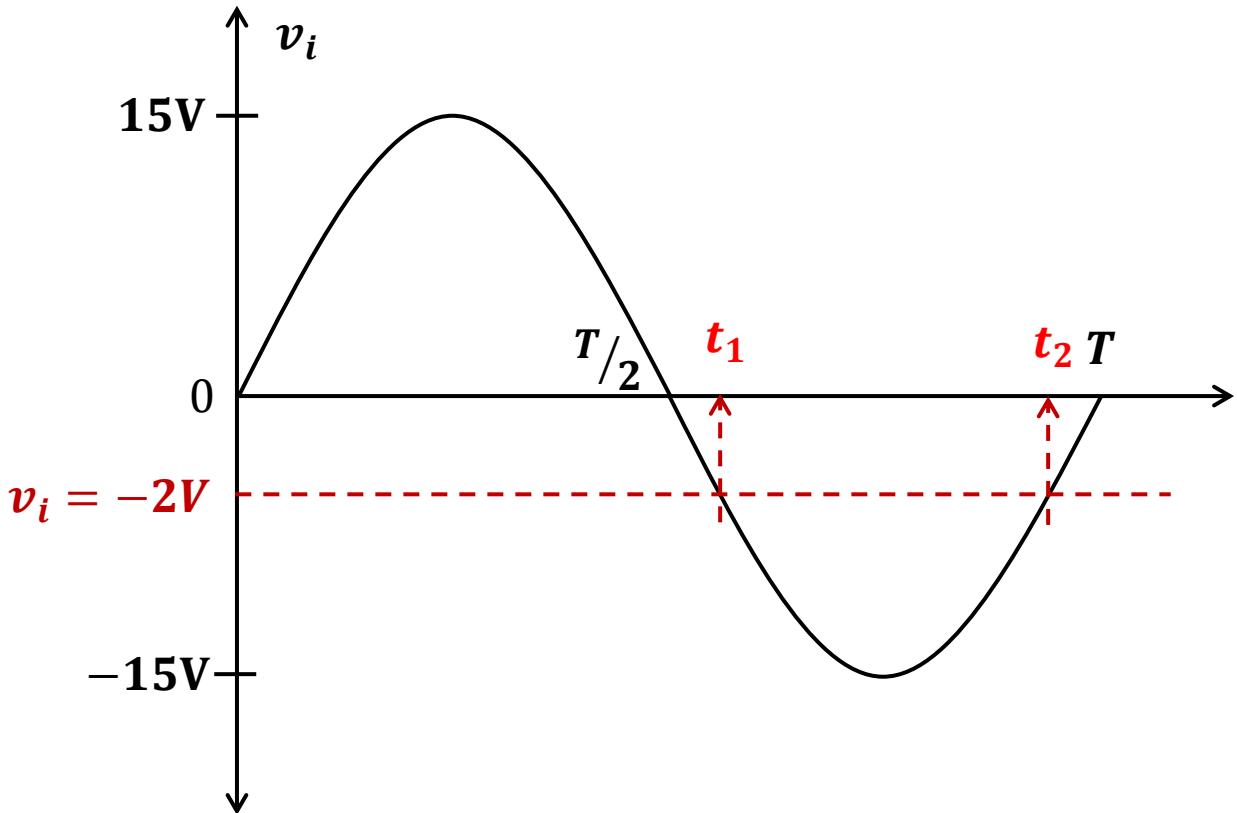


Diode AC Analysis short questions

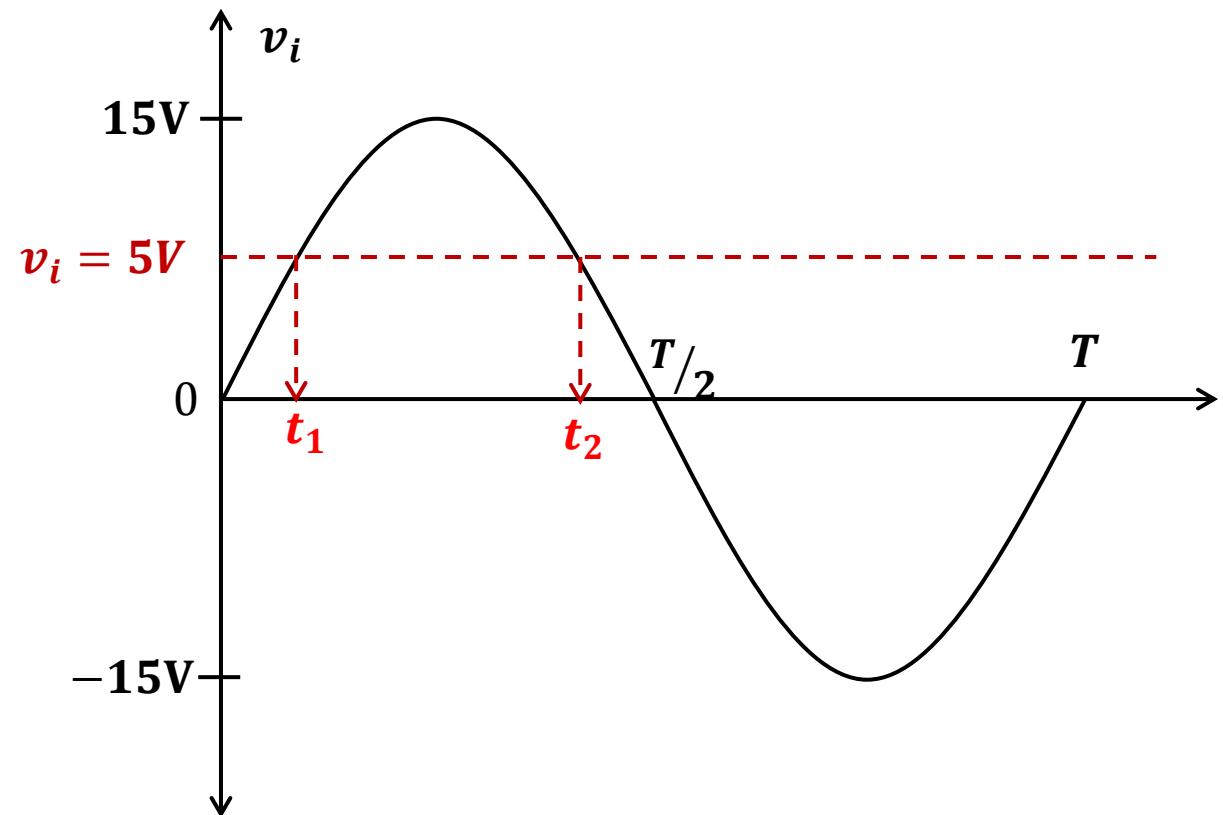
$v_0/v_i$  relationship for the signal  $v_i$  are given below. Sketch  $v_0$  in correspondence to  $v_i$ .

1.  $v_0 = v_i$ . For  $0 < t < T$ .
2.  $v_0 = 2v_i$ . For  $0 < t < T$ .
3.  $v_0 = \frac{1}{3}v_i$ . For  $0 < t < T$ .
4.  $v_0 = v_i$ . For  $0 < t < \frac{T}{2}$  and  $v_0 = 0$ . For  $\frac{T}{2} < t < T$ .
5.  $v_0 = -v_i$ . For  $0 < t < \frac{T}{2}$  and  $v_0 = 0$ . For  $\frac{T}{2} < t < T$ .
6.  $v_0 = 2$ . For  $0 < t < \frac{T}{2}$  and  $v_0 = v_i + 2$ . For  $\frac{T}{2} < t < T$ .
7.  $v_0 = -3$ . For  $0 < t < t_1$  &  $t_2 < t < T$ ,  
 $v_0 = v_i - 1$ . For  $t_1 < t < t_2$ .
8.  $v_0 = v_i$ . For  $0 < t < t_1$  &  $t_2 < t < T$ ,  
 $v_0 = -2V$ . For  $t_1 < t < t_2$



