentioned

Question 347: START

The Positiveness of the coefficients of characteristic equation is necessary as well as sufficient condition for
Question 347: END

Option_a: First order system
Option_b: Second order system
Option_c: Third order system
Option_d: None of the mentioned
correct_option: Third order system

Question 348: START

The slope of the V-I curve is 78° . Calculate the value of resistance. Assume the relationship between voltage and current is a straight line.

Question 348: END

Option_a: 4.732 Ω
Option_b: 4.608 Ω
Option_c: 4.543 Ω
Option_d: 4.648 Ω
correct_option: 4.732 Ω

Question 349: START

In a DC shunt motor, speed is related to armature current as
Question 349: END

Option_a: Directly proportional to the armature current
Option_b: Proportional to the square of the current
Option_c: Independent of armature current
Option_d: Inversely proportional to the armature current
correct_option: Inversely proportional to the armature current

Question 350: START

What will be the effect of opening of field of a DC shunt motor while motor is running?
Question 350: END

Option_a: The speed of motor will be reduced
Option_b: The armature current will reduce
Option_c: The motor will attain dangerously high speed
Option_d: The motor will continue to constant speed
correct_option: The motor will attain dangerously high speed

Question 351: START

What will be the effect of reducing load on DC shunt motor?
Question 351: END

Option_a: Speed will increase abruptly
Option_b: Speed will increase in proportion to reduction in load

Option_c: Speed will remain almost constant
Option_d: Speed will reduce
correct_option: - Speed will remain almost constant

Question 352: START

. Practical reason behind speed of DC shunt motor is proportional to back emf only is Question 352: END

Option_a: Back emf is equal to armature drop
Option_b: Flux is proportional to field current
Option_c: Flux is proportional to armature current
Option_d: Flux is practically constant in DC shunt motors

correct_option: Flux is practically constant in DC shunt motors

Question 353: START

The armature torque of the DC shunt motor is proportional to
Question 353: END

Option_a: Field flux only
Option_b: Armature current only
Option_c: Field flux and armature current
Option_d: Field current
correct_option: Armature current only

Question 354: START

If a DC shunt motor is working at full load and if shunt field circuit suddenly opens
Question 354: END

Option_a: Will make armature to take heavy current, possibly burning it
Option_b: Will result in excessive speed, possibly destroying armature due to excessive centrifugal stresses
Option_c: Nothing will happen to motor
Option_d: Motor will come to stop
correct_option: Will make armature to take heavy current, possibly burning it

Question 355: START

Speed torque characteristic of DC shunt motor is
Question 355: END

Option_a: Starting from origin
Option_b: Starting from speed axis and increasing
Option_c: Starting from speed axis and decreasing
Option_d: Starting from speed axis and constant
correct_option: Starting from speed axis and decreasing

Question 356: START

In A.C. circuits, power consumed is
Question 356: END

Option_a: product of voltage and current
Option_b: it depends on the p.f. of the circuit in addition to voltage and current
Option_c: it depends on the supply voltage
Option_d: it depends on the magnitude of the circuit current
correct_option: it depends on the p.f. of the circuit in addition to voltage and current

Question 357: START

In a Dynamometer type wattmeter, the fixed coil is split into

Question 357: END

Option_a: 4

Option_b: 3

Option_c: 2

Option_d: 1

correct_option: 2

Question 358: START

When a current carrying coil is placed in the magnetic field?

Question 358: END

Option_a: no force is exerted

Option_b: voltage is produced

Option_c: power is generated

Option_d: a force is exerted

correct_option: a force is exerted

Question 359: START

When the moving coil in a Dynamometer type wattmeter deflects

Question 359: END

Option_a: pointer moves

Option_b: pointer doesn't move

Option_c: current flows

Option_d: voltage is generated

correct_option: pointer moves

Question 360: START

Which type of battery is commonly used in modern electric vehicles due to its high energy density and efficiency?

Question 360: END

Option_a: Nickel-Cadmium (NiCd)

Option_b: Lead-Acid

Option_c: Lithium-Ion (Li-ion)

Option_d: Alkaline

correct_option: Lithium-Ion (Li-ion)

Question 361: START

Which type of electric vehicle has both an electric motor and an internal combustion engine?

Question 361: END

Option_a: Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)

Option_b: Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)

Option_c: Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)

Option_d: Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV)

correct_option: - Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)

Question 362: START

What is the term used for the energy efficiency of an electric vehicle, measured in miles (or kilometers) driven per unit of energy consumed (e.g., miles per kilowatt-hour)?

Question 362: END

Option_a: Energy density
Option_b: Energy efficiency
Option_c: Range anxiety
Option_d: Electric vehicle efficiency

correct_option: ✓ Electric vehicle efficiency

Question 363: START

The luminous efficacy of a standard office sodium vapour lamp islumens per watt

Question 363: END

Option_a: 40 to 50
Option_b: 50 to 100
Option_c: 10 to 12
Option_d: 100 to 150
correct_option: 40 to 50

Question 364: START

In filament lamps coiled coil filaments are used in

Question 364: END

Option_a: Coloured lamps
Option_b: Low wattage lamps
Option_c: Gas field lamps
Option_d: Higher wattage lamps
correct_option: Gas field lamps

Question 365: START

Filament lamps normally operate at a power factor of

Question 365: END

Option_a: Unity
Option_b: 0.8 lagging
Option_c: 0.5 lagging
Option_d: 0.9 lagging
correct_option: Unity

Question 366: START

In a series RLC circuit, the phase difference between the current in the capacitor and the current in the resistor is?

