Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC505 and Course Name: Digital Communication

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q1.	In digital communication system, output of the source encoder is in the form of
Option A:	analog
Option B:	digital pulse
Option C:	analog pulse
Option D:	codeword
Q2.	Mean of a random variable X is given by
Option A:	$E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$
Option B:	E(X ²)
Option C:	E(X)
Option D:	(E(X)) ²
Q3.	Assume the 8 digit binary words are being transmitted over a noisy channel, with
	a per digit error probability of 0.01. Calculate mean for a random variable
Ontion A:	
Option A.	0.05
Option B:	0.05
Option C:	0.04
Option D:	0.02
Q4.	Shannon's theorem negative statement states that
Option A:	R < C
Option B:	R > C
Option C:	R = C
Option D:	R≤C
Q5.	The capacity of a Gaussian channel for infinite bandwidth is given as
Option A:	1.44 S / N _o
Option B:	2.44 S / N _o
Option C:	1.44 N _o / S
Option D:	2.44 N _o /S

Q6.	Given $x_i = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ with probabilities as p $(x_i) = \{0.6, 0.2, 0.2\}$ respectively. Find Average Codeword length using Huffman technique
Option A:	1.4 bits/ message
Option B:	1.8 bits/ message
Option C:	2 bits/ message
Option D:	2.5 bits/ message
Q7.	The Transmission bandwidth for a line code must be
Option A:	dependent on the signal.
Option B:	as small as possible.
Option C:	maximum
Option D:	very high
Q8.	Interference that occurs when a pulse spreads out in such a way that it interferes with adjacent pulses at the sample instant is called
Option A:	Inter Channel Interference
Option B:	Intra Symbol Interference
Option C:	Inter Symbol Interference
Option D:	Intra Channel Interference
Q9.	The polarities in NRZ format use
Option A:	Complete pulse duration.
Option B:	Half duration.
Option C:	Both positive as well as negative value.
Option D:	Each pulse is used for twice the duration.
Q10.	In precoding technique, the binary sequence is with the previous precoded bit.
Option A:	And-ed
Option B:	or-ed
Option C:	xor-ed
Option D:	nor-ed
Q11.	BPSK system modulates at the rate of
Option A:	1 bit/ symbol
Option B:	2 bit/ symbol
Option C:	4 bit/ symbol
Option D:	8 bit/ symbol
Q12.	With increase in M , the bandwidth of M-ary Phase Shift Keying(M-ary PSK)
Option A:	Decreases
Option B:	Increases
Option C:	Remains the same always
Option D:	Bandwidth has no relation to M

Q13.	For a bit rate of NRZ data stream is 1Mbps and carrier frequency is 100 MHz.	
Ontion A:	100MHz	
Option R:	500MHz	
Option C:	500KHz	
Option D:	1000KHz	
Q14.	Minimum shift keying is	
Option A:	QPSK	
Option B:	Binary phase shift keying	
Option C:	Binary frequency shift keying	
Option D:	Continuous phase frequency shift keying	
Q15.	PSD of modulated signal = of PSD of baseband signal and PSD of carrier signal	
Option A:	addition	
Option B:	multiplication	
Option C:	subtraction	
Option D:	convolution	
Q16.	In which system, bit stream is partitioned into even and odd stream?	
Option A:	BPSK	
Option B:	MSK	
Option C:	QPSK	
Option D:	FSK	
Q17.	In which modulation technique the amplitude and phase is varied according to information in the digital signal?	
Option A:	ASK	
Option B:	FSK	
Option C:	PSK	
Option D:	QAM	
Q18.	According to linearity property, what operation requires to perform on two code words in a cyclic code to create another valid code word?	
Option A:	Product	
Option B:	Difference	
Option C:	Sum	
Option D:	Division	
Q19.	Which statement is not correct for error correcting codes?	
Option A:	They are classified as Convolution codes and block codes	
Option B:	Convolution codes need memory	
Option C:	block codes need memory	
Option D:	Hamming codes are linear block codes.	
Q20.	In trellis diagram, the number of nodes at successive branching	

Option A:	Increases by 1
Option B:	Doubles
Option C:	Triples
Option D:	Quadruple
Q21.	The Generator Matrix dimensions are
Option A:	1 X n-k
Option B:	k X n-k
Option C:	kX n
Option D:	n-k X n
Q22.	The hamming distance between codeword 11001and 10010 is
Option A:	2
Option B:	3
Option C:	4
Option D:	1
Q23.	How error detection and correction is done?
Option A:	By passing it through equalizer
Option B:	By passing it through filter
Option C:	By passing it through amplifier
Option D:	By adding redundant bits
Q24.	In Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum, (DSSS system), to increase the bandwidth, a baseband signal is with the PN sequence
Option A:	Added
Option B:	Multiplied
Option C:	Subtracted
Option D:	Divided
Q25.	The processing gain of FH systems is given by ratio of
Option A:	Hopping bandwidth and hopping period
Option B:	Total hopping bandwidth and instantaneous bandwidth
Option C:	3 dB bandwidth and bit rate
Option D:	Instantaneous bandwidth and hopping duration

Examination 2020 under cluster Vidyavardhini's College of Engg & Tech

Program: BE Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 (CBSGS)

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC501	Course Name: Microcontrollers and Applications
Time: 1 hour	Max. Marks: 50

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

2. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

Q 1.	The 8051 has 16-bit counter/timers.
Option A:	2
Option B:	3
Option C:	4
Option D:	6
Q 2.	An alternate function of port pin P3.4 in the 8051 is:
Option A:	Timer 0
Option B:	Timer 1
Option C:	interrupt 0
Option D:	interrupt 1
Q 3.	The I/O port in 8051 microcontrollers that does not have a dual-purpose
	role is:
Option A:	port 0
Option B:	port 1
Option C:	port 2
Option D:	port 3
Q 4.	What is the maximum delay generated by the 12 MHz clock frequency in
	accordance to an auto-reload mode (Mode 2) operation of the 8051 timer?
Option A:	125 μ s
Option B:	250 μ s
Option C:	1200 μ s
Option D:	256 μ s

Q 5.	Which among the below mentioned sequence of program instructions	
	represent the correct chronological order for the generation of 2kHz square	
	wave frequency?	
	1. MOV TMOD, 0000 0010 B	
	2. MOV TL0, # 06H	
	3. MOV TH0, # 06H	
	4. SETB TR0	
	5. CPL p1.0	
	6. ORG 0000H	
Option A:	6, 5, 2, 4, 1, 3	
Option B:	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1	
Option C:	6, 1, 3, 2, 4, 5	
Option D:	6, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3	
_		
Q 6.	MOV A, @ R1 instruction in 8051 microcontrollers implements	
Option A:	copy R1 to the accumulator	
Option B:	copy the accumulator to R1	
Option C:	copy the contents of memory whose address is in R1 to the accumulator	
Option D:	copy the accumulator to the contents of memory whose address is in R1	
Q 7.	In direct addressing mode instructions of 8051 microcontrollers, the valid	
	range of addressable on-chip RAM is	
Option A:	(00)H to (FF)H	
Option B:	(00)H to (7F)H	
Option C:	(00)H to (2F)H	
Option D:	(00)H to (20)H	
Q 8.	Which of the following instruction is invalid for 8051 microcontrollers?	
Option A:	SWAP A	
Option B:	DA A	
Option C:	SJMP 2000H	
Option D:	CJNE A, R1, not_equal	
Q 9.	Which kind of serial communication is possible in 8051 microcontrollers?	
Option A:	Synchronous full duplex	
Option B:	Asynchronous half duplex	
Option C:	Synchronous half duplex	
Option D:	Asynchronous full duplex	
Q 10.	LM34 and LM35 is used for sensing	
Option A:	Pressure	

