

Time: 01 hour.

Answer ALL Questions

1. Describe the properties of an ideal operational amplifier. Discuss how an operational amplifier can be used as:

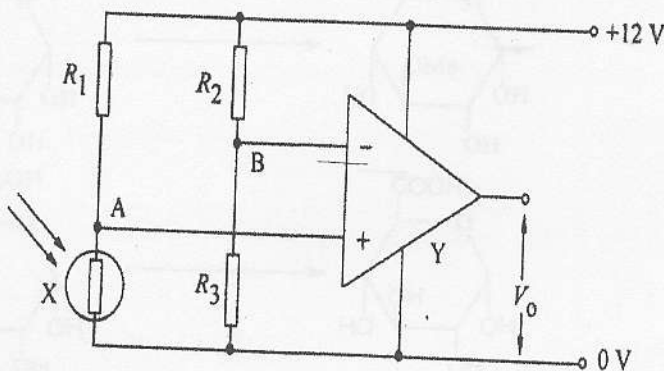
(a) An inverting amplifier

(b) An integrator

Use Operational amplifier summers and integrators to solve the following differential equation.

$$\frac{d^2V}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V}{4} = V_o \cos \omega t$$

The circuit shown in the figure is a voltage comparator

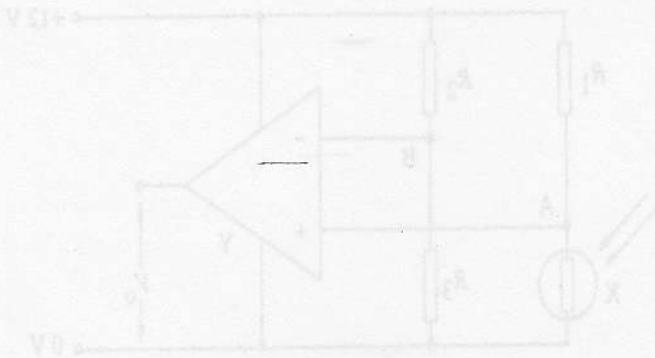
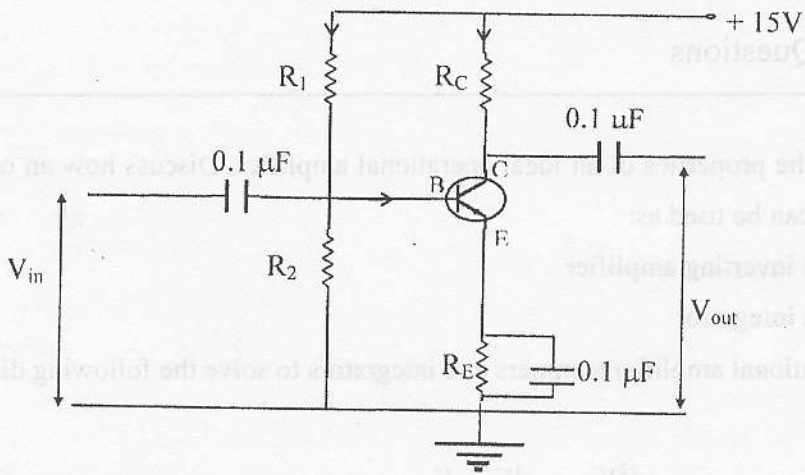


- (a) Name the components labeled X, Y, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>.
- (b) Explain the purpose of R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> in this circuit.
- (c) Discuss the output voltage V<sub>o</sub> of the circuit when
- The voltage at A is greater than the voltage at B.
  - The voltage at A is less than the voltage at B.
- (d) If the circuit has a supply voltage of 12 V and draws a current of 15 mA; Calculate the power that the circuit consumes.

2. Explain briefly how a bipolar and a unipolar transistor works. Discuss the input and output characteristics of a transistor.

Find the possible range of values for  $I_c$  and  $V_c$  in the following silicon transistor circuit, where  $\beta$  is in the range of 200 to 250.

Given that  $V_{cc} = 15V$ ,  $R_1 = 1M\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 500k\Omega$ ,  $R_c = 10k\Omega$ ,  $R_E = 10k\Omega$  and  $V_{BE} = 0.7V$ .



- (a) Name the components labeled X, Y,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ .
- (b) Explain the purpose of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  in this circuit.
- (c) Discuss the output voltage  $V_o$  of the circuit when
- The voltage at A is greater than the voltage at B.
  - The voltage at A is less than the voltage at B.
- (d) If the circuit has a supply voltage of 12 V and draws a current of 15 mA, calculate the power that the circuit consumes.