## PhD ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

1.	A series L-C-R circuit has a resonant frequency $f_0$ , with $R = 1\Omega$ , $L = 1$ H and	
	C = 1 F. If the L-C-R values are tripled, the new resonant frequency will be	
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{(a) } 3f_0 \\ \text{(b) } \text{(b) } \text{(c)} \end{array}$	
	(b) Unaltered	
	(c) $f_0/\sqrt{3}$	
	$ (d) f_0/3 $	
2.	For the driving point impedance function of a circuit is	
	$Z(s) = \frac{s + \alpha}{s + \beta}$	
	$s+\beta$	
	Where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are real Then voltage will lead the current if $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are	
	(a) Positive and $\alpha > \beta$	
	(b) positive and $\alpha < \beta$	
	(c) Positive and real negative, respectively	
	(d) negative and real positive, respectively	
3.	If a voltage waveform connected to an R-L circuit is switched on at an angle $\alpha$	
	and $\theta$ is the impedance angle of the R-L circuit, there will be no transient	
	when	
	(a) $\alpha = \theta$	
	(b) $\alpha = 90 - \theta$	
	(c) $\alpha = 90 + \theta$	
	(d) None of the above.	
4.	When maximum power is transferred from a voltage source to a load then the	
	efficiency of the system will be	
	(a) 50%	
	(b) 80%	
	(c) 20%	
	(d) 100%	
5.	A 100 W bulb is connected in series with a room heater of 750 W. If the bulb	
	is replaced by a 60W bulb then	
	(a) Heater output will increase	
	(b) Heater output will decrease	
	(c) Heater output will remain unchanged	
	(d) Bulb will not glow.	
6.	Two equal resistors R connected in series across a voltage source V dissipate total	
	power P. What would be the total power dissipated in the same resistors when they	
	are connected in parallel across the same voltage source?	
	A (ID	
	A. 4P	
	B. P C. 2P	
	D. 16P	
	D. 101	
L		