

$$I_{S1} = 10 I_{S2}$$

حل سؤال 41

$$V_T = V_T \ln \left[\frac{I_{D1}}{I_{S1}} + 1 \right] - V_T \ln \left[\frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}} + 1 \right]$$

$$V_T = V_T \ln \left[\frac{10 \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}} + 1}{\frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}} + 1} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{10 I_{D2} + I_{S2}}{-I_{D2} + I_{S2}} = e$$

$$(10 + e) I_{D2} = (e - 1) I_{S2} \rightarrow \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{S2}} = \frac{e - 1}{e + 10}$$

$$V_{GS1} = 1.0 \text{ V} \rightarrow I_{D1} = 1 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{GS2} = 1.4 \text{ V} \rightarrow I_{D2} = 4 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_D = k [V_{GS} - V_T]^2$$

$$1 = k V_{eff1}^2$$

$$4 = k V_{eff2}^2$$

$$V_{eff2} = 2 V_{eff1} \Rightarrow 1.4 - V_T = 2(1.0 - V_T) \Rightarrow 1.4 - V_T = 2 - 2V_T$$

$$V_T = 0.4 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{eff1} = 0.6 \text{ V} \rightarrow k = 100 \frac{\mu\text{A}}{\text{V}^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} = 100$$

$$\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} = 400 \frac{\mu\text{A}}{\text{V}^2}$$

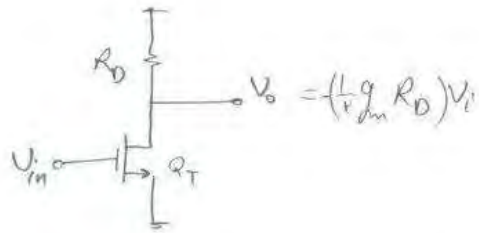
$$r_{out} = g_{m1} (r_{o1} \parallel r_{ov})$$

$$g_{m1} = \frac{I_c}{V_T} = \frac{I_c}{\left(\frac{kT}{q}\right)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{I_c \uparrow} (T \uparrow) \Rightarrow g_{m1} \downarrow$$

ملاحظة
في

حل سؤال 43



: 47 مثال 4

$$A_v = \frac{1}{r} g_m R_D$$

$$\left(\frac{w}{L}\right)_T = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{w}{L}\right) \Rightarrow g_{mT} = \frac{1}{r} g_m$$

$$g_m = \epsilon \cdot I_c = \epsilon \cdot I_{ms} \quad \beta = \infty \quad r_e = r_D \Omega$$

$$\omega_L = \omega_{R_p, C_p} \approx \omega_p = \frac{1}{R_p C} \quad \therefore f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi R_p C} \text{ [Hz]} \quad : 48 \text{ مثال 4}$$

$$R_p = 1^k \parallel r_e \approx r_D \Omega \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_L = \frac{10^4}{2\pi \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 800 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_{GS} = 1 \text{ V} \rightarrow V_{eff} = 1.0 \text{ V}, \quad I_D = 100 (1.0)^2 = 10 \mu\text{A} \quad (49 \text{ مثال 4})$$

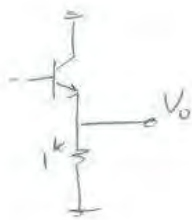
$$V_{SF} = V_{GS} = 1 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{DSF}(\text{min}) = V_{eff} = 1.0 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{C1} = V - (1.0) = 1.0^{\text{V}}$$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{I_c \times t}{C} + V_C(0^-) \Rightarrow 1.0 = \frac{10 \mu\text{A} \times t}{10 \mu\text{F}} \Rightarrow t = 1.0 \text{ s}$$

$$I_c = 1.0 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_{CEQ} = 10 - 1 \times 1.0 = 9 \text{ V}; \quad R_{ac} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \quad : (49 \text{ مثال 4})$$

$$\hat{i}_c^-(\text{max}) = I_{cQ} = 1.0 \text{ mA}; \quad \hat{i}_c^+(\text{max}) = \frac{V_{CEQ} - V_{CE(\text{sat})}}{R_{ac}} = \frac{9 - 0.1}{1} = 8.9 \text{ mA}$$

$$\hat{V}_o(\text{max}) = 1^k \times \hat{i}_c^+(\text{max}) = 8.9 \text{ V}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{out} &= r_i \times r_{of} \\
 i &= (g_{m1} \parallel g_{m\mu}) V_{in} = \frac{\mu}{r} V_{in}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} V_{out} \\ i \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow V_{out} = r_x \frac{\mu}{r} V_{in} \times r_{ok\Omega} = r_o V_{in} \quad (41) \quad \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Loop Gain} = L &= \times R_{D1} \times g_{m\mu} R_{D_r} \times \frac{R_r \parallel \frac{1}{g_{m1}}}{R_r \parallel \frac{1}{g_{m1}} + \frac{1}{g_{m\mu}}} \times g_{m1} \\
 &= \times | \times | \times | \times \frac{80\Omega}{80\Omega + 100\Omega} \times | 0 = \frac{100}{\mu} \quad (49) \quad \beta
 \end{aligned}$$