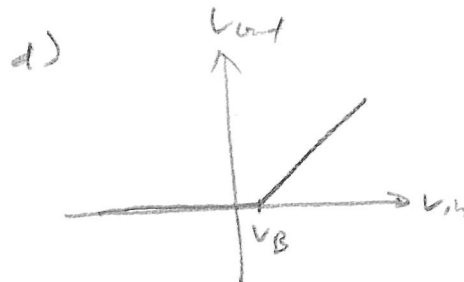
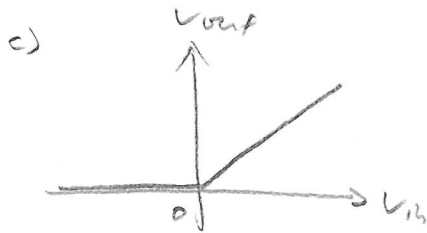
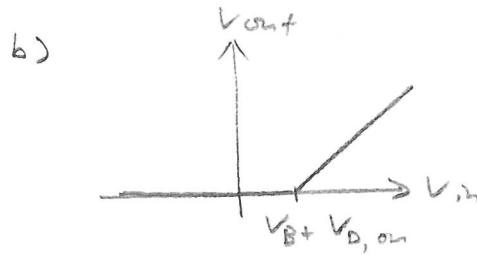
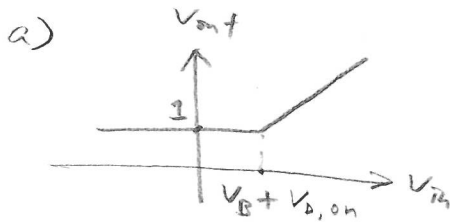
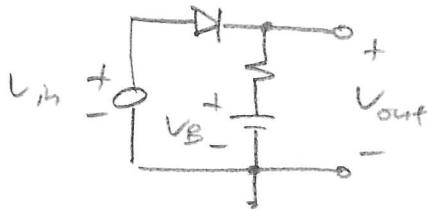


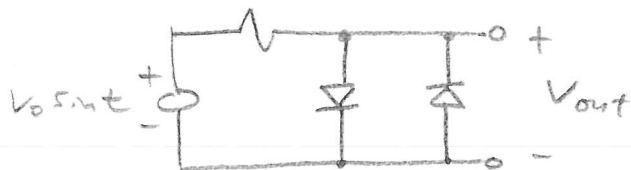
# ECEn 340 Practice Midterm 1

Chiang

1. Plot  $T/p$ -o/p char. Assume constant-voltage model,  $V_B = 1V$



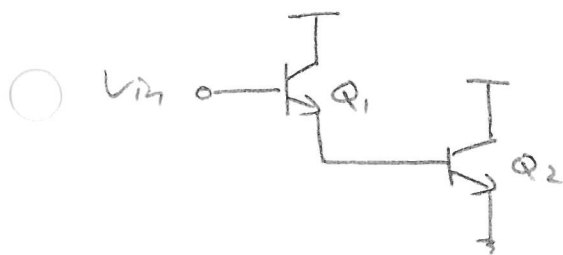
Given the following cir.



Assume constant-voltage diodes and  $V_0 > V_{D,on}$ . What is the maximum magnitude that  $V_{out}$  could achieve?

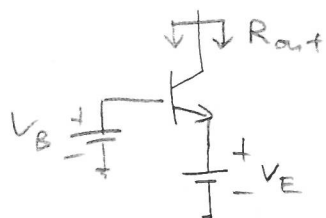
- a)  $V_0 - V_{D,on}$
- b)  $V_{D,on}$
- c)  $V_0$
- d)  $V_0 + V_{D,on}$

3. Find the input resistance at the base of  $Q_1$



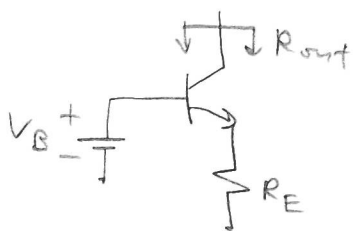
- a)  $r_{\pi 2} + (\beta + 1)r_{\pi 1}$
- b)  $r_{\pi 1} + r_{\pi 2}$
- c)  $r_{\pi 1} + (\beta + 1)r_{\pi 2}$
- d)  $r_{\pi 1}$

