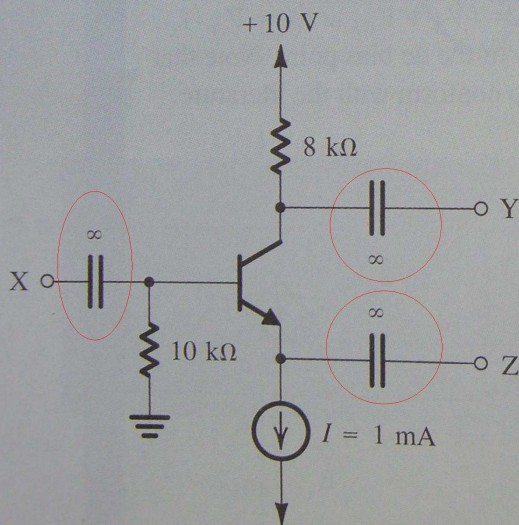


## EXERCISE

- 5.40** The transistor in Fig. E5.40 is biased with a constant current source  $I = 1 \text{ mA}$  and has  $\beta = 100$  and  $V_A = 100 \text{ V}$ . (a) Find the dc voltages at the base, emitter, and collector. (b) Find  $g_m$ ,  $r_\pi$ , and  $r_o$ . (c) If terminal Z is connected to ground, X to a signal source  $v_{\text{sig}}$  with a source resistance  $R_{\text{sig}} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , and Y to an  $8\text{-k}\Omega$  load resistance, use the hybrid- $\pi$  model of Fig. 5.58(a), to draw the small-signal equivalent circuit of the amplifier. (Note that the current source  $I$  should be replaced with an open circuit.) Calculate the overall voltage gain  $v_y/v_{\text{sig}}$ . If  $r_o$  is neglected what is the error in estimating the gain magnitude? (Note: An infinite capacitance is used to indicate that the capacitance is sufficiently large that it acts as a short circuit at all signal frequencies of interest. However, the capacitor still blocks dc.)



**FIGURE E5.40**

**Ans.** (a)  $-0.1 \text{ V}$ ,  $-0.8 \text{ V}$ ,  $+2 \text{ V}$ ; (b)  $40 \text{ mA/V}$ ,  $2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$