Option B:	Temperature	
Option C:	Light	
Option D:	Humidity	
Q 11.	What should be done if we want to double the baud rate of serial	
	communication in 8051 microcontrollers?	
Option A:	Modifying a bit of the TMOD register	
Option B:	Modifying a bit of the PCON register	
Option C:	Modifying a bit of the SCON register	
Option D:	Modifying a bit of the SBUF register	
-		
Q 12.	Which of the following is not a stepping sequence for running stepper	
	motor?	
Option A:	Full Stepping	
Option B:	Half Stepping	
Option C:	Cross Stepping	
Option D:	Wave Stepping	
1		
Q 13.	Consider the following statements. Which of them is/are correct in case of	
	program execution related to program memory?	
	1. When the status of EA pin is high, external program memory execution	
	takes place from 1000H through 0FFFFH.	
	2. When the status of EA pin is low, external program memory execution	
	takes place from 0000H through 0FFFH.	
	3. When the status of EA pin is held low, internal program memory	
	execution occurs from 0000H through 0FFFH.	
	4. When EA pin is held high, internal program memory execution occurs	
	from 0000H through 0FFFH.	
Option A:	1 & 3	
Option B:	2 & 4	
Option C:	1 & 2	
Option D:	Only 1	
Q 14.	The following bit of 8051 SFR enables or disables timer 1 overflow	
-	interrupt.	
Option A:	D2 bit of IE	
Option B:	D3 bit of IE	
Option C:	D4 bit of IE	
Option D:	D5 bit of IE	
1		
Q 15.	The total number of general-purpose registers in ARM7TDMI are	
<u> </u>		

Option A:	8	
Option B:	16	
Option C:	31	
Option D:	37	
Q 16.	The following unit is used to organize memory in ARM7TDMI.	
Option A:	MPU	
Option B:	MMU	
Option C:	MCU	
Option D:	MTU	
Q 17.	In ARM7TDMI, D support for	
Option A:	Debug	
Option B:	Data	
Option C:	Demultiplexed	
Option D:	Decoded	
Q 18.	ARM Processor specifically designed to reduce	
Option A:	Power Consumption	
Option B:	Size	
Option C:	Delay	
Option D:	Power consumption and size	
Q 19.	The total number of exceptions supported by ARM are	
Option A:	5	
Option B:	6	
Option C:	8	
Option D:	12	
Q 20.	Which of the following instruction is used to save a byte from a register?	
Option A:	LDR	
Option B:	STR	
Option C:	LDRB	
Option D:	STRB	
Q 21.	Which of the following is a branching instruction?	
Option A:	MOV LR, PC	
Option B:	MOV PC, LR	
Option C:	MOV R14, R15	
Option D:	MOV R8, R2	

Q 22.	Which of the following is used to make a call to an operating system?
Option A:	IRQ
Option B:	FIQ
Option C:	SWI
Option D:	MRS
Q 23.	BIC instruction falls in the following category
Option A:	Arithmetic
Option B:	Logical
Option C:	Branching
Option D:	Data Processing
Q 24.	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148?
Q 24. Option A:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148? 40 KB
Q 24. Option A: Option B:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148?40 KB400 KB
Q 24. Option A: Option B: Option C:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148?40 KB400 KB512 KB
Q 24. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148?40 KB400 KB512 KB1 MB
Q 24. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148?40 KB400 KB512 KB1 MB
Q 24. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q 25.	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148? 40 KB 400 KB 512 KB 1 MB How many inbuilt ADC Modules are there in LPC2148?
Q 24. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q 25. Option A:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148? 40 KB 400 KB 512 KB 1 MB How many inbuilt ADC Modules are there in LPC2148? 8
Q 24. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q 25. Option A: Option B:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148? 40 KB 400 KB 512 KB 1 MB How many inbuilt ADC Modules are there in LPC2148? 8 6
Q 24. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q 25. Option A: Option B: Option C:	What is the size of on-chip static RAM present in LPC2148? 40 KB 400 KB 512 KB 1 MB How many inbuilt ADC Modules are there in LPC2148? 8 6 4

Examination 2020 under cluster Vidyavardhini's College of Engg & Tech

Program: BE Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 (CBSGS)

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC502	Course Name: Design with Linear Integrated Circuits
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Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

2. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

Q1.	What makes the output voltage equals to zero in practical op-amp?
Option A:	Input offset voltage
Option B:	Output offset voltage
Option C:	Offset minimizing voltage
Option D:	Error voltage
Q2.	Which is not the ideal characteristic of an op-amp?
Option A:	Input Resistance -> 0
Option B:	Open loop voltage gain $\rightarrow \infty$
Option C:	Bandwidth $\rightarrow \infty$
Option D:	Output impedance -> 0
Q3.	Determine the order of filter used, when the gain increases at the rate of 60dB/decade
	on the stop band.
Option A:	Second-order low pass filter
Option B:	Third-order High pass filter
Option C:	First-order low pass filter
Option D:	Second -order High pass filter
Q4.	What is V0 of the following op-amp if V1 =100 mV & R1=10k Ω , Rf=100 k Ω
Ontion A:	R1 V1 V1 - - - - - - - - - -
Option A:	1 V

Option B:	-1 V
Option C:	100 mV
Option D:	-100 mV
Q5.	Which of the following is an advantage of instrumentation amplifier than standard
_	op-amp?
Option A:	High PSRR
Option B:	High Bandwidth
Option C:	High Gain
Option D:	High CMRR
Q6.	Identify the following circuit? C + $RV_{in} I V_{o} -$
	Ļ
Option A:	Ideal Integrator
Option B:	Ideal Differentiator
Option C:	High Pass Filter
Option D:	Band Pass Filter
Q7.	If all resistance are equal what will be the output voltage V_0 equation?
	R_f $V_1 \leftarrow R_1$ $V_2 \leftarrow R_2$ R_2 T
Option A:	-(V ₁ +V ₂)
Option B:	(V ₁ -V ₂)
Option C:	-0.5 (V ₁ -V ₂)
Option D:	0.5 (V ₁ +V ₂)
Q8.	The pass band voltage gain of a second order low pass butterworth filter is
Option A:	1.586
Option B:	8.32

Option C:	0.586
Option D:	0.707
Q9.	Sustained oscillation in wein bridge oscillator is possible when the value of β is
Option A:	3
Option B:	1/3
Option C:	1
Option D:	1/29
Q10.	Zero crossing detectors is also called as
Option A:	Square to sine wave generator
Option B:	Sine to square wave generator
Option C:	Sine to triangular wave generator
Option D:	Triangular to square wave generator
Q11.	Which of the following is true?
	NI
	If
	V ₀
	+
Option A:	V ₀ is antilogarithmic function of V _i
Option B:	V ₀ is logarithmic function of V _i
Option C:	V ₀ is linear function of V _i
Option D:	V ₀ is integration of V _i
0.1.0	
Q12.	What will be the nature of the waveform at V_0 node?
	- v ₀
	+
	₹ ^R 3
	_

