Q. 1 – Q. 25 carry one mark each.

- Q.1 For $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tan x \\ -\tan x & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, the determinant of $A^T A^{-1}$ is (A) $\sec^2 x$ (B) $\cos 4x$ (C) 1 (D) 0
- Q.2 The contour on the x-y plane, where the partial derivative of $x^2 + y^2$ with respect to y is equal to the partial derivative of 6y + 4x with respect to x, is

(A)
$$y = 2$$
 (B) $x = 2$ (C) $x + y = 4$ (D) $x - y = 0$

- Q.3 If C is a circle of radius r with centre z_0 , in the complex z-plane and if n is a non-zero integer, then $\oint_C \frac{dz}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}}$ equals
 - (A) $2\pi nj$ (B) 0 (C) $\frac{nj}{2\pi}$ (D) $2\pi n$
- Q.4 Consider the function $g(t) = e^{-t} \sin(2\pi t)u(t)$ where u(t) is the unit step function. The area under g(t) is _____.
- Q.5 The value of $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ is _____.
- Q.6 For the circuit shown in the figure, the Thevenin equivalent voltage (in Volts) across terminals a-b is _____.



Q.7 In the circuit shown, the voltage V_X (in Volts) is _____.



Q.8 At very high frequencies, the peak output voltage V_0 (in Volts) is _____



Q.9 Which one of the following processes is preferred to form the gate dielectric (SiO₂) of MOSFETs ?

- (A) Sputtering
- (C) Wet oxidation
- (B) Molecular beam epitaxy
- (D) Dry oxidation
- Q.10 If the base width in a bipolar junction transistor is doubled, which one of the following statements will be TRUE?
 - (A) Current gain will increase.
 - (B) Unity gain frequency will increase.
 - (C) Emitter-base junction capacitance will increase.
 - (D) Early Voltage will increase.
- Q.11 In the circuit shown in the figure, the BJT has a current gain (β) of 50. For an emitter-base voltage $V_{EB} = 600$ mV, the emitter-collector voltage V_{EC} (in Volts) is _____.



Q.12 In the circuit shown using an ideal opamp, the 3-dB cut-off frequency (in Hz) is _____.



Q.13 In the circuit shown, assume that diodes D_1 and D_2 are ideal. In the steady state condition, the average voltage V_{ab} (in Volts) across the 0.5 μ F capacitor is _____.



Q.14 The circuit shown consists of J-K flip-flops, each with an active low asynchronous reset ($\overline{R_d}$ input). The counter corresponding to this circuit is



- (A) a modulo-5 binary up counter
- (B) a modulo-6 binary down counter
- (C) a modulo-5 binary down counter
- (D) a modulo-6 binary up counter

Q.15 In the circuit shown, diodes D₁, D₂ and D₃ are ideal, and the inputs E₁, E₂ and E₃ are "0 V" for logic '0' and "10 V" for logic '1'. What logic gate does the circuit represent?



- (A) 3-input OR gate
- (B) 3-input NOR gate
- (C) 3-input AND gate
- (D) 3-input XOR gate
- Q.16 Which one of the following 8085 microprocessor programs correctly calculates the product of two 8-bit numbers stored in registers B and C?

(A)	MVI A, 00H JNZ LOOP CMP C LOOP DCR B HLT	(B) LOOP	MVI A, 00H CMP C DCR B JNZ LOOP HLT
(C)	MVI A, 00H LOOP ADD C DCR B JNZ LOOP HLT	(D) LOOP	MVI A, 00H ADD C JNZ LOOP INR B HLT

- Q.17 The impulse response of an LTI system can be obtained by
 - (A) differentiating the unit ramp response
 - (B) differentiating the unit step response
 - (C) integrating the unit ramp response
 - (D) integrating the unit step response

Q.18 Consider a four-point moving average filter defined by the equation $y[n] = \sum_{i=0}^{3} \alpha_i x[n-i]$. The condition on the filter coefficients that results in a null at zero frequency is

- (A) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0; \quad \alpha_0 = -\alpha_3$ (B) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1; \quad \alpha_0 = -\alpha_3$
- (C) $\alpha_0 = \alpha_3 = 0; \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ (D) $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0; \quad \alpha_0 = \alpha_3$

Q.19 Consider the Bode plot shown in the figure. Assume that all the poles and zeros are real-valued.



The value of $\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{H}} - \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{L}}$ (in Hz) is _____

Q.20 The phase margin (in degrees) of the system $G(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+10)}$ is _____.

