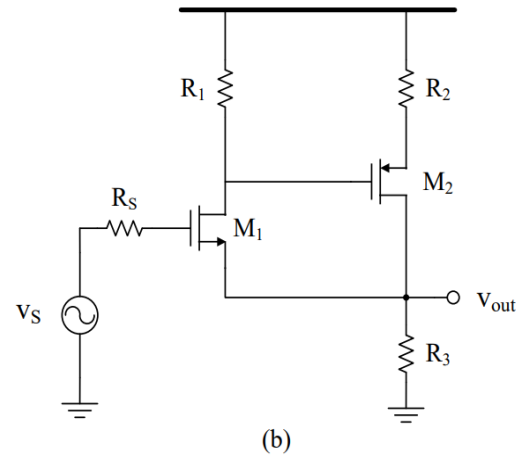
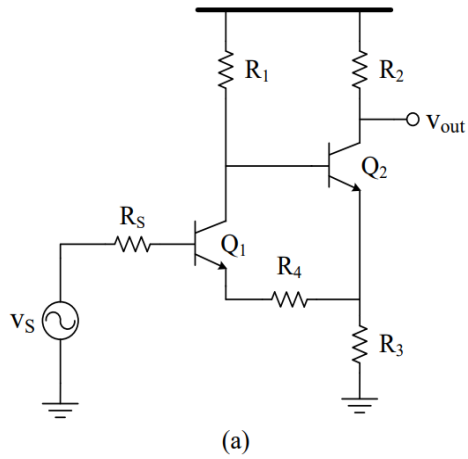
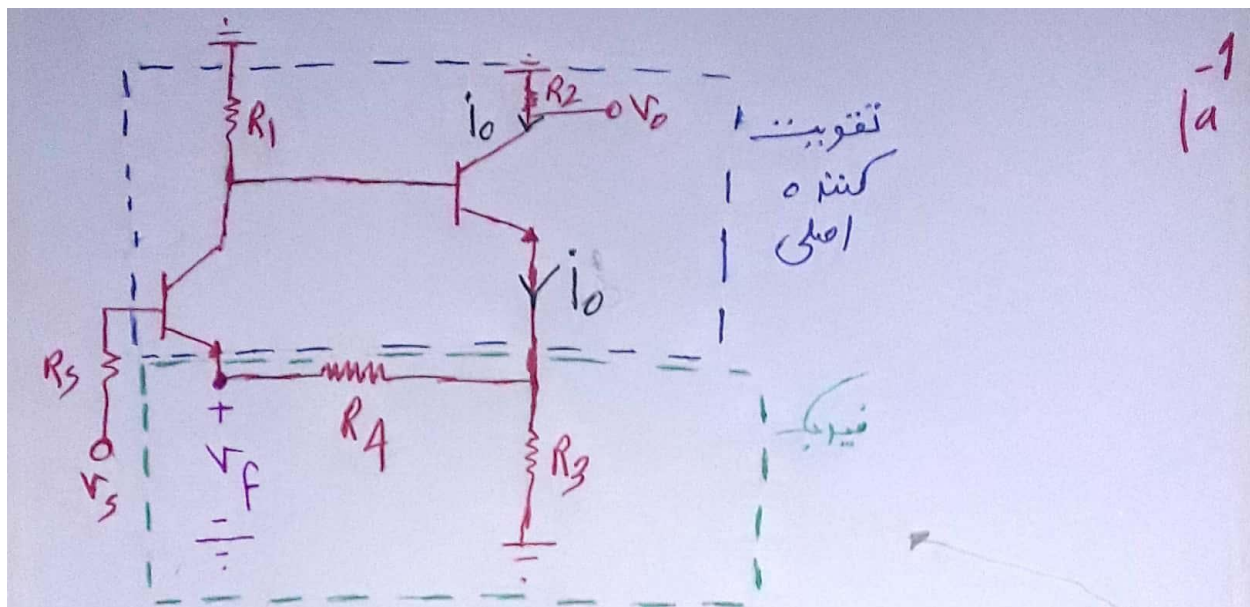


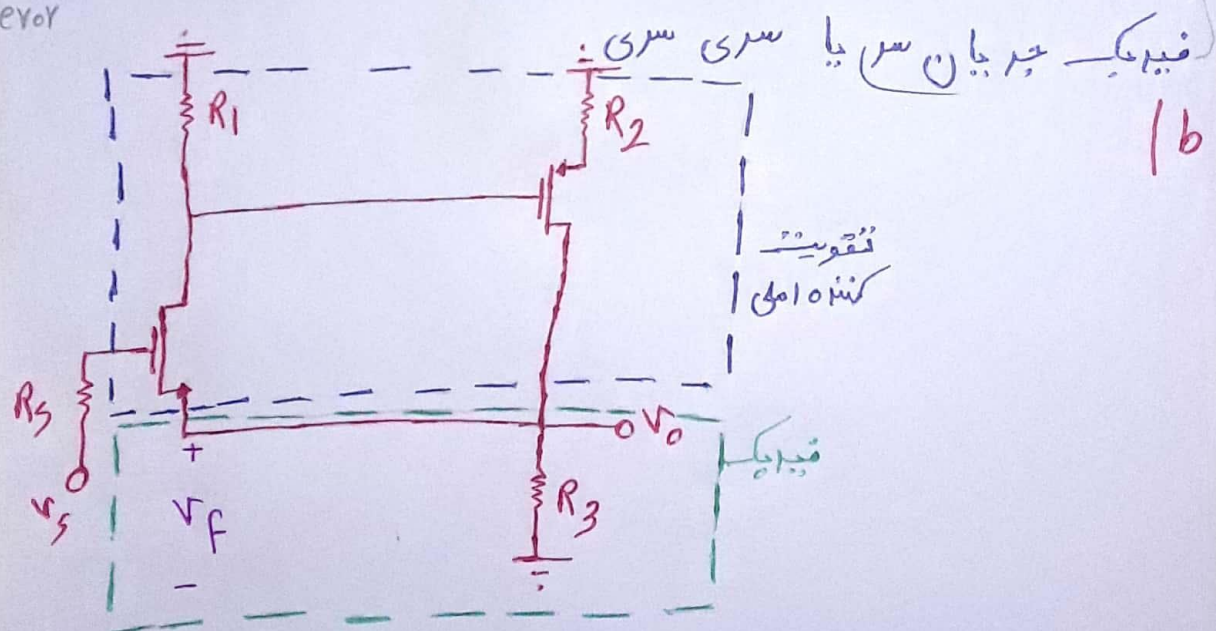
- 1- In the following circuits, specify the feedback network, main amplifier section and the type of the feedback.