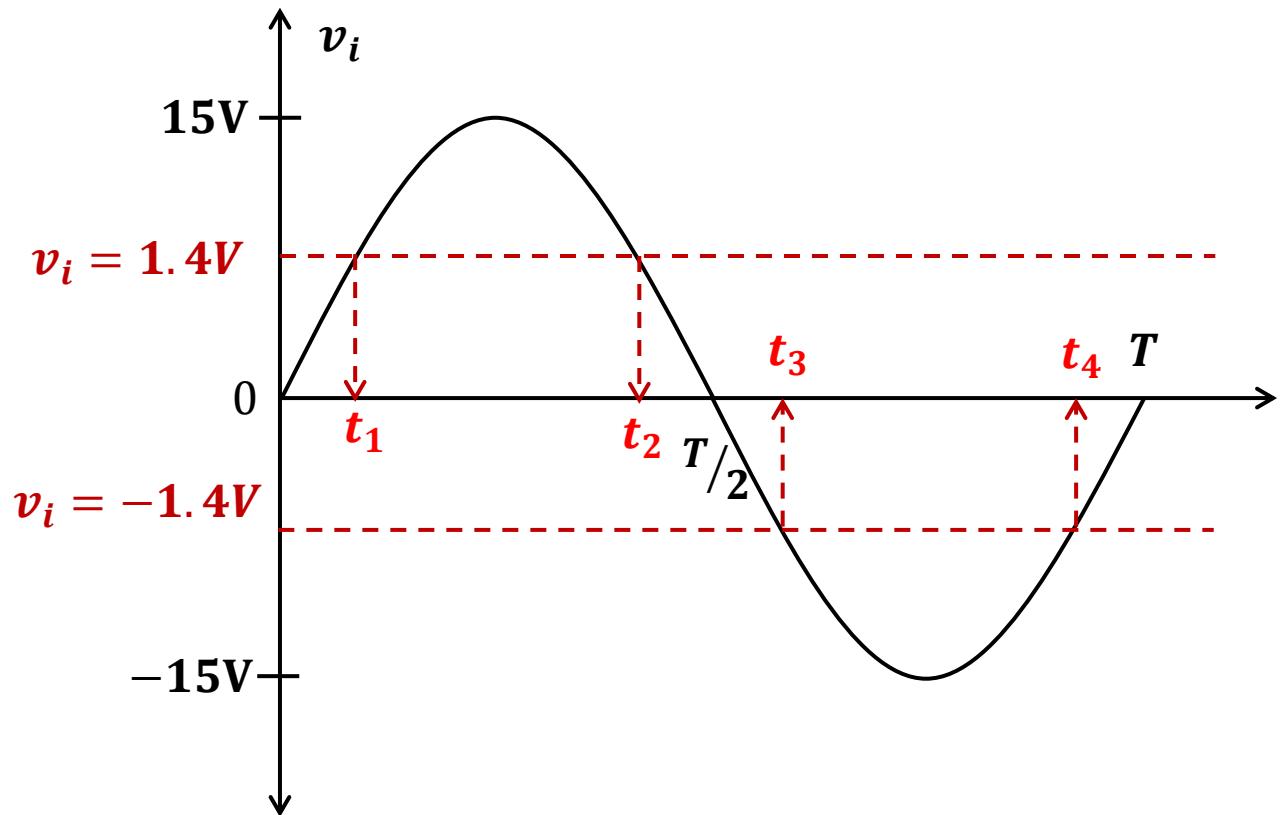
$v_0/v_i$  relationship for the signal  $v_i$  are given below. Sketch  $v_0$  in correspondence to  $v_i$ .

