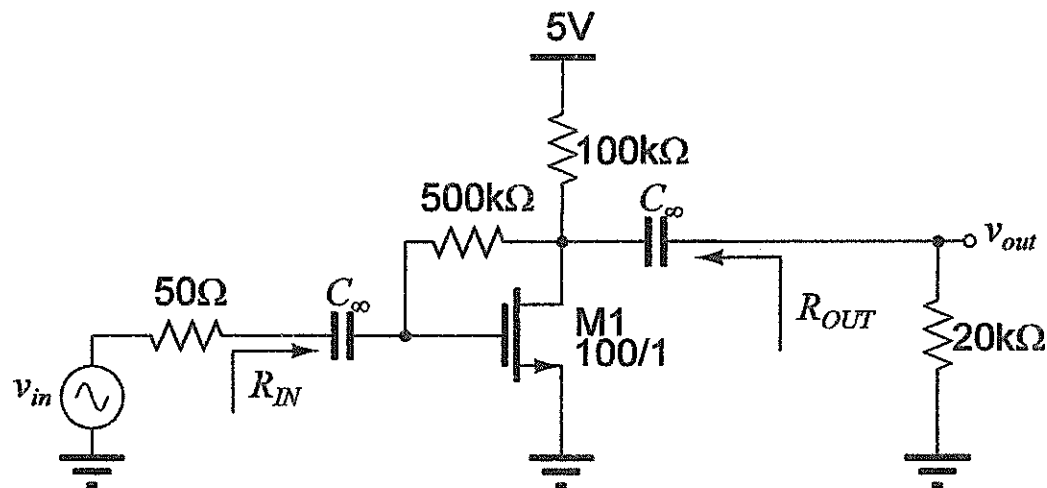
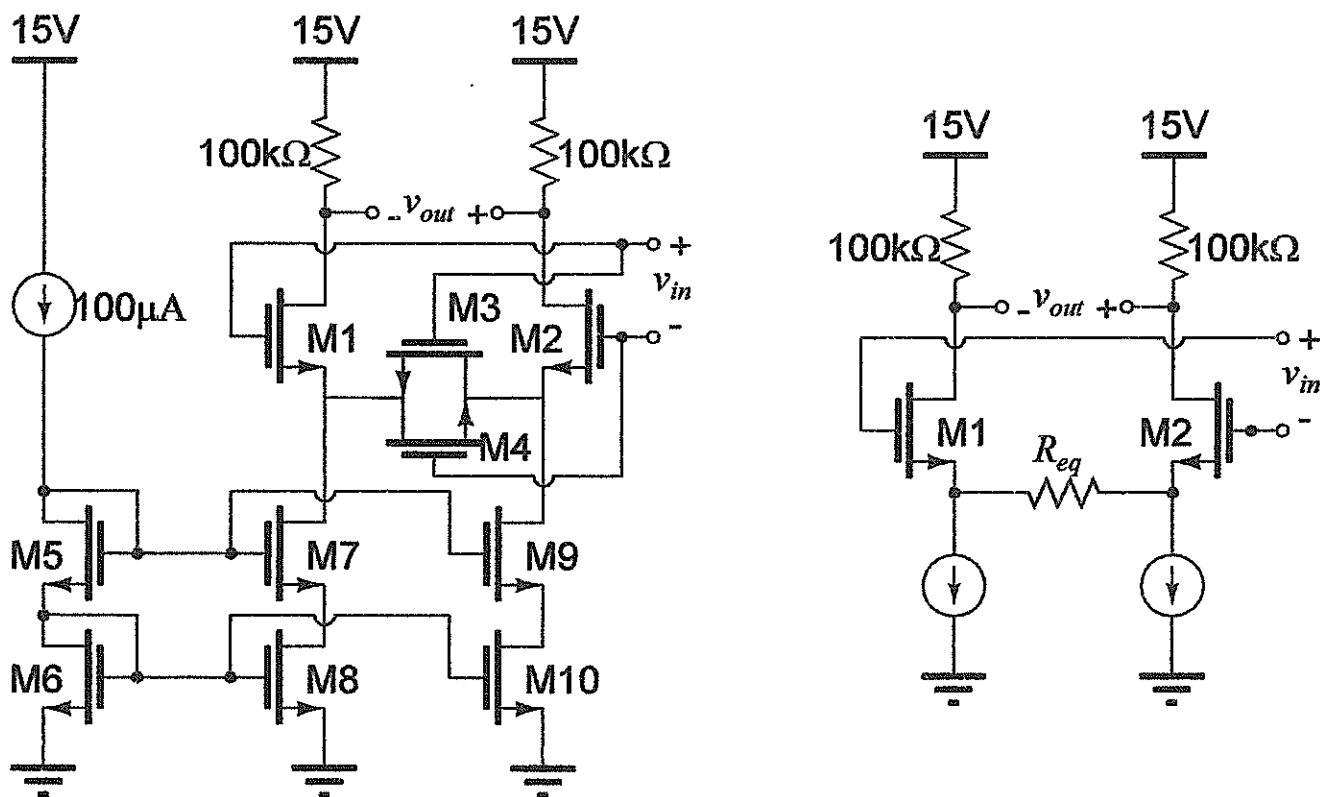


1. For the following amplifier circuit, please find
- (20%) the dc operating point of the transistor ( $I_{DS}$  &  $V_{GS}$ , neglect  $\lambda$  for dc),
  - (10%) the small-signal gain ( $v_{OUT}/v_{IN}$ ),
  - (10%) the input resistance  $R_{IN}$ ,
  - (10%) the output resistance  $R_{OUT}$ ,
  - (10%) the quiescent power dissipation  $P_{diss}$ .
- [note:  $\mu_n C_{ox} = 120 \mu A/V^2$ ,  $V_{tn} = 0.7 V$ , and  $\lambda_n = 0.04 V^{-1}$ ]



2. For the lower-left source-degenerated differential amplifier, all transistors have  $W/L$  of 100/1,  $\mu_n C_{ox} = 120 \mu A/V^2$ ,  $V_{tn} = 0.7 V$ , and  $\lambda_n = 0.04 V^{-1}$ . Please find
- (10%) the equivalent resistance  $R_{eq}$  of M3 and M4 in parallel (hint: M3&M4 are in the triode region),
  - (10%) the differential small-signal gain ( $A_d = v_{od}/v_{id}$ ) if M1, M2, M5~M10 are in the saturation region,
  - (10%) the quiescent power dissipation  $P_{diss}$ ,
  - (10%) the input common-mode range (ICMR).
- (Hint: the lower-right circuit is the equivalent circuit of the lower-left one)



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