

1. (a) Explain base-width modulation (the Early effect) and its influence.
 (b) What do the acronyms EPROM and E²PROM mean?
 (c) Define f_{β} and f_T . What is the relationship between f_{β} and f_T ?
 (d) What is the significance of the threshold voltage V_T in enhancement-mode and depletion-mode MOSFET's. (16%)

2. A bipolar transistor is biased at $I_C = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ and has $\beta_0 = 150$.
 (a) Determine g_m and r_{π} at room temperature.
 (b) The input resistance $h_{ie} = 7.6 \text{ k}\Omega$. Find r_b .
 (c) A load resistance $R_C = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ is used and the transistor is driven from a $300\text{-}\Omega$ source and operated in common-emitter configuration. Estimate the voltage gain. (12%)

3. (a) For the circuit shown in Fig. 1, verify that $Y = \overline{ABC}$.
 (b) If $\beta = 25$, what is the fan-out?
 (c) What is the average power dissipated by the gate assuming $Y = V(1)$ 50 percent of the time? (12%)

4. The circuit in Fig. 2 is designed with $V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$, $R = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $R_E = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$. Q_1 and Q_2 are identical transistors, and the related parameters are $\beta_F = 200$, $\beta_0 = 200$, $V_A = \infty$, and $r_b = 0$.
 (a) Determine I_{C1} .
 (b) What is the percentage change in I_{C1} if V_{CC} increases by 0.3 V ? (12%)

5. The transistors in the circuit shown in Fig. 3 are identical and have $r_{\pi} = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $\beta_0 = 200$.
 (a) Determine the value of f_L for each stage, assuming $C_{B1} = C_{B2} = 1 \mu\text{F}$ and $C_{E1} = C_{E2} = 100 \mu\text{F}$.
 (b) What is the lower half-power frequency of the cascade? (12%)

6. (a) For the circuit shown in Fig. 4, determine T , A_{OL} , and A_F .
 (b) Evaluate R_{of} . The MOSFETs have $g_m = 1 \text{ mS}$, $r_d = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$. (12%)

7. For the oscillator shown in Fig. 5, find the frequency of oscillation and the minimum value of R . (12%)

8. For the logic diagram of the synchronous counter shown in Fig. 6 with initial state $Q_0 = Q_1 = Q_2 = 0$.

(a) Write the truth table of Q_0 , Q_1 , and Q_2 after each pulse.

(b) This system is a $N:1$ counter, determine the value of N . (12%)

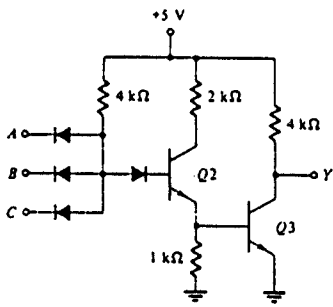


Fig. 1.

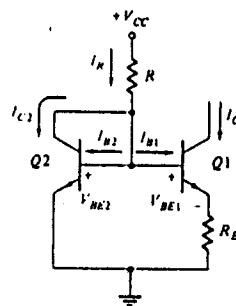


Fig. 2.

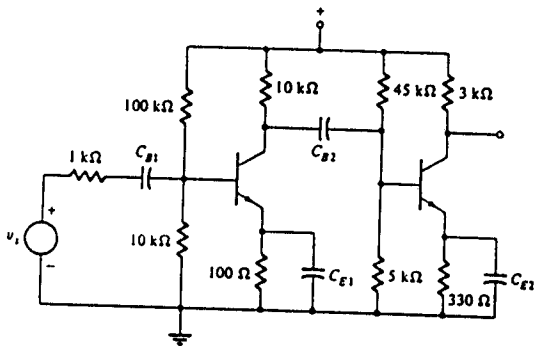


Fig. 3.

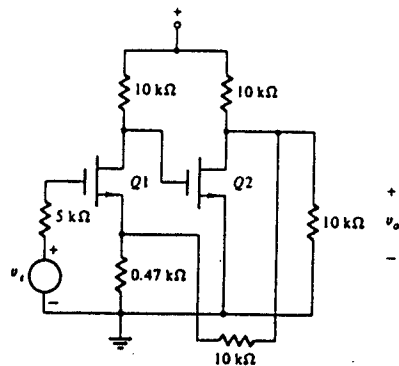


Fig. 4.

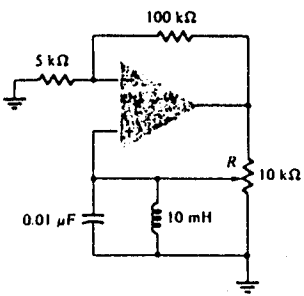


Fig. 5.

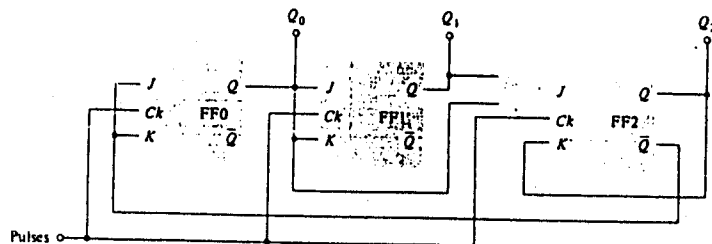


Fig. 6.