1. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.
Communication and interpersonal skills are $\qquad$ important in their own ways.
A. each
B. both
C. all
D. either
2. Which of the options given below best completes the following sentence? She will feel much better if she
A. will get some rest
B. gets some rest
C. will be getting some rest
D. is getting some rest
3. Choose the most appropriate pair of words from the options given below to complete the following sentence. She could not $\qquad$ the thought of $\qquad$ the election to her bitter rival.
A. bear, loosing
B. bare, loosing
C. bear, losing
D. bare, losing
4. A regular die has six sides with numbers 1 to 6 marked on its sides. If a very large number of throws show the following frequencies of occurrence: $1 \rightarrow 0.167 ; 2 \rightarrow$ $0.167 ; 3 \rightarrow 0.152 ; 4 \rightarrow 0.166 ; 5 \rightarrow 0.168 ; 6 \rightarrow 0.180$.
We call this die
A. irregular
B. biased
C. Gaussian
D. insufficient
5. Fill in the missing number in the series.

23615 $\qquad$ 157.5630
A. 35
B. 45
C. 50
D. 55
6. Find the odd one in the following group

Q, W, Z, B B, H, K, M W, C, G, J M, S, V, X
A. $Q, W, Z, B$
B. $B, H, K, M$
C. W, C, G, J
D. $M, S, V, X$
7. Lights of four colors (red, blue, green, yellow) are hung on a ladder. On every step of the ladder there are two lights. If one of the lights is red, the other light on that step will always be blue. If one of the lights on a step is green, the other light on that step will always be yellow. Which of the following statements is not necessarily correct?
A. The number of red lights is equal to the number of blue lights
B. The number of green lights is equal to the number of yellow lights
C. The sum of the red and green lights is equal to the sum of the yellow and blue lights
D. The sum of the red and blue lights is equal to the sum of the green and yellow lights
8. The sum of eight consecutive odd numbers is 656 . The average of four consecutive even numbers is 87 . What is the sum of the smallest odd number and second largest even number?
A. 125
B. 144
C. 158
D. 163
9. The total exports and revenues from the exports of a country are given in the two charts shown below. The pie chart for exports shows the quantity of each item exported as a percentage of the total quantity of exports. The pie chart for the revenues shows the percentage of the total revenue generated through export of each item. The total quantity of exports of all the items is 500 thousand tonnes and the total revenues are 250 crore rupees. Which item among the following has generated the maximum revenue per kg ?

A. Item 2
B. Item 3
C. Item 6
D. Item 5
10. It takes 30 minutes to empty a half-full tank by draining it at a constant rate. It is decided to simultaneously pump water into the half-full tank while draining it. What is the rate at which water has to be pumped in so that it gets fully filled in 10 minutes?
A. 4 times the draining rate
B. 3 times the draining rate
C. 2.5 times the draining rate
D. 2 times the draining rate
11. The determinant of matrix $A$ is 5 and the determinant of matrix $B$ is 40 . The determinant of matrix $A B$ is
A. 100
B. 8
C. 1000
D. 200
12. Let $X$ be a random variable which is uniformly chosen from the set of positive odd numbers less than 100. The expectation $E[X]$ is $\qquad$ _.
A. 40
B. 50
C. 60
D. 80
13. For $0 \leq t<\infty$, the maximum value of the function $f(t)=e^{-1}-2 e^{-2 t}$ occurs at
A. $t=\log _{e} 4$
B. $t=\log _{e} 2$
C. $t=0$
D. $t=\log _{e} 8$
14. The value of $\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{X}\right)^{x}$ is
A. $\ln 2$
B. 1.0
C. e
D. $\infty$
15. If the characteristic equation of the differential equation
$\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}+2 \alpha \frac{d y}{d x}+y=0$
has two equal roots, then the values of a are
A. $\pm 1$
B. 0,0
C. $\pm \mathrm{j}$
D. $\pm 1 / 2$
16. Norton's theorem states that a complex network connected to a load can be replaced with an equivalent impedance
A. in series with a current source
B. in parallel with a voltage source
C. in series with a voltage source
D. in parallel with a current source
17. In the figure shown, the ideal switch has been open for a long time. If it is closed at $t=0$, then the magnitude of the current (in mA ) through the $4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor at $\mathrm{t}=0^{+}$ is

