

## **HW6**

**Due Thursday 6/2 at 3:00PM on Gradescope**

*You are not required to submit the solutions to Part 1, but you still should solve these questions since op amps will be on the final.*

### **Part 1 (Practice Problems):**

**Q1.** Problem 11.3

**Q2.** Problem 11.22

**Q3.** Problem 11.50

**Q4.** Problem 13.9

**Q5.** Problem 13.12

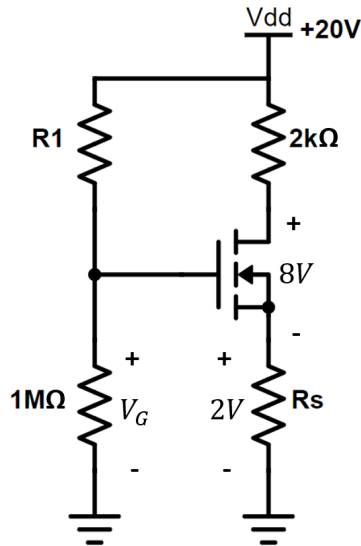
**Q6.** Problem 13.21

**Q7.** Problem 13.75

## Part 2 (Graded):

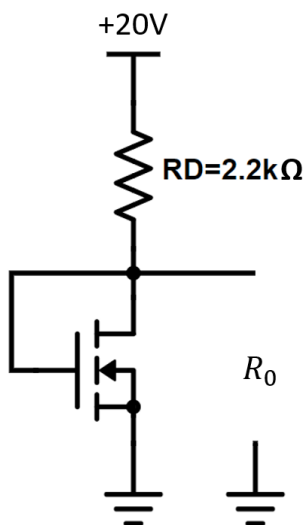
### Q1. Problem 11.29

The transistor in the figure below has  $KP = 50\mu A/V^2$ ,  $W = 600\mu m$ ,  $L = 20\mu m$ , and  $V_{t0} = 1V$ . Determine the values of  $R_1$  and  $R_s$ .



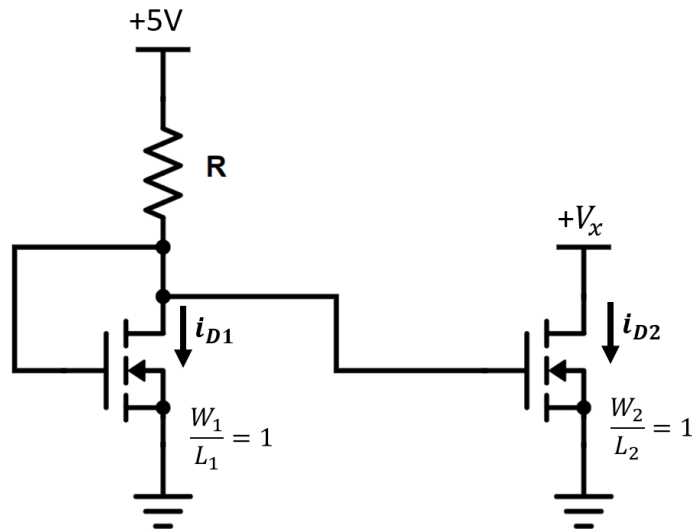
**Q2.** Problem 11.53

Find  $V_{DSQ}$  and  $I_{DQ}$  for the FET shown in the figure below, given  $V_{t0} = 3V$  and  $K = 0.5mA/V^2$ . Find the value of  $g_m$  at the operating point. Draw the small-signal equivalent circuit, assuming that  $r_d = \infty$ . Derive an expression for the resistance  $R_0$  in terms of  $R_D$  and  $g_m$ . Evaluate the expression for the values given.

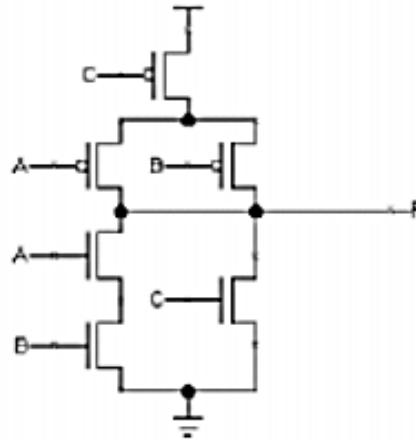


**Q3. Problem 11.35**

Both transistors shown in the figure below have  $KP = 100\mu A/V^2$  and  $V_{t0} = 0.5V$ . Determine the value of  $R$  needed so that  $i_{D1} = 0.2mA$ . For what range of  $V_x$  is the second transistor operating in the saturation region? What is the resulting value of  $i_{D2}$ ? Provided that  $V_x$  is large enough so that the second transistor operates in saturation, to what ideal circuit element is the transistor equivalent?



**Q4.** Analyze the CMOS circuit below (triode region equivalent) and fill out the “truth table” for it.



<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	