

# EC: ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

EE25BTECH11037 - Divyansh

Q1. The order of differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^3 + y^4 = e^{-t}$  is



(GATE EC 2009)

Q2. The Fourier series of a real periodic function has only

P cosine terms if it is even

Q sine terms if it is even.

R cosine terms if it is odd.

S sine terms if it is odd.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) P and S                  b) P and R                  c) Q and S                  d) Q and R

(GATE EC 2009)

Q3. A function is given by  $f(t) = \sin^2 t + \cos 2t$ . Which of the following is true ?

- a)  $f$  has frequency components at 0 and  $1/2\pi$  Hz
  - b)  $f$  has frequency components at 0 and  $1/\pi$  Hz
  - c)  $f$  has frequency components at  $1/2\pi$  and  $1/\pi$  Hz
  - d)  $f$  has frequency components at 0,  $1/2\pi$  and  $1/\pi$  Hz

(GATE EC 2009)

Q4. A fully charged mobile phone with a 12V battery is good for a 10 minute talk-time. Assume that, during the talk-time, the battery delivers a constant current of 2A and its voltage drops linearly from 12V to 10V as shown in Fig. ?? . How much energy does the battery deliver during this talk-time ?

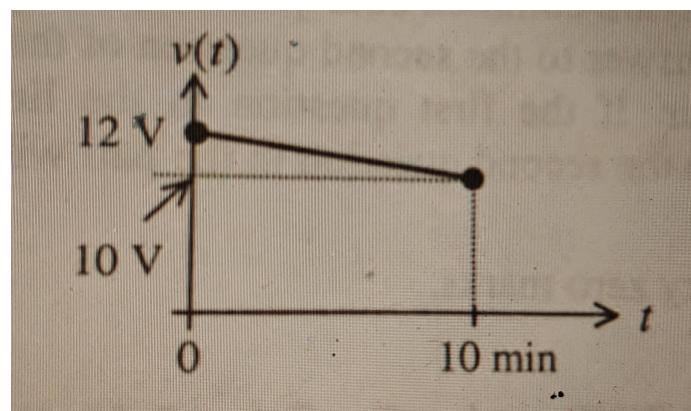


Fig. 1. v vs t graph

- a) 220 J      b) 12 kJ      c) 13.2 kJ      d) 14.4 kJ

(GATE EC 2009)

Q5. In an **n**-type silicon crystal at room temperature, which of the following can have a concentration of  $4 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  ?

- a) Silicon atoms      b) Holes      c) Dopant atoms      d) Valence electrons

(GATE EC 2009)

Q6. The full form of abbreviations TTL and CMOS in reference to logic families are

- a) Triple Transistor Logic and Chip Metal Oxide Semiconductor  
 b) Tristate Transistor Logic and Chip Metal Oxide Semiconductor  
 c) Transistor Transistor Logic and Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor  
 d) Tristate Transistor Logic and Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

(GATE EC 2009)

Q7. The ROC of Z-transform of the discrete time sequence  $x(n) = (\frac{1}{3})^n u(n) - (\frac{1}{3})^n u(-n-1)$  is

- a)  $\frac{1}{3} < |z| < \frac{1}{2}$   
 b)  $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$   
 c)  $|z| < \frac{1}{3}$   
 d)  $2 < |z| < 3$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q8. The magnitude plot of a rational transfer function  $G(s)$  with real coefficients is shown below in the Fig. ???. Which of the following compensators has such a magnitude plot ?

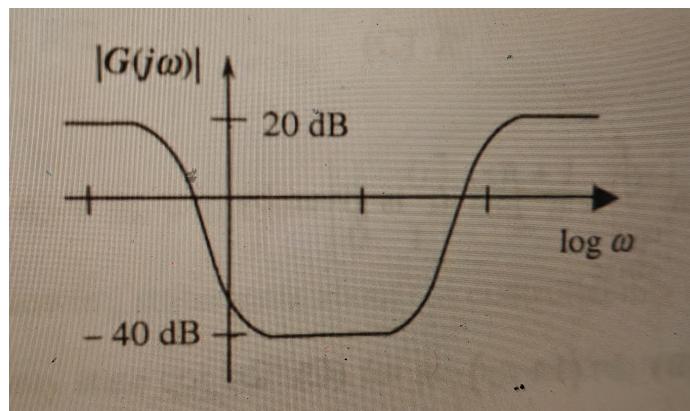


Fig. 2. Magnitude plot of function  $G(s)$

- a) Lead compensator  
 b) Lag compensator  
 c) PID compensator  
 d) Lead-lag compensator

(GATE EC 2009)

Q9. A white noise process  $X(t)$  with two-sided power spectral density  $1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ W/Hz}$  is input into a filter whose magnitude squared response is shown below in the Fig. ??.

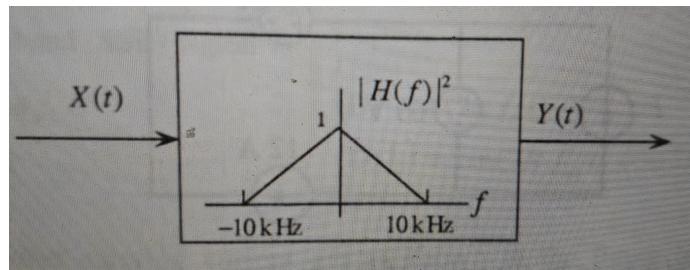


Fig. 3. for Q-9

The power output process  $Y(t)$  is given by

- a) 1      b) 2      c) 3      d) 4

(GATE EC 2009)

Q10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the fundamental mode of the metallic waveguides shown in the Fig. ???

