

Easy

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An induction motor operates at a slip of 5% with a supply frequency of 50 Hz. 1. Rotor frequency is approximately 2.5 Hz. 2. Rotor current frequency becomes zero at synchronous

A

2 and 3 only

B

1 and 4 only

C

1, 2 and 3 only

Correct

D

All of the above

Correct Answer: C

Full Detailed Explanation

Correct Answer: C - 1, 2 and 3 only Quick Concept Explanation Rotor-current frequency is proportional to slip: at standstill it equals supply frequency, and at synchronous speed it becomes zero. Rotor frequency $f_r = s f_s = 0.05 \times 50 = 2.5$ Hz. At synchronous speed $s=0$, $f_r=0$; at standstill $s=1$, $f_r=f_s$. Key relation: $s = (N_s - N)/N_s$; $f_r = s f_s$. Exam focus: Standstill: $s=1$; synchronous speed: $s=0$. Common trap: Rotor frequency is not independent of slip. Statement-wise Verification Statement 1 - Correct. Rotor frequency is approximately 2.5 Hz. Rotor frequency $f_r = s f_s = 0.05 \times 50 = 2.5$ Hz. Statement 2 - Correct. Rotor current frequency becomes zero at synchronous speed. Rotor-current frequency is proportional to slip: at standstill it equals supply frequency, and at synchronous speed it becomes zero. Statement 3 - Correct. Rotor frequency equals supply frequency at standstill. Rotor-current frequency is proportional to slip: at standstill it equals supply frequency, and at synchronous speed it becomes zero. Statement 4 - Incorrect. Rotor frequency is independent of slip. The correct principle is: Rotor-current frequency is proportional to slip: at standstill it equals supply frequency, and at synchronous speed it becomes zero. Core Concept Slip measures the difference between synchronous speed and rotor speed. Rotor-current frequency is proportional to slip: at standstill it equals supply