## Don't Forget:

- Be sure to include units for all numerical results
- Use standard engineering notation, i.e. report 1.5μV, not 0.0000015V

# Question #1:

Design the bias circuit shown. Assume  $\beta$ =100 and V<sub>A</sub>=infinity. Select values of R<sub>R</sub>, R<sub>C</sub>, and R<sub>B</sub> that cause transistor Q4 to have V<sub>CE</sub>=2V, and I<sub>C</sub>=2mA. Your design should also ensure that the other transistors are in the active mode for the current mirror to work.

## Question #2:

For the circuit shown, assume  $\beta \text{=}100$  and  $V_{\text{A}}\text{=}\text{infinity}.$ 

- a) Find  $I_C \,and \, V_{CE}$
- b) Is this circuit stable with respect to variations in  $V_{BE}$ ? Why or why not?
- c) Is this circuit stable with respect to variations in  $\beta$ ? Why or why not?

#### Question #3:

For the circuit shown, assume that the diodes have an ideality factor of n=2.

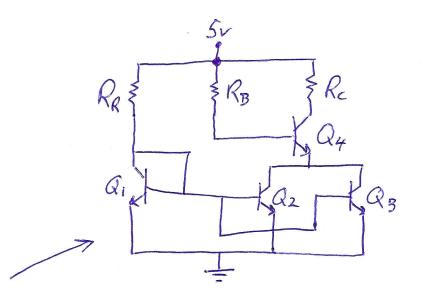
- a) Draw the small signal circuit.
- b) Find the small signal Thevenin resistance at the node shown.

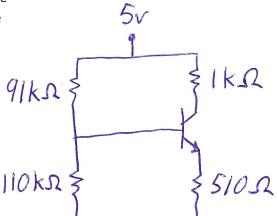
#### Question #4:

For the circuit shown, assume V<sub>Tn</sub>=1V, and  $\mu_n C_{ox}(W/L)=1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ , and V<sub>A</sub>=100V.

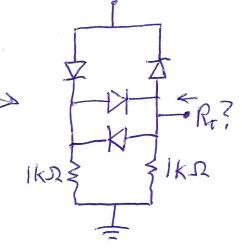
- a) Find  $g_m$  and  $r_0$
- b) Draw the small signal circuit
- c) Find the small signal Thevenin resistance at the node shown.

IOKA





0.5mA



5v