Option A:	Triangular wave
Option B:	Sawtooth wave
Option C:	Square wave
Option D:	constant DC
0.1.0	
Q13.	A window comparator
Option A:	Has only one usable threshold
Option B:	Uses hysteresis to speed up response
Option C:	Clamps the input positively
Option D:	Detects an input voltage between two limits
Q14.	In hysteresis width, the hysteresis voltage is equal to upper & lower
	threshold voltages (VUT & VLT).
Option A:	sum of
Option B:	difference between
Option C:	product of
Option D:	division of
Q15.	Find the resolution of a 10-bit AD converter for an input range of 10v?
Option A:	97.7mv
Option B:	9.77mv
Option C:	0.977mv
Option D:	977mv
Q16.	What is the resolution of 8 bit ADC/DAC?
Option A:	1024
Option B:	512
Option C:	256
Option D:	128
017	The main discharge of the deal dama ADC is
QI/.	The main disadvantage of the dual slope ADC is
Option A:	the long conversion time
Option B:	poor noise rejection
Option C:	fast conversion time
Option D:	more linearity error
0.10	
Q18.	Determine the time period of a monostable multivibrator using IC 555
Option A:	T = 0.33 RC
Option B:	T = 1.1RC
Option C:	T = 3RC
Option D:	T = RC
Q19.	What is the function of low pass filter in phase-locked loop?
Option A:	Improves low frequency noise

Option B:	Removes high frequency noise and produce dc level
Option C:	Tracks the voltage changes
Option D:	Changes the input frequency
Q20.	79XX series are three terminal , voltage regulators
Option A:	Positive fixed
Option B:	Negative fixed
Option C:	Switching
Option D:	Zero
Q21.	What is charging and discharging time equation of capacitor C given in the below circuit? $R_{A} = \frac{4}{7} + V_{CC}$ $R_{B} = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{3}{555} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5$
Option A:	Charging Time= $0.69 (R_A+R_B)C$ & Discharging Time = $0.69 (R_B)C$
Option B:	Charging Time= $0.69 (R_B)C \&$
	Discharging Time = $0.69 (R_A+R_B)C$
Option C:	Charging Time = $0.69 (R_A)C \&$ Discharging Time = $0.69 (R_A+R_B)C$
Option D:	Charging Time = $0.69 (R_A + R_B)C$
- r	Discharging Time = $0.69 (R_A)C$
Q22.	What is regulated output voltage of IC 7805?
Option A:	10 V
Option B:	09 V
Option C:	06 V
Option D:	05 V
Q23.	What is the purpose of a fold back protection circuit in regulator IC ?
Option A:	to limit current when ground and supply voltage gets shorted
Option B:	to limit voltage when ground and supply voltage gets shorted
Option C	to boost output voltage
Ontion D:	to boost output current
option D.	

Q24.	In switched mode regulator, the pass transistor operated at
Option A:	Either cut off or saturated state
Option B:	Only cut off state
Option C:	Linear region
Option D:	Either cut off or linear state
Q25.	Which of the following is integrating type of ADC?
Option A:	Flash type converter
Option B:	Dual slope ADC
Option C:	Counter type converter
Option D:	Tracking converter

Examination 2020 under cluster Vidyavardhini's College of Engg & Tech

Program: BE Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 (CBSGS)

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC503

Course Name: Electromagnetic Engineering

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

2. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

Q1.	Which of the following is the correct expression to find B?
Option A:	B=curl A
Option B:	B=-grad V
Option C:	Curl H=B
Option D:	B=εH
Q2.	According to Gauss's law, closed surface integral of electric flux density D will be
	equal to the
Option A:	Total Volume enclosed by that closed surface
Option B:	Total Charge enclosed by that closed surface
Option C:	Total Current enclosed by that closed surface
Option D:	Zero
Q3.	The electric field in region 1 (x>0) is $10ax+20ay+30az$ V/m. Region 2 lies in x<0.
	Which is the normal component of the electric field in region 1?
Option A:	20ay V/m
Option B:	30az V/m
Option C:	10ax V/m
Option D:	60ax V/m
Q4.	The volume charge density ρ can be found from electric flux density
	D=xy ax +yz ay+xz az as
Option A:	X+Y+Z
Option B:	0
Option C:	xy+yz+xz
Option D:	2x
Q5.	The magnetic field lines
Option A:	Originate from a negative charge and terminate at a positive charge.
Option B:	Originate from a positive charge and terminate at a negative charge.
Option C:	Are closed loops.
Option D:	Originate from a positive charge and terminate at a positive charge.

Q6.	Which of the following laws is analogous to the Gauss's law?
Option A:	Kirchoff's voltage law
Option B:	Biot-Savart law
Option C:	Ampere's law
Option D:	Coulomb's law
Q7.	An electromagnetic wave travelling in air is normally incident on a dielectric with
	dielectric constant ε r=4. The reflection coefficient of the wave is
Option A:	- 0.333
Option B:	3
Option C:	-0.268
Option D:	0.268
Q8.	For a wave travelling in free space, the magnetic field is $H=15\cos(wt-\beta z)ax$. The
	direction of propagation of the wave is
Option A:	X
Option B:	У
Option C:	Z
Option D:	XZ
Q9.	The dot product E•H=0 implies that
Option A:	E=0
Option B:	H=0
Option C:	Electric field is perpendicular to the magnetic field.
Option D:	E and H both are zero.
Q10.	The conductivity of a perfect dielectric is
Option A:	<u>∞</u>
Option B:	0
Option C:	1
Option D:	1000
Q11.	At Brewster angle
Option A:	Total internal reflection happens
Option B:	There is no reflection of the wave.
Option C:	Wave is partially reflected and partially transmitted
Option D:	There is no incident wave
Q12.	If the electric field of a wave is in x-direction, the magnetic field is in y-direction, the
	Poynting vector will be in
Option A:	x-direction
Option B:	y-direction
Option C:	z-direction
Option D:	xy-direction
Q13.	The method of moments is used to solve
Option A:	Differential equations
Option B:	Integral equations

Option C:	Both differential and integral equations
Option D:	Voltage equations
Q14.	In case of Dirichlet boundary condition
Option A:	The continuous boundary potential is specified
Option B:	The normal derivative of the potential is specified.
Option C:	Both continuous boundary potential and normal derivative of the potential are
-1	specified
Option D:	No potential value needs to be specified
015.	The radiation resistance of half-wave dipole antenna is
Option A:	36.5 ohm
Option B:	73 ohm
Option C:	377 ohm
Option D:	50 ohm
option D.	
016.	If the operating frequency of an antenna, radiating in free space, is 100MHz, the
Q ¹⁰¹	length of a quarter-wave monopole antenna is
Option A:	0.75 m
Option B:	0.5 m
Option C:	1.5 m
Option D:	3 m
Option D.	
017	The radiation resistance of a Hertzian dipole is
Option A^{\cdot}	$\frac{1}{80\pi^2(d1/\lambda)^2}$
Option R:	$40\pi^2(d1/\lambda)^2$
Option C:	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
Option D:	$20\pi^2(dl/l)^2$
Option D.	120 <i>k</i> 2(d <i>lk</i>) 2
018	If the Maximum radiation intensity of an antenna is $U_{max} = 10$ W/Sr and the Average
Q10.	radiation intensity is $Uavg=1/2$ W/Sr the directivity of the antenna is
Option A:	$\frac{1}{10}$
Option B:	0.5
Option C:	20
Option D:	0.05
Option D.	
019	If the electric field of an antenna is $F(A) = \cos 2A$ the Half-Power Beam Width is
Q^{19}	If the electric field of all afferma is $E(0)$ =c0s20, the fian-1 ower beam width is
Option R:	A5 degrees
Option C:	45 degrees
Option D:	100 degrees
Option D:	22.3 UCE100
020	The radiation officiancy of an antanna is 00%. If the radiated newsrip 0.2W, the
Q20.	input power is
Option A:	3 W
Option P.	0 33 W
Option C:	0.35 W
Option D:	
Option D:	U.9 W

