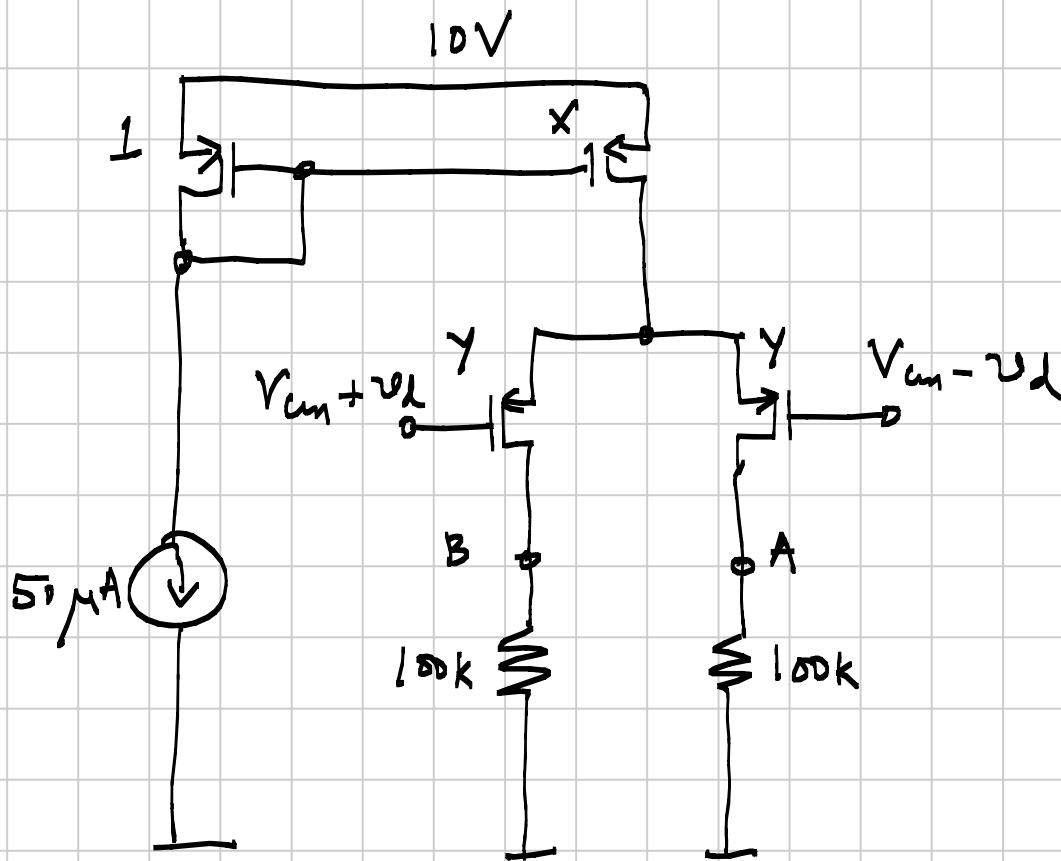


(iv) With $V_{cm} = 6V$, it is desired to increase the incremental gain by increasing the value of the load resistors. What is the maximum value of the gain thus obtainable?

Problem 2 :

