

**SECTION A : 80 MARKS**  
**BAHAGIAN A : 80 MARKAH**

**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

**ARAHAN:**

Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.

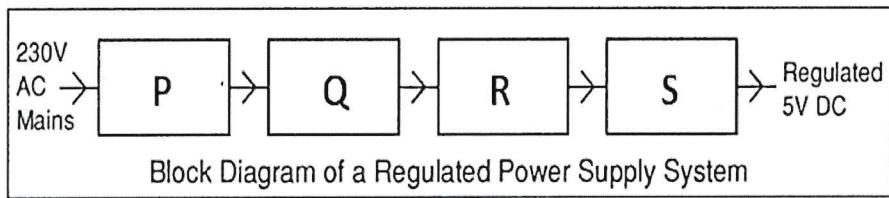
**QUESTION 1****SOALAN 1**

Figure A1(a) / Rajah A1(a)

- CLO1  
C1 a) Based on Figure A1(a), name the block for 'P', 'Q', 'R' and 'S'

*Berdasarkan Rajah A1(a), namakan blok bagi 'P', 'Q', 'R' dan 'S'*

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

- CLO1  
C2 b) Based on Figure A1(a), explain the function for each block diagram of a simple Direct Current (DC) power supply.

*Berdasarkan Rajah A1(a), terangkan fungsi bagi setiap gambarajah blok bekalan kuasa arus terus (AT).*

[6 marks]  
[6 markah]

CLO1  
C3

c)

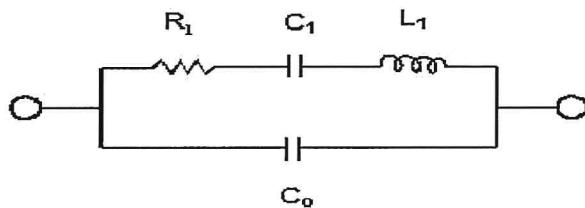


Figure A1(c) / Rajah A1(c)

Figure A1(c) shows the crystal equivalent circuit. If the values of  $L = 2H$ ,  $C_1 = 330\text{pF}$ ,  $R = 2k\Omega$ , and  $C_0 = 0.75n\text{F}$ . Calculate the series and parallel resonant frequency of the crystal.

*Rajah A1(c) menunjukkan litar persamaan kristal. Jika nilai  $L = 2H$ ,  $C_1 = 330\text{pF}$ ,  $R = 2k\Omega$ , and  $C_0 = 0.75n\text{F}$ . Kirakan frekuensi ayunan sesiri dan selari untuk kristal tersebut.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

**QUESTION 2****SOALAN 2**CLO1  
C1

- a) A monostable multivibrator has  $R = 120 \text{ K}\Omega$  and the time delay  $T = 1000 \text{ ms}$ , give the value of  $C$ ?

*Multivibrator monostabil mempunyai nilai  $R = 120 \text{ k}\Omega$  dan masa lengah  $T = 1000 \text{ ms}$ , berikan nilai bagi  $C$ ?*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1  
C2

- b) Compare **THREE (3)** differences between Astable multivibrator and monostable multivibrator?

*Bandingkan **TIGA (3)** perbezaan di antara multivibrator Astabil dan multivibrator Monostabil?*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO1  
C3

- c) A 555 timer is connected as an astable multivibrator. Draw a timer circuit with  $R_a = R_b = 7.5k\Omega$ ,  $C = 0.1\mu F$  for electrolytic and  $0.01\mu F$  for ceramic capacitor. Calculate the value of Time High ( $T_H$ ), Time Low ( $T_L$ ) and Time ( $T$ ).

*Pemasar 555 disambungkan dalam multivibrator astabil. Lukiskan litar pemasar tersebut dengan nilai  $R_a = R_b = 7.5k\Omega$ ,  $C = 0.1\mu F$  untuk jenis elektrolitik dan  $0.01\mu F$  untuk kapasitor seramik. Kirakan nilai Tempoh Tinggi ( $T_H$ ), Tempoh Rendah ( $T_L$ ) dan Masa ( $T$ )*

[10 marks]  
[10 markah]

### QUESTION 3

#### SOALAN 3

CLO1  
C1

- a) The graph in Figure A3(a) refers to frequency response curve for filter. Name the type of the filter and give the circuit diagram.

