



ECE GATE Question Papers

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The GATE Examination for being a graduate in Engineering is conducted in various universities and institutes all over the India. For conducting the GATE examination, it is essential to get an excellent score in the mathematical portion. The GATE EC (electronics and communication) mathematics test consists of four papers and four related subjects, namely, electrical circuits, electrical machines and transformers, electro-magnetic theory and telecommunications. Each subject is equally important and requires the same amount of time for solving the questions. In Paper 1, questions are asked on series, parallel and star arrangements of circuits and how the total current in these circuits can be found by an expression. The fundamental concept of power law is tested in paper 2 on electrical machines and transformers. The study on transforms, series and parallel arrangements of induction and current transformers, ripple current and power law is essential in paper 3. In paper 4, the study of telecommunication circuits and electronic devices will be done. The GATE EC Mathematics Examination consists of Papers 1, 2, 3 and 4. In this study material, students are taught the “main features of arithmetic, the methods of basic algebra, limits, algebraic expressions, linear equations, systems of linear equations and inequalities, matrices, linear relations and vector analysis.” This study material provides the students with a strong base of knowledge for solving the questions in the GATE EC (Electronics and Communication) Mathematics test. Each test paper consists of five sections and questions are set in descending order in each section. Following are the questions and the answer to the same: Section 1: 1. In a series of a circuit, if the same current flows through all the sections, the total current through the circuit is (1). 2. The power factor of a circuit is the ratio of the active power to the net power. The power factor of the circuit, drawn in figure 1, is (2). 3. The power factor of a circuit is always less than or equal to 1. Hence, in the series of the circuit drawn in figure 1, the power factor is (3). 4. In the parallel circuit drawn in figure 2, the power factor is (4). 5. In the parallel circuit drawn in figure 2, if the active power = the net power, then the ratio of the active power to the net power is (5). 6. If the resistance of the circuit drawn in figure 3 is doubled, the total resistance will be (6). 7 82157476af

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