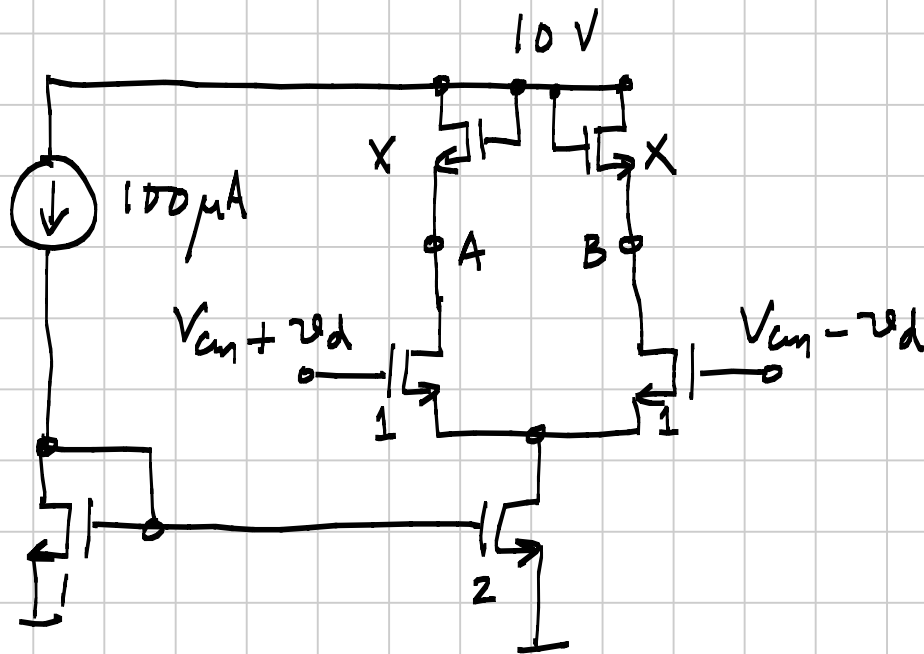


Determine the aspect ratios x & y so that

- The quiescent potentials at A & B are the same as in problem 1
- The incremental gain is the same as in problem 1 (assuming all devices are in saturation)

(c) What is the common mode range?

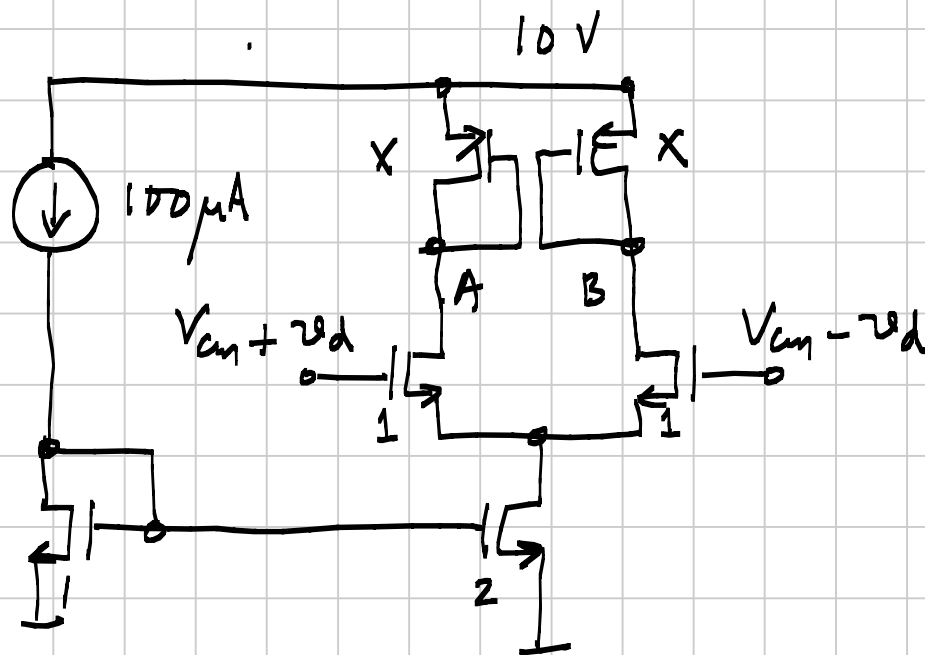
Problem 3:



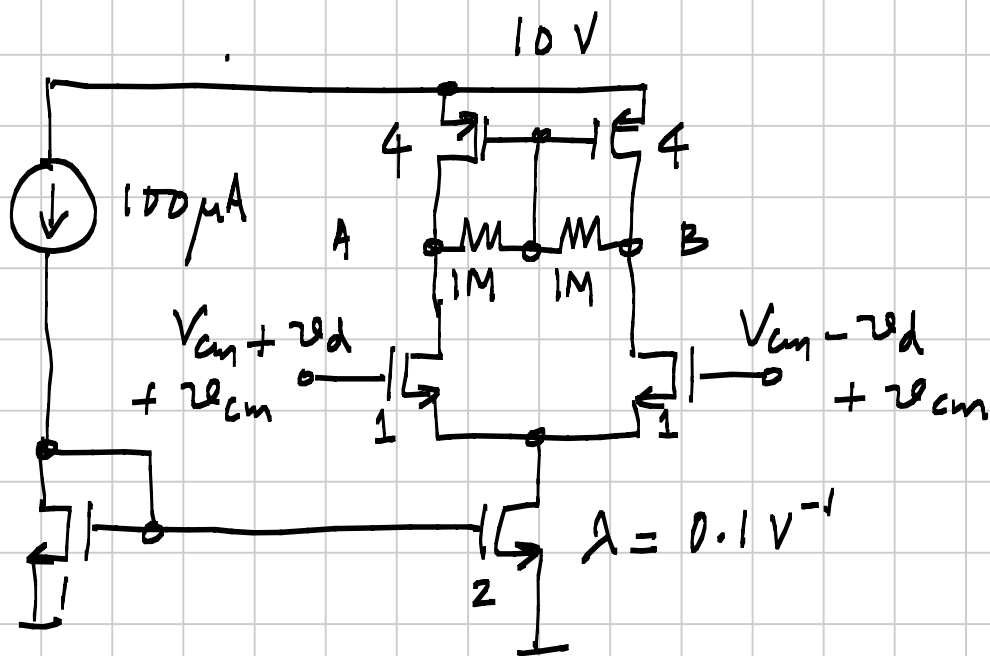
Determine the aspect ratio X , so that the incremental voltage between B & A is $4v_d$. What is the quiescent voltage at A?

Problem 4:

Repeat problem 3 if the load devices were PMOS transistors as shown below.



Problem 5:



$$V_{cm} = 5V$$

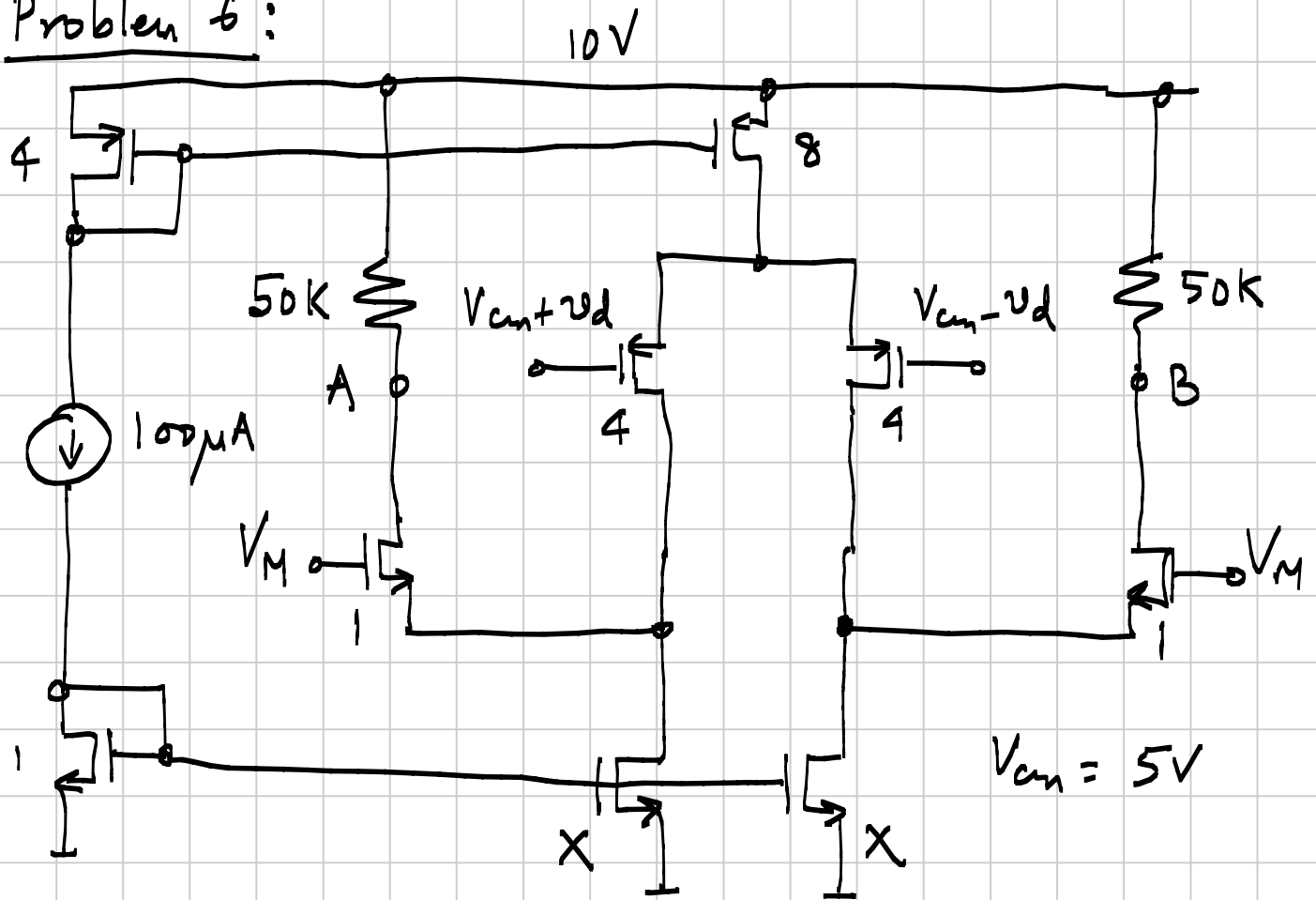
v_{cm} & v_d are small signals. Only for the tail current source, use $\lambda = 0.1 V^{-1}$. Neglect λ to find the quiescent operating point.