Q21.	Which of the following statements is correct?
Option A:	The radio horizon is always greater than the optical horizon.
Option B:	The optical horizon is always greater than the radio horizon.
Option C:	The radio horizon and the optical horizon are same.
Option D:	Radio horizon is above optical horizon.
Q22.	The line of sight distance of space wave propagation is
Option A:	$d=3.57/(\sqrt{ht}+\sqrt{hr})$
Option B:	$d=3.57(\sqrt{ht}-\sqrt{hr})$
Option C:	$d=3.57(\sqrt{hr}-\sqrt{ht})$
Option D:	$d=3.57(\sqrt{ht}+\sqrt{hr})$
Q23.	The maximum possible value of frequency for which reflection takes place for a
	given angle of incidence is called as
Option A:	Critical frequency
Option B:	Optimum working frequency
Option C:	Ultra high frequency
Option D:	Maximum usable frequency
Q24.	For a skip distance of 1400km at a maximum usable frequency of 10 MHz and a
	height of 400km, the critical frequency is
Option A:	4.961 MHz
Option B:	20.155 MHz
Option C:	49.61 MHz
Option D:	2.0155 MHz
Q25.	Space wave propagation is also called
Option A:	Ground wave propagation
Option B:	Multihop propagation
Option C:	Line-of-sight propagation
Option D:	Ionospheric propagation

Examination 2020 under cluster Vidyavardhini's College of Engg & Tech

Program: BE Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 (CBSGS)

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC 504

Time: 1 hour

Course Name: Signals & Systems

Max. Marks: 50

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

2. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

Q1.	The signal which is nonzero for time $t = 8$ to 10 and zero
	otherwise is
Option A:	Causal
Option B:	non-causal
Option C:	anti-causal
Option D:	Even
Q2.	The power of energy signal is
Option A:	Finite
Option B:	Infinite
Option C:	Zero
Option D:	Two
Q3.	The even part of x(t) is calculated as
Option A:	0.5[x(t)+x(-t)]
Option B:	2[x(t)+x(-t)]
Option C:	3[x(t)+x(-t)]
Option D:	x(t)- x(-t)
Q4.	The signal which has value one for the range $t \ge 0$ and has value
	zero elsewhere is
Option A:	Impulse signal
Option B:	Unit step signal
Option C:	Sinusoidal signal
Option D:	Ramp signal
Q5.	LTI system response is given by of input
	and impulse response of the system.
Option A:	Product
Option B:	Correlation
Option C:	Convolution
Option D:	Integration

06	Two discrete time systems connected in series with impulse
Q0.	Two discrete time systems connected in series with impulse reasoning $h_1(r)$ and $h_2(r)$ can be realized by one discrete time
	responses III(II) and II2(II) can be replaced by one discrete time
Option A:	System which will have overall impulse response as
Option R:	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
Option D:	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
Option C:	division of $n1(n)$ and $n2(n)$
Option D:	
07	Discrete Time Fourier Transform is periodic with the period
Q^{\prime} .	γ_{π}
Option B:	<i>2</i> π <i>π</i>
Option D.	<i>h</i> 2–
Option C:	5π 4
Option D:	4π
09	\overline{Z} transform of $(z) = (\overline{z}, \overline{z})$ is
Qð.	\angle -transform of $x(n) = \{ 3, 0 \}$ is
Option A:	$X(Z) = 5 + 6Z^2$
Option B:	$X(Z) = 5z^2 + 6z$
Option C:	$X(Z) = 5z^3 + 6z$
Option D:	$X(Z) = 5z^4 + 6z^3$
Q9.	For a stable system the poles should lie on
Option A:	Right half of s-plane
Option B:	Both sides of s-plane
Option C:	Left half of s-plane
Option D:	Anywhere on s-plane
Q10.	If Laplace transform of x(t) is X(s), then Laplace transform of
	derivative of x(t) is
Option A:	s X(s)
Option B:	Derivative of X(s)
Option C:	X(2s)
Option D:	X(s)/s
Q11.	The Laplace transform of impulse response is known as
	of LTI system
Option A:	Output response
Option B:	Step response
Option C:	Impulse function
Option D:	Transfer function
Q12.	The ROC of unit sample response is
Option A:	z > 1
Option B:	z < 1
Option C:	Entire z plane except $ z = 1$
Option D:	Entire z plane

Q13.	What is the Z-transform of $(0.8)^n x(n)$ if Z-transform of $x(n)$ is
	X(z)?
Option A:	X(0.8 z)
Option B:	X(Z/0.8)
Option C:	0.8 X(z)
Option D:	X(z)/0.8
Q14.	The conditions that needs to be satisfied by a signal so that it can
	be represented using Fourier series are known as
Option A:	Fourier conditions
Option B:	Gibbs conditions
Option C:	Dirichlet's conditions
Option D:	Discrete conditions
Q15.	The transfer function for the system described by the equation
	y(n) + 8 y(n-1) = x(n)
Option A:	$H(z) = \frac{z}{z}$
option 71.	$\Pi(Z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 2z}$
Option B:	$H(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 2z}$
Option C:	$H(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 2z}$
Option D:	$H(z) = \frac{z}{z+8}$
016	Z-transform of $u(n)$ is
Option A:	$H(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$
Option B:	$H(z) = \frac{z}{z+1}$
Option C:	$H(z) = \frac{z}{2}$
Option D:	$H(z) = \frac{1}{z}$
Q17.	Convolution of two signals in time domain becomes of those two signals in Fourier domain
Option A:	Integration
Option B:	Summation
Option C:	Division
Option D:	Multiplication
Q18.	Fourier transform of shifted signal will
Option A:	change its Phase spectrum
Option B:	change its Amplitude spectrum
Option C:	No change in original signal spectrum
Option D:	Not change its Phase spectrum
019.	Fourier transform of son(t)is

Option B:	jw
Option C:	2
Option D:	2jw
Q20.	Area under the unit impulse is
Option A:	1
Option B:	0
Option C:	-1
Option D:	Infinity
Q21.	DTFS property defined by following equation is known
	as
	$\mathbf{DTFS}[\mathbf{x}(-\mathbf{n})] = \mathbf{a}_{-k}$
Ontion A.	Nogotivo proporty
Option A:	Time seeling
Option B:	
Option C:	Frequency scaling
Option D:	Time Reversal
Q22.	Energy Spectral density of a signal is
Option A:	power distribution as a function of time
Option B:	Signal distribution as a function of time
Option C:	energy distribution as a function of frequency
Option D:	Sample of energy
022	Dance of unlines of a feat which 7 Transform series converses is
Q23.	Range of values of 2 for which 2 fransform series converges is
Option A:	Region of convergence
Option B:	Radius of divergence
Option C:	Radius of convergence
Option D:	Region of divergence
024	Which is incorrect property of autocorrelation?
Q^{21}	Auto correlation exhibits conjugate symmetry
Option B:	Auto correlation function gives energy of signal at origin
Option C:	Auto correlation function is maximum at zero lag
Option D:	Auto correlation function is minimum at zero lag
option D.	
025	The Fourier transform is an extension of the Fourier series when
Q 200	the period of the signal extends to
Option A:	infinity
Option B:	zero
Option C:	Minus infinity
Option D:	-1
Option C: Option D:	Minus infinity -1