Question 366: END

Option_a: 0°
Option_b: 90°
Option_c: 180°
Option_d: 360°
correct_option: 0°

Question 367: START

In a series RLC circuit, the phase difference between the current in the circuit and the voltage across the capacitor is?

Question 367: END

Option_a: 0°
Option_b: 90°
Option_c: 180°
Option_d: 360°
correct_option: 90°

Question 368: START

_____ the resonant frequency, the current in the capacitor leads the voltage in a series RLC circuit.
Question 368: END

Option_a: Above
Option_b: Below
Option_c: Equal to
Option_d: Depends on the circuit
correct_option: Below

Question 369: START

A current of 2A flows in a wire offering a resistance of 10ohm. Calculate the energy dissipated by the wire in 0.5 hours.

Question 369: END

Option_a: 72Wh
Option_b: 72kJ
Option_c: 7200J
Option_d: 72kJh
correct_option: 72kJ

Question 370: START

The current in the inductor _____ the voltage in a series RLC circuit above the resonant frequency.
Question 370: END

Option_a: Leads
Option_b: Lags
Option_c: Equal to
Option_d: Depends on the circuit
correct_option: Lags

Question371: START

Ramp signal is primarily used to test:

Question371: END

Option_a: Steady-state response
Option_b: Stability
Option_c: Transient response
Option_d: All of the above
correct_option: Steady-state response

Question372: START

High pass filters are commonly used in:

Question372: END

Option_a: Tweeters to allow high frequencies
Option_b: Subwoofers to boost bass
Option_c: Band-reject filters

Option_d: Time-domain analysis
correct_option: Tweeters to allow high frequencies

Question373: START
A high pass filter is used in audio systems to:
Question373: END

Option_a: Suppress low-frequency interference
Option_b: Enhance bass frequencies
Option_c: Eliminate high frequencies
Option_d: Pass all signals
correct_option: Suppress low-frequency interference

Question374: START
Low pass filters are typically applied in:
Question374: END

Option_a: Audio bass enhancement
Option_b: High-frequency signal analysis
Option_c: Frequency band isolation
Option_d: Noise suppression
correct_option: Noise suppression

Question375: START
A low pass filter is used in anti-aliasing to:
Question375: END

Option_a: Allow low frequencies while blocking high frequencies
Option_b: Block low frequencies while passing high frequencies
Option_c: Pass all frequencies
Option_d: Mirror frequencies
correct_option: Allow low frequencies while blocking high frequencies

Question376: START
Impulse Invariant Transformation is less suitable for:
Question376: END

Option_a: High-pass filters
Option_b: Low-pass filters
Option_c: Band-pass filters
Option_d: Systems with high-frequency content
correct_option: Systems with high-frequency content

Question377: START
In Impulse Invariant Transformation, high sampling frequency is necessary to:
Question377: END

Option_a: Avoid aliasing
Option_b: Preserve impulse response
Option_c: Simplify computation
Option_d: Reduce filter order
correct_option: Avoid aliasing

Question378: START

Which of the following characteristics is preserved in Impulse Invariant Transformation?

Question378: END

Option_a: Frequency response
Option_b: Impulse response timing
Option_c: Phase response
Option_d: Stability of the system
correct_option: Impulse response timing

Question379: START

Pre-warping is applied in Bilinear Transformation to:

Question379: END

Option_a: Avoid aliasing
Option_b: Improve time-domain response
Option_c: Match analog and digital frequencies
Option_d: Reduce computational complexity
correct_option: Match analog and digital frequencies

Question380: START

A major drawback of Bilinear Transformation is:

Question380: END

Option_a: Aliasing
Option_b: Time-domain mismatch
Option_c: Frequency warping
Option_d: Non-causal response
correct_option: Frequency warping

Question381: START

Frequency warping in the Bilinear Transformation affects:

Question381: END

Option_a: Low frequencies
Option_b: High frequencies
Option_c: Entire frequency range equally
Option_d: Does not affect frequency response
correct_option: High frequencies

Question382: START

The primary purpose of the Bilinear Transformation in filter design is:

Question382: END

Option_a: Frequency response preservation

Option_b: Mapping analog frequencies to digital frequencies without aliasing

Option_c: Simplification of filter order

Option_d: Exact time-domain matching

correct_option: Mapping analog frequencies to digital frequencies without aliasing

Question383: START

The butterfly operation in DIF-FFT differs from DIT-FFT in:

Question383: END

Option_a: Order of applying the twiddle factors

Option_b: Number of twiddle factors used

Option_c: Memory complexity

Option_d: Type of arithmetic operations

correct_option: Order of applying the twiddle factors

Question384: START

DIF-FFT is preferred over DIT-FFT when:

Question384: END

Option_a: Input sequence is in natural order

Option_b: Higher memory usage is acceptable

Option_c: Hardware implementation is required

Option_d: Output needs to be in bit-reversed order

correct_option: Input sequence is in natural order

Question385: START

What distinguishes the DIF-FFT from the DIT-FFT?