- Determine the quiescent potentials at A & B.
- Determine the incremental voltages at A & B.

(c) What is the common-mode rejection ratio?

(a) What is the common-mode range?

Problem 6:



(a) Assuming all devices are in saturation, determine X so that the quiescent voltage at A & B is 5V.

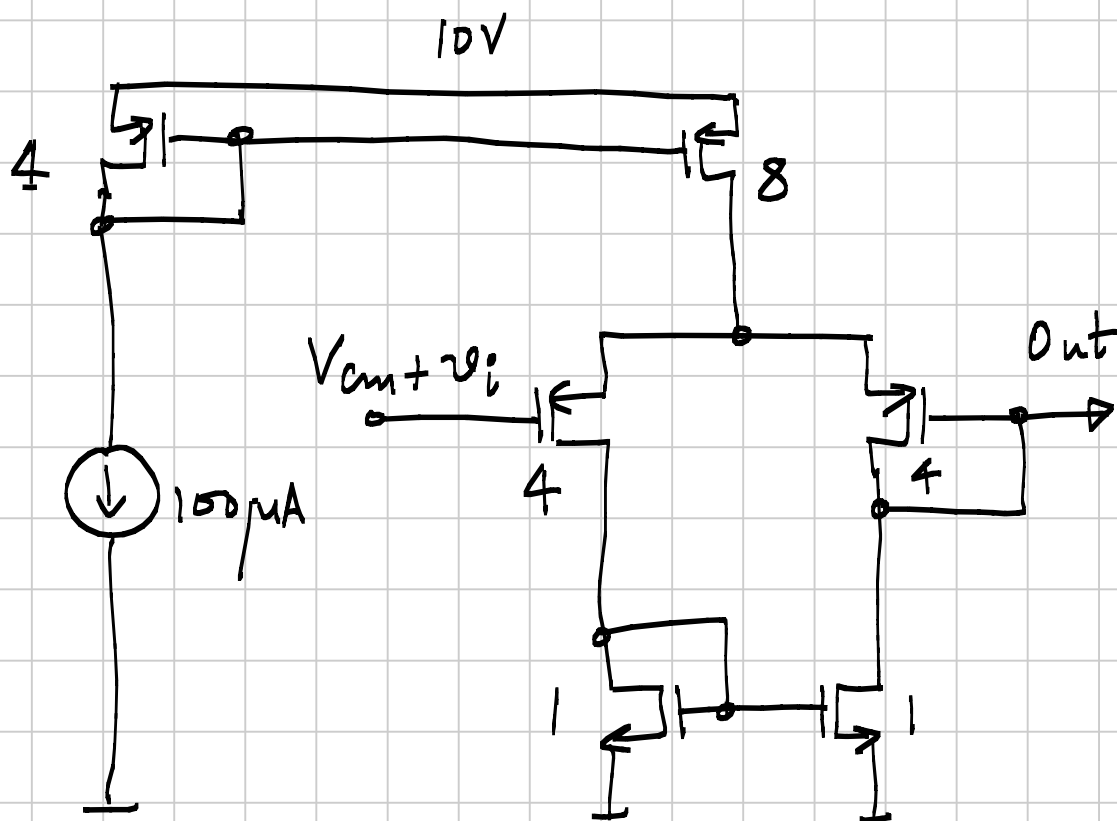
(b) For the value of X you just determined, find the range of V_M over which all devices remain in saturation.

