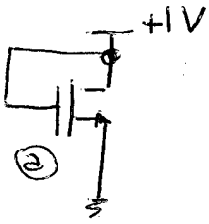


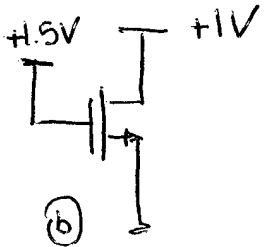
1^a PROVA - RECUPERO

(A) $V_T = 1.2V$ $k = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} = 3 \text{ mA/V}^2$



$V_{GS} = 1V < V_T \Rightarrow$ MOSFET INTERDETTO

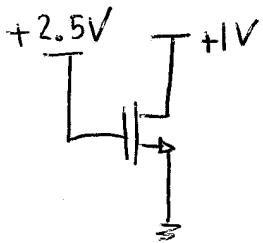
$I_D = 0$



$V_{GS} = 1.5V > V_T \Rightarrow$ MOSFET "ACCESO"

$V_{GD} = 0.5V < V_T \Rightarrow$ MOSFET IN SATURAZIONE

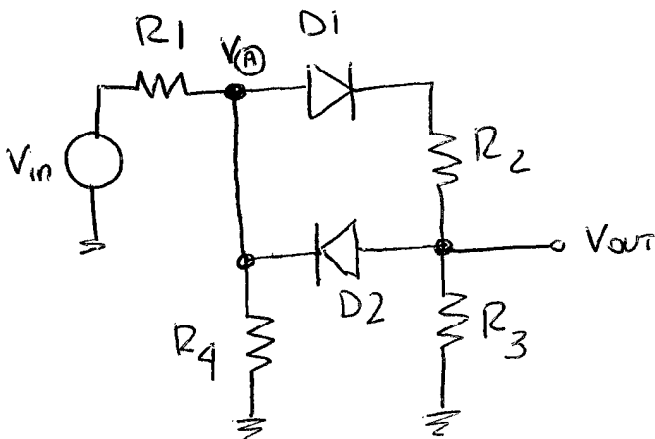
$I_D = k (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = 3 \text{ mA/V}^2 * (1.5V - 1.2V)^2 = 270 \mu A$



$V_{GS} = 2.5V > V_T \Rightarrow$ MOSFET "ACCESO"

$V_{GD} = 1.5V > V_T \Rightarrow$ MOSFET IN ZONA OHMICA

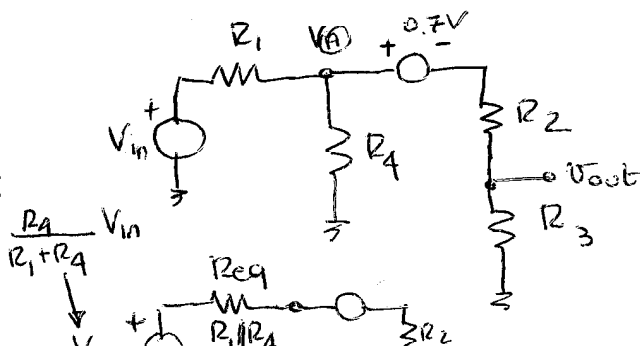
(B)



- semiconda positiva

$V_{in} < 1.4V \Rightarrow V_A < 0.7V \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ OFF}, D_2 \text{ OFF} \Rightarrow V_{out} = 0$

$V_{in} \geq 1.4V \Rightarrow V_A > 0.7V \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ ON}, D_2 \text{ OFF}$



$V_{picco} = (V_{eq} - 0.7V) \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3 + R_1 || R_4} =$

$= \left(\frac{R_4}{R_1 + R_4} V_{in} - 0.7V \right) \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3 + R_1 || R_4}$

$\approx (1 V_{in} - 0.7V) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0.9V$