Q.21 The transfer function of a first-order controller is given as

$$G_C(s) = \frac{K(s+a)}{s+b}$$

where K, a and b are positive real numbers. The condition for this controller to act as a phase lead compensator is

(A) a < b (B) a > b (C) K < ab (D) K > ab

Q.22 The modulation scheme commonly used for transmission from GSM mobile terminals is

(A) 4-QAM

(B) 16-PSK

- (C) Walsh-Hadamard orthogonal codes
- (D) Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying (GMSK)
- Q.23 A message signal $m(t) = A_m \sin(2\pi f_m t)$ is used to modulate the phase of a carrier $A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ to get the modulated signal $y(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t + m(t))$. The bandwidth of y(t)
 - (A) depends on A_m but not on f_m
 - (B) depends on f_m but not on A_m
 - (C) depends on both A_m and f_m
 - (D) does not depend on A_m or f_m
- Q.24 The directivity of an antenna array can be increased by adding more antenna elements, as a larger number of elements
 - (A) improves the radiation efficiency
 - (B) increases the effective area of the antenna
 - (C) results in a better impedance matching
 - (D) allows more power to be transmitted by the antenna

Q.25 A coaxial cable is made of two brass conductors. The spacing between the conductors is filled with Teflon ($\varepsilon_r = 2.1$, tan $\delta = 0$). Which one of the following circuits can represent the lumped element model of a small piece of this cable having length Δz ?



Q. 26 – Q. 55 carry two marks each.

- Q.26 The Newton-Raphson method is used to solve the equation $f(x) = x^3 5x^2 + 6x 8 = 0$. Taking the initial guess as x = 5, the solution obtained at the end of the first iteration is _____.
- Q.27 A fair die with faces $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ is thrown repeatedly till '3' is observed for the first time. Let X denote the number of times the die is thrown. The expected value of X is _____.
- Q.28 Consider the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 2x(t) = 0.$$

Given x(0) = 20 and x(1) = 10/e, where e = 2.718, the value of x(2) is _____.

Q.29 A vector field $\mathbf{D} = 2\rho^2 \mathbf{a}_{\rho} + z \mathbf{a}_z$ exists inside a cylindrical region enclosed by the surfaces $\rho = 1$, z = 0 and z = 5. Let S be the surface bounding this cylindrical region. The surface integral of this field on $S(\oint_{S} \mathbf{D}.\mathbf{ds})$ is _____.

Q.30 In the circuit shown, the current *I* flowing through the 50 Ω resistor will be zero if the value of capacitor C (in μ F) is _____.



Q.31 The ABCD parameters of the following 2-port network are



(A)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3.5 + j2 & 20.5 \\ 20.5 & 3.5 - j2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 3.5 + j2 & 30.5 \\ 0.5 & 3.5 - j2 \end{bmatrix}$
(C) $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 2 + j0 \\ 2 + j0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 + j4 & 0.5 \\ 30.5 & 7 - j4 \end{bmatrix}$

Q.32 A network is described by the state model as

$$\dot{x}_1 = 2 x_1 - x_2 + 3u \dot{x}_2 = -4x_2 - u y = 3x_1 - 2x_2$$

The transfer function $H(s) \left(=\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)}\right)$ is

(A)
$$\frac{11s+35}{(s-2)(s+4)}$$
 (B) $\frac{11s-35}{(s-2)(s+4)}$
(C) $\frac{11s+38}{(s-2)(s+4)}$ (D) $\frac{11s-38}{(s-2)(s+4)}$

Q.33 The electric field profile in the depletion region of a p-n junction in equilibrium is shown in the figure. Which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?



- (A) The left side of the junction is n-type and the right side is p-type
- (B) Both the n-type and p-type depletion regions are uniformly doped
- (C) The potential difference across the depletion region is 700 mV
- (D) If the p-type region has a doping concentration of 10^{15} cm⁻³, then the doping concentration in the n-type region will be 10^{16} cm⁻³
- Q.34 The current in an enhancement mode NMOS transistor biased in saturation mode was measured to be 1 mA at a drain-source voltage of 5 V. When the drain-source voltage was increased to 6 V while keeping gate-source voltage same, the drain current increased to 1.02 mA. Assume that drain to source saturation voltage is much smaller than the applied drain-source voltage. The channel length modulation parameter λ (in V^{-1}) is _____.
- Q.35 An npn BJT having reverse saturation current $I_s = 10^{-15}$ A is biased in the forward active region with $V_{BE} = 700$ mV. The thermal voltage (V_T) is 25 mV and the current gain (β) may vary from 50 to 150 due to manufacturing variations. The maximum emitter current (in μ A) is _____.
- Q.36 A three bit pseudo random number generator is shown. Initially the value of output $Y \equiv Y_2 Y_1 Y_0$ is set to 111. The value of output Y after three clock cycles is



Q.37 A universal logic gate can implement any Boolean function by connecting sufficient number of them appropriately. Three gates are shown.



Which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Gate 1 is a universal gate.
- (B) Gate 2 is a universal gate.
- (C) Gate 3 is a universal gate.
- (D) None of the gates shown is a universal gate.
- Q.38 An SR latch is implemented using TTL gates as shown in the figure. The set and reset pulse inputs are provided using the push-button switches. It is observed that the circuit fails to work as desired. The SR latch can be made functional by changing



- (A) NOR gates to NAND gates
- (B) inverters to buffers
- (C) NOR gates to NAND gates and inverters to buffers
- (D) 5 V to ground
- Q.39 In the circuit shown, assume that the opamp is ideal. If the gain (v_o / v_{in}) is -12, the value of R (in k Ω) is _____.



