

$$r_e = 26 \Omega$$

$$F_T = 11.5 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C_{be} = 50 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{cb} = \frac{1}{2\pi r_e F_T} - C_{be}$$

$$C_{cb} = 3.2 \text{ pF}$$

$$(1-k)C_{be1} \quad C_{be1}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\right) + C_{be2} = 0$$

$$C_{be1}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

at node-1

total resistance

$$15k // 16.9k // 5.2k = 3.1k$$

total capacitance

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 28.2p \cdot 3.1k}$$

$$= 1.8 \text{ MHz}$$

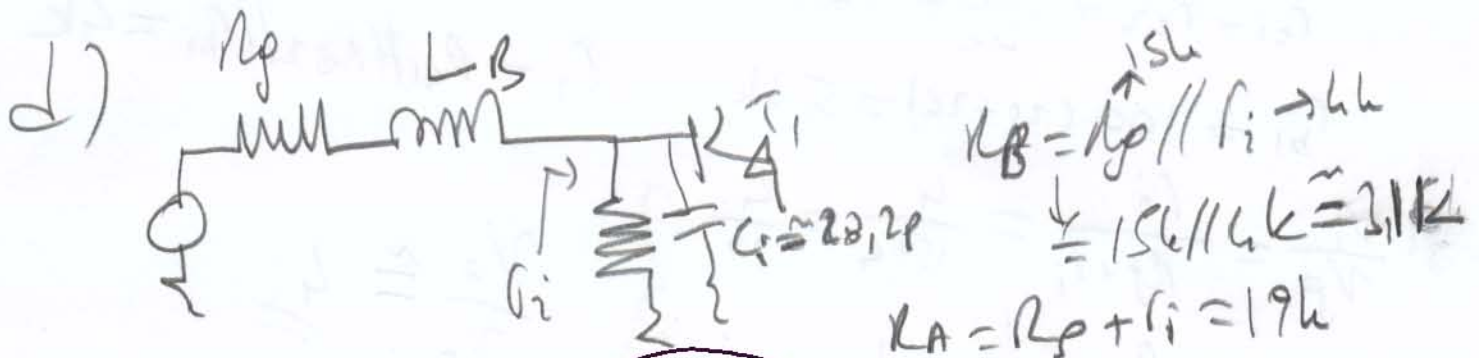
at node-2

total resistance

total capacitance

$$F_2 = 49 \text{ MHz}$$

$$F_1 \ll F_2 \quad F_{cut} = 1.8 \text{ MHz}$$



$$R_B = R_p // R_i \rightarrow 6k$$

$$= 15k // 16.9k = 3.1k$$

$$R_A = R_p + R_i = 19k$$

$$L_B = \frac{R_A R_B^2 \cdot C_i}{2 R_i} = 0.64 \text{ nH}$$

$$F_{cut} = \sqrt{2} F_{cut} = 2.63 \text{ MHz}$$

$$C_i R_B \gg L_B R_A$$

$$87n \gg 23n$$

LB equation condition is not valid powerfully!!!

The approximation may not be enough. But, the problem can be easily removed by using simulation programs