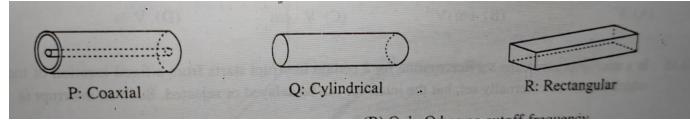


Fig. 4. for Q-10

- a) Only P has no cutoff-frequency  
b) Only Q has no cutoff-frequency  
c) Only R has no cutoff-frequency  
d) All three have cutoff-frequencies

(GATE EC 2009)

Q11. A fair coin is tossed 10 times. What is the probability that ONLY the first two will yield heads?

- a)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$       b)  ${}^{10}C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$       c)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}$       d)  ${}^{10}C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q12. If the power spectral density of stationary random process is a sine-squared function of frequency as shown in Fig. ??, the shape of its autocorrelation is

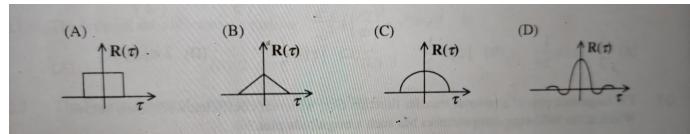


Fig. 5. for Q-12

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Q13. If  $f(z) = c_0 + c_1 z^{-1}$ , then  $\oint_{\text{unitcircle}} \frac{1+f(z)}{z} dz$  is given by

- a)  $2\pi c_1$       b)  $2\pi(1 + c_0)$       c)  $2\pi j c_1$       d)  $2\pi j(1 + c_0)$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q14. In the interconnection of ideal sources shown in Fig. ??, it is known that the 60 V source is absorbing power.

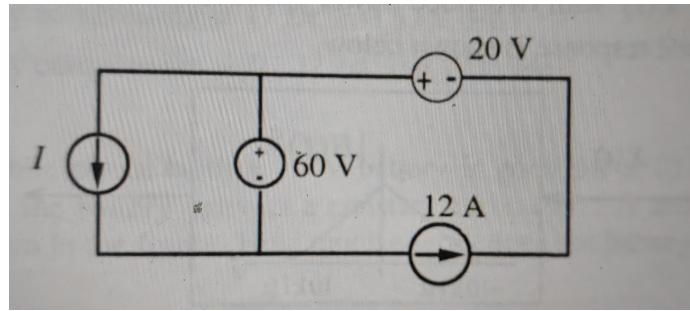


Fig. 6. Circuit for Q-14

Which of the following can the value of current source  $I$  ?

- a) 10 A      b) 13 A      c) 15 A      d) 18 A

(GATE EC 2009)

Q15. The ratio of the mobility to the diffusion coefficient in a semiconductor has the units

- a)  $V^{-1}$       b)  $cm \cdot V^{-1}$       c)  $V \cdot cm^{-1}$       d)  $V \cdot s$

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Q16. In a microprocessor, the service routine for a certain interrupt starts from a fixed location of a memory which cannot be externally set, but the interrupt can be delayed or rejected. Such an interrupt is

- a) non-maskable and non-vectored  
b) maskable and non-vectored  
c) non-maskable and vectored  
d) maskable and vectored

(GATE EC 2009)

Q17. If the transfer function of the following network is  $\frac{V_o(s)}{V_i(s)} = \frac{1}{2+sCR}$ , the value of load resistance  $R_L$  is

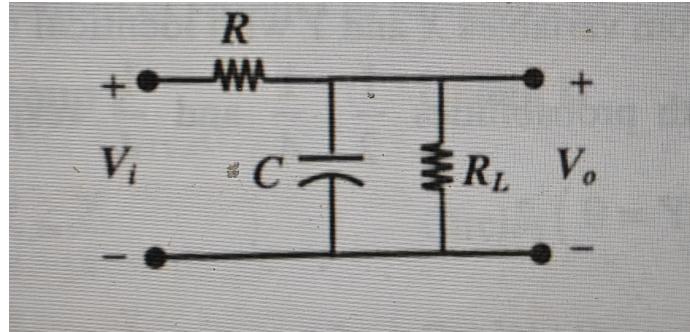


Fig. 7. Network for Q-17

- a)  $R/4$       b)  $R/2$       c)  $R$       d)  $2R$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q18. Consider the system  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu$  with  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$  where  $p$  and  $q$  are arbitrary real numbers. Which of the following statements is true about the controllability of the system is true?

- a) The system is completely state controllable for any non zero values of  $p$  and  $q$   
b) Only  $p = 0$  and  $q = 0$  result in controllability

- c) The system is uncontrollable for any values of  $p$  and  $q$   
d) We cannot conclude about controllability from the given data

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Q19. For a message signal  $m(t) = \cos(2\pi f_m t)$  and the carrier of the frequency  $f_c$ , which of the following represent a single side band (SSB) signal?

- a)  $\cos(2\pi f_m t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$   
b)  $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$   
c)  $\cos[2\pi(f_c + f_m)t]$   
d)  $[1 + \cos(2\pi f_m t)] \cos(2\pi f_c t)$

Q20. Two infinitely long wires carrying current are as shown in the Fig. ?? below. One wire is in  $y-z$  plane and parallel to the  $y$ -axis. The other wire is in the  $x-y$  plane and parallel to the  $x$ -axis. Which components of the resulting magnetic fields are non-zero at origin?

