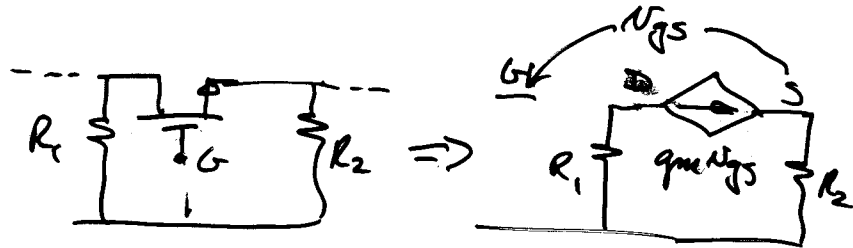
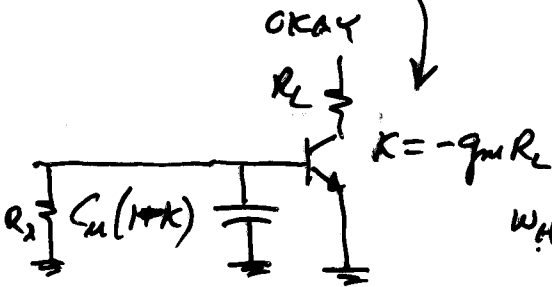
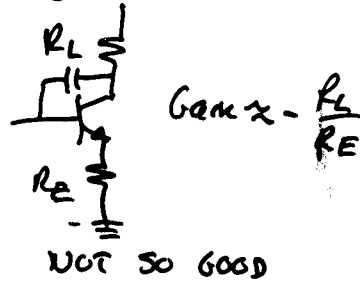
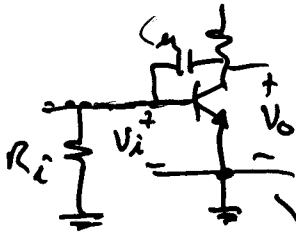


Final Exam Problem Session

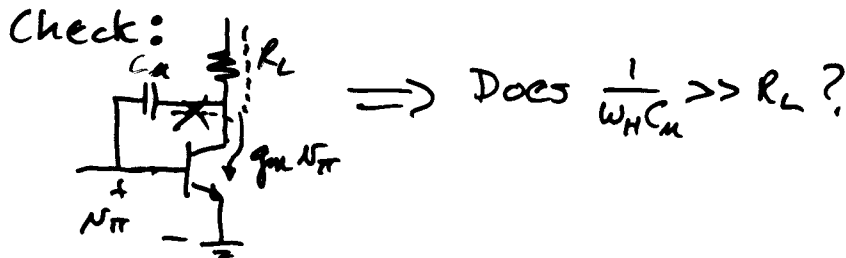
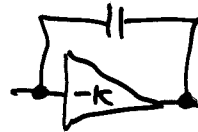


Miller Approach

Only works for a inverting amplifier.



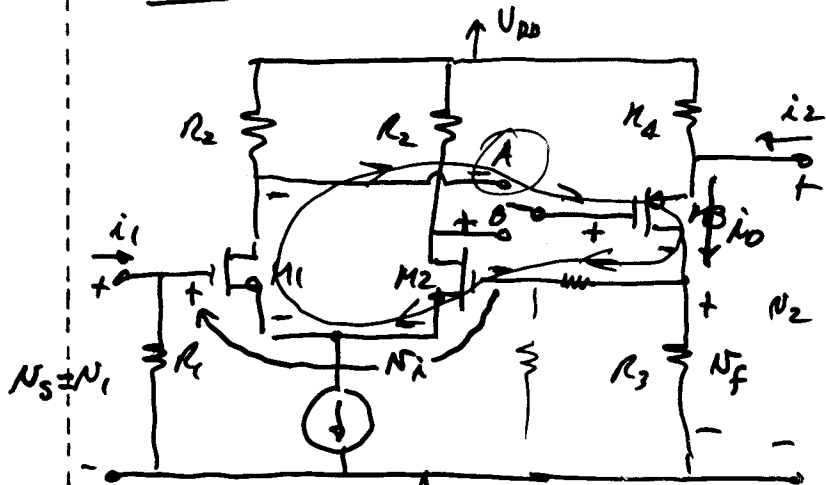
$$\omega_H \approx \frac{1}{(R_i || r_{\pi}) C_M (1 + g_m R_L)}$$



