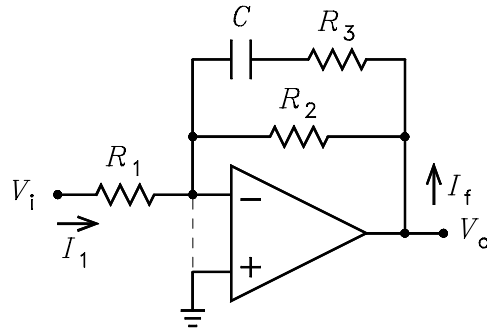
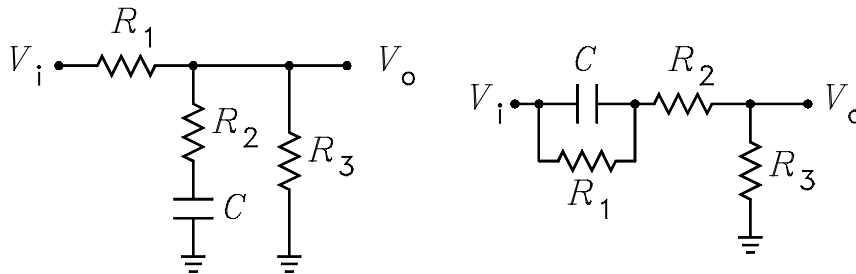


**EE3050 Fall 2000**  
**Some Practice Problems**

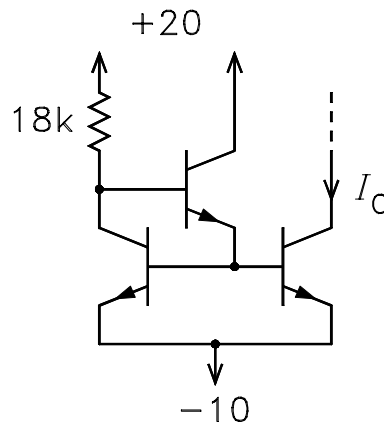
1. Solve for  $V_o/V_i$  by setting  $I_1 + I_f = 0$ . Hint, use the inspection method for  $Z_F$ . Sketch and label the Bode magnitude and phase plots.



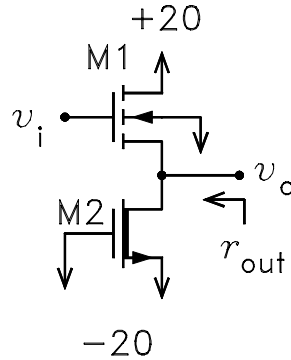
2. Solve for  $V_o/V_i$ . Sketch and label the Bode magnitude and phase plots.



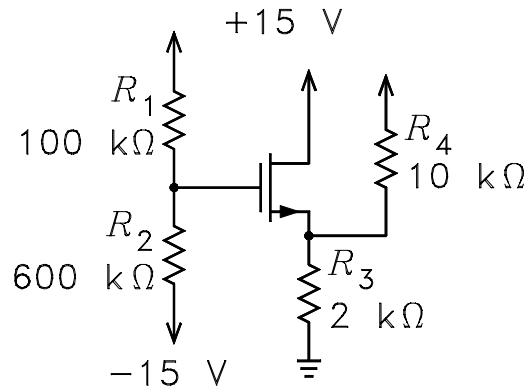
3. (a) It is given that  $V_{BE} = 0.65$  V,  $V_A = \infty$ , and  $\beta = 49$ . Solve for  $I_O$ . (b) If  $V_A = 50$  V, solve for  $r_{out}$  using the value of  $I_O$  found in part (a).



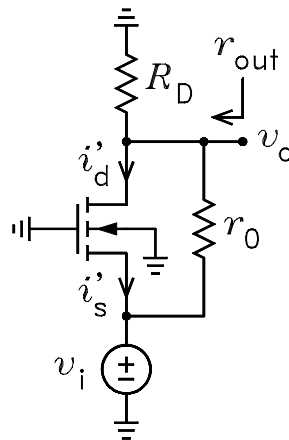
4. (a) For M1, it is given that  $K = 0.001 \text{ A/V}^2$  and  $V_{TO} = -1.25 \text{ V}$ . Solve for the dc drain current. (b) For M2, it is given that  $K = 0.001 \text{ A/V}^2$ ,  $V_{TO} = +1.25 \text{ V}$ , and  $\chi = 0.35$ . Calculate  $V_{GS1}$ ,  $g_{m1}$ ,  $r_{s1}$ , and  $r_{is1}$ . (c) If  $r_{o1} = r_{o2}$ , calculate  $v_o/v_i$  and  $r_{out}$ . (d) Repeat part (c) if the body of M1 is connected to its source.



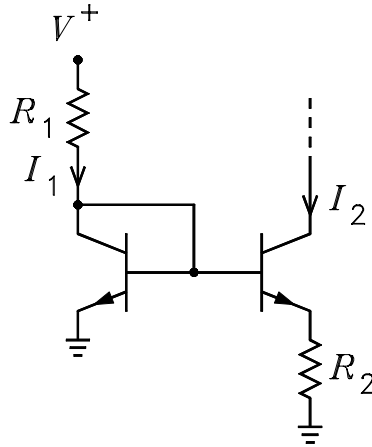
5. For the MOSFET, it is given that  $K = 0.001 \text{ A/V}^2$  and  $V_{TO} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ . Solve for  $I_D$ .



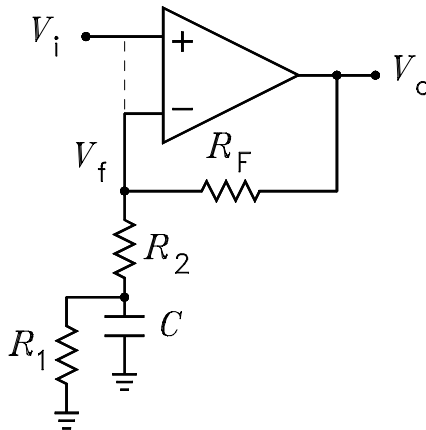
6. It is given that  $I_D = 2 \text{ mA}$ ,  $K = 0.00075$ ,  $V_{TO} = 2 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DS} = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $\lambda = 0.02$ ,  $\chi = 0.4$ , and  $R_D = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ . The  $r_o$  in the figure is shown as an external resistor here. Solve for  $v_o/v_i$ ,  $r_{out}$ , and the input resistance seen by  $v_i$ .



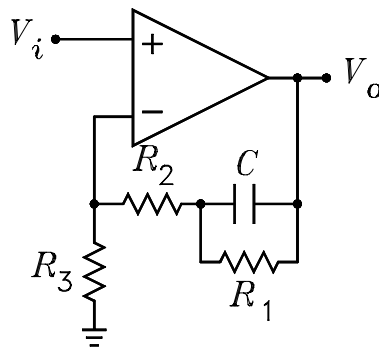
7. If  $I_S = 5 \times 10^{-15}$  A,  $\beta = \infty$ , and  $V^+ = 24$  V, solve for  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  such that  $I_1 = 2$  mA and  $I_2 = 0.1$  mA.



8. Solve for  $V_o/V_i$ . Sketch and label the Bode magnitude and phase plots.



9. Solve for  $V_o/V_i$ . Sketch and label the Bode magnitude and phase plots.



10. For each MOSFET, it is given that  $g_m = 1/200$ ,  $r_o = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$ , and  $\chi = 0.3$ . The element values are  $R_{G1} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{D1} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_{S1} = 100 \text{ }\Omega$ , and  $R_{G2} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Solve for  $v_o/v_i$  and  $r_{out}$ .