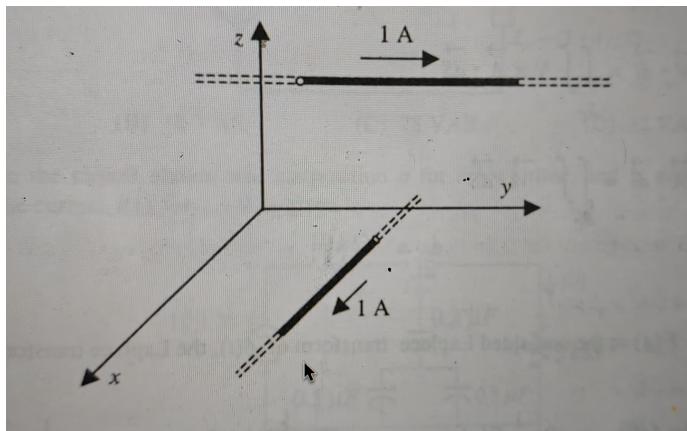


Fig. 8. For Q-20

- a)  $x, y, z$  components  
b)  $x, y$  components  
c)  $y, z$  components  
d)  $x, z$  components

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Q21. Consider two independent random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  with identical distributions. The variables  $X$  and  $Y$  take values 0, 1 and 2 with probabilities  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  respectively. What is the conditional probability  $P(X + Y = 2 \mid X - Y = 0)$ ?

- a) 0  
b)  $\frac{1}{16}$   
c)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
d) 1

(GATE EC 2009)

Q22. The Taylor series expansion of  $\frac{\sin x}{x-\pi}$  at  $x=\pi$  is given by

- a)  $1 + \frac{(x-\pi)^2}{3!} + ..$   
b)  $-1 - \frac{(x-\pi)^2}{3!} + ..$   
c)  $1 - \frac{(x-\pi)^2}{3!} + ..$   
d)  $-1 + \frac{(x-\pi)^2}{3!} + ..$

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Q23. If a vector field  $\mathbf{V}$  is related to another vector field  $\mathbf{A}$  through  $\mathbf{V} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ , which of the following is true? Note:  $C$  and  $S_c$  refer to any closed contour and any surface whose boundary is  $C$ .

- a)  $\oint_C \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{S_c} \int \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$   
b)  $\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{S_c} \int \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$   
c)  $\oint_C \nabla \times \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{S_c} \int \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$   
d)  $\oint_C \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{S_c} \int \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q24. Given that  $F(s)$  is the one-sided Laplace transform of  $f(t)$ , the Laplace transform of  $\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$  is

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) $sF(s) - f(0)$    | c) $\int_0^t F(\tau) d\tau$   |
| b) $\frac{1}{s}F(s)$ | d) $\frac{1}{s}[F(s) - f(0)]$ |

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Q25. Match each differential equation in Group I to its family of solution curves from Group II.

<b>Group I</b>	<b>Group II</b>
P. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$	1. Circles
Q. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$	2. Straight lines
R. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$	3. Hyperbolas
S. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$	

- a) P-2,Q-3,R-3,S-1      b) P-1,Q-3,R-2,S-1      c) P-2,Q-1,R-3,S-3      d) P-3,Q-2,R-1,S-2

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Q26. The eigen values of the following matrix are

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a)  $3, 3+5j, 6-j$   
 b)  $-6+5j, 3+j, 3-j$   
 c)  $3+j, 3-j, 5+j$   
 d)  $3, -1+3j, -1-3j$

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Q27. An AC source of RMS voltage with internal impedance  $Z_s = (1 + 2j)\Omega$  feeds a load of impedance  $Z_l = (7 + 4j)\Omega$  in the Fig. ?? below. The reactive power consumed by the load is

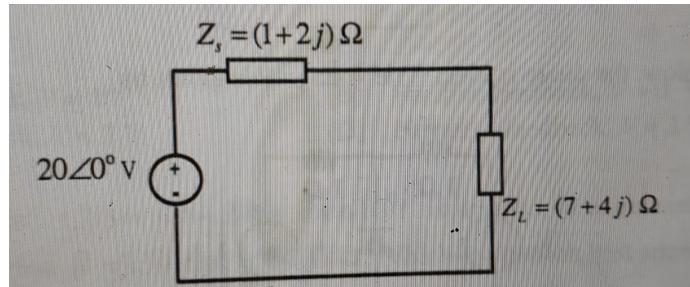


Fig. 9. Circuit for Q-27

- a) 8 VAR      b) 16 VAR      c) 28 VAR      d) 32 VAR

(GATE EC 2009)

Q28. The switch in circuit shown was on a position *a* for a long time, and is moved to positon *b* at time  $t=0$ . The current  $i(t)$  for  $t > 0$  is given by

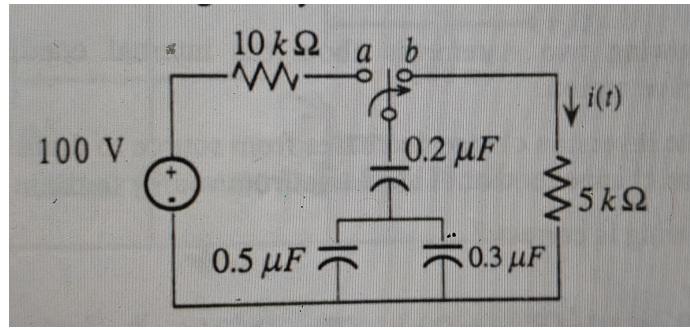


Fig. 10. Circuit for Q-28

a)  $0.2e^{-125t}u(t) \text{ mA}$   
 b)  $20e^{-1250t}u(t) \text{ mA}$

c)  $0.2e^{-1250t}u(t) \text{ mA}$   
 d)  $20e^{-1000t}u(t) \text{ mA}$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q29. In the Fig. ?? shown below, what value of  $R_L$  maximizes the power delivered to  $R_L$  ?