4. Determine the output resistance,  $V_A \neq 0$



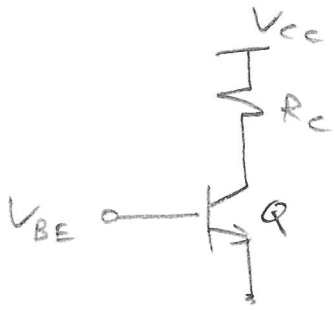
- a)  $r_{\pi}$
- b)  $r_o$
- c)  $r_{\pi} + r_o$
- d)  $r_{\pi} + (\beta + 1)r_o$

5. What is  $R_{out}$ ? Assume  $r_{\pi} = \infty$ ,  $V_A \neq \infty$ .



- a)  $r_o + R_E$
- b)  $r_o + (\beta + 1)R_E$
- c)  $r_o + R_E + g_m r_o R_E$
- d)  $r_o + g_m r_o R_E$

6. What value of  $I_S$  would cause the transistor  $Q$  to be on the edge of saturation?



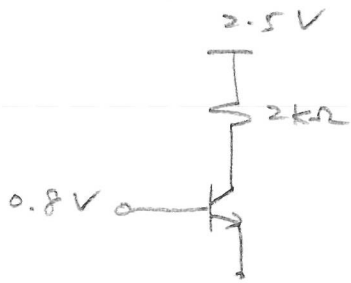
a)  $\frac{V_{BE} - V_{CC}}{R_C} e^{-V_{BE}/V_T}$

b)  $\frac{V_{BE} - V_{CC}}{R_C}$

c)  $\frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_C} e^{-V_{BE}/V_T}$

d)  $\frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_C}$

Find large-signal  $I_C$ .  $V_A = 5$ ,  $I_S = 10^{-17}$



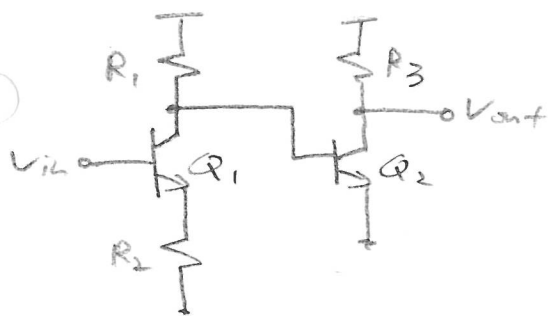
a) 2.31 mA

b) 3.17 mA

c) 0.231 mA

d) 0.317 mA

8. Find the gain.  $V_A = \infty$ .



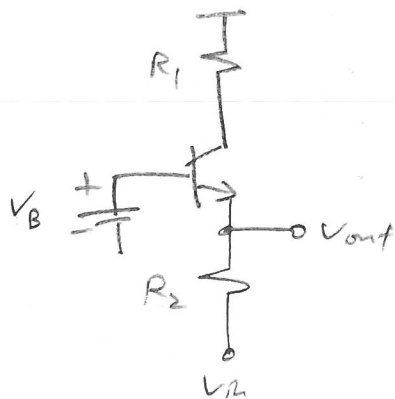
a)  $\frac{g_{m1}(R_1 \parallel r_{\pi 2})}{1 + g_{m1}R_2} g_{m2}R_3$

b)  $\frac{g_{m1}R_1}{1 + g_{m1}R_2} g_{m2}R_3$

c)  $g_{m1}R_1 g_{m2}R_3$

d)  $g_{m1}(R_1 \parallel r_{\pi 2}) g_{m2}R_3$

9. Find the gain.  $V_A = \infty$ .



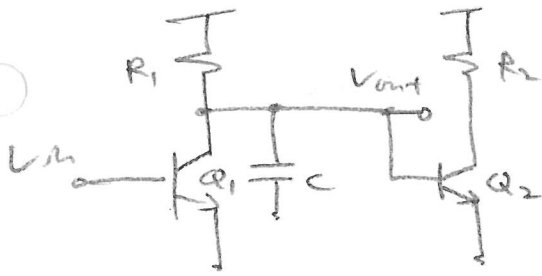
a)  $\frac{g_{m1}R_1}{1 + g_{m1}R_2}$

b)  $g_{m1}R_1$

c)  $\frac{1}{1 + g_{m1}R_2}$

d)  $g_{m1}(R_1 \parallel R_2)$

10. Find the corner frequency of  $\left| \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} \right|$ .  $V_A = \infty$ .



- a)  $\frac{1}{R_1 C}$
- b)  $\frac{1}{(R_1 + R_2) C}$
- c)  $\frac{1}{(R_1 \parallel R_{n1}) C}$
- d)  $\frac{1}{(R_1 \parallel R_{n2}) C}$