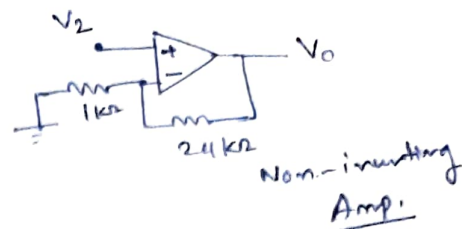
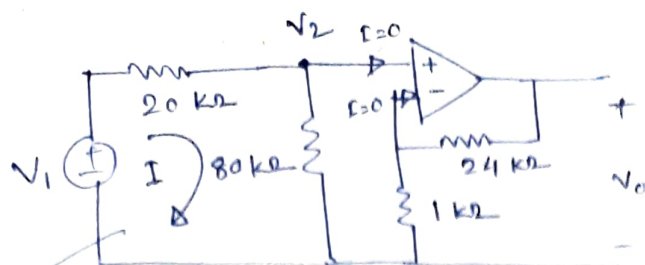


# Test - 3

①



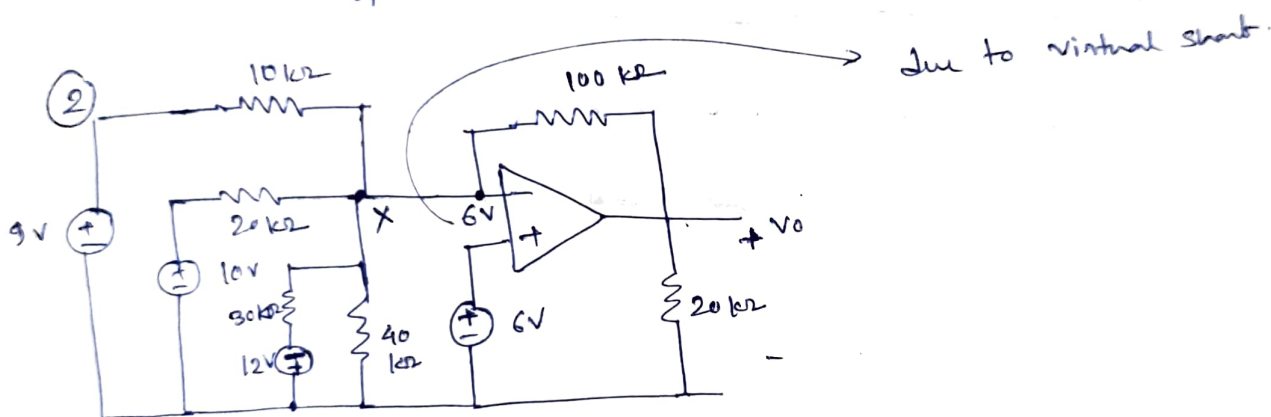
→ KVL,  $V_1 = I \times 20k\Omega + I \times 80k\Omega$ ,  $V_2 = I \times 80k\Omega$

Ratio  $\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{80}{20+80} = 0.8$  or <sup>Simply</sup>  $V_2 = \frac{80}{20+80} V_1 = 0.8 V_1$

→ Non-inverting amplifier.

$$\text{gain} \left( \frac{V_o}{V_2} \right) = 1 + \frac{24}{1} = 25$$

So,  $\frac{V_o}{V_1} = \frac{V_o}{V_2} \times \frac{V_2}{V_1} = 25 \times 0.8 = \boxed{20}$

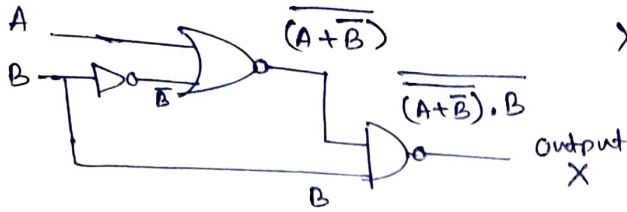


KCL at node X,

$$\frac{9-6}{10 \times 10^3} + \frac{10-6}{20 \times 10^3} + \frac{-12-6}{30 \times 10^3} = \frac{6}{40 \times 10^3} + \frac{6-V_o}{100 \times 10^3}$$

$V_o = 31 \text{ V.}$

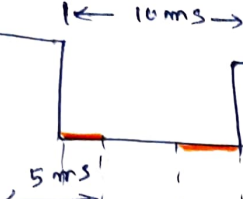
3



$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \overline{(A+B)} \cdot B \\
 &= \overline{A+B} + \overline{B} \\
 &= (A+B) + \overline{B} \\
 X &= A + \overline{B}
 \end{aligned}$$

✓

A:

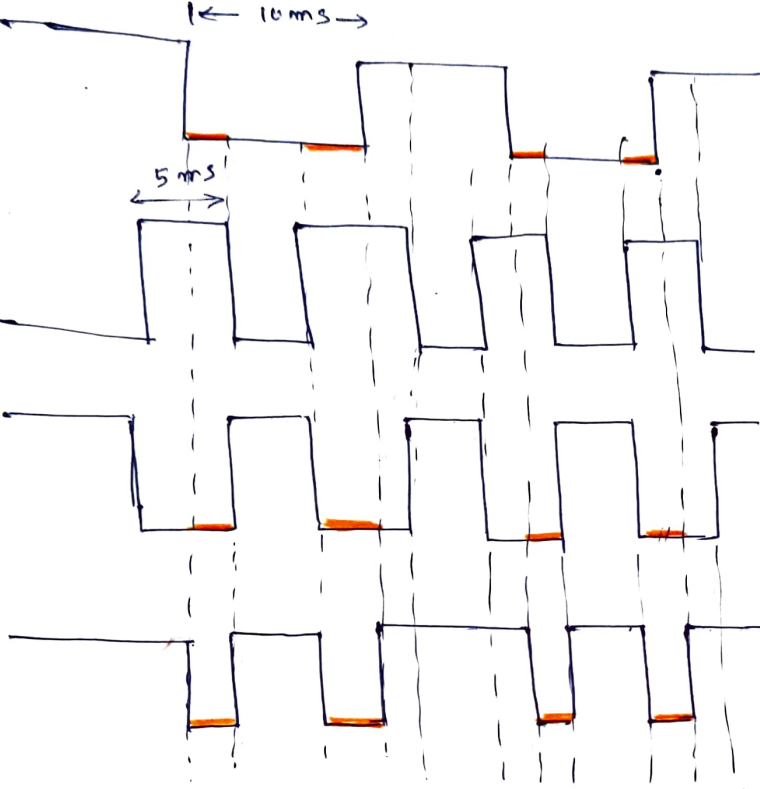


B:

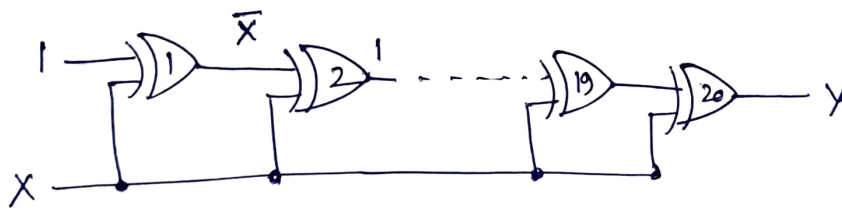
✓

$\overline{B}$

$X = A + \overline{B}$



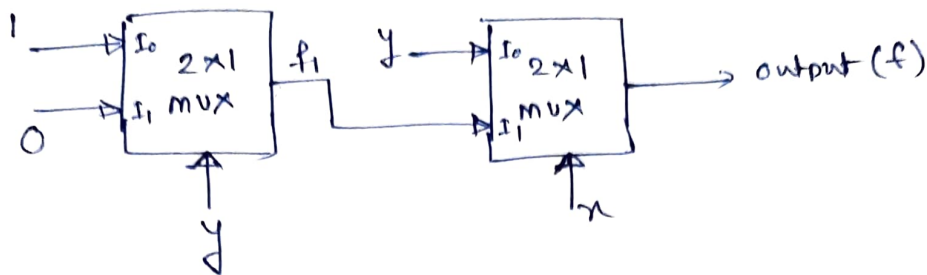
4



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{output of 1st XOR gate} &= X \cdot \overline{1} + \overline{X} \cdot 1 = \overline{X} \\
 \text{2nd} \quad &= X \oplus \overline{X} = \overline{X}X + X \cdot \overline{X} = \overline{X} + X = 1 \\
 \text{3rd} \quad &= 1 \oplus X = \overline{X} \text{ and so on.} \\
 \text{4th} \quad &= X \oplus \overline{X} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, after 2nd, 4th, 6th, ..., 20th XOR gate the output will be 1

5



when,  $y=0, f_1=1$   
 $y=1, f_1=0$

when,  $x=0, f=y$   
 $x=1, f=f_1$

$x$	$y$	$f$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

XOR <sup>operation</sup> ~~gate~~

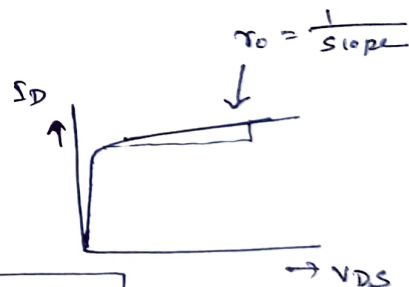
so,  $f = x \oplus y$

6

$V_{as}$  is constant.

$I_D = 2 \text{ mA}$  when  $V_{DS} = 4 \text{ V}$   
 $I_D = 2.2 \text{ mA}$  when  $V_{DS} = 8 \text{ V}$ .

$$r_o = \frac{\Delta V_{DS}}{\Delta I_D} = \frac{8-4}{(2.2-2) \times 10^{-3}} = \boxed{20 \text{ k}\Omega = r_o}$$



ratio

$$\frac{I_{D1}}{I_{D2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{as} - V_{TH})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS1})}{\frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{as} - V_{TH})^2 (1 + \lambda V_{DS2})}$$

$$\frac{I_{D1}}{I_{D2}} = \frac{1 + \lambda V_{DS1}}{1 + \lambda V_{DS2}} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{I_{D2} - I_{D1}}{V_{DS2} \times I_{D1} - V_{DS1} \times I_{D2}}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 0.0278 \text{ V}^{-1}}$$