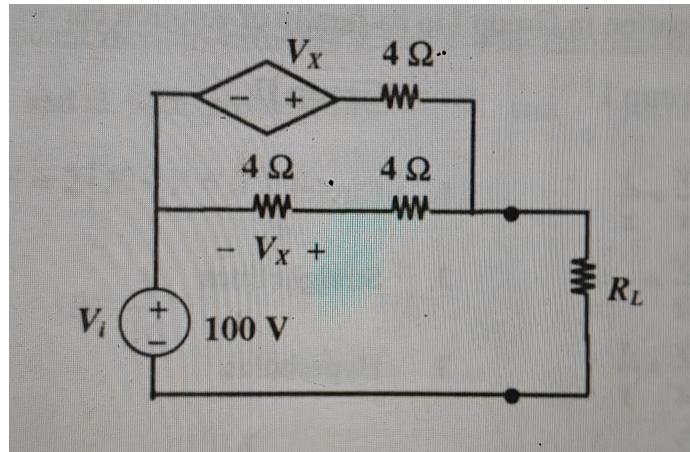


Fig. 11. Circuit for Q-29

a)  $2.4\Omega$

b)  $\frac{8}{3}\Omega$

c)  $4\Omega$

d)  $6\Omega$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q30. The time domain behavior of an RL circuit is represented by

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = V_0 \left( 1 + Be^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \sin t \right) u(t)$$

For an initial current of  $i(0) = \frac{V_0}{R}$ , the steady state value of current is given by

a)  $2.4\Omega$

b)  $\frac{8}{3}\Omega$

c)  $4\Omega$

d)  $6\Omega$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q31. In the Fig. ?? below, the diode is ideal. The voltage  $V$  is given by

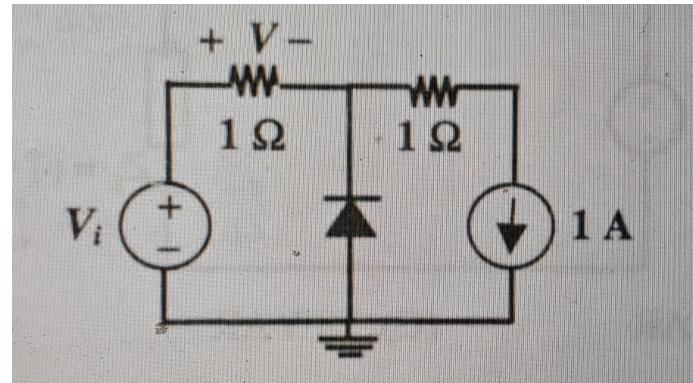


Fig. 12. Circuit for Q-31

- a)  $\min(V_i, 1)$       b)  $\max(V_i, 1)$       c)  $\min(-V_i, 1)$       d)  $\max(-V_i, 1)$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q32. Consider the following two statements about the internal conditions in an n-channel MOSFET operating in the active region

- S1: The inversion charge decreases from source to drain  
 S2: The channel potential increases from source to drain

Which of the following is correct?

- a) Only S2 is true  
 b) Both S1 and S2 are false.  
 c) Both S1 and S2 are true, but S2 is not a reason for S1  
 d) Both S1 and S2 are true, but S2 is a reason for S1

(GATE EC 2009)

Q33. In the following astable multivibrator circuit, which properties of  $v_o(t)$  depend on  $R_2$  ?

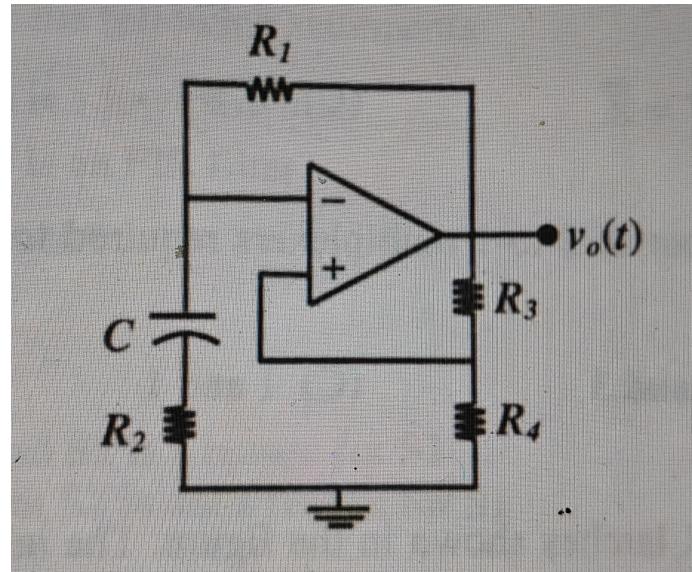


Fig. 13. Circuit for Q-33

- a) Only the frequency
- b) Only the amplitude
- c) Both the amplitude and the frequency
- d) Neither the amplitude and the frequency

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q34. In the Fig. ?? shown below, the op-amp is ideal, the transistor has  $V_{BE} = 0.6V$  and  $\beta = 150$ . Decide whether the feedback in the circuit is positive or negative and determine the voltage  $V$  at the output of op-amp.