$$V_{BE} = V_S - V_f$$

عرو

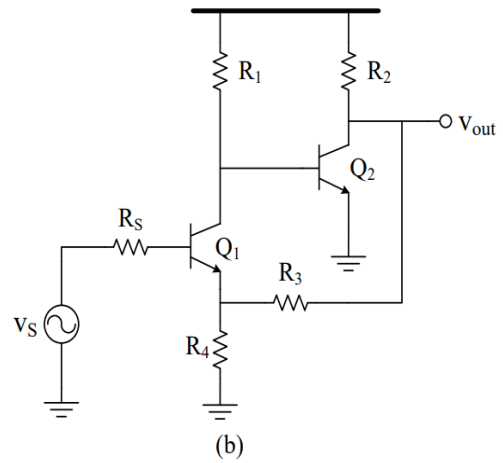
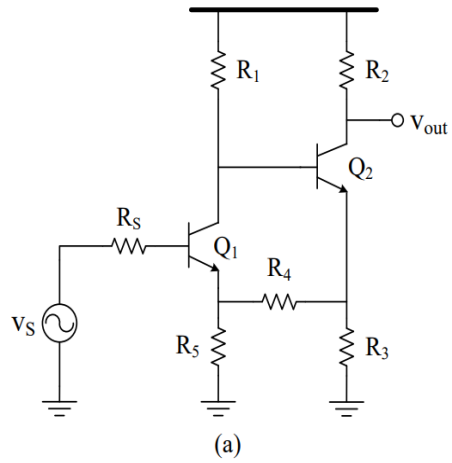


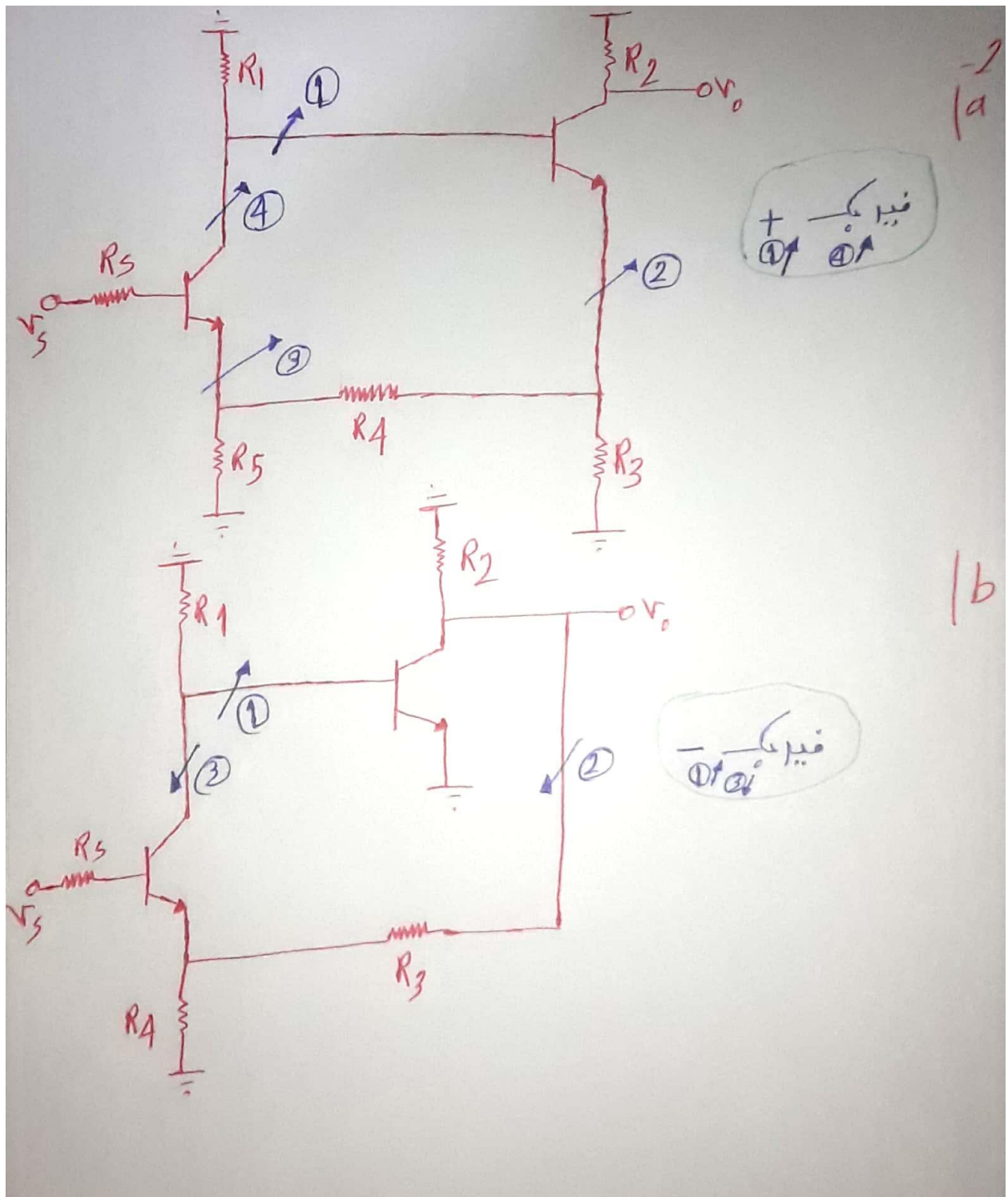
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$$V_S - V_f = V_{GS}$$