A. 1 Amp
B. 1.2 Amp
C.1.5 Amp
D. 2 Amp
18. A silicon bar is doped with donor impurities ND = $2.25 \times 10^{15}$ atoms $/ \mathrm{cm}^{3}$. Given the intrinsic carrier concentration of silicon at $T=300 \mathrm{~K}$ is $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{i}}=1.5 \times 10^{10}$ $\mathrm{cm}^{-3}$. Assuming complete impurity ionization, the equilibrium electron and hole concentrations are
A. $n_{0}=1.5 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}, p_{0}=1.5 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$
B. $n_{0}=1.5 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}, p_{0}=1.5 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$
C. $n_{0}=2.25 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}, p_{0}=1.5 \times 10^{10} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$
D. $n_{0}=2.25 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}, p_{0}=1 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$
19. An increase in the base recombination of a BJT will increase
A. the common emitter dc current gain $\beta$
B. the breakdown voltage $B V_{C E O}$
C. the unity-gain cut-off frequency $f_{T}$
D. the trans conductance $g_{m}$
20. In CMOS technology, shallow P-well or N -well regions can be formed using
A. Iow pressure chemical vapour deposition
B. low energy sputtering
C. Iow temperature dry oxidation
D. low energy ion-implantation
21. The feedback topology in the amplifier circuit (the base bias circuit is not shown for simplicity) in the figure is

A. Voltage shunt feedback
B. Current series feedback
C. Current shunt feedback
D. Voltage series feedback
22. In the differential amplifier shown in the figure, the magnitudes of the common-mode and differential-mode gains are $A_{c m}$ and $A_{d}$, respectively. If the resistance RE is increased, then

A. Acm increases
B. common-mode rejection ratio increases
C. $A_{d}$ increases
D. common-mode rejection ratio decreases
23. A cascade connection of two voltage amplifiers A1 and $A 2$ is shown in the figure. The open-loop gain $A_{v o}$, input resistance $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{in}}$, and output resistance Ro for A 1 and A2 are as follows:

$A 1: A_{v 0}=10, R_{i n}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, R_{0}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
$A 2: A_{v 0}=5, R_{i n}=5 k \Omega, R_{0}=200 \Omega$
The approximate overall voltage gain $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }} / \mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ is
A. 28.50
B. 32.0
C. 33.0
D.34.722
24. For an n-variable Boolean function, the maximum number of prime implicants is
A. $2(n-1)$
B. $n / 2$
C. $2^{n}$
D. $2^{(n-1)}$
25. The number of bytes required to represent the decimal number 1856357 in packed BCD(Binary Coded Decimal) form is $\qquad$ .
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
26. In a half-subtractor circuit with $X$ and $Y$ as inputs, the Borrow ( M ) and Difference ( $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ ) are given by
A. $M=X, \oplus Y, N=X Y$
B. $M=X Y, N=X \oplus Y$
C. $M=\bar{X} Y, \oplus N=X \oplus Y$
D. $M=X Y \quad N=\overline{X \oplus Y}$
27. An FIR system is described by the system function $H(z)=1+\frac{7}{2} z^{-1}+\frac{3}{2} z^{-2}$ The system is
A. maximum phase
B. minimum phase
C. mixed phase
D. zero phase
28. Let $x[n]=x[n]$. Let $X[z]$ be the $z$-transform of $x[n]$. If $0.5+j 0.25$ is a zero o $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{z})$, which one of the following must also be a zero of $X(z)$.
A. $0.5-j 0.25$
B. $1 /(0.5+j 0.25)$
C. $1 /(0.5-j 0.25)$
D. $2+j 4$
29. Consider the periodic square wave in the figure shown.


The ratio of the power in the $7^{\text {th }}$ harmonic to the power in the $5^{\text {th }}$ harmonic for this waveform is closest in value to
A. 0.5
B. 1.0
C. 1.5

D 2.0
30. The natural frequency of an undamped second-order system is 40 rad/s. If the system is damped with a damping ratio 0.3 , the damped natural frequency in rad/s is $\qquad$ —.
A. $20 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
B. $30 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
C. $35.5 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
D. $38.15 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
31. For the following system,


When $X_{1}(s)=0$, the transfer function $\frac{y(s)}{x_{2}(s)}$ is
A. $\frac{s+1}{s^{2}}$
B. $\frac{1}{s+1}$
C. $\frac{s+2}{s(s+1)}$
D. $\frac{s+1}{s(s+2)}$
32. The capacity of a band-limited additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) channel is given by $C=W \log _{2}\left(1+\frac{P}{\sigma^{2} w}\right)$ bits per second (bps), where W is the channel bandwidth, $P$ is the average power received and $\sigma^{2}$ is the one-sided power spectral density of the AWGN. For a fixed $\frac{P}{\sigma^{2}}=1000$, the channel capacity (in kbps) with infinite bandwidth $(W \rightarrow \infty)$ is approximately
A. 1.44
B. 1.08
C. 0.72
D. 0.36
33. Consider sinusoidal modulation in an AM system.