1.  $v_0 = v_i - 3$ , For  $0 < t < t_1$  &  $t_2 < t < T$ ,  
 $v_0 = 2$ . For  $t_1 < t < t_2$ .
2.  $v_0 = 0$ . For  $0 < t < t_1$  &  $t_2 < t < T$ ,  
 $v_0 = v_i - 5$ . For  $t_1 < t < t_2$
3.  $v_0 = 2$ . For  $0 < t < t_1$  &  $t_2 < t < T$ ,  
 $v_0 = v_i - 3$ . For  $t_1 < t < t_2$

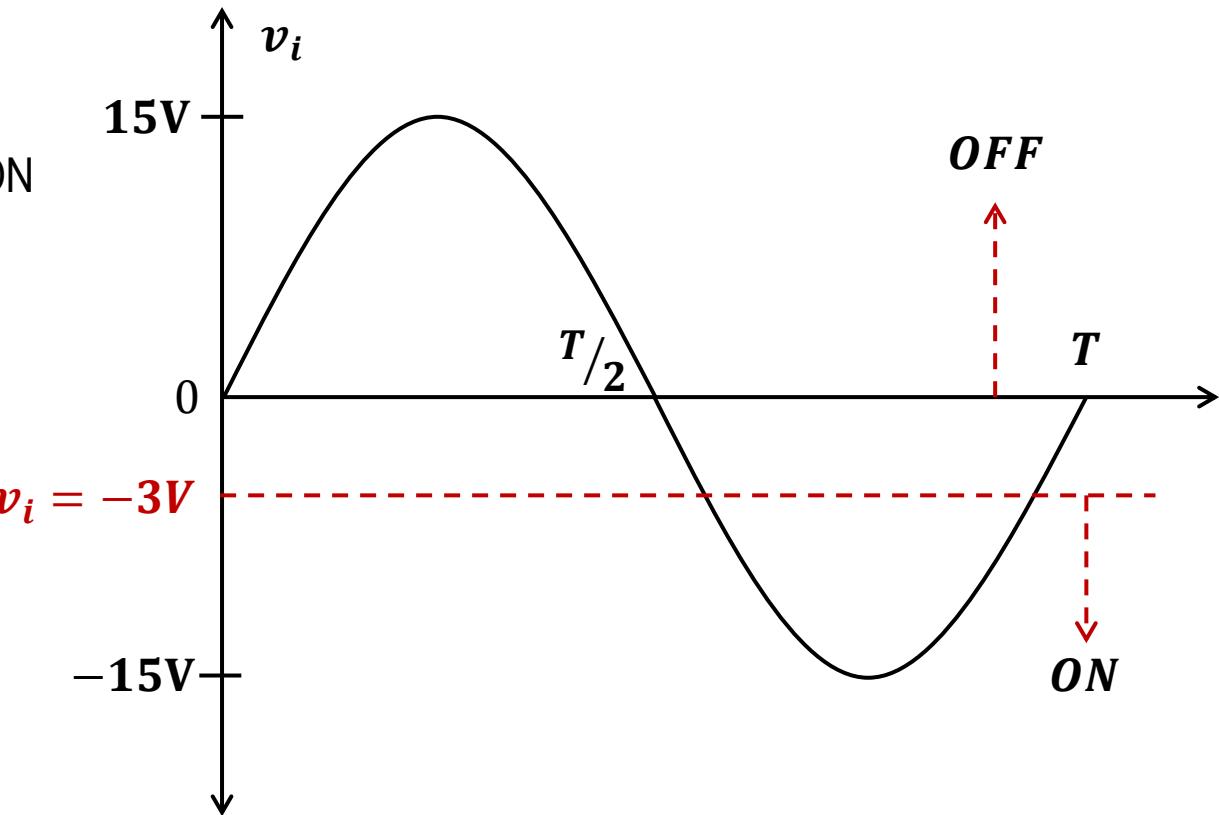
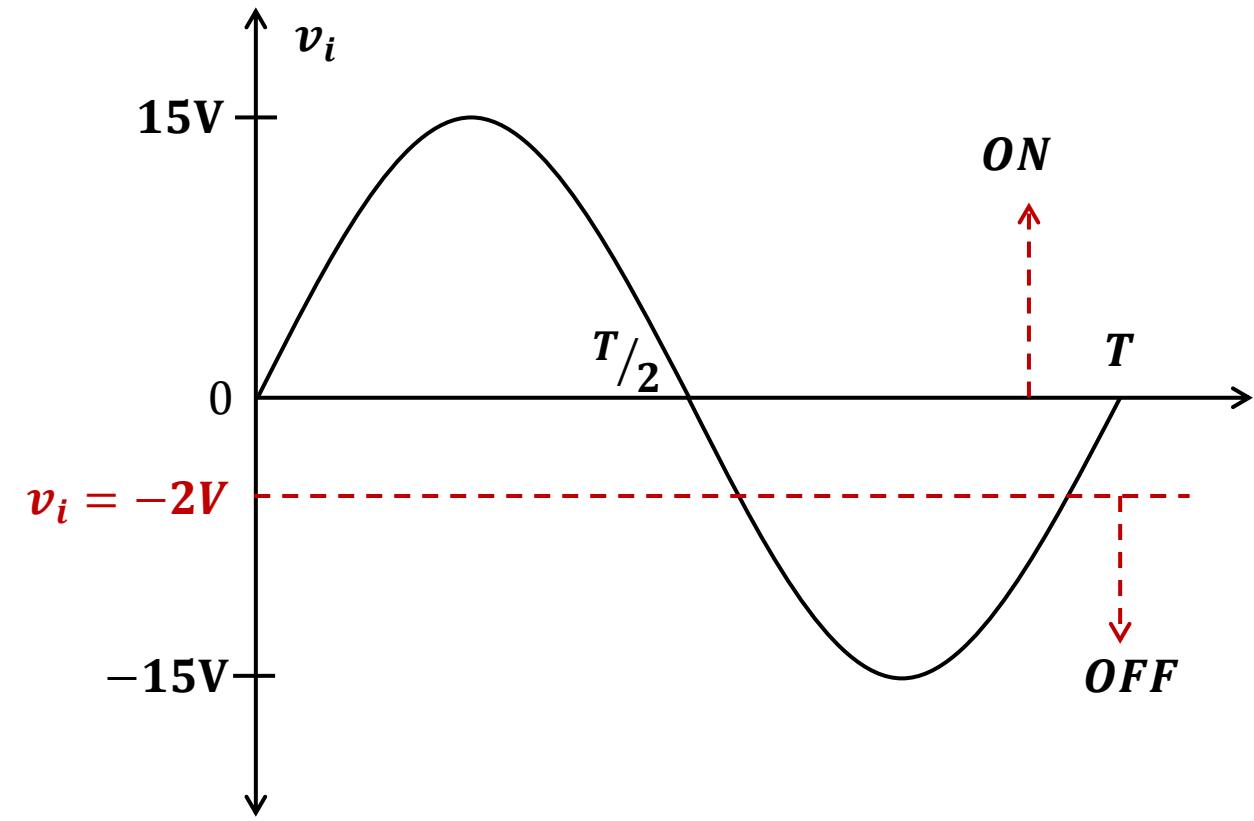


