



## **DF-2990**

## Second Year B. Sc. (Sem. III) Examination March / April - 2016

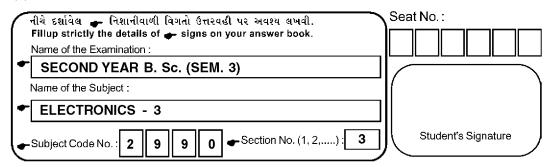
**Electronics**: Paper - III

(Electronic Circuits & Applications)

Time: Hours] [Total Marks: 50

## **Instructions:**

**(1)** 



- (2) All 28 questions are compulsory.
- (3) All Symbols and abbreviations have their usual meaning.
- (4) Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
- (5) Assume data if necessary.

Q. 1 to 12 Multiple choice questions: (1 mark)

Q. 13 to 22 Multiple Choise Questions: (2 marks)

Q. 23 to 28 Multiple Choice Questions: (3 marks)

O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ O.M.R. Sheetની પાછળ છાપેલ છે.

Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet is given back side of provided O.M.R. Sheet.

1	The	function of a transistor is to do
	(A)	Rectification
	(B)	Amplification
	(C)	Filtering
	(D)	Regulation
2		lization means making independent of temperature variations ariations of transistor parameters.
	(A)	Operating Point
	(B)	Supply Voltage
	(C)	Input Current
	(D)	Collector Current
3	Whic	ch circuit has highest stability factor?
	(A)	Fixed bias circuit
	(B)	Emitter bias circuit
	(C)	Collector to base bias circuit
	(D)	Voltage divider bias with emitter bias
4		he low frequency region of RC coupled amplifier the effect of citance is such that
	(A)	The series capacitors are shorted
	(B)	Shunt capacitors are opened
	(C)	The series capacitors and shunt capacitors are opened
	(D)	The series capacitors and shunt capacitors are shorted
DF-2	990_ <i>A</i>	2 [ Contd

5	The	half power frequency is also known as
	(A)	Cut off frequency
	(B)	Corner frequency
	(C)	Break frequency
	(D)	All ot these
6		t is the phase difference between input voltage and output voltage in mmon emitter amplifier ?
	(A)	180°
	(B)	$-180^{\rm o}$
	(C)	0
	(D)	90°
7	emit	proper operation to transistor as an amplifier, (CE configuration) base ter junction should be and collector emitter junction should
	(A)	(reverse biased, forward biased)
	(B)	(forward biased, reverse biased)
	(C)	(forward biased, forward biased)
	(D)	(reverse biased, reverse biased)
8		t is the main advantage of CE amplifier over CB amplifier as far as ng is concerned ?
	(A)	Single battery operation
	(B)	Small input resistance
	(C)	Less voltage gain
	(D)	None of these
DF-2	2990_2	A] 3 [Contd

9	Which circuit is the best biasing circuit?		
	(A)	Fixed bias circuit	
	(B)	Emitter bias circuit	
	(C)	Collector to base bias circuit	
	(D)	Voltage divider bias with emitter bias	
10	Input	t resistance for CB amplifier is	
	(A)	Greater than h <sub>ib</sub>	
	(B)	Less than h <sub>ib</sub>	
	(C)	Equal to h <sub>ib</sub>	
	(D)	Greater than h <sub>ie</sub>	
11	Powe	er gain is always	
	(A)	A positive number	
	(B)	A negative number	
	(C)	Zero	
	(D)	All these	
12	Input	t resistance for CC amplifier is	
	(A)	High	
	(B)	Low	
	(C)	Zero	
	(D)	None of these	
DF-2	990_ <i>A</i>	A] 4	[ Contd