Final Exam, Sp. 2004, Problem 1

Next page

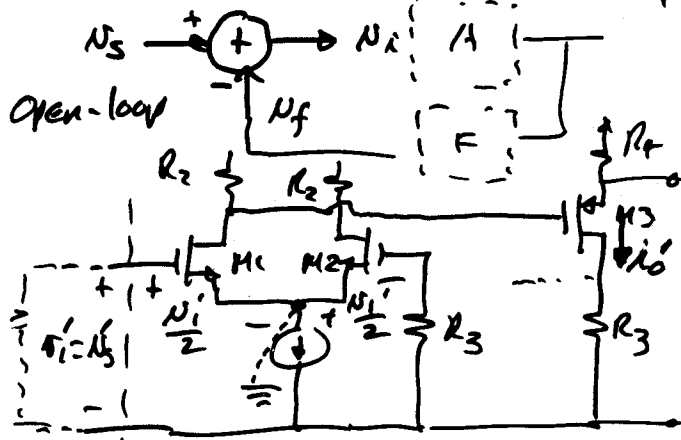
Cont'd



Series-series

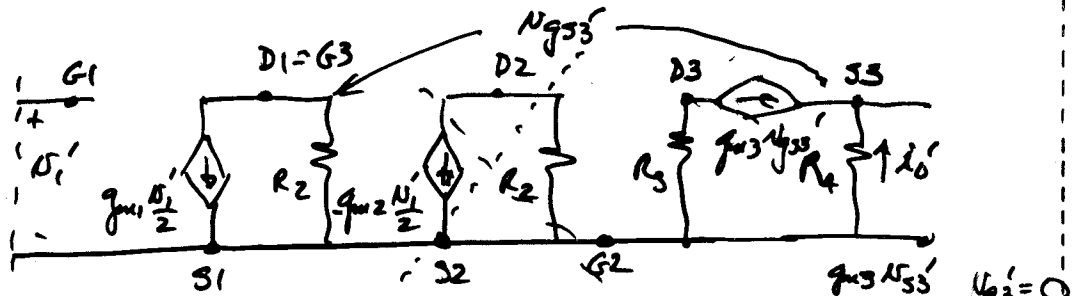
$$F = \frac{N_F}{i_0} = R_3$$

$$N_S = N_i + N_f \rightarrow N_i = N_S - N_f$$

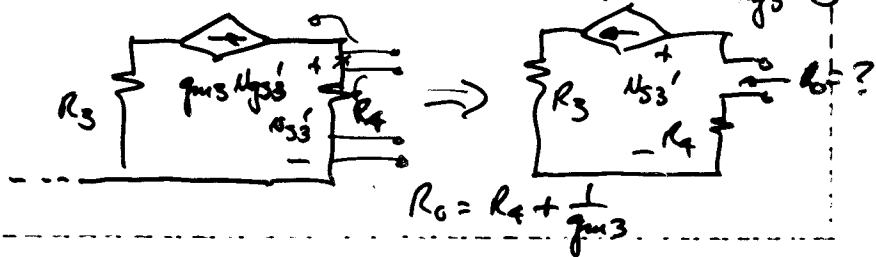


$$A = \frac{i_0'}{N_i'}$$

Open-loop, SS model -



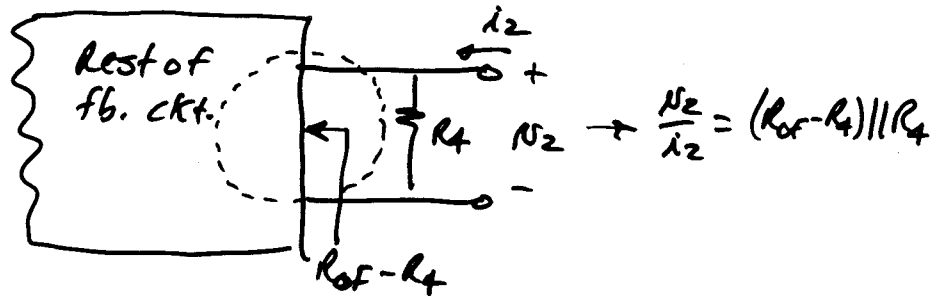
Find R_0 :



