(1.) a) Semiconductor compensado. Equivale a tipo
$$K$$

(on $V_0' = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$)

$$\begin{bmatrix}
N_0 \times N_0' = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3} \\
N_0 & N_0' = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_c - E_F = -kT \ln \frac{N_0'}{N_0} = 0.145 \text{ eV}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
P_0 = \frac{N_0^2}{N_0} = 2.1.10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}
\end{bmatrix}$$
(2)

$$\begin{cases}
(E_c) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(E_c - E_F)/kT}} = \frac{1}{1 + 275.93} = 3.61.10^{-3}$$
(3)

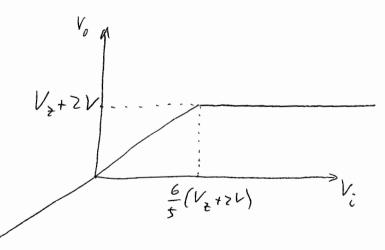
$$\begin{cases}
N \times N_0 \implies E_{FN} \times E_F (\text{eq. termino}) \\
P \times S_P = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
10_{MN}^{12} = p = N_V \cdot e^{-\frac{E_F}{E_F}E_V} \implies E_{FP} = -kT \ln \frac{p}{N_V} \implies E_{FP} = 0.42 \text{ eV}$$

EF (eq. termico) = EFN

2. a) Las ramas con los diodos solo pueden condución con los LED en directa y los tener en inversa, los rama formada por DZ1 y DLZ conduce si $V_0 = V_Z + V_J = V_Z + ZV$ la rama formada por DZ3 y DLY y DLS conduce si $V_0 = V_Z + Z \cdot V_S - V_Z + 4V$. Por tanto, numa condución porque la otra rama limita la tensión a un volor mos saje.

Por tanto: $V_0 < V_2 + 2V \Rightarrow$ D10005 off $\Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{5}{6}V_i$ $V_0 = V_2 + 7V \Rightarrow$ D21 y bl7 or $\Rightarrow V_0 = V_2 + 7V$ Tension do entrada limite: V_i tol que $V_0 = V_2 + 2V \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow \frac{5}{6}V_i = V_2 + 2V \Rightarrow V_i = \frac{56}{65}(V_2 + 7V)$



6) $f_{RL} = \frac{V_0}{R_L} = 1.5 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_0 = 1.5 \text{ mA}.5 \text{ k} = 7.5 \text{ V}$ bot tension en la soliola delse ser siempre menor que

4.5 V. Por tante 7.5 > V_2 + V_3 > V_4 < 5.5 V_1

retal: C) En pequeña

Donde 13 = 10012 y 12 = \frac{1}{t_-} =

Para conorer el volor de tol neventames conorer la comente per la disola en continua:

ten oc:

N DC:
$$1K$$
 $V_{0} = V_{0} =$

$$I_{b} = \frac{(10-7.5)V}{1K} - \frac{7.5V}{5K} =$$

$$= 2.5md - 1.5 - A = 1mA$$

Por touto: Pd = 25.8ml - 25.8r

hrego (en pequeña señal):

$$\Delta v_{i}(\vec{t})$$
 $S = 127.472$

(3.-) a)
$$V_T = V_{FB} + 2\phi_F + 8 \sqrt{2\phi_F}$$

$$8 = \frac{\sqrt{2} \, \epsilon_{si} \, q \, N_{d}}{\text{Cox}} = \frac{\left(2 \times 11.9 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \, \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \, \text{C} \cdot 10^{16} \, \text{cm}^{-3} \right)^{1/2}}{50 \, \text{KeVan} \, F / \text{cm}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1.16}{5.08} \, \frac{(F \cdot C)^{1/2}}{F} = \frac{1.16}{4.08} \, \frac{(F \cdot C)^{1/2}}{F} = \frac{1.16}{5.08} \, \text{V}^{1/2}$$

· Cálarlo de de:

$$\frac{E_{i}}{E_{V}} = \frac{19 \phi_{F}}{19 \phi_{F}} = \frac{10^{16} \text{ m}^{-3} = N_{i} e^{9 \phi_{F}/KT}}{19 \phi_{F}} = 0.347 V$$

Yaque:
$$E_F - E_V = -kT \ln \frac{N_A}{N_V} = 0.179 eV$$

Par tanto, teneng:

$$V_{T} = 1V = \phi_{M} - q_{S} + z\phi_{F} + \delta \sqrt{z}\phi_{F}$$
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 $1V = \phi_{M} - q_{S} + z\phi_{F} + z\phi_{F}$

) × RGZ ↑ ⇒ V6 ↑. Mientros ste en solumoien >> >> VGS = cte (parque to star fijada) >> Vs 1 >> Vos + => priede soline de soluvois. Runto limite: VDS = VGS-VT => 5V-VS=VG-VS-VT =>
Agui sta fijada parque to ex Ro stan
fijados > [VG = 6V] i Pona que volor de PGr se obtienen. 6V= 10V. PGZ = 143.1 KJZ * RGZ V >> VGV => VSV (VGS esta fijoga). - Si la frente de comiente prese ideal no habita limitorio de terrir en la pero este regniere al menos $V_s = 0.5 \Rightarrow V_6 = 0.5 + V_{6s} = 0.5 V + 3.23 V = 3.73 V$ $3.73V = 10V \cdot \frac{R_{62}}{95.4+R_{62}} \Rightarrow \left[R_{62} = 56.75 K/2\right]$

* hepo RGZ E [56.75, 143.1] K/Z

$$g_{m} = \frac{2J_{D}}{(V_{GS} - V_{7})} = \frac{2mA}{2.23V} = 0.9mV$$
 (>>gm R_L = W8 18
R_L = 70K

$$A_{\nu} = \frac{18}{19} - 1$$

$$V_{c} = 5 \text{ pA} \Rightarrow I_{c} = \beta_{F} \cdot I_{B} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{c} = -5V \Rightarrow -5V - (-V_{cc}) = l_{mA} \Rightarrow R_{c} = 5 \text{ k.r.}$$

$$I_{\varepsilon} = (1 + \frac{1}{\beta_{F}}) I_{c} \times I_{c}$$

$$\frac{V_{cc} - V_{\varepsilon}}{R_{\varepsilon}} = I_{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{(10 - 47)V}{1 \text{ mA}} = R_{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow R_{\varepsilon} = 9.3 \text{ k.r.}$$

$$b). R_{\varepsilon} = d_{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow J_{\varepsilon}, J_{B} \text{ e. } I_{c} \text{ constants mientros, etc. as extins.}$$

$$R_{\varepsilon} = 1 \Rightarrow V_{c} \Rightarrow P_{\text{mede}} \text{ llegan a rotuncion. E. to ocurve ri. } V_{\varepsilon} = 0.7 \text{ V. Como } V_{\varepsilon} = 0.7 \text{ V.} \Rightarrow V_{\varepsilon} = 0.5 \text{ V.} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{\varepsilon} = \frac{0.5V - (-10V)}{1 \text{ mA}} = \frac{10.5 \text{ K}}{1 \text{ mA}}$$

$$c)$$

$$V_{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow R_{\varepsilon} = \frac{0.5V - (-10V)}{1 \text{ mA}} = \frac{10.5 \text{ K}}{1 \text{ mA}}$$

$$E$$

$$V_{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow R_{\varepsilon} = \frac{10.5 \text{ K}}{1 \text{ mA}} = \frac{10.5 \text{ K}}{1 \text{ mA}}$$

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$$V_{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow R_{\varepsilon} = \frac{10.5 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ mA}} = \frac$$