Question385: END

Option_a: Decimation of the input in DIF-FFT

Option_b: Bit-reversal at output in DIF-FFT

Option_c: Twiddle factor application after butterfly computation in DIF-FFT

Option_d: Use of complex arithmetic in DIF-FFT

correct_option: Bit-reversal at output in DIF-FFT

Question386: START

In the DIF-FFT algorithm, the primary operation at each stage is:

Question386: END

Option_a: Bit-reversal of the input

Option_b: Decimation in the output sequence

Option_c: Multiplication with the Fourier coefficients

Option_d: Addition of twiddle factors

correct_option: Decimation in the output sequence

Question387: START

DIT-FFT is typically used when:

Question387: END

Option_a: Input sequence is in bit-reversed order

Option_b: Output sequence is in natural order

Option_c: Complex arithmetic is minimal

Option_d: Twiddle factors are precomputed

correct_option: Input sequence is in bit-reversed order

Question388: START

What operation is central to each stage of the DIT-FFT?

Question388: END

Option_a: Addition of twiddle factors

Option_b: Multiplication of twiddle factors

Option_c: Butterfly computations

Option_d: Sorting of coefficients

correct_option: Butterfly computations

Question389: START

Op In the DIT-FFT algorithm, how is the input sequence processed?

Question389: END

Option_a: Decimation in the output sequence

Option_b: Decimation in the input sequence

Option_c: Both input and output decimated

Option_d: None of the above

correct_option: Decimation in the input sequence

Question390: START

The integral of the unit impulse signal $\delta(t)$ over all time is:

Question390: END

Option_a: 0

Option_b: 1

Option_c: Infinity

Option_d: Undefined

correct_option: 1

Question391: START

A band reject filter is also known as a:

Question391: END

Option_a: Low pass filter

Option_b: High pass filter

Option_c: Band stop filter

Option_d: Band pass filter
correct_option: Band stop filter

Question392: START
Band reject filters are primarily used to:
Question392: END

Option_a: Pass all frequencies within a specific range
Option_b: Block frequencies outside a specific range
Option_c: Eliminate a specific narrow frequency range
Option_d: Enhance a specific narrow frequency range
correct_option: Eliminate a specific narrow frequency range

Question393: START
A typical application of a band reject filter is:
Question393: END

Option_a: Suppressing 60 Hz power line interference
Option_b: Enhancing bass in audio systems
Option_c: Filtering all low frequencies in a signal
Option_d: Amplifying high-frequency signals
correct_option: Suppressing 60 Hz power line interference

Question394: START
The key characteristic of a notch filter is:
Question394: END

Option_a: Passing all frequencies uniformly
Option_b: Allowing frequencies outside the stop band
Option_c: Attenuating a very narrow frequency range
Option_d: Amplifying signals within the stop band
correct_option: Attenuating a very narrow frequency range

Question395: START
In wireless communication, a band reject filter is useful for:
Question395: END

Option_a: Isolating specific communication channels
Option_b: Eliminating interference from neighboring frequency bands
Option_c: Enhancing data transmission rates
Option_d: Amplifying high-frequency noise
correct_option: Eliminating interference from neighboring frequency bands

Question396: START
A band pass filter is designed to:
Question396: END

Option_a: Pass frequencies within a specified range and attenuate others
Option_b: Block all frequencies below a certain value
Option_c: Pass low frequencies while blocking high frequencies
Option_d: Block low frequencies while passing high frequencies
correct_option: Pass frequencies within a specified range and attenuate others

Question397: START

Band pass filters are commonly used in:

Question397: END

Option_a: Eliminating specific frequency bands
Option_b: Amplifying high-frequency signals
Option_c: Audio systems to isolate vocal ranges
Option_d: Noise reduction in power supplies
correct_option: Audio systems to isolate vocal ranges

Question398: START

The bandwidth of a band pass filter is determined by:

Question398: END

Option_a: The sum of the cutoff frequencies
Option_b: The difference between the cutoff frequencies
Option_c: The ratio of the cutoff frequencies
Option_d: The product of the cutoff frequencies
correct_option: The difference between the cutoff frequencies

Question399: START

Band pass filters are most effective for:

Question399: END

Option_a: Allowing all frequency components
Option_b: Enhancing signals within a specific range
Option_c: Blocking high-frequency noise
Option_d: General signal amplification
correct_option: Enhancing signals within a specific range

Question400: START

In a band pass filter, the roll-off rate at the cutoff frequencies is determined by:

Question400: END

Option_a: The gain of the filter
Option_b: The order of the filter
Option_c: The bandwidth of the filter
Option_d: The input signal strength
correct_option: The order of the filter