

a2) $I = YV \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha C + \frac{1}{\alpha L_2} & -\alpha C \\ g_m - \alpha C & \alpha C + G + \frac{1}{\alpha L_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$

a3) $\Delta Y(\alpha) = (\alpha C + \frac{1}{\alpha L_2})(\alpha C + G + \frac{1}{\alpha L_1}) - (g_m - \alpha C)(-\alpha C)$
 $= \alpha^2 C^2 + \alpha C G + \frac{C}{L_2} + \frac{C}{L_1} + \frac{G}{\alpha L_2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2 L_1 L_2} + \alpha g_m C - \alpha^2 C^2$
 $= \frac{1}{\alpha^2 L_1 L_2} \left[\alpha^3 [C G L_1 L_2 + C g_m L_1 L_2] + \alpha^2 (C L_1 + C L_2) + \alpha (G L_1) + 1 \right]$

For oscillations; $\alpha = j\omega_0$, as $V = Y^{-1} \cdot I = Y^{-1} \cdot 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 \neq 0$ via IC's.

$\Delta Y(j\omega_0) = \frac{-1}{\omega_0^2 L_1 L_2} \left[-j\omega_0^3 C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) - \omega_0^2 C (L_1 + L_2) + j\omega_0 G L_1 + 1 \right]$

$\text{Re } \Delta Y(j\omega_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{C(L_1 + L_2)}$

$\text{Im } \Delta Y(j\omega_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 \left[-\omega_0^2 C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + G L_1 \right] = 0 \Rightarrow g_m + G = \frac{G L_1}{\omega_0^2 C L_1 L_2}$
 $\Rightarrow g_m = G \left[-1 + \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C L_2} \right] = G \left[-1 + \frac{C(L_1 + L_2)}{C L_2} \right] = G L_1 / L_2$
 $= G L_1 / L_2$

a3i) $\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{C(L_1 + L_2)}}$

Then $\alpha^2 + \omega_0^2$ is a factor. By long division the other factor is

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \omega_0^2}{\alpha^2 + \omega_0^2} \frac{\alpha C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + C(L_1 + L_2)}{\alpha^3 C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + \alpha^2 C(L_1 + L_2) + \alpha G L_1 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^3 C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + \alpha^2 C(L_1 + L_2) + \alpha G L_1 + 1}{\alpha^3 C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + \alpha^2 C(L_1 + L_2) + \alpha G L_1 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^3 C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + \alpha^2 C(L_1 + L_2) + \alpha G L_1 + 1}{\alpha^3 C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + \alpha^2 C(L_1 + L_2) + \alpha G L_1 + 1}$$

$\alpha L_1 [G - C L_2 (G + g_m) \omega_0^2] = 0$ by $g_m = G L_1 / L_2$

Here $C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) = C L_1 L_2 (G + \frac{G L_1}{L_2}) = C L_1 G (L_1 + L_2)$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha C L_1 L_2 (G + g_m) + C(L_1 + L_2) = C(L_1 + L_2) [\alpha L_1 G + 1]$
 $= C(L_1 + L_2) L_1 G [\alpha + \frac{1}{L_1 G}]$

i.e. a32)

$\Delta Y(\alpha) = \frac{C(L_1 + L_2) G}{\alpha^2 L_2} \left[(\alpha^2 + \omega_0^2) \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{L_1 G} \right) \right]$

a4) $\left. \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right|_{i_2=0} \Rightarrow i_2=0 = y_{21}v_1 + y_{22}v_2 \Rightarrow \frac{v_2}{v_1} = -\frac{y_{21}}{y_{22}}$

$\therefore \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{g_m - sC}{sC + G + \frac{1}{sL_1}} = \frac{-s(s - g_m/C)}{s^2 + \frac{G}{C}s + \frac{1}{L_1 C}}$

a5) as V_{dd} is on GSD w/FS, M_n is in saturation, $V_{DS} = V_{GS} = V_{dd}$

$I_D = \frac{K_P W}{2 \lambda} (V_{dd} - V_{Tn})^2 (1 + \lambda_n V_{dd})$

$\Rightarrow \frac{W}{\lambda} = \frac{I_D}{\frac{K_P}{2} (V_{dd} - V_{Tn})^2 (1 + \lambda_n V_{dd})} = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 10^{-3}}{10^{-4} (10 - 1)^2 (1 + 0.01 \times 10)}$
 $= \frac{8 \times 10}{81 \times 1.1} = 0.898$

a6) $g_m = \left. \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}} \right|_Q = \frac{2 I_D}{(V_{GS} - V_{Tn})} = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 10^{-3}}{9} = \frac{8}{9} \text{ mS} = 0.889 \text{ mS}$

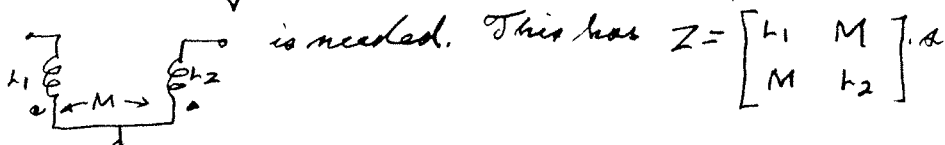
$\beta_o = \left. \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{DS}} \right|_Q = \frac{\lambda_n I_D}{(1 + \lambda_n V_{DS})} = \frac{0.01 \times 4 \times 10^{-3}}{1.1} = \frac{40}{1.1} \mu\text{S} = 36.4 \mu\text{S}$

a7) $G_L = 1/R_L = 10^{-3} \text{ S}$, as $g_m = \frac{G_L}{L_2} \Rightarrow L_2 = \frac{G_L}{g_m}$; $G = G_L + g_o = (1.0364) \times 10^{-3}$

$\Rightarrow L_2 = \frac{9}{8} \times (1.0364) \times 3 \times 10^{-3} = 3.498 \text{ mH}$

$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{C(L_1 + L_2)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6.498 \times 10^{-3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} \cdot \frac{10^2}{\sqrt{64.98}}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}} \times \frac{10^2}{8.061} = \frac{12.4}{\sqrt{C}}$

b) For mutually coupled coils the 2-port Y matrix of



so $Y = \frac{1/s}{L_1 L_2 - M^2} \begin{bmatrix} L_2 & -M \\ -M & L_1 \end{bmatrix}$ if $L_1 L_2 - M^2 \neq 0$ which is true if $k = \frac{M^2}{L_1 L_2} < 1$