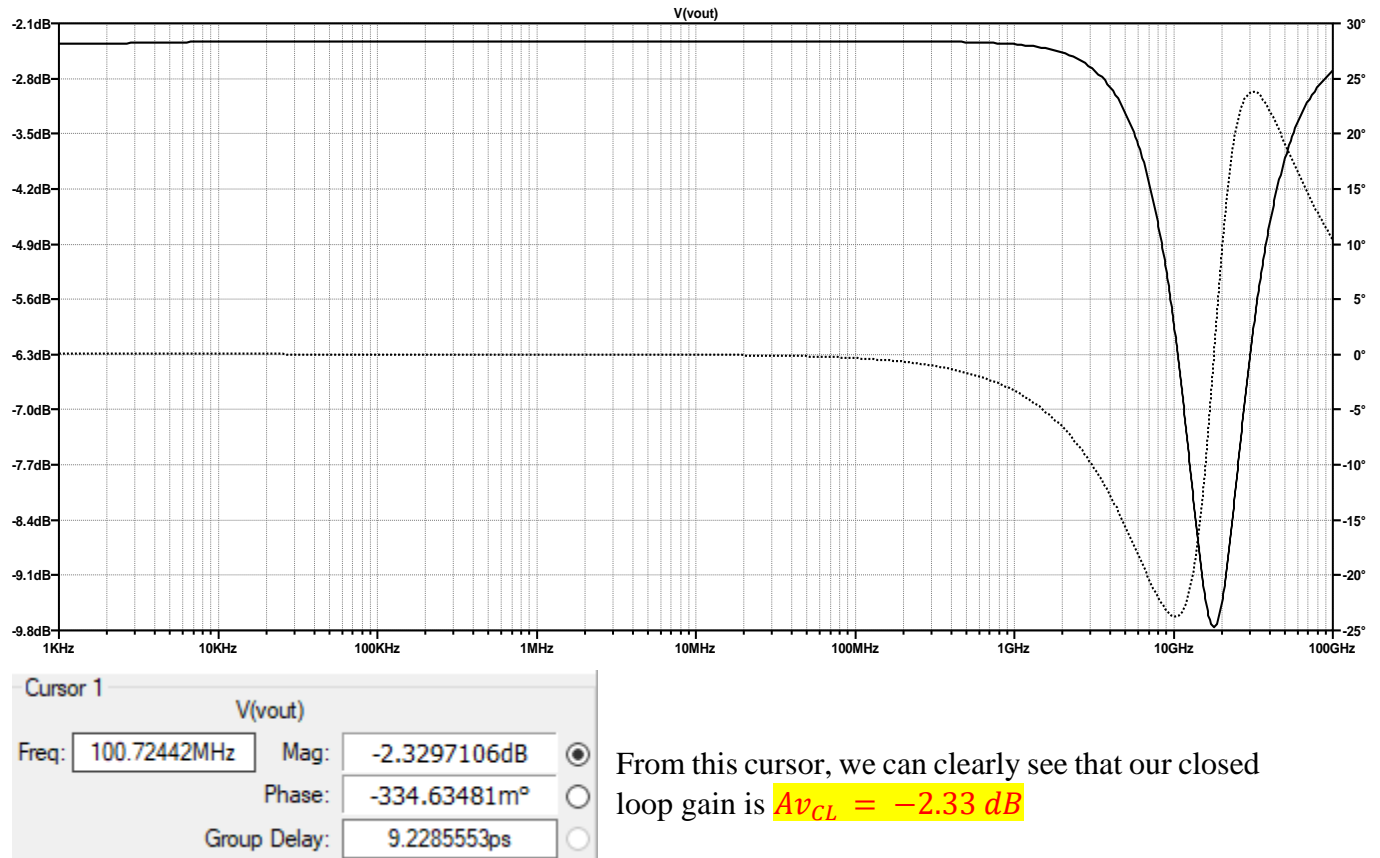


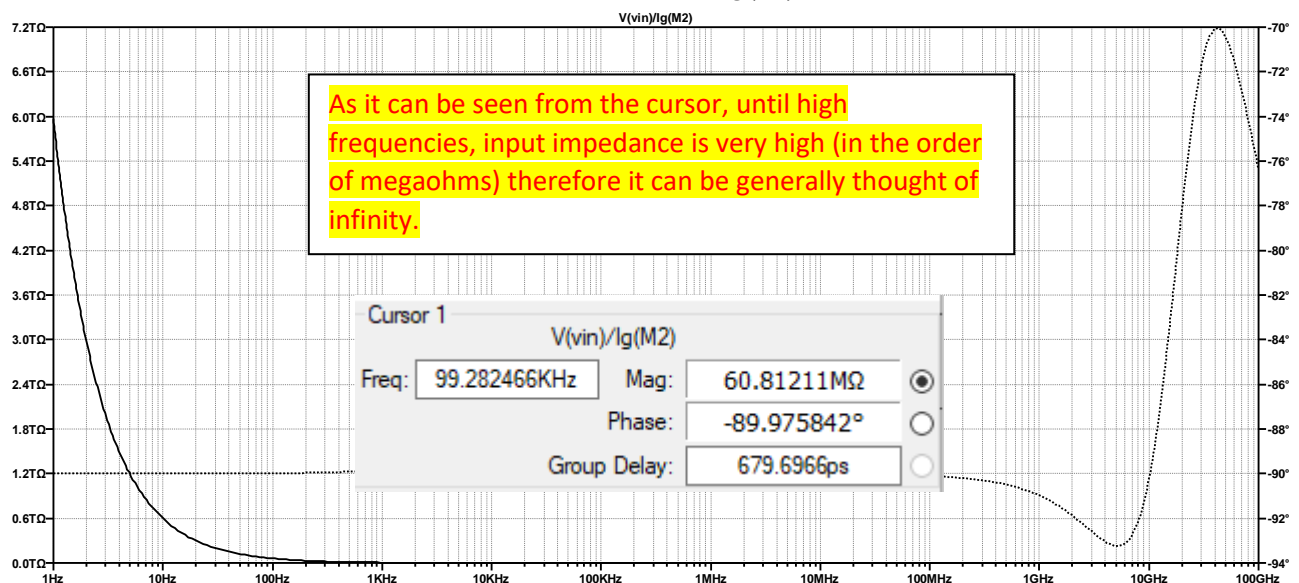
b-) Now, we are asked to find the closed loop gain, input and output impedances.

