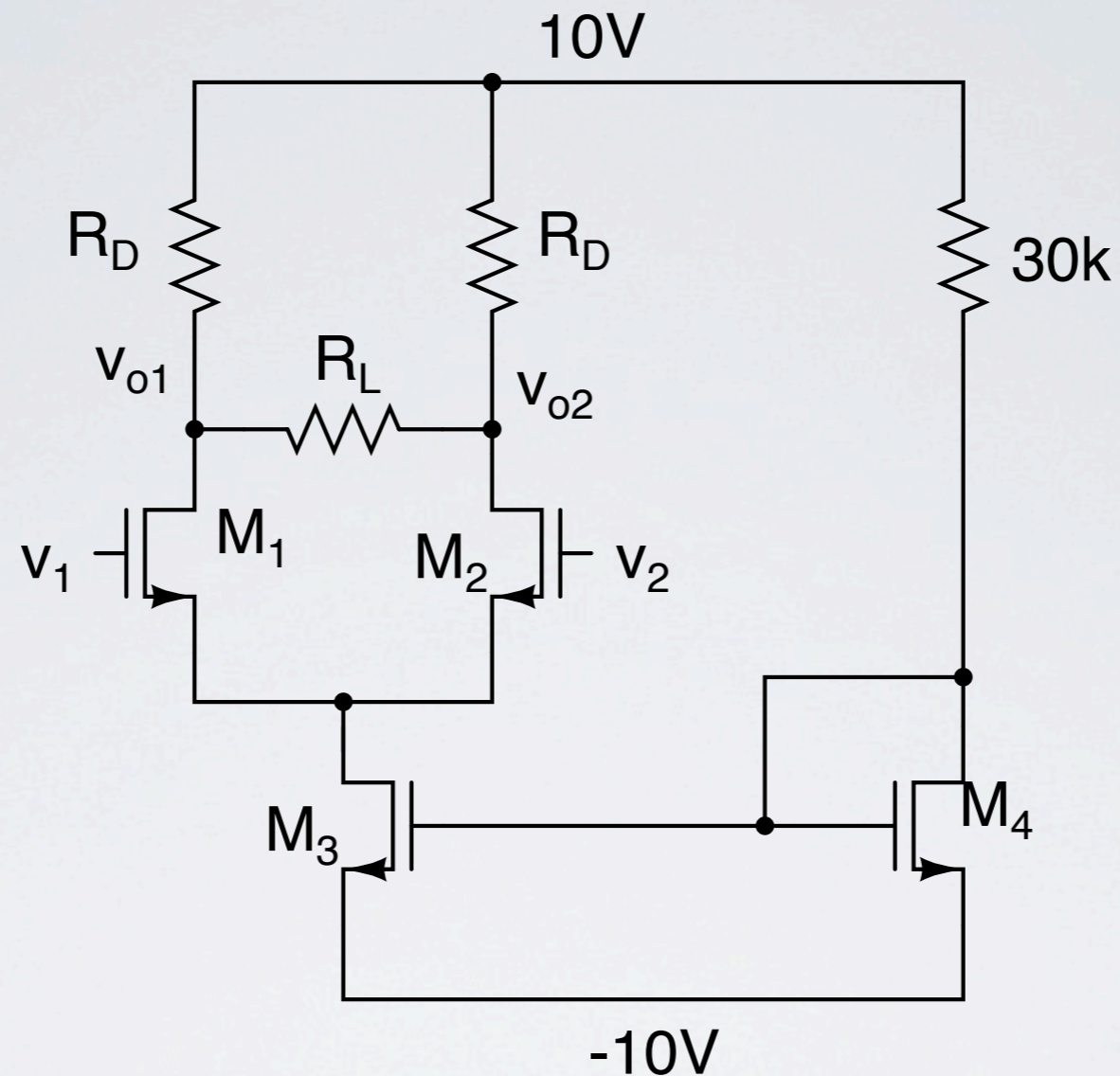


# PRACTICE PROBLEMS

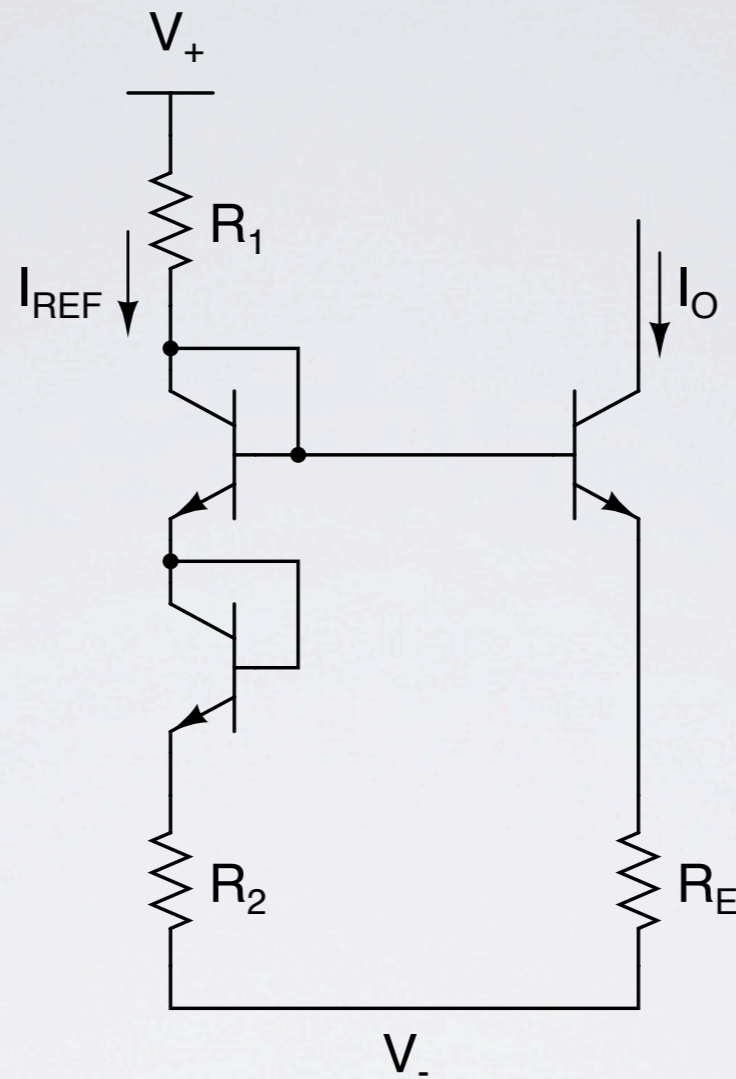
INEL 4202 - Exam 3 - April 2013



Assume  $K_{n1} = K_{n2} = 0.1 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $K_{n3} = K_{n4} = 0.3 \text{ mA/V}^2$ ,  $R_D = 16 \text{ k}$ ,  $V_{th} = 1 \text{ V}$ ,  $r_o = \text{inf}$ . Find

