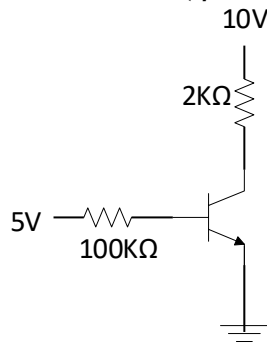


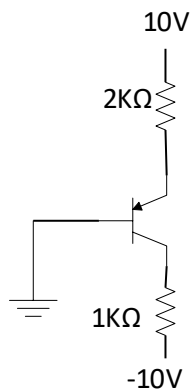
Electronic Devices

Sheet #6

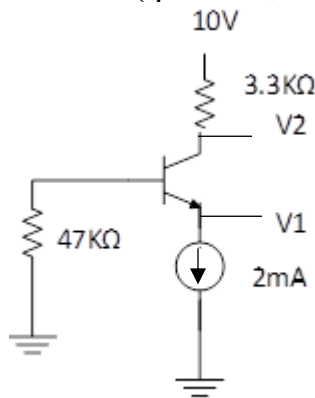
- 1- For the circuits shown, draw the equivalent AC circuit model. Denote on your schematic the values of r_{π} and r_o . ($\beta = 100$, $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$)



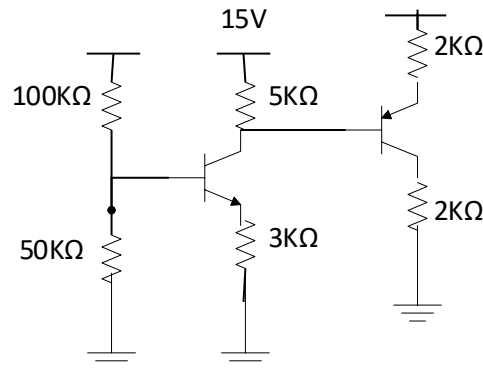
- 2- For the circuits shown, draw the equivalent AC circuit model. Denote on your schematic the values of r_{π} and r_o . ($\beta = 100$, $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$)



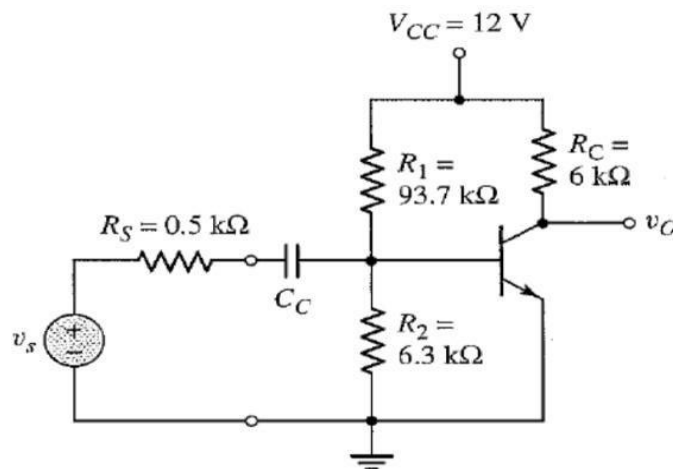
- 3- For the circuits shown, draw the equivalent AC circuit model. Denote on your schematic the values of r_{π} and r_o . ($\beta = 100$, $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$)



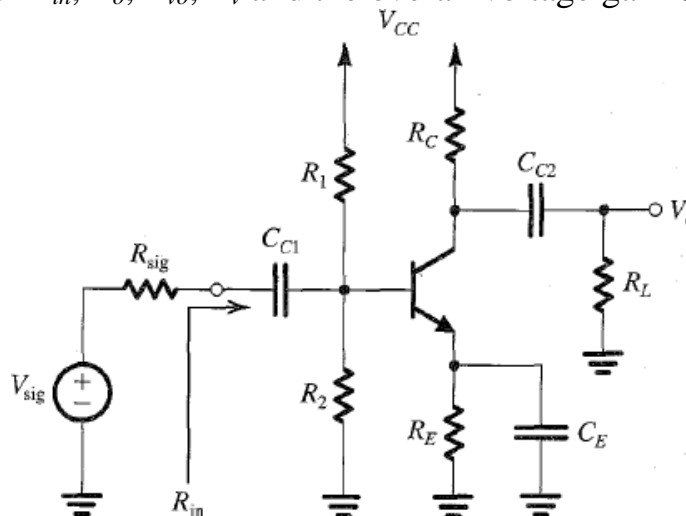
- 4- For the circuits shown, draw the equivalent AC circuit model. Denote on your schematic the values of r_π and r_o . ($\beta = 100$, $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$)