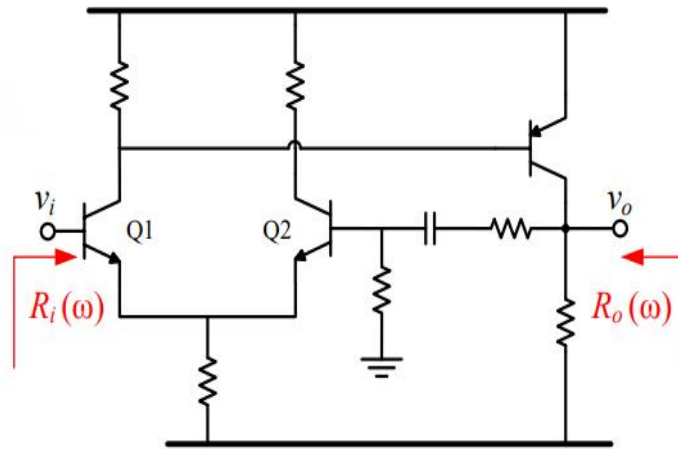
عرو

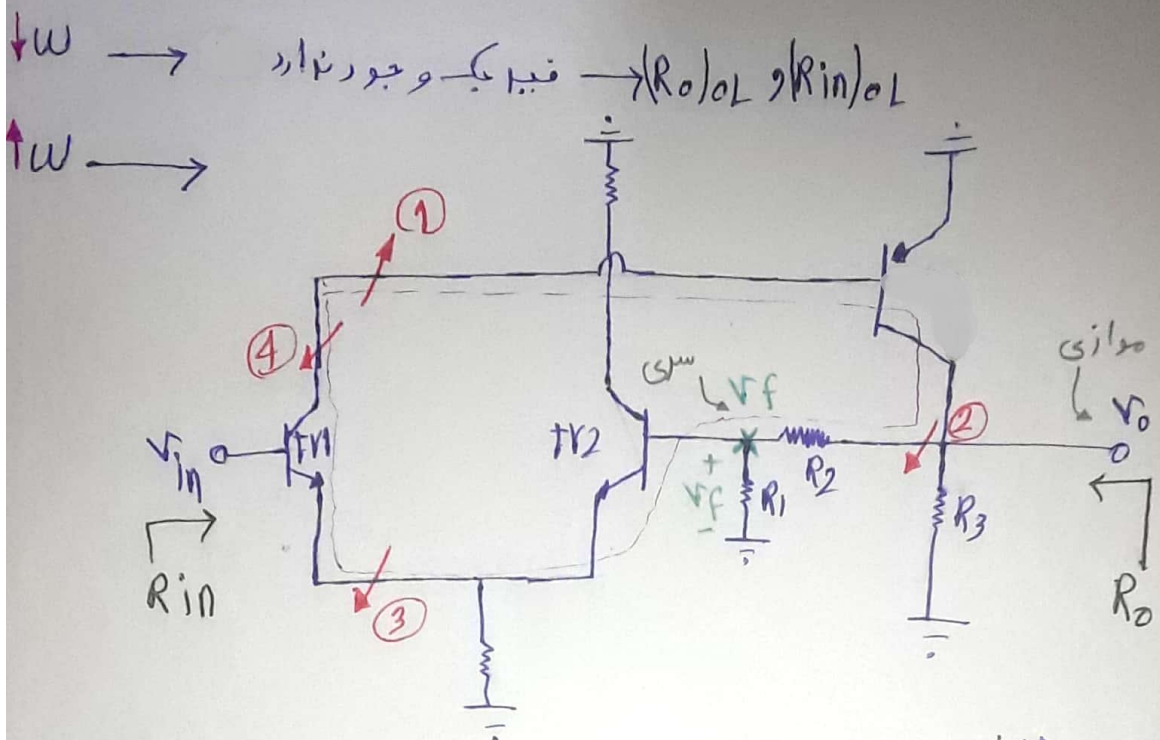
2- Determine the sign of the feedback in the following circuits.





- 3- In the circuit shown below, $R_i(\omega)$ and $R_o(\omega)$ are the input resistance and output resistance in terms of ω . How do $R_i(\omega)$ and $R_o(\omega)$ change as the frequency varies from 0 to infinity. (Hint: Capacitor is modeled as an open-circuit in $\omega=0$ and as a short-circuit as the frequency goes to infinity)





① ↑
④ ↓ } → - - - غیر یک

KVL: $-v_{in} + v_{be1} - v_{be2} + v_f = 0$

$v_{be1} - v_{be2} = v_{in} - v_f$
error

← غیر یک ولتاژ سری یا سری موازی ←

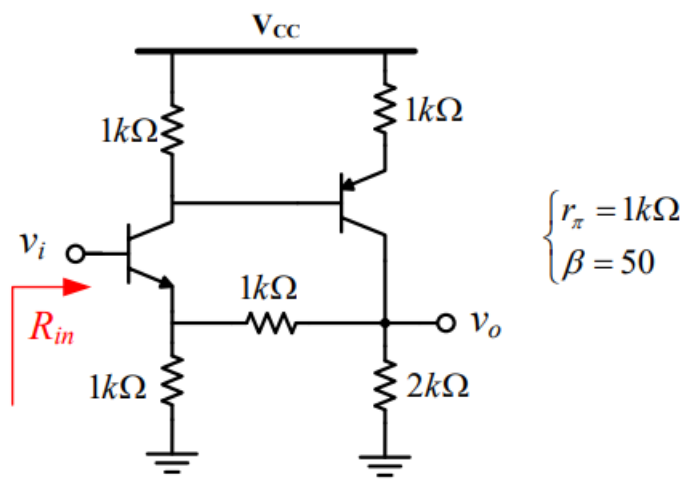
$|R_o|_{CL} = \frac{|R_o|_{oL}}{1 + T}$

$T = AB \rightarrow$ بهره حلقه

$|R_{in}|_{CL} = |R_{in}|_{oL} (1 + T)$

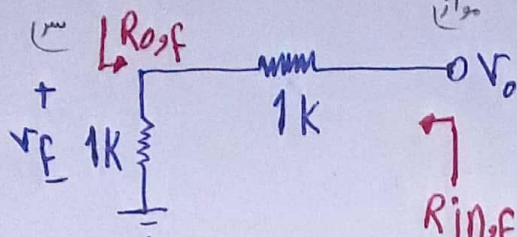
پس با افزایش ω مقاومت ورودی افزایش و مقاومت خروجی کاهش می یابد.

