

* Add V source on left of circuit

loop 1: $16 - 510k I_1 - 0.7 + 510k I_2 = 0$

loop 2: SPECIAL!

use $I_C = \beta I_B$ $I_C = I_2$ $I_B = I_1 - I_2$ $\beta = 120$

$$I_2 = \beta (I_1 - I_2)$$

$$I_2 + \beta I_2 = \beta I_1$$

$$I_2 (1 + \beta) = \beta I_1$$

$$I_2 = \frac{120 I_1}{121} = 0.99174 I_1 \text{ put in loop 1}$$

$$16 - 0.7 = 510k (I_1 - I_2) = 510k (I_1 - 0.99174 I_1)$$

$$15.3 = 510k (1 - 0.99174) I_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{15.3V}{4.214876k} = 3.63mA$$

$$I_2 = \frac{120}{121} \cdot 3.63\mu A = 3.6mA$$

a) $I_{BQ} = I_1 - I_2$
 $= 3.63mA - 3.6mA$
 $= 30\mu A$

b) $I_{CQ} = I_2 = 3.6mA$

c) V_{CEQ}

KVL Equation around outside of circuit

$$16 - I_C (1.8k) - V_{CEQ} = 0$$

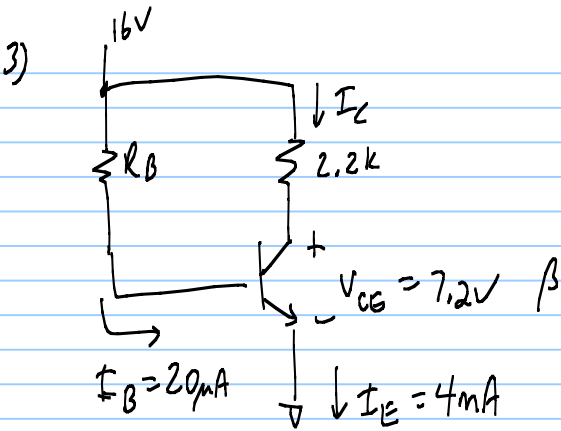
$$V_{CEQ} = 16 - (3.6mA) (1.8k) = 9.52V$$

d) V_{CQ}

$$V_{CEQ} = V_C - V_E \text{ since } V_E = 0V \quad V_{CQ} = V_{CEQ} = 9.52V$$

e) $V_B = 0.7V$

f) $V_E = 0V$



$$\frac{I_E}{I_B} = \beta + 1$$

$$c) \beta = \frac{4mA}{20\mu A} - 1 = \underline{\underline{199}} = \beta$$

$$a) I_C \cong I_E = 4mA.$$

$$V_{CC} = I_C (2.2k) + 7.2 = (4mA)(2.2k) + 7.2$$

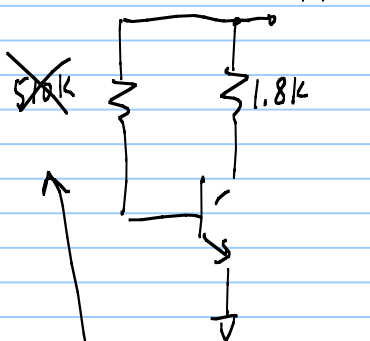
$$b) \underline{V_{CC} = 16V.}$$

$$d) V_{CC} = I_B R_B + 0.7$$

$$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - 0.7}{I_B} = \frac{16 - 0.7}{20\mu A} = 765k\Omega$$

$$\underline{R_B = 765k\Omega}$$

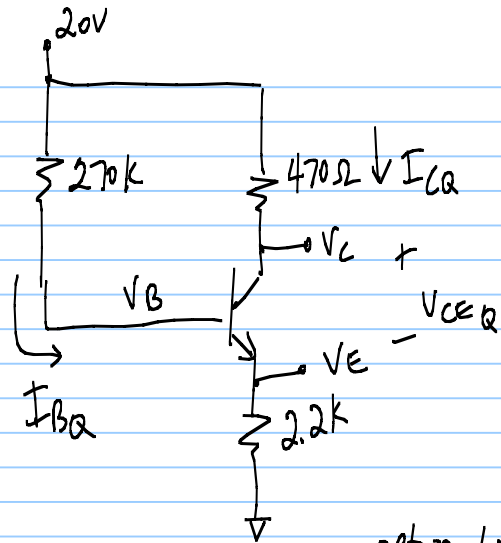
4) Find $I_{C_{SAT}}$



$$I_{C_{SAT}} = \frac{16}{1.8k} = 8.89mA, \text{ max current that can flow}$$

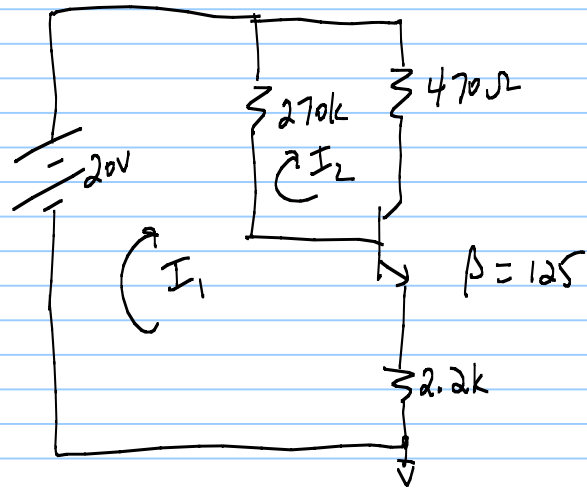
(would require new R_B)