Examination 2020 under cluster Vidyavardhini's College of Engg & Tech

Program: BE Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012 (CBSGS)

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC 505

Time: 1 hour

Course Name: Digital Communication

Max. Marks: 50

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

2. Assume suitable data wherever necessary.

Q1.	Sampler produces version of input signal.
Option A:	Analog
Option B:	Digital
Option C:	Discrete
Option D:	analog and digital
Q2.	The error propagation in duobinary coding can be avoided using technique called as
Option A:	Post filtering
Option B:	Pre-coding
Option C:	Filtering
Option D:	Post coding
Q3.	As Euclidean distance d between the signals increases then-
Option A:	Probability of error decreases
Option B:	Probability of error increases
Option C:	Probability of error remains same
Option D:	No probability of error
Q4.	How many dots are there in geometrical representation of 8-ary PSK?
Option A:	16
Option B:	4
Option C:	2
Option D:	8
Q5.	For a (4,1) LBC the generator matrix is given by $G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the code word
Option A:	Code word 0001 1111
Option A.	
Option B:	
Option C:	Code word 0000,1110
Option D:	Code word 0011,1100
06	The Hamming distance between ande 100 and 101 is
Q0.	The Hamming distance between code 100 and 101 is
Option A:	

Option B:	2
Option C:	0
Option D:	3
Q7.	The probability of the random variable having a Poisson distribution is given by
Option A:	$\overline{P(X = k)} = [m^k. e^{-m}]/k!$
Option B:	$\sigma_{\rm x} = [{\rm np}]^{1/2}$
Option C:	$P(X = k) = [m^k, e^{-k}]/k!$
Option D:	$P(X = k) = [m^{m}. e^{-m}]/k!$
Q8.	Which parameters of a signal element are shown by a constellation diagram,
	particularly when we are using two carriers (one in-phase and one quadrature)?
Option A:	Amplitude and Frequency
Option B:	Amplitude and Phase
Option C:	Frequency and Phase
Option D:	Only Frequency
Q9.	Using Shannon-Hartely theorem for B=10kHz and SNR=20 dB, channel capacity is
Option A:	56.20kbps
Option B:	66.58kbps
Option C:	70.10kbps
Option D:	80kbps
Q10.	Syndrome is calculated by
Option A:	
Option B:	rH ¹
Option C:	rH
Option D:	r/H
011	
QII.	If the bit rate for an ASK signal is 1000 bps, the baud rate is-
Option A:	1000
Option B:	500
Option C:	
Ontion D:	2000
Option D.	2000 4000
	2000 4000
Q12.	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data
Q12.	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword?
Q12. Option A:	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3
Q12. Option A: Option B:	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3 4
Q12. Option A: Option B: Option C:	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3 4 8
Q12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3 4 8 6
Q12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3 4 8 6
Q12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q13.	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3 4 8 6 Interference that occurs when a pulse spreads out in such a way that it interferes with
Q12. Q12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q13.	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3 4 8 6 Interference that occurs when a pulse spreads out in such a way that it interferes with adjacent pulses at the sample instant is called
Q12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q13. Option A:	2000 4000 In case of cyclic code, when highest degree of generator polynomial is 3 and data word is 3, what is the highest degree of codeword? 3 4 8 6 Interference that occurs when a pulse spreads out in such a way that it interferes with adjacent pulses at the sample instant is called Inter Channel Interference

Option C:	Inter Symbol Interference
Option D:	Intra Channel Interference
Q14.	Huffman coding is used to
Option A:	compress data by using more bits to encode more frequently occurring characters
Option B:	expand data by using fewer bits to encode more frequently occurring characters
Option C:	compress data by using fewer bits to encode more frequently occurring characters
Option D:	compress data by using fewer bits to encode fewer frequently occurring characters
015.	In which modulation technique frequency of carrier signal is varied according to
	information in digital signal?
Option A:	BASK
Option B:	BFSK
Option C:	BPSK
Option D:	OASK
option D.	
016	Which modulation technique uses: square law device bandnass filter and frequency
Q ¹⁰¹	divider by two, for carrier recovery?
Option A:	8 ary PSK
Option B:	OPSK
Option C:	BPSK
Option D:	OASK
Option D.	
017	Which type of demodulator is used in frequency hopping technique?
$Q_{1/2}$	Coherent
Option B:	Non coherent
Option C:	Resonant
Option D:	Non resonant
Option D.	Non-resonant
018	Palative frequency definition of probability is for any event Λ with $n\Lambda$ as number
Q10.	A of times of its occurrences of A out of N total number of
	outcomes
Ontion A:	P(A) - (nA/N)
Option B:	$P(\Lambda) = I \text{ im} (n\Lambda/N)$
Option C:	$P(A) = \lim_{n \to \infty} (nA/N)$
Option D:	$P(\Lambda) = \lim_{n \to 0} (n\Lambda/N)$
	$\mathbf{I} (\mathbf{I} \mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{L} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{N} (\mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{Y}) \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I}$
019	The order of matrix is $(n_k) \times n_k$
Option A:	Generator
Option B:	Parity
Option C:	Parity chock matrix
Option D:	Codeword Matrix
Option D:	
Q20.	The toggle flip-flop generates an odd clock waveform and an even waveform in-
Option A:	BPSK Transmitter
Option B:	QPSK Transmitter
Option C:	BFSK Transmitter
1 - ·	

Option D:	ASK Transmitter
Q21.	Chip is defined as
Option A:	Shortest uninterrupted waveform
Option B:	Largest uninterrupted waveform
Option C:	Shortest diversion
Option D:	Largest diversion
Q22.	The coding techniques in which the maximum synchronizing capability is present is called
Option A:	Huffman coding
Option B:	Hamming Coding
Option C:	Manchester Coding
Option D:	Polar RZ coding
Option D.	
Q23.	Power Spectral Density shown in diagram, belongs to which type of Line Coding technique?
	0.1 0.1 -1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Normalized Frequency
Option A:	Polar NRZ
Option B:	Unipolar RZ
Option C:	Bipolar NRZ
Option D:	Manchester
-	
Q24.	Block codes are generated using
Option A:	Generator polynomial
Option B:	Generator matrix
Option C:	Generator polynomial & matrix
Option D:	Shift Registers
•	
Q25.	Given $x_i = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ with probabilities as $p(x_i) = \{0.6, 0.2, 0.2\}$ respectively. Find
	Average Codeword length using Shannon-Fano coding technique
Option A:	1.4 bits/ message
Option B:	1.8 bits/ message
Option C:	2 bits/ message
Option D:	2.5 bits/ message

University of Mumbai **Examination 2020 under Cluster 06** (Lead College: Vidyavardhini's College of Engg Tech) Examination Commencing from 07th January 2021 to 20th January 2021