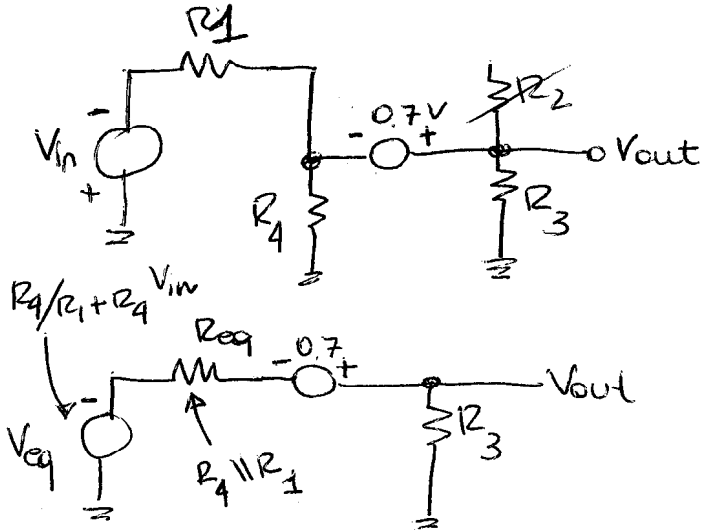
- semiondo negativa

$$V_{(A)} \geq -0.7V \Rightarrow D_2 \text{ OFF}, D_1 \text{ OFF}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$V_{in} > -1.4V$$

$$V_{in} \leq -1.4V \Rightarrow V_{(A)} < -0.7V \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ OFF}, D_2 \text{ ON}$$

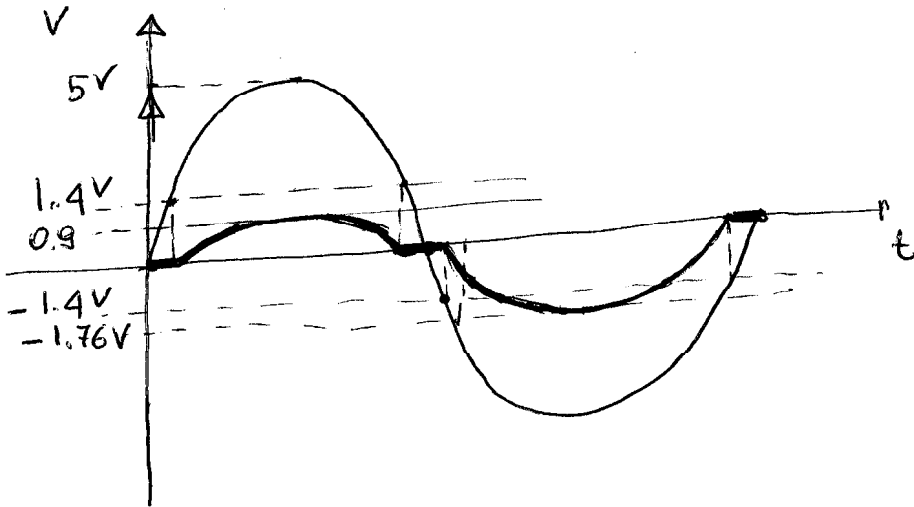


$$V_{picco} = (V_{eq} + 0.7V) \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_{eq}}$$

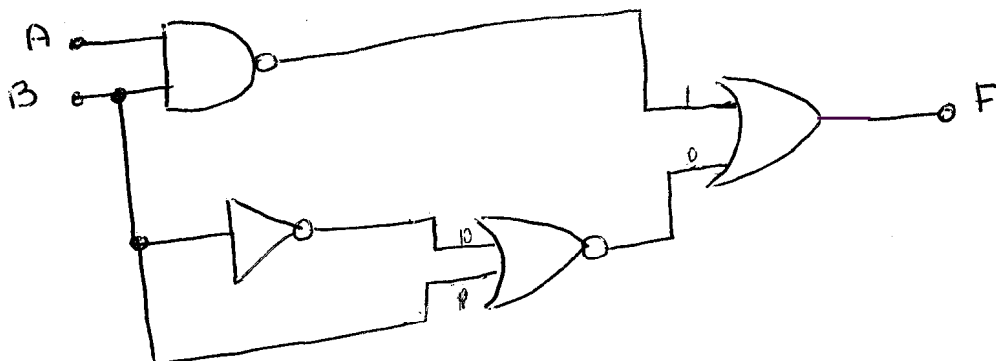
$$= \left(\frac{R_4}{R_1 + R_4} V_{in} + 0.7V \right) \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_{eq}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} V_{in} + 0.7V \right) \frac{20k}{20k + 0.5}$$