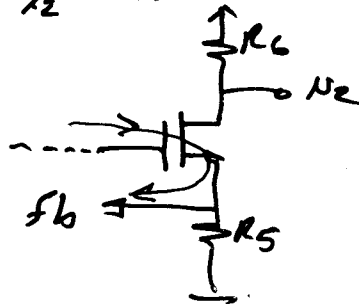
$$R_0 = R_4 + \frac{1}{g_{m3}}$$

$$R_{of} = R_o (1 + A F)$$

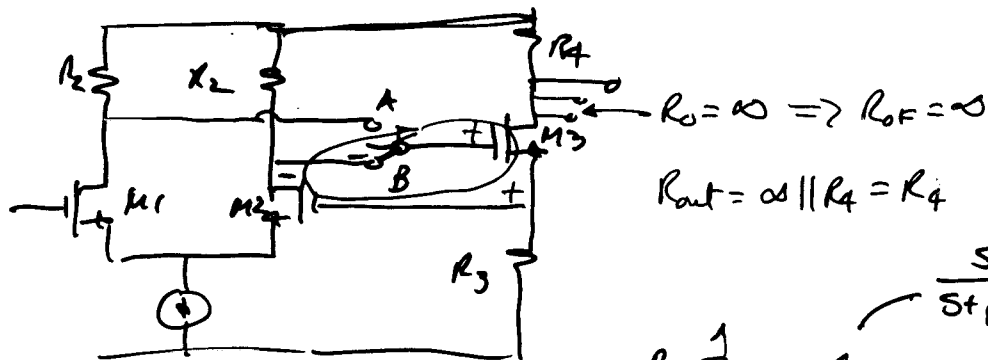
All series feedback can be modelled as



If R_L does not appear in the A calculation, then $R_{out} = \frac{v_2}{i_2} = R_L$.

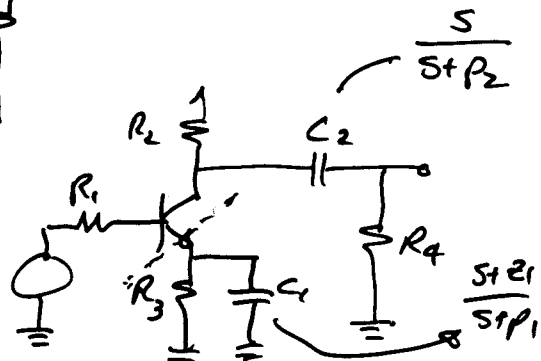


Spring 2003, Final Exam Prob 2



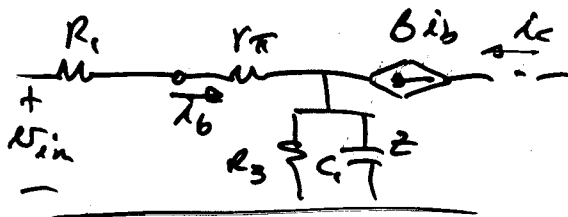
Spring 04, Prob. 3

How to find the zeros



Cont'd

$$P_i = \frac{1}{C_1 [R_3 \parallel (\frac{r_{\pi} + R_1}{1+\beta})]} \quad z_1 = \frac{1}{R_3 C_1}$$



$$z = \frac{R_3 \frac{1}{sC_1}}{R_3 + \frac{1}{sC_1}} = \frac{R_3 / C_1}{sR_3 + \frac{1}{C_1}}$$

$$z = \frac{R_3}{sR_3 C_1 + 1}$$

$$\frac{v_{in}}{i_b} = R_1 + r_{\pi} + (1+\beta)z$$

$$\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = \left(\frac{v_{out}}{i_c} \right) \left(\frac{i_c}{i_b} \right) \left(\frac{i_b}{v_{in}} \right)$$

$$\frac{i_b}{v_{in}} = \frac{1}{R_1 + r_{\pi} + \frac{(1+\beta)R_3}{sR_3 C_1 + 1}} = \frac{sR_3 C_1 + 1}{(R_1 + r_{\pi})(sR_3 C_1 + 1) + (1+\beta)R_3}$$

$$= \frac{sR_3 C_1 + 1}{sR_3 C_1 (R_1 + r_{\pi}) + R_1 + r_{\pi} + R_3(1+\beta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R_1 + r_{\pi} + R_3(1+\beta)} \left[\frac{sR_3 C_1 + 1}{\frac{sR_3 C_1 (R_1 + r_{\pi})}{R_1 + r_{\pi} + R_3(1+\beta)} + 1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{R_1 + r_{\pi} + R_3(1+\beta)} \left[\frac{sR_3 C_1 + 1}{sC_1 \frac{R_1 + r_{\pi}}{1+\beta} \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_3 + \frac{R_1 + r_{\pi}}{1+\beta}} + 1} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{sC_1 \left[R_3 \parallel \left(\frac{R_1 + r_{\pi}}{1+\beta} \right) \right] + 1}$$