Assuming no overmodulation, the modulation index ( $\mu$ ) when the maximum and minimum values of the envelope, respectively, are 3 V and 1 V , is $\qquad$ .
A. 1.0
B. 0.5
C. 1.5
D. 2.0
34. To maximize power transfer, a lossless transmission line is to be matched to a resistive load impedance via a $\lambda / 4$ transformer as shown.
lossless transmission line


The characteristic impedance (in $\Omega$ ) of the $\lambda / 4$ transformer is $\qquad$ .
A. 60.85
B. 67.50
C. 70.70
D 75.20
35. Which one of the following field patterns represents a TEM wave travelling in the positive x direction?
A. $E=+8 \hat{y}, H=-4 \hat{z}$
B. $E=-2 \hat{y}, H=-3 \hat{z}$
C. $E=+2 \hat{z}, H=+2 \hat{y}$
D. $E=-3 \hat{y}, H=+4 \hat{z}$
36. The system of linear equations
$\left(\begin{array}{lll}2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{l}a \\ b \\ c\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{c}5 \\ -4 \\ 14\end{array}\right)$ has
A. a unique solution
B. infinitely many solutions
C. no solution
D. exactly two solutions
37. The real part of an analytic function $f(z)$ where $z=. x+j y$ is given by $\mathrm{e}^{-y} \cos (\mathrm{x})$. The imaginary part of $f(z)$ is
A. $e^{y} \cos (x)$
B. $e^{-y} \sin (x)$
C. $-e^{y} \sin (x)$
D. $-e^{-y} \sin (x)$
38. The maximum value of the determinant among all $2 \times 2$ real symmetric matrices with trace 14 is $\qquad$ .
A. 40
B. 45
C. 49
D. 52
39. If $r=x \hat{a}_{x}+y \hat{a}_{y}+z \hat{a}_{z}$ and $|\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{r}|=r$, then $\operatorname{div}\left(r^{2} \nabla(\ln r)\right)=$ $\qquad$ .
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
40. A series LCR circuit is operated at a frequency different from its resonant frequency. The operating frequency is such that the current leads the supply voltage. The magnitude of current is half the value at resonance. If the values of $L, C$ and $R$ are $1 \mathrm{H}, 1 \mathrm{~F}$ and $1 \Omega$, respectively, the operating angular frequency (in rad/s) is $\qquad$ -
A. $0.25 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
B. $0.30 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
C. $0.40 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
D. $0.45 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{sec}$
41. In the $h$-parameter model of the 2-port network given in the figure shown, the value of $h_{22}$ (in $S$ ) is $\qquad$ -.

A. 1.24
B. 1.28
C. 1.32
D. 1.36
42. In the figure shown, the capacitor is initially uncharged. Which one of the following expressions describes the current $I(t)$ (in $m A$ ) for $t>0$ ?

A. $I(t)=\frac{5}{3}\left(1-e^{-t / \tau}\right), \tau=\frac{2}{3} m \mathrm{sec}$
B. $I(t)=\frac{5}{2}\left(1-e^{-t / \tau}\right), \tau=\frac{2}{3} m \mathrm{sec}$
C. $I(t)=\frac{5}{2}\left(1-e^{-t / \tau}\right), \tau=3 m \mathrm{sec}$
D. $I(t)=\frac{5}{2}\left(1-e^{-t / \tau}\right), \tau=3 m \mathrm{sec}$
43. In the magnetically coupled circuit shown in the figure, 56 \% of the total flux emanating from one coil links the other coil. The value of the mutual inductance (in H ) is $\qquad$ -

A. 2.2 H
B. 2.42 H
C. 2.46 H
D. 2.49 H

## 44. Assume electronic charge

$q=1.6 \times 10^{-19} C, k T / q=25 m V$ and electron mobility $\mu_{n}=1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} / V-s$. If the concentration gradient of electrons injected into a P-type silicon sample is $1 \times 10^{21} \mathrm{~cm}^{4}$, the magnitude of electron diffusion current density (in $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{cm} 2$ ) is $\qquad$ -.
A. $2000 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$
B. $4000 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$
C. $6000 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{cm}^{2} \mathrm{D}$
$8000 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$
45. Consider an abrupt PN junction (at $T=300 \mathrm{~K}$ ) shown in the figure. The depletion region width $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{n}}$ on the N -side of the junction is $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ and the permittivity of silicon $\left(\varepsilon_{s i}\right)$ is $1.044 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{cm}$. At the junction, the approximate value of the peak electric field (in $\mathrm{kV} / \mathrm{cm}$ ) is
$\qquad$ _.

