

大同大學 102 學年度 轉學入學考試試題

考試科目：電子學

所別：電機工程學系

第 1/1 頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 可以使用計算器。

1. In Fig.1, diode cut-in voltage $V_{D0} = 0.6V$, diode resistance $r_D = 0\Omega$, for the following cases, calculate the output voltage V_O . (a) $V_1 = V_2 = 5V$ (b) $V_1 = 5V, V_2 = 0V$ (c) $V_1 = V_2 = 0V$ (18%)

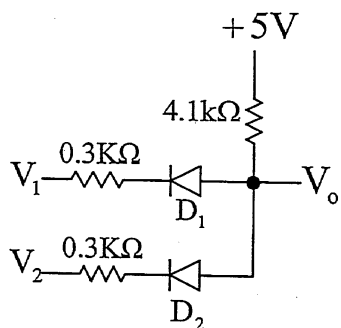


Fig. 1

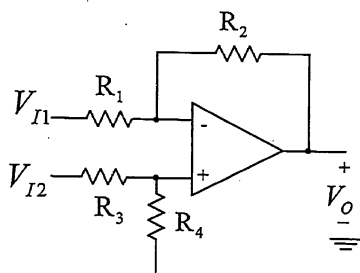


Fig. 2

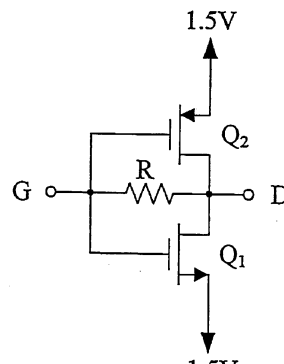


Fig. 3

2. (a). For the ideal OP in Fig. 2, derive the output V_O in terms of V_{I1} , V_{I2} and resistors. (12%)
 (b). To realize the circuit as a difference amplifier, i.e. $V_O = A(V_{I2} - V_{I1})$, derive the relationship among the resistors $R_1, R_2, R_3,$ and R_4 , define the gain factor A . (8%)
3. The MOSFETs in the circuit of Fig. 3 are matched, having $\mu_n C_{ox} (W/L)_n = \mu_p C_{ox} (W/L)_p = 1\text{mA/V}^2$, $V_{tn} = |V_{tp}| = 0.5V$, and the resistance $R = 1M\Omega$
 (a). For G and D open, calculate the dc voltage at G (V_G) and dc drain current I_{D1} (Q_1) and I_{D2} (Q_2). (8%)
 (b). For finite r_o ($\frac{1}{|\lambda|} = |V_A| = 20V$, for both n and p MOS), draw the small-signal equivalent circuit, calculate the voltage gain (v_d / v_g) from G to D and find the input resistance (R_{in}) at G . (12%)
4. Refer to Fig. 4, BJT $\beta = 100$, for the differential mode, $v_1 = 0.5v_{id}$, $v_2 = -0.5v_{id}$, draw the half circuit (3%), calculate the voltage gain $A_d = \frac{v_{c2} - v_{c1}}{v_{id}}$ (12%) and input resistance R_{id} . (5%)

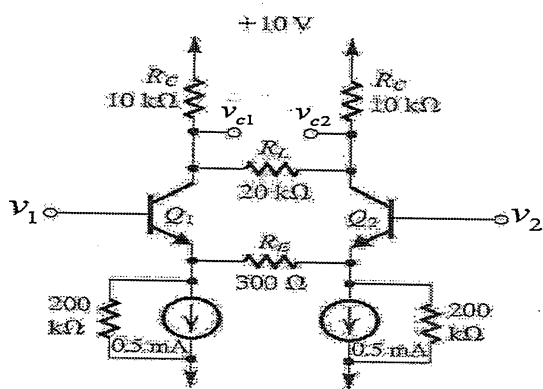


Fig. 4

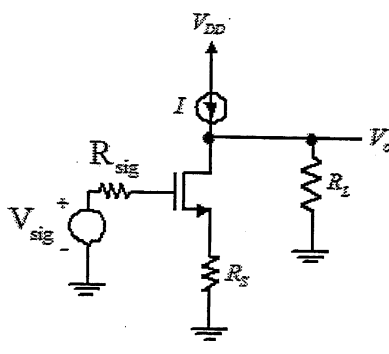


Fig. 5

5. (a). For the circuit in Fig. 5, the coupling capacitances are not shown, the current source is ideal, MOS $r_o = \infty$, derive the midband voltage gain $A_M = V_o / V_{sig}$. (10%)
 (b). Draw the small-signal circuit including C_{gs} and C_{gd} , use OCTC (open circuit time constant) method to derive the time constants τ_{gs} , τ_{gd} , for C_{gs}, C_{gd} . (8% %)
 (c). Follows part (a),(b) write an expression for the transfer function of the voltage gain $A(s) = V_o / V_{sig}$, define the pole frequency (ω_p) in terms of τ_{gs} and τ_{gd} . (4%)