DF-2	2990_A] 5	[ Contd
	(D) CB amplifier	
	(C) CC amplifier	
	(B) CE amplifier without bypass capacitor	
	(A) CE amplifier with bypass capacitor	
17	Example of voltage series negative feedback amplifier is	
	(D) 500 kHz	
	(C) 1000 kHz (D) 500 kHz	
	(B) 10 kHz	
	(A) 100 kHz	
	series with input.	
16	An amplifier has a voltage gain of 40 and 200 kHz bandwidth the bandwidth with feedback if a 10% negative feedback is integring with input	
	(D) 0.909	
	(C) 90.0 (D) 0.000	
	(B) 90%	
	(A) 9.09	
15	An amplifier has a voltage gain of 100. What will be the verif 10% negative feedback is given?	oltage gain
	(- )	
	(C) $1.4 \text{ dB}$ (D) $-1.4 \text{ dB}$	
	(C) 1.4 dB	
	(A) 14 dB (B) -14 dB	
	(A) 14 dB	
14	An amplifier has a voltage gain of 40. Calculate feedback in dl negative feedback is introduced ?	B if a 10%
	(D) $A(1+A\beta)$	
	(B) $A/(1+A\beta)$ (C) $A(1-A\beta)$ (D) $A(1+A\beta)$	
	(B) $A/(1+A\beta)$	
	$(A)  A/(1-A\beta)$	
13		1 feedback?
13	What is the general equation for voltage gain of an amplifier with	n faadhack?

- 18 The circuit which exhibits 100% negative feedback
  - (A) CE amplifier with bypass capacitor
  - (B) CE amplifier without bypass capacitor
  - (C) Collector to base biasing circuit
  - (D) Emitter follower
- 19 For voltage shunt feedback amplifier input resistance
  - (A) Increases
  - (B) Decreases
  - (C) Becomes zero
  - (D) None
- 20 Voltage shunt feedback amplifier is a
  - (A) Pure voltage amplifier
  - (B) Pure current amplifier
  - (C) Transconductance amplifier
  - (D) Transresistance amplifier
- 21 Select the correct relation for CE configuration

(A) 
$$V_b = h_{ie}I_b + h_{re}V_c$$
,  $I_c = h_{fe}I_b + h_{oe}V_c$ 

(B) 
$$I_b = h_{ie}I_b + h_{re}V_c$$
,  $V_c = h_{fe}I_b + h_{oe}V_c$ 

(C) 
$$V_e = h_{ie}I_c + h_{re}V_c$$
,  $I_c = h_{fe}I_c + h_{oe}V_b$ 

(D) 
$$V_c = h_{ie}I_b - h_{re}V_c$$
,  $I_b = h_{fe}I_c - h_{oe}V_c$ 

- $h_{fe}$  is
  - (A) A positive number
  - (B) A negative number
  - (C) Zero
  - (D) All of these

- Design a voltage divider bias circuit for the following specifications  $V_{cc}$  = 20 v,  $I_c$  = 10 mA,  $V_{CE}$  = 8 V,  $\beta$  = 80
  - (A)  $R_{\rm E} = 200\,\Omega$ ,  $R_{\rm C} = 1~{\rm k}\,\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1600\,\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 10{\rm k}\,\Omega$
  - (B)  $R_E = 200k\Omega$ ,  $R_C = 1\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 160\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 1k\Omega$
  - (C)  $R_E = 200 \text{m}\Omega$ ,  $R_C = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 16\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 1 \text{k}\Omega$
  - (D)  $R_{\rm E} = 20 \,\mu\Omega$ ,  $R_{\rm C} = 1 \,{\rm m}\,\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 1600 {\rm M}\,\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 10 {\rm k}\,\Omega$
- 24 The frequency range of an audio amplifier is
  - (A) 0 to few Hz
  - (B) 20 Hz to 20 kHz
  - (C) Few kHz to 100 MHz
  - (D) All of these
- 25 In class B amplifier the Q point is located
  - (A) At the centre of the active region
  - (B) Near the saturation region
  - (C) Near the cut off region
  - (D) Below the cut off region

26	An ideal current amplifier must have
	(A) Infinite input resistance and zero output resistance
	(B) Zero input resistance and zero output resistance
	(C) Zero input resistance and infinite output resistance
	(D) Infinite input resistance and infinite output resistance
27	With negative feedback the bandwidth and the noise
	(A) increases, increases
	(B) increases, decreases
	(C) decreases, increases
	(D) decreases, decreases
28	If an amplifier has a bandwidth of 200 kHz and voltage gain of 50, what will be new bandwidth and gain if 5% negative feedback is introduced?
	(A) 0.7 MHz, 14.28
	(B) 7 kHz, 142.8
	(C) 70 kHz, 14.28
	(D) 700 Hz, 1.428