8)



option 2: EQ

option 1: MESH



$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B + (\beta + 1) R_E}$$

$$= \frac{20 - 0.7}{270k + (126)(2.2k)}$$

$$I_{BQ} = 35.3 \mu A$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 4.409 mA = I_{CQ}$$

remaining the same method 1 or method 2

loop around outside

$$20 - (470) I_C - V_{CEQ} - (2.2k) I_C = 0$$

$$V_{CEQ} = 8.23V$$

$$V_E = (2.2k) I_C = 9.7V = V_E$$

$$V_C = V_{CEQ} + V_E = 17.93V = V_C$$

$$V_B = V_E + V_{BE} = 10.4V = V_B$$

$$\#1 \quad 20 - 270k I_1 + 270k I_2 - 0.7 - 2.2k I_1 = 0$$

$$\#2 \quad \text{NO LOOP!} \quad I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$I_2 = \beta (I_1 - I_2)$$

$$I_2 + \beta I_2 = \beta I_1$$

$$I_2 (1 + \beta) = \beta I_1$$

$$\#1 \quad 19.3 = 270k I_1 + 2.2k I_1 - 270k I_2$$

$$19.3 = 272.2k I_1 - 270k I_2$$

$$19.3 = 272.2k I_1 - \frac{270k \beta I_1}{\beta + 1}$$

$$19.3 = 272.2k I_1 - 267.857k I_1$$

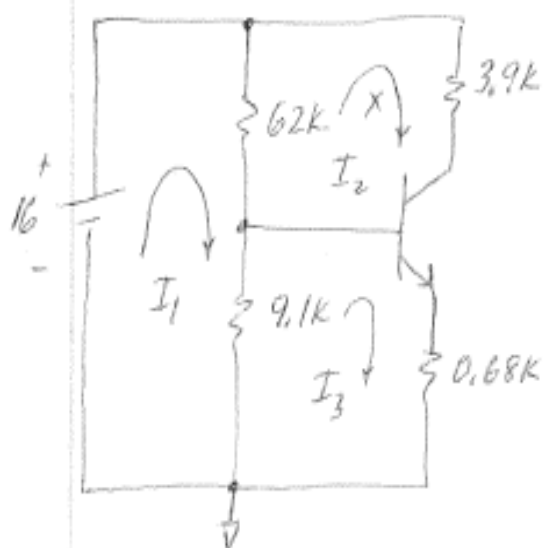
$$19.3 = 4.343k I_1 \quad I_1 = 4.44 mA$$

$$I_C = I_2 = \frac{(125) 4.44 mA}{126} = 4.409 mA = I_{CQ}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = 35.3 \mu A = I_{BQ}$$

put in #2

15)



replace loop #2

$$I_2 = \beta (I_3 - I_2)$$

$$\beta = 80$$

$$(\beta + 1)I_2 - \beta I_3 = 0$$

$$16 = (62k + 9.1k)I_1 - (62k)I_2 - (9.1k)I_3$$

$$-0.7 = -(9.1k)I_1 + (9.1k + 0.68k)I_3$$

$$16 = (71.1k)I_1 - (62k)I_2 - (9.1k)I_3$$

$$0 = + (81)I_2 - (80)I_3$$

$$-0.7 = -(9.1k)I_1 + (9.78k)I_3$$

$$I_1 = 1.939 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = 1.711 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_3 = 1.732 \text{ mA}$$

$$a) I_{BQ} = I_3 - I_2 = 21 \mu\text{A}$$

$$b) I_{CQ} = 1.711 \text{ mA}$$

$$c) V_{CEQ} = 16 - (3.9k)I_2 - (0.68k)I_3 = 8.15 \text{ V}$$

$$d) V_C = 16 - (3.9k)I_2 = 9.33 \text{ V}$$

$$e) V_E = (0.68k)I_3 = 1.178 \text{ V}$$

$$f) V_B = V_E + 0.7 = 1.878 \text{ V}$$

Alternatively, I_B can be found using equations in the text.

$$R_{TH} = R_1 || R_2 = 62k || 9.1k = 7.935k \Omega$$

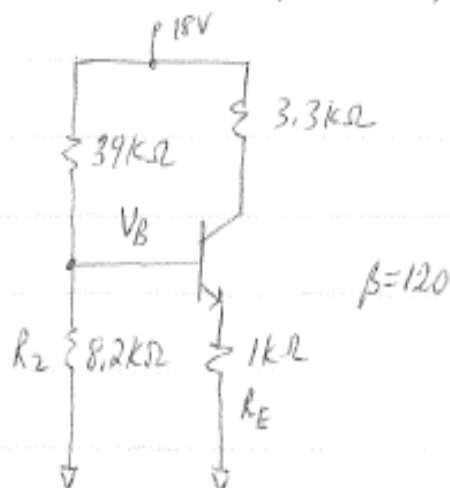
$$E_{TH} = (R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)) V_{CC} = (9.1k / (9.1k + 62k)) 16 = 2.0478 \text{ V}$$

$$I_B = \frac{E_{TH} - V_{BE}}{R_{TH} + (1 + \beta) R_E} = \frac{2.0478 - 0.7}{7.935k + (80 + 1) 0.68k} = 21.39 \mu\text{A} \quad \text{— similar to } 21 \mu\text{A} \text{ above.}$$