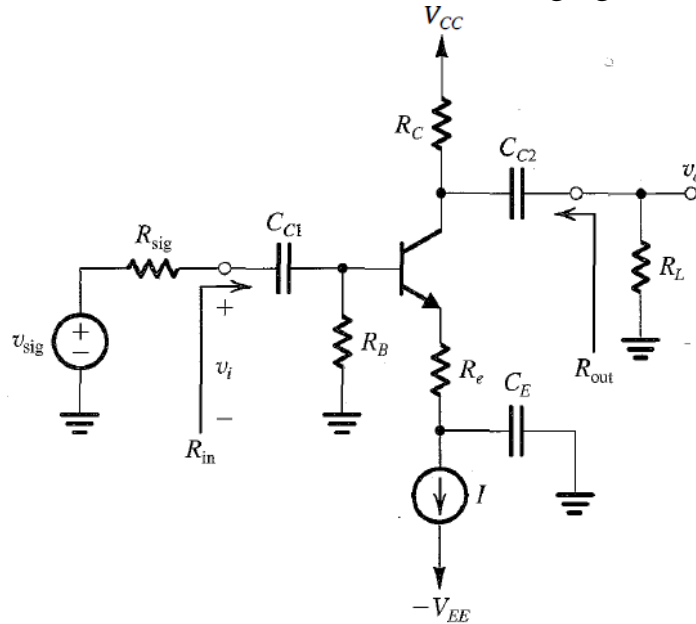
- 5- Determine the small-signal voltage gain, input resistance, and output resistance of the circuit shown. Assume the transistor parameters are: $\beta=100$, $V_{BE(on)}=0.7\text{V}$, and $V_A=100\text{V}$



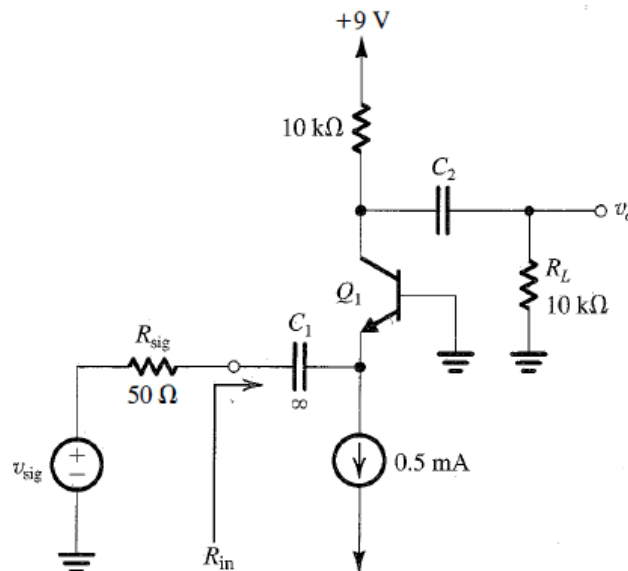
- 6- For the common-emitter amplifier shown, let $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 27\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_E = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $R_C = 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega$. The transistor has $\beta = 100$. Calculate the dc bias current I_C . If the amplifier operates between a source for which $R_{sig} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ and a load of $2 \text{ k}\Omega$, replace the transistor with its hybrid- π model, and find the values of R_{in} , R_o , A_{vo} , A_v and the overall voltage gain G_v (v_o / v_{sig}).



- 7- For the common-emitter amplifier with an Emitter resistance shown. Find the equations of R_{in} , R_o , A_{vo} , A_v and the overall voltage gain G_v (v_o/v_{sig}).



- 8- For the circuit shown, draw a complete small-signal equivalent circuit (use $\alpha=0.99$). Your circuit should show the values of all components, including the model parameters. What is the input resistance R_{in} ? Calculate the voltage gain (v_o/v_{sig}).



- 9- The amplifier consists of two identical common-emitter amplifiers connected in cascade. Observe that the input resistance of the second stage, R_{in2} , constitutes the load resistance of the first stage.
- (a) For $V_{CC} = 9\text{ V}$, $R_1 = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 47\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_E = 3.9\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_C = 6.8\text{ k}\Omega$, and $\beta = 100$, determine the dc collector current and dc collector voltage of each transistor.
- (b) Draw the small-signal equivalent circuit of the entire amplifier and give the values of all its components.

