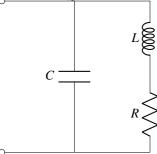
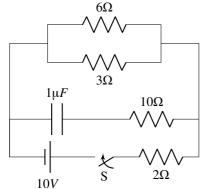
## EE: Electrical Engineering

## AI24BTECH11022 - Pabbuleti Venkata Charan Teja

- 27) An inductor having a *Q*-Factor of 60 is connected in series with a capacitor having a *Q*-factor of 240. The overall *Q*-factor of the circuit is \_\_\_\_\_ (round off to nearest integer) (2022)
- 28) The network shown below has a resonant frequency of 150kHz and a bandwidth of 600Hz. The Q-factor of the network is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (round off to nearest integer) (2022)



- 29) The maximum clock frequency in *MHz* of a 4-stage ripple counter, utilizing flip-flops, with each flip-flop having a propagation delay of 20*ns*, is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (round off to one decimal place) (2022)
- 30) If only 5% of the supplied power to a cable reaches the output terminal, the power loss in the cable, in *decibels*, is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer) (2022)
- 31) In the circuit shown below, the switch S is closed at t=0. The magnitude of the steady state voltage, in *volts*, across the  $6\Omega$  resistor is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (round off to two decimal places) (2022)



32) A single-phase full-bridge diode rectifier feeds a resistive load of  $50\Omega$  from a 200V, 50Hz single phase AC supply. If the diodes are ideal, then the active power, in *watts*, drawn by the load is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer) (2022)

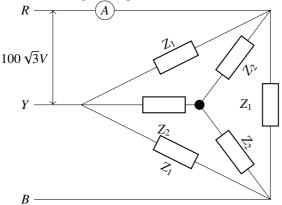
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33) The voltage at the input of an AC-DC rectifier is given by  $v(t) = 230 \sqrt{2} \sin \omega t$  where  $\omega = 2\pi \times 50 \text{ rad/s}$ . The input current drawn by the rectifier is given by

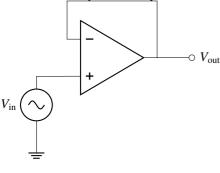
$$i(t) = 10\sin\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 4\sin\left(3\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 3\sin\left(5\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

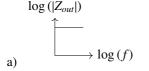
The input power factor, (rounded off to two decimal places), is, \_\_\_\_\_ lag. (2022)

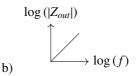
34) Two balanced three-phase loads, as shown in the figure, are connected to a  $100 \sqrt{3}V$ , three-phase, 50Hz main supply Given  $Z_1 = (18 + j24)\Omega$  and  $Z_2 = (6 + j8)\Omega$ . The ammeter reading, in amperes, is \_\_\_\_\_\_. (round off to nearest integer) (2022)



- 35) The frequencies of the stator and rotor currents flowing in a three-phase 8-pole induction motor are 40Hz and 1Hz, respectively. The motor speed, in rpm, is \_\_\_\_\_. (2022)
- 36) The output impedance of a non-ideal operational amplifier is denoted by  $Z_{out}$ . The variation in the magnitude of  $Z_{out}$  with increasing frequency, f, in the circuit shown below, is best represented by (2022)









37) An *LTI* system is shown in the figure where  $G(s) = \frac{100}{s^2 + 0.1s + 10}$ . The steady state output of the system, to the input r(t), is given as  $y(t) = a + b \sin(10t + \theta)$ . The values of 'a' and 'b' will be (2022)



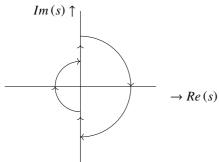
a) a = 1, b = 10

c) a = 1, b = 100

b) a = 10, b = 1

d) a = 100, b = 1

38) The open loop transfer function of a unity gain negative feedback system is given as  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$ . The Nyquist contour in the s-plane encloses the entire right half plane and a small neighbourhood around the origin in the left half plane, as shown in the figure below. The number of encirclements of the point (-1 + j0) by the Nyquist plot of G(s), corresponding to the Nyquist contour, is denoted as N. Then N equals to



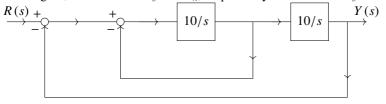
a) 0

c) 2

b) 1

d) 3

39) The damping ratio and undamped natural frequency of a closed loop system as shown in the figure, are denoted as  $\zeta$  and  $w_n$ , respectively. The values of  $\zeta$  and  $w_n$  are (2022)



- a)  $\zeta = 0.5$  and  $w_n = 10rad/s$ b)  $\zeta = 0.1$  and  $w_n = 10rad/s$
- c)  $\zeta = 0.707$  and  $w_n = 10rad/s$ d)  $\zeta = 0.707$  and  $w_n = 100rad/s$