We add 1V AC to easily find the closed loop gain in the AC analysis.

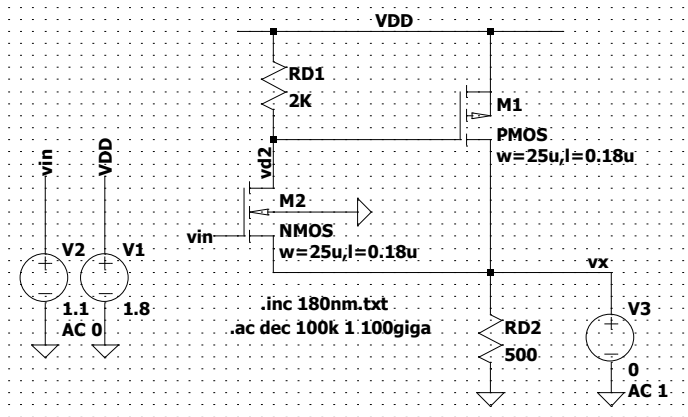
By using the command `.ac dec 100k 1k 100giga`. We can see the gain over a range of frequencies



To calculate closed loop input impedance, we take the ratio $\frac{V_{in}}{I_g(M2)}$



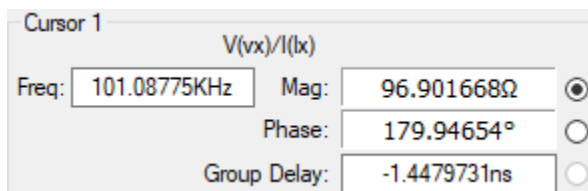
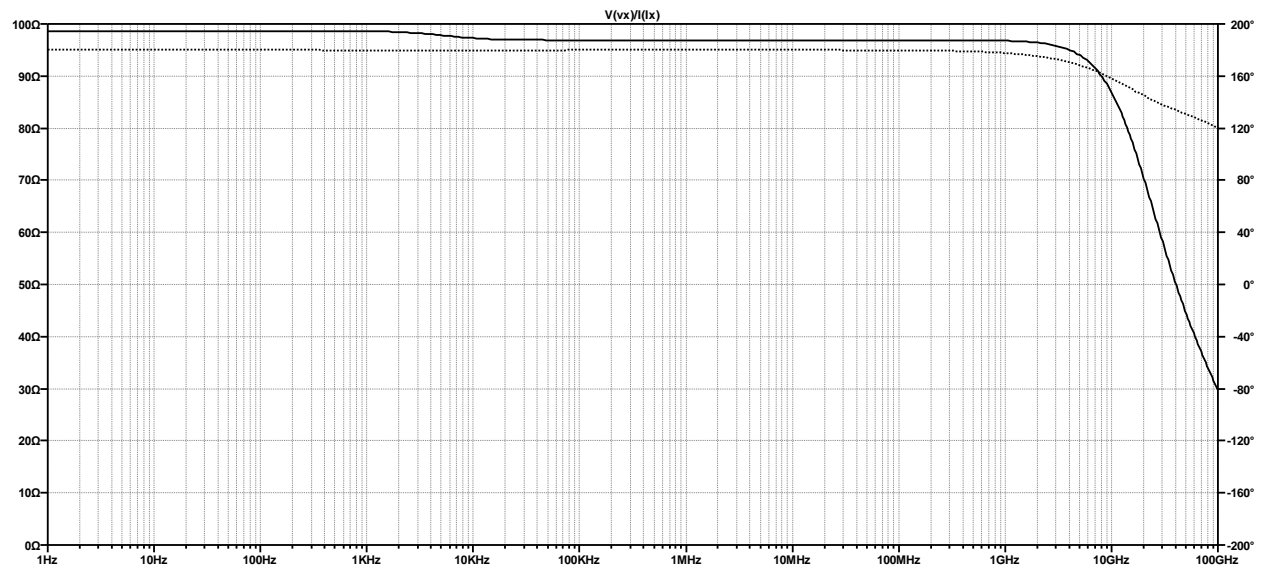
In order to calculate closed loop output impedance, we configure the circuit as follows (set the AC input voltage to zero, and tie a voltage source to the output).



After configuration of the circuit, we can calculate the closed loop output impedance by taking the ratio

$$Rout_{CL} = \frac{V_x}{I_x}$$

And this ratio can be seen for a range of frequencies as follows



From the circuit it can be seen that, until high frequency dominates the closed loop output impedance is approximately $Rout_{CL} = 100 \Omega$