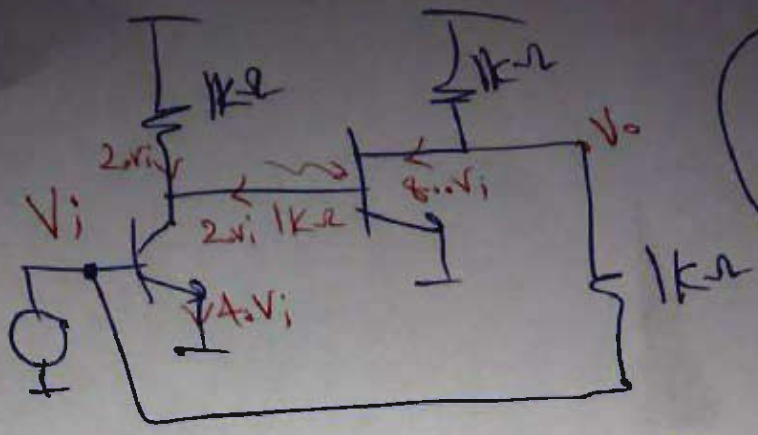
64)



$\beta = 40$

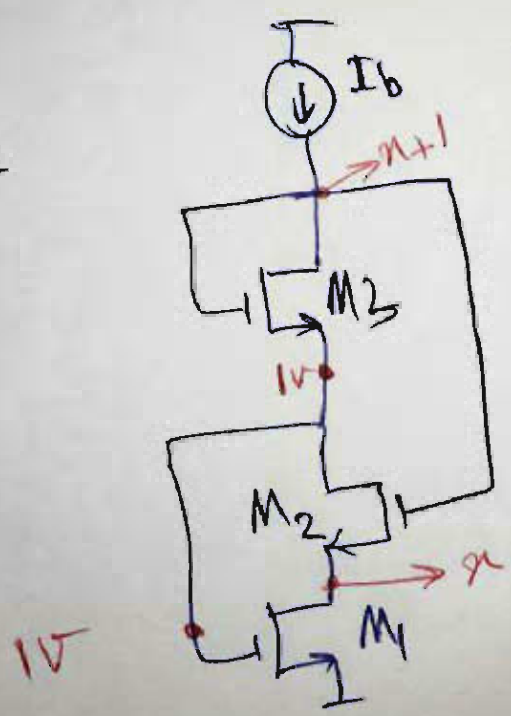
$r_\pi = 1k\Omega$

سيوضح نظر

KCL At Vo Node: $8..V_i = \frac{V_o}{1k\Omega} + \frac{V_o - V_i}{1k\Omega}$

$8..V_i = 2V_o \longrightarrow V_o = 4..V_i$

65.



$V_{th1,2} = .5V$

$V_{th3} = .4V$

$V_{1,2} = V_{gs} - V_{th} = .5V$

$\mu_n C_{ox} = .4\ mA/V^2$

$I_b = .5\ mA$

$V_{gs3} = (x+1) - 1 = x$

$x = V_{DS1} = .5V$

$\frac{1}{2}mA = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{10} \times (.5)^2 \times \frac{W}{L} \longrightarrow \frac{W}{L} = .25$

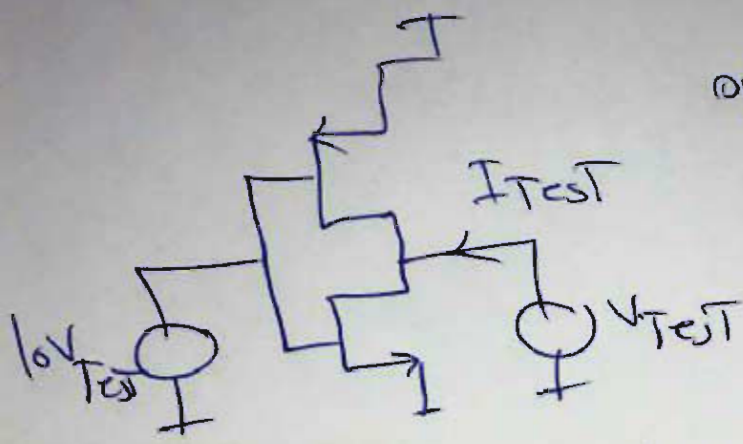
66.

$\pm 1{,}8V$ و $3.5\,DC$ ورودی

$$I_1 = I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} V_{od}^2 = \frac{1}{2} mA$$

$$g_{m1} = g_{m2} = 5\,mA/V$$

توجه: مدار کوچک بین op-Amp



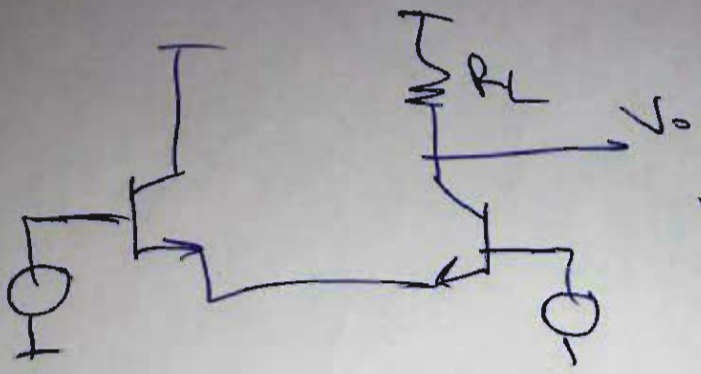
$$I_{Test} = 10 \times 2g_m \times V_{Test} = 10 \times 2 \times 5\,mA/V \times V_{Test} = 100\,mA \times V_{Test}$$

$$\frac{V_{Test}}{I_{Test}} = \frac{V_{Test}}{100 \times V_{Test}} = 10\,\Omega$$

mA

67.

$I_1 = I_2 = 1mA \rightarrow r_{e1} = r_{e2} = 25\Omega$: الحل



$V_o = RL \times \frac{Vid}{5.\Omega}$

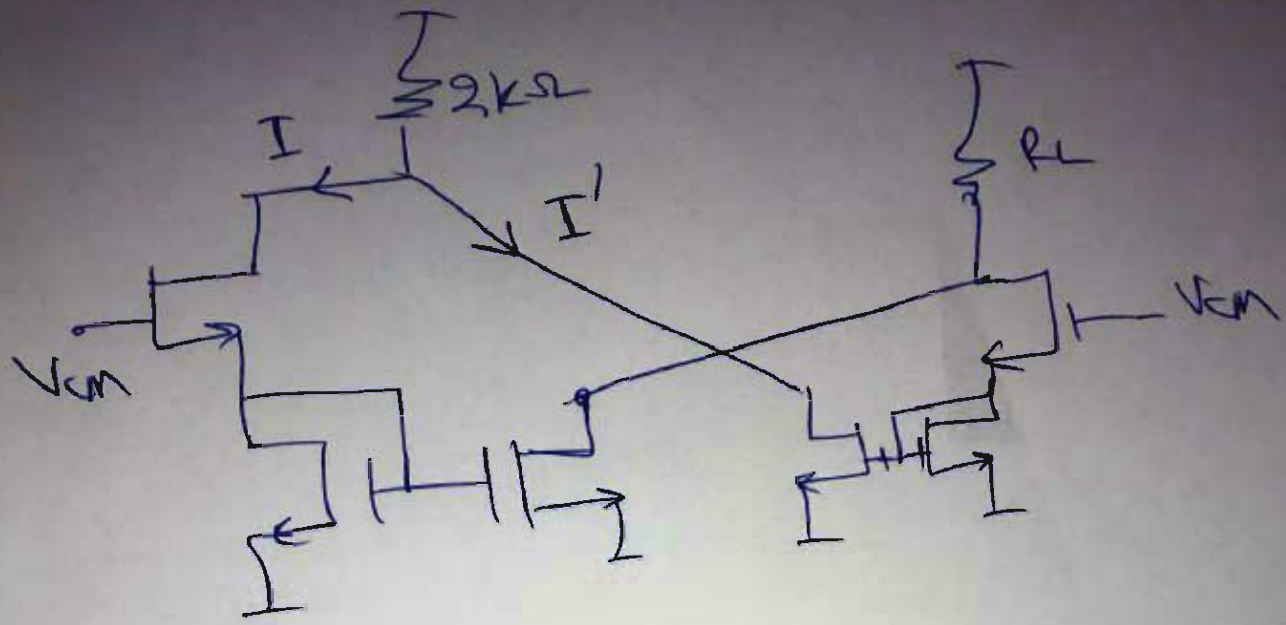
: الحل

$I_1 = 1mA \rightarrow r_{e1} = 25\Omega$

$I_2 = 2mA \rightarrow r_{e2} = 12.5\Omega$

$V_{o_2} = RL \times \frac{Vid}{25+12.5\Omega}$

$\frac{V_{o_2}}{V_{o1}} = \frac{50}{37.5} \rightarrow V_{o2} = \frac{50}{37.5} \times 6 = 8.$



$$g_m = 10\,mA/V \longrightarrow \frac{1}{g_m} = 100\,\Omega$$

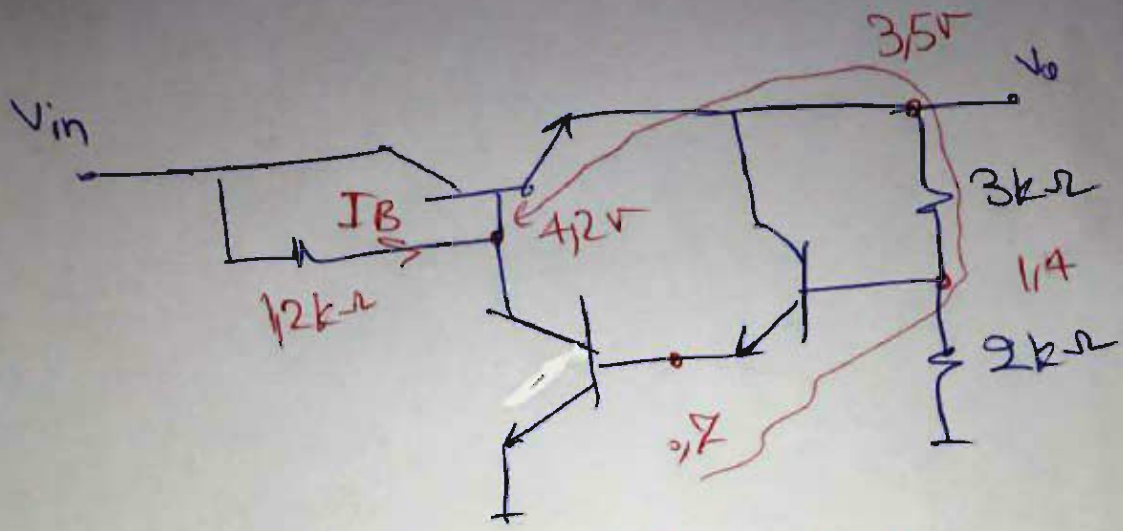
با توجه به تقارن مدار $I = I'$ (هم توان ترانزیستورها مساوی)

$$I = \frac{V_{cm}}{\frac{1}{g_m} + \frac{1}{g_m}} = \frac{V_{cm}}{200\,\Omega}$$

$$V_o = (I + I')\,R_L = \frac{V_{cm}}{200} \times 2 \times 2k\Omega = 20$$

بدترین حالت را در نظر می‌گیریم.

$V_{in}=9V$

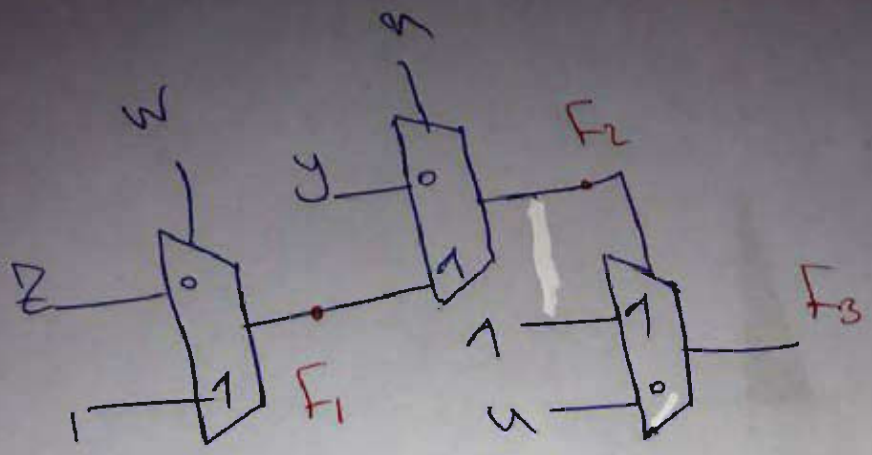


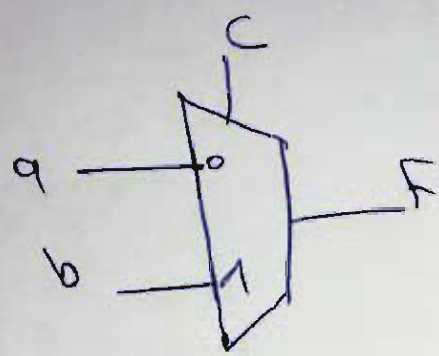
$$I_B = \frac{9-4/2}{1/2k\Omega} = \frac{4/8}{1/2} = 4mA$$

$$I_{out\ MAX} = 100A = 400mA$$

بدترین ترانزیستور

(7.)





مالتی پلکسر:

$F = c'a + cb$

$F_1 = w'z + w = w + z$

$F_2 = x'y + xF_1 = x'y + xw + xz$

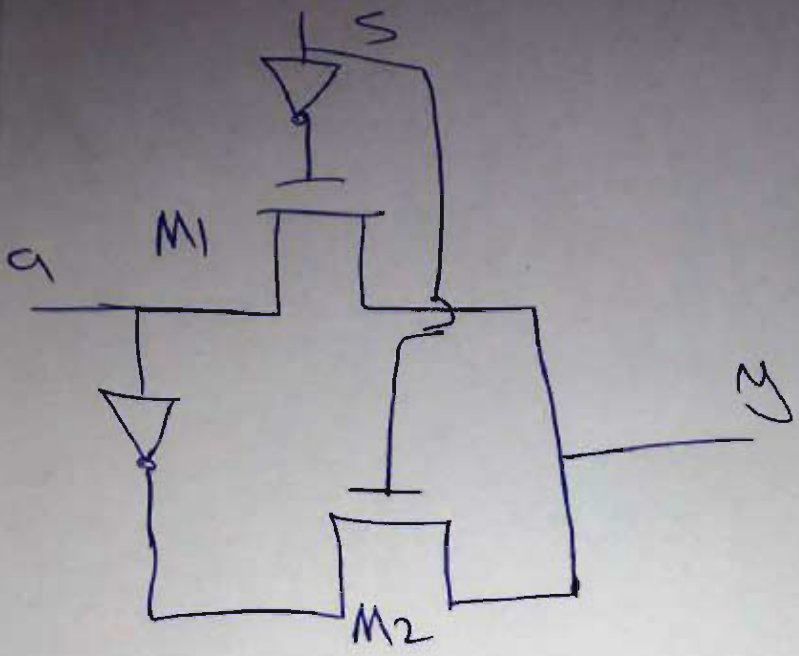
$F_3 = F_2'u + F_2 = F_2 + u$

$F = x'y + xw + xz + u$

گزینه ۴

(پاسخ بیت D)

(۴۱



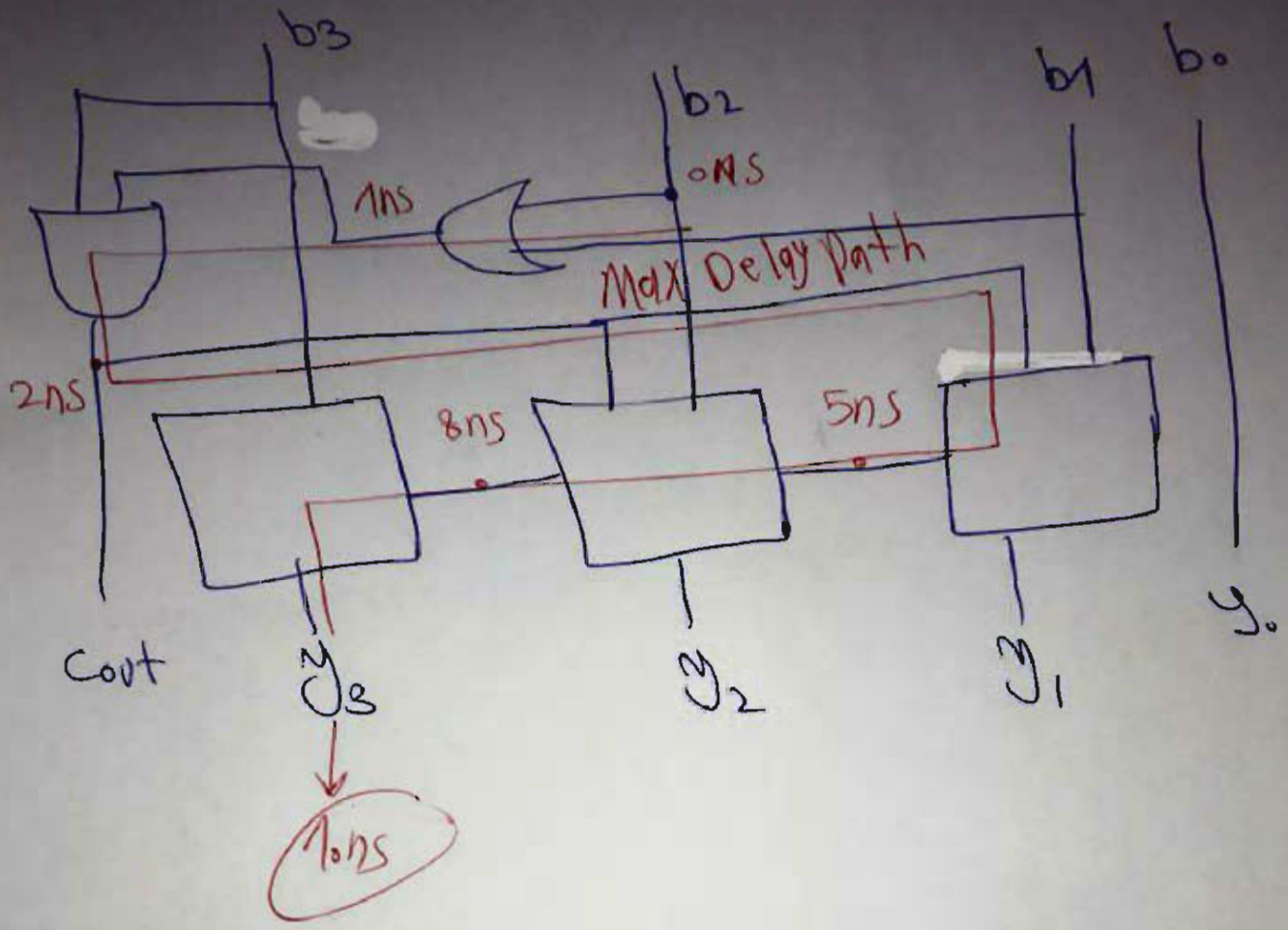
$y = S \oplus a$

$a = y \leftarrow M_1 = ON \leftarrow a=1, S=0$ حالت

$Delay = 7 + 5 = 12$

N.T بیت Delay

Delay ماسفت‌ها


b3
b2
b1
b0
1ns
0ns
Max Delay Path
2ns
8ns
5ns
Cout
y3
y2
y1
y0
10ns

لأن F3 هو

← 74

برای ساخته شدن x^4

مرحله اول: $x^2 \times x$ → Sel mul, sel A, load term

مرحله دوم: $x^3 \times x$ → مثل بالا

برای جمع با EXP reg

Sel Add, sel b, Load EXP

```
Module exam(c,s,r,a,y,q);
input c,s,r,a,y;          ← ورودی ها
output [1:0]q;            ← خروجی دوبیتی
reg [1:0]q;               ← خروجی از نوع reg
always @(posedge c, negedge r)
                          ↑ لبه پایین رونده reset
                  ↑ لبه بالا رونده clk
begin
  if(!r)                  ← ریست آسنکرون است
    q=2'b00;
  else if(s)              ← s=1 ↔ set سنکرون است
    q=2'b11;
  else begin
    q[0]=a&y;             ← از اینجا که set به MVL
    q[1]=a|y;               هم مورد است و reset به
  end                       clk فیلیپ فلاپ ها.
```

چون الان reset اتفاق نیفتد کلاک بالاست set شدن شده است.