A. 25.40
B. 28.32
C. 30.66
D. 32.42
46. When a silicon diode having a doping concentration of $N_{A}=9 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$ on p-side and $N_{D}=1 \times 10^{16} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$ on nside is reverse biased, the total depletion width is found to be $3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$. Given that the permittivity of silicon is $1.04 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{cm}$, the depletion width on the $p$-side and the maximum electric field in the depletion region, respectively, are
A. $2.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ and $2.3 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$
B. $0.3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ and $4.15 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$
C. $0.3 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ and $0.42 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$
D. $2.1 \mu$ mand $0.42 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$
47. The diode in the circuit shown has $\mathrm{V}_{\text {on }}=0.7$ Volts but is ideal otherwise.
If $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{i}}=5 \sin (\omega t)$ Volts, the minimum and maximum values of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ (in Volts) are, respectively,

A. -5 and 2.7
B. 2.7 and 5
C. -5 and 3.85
D. 1.3 and 5
48. For the $n$-channel MOS transistor shown in the figure, the threshold voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Th}}$ is 0.8 V . Neglect channel length modulation effects. When the drain voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=1.6 \mathrm{~V}$, the drain current $I_{D}$ was found to be 0.5 mA . If $\mathrm{V}_{D}$ is adjusted to be 2 V by changing the values of R and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$, the new value of $I_{D}$ (in $m A$ ) is

A. 0.625
B. 0.75
C. 1.125
D. 1.5
49. For the MOSFETs shown in the figure, the threshold voltage $\left|V_{t}\right|=2 V$ and $K=\frac{1}{2} \mu C_{\infty}\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)=0.1 m A / V^{2}$. The value of ID (in mA) is $\qquad$ .

A. 0.6 mA
B. 0.7 mA
C. 0.8 mA
D. 0.9 mA
50. In the circuit shown, choose the correct timing diagram of the output ( $y$ ) from the given waveforms W1, W2, W3 and W4


A. W1
B. W2
C. W3
D. W4
51. The outputs of the two flip-flops Q1, Q2 in the figure shown are initialized to 0,0 . The sequence generated at Q2 upon application of clock signal is

| Clock <br> Initial $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{J}_{1}\left(\overline{\mathrm{Q}}_{2}\right)$ | $\mathrm{K}_{1}\left(\mathrm{Q}_{2}\right)$ | $\mathrm{J}_{2}\left(\mathrm{Q}_{1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{K}_{2}\left(\overline{\mathrm{Q}}_{1}\right)$ | Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| $1^{18} \mathrm{CP} \rightarrow$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| $2^{\mathrm{nd}} \mathrm{CP} \rightarrow$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

A. 01110...
B. 01010...
C. 00110...
D. 01100...
52. For the 8085 microprocessors, the interfacing circuit to input 8-bit digital data $\left(\mathrm{DI}_{0}-\mathrm{DI}_{7}\right)$ from an external device is shown in the figure. The instruction for correct data transfer is