Program: Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Rev 2012

Examination: TE Semester V

Course Code: EXC505 and Course Name: Digital Communication

Time: 2hour

Max. Marks: 80

Q1.	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks
1.	The term is used to signify the functional relationship by which a real
	number is assigned to each possible outcome of an event.
Option A:	Probability density function
Option B:	Distribution function
Option C:	Stationary pdf
Option D:	Random variable
2.	A random variable is determined by a large number of independent events that
	tends to have a Gaussian probability distribution. This can be described using
Option A:	Central limit theorem
Option B:	Superposition
Option C:	Convolution
Option D:	Correlation
3.	Linear combination of two Gaussian random variables results to another random
	variable which is in nature.
Option A:	Triangular
Option B:	Uniform
Option C:	Gaussian
Option D:	Rayleigh
4.	The following is not a unit of information
Option A:	Bit
Option B:	Nat
Option C:	Decit
Option D:	Hz
5.	The maximum entropy of a binary source occurs when
Option A:	P(0)=p(1)=0
Option B:	P(0)=p(1)=1
Option C:	P(0)=p(1)=0.5
Option D:	P(0)=p(1)=0.15
6.	Using the concept of information theory, it is possible to transmit error-free
	information at a rate of bits per second over a channel bandlimited to B
	Hz.
Option A:	В

Option D.	2B
Option C:	$2B \log_2(1+S/N)$
Option D:	$B \log_2(1+S/N)$
7.	A given discrete memoryless source will have maximum entropy provided the message generated are
Option A:	Statistically independent
Option B:	Statistically dependent
Option C:	Equiprobable
Option D:	Binary
8.	Huffman codes and Shannon Fano codes are
Option A:	Similar length code
Option B:	Equiprobable code
Option C:	Variable length code
Option D:	Equidistant code
9.	A channel has a bandwidth of 1MHz. The SNR for this channel is 63. The
	approximate bit rate is
Option A:	1 Mbps
Option B:	2 Mbps
Option C:	4 Mbps
Option D:	6 Mbps
10	
10.	Which of the following is the technique for creating digital database of real signals?
Option A:	Pulse amplitude modulation
Option B:	Pulse code modulation
Option C:	Pulse position modulation
Option D:	Pulse width modulation
11	
11.	The method using which the error propagation in duobinary signaling can be
Option A:	avoided is
Option A.	
Ontion D.	Convolution
Option B:	Convolution Postcoding
Option B: Option C:	Convolution Postcoding precoding
Option B: Option C: Option D:	Convolution Postcoding precoding
Option B: Option C: Option D:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12.	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees 22.5 degrees
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees 22.5 degrees
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 13.	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees 22.5 degrees MSK stands for
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 13. Option A:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees 22.5 degrees MSK stands for Maximum Shift Keying
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 13. Option A: Option A:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees 22.5 degrees MSK stands for Maximum Shift Keying Many Shift Keying
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C: 13. Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C:	Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees 22.5 degrees MSK stands for Maximum Shift Keying Many Shift Keying Minimum Shift Keying
Option B: Option C: Option D: 12. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: 13. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option D:	Pritering Convolution Postcoding precoding The phase angle difference between symbols of QPSK modulator is 180 degrees 90 degrees 45 degrees 22.5 degrees MSK stands for Maximum Shift Keying Many Shift Keying Minimum Shift Keying Mass Switch Key

14.	How many different symbols are possible at the output of 8 ary-PSK modulator?
Option A:	8
Option B:	16
Option C:	64
Option D:	256
15.	If minimum Hamming Distance in block code is 11, then it is capable to correct
	number of errors.
Option A:	5
Option B:	10
Option C:	3
Option D:	1
16.	The non-zero output of the product Y.H ^T is called
Option A:	Entropy
Option B:	Information
Option C:	Syndrome
Option D:	Rate
17.	How many bits are grouped to form a QPSK symbol?
Option A:	2 bits per symbol
Option B:	3 bits per symbol
Option C:	4 bits per symbol
Option D:	6 bits per symbol
18.	Convolution codes are graphically represented with
Option A:	Eye diagram
Option B:	Trellis diagram
Option C:	Encoder diagram
Option D:	Decoder diagram
19.	The frequency hopping system uses modulation scheme.
Option A:	BASK
Option B:	BPSK
Option C:	MFSK
Option D:	MPSK
20.	Frequency hopping involves a periodic change of transmission
Option A:	Signal
Option B:	Frequency
Option C:	Phase
Option D:	Amplitude

Option 1

Q2. (20 Marks)	Solve any Four out of Six; 5 marks each
А	State and explain central limit theorem
В	Differentiate between Source Coding and Channel Coding.

С	What is optimum receiver. Explain in detail.
D	Compare offset QPSK and non-offset QPSK.
Е	<i>Explain direct sequence spread spectrum system and define anti jamming characteristics of spread spectrum system.</i>
F	What is Eye Pattern? Explain its significance.

Option 2

Q3. (20 Marks)	Solve any Two Questions out of Three 10 marks each
Α	Five source messages are probable to appear as $m_1=0.4$, $m_2 = m_3=m_4=m_5=0.15$. Find coding efficiency for (a)Shannon-Fano coding, (b)Huffman coding.
В	Draw the signal constellation diagram for 16-ary-QASK (with $d = 2a$) and for 16-PSK system. Determine Euclidian distance for both the systems and compare. Which system has better noise immunity?
С	What is ISI? How it is caused? Derive expression for ISI and explain method to overcome ISI.

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC502 and Course Name: DLIC

 Time: 1hour
 Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	Ideal output impedance of op amp is
Option A:	50Ω
Option B:	0 Ω
Option C:	100 M Ω
Option D:	10ΚΩ
Q2.	Input offset current is basically defined as the algebraic the base current of two transistors.
Option A:	sum of
Option B:	difference between
Option C:	product of
Option D:	division of
Q3.	A third-order filter will have a roll-off rate of
Option A:	-20 dB/decade.
Option B:	-40 dB/decade.
Option C:	-60 dB/decade.
Option D:	-30 dB/decade
Q4.	What is Barkhausen criterion for oscillation?
Option A:	$ A\beta\rangle \ge 1$
Option B:	$ A\beta \leq 1$
Option C:	$ A\beta =-1$
Option D:	$A\beta \neq 1$
Q5.	a Schmitt trigger is

Option A:	a comparator with only one trigger point
Option B:	a comparator with hysteresis.
Option C:	a comparator with three trigger points
Option D:	not a comparator
Q6.	Opamp can be used as a comparator in
Option A:	Open loop configuration
Option B:	Positive feedback configuration
Option C:	Negative feedback configuration
Option D:	close loop configuration
Q7.	Which of the following represents range of frequency measured by ADC?
Option A:	Bandwidth
Option B:	Threshold frequency
Option C:	Peak frequency
Option D:	Cut off frequency
Q8.	Find out from the following integrating type analog to digital converter?
Option A:	Flash type converter
Option B:	Tracking converter
Option C:	Counter type converter
Option D:	Dual slope ADC
Q9.	The output of a Schmitt trigger is a
Option A:	pulse waveform.
Option B:	sawtooth waveform
Option C:	sinusoidal waveform.
Option D:	triangle waveform.
Q10.	The on time (Ton) of astable multivibrator using IC555 is
Option A:	0.69R _A C
Option B:	R _A C
Option C:	5 R _A C
Option D:	0.5 RAC
Q11.	How many terminals does 7800 series IC regulator have?
Option A:	3
Option B:	
Option C:	4
Option D:	5
010	
Q12.	How many Flip Flop are present internally in IC555?
Option A:	
Option B:	2
Option C:	
Option D:	4
012	To get a manimum autout aument IC manufation and an and it is a set of the
Q15.	Dediction course
Option A:	Kadiauon source
Option B:	Heat SINK
Option C:	r tak utitului
Option D:	

