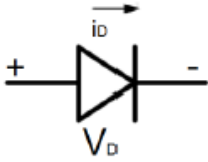


## Cheatsheet

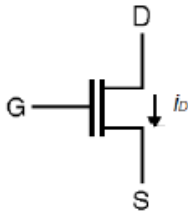
Diode: constant voltage drop model



If  $V_D < 0.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $i_D = 0$

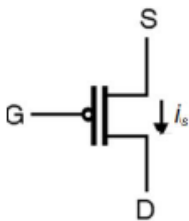
If  $i_D > 0$ ,  $V_D = 0.7 \text{ V}$

NMOS model



Region	Conditions	Model
Cut off	$V_{GS} < V_{TN}$	$i_D = 0$
Triode	$V_{GS} > V_{TN}$ ; $V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_{TN}$	$i_D = K \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{TN}) \cdot V_{DS}$ or $R_{ON\_N} = 1 / (K \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{TN}))$
Saturation	$V_{GS} > V_{TN}$ ; $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TN}$	$i_D = K/2 \cdot (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2$

PMOS model



Region	Conditions	Model
Cut off	$V_{SG} <  V_{TP} $	$i_S = 0$
Triode	$V_{SG} >  V_{TP} $ ; $V_{SD} < V_{SG} -  V_{TP} $	$i_S = K \cdot (V_{SG} -  V_{TP} ) \cdot V_{SD}$ or $R_{ON\_P} = 1 / (K \cdot (V_{SG} -  V_{TP} ))$
Saturation	$V_{SG} >  V_{TP} $ ; $V_{SD} > V_{SG} -  V_{TP} $	$i_S = K/2 \cdot (V_{SG} -  V_{TP} )^2$

For first-order differential equation  $\frac{dv}{dt} + A \cdot v = B$ , the general solution is  $v(t) = \frac{B}{A} + k \cdot e^{-A \cdot t}$