4- Calculate the input resistance of the following figure.



$$v_f = v_{in} - v_{BE}$$

EVOY



$$\beta = \frac{v_f}{v_o} = \frac{1}{2}$$

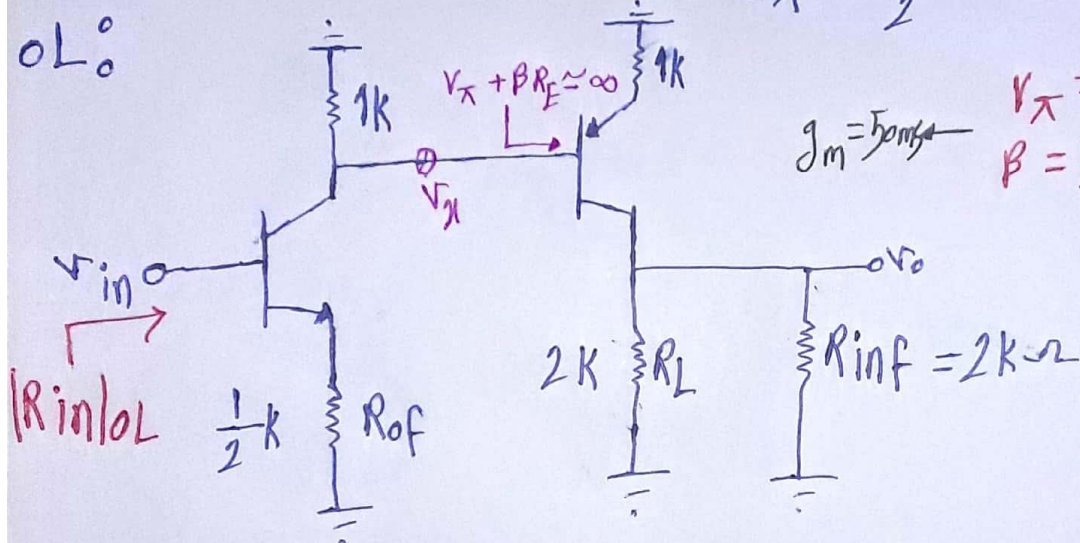
$$R_{in,f} = 2k\Omega$$

$$R_{o,f} = \frac{1}{2}k\Omega$$

$$? = R_{in} - A$$

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OL°



$$g_m = \frac{I_{CQ}}{V_T}$$

$$r_\pi = 1k\Omega$$

$$\beta = 50$$

$$(R_{in})_{OL} = r_\pi + (\beta + 1)R_E = 26.5k\Omega$$

$$A_{OL} = \frac{v_o}{v_{in}} = \frac{v_o}{v_n} \times \frac{v_n}{v_{in}}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_n} = \frac{-R_C}{R_E + \frac{1}{g_m}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \frac{1}{50}} \approx -1$$

$$A_{OL} = +2$$

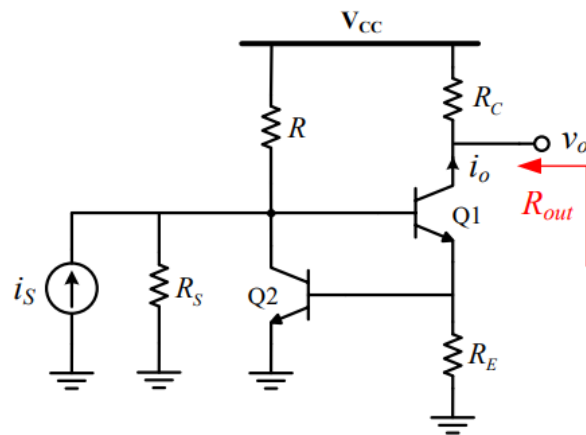
$$\frac{v_n}{v_{in}} = \frac{-R_C}{R_E + \frac{1}{g_m}} = \frac{-1 || 50}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{50}} \approx -2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_{OL} = +2 \\ \beta = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow T = \beta A = +1$$

بسط حلقه

$$R_{in,CL} = R_{in,OL} (1 + T) = 26.5(2) = 53 \text{ k}\Omega$$

- 5- In the following circuit, specify the type of the feedback configuration. In addition, calculate the current gain ($\frac{i_o}{i_s}$) and the output resistance.

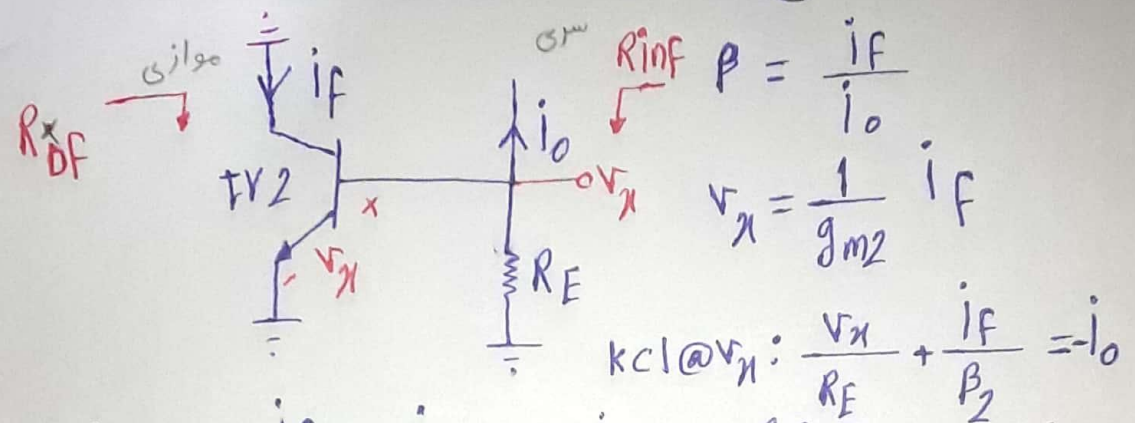


5) نوع ضریب؟

$R_{out} = ?$ $\frac{i_o}{i_s} = ?$

$i_s - i_f = i_B$

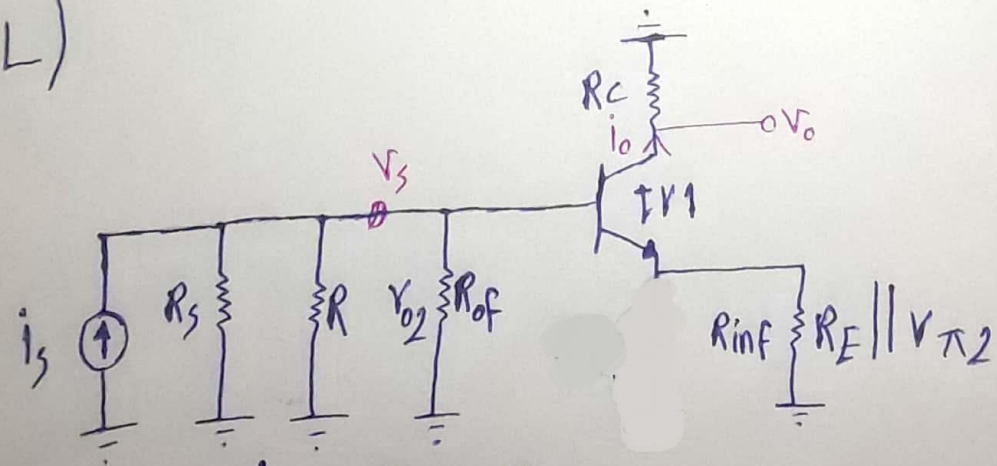
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$$\frac{1}{R_E g_{m2}} i_f + \frac{i_f}{\beta_2} = -i_o \rightarrow \frac{i_f}{i_o} = \frac{-\beta_2 R_E g_{m2}}{\beta_2 + R_E g_{m2}} = \beta$$