$$= -1.76V$$



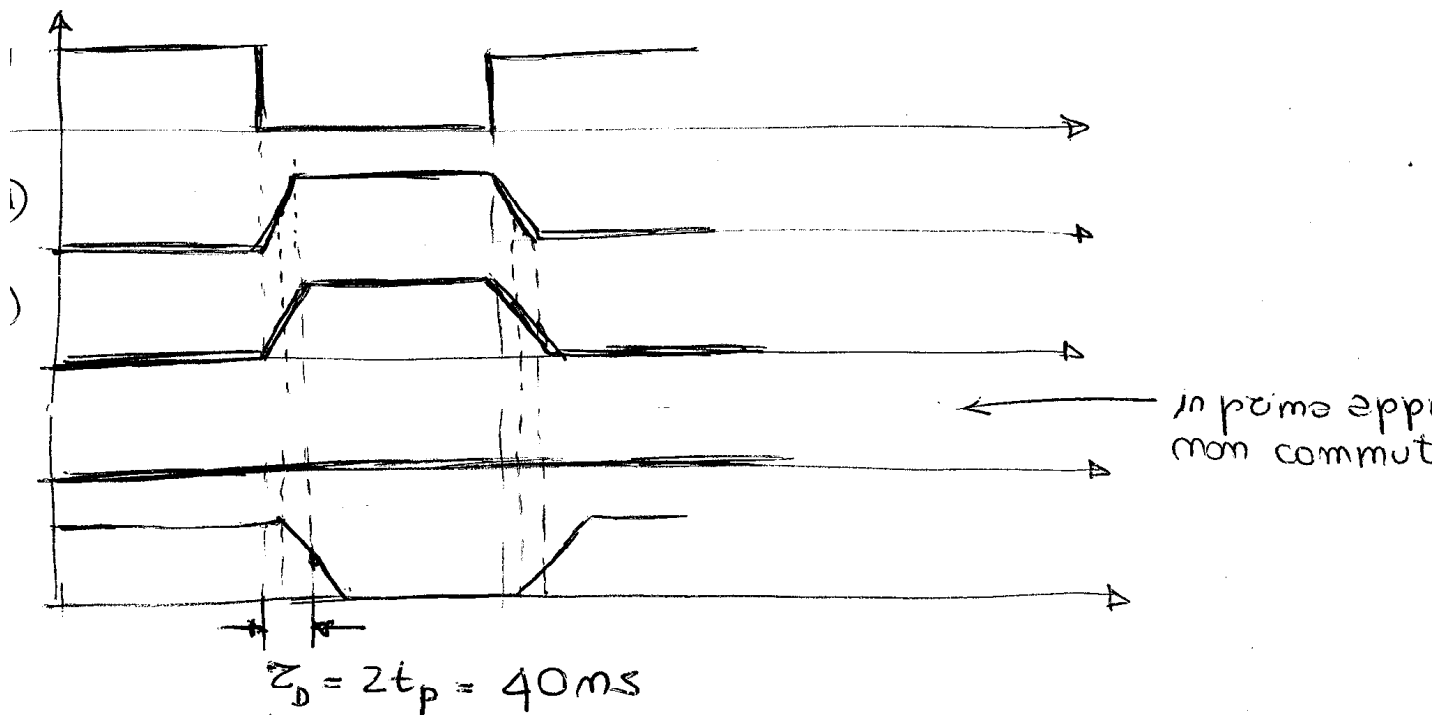
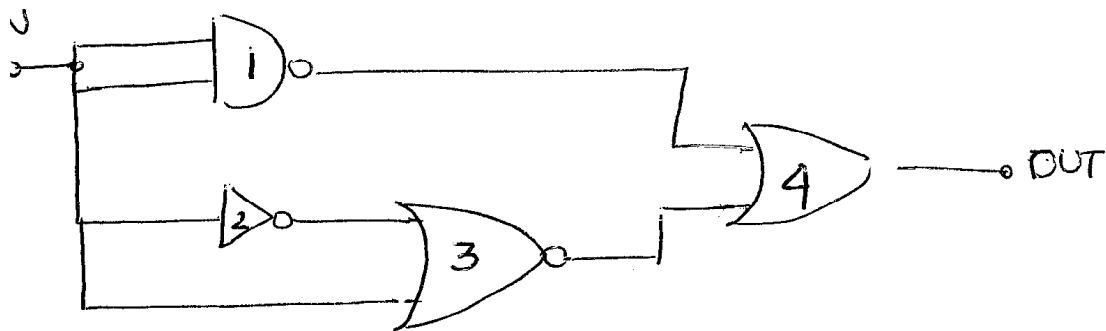
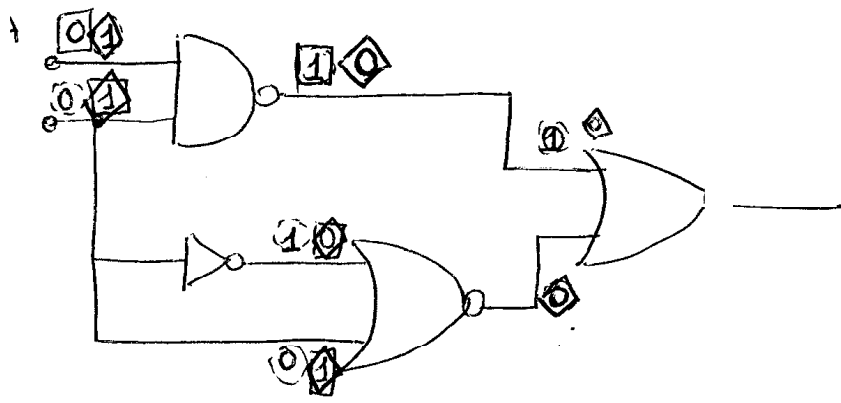
(C)



