

科目	電子學	適用系所	電機工程學系	時間	90分鐘
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※請務必在答案卷作答區內作答。

共 2 頁 第 1 頁

- For the circuits shown in Figure 1 using ideal diodes, find the values of the labeled voltages and currents. (20%)
- For the circuit in Figure 2, find the V_B , V_E , and V_C for $R_B = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $1 \text{ k}\Omega$. Let $\beta = 100$. (15%)
- For the common-emitter amplifier shown in Figure 3, let $V_{cc} = 15\text{V}$, $R_1 = 27 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_E = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_C = 3.9 \text{ k}\Omega$. The transistor has $\beta = 100$ and $V_A = 100\text{V}$. Calculate the dc bias current I_C . If the amplifier operates between a source for which $R_{sig} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ and a load of $2 \text{ k}\Omega$, replace the transistor with its hybrid- π model, and find the value of R_{in} , and the overall gain v_o/v_{sig} .

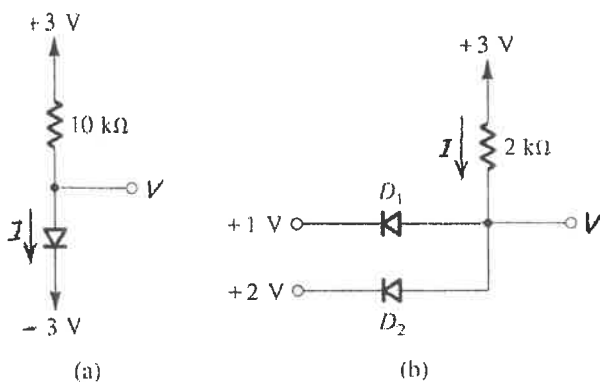


Figure 1

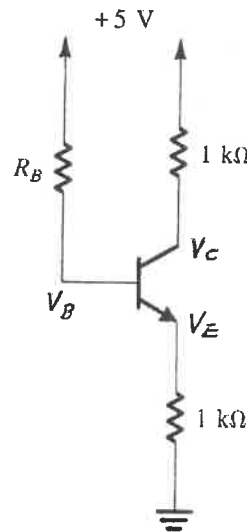


Figure 2

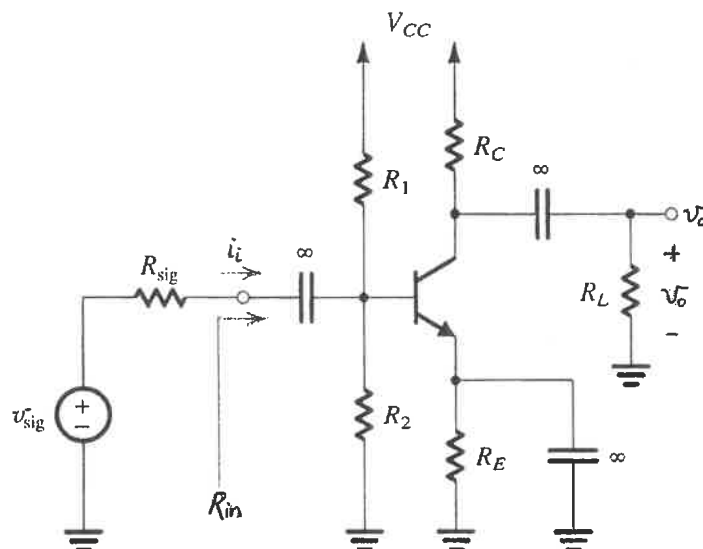


Figure 3

4. Figure 4 shows a current mirror, (a) what the operation region of Q1 and Q2 should be? (Cutoff, Triode or Saturation region?) (5%) (b) Find the I_o , if Q1 and Q2 are matched with channel length $L = 0.4 \mu\text{m}$, channel width $W = 4 \mu\text{m}$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = 2 \text{ V}$, $V_t = 1 \text{ V}$ and $R = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$. (10%) [Hint: $I_D = 0.5\mu_n C_{ox} (V_{GS} - V_t)^2 W/L$].
5. (a) Find voltage gain $A_v = V_o/V_i$, for an ideal op amp shown in Figure 5. (10%) (b) Assume that the op amp is not ideal and has an open-voltage gain A_o , derive the expression for $A_v = V_o/V_i$. (5%)
6. Figure 6 shows a single stage MOSFET amplifier with $V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}$, $R_{G1} = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$, $R_{G2} = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$, $R_D = 7.5 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_S = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_1 = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$. Also $C_s = 5.8 \mu\text{F}$, $C_{C1} = 90 \text{ nF}$, $C_{C2} = 2.56 \mu\text{F}$. Let $V_t = 1 \text{ V}$, $\mu_n C_{ox} W/L = 2 \text{ mA}/\text{V}^2$ and $V_{GS} = 2 \text{ V}$. (a) Draw the dc equivalent circuit. (5%) (b) Find the dc current I_D , and dc voltage V_G , V_D . (5%) (c) Draw the small-signal equivalent circuit. (5%) (d) Find the voltage gain, $A_v = V_o/V_s$. (5%)

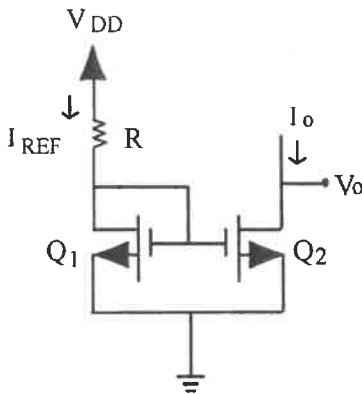


Figure 4

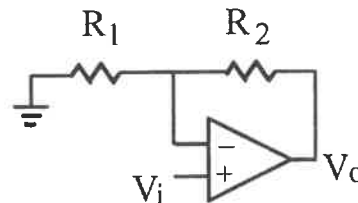


Figure 5

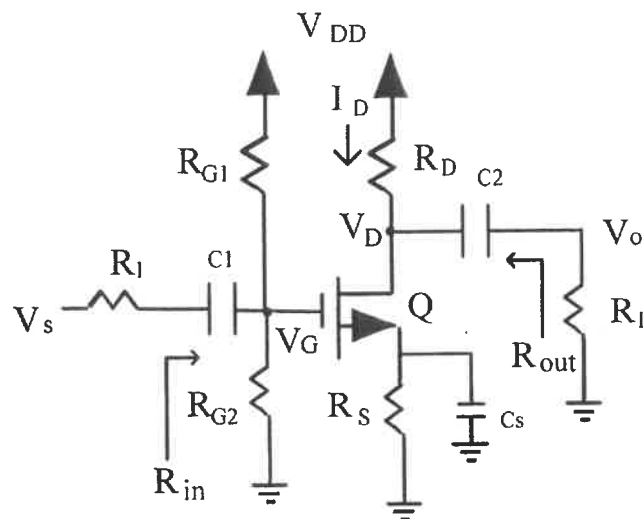


Figure 6