$R_{in,of} = R_E \parallel v_{\pi 2} \quad R_{of} = v_{o2}$

OL)



$$A_{OL} = \frac{i_o}{i_s} = \frac{i_o}{v_o} \times \frac{v_o}{v_s} \times \frac{v_s}{i_s}$$

$$\frac{i_o}{v_o} = \frac{1}{R_C} \quad \frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{-R_C}{R_E \parallel v_{\pi 2} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}}}$$

$$\frac{v_s}{i_s} = R_s \parallel R \parallel v_{o2} \parallel (v_{\pi 1} + (\beta_1 + 1)[R_E \parallel v_{\pi 2}])$$

$$\frac{v_s}{i_s} \approx R \parallel R_s$$

$$A_{oL} = \frac{-R \parallel R_s}{R_E \parallel v_{\pi 2} + \frac{1}{g_{m1}}} \approx \frac{-R \parallel R_s}{R_E \parallel v_{\pi 2}}$$

$$(R_o)_{oL} = v_{o1} (1 + g_{m1} [R_E \parallel v_{\pi 2} \parallel v_{\pi 1}])$$

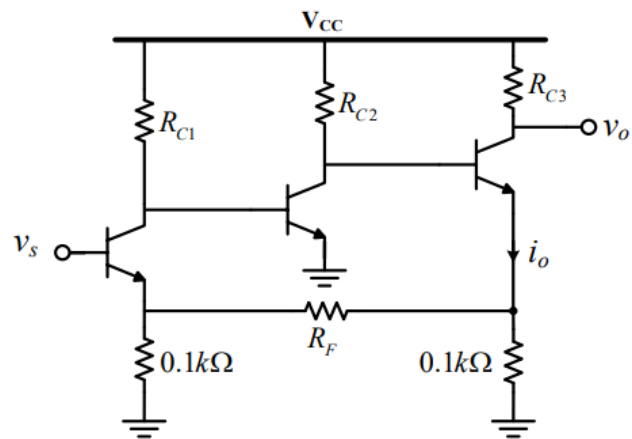
$$T = AB = \frac{(R \parallel R_s) (\beta_2 R_E g_{m2})}{(R_E \parallel v_{\pi 2}) (\beta_2 + R_E g_{m2})}$$

$$A_i = \left| \frac{i_o}{i_s} \right|_{CL} = \frac{A_{oL}}{1 + T}$$

$$(R_{out})_{CL} = R_{oL} (1 + T)$$

$$R_{out} = R_C \parallel (R_{out})_{CL} \approx R_C = R_{out}$$

- 6- In the following circuit, specify R_F so that $\frac{i_o}{v_s} = 0.1$. The gain of the main amplifier is assumed to be very large.



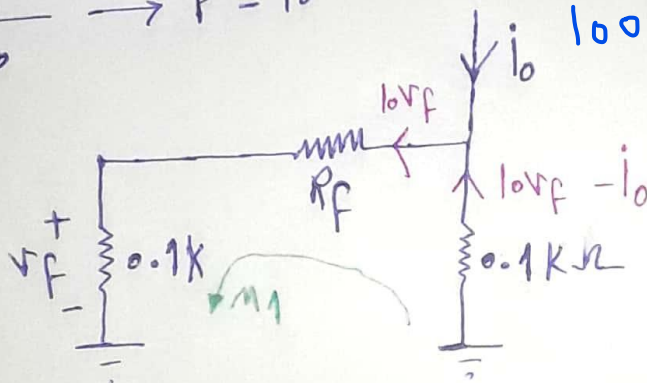
-6

$$A_{OL} = \left(\frac{i_o}{v_s} \right)_{OL} \gg 1 \rightarrow A_{CL} = \left(\frac{i_o}{v_s} \right)_{CL} = \frac{A_{OL}}{1 + \beta A_{OL}}$$

$R_F = ?$ $A_{OL} \gg 1$ $\frac{i_o}{v_s} = \frac{1}{10}$

$$\rightarrow A_{CL} \approx \frac{1}{\beta} \quad \beta = \frac{v_F}{i_o}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow \beta = 10 \quad \text{---} \quad = \frac{1}{100} \text{ K}$$



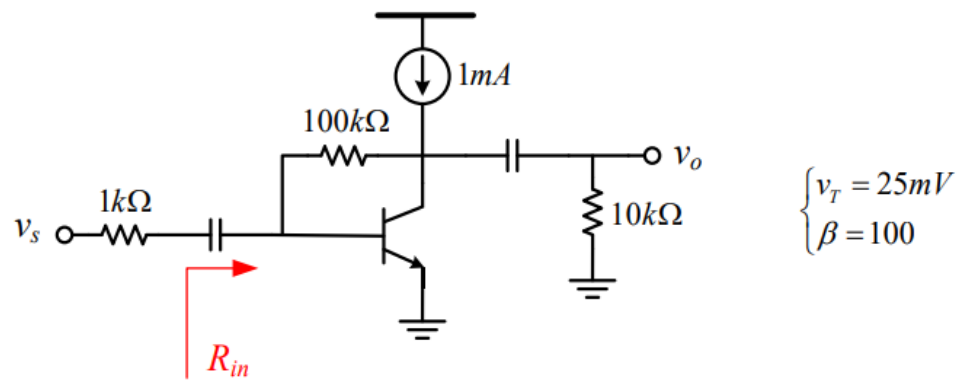
$$R_F = 0.8 \text{ K}$$

KVL @ M_1 : $v_F - 0.1 i_o + 10 v_F R_F + v_F = 0 \rightarrow$

$$(2 + 10 R_F) v_F = 0.1 i_o \rightarrow \frac{v_F}{i_o} = \frac{1}{10(2 + 10 R_F)} = \beta$$