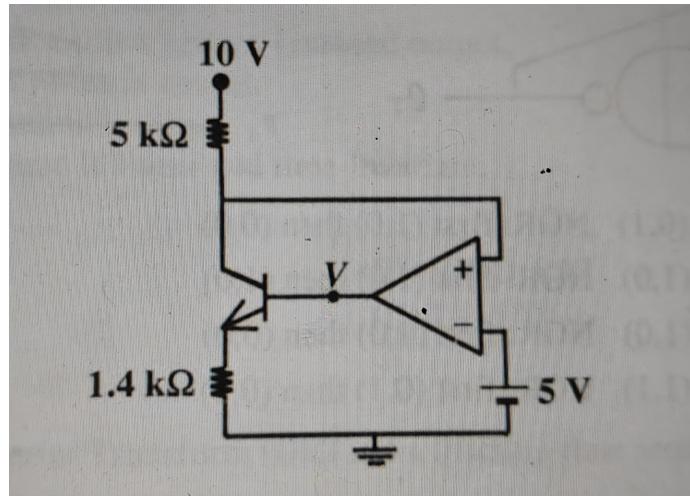


Fig. 14. Circuit for Q-34

- a) Positive feedback,  $V=10V$
- b) Positive feedback,  $V=0V$
- c) Negative feedback,  $V=5V$
- d) Negative feedback,  $V=2V$

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q35. A small signal source  $v_i(t) = A \cos 20t + B \sin 10^6 t$  is applied to a transistor amplifier as shown in the Fig. ???. The transistor has  $\beta = 150$  and  $h_{ie} = 3k\Omega$ . Which expression best approximates  $v_o(t)$ ?

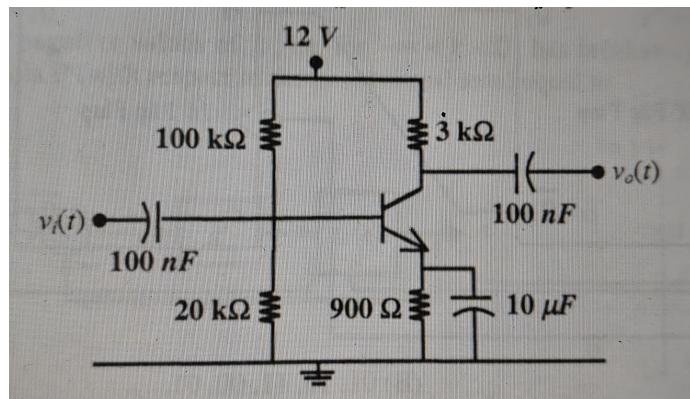


Fig. 15. Circuit for Q-35

- a)  $v_o(t) = -1500(A \cos 20t + B \sin 10^6 t)$
- b)  $v_o(t) = -150(A \cos 20t + B \sin 10^6 t)$
- c)  $v_o(t) = -1500B \sin 10^6 t$
- d)  $v_o(t) = -150B \sin 10^6 t$

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q36. If  $X = 1$  in the logic equation  $[X + Z \{ \bar{Y} + (\bar{Z} + XY) \}] \{ \bar{X} + \bar{Z}(X + Y) \} = 1$ , then

a)  $Y = Z$

b)  $Y = \bar{Z}$

c)  $Z = 1$

d)  $Z = 0$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q37. What are the minimum numbers of 2-to-1 multiplexers required to generate a 2-input AND gate and a 2-input Ex-OR gate ?

a) 1 and 2

b) 1 and 3

c) 1 and 1

d) 2 and 2

(GATE EC 2009)

Q38. Refer to NAND and NOR latches shown in the Fig. ???. The inputs ( $P_1, P_2$ ) for both the latches are first made (0, 1) and then, after a few seconds, made (1, 1). The corresponding stable outputs ( $Q_1, Q_2$ ) are

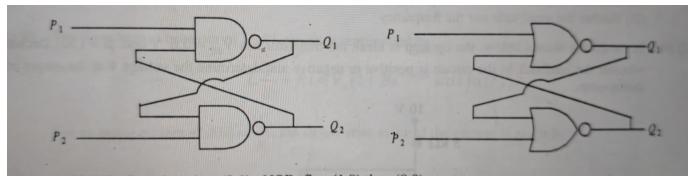


Fig. 16. NAND and NOR latches

- a) NAND: first (0, 1) then (0, 1) NOR: first (1, 0) then (0, 0)
- b) NAND: first (1, 0) then (1, 0) NOR: first (1, 0) then (1, 0)
- c) NAND: first (1, 0) then (1, 0) NOR: first (1, 0) then (0, 0)
- d) NAND: first (1, 0) then (1, 1) NOR: first (0, 1) then (0, 1)

(GATE EC 2009)

Q39. What are the counting states ( $Q_1, Q_2$ ) for the counter shown in the figure below ?