A. MVI A, F8H
B. IN F8H
C. OUT F8H
D. LDA F8F8H
53. Consider a discrete-time signal
$x[n]=\left\{\begin{array}{l}n \text { for } 0 \leq n \leq 10 \\ 0 \quad \text { otherwise }\end{array}\right.$
If $y[n]$ is the convolution of $x[n]$ with itself, the value of $y[4]$ is $\qquad$ _.
A. 10
B. 15
C. 20
D. 30
54. The input-output relationship of a causal stable LTI system is given as $y[n]=\alpha y[n-1]+\beta x[n]$.
If the impulse response $\mathrm{h}[\mathrm{n}$ ] of this system satisfies the condition $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h[n]=2$, the relationship between $\alpha$ and $\beta$ is
A. $\alpha=1-\beta / 2$
B. $\alpha=1+\beta / 2 \mid$
C. $\alpha=2 \beta$
D. $\alpha=-2 \beta$
55. The value of the integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin c^{2}(5 t) d t$ is $\qquad$ -
A. 0.2
B. 0.4
C. 0.5
D 0.8
56. An unforced liner time invariant (LTI) system is represented by
$\left[\frac{\dot{x}_{1}}{\dot{x}_{2}}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{cc}-1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l}x_{1} \\ x_{2}\end{array}\right]$
If the initial conditions are $x_{1}(0)=1$ and $x_{2}(0)=-1$, the solution of the state equation is
A. $x_{1}(t)=-1, x_{2}(t)=2$
B. $x_{1}(t)=-e^{-t}, x_{2}(t)=2 e^{-t}$
C. $x_{1}(t)=e^{-t}, x_{2}(t)=-e^{-2 t}$
D. $x_{1}(t)=-e^{-t}, x_{2}(t)=-2 e^{-t}$
57. The Bode asymptotic magnitude plot of a minimum phase system is shown in the figure.


If the system is connected in a unity negative feedback configuration, the steady state error of the closed loop system, to a unit ramp input, is $\qquad$ _.
A. 0.0
B. 0.5
C. 0.8
D. 1.0
58. Consider the state space system expressed by the signal flow diagram shown in the figure.


The corresponding system is
A. always controllable
B. always observable
C. always stable
D. always unstable
59. The input to a 1-bit quantizer is a random variable $X$ with pdf $f_{x}(x)=2 e^{-2 x}$ for $x \geq 0$ and
$f_{x}(x)=0$ for $x<0$, for $x<0$ For outputs to be of equal probability, the quantizer threshold should be $\qquad$ _.
A. 0.25
B. 0.35
C. 0.45
D. 0.50
60. Coherent orthogonal binary FSK modulation is used to transmit two equiprobable symbol waveforms
$s_{1}(t)=\alpha \cos 2 \pi f_{1} t$ and $s_{2}(t)=\cos 2 \pi f_{2} t$, where $\alpha=4 m V$.
Assume an AWGN channel with two-sided noise power spectral density $\frac{N_{0}}{2}=0.5 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{Hz}$. Using an optimal receiver and the relation $Q(v)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \pi}} \int_{v}^{\infty} e^{-u^{2} / 2}$ du the bit error probability for a data rate of 500 kbps is
A. $Q(2)$
B. $Q(2 \sqrt{2})$
C. $Q(4)$
D. $Q(4 \sqrt{2})$
61. The power spectral density of a real stationary random process . $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{t})$ is given by

$$
S_{x}(f)= \begin{cases}\frac{1}{w}, & |f| \leq w \\ 0, & |f|>w\end{cases}
$$

The value of the expectation
$E\left[\pi X(t)\left(t-\frac{1}{4 w}\right)\right] i s$ $\qquad$ -.
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8
62. In the figure, $M(f)$ is the Fourier transform of the message signal.$m(t)$ where $A=100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and $B=40 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
Given $v(t)=\cos \left(2 \pi f_{c} t\right)$ and
$w(t)=\cos \left(2 \pi\left(f_{c}+A\right) t\right)$, where $f_{c}>A$ The cutoff frequencies of both the filters are $f_{c}$


The bandwidth of the signal at the output of the modulator (in Hz ) is $\qquad$ _.
A. 40
B. 60
C. 80
D. 100
63. If the electric field of a plane wave is

$$
\begin{aligned}
\overrightarrow{\llcorner }(\angle, \iota) & =\hat{x} 3 \cos \left(\omega t-k z+30^{\circ}\right) \\
& -\hat{y} 4 \sin \left(\omega t-k z+45^{\circ}\right)(m V / m)
\end{aligned}
$$

the polarization state of the plane wave is
A. left elliptical
B. left circular
C. right elliptical
D. right circular
64. In the transmission line shown, the impedance $Z_{\text {in }}$ (in ohms) between node A and the ground is $\qquad$ .

A. 22.22 B. 33.33 C. 44.44 D. 55.55
65.For a rectangular waveguide of internal dimensions a $\times \mathrm{b}(\mathrm{a}>\mathrm{b})$, the cut-off frequency for the $T E_{11}$ mode is the arithmetic mean of the cut-off frequencies for $T E_{10}$ mode and $T E_{20}$ mode. If $a=\sqrt{5} \mathrm{~cm}$, the value of b (in cm ) is $\qquad$ .
A. 1 cm B. $2 \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{C}$.4 cm D. 8 cm