Q.40 In the circuit shown, both the enhancement mode NMOS transistors have the following characteristics: $k_n = \mu_n C_{ox}(W/L) = 1 mA/V^2$; $V_{TN} = 1V$. Assume that the channel length modulation parameter λ is zero and body is shorted to source. The minimum supply voltage V_{DD} (in volts) needed to ensure that transistor M₁ operates in saturation mode of operation is _____.



Q.41 In the circuit shown, assume that the diodes D_1 and D_2 are ideal. The average value of voltage V_{ab} (in Volts), across terminals '**a**' and '**b**' is _____.



- Q.42 Suppose x[n] is an absolutely summable discrete-time signal. Its z-transform is a rational function with two poles and two zeroes. The poles are at $z = \pm 2j$. Which one of the following statements is TRUE for the signal x[n]?
 - (A) It is a finite duration signal.
 - (B) It is a causal signal.
 - (C) It is a non-causal signal.
 - (D) It is a periodic signal.

Q.43 A realization of a stable discrete time system is shown in the figure. If the system is excited by a unit step sequence input x[n], the response y[n] is



- Q.44 Let $\tilde{x}[n] = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{8}\right)$ be a periodic signal with period 16. Its DFS coefficients are defined by $a_k = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{n=0}^{15} \tilde{x}[n] \exp(-j\frac{\pi}{8}kn)$ for all k. The value of the coefficient a_{31} is _____.
- Q.45 Consider a continuous-time signal defined as

$$x(t) = \left(\frac{\sin\left(\pi t/2\right)}{(\pi t/2)}\right) * \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-10n)$$

where '*' denotes the convolution operation and t is in seconds. The Nyquist sampling rate (in samples/sec) for x(t) is _____.

Q.46 The position control of a DC servo-motor is given in the figure. The values of the parameters are $K_T = 1 \text{ N-m/A}, R_a = 1\Omega, L_a = 0.1\text{H}, J = 5\text{kg-m}^2, B = 1 \text{ N-m/(rad/sec)}$ and $K_b = 1\text{V/(rad/sec)}$. The steady-state position response (in radians) due to unit impulse disturbance torque T_d is





Q.47 For the system shown in the figure, s = -2.75 lies on the root locus if K is _____.

- Q.48 The characteristic equation of an LTI system is given by $F(s) = s^5 + 2s^4 + 3s^3 + 6s^2 4s 8 = 0$. The number of roots that lie strictly in the left half *s*-plane is _____.
- Q.49 Two sequences $x_1[n]$ and $x_2[n]$ have the same energy. Suppose $x_1[n] = \alpha \ 0.5^n \ u[n]$, where α is a positive real number and u[n] is the unit step sequence. Assume

$$x_2[n] = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1.5} & \text{for } n = 0, 1\\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then the value of α is _____.

Q.50 The variance of the random variable X with probability density function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} |x| e^{-|x|}$ is

Q.51 The complex envelope of the bandpass signal $x(t) = -\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sin(\pi t/5)}{\pi t/5} \right) \sin(\pi t - \frac{\pi}{4})$, centered

about
$$f = \frac{1}{2}$$
 Hz, is
(A) $\left(\frac{\sin(\pi t/5)}{\pi t/5}\right)e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$
(B) $\left(\frac{\sin(\pi t/5)}{\pi t/5}\right)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$
(C) $\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sin(\pi t/5)}{\pi t/5}\right)e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$
(D) $\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sin(\pi t/5)}{\pi t/5}\right)e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

Q.52 A random binary wave y(t) is given by

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X_n p(t - nT - \phi)$$

where p(t) = u(t) - u(t - T), u(t) is the unit step function and ϕ is an independent random variable with uniform distribution in [0,T]. The sequence $\{X_n\}$ consists of independent and identically distributed binary valued random variables with $P\{X_n = +1\} = P\{X_n = -1\} = 0.5$ for each *n*.

The value of the autocorrelation
$$R_{yy}\left(\frac{3T}{4}\right) \triangleq E\left[y(t)y\left(t-\frac{3T}{4}\right)\right]$$
 equals ______.

Q.53 Consider the 3 m long lossless air-filled transmission line shown in the figure. It has a characteristic impedance of $120\pi \Omega$, is terminated by a short circuit, and is excited with a frequency of 37.5 MHz. What is the nature of the input impedance (Z_{in})?



Q.54 A 200 m long transmission line having parameters shown in the figure is terminated into a load R_L . The line is connected to a 400 V source having source resistance R_S through a switch, which is closed at t = 0. The transient response of the circuit at the input of the line (z = 0) is also drawn in the figure. The value of R_L (in Ω) is _____.



Q.55 A coaxial capacitor of inner radius 1 mm and outer radius 5 mm has a capacitance per unit length of 172 pF/m. If the ratio of outer radius to inner radius is doubled, the capacitance per unit length (in pF/m) is _____.

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER