

1. Figure P1 shows an IC MOS amplifier formed by cascading two common-source stage. Assuming the biasing current source have very high output resistance, find an expression for the overall voltage gain in terms of g_m and r_o of Q_1 and Q_2 . (10%)

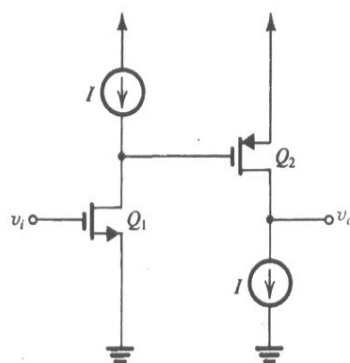


Fig. P1

2. Consider the basic differential circuit in which the transistors have $\beta=200$ and $V_A=200$ V, with $I=0.5$ mA, $R=1$ M Ω , and $R_C=20$ k Ω . Find (20%)
 (a) the differential gain to a differential output ($v_i=v_{b1}-v_{b2}$, $v_o=v_{c2}-v_{c1}$),
 (b) the differential input resistance,
 (c) the common-mode gain to a single-ended output, and
 (d) the common-mode input resistance (neglecting the effect of r_{μ}).

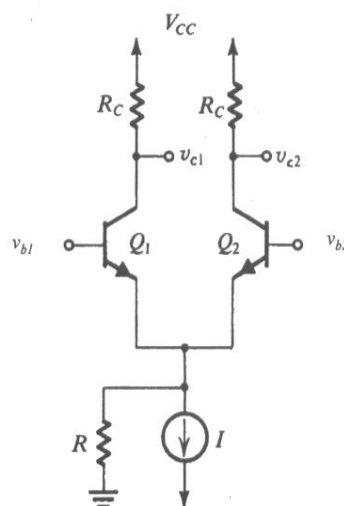


Fig. P2

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3. The transistors in the circuit of Fig. P3 have $\beta_o=100$, $V_A=100$ V, $C_{\mu}=0.2$ pF, and $C_{j\phi}=0.8$ pF. At a bias current of $100 \mu\text{A}$, $f_T=400$ MHz: (20%)
- Find R_{in} and the midband gain.
 - Find an estimate of the upper 3-dB frequency f_H . Which capacitor dominates? Which one is the second most significant?

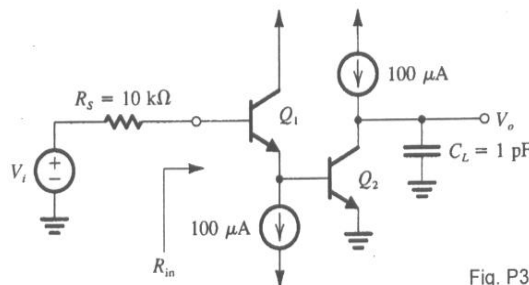


Fig. P3

4. A noninverting buffer op amp configuration is shown below. Assuming that the op amp has infinite input resistance and zero output resistance, the open-loop gain $A=99$, and $V_s=10$ V. (20%)
- What is the feedback factor β ?
 - What is the closed-loop gain?
 - What is the amount of feedback in dB?
 - Find V_o and V_i .
 - If A decreases by 20%, what is the corresponding decrease in the closed-loop gain?

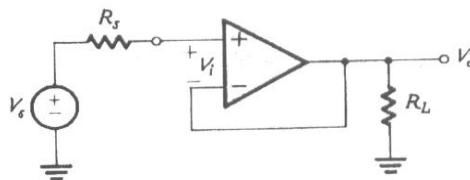


Fig. P4

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5. A circuit consisting of a BJT is shown below. Assume the common-emitter current gain $\beta = 100$, $R_C = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{B1} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_{B2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$. Find the current, i_c , that enters the collector and the voltage drop, V_{CE} , between the collector and the emitter. (20%)

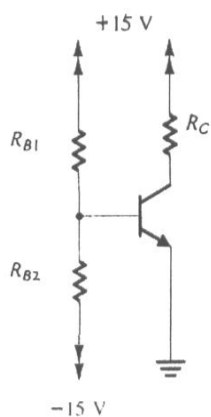
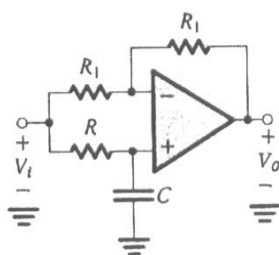


Fig. P5

6. Show that by interchanging R and C in the op amp-RC circuit below, the resulting phase shift covers the range 0 to 180 degree (with 0 degree at high frequencies and 180 degree at low frequencies). (10%)



$$CR = 1/\omega_0$$

$$\text{Flat gain } (a_1) = 1$$

Fig. P6