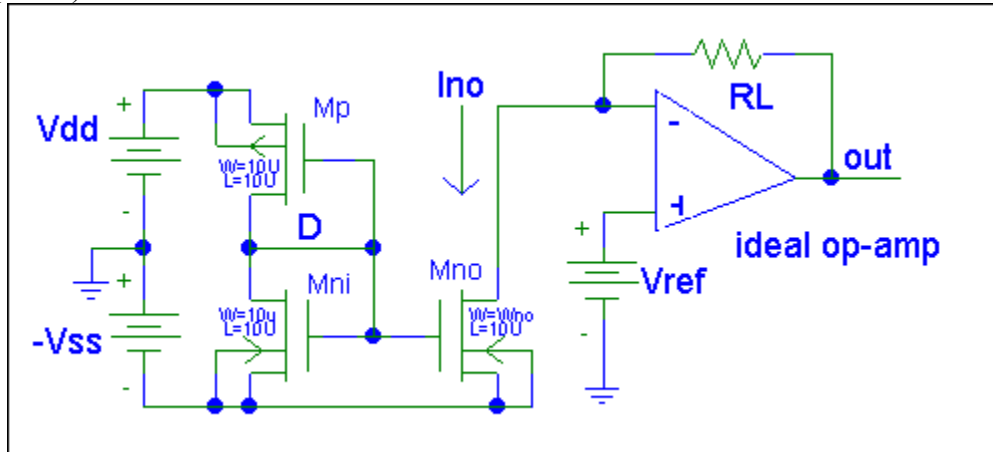


Open book, open notes. Only signed exam books, certifying all work is your own, will be graded. Be sure to show your reasoning for partial credit. Good LUCK.

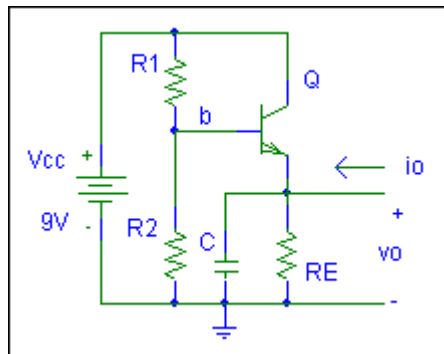
1. (50 points)



For the above circuit assume $K_{Pn}=K_{Pp}=5 \times 10^{-4}$, $V_{TOn}=-V_{TOp}=1.5V$, $\lambda_n=\lambda_p=0$, $V_{dd}=-V_{ss}=5V$, $R_L=1k\Omega$.

- Show that M_{no} is in saturation when $V_{ref}=V_{dd}$ and under that condition find W_{no} for $I_{no}=200\mu A$.
- For $W_{no}=10\mu$ find the voltage (w.r.t. ground) at node out, V_{out} , versus V_{ref} for $V_{ss} \leq V_{ref} \leq V_{dd}$. Sketch V_{out} versus V_{ref} labeling important points.

2. (50 points)



Assume the transistor has $BF=199$ and $I_E=-2mA$, $V_A=100V$, $R_E=1.15k\Omega$, $C_\pi = 0$. Use $V_T=26mV$ and $V_{BE}=0.7V$ if needed..

- For $R_2=1M\Omega$ find R_1 and give the resulting I_C , g_m , g_π , g_o .
- Ignoring R_1 & R_2 draw the small signal equivalent circuit.
- Find the small signal output impedance $z_o(s)=v_o/i_o(s)$ with C as a parameter. Determine if there is a C for a 3DB point of z_o at 1MHz and if so give C 's value and if not explain why not.