

Solution of Chapter 1 Problems

Problem 10

$$V_{LSB} = \frac{V_{ref}}{2^{12} \text{ bits}} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{4096 \text{ bits}} = 2.44 \text{ mV/bit}$$

$$V_{MSB} = \frac{V_{ref}}{2} = 2 \times V_{LSB} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{2} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$(100100100)_{2} = (2^{11} + 2^8 + 2^5 + 2^2) \times 2.44 \text{ mV/bit} = 2340 \times 2.44 \text{ mV} = 5.71 \text{ V}$$

Problem 12

$$V_{LSB} = \frac{V_{FS}}{2^8} = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{256 \text{ bits}} = 19.53 \text{ mV/bit}$$

$$V_i = 2.77 \text{ V corresponds to } \frac{2.77}{5} \times 2^8 = 142 \text{ bits}$$

$$142_{10} = (128 + 8 + 4 + 2)_{10} = (2^7 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1)_{10} = (10001110)_2$$

Problem 15

$$V_{LSB} = \frac{V_{FS}}{2^{12}} = \frac{5.12 \text{ V}}{4096 \text{ bits}} = 1.25 \text{ mV/bit}$$

$$(101110111011)_2 = (2^{11} + 2^9 + 2^8 + 2^7 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^1 + 2^0)_{10} = 3003_{10}$$

$$\therefore V_i = 3003 \times V_{LSB} \pm \frac{V_{LSB}}{2} = 3.754 \text{ V} \pm 0.625 \text{ mV}$$

So the range of input voltages is 3.753 V to 3.755 V

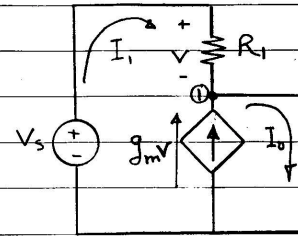
Problem 25

First we calculate the short circuit current I_o

KCL at node 1 $I_o = I_1 + g_m v$

but $v = I_1 R_1$ & $I_1 = V_s / R_1 \Rightarrow v = V_s$

$\therefore I_o = \frac{V_s}{R_1} + g_m V_s = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + g_m \right) V_s \Rightarrow I_o \approx 0.025 V_s$



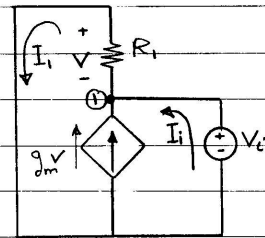
Now, we calculate R_{th} as follows:

KCL at node 1 $I_i = I_1 - g_m v$

$v = V_i \Rightarrow I_i = I_1 + g_m V_i$

& $I_1 = V_i / R_1 \therefore I_i = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + g_m \right) V_i$

$\therefore R_{th} = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + g_m} = 39.96 \Omega \approx 40 \Omega$



Problem 26

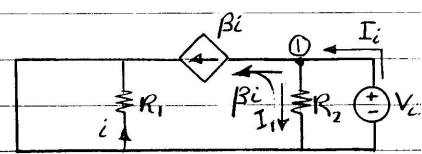
(A) First we calculate the open circuit voltage V_{th}

$V_{th} = -\beta i R_2$

but $i = -V_s / R_1 \Rightarrow V_{th} = +\frac{\beta R_2}{R_1} V_s = 58.5 V_s$

Now, we calculate R_{th} as follows:

$\therefore R_1$ is short circuited $\Rightarrow i = 0$

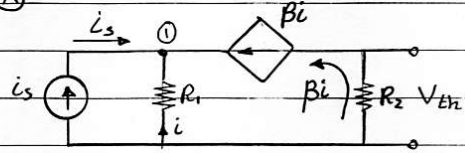


KCL at node 1 $I_i = I_1 = V_i / R_2 \Rightarrow R_{th} = R_2 = 39 \text{ k}\Omega$

Problem 26

(B) Following the same procedure as in part (A)

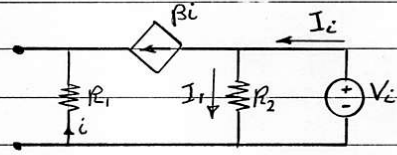
$$V_{th} = -\beta i R_2$$



KCL at node 1 $i_s + i + \beta i = 0 \quad \therefore i = -\frac{i_s}{1+\beta}$

$$\Rightarrow V_{th} = -\beta \left(-\frac{i_s}{1+\beta} \right) R_2 = \frac{\beta R_2}{1+\beta} i_s = 38741.72 i_s \approx 38700 i_s$$

$$R_{th} = V_i / I_i$$



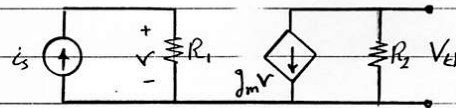
we've $\beta i = -i \Rightarrow (1+\beta)i = 0 \quad \therefore i = 0$

$$\therefore I_i = I_1 = V_i / R_2 \Rightarrow R_{th} = R_2 = 39 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Problem 29

Again following the same procedure as in previous problems

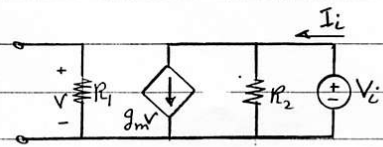
$$V_{th} = -g_m v R_2 \quad \& \quad v = R_1 i_s$$



$$\therefore V_{th} = -g_m R_1 R_2 i_s = -2 \times 10^8 i_s$$

After removing the independent current source

$$\Rightarrow v = 0 \quad \& \quad g_m v = 0$$



$$\therefore V_i = R_2 I_i \Rightarrow R_{th} = R_2 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

Problem 32

$$A = \frac{2 \angle 36^\circ}{10^{-5} \angle 0^\circ} = 2 \times 10^5 \angle 36^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 2 \times 10^5 \ \& \ \angle A = 36^\circ$$

Problem 33

$$a. \ A \Big|_{f=2500 \text{ Hz}} = \frac{10^{-2} \angle -45^\circ}{2 \times 10^{-3} \angle 0^\circ} = 5 \angle -45^\circ$$

$$b. \ A \Big|_{f=1500 \text{ Hz}} = \frac{10^{-1} \angle -12^\circ}{10^{-3} \angle 0^\circ} = 100 \angle -12^\circ$$