

- (c) of zero
(d) equal to one
- 1-d. Ideal Op-amp has open loop gain. (CO2) 1
(a) Infinite
(b) Zero
(c) 100
(d) None of these
- 1-e. The voltage drop across super diode is (CO3) 1
(a) 0 V
(b) infinite
(c) 0.3 V
(d) 0.6 V
- 1-f. The differentiator output for 1V pure DC input is (CO3) 1
(a) 1
(b) infinite
(c) -1
(d) zero
- 1-g. Which among the following components is /are not involved in the feedback network configuration of LC oscillators? (CO4) 1
(a) Inductor
(b) Capacitor
(c) Resistor
(d) All of the above
- 1-h. Clapp oscillator is an _____ (CO4) 1
(a) LC oscillator
(b) RC oscillator
(c) RL oscillator
(d) Relaxation oscillator
- 1-i. To design a differential amplifier a designer needs (CO5) 1
(a) Transistor
(b) Resistor
(c) Power supply
(d) All of the above

- 1-j. What type of amplifier commonly used at the output stage of op-amps? 1
- (a) differential amplifier
 - (b) cascade-amplifier
 - (c) Class B Push-Pull power amplifier
 - (d) darlington stage amplifier

2. Attempt all parts:-

- 2.a. Draw and compare the frequency response of single and multistage amplifiers. (CO1) 2
- 2.b. List the four basic building blocks of an op-amp. (CO2) 2
- 2.c. What do you mean by passive and active filters? (CO3) 2
- 2.d. Write the Barkhausen criterion for oscillator. (CO4) 2
- 2.e. Write the three characteristics of current mirrors. (CO5) 2

SECTION B

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3. Answer any five of the following:-

- 3-a. Explain the frequency response of CS amplifier. (CO1) 6
- 3-b. Compare the negative feedback amplifiers with respect to input and output resistances. (CO1) 6
- 3-c. Define the AC and DC parameters of Op-amp. (CO2) 6
- 3-d. Explain the significance of virtual short and virtual ground concepts in Op-amp. (CO2) 6
- 3.e. Derive the expression for output voltage of an integrator circuit and also write its applications. (CO3) 6
- 3.f. Draw and explain the operation RC phase shift oscillator. (CO4) 6
- 3.g. An op-amp with a differential gain of $A_d = 4000$ is supplied with input voltages of $V_{i1} = 150 \mu\text{V}$ and $V_{i2} = 140 \mu\text{V}$. Determine the output voltage if the value of CMRR is 1000. (CO5) 6

SECTION C

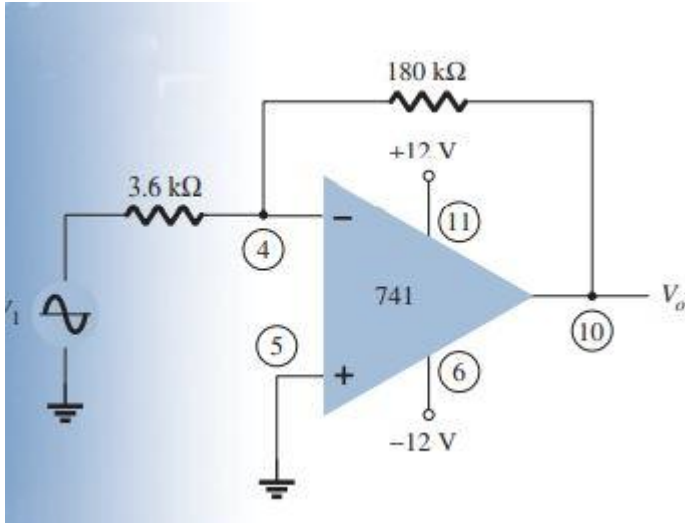
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4. Answer any one of the following:-

- 4-a. Draw the topology of voltage series amplifier. Also, determine the voltage gain, input and output impedance for voltage series feedback having $A = -100$, $R_i = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$, $R_o = 200 \Omega$ for feedback factor $\beta = -0.2$. (CO1) 10
- 4-b. What is crossover distortion? Draw and explain the the operation of class B push-pull power amplifier. (CO1) 10

5. Answer any one of the following:-

- 5-a. Explain the transfer characteristics of an operational amplifier and also compare its ideal and practical characteristics. (CO2) 10
- 5-b. Derive the expression of voltage gain of inverting amplifier and calculate the output voltage of the circuit of figure for the 10V DC input voltage. (CO2) 10



6. Answer any one of the following:-

- 6-a. Draw and explain the operation of astable multivibrator using 555 timer and write the expression of its output frequency and duty cycle. (CO3) 10
- 6-b. Draw and explain the differentiator circuit with its applications. (CO3) 10

7. Answer any one of the following:-

- 7-a. Draw the circuit of Hartley oscillator and explain its working. Derive the expressions for frequency of oscillation. (CO4) 10
- 7-b. Draw and explain the operation of Colpitts oscillator. (CO4) 10

8. Answer any one of the following:-

- 8-a. What is current mirror? Derive the expression of current transfer ratio and output ac resistance of Wilson current mirror. (CO5) 10
- 8-b. Prove that the current transfer ratio is improved in base current compensation current mirror over simple current mirror circuit with circuit diagrams. (CO5) 10