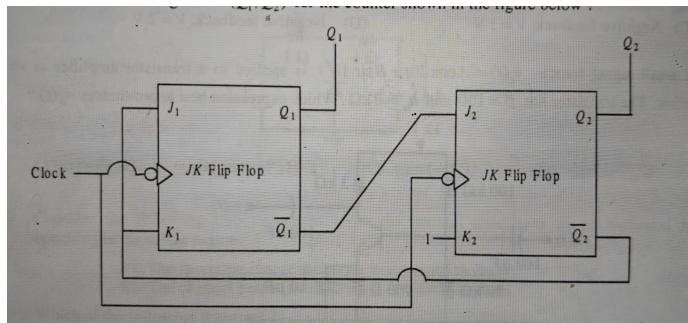


Fig. 17. Figure for Q-39

- a) 11, 10, 00, 11, 10, ...
- b) 01, 10, 11, 00, 01, ...
- c) 00, 11, 01, 10, 00, ...
- d) 01, 10, 00, 01, 10, ...

(GATE EC 2009)

Q40. A system with transfer function  $H(z)$  has impulse response  $h(.)$  defined as  $h(2) = 1$ ,  $h(3)=-1$  and  $h(k)=0$  otherwise. Consider the following statements.

S2:  $H(z)$  is a FIR filter.

Which of the following is correct?

- a) Only S2 is true
- b) Both S1 and S2 are false.
- c) Both S1 and S2 are true, but S2 is a reason for S1
- d) Both S1 and S2 are true, but S2 is not a reason for S1

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Q41. Consider a system whose input  $x$  and output  $y$  are related by the equation

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t - \tau)h(2\tau)d\tau$$

where  $h(t)$  is shown in the Fig. ??.

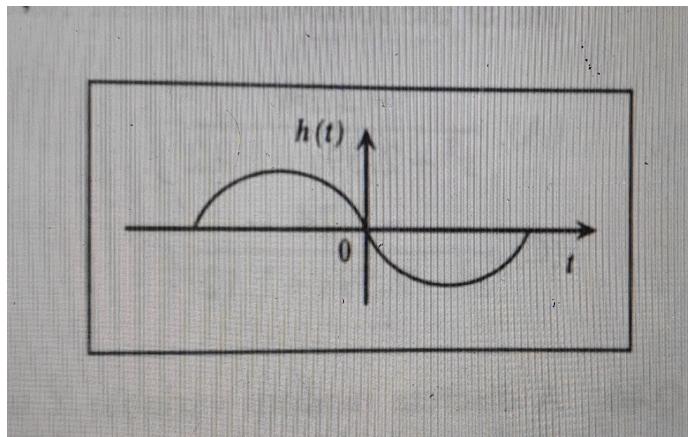


Fig. 18. Figure for Q-41

Which of the following four properties are possessed by the system?

BIBO: Bounded input gives a bounded output.

Causal: The system is causal.

LP: The system is low-pass

LTI: The system is linear and time-invariant.

- a) Casual, LP
- b) BIBO, LTI
- c) BIBO, LTI, Casual
- d) LP, LTI

(GATE EC 2009)

Q42. The 4-point Discrete Fourier Transform (*DFT*) of a discrete time sequence  $\{1, 0, 2, 3\}$  is

- a)  $[0, -2 + 2j, 2, -2, -2j]$
- b)  $[2, 2 + 2j, 6, 2 - 2j]$
- c)  $[6, 1 - 3j, 2, 1 + 3j]$
- d)  $[6, -1 + 3j, 0, -1 - 3j]$

(GATE EC 2009)

Q43. The feedback configuration and pole-zero locations of  $G(s) = \frac{s^2 - 2s + 2}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$  are shown below in the Fig. ??.

The root locus for **negative** values of  $k$ , i.e. for  $-\infty < k < 0$ , has breakaway/break-in points and angles of departure at pole  $P$  (with respect to the positive real axis) equal to

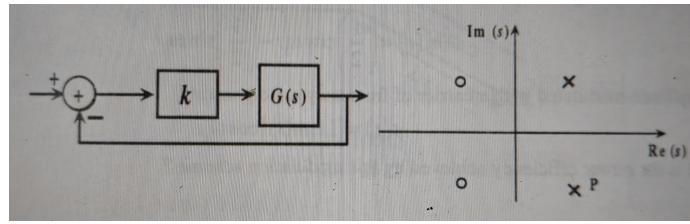


Fig. 19. Figure for Q-43

- a)  $\pm \sqrt{2}$  and  $0^\circ$       b)  $\pm \sqrt{2}$  and  $45^\circ$       c)  $\pm \sqrt{3}$  and  $0^\circ$       d)  $\pm \sqrt{3}$  and  $45^\circ$

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q44. An LTI system having transfer function  $\frac{s^2+1}{s^2+2s+1}$  and input  $x(t) = \sin(t+1)$  is in steady state. The output is sampled at the rate  $\omega_s \text{ rad/s}$  to obtain the final output  $\{y(k)\}$ . Which of the following is true?

- a)  $y(\cdot)$  is zero for all sampling frequencies  $\omega_s$   
 b)  $y(\cdot)$  is nonzero for all sampling frequencies  $\omega_s$   
 c)  $y(\cdot)$  is nonzero for  $\omega_s > 2$ , but zero for  $\omega_s < 2$   
 d)  $y(\cdot)$  is zero for  $\omega_s > 2$ , but nonzero for  $\omega_s < 2$

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q45. The unit step response of an under-damped second order system has steady state value of -2. Which of the following transfer functions has these properties?

- a)  $\frac{-2.24}{s^2+2.59s+1.12}$   
 b)  $\frac{-3.82}{s^2+1.91s+1.91}$   
 c)  $\frac{-2.24}{s^2-2.59s+1.12}$   
 d)  $\frac{-2.24}{s^2-1.91s+1.91}$

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q46. A discrete random variable X takes values from 1 to 5 with probabilities as shown in the table. A student calculates the mean of X as 3.5 and her teacher calculates the variance pf X as 1.5 .Which of the following statements are true?