A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$\Rightarrow F = \overline{A \cdot B}$$

$$F = \overline{(A \cdot B)} + (\overline{B} + B) =$$

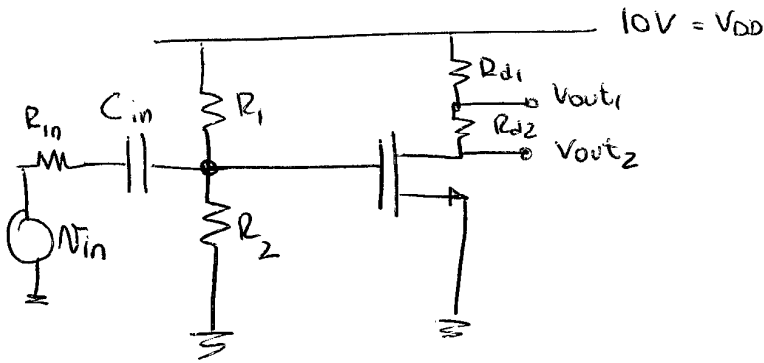


$$P_1 = C V_{DD}^2 f = C_{in} V_{DD}^2 f = 2pF \times (5V)^2 \times 1MHz = 50\mu W$$

$$P_2 = C V_{DD}^2 f = C_{in} V_{DD}^2 f = 50\mu W$$

$$P_3 = 0 \text{ poich\u00e9 non commuta}$$

①



$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_G = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot V_{DD} = 10V \times \frac{20k}{20k + 80k} = 2V$$

$$V_{GS} = +2V \Rightarrow I_D = k(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2 (2V - 1V)^2 = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{out2} = 10V - 1 \text{ mA} (R_{D1} + R_{D2}) = 3V$$

$$V_{out1} = 10V - 1 \text{ mA} R_{D1} = 8V$$

$$I_{div} = \frac{10V}{100k} = 100 \mu A$$

$$V_{GD} = 2V - 3V = -1V < V_T \text{ or } \text{mos } \text{restato}$$

$$g_m = \frac{\partial I_D}{\partial V_{GS}} = 2k(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{V_{out2}}{v_{in}} = - \frac{R_2 \parallel R_1}{R_{in} + R_2 \parallel R_1} \cdot g_m (R_{D1} + R_{D2}) = \frac{-36k}{16k + 16k} \cdot 2 \text{ mA/V} \cdot 7k\Omega = -13.2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{V_{out1}}{v_{in}} = - \frac{R_2 \parallel R_1}{R_{in} + R_2 \parallel R_1} g_m R_{D1} = - \frac{16k}{17k} \cdot 2 \text{ mA/V} \cdot 2k\Omega = -3.8$$

④ C_{in} introduce uno zero nell'origine e un polo con costante di Tempo $\tau = C_{in} (R_{in} + R_1 \parallel R_2) = 1 \mu F \times (1k + 16k) = 17 \text{ ms}$

$$\hookrightarrow f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau} = 9.4 \text{ Hz}$$