Q14.	A certain non-inverting amplifier has Ri of 1 k Ω and Rf of 50 k Ω . The closed-loop
	voltage gain is
Option A:	100,000
Option B:	1000
Option C:	51
Option D:	-50
Q15.	RC phase shift oscillator isoscillator
Option A:	Low frequency
Option B:	High frequency
Option C:	Ultra high frequency
Option D:	Super high frequency
Q16.	The difference between active and passive filter is
Option A:	Active filters provide gain
Option B:	Passive filters provide gain
Option C:	Passive filters use BJT
Option D:	Active filters are costlier
Q17.	With increase in pulse width, for the same period, the duty cycle
Option A:	Decreases
Option B:	Stays the same
Option C:	Increases
Option D:	Is zero
Q18.	Sample and hold circuit usesto hold the signal value
Option A:	Inductor
Option B:	Capacitor
Option C:	Resistor
Option D:	Combination of inductor and resistor
019	What is the major advantage of the \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{R} ladder digital-to-analog (DAC) as compared to
Q1).	a hinary-weighted digital-to-analog DAC converter?
Option A.	It only uses two different resistor values
Option B:	It has fewer parts for the same number of inputs
Option C:	Its operation is much easier to analyze
Option D:	The virtual ground is eliminated and the circuit is therefore easier to understand and
1	troubleshoot
Q20.	If the gain of a closed-loop inverting amplifier is 3.9, with an input resistor value of 1.6
	$K\Omega$, what value of feedback resistor is necessary?
Option A:	6240 Ω
Option B:	2.4 ΚΩ
Option C:	410 Ω
Option D:	0.24 ΚΩ
Q21.	Choose the value of R _F and C for a 5kHz input signal to obtain good differentiation.
Option A:	$RF = 1.6 \text{ K}\Omega, C1 = 33 \mu F$
Option B:	$RF = 1.6 K\Omega, C1 = 0.4/\mu F$
Option C:	$\mathbf{KF} = 1.6 \ \mathbf{KQ}, \ \mathbf{C1} = 21 \mu \mathbf{F}$
Option D:	$KF = 1.0 K\Omega_2, C1 = 10 \mu F$

Q22.	Hysteresis prevents false triggering associated with
Option A:	sinusoidal input
Option B:	Noise voltages
Option C:	Stray capacitances
Option D:	Trip points
Q23.	Sample-and-hold circuits in analog-to digital converters (ADCs) are designed to:
Option A:	sample and hold the output of the binary counter during the conversion process
Option B:	stabilize the comparator's threshold voltage during the conversion process
Option C:	stabilize the input analog signal during the conversion process
Option D:	sample and hold the D/A converter staircase waveform during the conversion process
Q24.	For monostable multivibrator with R=90.9K Ω and C=0.01 μ F, the on time (Ton) is
Option A:	1msec
Option B:	1 sec
Option C:	5msec
Option D:	20msec
Q25.	Compute the input voltage of 7805c voltage regulator with a current source that will
-	deliver a 0.725A current to 65Ω , 10w load. (Assume reference voltage =5v)
Option A:	$V_{in} = 84v$
Option B:	$V_{in} = 54v$
Option C:	$V_{in} = 34v$
Option D:	$V_{in} = 64v$

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC502 and Course Name: DLIC

Time: 1hour	Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	Ideal output impedance of op amp is
Option A:	50Ω
Option B:	0 Ω
Option C:	100 M Ω
Option D:	10Κ Ω
Q2.	Input offset current is basically defined as the algebraic the base current of two transistors.
Option A:	sum of
Option B:	difference between
Option C:	product of
Option D:	division of
Q3.	A third-order filter will have a roll-off rate of
Option A:	-20 dB/decade.
Option B:	-40 dB/decade.
Option C:	-60 dB/decade.
Option D:	-30 dB/decade
Q4.	What is Barkhausen criterion for oscillation?
Option A:	$ A\beta \ge 1$
Option B:	$ A\beta \le 1$
Option C:	$ A\beta =-1$
Option D:	$A\beta \neq 1$
Q5.	a Schmitt trigger 18

Option A:	a comparator with only one trigger point
Option B:	a comparator with hysteresis.
Option C:	a comparator with three trigger points
Option D:	not a comparator
Q6.	Opamp can be used as a comparator in
Option A:	Open loop configuration
Option B:	Positive feedback configuration
Option C:	Negative feedback configuration
Option D:	close loop configuration
Q7.	Which of the following represents range of frequency measured by ADC?
Option A:	Bandwidth
Option B:	Threshold frequency
Option C:	Peak frequency
Option D:	Cut off frequency
Q8.	Find out from the following integrating type analog to digital converter?
Option A:	Flash type converter
Option B:	Tracking converter
Option C:	Counter type converter
Option D:	Dual slope ADC
Q9.	The output of a Schmitt trigger is a
Option A:	pulse waveform.
Option B:	sawtooth waveform
Option C:	sinusoidal waveform.
Option D:	triangle waveform.
Q10.	The on time (Ton) of astable multivibrator using IC555 is
Option A:	$0.69(R_A+R_B)C$
Option B:	R _A C
Option C:	5 R _A C
Option D:	0.5 R _A C
Q11.	How many terminals does 7800 series IC regulator have?
Option A:	3
Option B:	2
Option C:	4
Option D:	5
Q12.	How many Flip Flop are present internally in IC555?
Option A:	1
Option B:	2
Option C:	3
Option D:	4
Q13.	To get a maximum output current, IC regulation are provided with
Option A:	Radiation source
Option B:	Heat sink
Option C:	Peak detector
Option D:	Transformer

Q14.	A certain non-inverting amplifier has Ri of 1 k Ω and Rf of 50 k Ω . The closed-loop
	voltage gain is
Option A:	100,000
Option B:	1000
Option C:	51
Option D:	-50
Q15.	RC phase shift oscillator isoscillator
Option A:	Low frequency
Option B:	High frequency
Option C:	Ultra high frequency
Option D:	Super high frequency
Q16.	The difference between active and passive filter is
Option A:	Active filters provide gain
Option B:	Passive filters provide gain
Option C:	Passive filters use BJT
Option D:	Active filters are costlier
017	With increase in pulse width for the same period, the duty evaluation
Q_{17}	Decreases
Option B:	Stave the same
Option C:	Increases
Option D:	Is zero
option D.	
Q18.	Sample and hold circuit uses to hold the signal value
Option A:	Inductor
Option B:	Capacitor
Option C:	Resistor
Option D:	Combination of inductor and resistor
Q19.	What is the major advantage of the R/2R ladder digital-to-analog (DAC), as compared to a binary-weighted digital-to-analog DAC converter?
Option A:	It only uses two different resistor values
Option B:	It has fewer parts for the same number of inputs
Option C:	Its operation is much easier to analyze
Option D:	The virtual ground is eliminated and the circuit is therefore easier to understand and troubleshoot
Q20.	If the gain of a closed-loop inverting amplifier is 3.9, with an input resistor value of 1.6 K Ω , what value of feedback resistor is necessary?
Option A:	6240 Ω
Option B:	2.4 ΚΩ
Option C:	410 Ω
Option D:	0.24 ΚΩ
Q21.	Choose the value of R _F and C for a 5kHz input signal to obtain good differentiation.
Option A:	$RF = 1.6 \text{ K}\Omega, C1 = 33\mu\text{F}$
Option B:	$RF = 1.6 \text{ K}\Omega, C1 = 0.47 \mu F$
Option C:	$RF = 1.6 \text{ K}\Omega, C1 = 21\mu\text{F}$
Option D:	$RF = 1.6 \text{ K}\Omega, C1 = 10 \mu F$