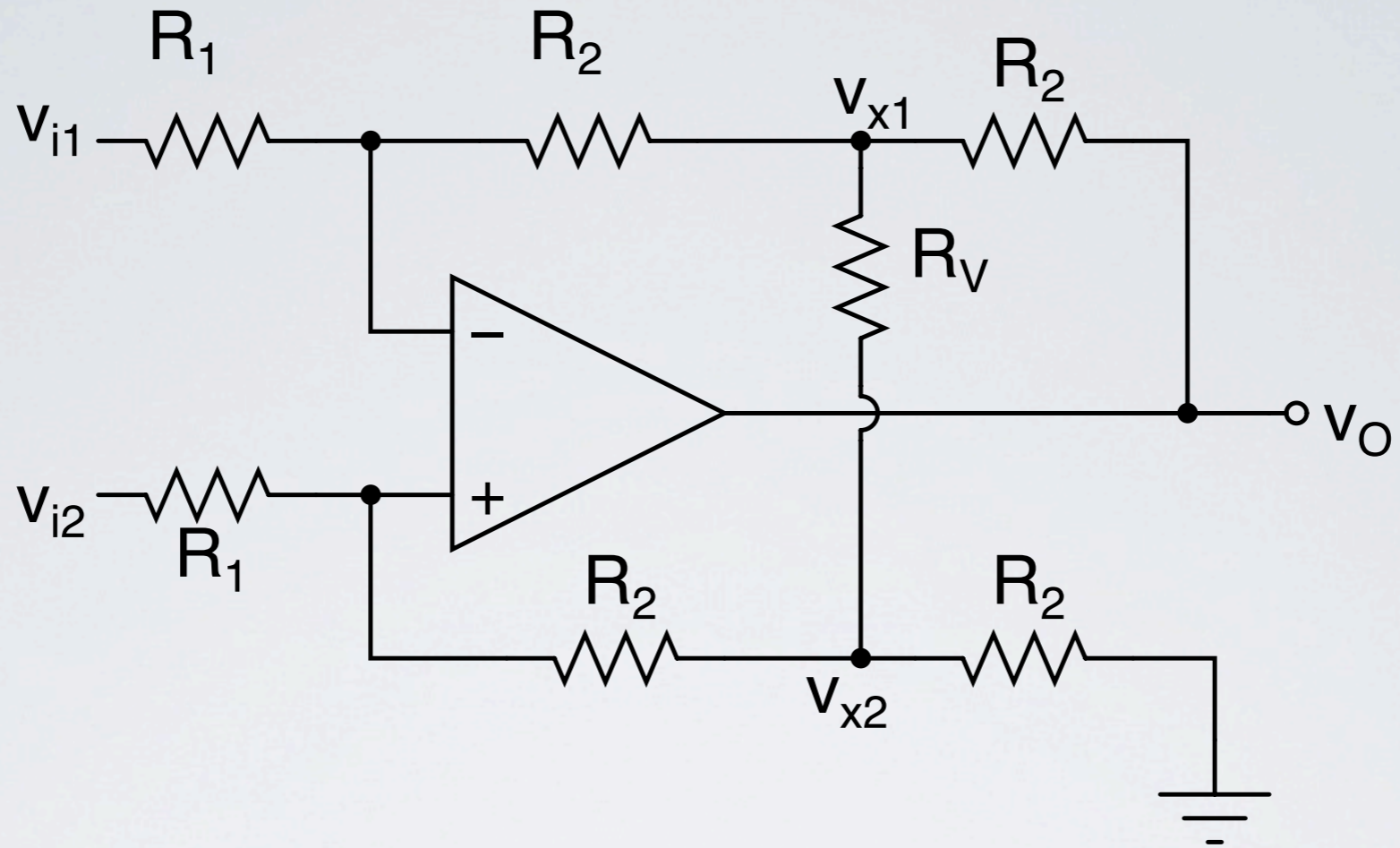
- 1) dc currents
- 2) differential gain
- 3) common-mode gain  $v_{o1}/v_{CM}$
- 4)  $R_{in}$  and  $R_{out}$





Find

- an expression for  $I_O$  in terms of the bias voltages and resistor values
- Show that if  $R_1 = R_2$  and  $I_O = I_{ref}$  then  $I_O = (V_+ - V_-) / 2R_E$
- for  $V_+ = -V_- = 5V$ , design the circuit so that  $I_O = 0.5\mu A$



For the above circuit, show that the output voltage is given by

$$v_O = \frac{2R_2}{R_1} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_v} \right) (v_{i2} - v_{i1})$$

The opamp is ideal.

$$v_- = v_+ = x$$

$$\frac{v_{i1} - x}{R_1} = \frac{x - v_{x1}}{R_2} \Rightarrow v_{x1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}v_{i1} + x(1 + R_2/R_1)$$

$$\frac{v_{i2} - x}{R_1} = \frac{x - v_{x2}}{R_2} \Rightarrow -v_{x2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}v_{i2} - x(1 + R_2/R_1)$$

$$v_{x1} - v_{x2} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}v_{i1} + x(1 + R_2/R_1) + \frac{R_2}{R_1}v_{i2} - x(1 + R_2/R_1)$$

$$= -\frac{R_2}{R_1}(v_{i1} - v_{i2})$$

$$\frac{x - v_{x1}}{R_2} = \frac{v_{x1} - v_0}{R_2} + \frac{v_{x1} - v_{x2}}{R_v} \Rightarrow x = 2v_{x1} - v_0 + \frac{R_2}{R_v}(v_{x1} - v_{x2})$$

$$\frac{x - v_{x2}}{R_2} = -\frac{v_{x1} - v_{x2}}{R_v} + \frac{v_{x2}}{R_2} \Rightarrow x = 2v_{x2} - \frac{R_2}{R_v}(v_{x1} - v_{x2})$$

$$2v_{x1} - v_0 + \frac{R_2}{R_v}(v_{x1} - v_{x2}) = 2v_{x2} - \frac{R_2}{R_v}(v_{x1} - v_{x2})$$

$$v_0 = 2\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_v}\right)(v_{x1} - v_{x2})$$

$$v_0 = \frac{2R_2}{R_1}\left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_v}\right)(v_{i2} - v_{i1})$$