$k$	1	2	3	4	5
$P(X = k)$	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1

- a) Both the student and the teacher are right  
 b) Both the student and the teacher are wrong  
 c) The student is wrong but the teacher is right  
 d) The student is right but the teacher is wrong

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q47. A message signal given by  $m(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cos \omega_1 t - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \sin \omega_2 t$  is amplitude-modulated with a carrier of frequency  $\omega_c$  to generate  $s(t) = [1 + m(t)] \cos \omega_c t$

What is the power efficiency achieved by this modulation scheme?

- a) 8.33%  
 b) 11.11%  
 c) 20%  
 d) 25%

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q48. A communication channel with AGWN operating at a signal to noise ratio  $SNR \gg 1$  and bandwidth B has capacity  $C_1$ . If SNR is doubled keeping B constant, the resulting capacity  $C_2$  is given by

- a)  $C_2 \approx 2C_1$   
 b)  $C_2 \approx C_1 + B$

- c)  $C_2 \approx C_1 + 2B$   
d)  $C_2 \approx C_1 + 0.3B$

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q49. A magnetic field in air is measured to be  $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \left( \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \hat{y} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \hat{x} \right)$   
What current distribution leads to this field?

- a)  $\mathbf{J} = -\frac{B_0 \hat{z}}{\mu_0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right), r \neq 0$   
b)  $\mathbf{J} = -\frac{B_0 \hat{z}}{\mu_0} \left( \frac{2}{x^2+y^2} \right), r \neq 0$   
c)  $\mathbf{J} = 0, r \neq 0$   
d)  $\mathbf{J} = \frac{B_0 \hat{z}}{\mu_0} \left( \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right), r \neq 0$

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q50. A transmission line terminates in two branches, each of length  $\lambda/4$ , as shown. The branches are terminated by  $50\Omega$  loads. The lines are lossless and have characteristic impedances shown in the Fig. ???. Determine the impedance  $Z_i$  as seen by the source.

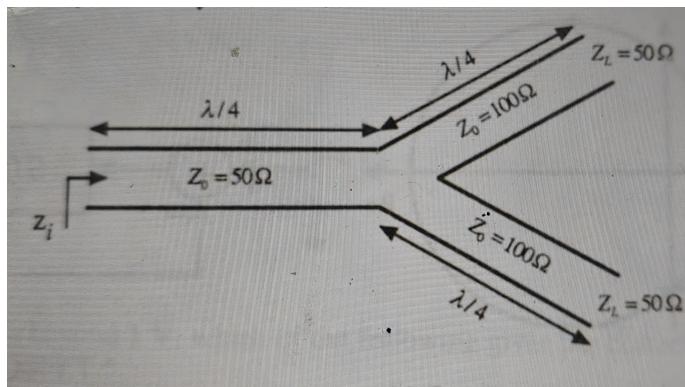


Fig. 20. Figure for Q-50

- a)  $200\Omega$   
b)  $100\Omega$   
c)  $50\Omega$   
d)  $25\Omega$

(GATE EC 2009)

### Common Data Questions

for q51 and q52

Consider a silicon p-n junction at room temperature having the following parameters:

Doping on the n-side =  $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ Depletion width on the n-side =  $0.1\mu\text{m}$ Depletion width on the p-side =  $1.0\mu\text{m}$ Intrinsic carrier concentration =  $1.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ 

Thermal voltage = 26 mV

Permittivity of free space =  $8.85 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ 

Dielectric constant of silicon = 12

- Q51. The built-in potential of the junction is

- a) 0.70 V  
b) 0.76 V  
c) 0.82 V  
d) cannot be estimated from the given data

(GATE EC 2009)

- Q52. The peak electric field in the device is

- a)  $0.15 \text{ MV} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ , directed from p-region to n-region

- b)  $0.15MV \cdot cm^{-1}$ , directed from n-region to p-region
- c)  $1.80MV \cdot cm^{-1}$ , directed from p-region to n-region
- d)  $1.80MV \cdot cm^{-1}$ , directed from n-region to p-region

(GATE EC 2009)

for q53 and q54

The Nyquist plot of a stable transfer function  $G(s)$  is shown in the figure. We are interested in the stability of closed loop system in the feedback configuration shown in the Fig. ??.

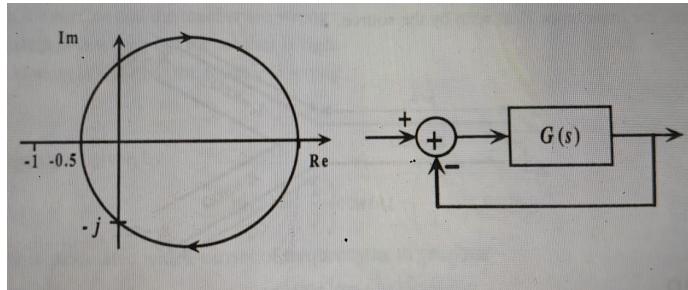


Fig. 21. Figure for Q-53 and Q-54

Q53. Which of the following is true ?

- a)  $G(s)$  is an all pass-filter
- b)  $G(s)$  has a zero in the right-half plane
- c)  $G(s)$  is the impedance of a passive network
- d)  $G(s)$  is marginally stable

(GATE EC 2009)

Q54. The gain and phase margins of  $G(s)$  for closed loop stability are

- a) 6 dB and  $180^\circ$
- b) 3 dB and  $180^\circ$
- c) 6 dB and  $90^\circ$
- d) 3 dB and  $90^\circ$

(GATE EC 2009)

for q55 and q56

The amplitude of a **random** signal is uniformly distributed between -5V and 5V.