$v_0/v_i$  relationship for the signal  $v_i$  are given below. Sketch  $v_0$  in correspondence to  $v_i$ .

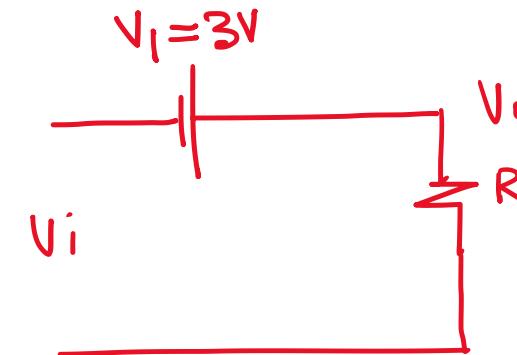
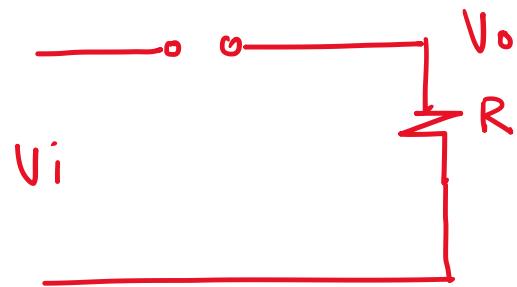
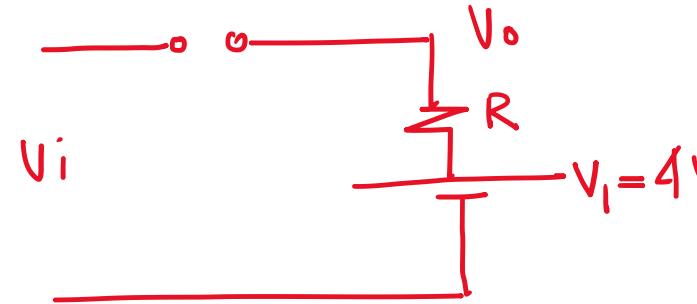
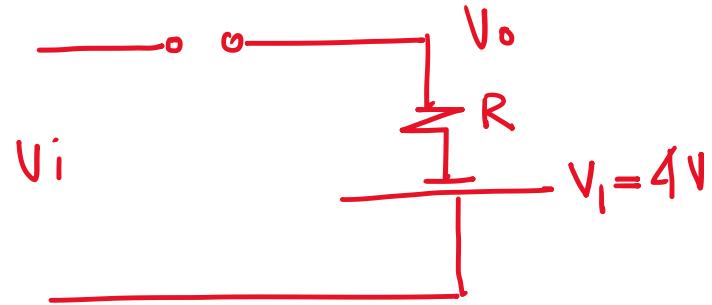
1.  $v_0 = 0$ . For  $0 < t < t_1$ ,  $t_2 < t < t_3$  &  $t_4 < t < T$ ,  
 $v_0 = v_i - 1.4$ . For  $t_1 < t < t_2$ ,  $v_0 = -(v_i + 1.4)$



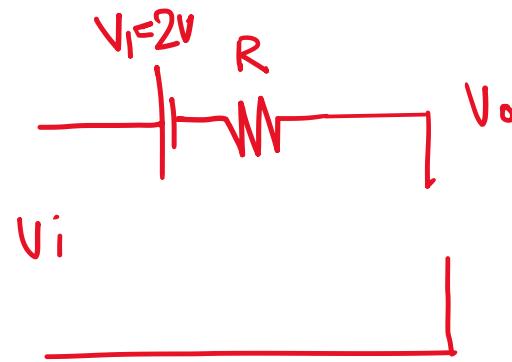
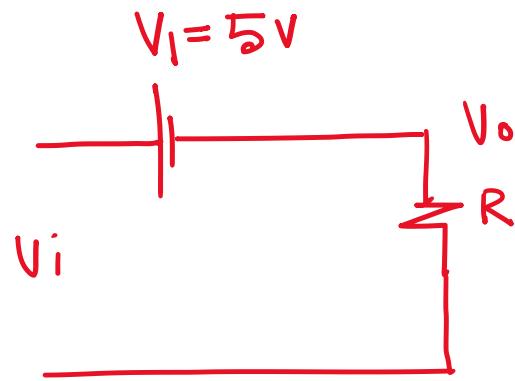
Transition state voltage lines are drawn on the signals shown in the figures. Write the intervals and ranges of  $v_i$  for which the diode will ON and OFF.



Obtain the  $v_o/v_i$  relationship for the circuits shown in Figures below:



Obtain the  $v_o/v_i$  relationship for the circuits shown in Figures below:



Determine the transition state voltage for the circuits shown in Figures below. Consider the diodes are Si diode

