

AC Circuit MCQs: 1 to 5

1 The emf equation of an alternating voltage is

(a) $V = V_m \sin \omega t$

(b) $V = V_m \tan \omega t$

(c) $V = V_m \sin^2 \omega t$

(d) $V = V_m^2 \sin \omega t$

Correct Answer (a): $V = V_m \sin \omega t$

The standard equation of alternating emf is $V = V_m \sin \omega t$

$$V = V_m \sin (2\pi f)t$$

$$V = V_m \sin (2\pi/T)t \omega t$$

$$V = V_m \sin \theta$$

2 The unit of frequency is

(a) Revolution / Second

(b) 1 / Second

(c) Second

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Correct Answer (d): Both (a) and (b)

The unit of frequency is Hz or 1/time

3 The time taken by an alternating quantity to complete one cycle is called as

(a) Frequency

(b) Time period

(c) Cycle

(d) Amplitude

Correct Answer (b): Time period

Time period is defined as the time required for an alternating quantity to complete one cycle.

- 4 The number of cycles per second is called as
- (a)Frequency
 - (b)Time period
 - (c)Cycle
 - (d)Any of the above

Correct Answer (a): Frequency

Frequency is defined as the number of cycle per second.

- 5 One complete cycle means
- (a) $\pi / 4$ radian
 - (b) $\pi / 2$ radian
 - (c) π radian
 - (d) 2π radian

Correct Answer (d): 2π radian

One cycle is equal to 2π radian or 360 degree, Half cycle is equal to π radian or 180 degree,

One quarter cycle is equal to $\pi/2$ radian or 90 degree

AC Circuit MCQs: 6 to 10

- 6 The frequency of the alternating quantity is
- (a) $PN / 120$
 - (b) $PN / 60$
 - (c) $PN / 30$
 - (d) $120 / PN$

Correct Answer (a): $PN / 120$

Frequency $F = PN/120$

Where P = Number of poles

N = Speed in RPM

7 Which of the following relation is true?

(a) $T = f$

(b) $T = 1/f$

(c) $T = 1/f^2$

(d) None of the above

Correct Answer (b): $T = 1/f$

Time period = $1/\text{frequency}$

8 The time period for 50Hz cycle wave is

(a) 0.1

(b) 0.2

(c) 0.02

(d) 0.002

Correct Answer (c): 0.02

$T = 1/f = 1/50 = 0.02$ second

9 Which of the following relation is true?

(a) $\omega = 2\pi f$

(b) $\omega = 2\pi / f$

(c) $\omega = 2\pi T$

(d) $\omega = f / 2\pi$

Correct Answer (a): $\omega = 2\pi f$

10 The complex waveform consists of

- (a)Fundamental waveform
- (b)Harmonics waveform
- (c)Both (a) and (b)
- (d)None of the above

Correct Answer (c): Both (a) and (b)

AC Circuit MCQs: 11 to 15

- 11 Which of the following is standard Indian fundamental frequency?
- (a)25 Hz
 - (b)50 Hz
 - (c)100 Hz
 - (d)200 Hz

Correct Answer (b): 50 Hz

- 12 If the fundamental frequency is 50Hz, the frequency of third harmonic is
- (a)25 Hz
 - (b)50 Hz
 - (c)150 Hz
 - (d)250 Hz

Correct Answer (c): 150 Hz

The frequency of nth harmonic = nf

Where n = Harmonic Number

- 13 The two halves of complex waves are not identical when it consists of
- (a)Fundamental component
 - (b)Odd harmonics component
 - (c)Even harmonics component

(d)Either (b) or (c)

Correct Answer (c): Even harmonics component

14 Which of the following harmonics consists of distortion?

(a)3rd

(b)4th

(c)5th

(d)7th

Correct Answer (b): 4th

15 The reciprocal of the time period is called as

(a)Frequency

(b)Cycle

(c)Revolution

(d)Either (a) or (b)

Correct Answer (a): Frequency

$$F = 1/T$$

AC Circuit MCQs: 16 to 20

16 The frequency of the 8 - pole, 50 Hz alternator is

(a)3000 RPM

(b)1500 RPM

(c)750 RPM

(d)600 RPM

Correct Answer (c): 750 RPM

Frequency $F = PN/120$

$$N = 120F / P = 120 \times 50 / 8 = 750 \text{ RPM}$$

17 One complete set of positive and negative value of alternating quantity is known as

- (a)Frequency
- (b)Cycle
- (c)Time period
- (d)Amplitude

Correct Answer (b): Cycle

One cycle is equal to one positive cycle and one negative cycle.

18 The maximum positive or negative value of alternating quantity is known as

- (a)Form factor
- (b)Peak factor
- (c)Amplitude
- (d)Either (b) or (c)

Correct Answer (c): Amplitude

19 What is phase difference between following waveforms?

$$V_1 = V_m \sin \omega t \text{ and } V_2 = V_m \sin (\omega t - \Phi^\circ)$$

- (a) $\pi / 2$
- (b) π
- (c) Φ°
- (d) $2\Phi^\circ$

Correct Answer (c): Φ°

20 What is phase difference between following waveforms?

$$V_1 = V_m \sin (\omega t - 30^\circ) \text{ and } V_2 = V_m \sin (\omega t - 90^\circ)$$

- (a) 30°
- (b) 60°

(c) 90°

(d) 120°

Correct Answer (b): 60°

Phase difference is V_1 is V_2 with respect to X axis = $-30^\circ + 90^\circ = 60^\circ$

AC Circuit MCQs PDF

Download AC Circuit MCQs PDF

You may also like to read these articles also:

[Basic Electrical MCQs – 1](#)

[Basic Electrical MCQs – 2](#)

[Basic Electrical MCQs – 3](#)

[Basic Electrical MCQs - 4](#)

www.electrical-engineering.com