Q55. If the signal to quantization noise ratio required in uniformly quantizing the signal is 43.5 dB, the step size of the quantization is approximately

- a) 0.0333V
- b) 0.05V
- c) 0.0667V
- d) 0.10V

Q56. If the positive values of the signal are uniformly quantized with a step size of 0.05 V, and the negative values are uniformly quantized with a step size of 0.1 V, the resulting signal to quantization noise ratio is approximately

- a) 46 dB
- b) 43.8 dB
- c) 42 dB
- d) 40 dB

for q57 and q58

Consider the CMOS circuit shown in the Fig. ??, where the gate voltage  $v_c$  of the n-MOSFET is increased from zero, while the gate voltage of the p-MOSFET is kept constant at 3 V. Assume that, for both transistors, the magnitude of the threshold voltage is 1 V and the product of the transconductance parameter and the  $(W/L)$  ratio, i.e. the quantity  $\mu C_{ox} (W/L)$ , is  $1 \text{ mA} \cdot V^{-2}$

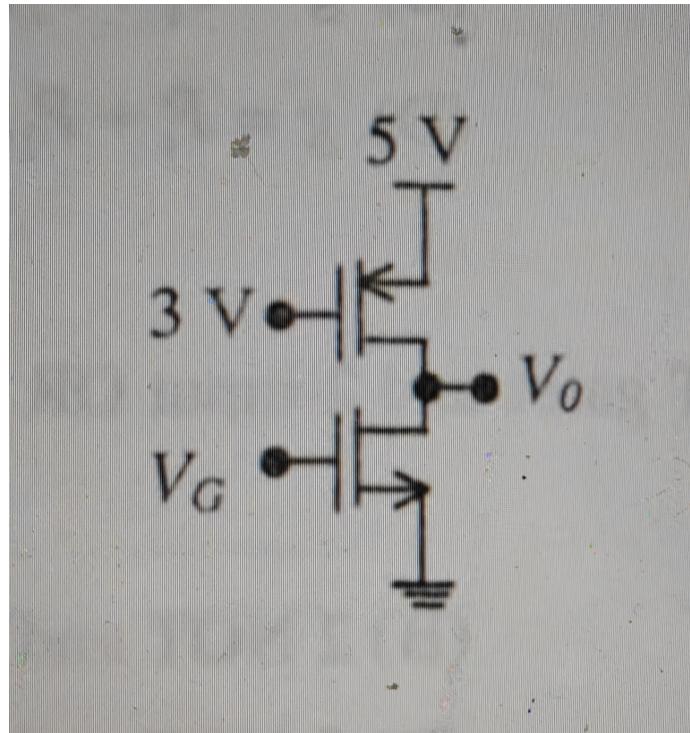


Fig. 22. Figure for Q-57 and Q-58

Q57. For small increase in  $V_G$  beyond 1 V, which of the following gives the correct description of the region of operation of each MOSFET ?

- a) Both the MOSFETs are in saturation region
- b) Both the MOSFETs are in triode region
- c) n-MOSFET is in triode and p-MOSFET is in saturation region
- d) n-MOSFET is in saturation and p-MOSFET is in triode region

Q58. Estimate the output voltage  $V_o$  for  $V_G = 1.5V$ .

- a)  $4 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- b)  $4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- c)  $4 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- d)  $4 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(GATE EC 2009)

for q59 and q60

Two products are sold from a vending machine, which has two push buttons  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . When a button is pressed, the price of the corresponding product is displayed in a 7-segment display.

- If no buttons are pressed, '0' is displayed, signifying 'Rs. 0'.
- If only  $P_1$  is pressed, '2' is displayed, signifying 'Rs. 2'.
- If only  $P_2$  is pressed, '5' is displayed, signifying 'Rs. 5'.
- If both  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  is pressed, 'E' is displayed, signifying 'Error'.

The name of the segments in the 7-segment display, and the glow of the display for '0', '2', '5' and 'E', are shown below in the Fig. ??.

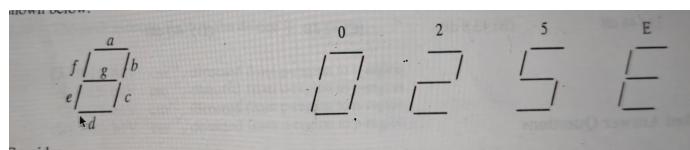


Fig. 23. Figure for Q-59 and Q-60

Consider

- a) push button pressed/not pressed is equivalent to logic 1/0 respectively,
- b) a segment glowing/not glowing in the display is equivalent to logic 1/0 respectively.

Q59. If the segment a to g are considered as functions of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , then which of the following is correct?

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) $g = \overline{P_1} + P_2$ , d=c+e | c) $g = \overline{P_1} + P_2$ , e=b+c |
| b) $g = P_1 + P_2$ , d=c+e            | d) $g = P_1 + P_2$ , e=b+c            |

(GATE EC 2009)

Q60. What are the minimum numbers of NOT gates and 2-input OR gates required to design the logic of the driver for this 7-segment display?

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) 3 NOT and 4 OR | c) 1 NOT and 3 OR |
| b) 2 NOT and 4 OR | d) 2 NOT and 3 OR |

(GATE EC 2009)