~~$$\beta = \frac{1}{10(2 + 10 R_F)} \rightarrow 100(2 + 10 R_F) = 1 \rightarrow 2 + 10 R_F = \frac{1}{100}$$~~

7- Calculate the voltage gain ($\frac{v_o}{v_s}$) and the input resistance (R_{in}) of the following circuit.



$$i_C \approx 1 \text{ mA} \rightarrow g_m = 40 \text{ mS}$$

$$V_{\pi} = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

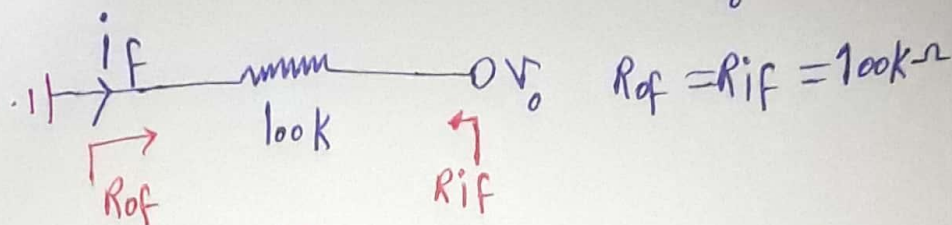
$$i_s - i_f = i_B$$

error

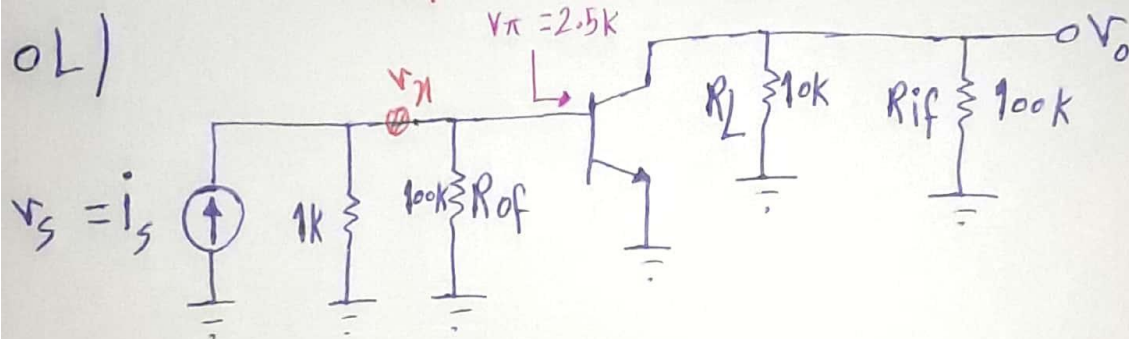
$$R_{in} = ? \quad \beta = \frac{v_o}{v_s}$$

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$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{v_o} = -\frac{1 \text{ mA}}{100 \text{ V}}$$



OL)



$$A_{OL} = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{v_o}{v_n} \times \frac{v_n}{i_s}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_n} = -g_m R_C = -400$$

$$\frac{v_n}{i_s} = 1 \text{ k} \parallel 100 \text{ k} \parallel 2.5 \text{ k} = 0.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_{OL} = -280$$

$$R_{in,OL} = 0.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$T = A\beta = 2.8$$

$$A_{CL} = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{A_{OL}}{1+T} = \frac{-280}{1+2.8} = -73.68$$

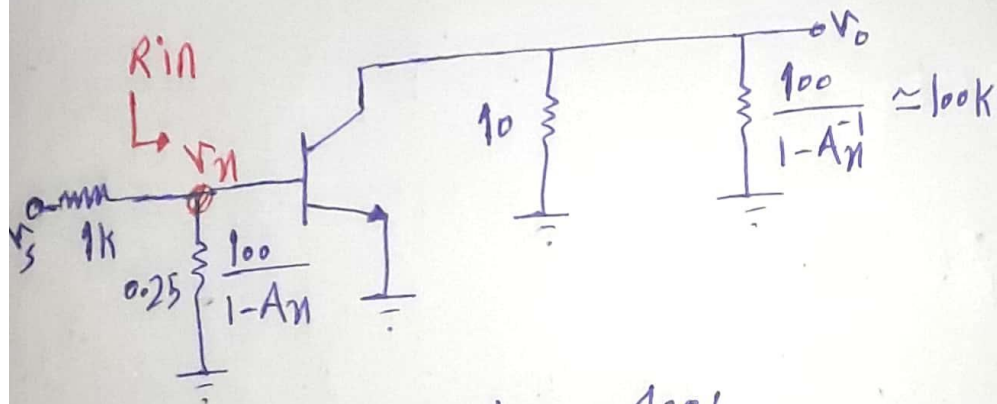
$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_o}{i_s} \times \frac{i_s}{v_s} = -73.68$$

$$R_{in,CL} = \frac{R_{in,OL}}{1+T} = 0.2k\Omega$$

$$R_{in,CL} = R_{in} \parallel 1k \rightarrow R_{in} = 1k \parallel -R_{in,CL}$$

$$R_{in} = -1k \parallel +0.2k = +0.25k\Omega$$

یک کورن چا سسچ یا قضیوئلر:

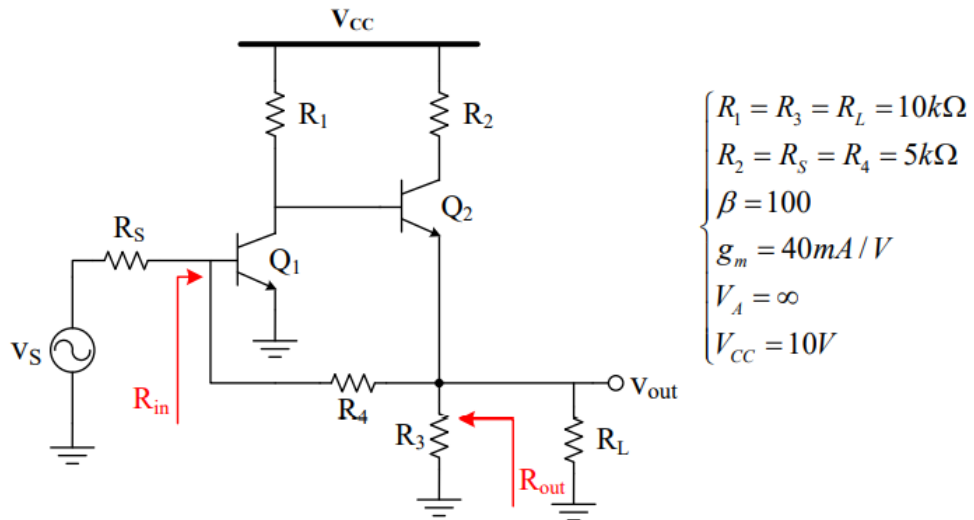


$$A_v = -g_m R_C = -40 \times 10 = -400$$

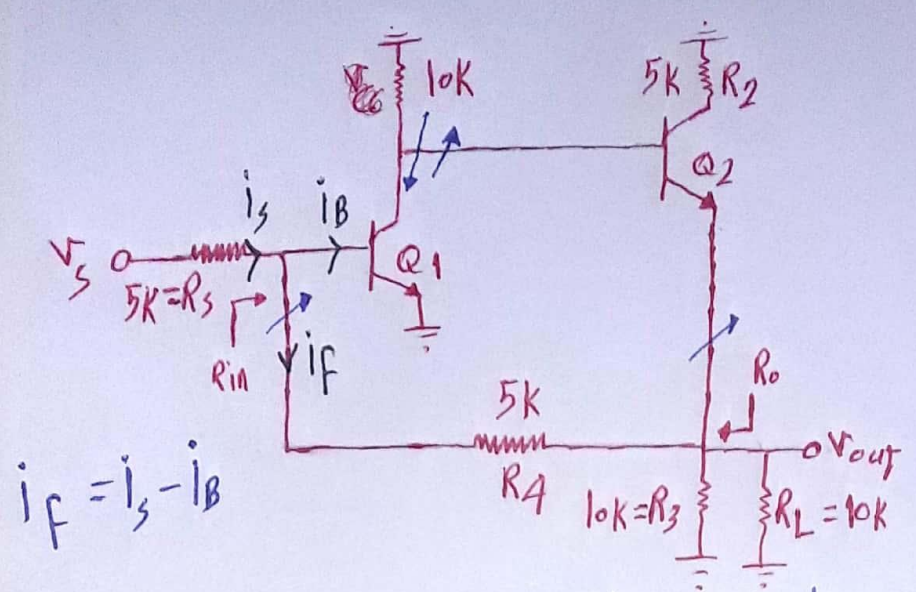
$$\frac{v_n}{v_s} = \frac{0.227}{1.227} \rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_s} = A_v \times \frac{v_n}{v_s} = -74$$

$$R_{in} = 0.25 \parallel 2.5 \approx 0.25k\Omega$$

- 8- a) In the following circuit, prove that the feedback sign is negative. In addition, specify the type of the feedback configuration.
 b) Calculate the voltage gain, input resistance and output resistance of the circuit.



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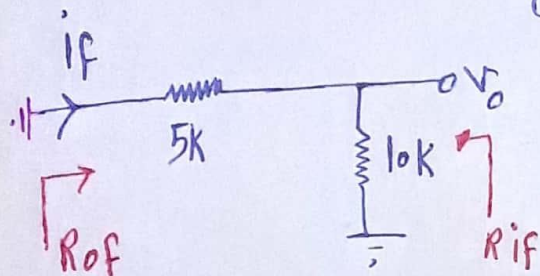


$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_{in}}$$

R_o
 R_{in}

$$i_f = i_s - i_B$$

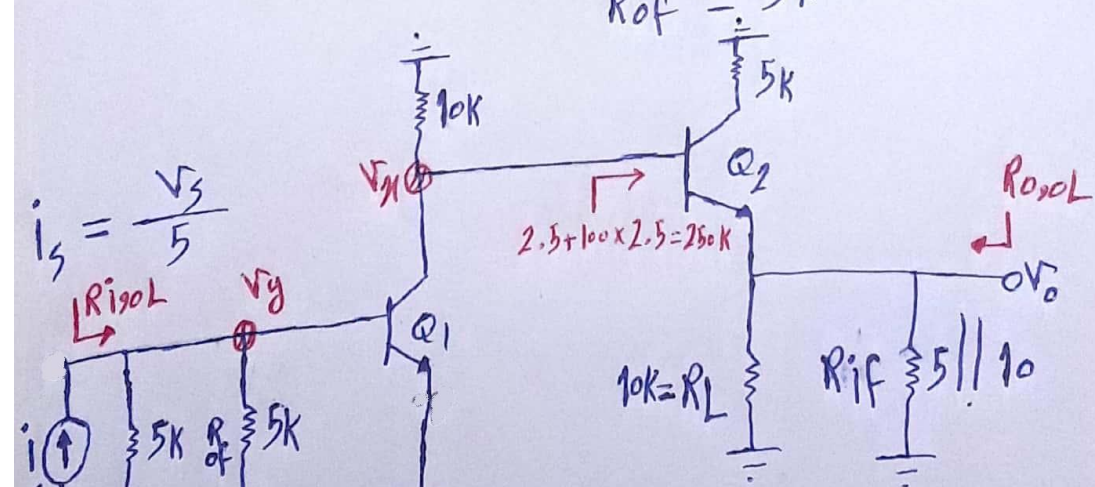
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$$\beta = \frac{i_f}{v_o} = \frac{-1}{5k}$$

$$R_{if} = 5 \parallel 10 = 3.33k\Omega$$

$$R_{of} = 5k\Omega$$



$$A_{OL} = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{v_o}{v_n} \times \frac{v_n}{v_y} \times \frac{v_y}{i_s} \times \frac{v_o}{v_n} = \frac{2.5}{2.5 + \frac{1}{40}} = 1$$

$$\frac{v_n}{v_y} = -40 \times 10 = -400$$

$$\frac{v_y}{i_s} = 5 \parallel 5 \parallel 2.5 = 1.25k\Omega$$

$$A_{OL} = -500 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{in,OL} = 1.25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{O,OL} = 2.5 \parallel \left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{10}{100} \right) = 119 \Omega$$

$$T = A\beta = 100$$

$$A_{CL} = \frac{A_{OL}}{1 + A\beta}$$

$$A_{CL} = \frac{-500}{1 + 100} = -4.95 \text{ k}\Omega = \frac{V_o}{I_s}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{I_s} \times \frac{I_s}{V_s} = -4.95 \times \frac{1}{5} = -0.99 = A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$$

$$R_{in|CL} = \frac{R_{in,OL}}{1 + T} = \frac{1.25}{101} = 12.5 \Omega$$

$$R_{in|CL} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel R_{in}$$

$$12.5 \Omega = 5 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel R_{in}$$

