

國立彰化師範大學 99 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所： 光電科技研究所

選考乙

科目： 電子學

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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部分題目參考

Sedra & Smith “Microelectronic Circuits 5th”和 B. Razavi “Fundamentals of Microelectronics”

1. A diode is biased at a current of 1 mA. (1) Determine the current change if the voltage (V_D) of the diode changes by 1 mV. (2) Determine the voltage change if the current (I_D) changes by 10%. (10%)
2. Calculate the voltage gain, the input impedance (R_{in}) and the output impedance (R_{out}) of the stage depicted in **Figure 1** if $V_A = \infty$ and C_B is very large. (Note: the small-signal parameters g_m and r_π) (15%)
3. A common-base amplifier is designed for an input impedance of R_{in} and an output impedance of R_{out} . Neglecting Early effect, determine the voltage gain of the circuit. (10%)
4. Assuming $A_o = \infty$, compute the closed-loop gain of the inverting amplifier shown in **Figure 2**. (15%)
5. For the common-emitter amplifier shown in **Figure 3**, let $V_{CC} = 10$ V, $R_I = 30$ k Ω , $R_2 = 20$ k Ω , $R_E = 2$ k Ω , and $R_C = 4$ k Ω . The transistor has $\beta = 100$ and $V_A = 100$ V. If the amplifier operates between a source for which $R_{sig} = 20$ k Ω , and a load $R_L = 5$ k Ω . (25%)
 - (1) Calculate the dc bias I_E .
 - (2) Replace the transistor with its hybrid- π model. Draw the small-signal equivalent circuit of the entire amplifier and give the values of all its components.
 - (3) Find the values of R_{in} .
 - (4) Find the voltage gain v_o/v_{sig} .
 - (5) Find the current gain i_o/i_i .
6. **Figure 4** shows an idea voltage amplifier having a gain of -200 V/V with an impedance Z connected between its output and input terminals. Find the Miller equivalent circuit when Z is (a) a 5 M Ω resistance, and (b) a 2 pF capacitance. In each case use the equivalent circuit to determine v_o/v_{sig} . (c) Determine the f_{3dB} of case (b). (15%)
7. The differential amplifier in **Figure 5** uses transistors with $\beta=200$. Evaluate (10%)
 - (1) The overall differential voltage gain v_o/v_{sig} (neglect the effect of r_o).
 - (2) If the R_C is changed to 20 k Ω , what is the new gain v_o/v_{sig} .

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