Q22.	Hysteresis prevents false triggering associated with
Option A:	sinusoidal input
Option B:	Noise voltages
Option C:	Stray capacitances
Option D:	Trip points
Q23.	Sample-and-hold circuits in analog-to digital converters (ADCs) are designed to:
Option A:	sample and hold the output of the binary counter during the conversion process
Option B:	stabilize the comparator's threshold voltage during the conversion process
Option C:	stabilize the input analog signal during the conversion process
Option D:	sample and hold the D/A converter staircase waveform during the conversion process
Q24.	For monostable multivibrator with R=90.9K Ω and C=0.01 μ F, the on time (Ton) is
Option A:	1 msec
Option B:	lsec
Option C:	5msec
Option D:	20msec
Q25.	Compute the input voltage of 7805c voltage regulator with a current source that will
	deliver a 0.725A current to 65Ω , 10w load. (Assume reference voltage =5v)
Option A:	$V_{in} = 84v$
Option B:	$V_{in} = 54v$
Option C:	$V_{in} = 34v$
Option D:	$V_{in} = 64v$

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: EXC 501 and Course Name: Electromagnetics Engineering

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

Q1.	Find the divergence of the following function
	$\vec{A} = 4xya_x + 2x^2za_y + 2z^4a_z$
Option A:	2y
Option B:	2x+3z ²
Option C:	3z ²
Option D:	4y+8z ³
Q2.	Two point charges Q1 and Q2 are at distance R from each other, Charge Q1
	exert a force F on Q2. If both the charge increased by 5 times new force will
	be Fnew. Which relation will be true?
Option A:	Fnew = 3F
Option B:	Fnew = 6F
Option C:	Fnew = 16F
Option D:	Fnew =25F
Q3.	What is the minimum possible magnitude of the electrostatic force between
	two point charges of 2 mc each, separated by a distance of 1m in vacuum?
	The constant $k = 9 \times 10^{7} \text{ N-m}^{2}/\text{C}^{2}$.
Option A:	36000 N
Option B:	900 N
Option C:	360 mN
Option D:	9 mN
Q4.	Conduction current in dielectric will be
Option A:	$J = \infty$
Option B:	J = 0
Option C:	$\overline{J} = -\infty$
Option D:	$\overline{J} = \pm 1$
Q5.	Ampere's Circuit Law in time dependant field is
Option A:	$\bar{I} - \frac{\partial D}{\partial D}$
	$J = \overline{\partial t}$

Option B:	$\bar{J} = \sigma \bar{E} + \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial t}$
Option C:	$\bar{I} = \sigma \bar{E}$
Option D:	$= \partial \overline{E}$
	$J = \frac{1}{\partial t}$
Q6.	The flux density at a point in space is given by $B = 4 xax + 2kyay + 8 az Wb/m2$.
	The value of constant k must be equal to
Option A:	-2
Option B:	-0.5
Option C:	+0.5
Option D:	+2
Q7.	The curl of the gradient of the scalar field defined by $V = 2x^2y + 3y^2z + 4z^2x$ is
Option A:	4xyax + 6yzay + 8zxaz
Option B:	4ax + bay + 8az
Option C:	(4Xy + 4Z2)ax + (2X2 + 0yZ)ay + (3y2 + 8ZX)aZ
Option D:	0
08	Given a vector field $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{y}^2 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{y}$, $\mathbf{y}^2 \mathbf{a} \mathbf{z}$, the line integral $[\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{d}, 1]$ evaluated
Q8.	along a segment on the x-axis from $x - 1$ to $x - 2$ is
Ontion A:	$\frac{1}{-2} \frac{1}{33}$
Option B:	0
Option C:	2.33
Option D:	7
Q9.	A 10GHz travelling in free space has an amplitude, $Ex=10\omega/m$, (0=8.854 x 10-12,
	$\mu = 4\pi \times 10-7$). Find α .
Option A:	209.61m
Option B:	0
Option C:	29.58 m
Option D:	1
Q10.	In circular Polarization of EM Wave
Option A:	Ex=Ey
Option B:	Ex <ey< td=""></ey<>
Option C:	Ex>Ey
Option D:	Ex≠Ey
Q11.	The relation between flux density and vector potential is
Option A:	B = Curl(A)
Option B:	A = Curl(B)
Option C:	B = DIV(A)
Option D:	A = DIV(B)
012	
Q12.	I ne value of J H.dL Will be

Option A:	J
Option B:	Ι
Option C:	В
Option D:	Н
Q13.	Choose the best relation.
Option A:	A = -Div(V)
Option B:	V = Curl(A)
Option C:	H = -Grad(V)
Option D:	V = Div(E)
Q14.	Find the force experienced by an electromagnetic wave in a conductor?
Option A:	Electrostatic force
Option B:	Magneto static force
Option C:	Electro motive force
Option D:	Lorentz force
Q15.	Find the magnetic flux density when the vector potential is a position vector.
Option A:	1
Option B:	0
Option C:	-1
Option D:	
Q16.	Mathematical prediction of radio wayes was done by
Option A:	Einstein
Option B:	Hertz
Option B: Option C:	Hertz Faraday
Option B: Option C: Option D:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell
Option B: Option C: Option D:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17.	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18.	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option A: Option B:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat body of water
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat body of water Radio waves sometimes bend around the corners due to
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option D: Q19. Q19.	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat body of water Radio waves sometimes bend around the corners due to Reflection
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A: Option A:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat body of water Radio waves sometimes bend around the corners due to Reflection Diffusion
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A: Option B: Option C:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat body of water Radio waves sometimes bend around the corners due to Reflection Diffusion Refraction
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q17. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q18. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C:	Hertz Faraday Maxwell High-frequency long-distance propagation mostly depends on Ionospheric reflection Tropospheric reflection Ground reflection Inverted reflection Radio waves would strongly reflect off A flat insulating surface of the right size A flat metallic surface of the right size A flat dielectric surface of the right size A flat body of water Radio waves sometimes bend around the corners due to Reflection Diffusion Refraction Diffraction

Q20.	Which of the following is the phenomenon caused when Radio waves travel in
	two or more paths during propagation and produce slowly-changing phase
	differences between signals?
Option A:	Absorption
Option B:	Fading
Option C:	Baffling
Option D:	skip
Q21.	The terminal impedance of a dipole antenna is 710 Ω . The terminal impedance of
	the slot antenna given the intrinsic impedance of air is 377 Ω is:
Option A:	100 Ω
Option B:	50 Ω
Option C:	25 Ω
Option D:	500 Ω
-	
Q22.	The basic requirements of transmitting antennas are
Option A:	High efficiency
Option B:	Low side lobes
Option C:	Large signal to noise ratio
Option D:	Low efficiency
•	
Q23.	The solid area through which all the power radiated by the antenna is:
Option A:	Beam area
Option B:	Effective area
Option C:	Aperture area
Option D:	Beam efficiency
Q24.	An antenna has a field pattern E (θ) =cos θ . cos 2 θ . The first null beam width of
	the antenna is:
Option A:	45^{0}
Option B:	90^{0}
Option C:	180^{0}
Option D:	120 ⁰
Q25.	The members of the antenna family which are made of wires of certain value in
	terms of operating wavelength are called:
Option A:	Loop antennas
Option B:	Wire antennas
Option C:	Dipole antenna
Option D:	Slot antennas