$$12.5 \Omega = R_{in}$$

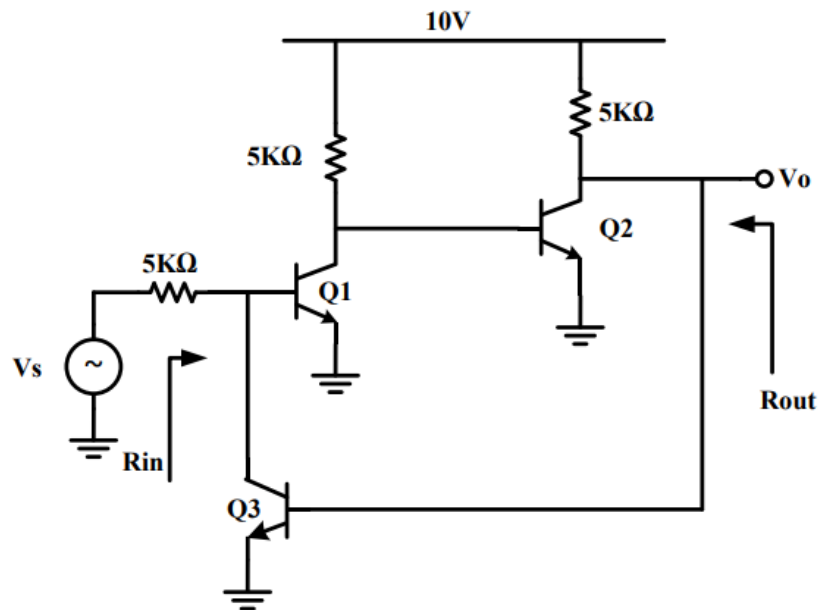
$$R_{O|CL} = \frac{R_{O,OL}}{1 + T} = 1.19 \Omega$$

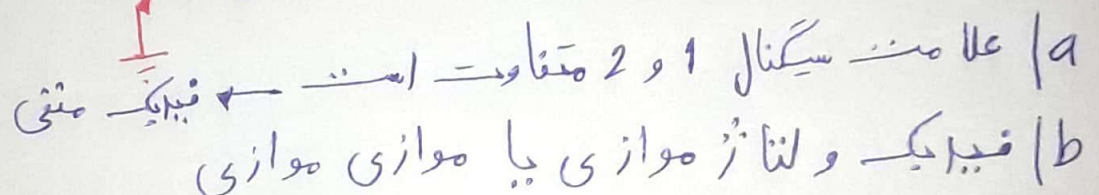
$$R_{O|CL} = R_L \parallel R_O \rightarrow 1.19 \Omega = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \parallel R_O \rightarrow$$

$$R_O = 1.19 \Omega$$

9- In the following circuit, suppose that $I_C=1\text{ mA}$ and $\beta=100$ for all of the transistors.

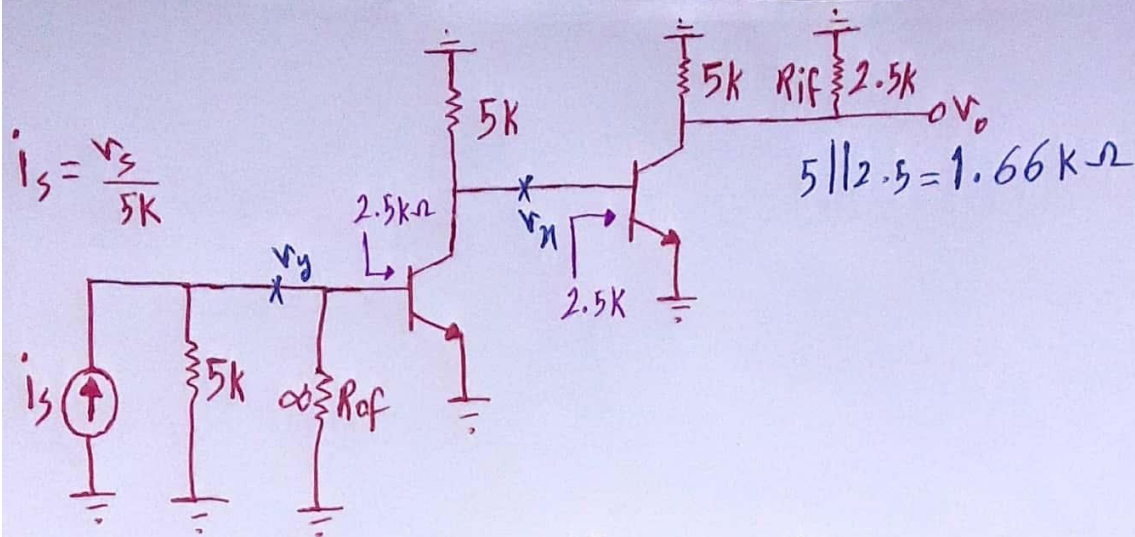
- Specify the feedback loop of the circuit and show that the feedback sign is negative.
- Specify the type of the feedback configuration.
- Calculate the voltage gain.
- Calculate the input and the output resistances (R_{in} and R_{out})





$$R_{inf} = r_{\pi} = 2.5k\Omega$$

$$R_{of} = r_o = \infty$$



$$\frac{v_o}{i_s} = (A)_{oL} = \frac{v_o}{v_n} \times \frac{v_n}{v_y} \times \frac{v_y}{i_s}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_n} = -40 \times 1.66 = -66.4$$

$$\frac{v_y}{i_s} = 1.66k\Omega$$

$$\frac{v_n}{v_y} = -1.66 \times 40 = -66.4$$

$$A_{oL} = 7319k\Omega \quad (R_{in})_{oL} = 1.66k\Omega \quad (R_o)_{oL} = 1.66k\Omega$$

$$A_{CL} = \frac{v_o}{i_s} = \frac{A_{oL}}{1+T} \quad T = AB = 292760 \gg 1$$

$$A_{CL} = \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{40}k\Omega = 25\Omega = \frac{v_o}{i_s}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{v_o}{i_s} \times \frac{i_s}{v_s} = 25 \times \frac{1}{5000} = 5 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{200} = \frac{v_o}{v_s}$$

$$(R_{in})_{CL} = \frac{1.66k}{1+T} = 5.67m\Omega \rightarrow 5.67m\Omega = R_{in} \parallel 5k$$

$$R_{in} = 5.67m\Omega \quad (R_o)_{CL} = R_o = \frac{1.66k}{1+T} = 5.67m\Omega = R_o$$