(c) For $V_M = 3V$, determine the range over

which V_{cm} can vary while keeping all devices in saturation.

(d) What is the incremental gain $v_{BA}/2v_d$?

Problem 7:

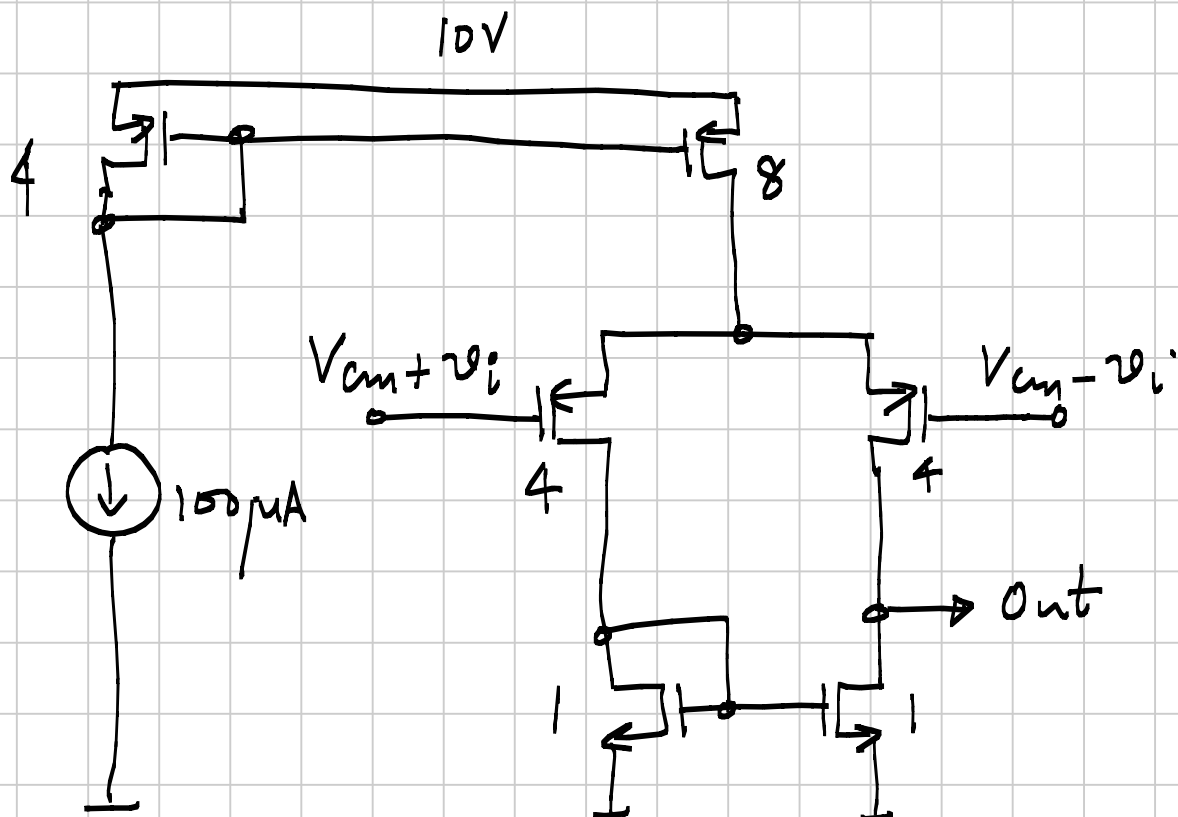


$$V_{cm} = 5V$$

(i) Determine the incremental gain from input to output.

