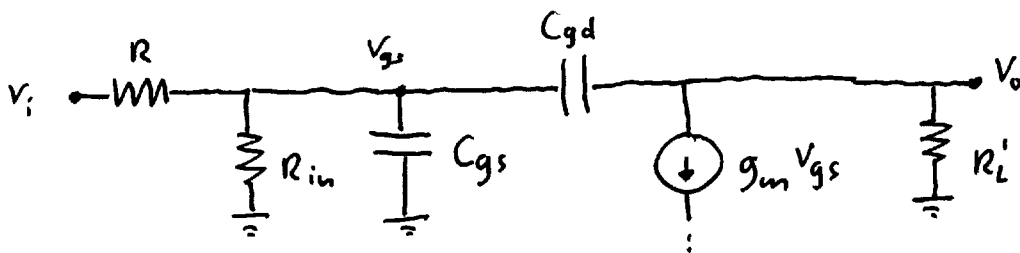


$$R = R_s$$

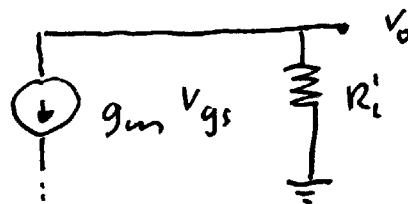
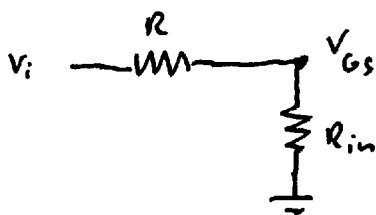
$$R_{in} = R_{G1} \parallel R_{G2}$$

$$R'_L = R_L \parallel R_D \parallel r_o$$

⇓ small-signal equivalent circuit



- a) mid band gain : capacitors do not limit gain : For coupling and bypass circuit capacitors : short circuit. For intrinsic capacitors : open circuit.

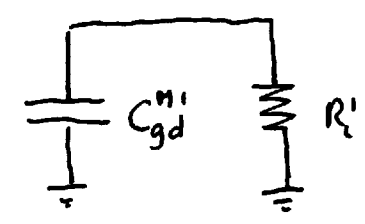
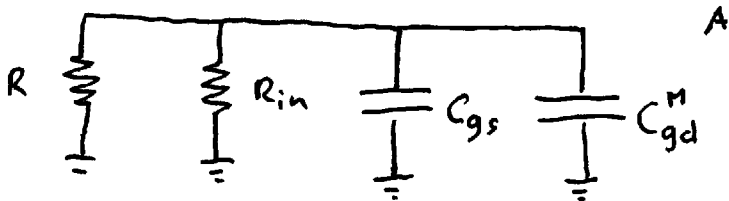


$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{v_o}{v_{gs}} \times \frac{v_{gs}}{v_i} = \frac{-g_m \cdot R'_L \cdot v_{gs}}{v_{gs}} \times \frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R}$$

$$= -4 \text{ mA/V} \times 3.33 \text{ k}\Omega \times \frac{420 \text{ k}\Omega}{420 \text{ k}\Omega + 100 \text{ k}\Omega} = -10.8 \text{ V/V}$$

b) • To find cut-off frequencies: signal sources are ground.

• Miller effect: capacitors are multiplied by $(1-A)$, with A the gain they feel (not the entire gain of the circuit)



$$A = -g_m R_i'$$

$$= -13.33 \text{ V/V}$$

↑
does not
suffer from
Miller effect
because $A=0$

$$C_{gs} = 1 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_{gd}^M = (1-A) \cdot 1 \text{ pF}$$

$$= 14.33 \text{ pF}$$

$$\tau_{in} = (C_{gs} + C_{gd}^M) \times [R // R_{in}]$$

$$C_{gd}^M = (1 - \frac{1}{A}) \cdot 1 \text{ pF} = 1.08 \text{ pF}$$

$$= 15.33 \text{ pF} \times (100 \text{ k}\Omega // 420 \text{ k}\Omega)$$

$$= 15.33 \text{ pF} \times 80.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$= 1.24 \text{ }\mu\text{s} \quad (f_{H_{in}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_{in}} = 128 \text{ kHz})$$

$$\tau_{out} = C_{gd}^M \times R_i'$$

$$= 1.08 \text{ pF} \times 3.33 \text{ k}\Omega =$$

$$= 3.6 \text{ ns} \quad (f_{H_{out}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_{out}} = 4.4 \text{ MHz})$$

$$\tau_{tot} = \tau_{in} + \tau_{out} = 1.24 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_{tot}} = 128 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\Delta f = 128 \text{ kHz} - 0 \text{ Hz} = 128 \text{ kHz}$$

