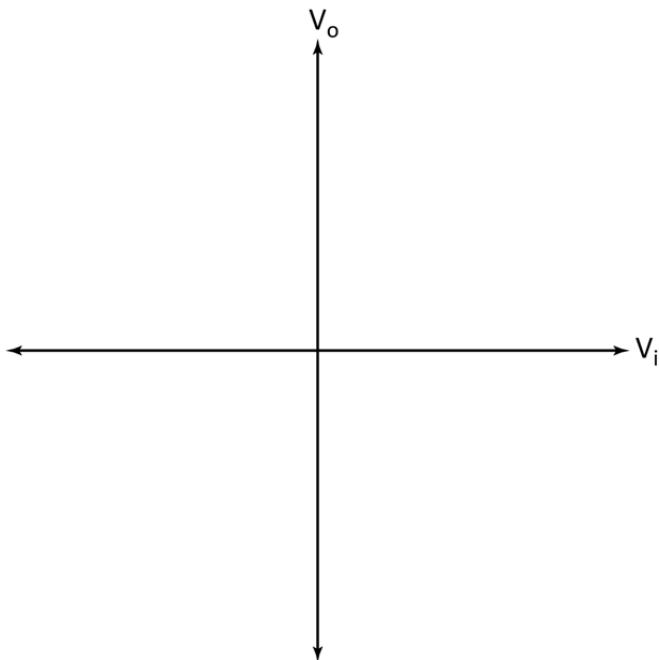
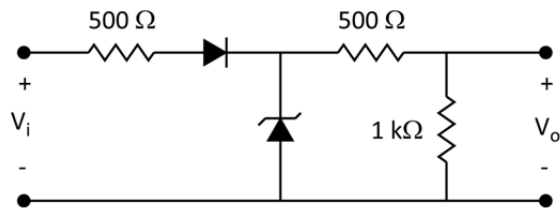


Question 1 (10 points)

Assume silicon diodes. For the Zener diode, $V_Z = 6\text{ V}$.

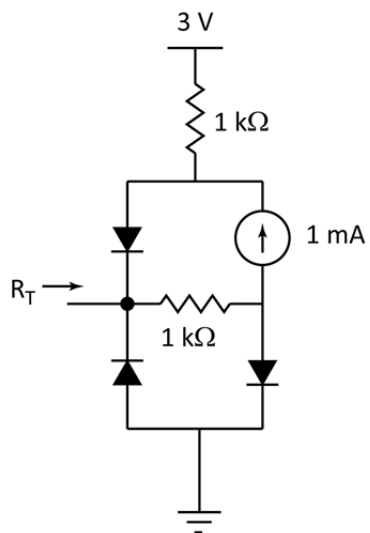
- Find the transfer function, V_o for all V_i
- Plot the transfer function. Label the values of V_i and V_o at any points where the slope is discontinuous.



Question 2 (10 points)

Find the small signal Thevenin resistance at the node indicated.

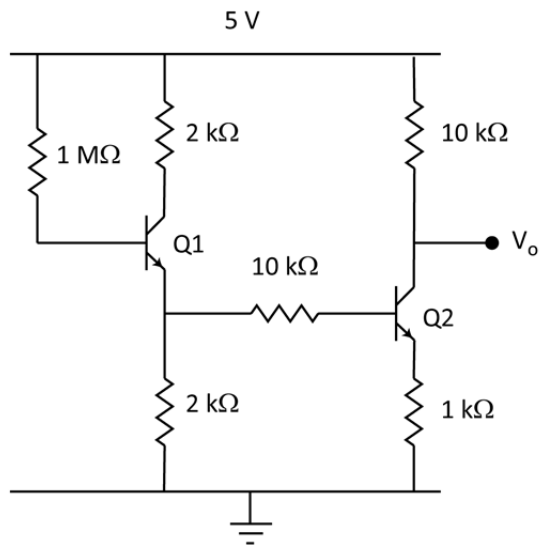
Assume discrete silicon diodes at 300°K.



Question 3 (10 points)

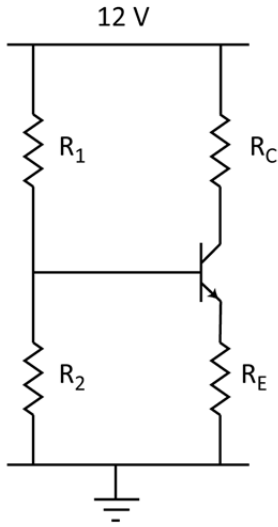
Assume silicon BJTs with $\beta=200$.

- a) Determine the state of both transistors.
- b) Find V_o .



Question 4 (10 points)

Design the following bias circuit so that I_C will be stable with respect to variations in β from 100 to 200, and variations in V_{BE} of ± 0.1 V. Also design the circuit so that $I_C = 10$ mA and $V_{CE} = 6$ V. Determine the values of R_1 , R_2 , R_C , and R_E that meet these design goals.



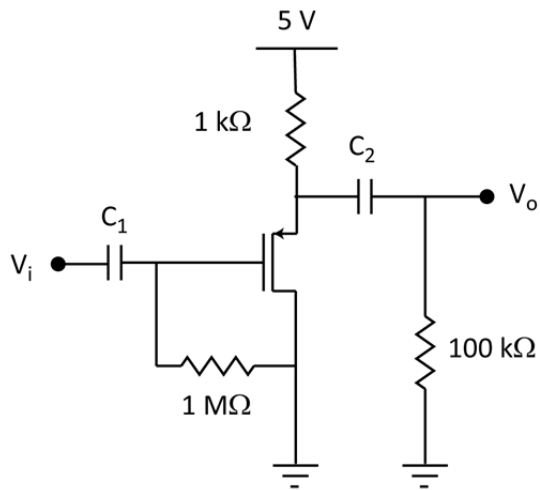
Question 5 (10 points)

For the transistor below, assume $k_p'(W/L) = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_{tp} = -1 \text{ V}$, and $\lambda = 0.02 \text{ V}^{-1}$.

You may ignore channel width modulation for determining bias conditions.

For this amplifier circuit,

- Find the voltage gain, A_v
- Find the input resistance, R_i
- Find the output resistance, R_o



Question 6 (10 points)

For the transistor below, assume $k_n'(W/L) = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_{tp} = 1 \text{ V}$, and $\lambda = 0.02 \text{ V}^{-1}$.

You may ignore channel width modulation for determining bias conditions.

Determine the low frequency cutoff for this amplifier.

Assume $R_{sig} = 0$.