(ii) Over what range of V_{cm} is this gain maintained?

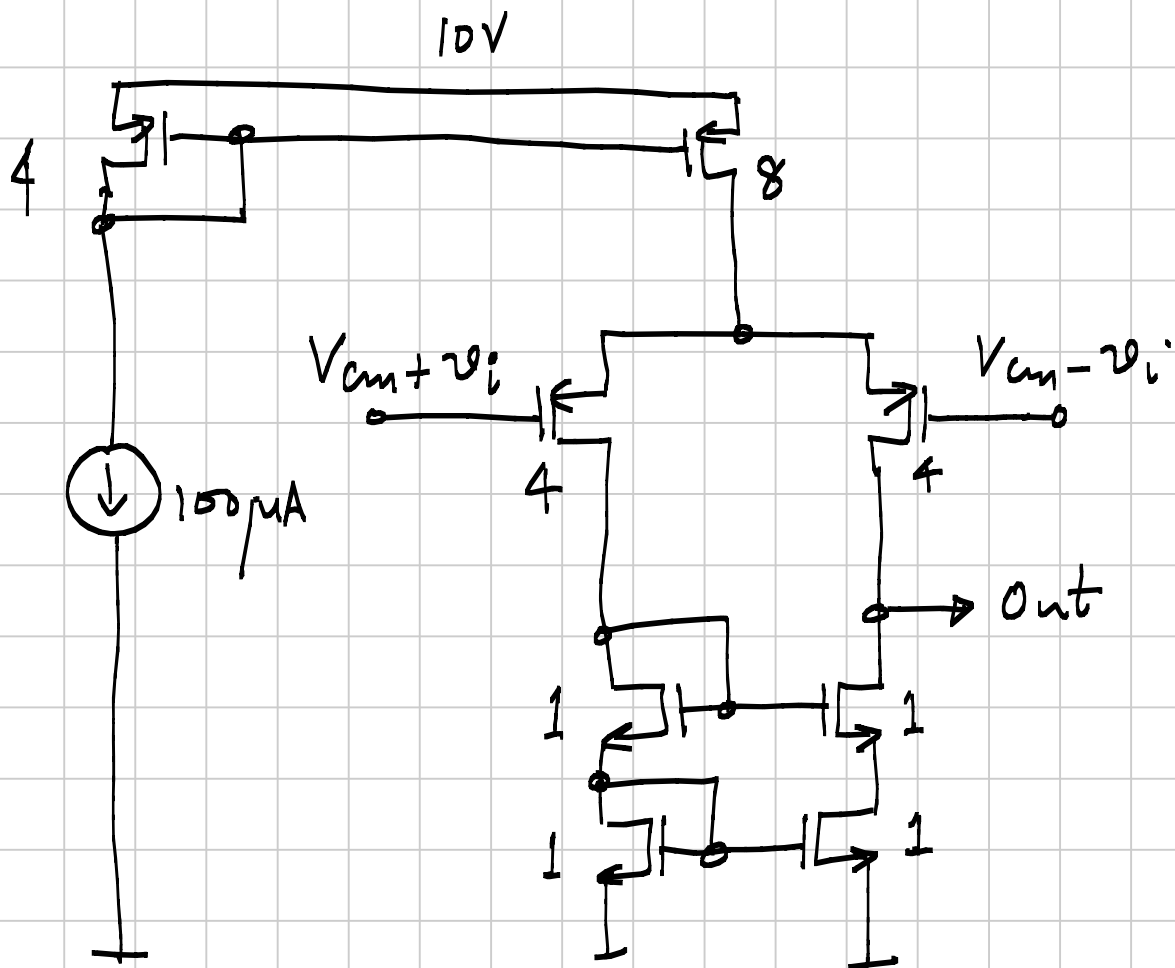
Problem 8 :



$$\lambda_p = 0, \quad \lambda_n = 0.1 \text{ V}^{-1}, \quad V_{cm} = 5 \text{ V}$$

(a) Determine the incremental output voltage in the circuit above.

(b) Now, repeat the above exercise for the circuit shown below.



$$\lambda_p = 0, \quad \lambda_n = 0.1 \text{ V}^{-1}, \quad V_{cm} = 5 \text{ V}$$