*Graf rajah A3(a) merujuk kepada lengkung sambutan frekuensi untuk litar penapis. Namakan jenis penapis dan berikan gambarajah litar.*

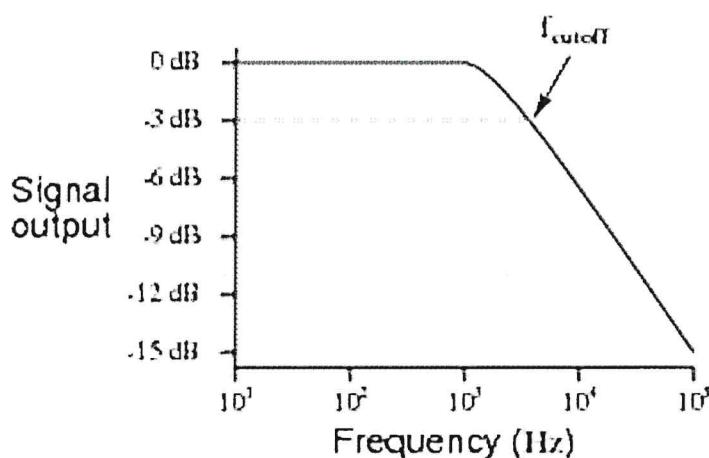


Figure A3(a) / Rajah A3(a)

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

CLO1  
C2

- b) By referring to Figure A3(b), search the type of the filter circuit and visualize the frequency response curve graph.

*Dengan merujuk kepada Rajah A3(b), dapatkan jenis litar penapis ini dan gambarkan graf sambutan frekuensi.*

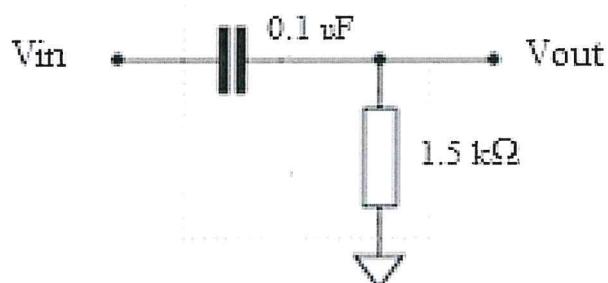


Figure A3(b) / Rajah A3(b)

[6 marks]  
[6 markah]

CLO1  
C3

- c) High pass filter circuit consists of  $C = 20\text{nF}$  and  $R = 10\text{k}\Omega$  while low pass filter circuit consists of  $C = 500\text{pF}$  and  $R = 10\text{k}\Omega$ . Calculate the bandwidth.

*Litar penapis lulus tinggi terdiri daripada  $C = 20\text{nF}$  dan  $R = 10\text{k}\Omega$  manakala litar penapis lulus rendah terdiri daripada  $C = 500\text{pF}$  dan  $R = 10\text{k}\Omega$ . Kira lebar jalur.*

[10 marks]  
[10 markah]

**QUESTION 4****SOALAN 4**

- CLO1      a) Identify **FOUR (4)** types of basics method in converting digital to analog signal (DAC)

*Kenalpasti EMPAT (4) jenis kaedah asas dalam menukarkan isyarat digital kepada analog.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- CLO1      b) Explain **THREE (3)** applications of analog to digital converter (ADC)

*Nyatakan TIGA (3) aplikasi penukar Analog ke Digital (ADC)*

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- CLO1      c) Sketch a block diagram of Successive Approximation ADC and briefly explain the operation.

*Lakarkan gambarajah blok Successive Approximation ADC dan terangkan kendaliannya*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

**SECTION C : 20 MARKS**  
**BAHAGIAN C : 20 MARKAH**

**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **ONE (1)** essay questions. Answer **ALL** the question.

**ARAHAN:**

Bahagian ini mengandungi **SATU (1)** soalan eseai. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan tersebut.

**QUESTION 1****SOALAN 1**

- CLO1  
C3 A Inverting summing amplifier is an op amp circuit that combines several inputs and produces an output that is the weighted sum of the inputs. Carry out the output voltage equation ( $V_o$ ) by drawing the Inverting summing amplifier which has **TWO (2)** inputs. Hence, calculate the current input  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  and output voltage if  $R_F = 10k\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 5k\Omega$  and  $R_2 = 2.5k\Omega$ , input voltage  $V_1 = 2V$  and  $V_2 = 1V$ . Draw the waveforms of the input and output simultaneously.

*Penguat penjumlahan alikan adalah litar penguat kendalian yang menggabungkan beberapa masukan dan menghasilkan keluaran yang merupakan jumlah masukan. Nyatakan persamaan voltan keluaran ( $V_o$ ) dengan menggambarkan penguat penjumlahan terbalik yang ada **DUA (2)** masukan. Oleh itu, kirakan arus masukan  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ , voltan keluaran jika  $R_F = 10k\Omega$ ,  $R_1 = 5k\Omega$  dan  $R_2 = 2.5k\Omega$ , voltan masukan  $V_1 = 2V$  dan  $V_2 = 1V$ . Lukiskan bentuk gelombang masukan dan keluaran secara serentak.*

[20 marks]  
[20 markah]

**SOALAN TAMAT**