(b-f above the same)

21)

if $\beta R_E \geq 10 R_2$ approx. approach can be used.



$$(120)(1k) \geq 10(8.2k)$$

$$120k \geq 82k$$

✓ approx. may be used

$$V_B = \frac{8.2k}{39k + 8.2k} (18) = 3.127V$$

$$V_E = 3.127 - 0.7 = 2.427V$$

$$a) I_E = \frac{2.427}{1k} = 2.427mA \approx I_C$$

$$b) V_{CE} = 18 - (2.427mA)(3.3k + 1k) = 7.56V = V_{CE}$$

$$c) I_B = \frac{2.427}{120} = 20.2\mu A$$

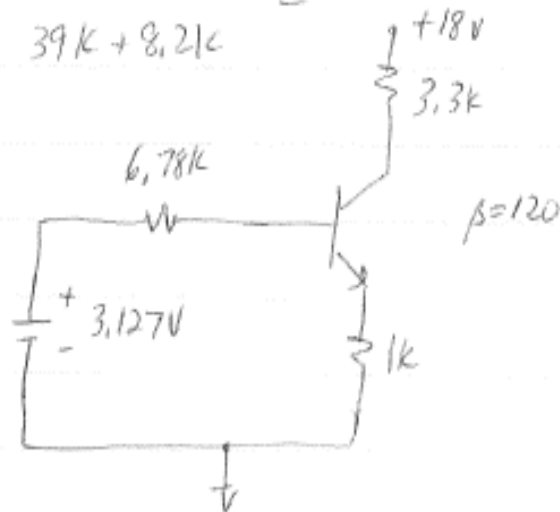
$$d) V_E = 2.427V$$

$$e) V_B = 3.127V$$

22) Repeat #21 using the exact (Thevenin) approach and compare to the approximate in 21.

$$V_{BB} = \frac{18(8.2k)}{8.2k + 39k} = 3.127V$$

$$R_{BB} = \frac{(39k)(8.2k)}{39k + 8.2k} = 6.78k\Omega$$



PROB#16

$$a) I_{CQ} = \frac{3.127 - 0.7}{1k + \frac{6.78k}{120}} = 2.297mA = I_C \rightarrow 2.427mA$$

$$b) V_{CE} = 18 - (2.297mA)(4.3k) = 8.12V \leftrightarrow 7.56V$$

$$c) I_B = \frac{2.297mA}{120} = 19.14\mu A \leftrightarrow 20.2\mu A$$

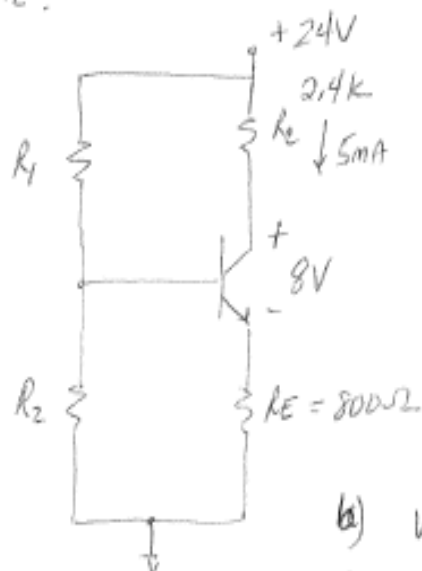
$$d) V_E = (2.297mA)(1k) = 2.297V \leftrightarrow 2.427V$$

$$e) V_B = 2.297 + 0.7 = 2.997V \leftrightarrow 3.127V$$

$\beta R_E > 10R_2$ was satisfied in #21. You can see approximate values are close but still not exact even with the condition met.

24)

Using the characteristics of fig. 4.76, determine R_C and R_E for a voltage-divider network having a Q-point of $I_{CQ} = 5\text{mA}$ and $V_{CEQ} = 8\text{V}$. Use $V_{CC} = 24\text{V}$ and $R_C = 3R_E$.



$$24 = 5\text{mA}(R_C) + 8 + 5\text{mA}(R_E)$$

$$16 = 5\text{mA}(3R_E + R_E)$$

$$R_E = \frac{16}{(5\text{mA})4} = 800\Omega //$$

$$R_C = 3R_E = 2.4\text{k}$$

$$b) V_E = (800)(5\text{mA}) = 4\text{V}$$

$$c) V_B = 4.7\text{V}$$

$$d) 4.7 = \frac{(24)R_2}{24\text{k} + R_2}$$

$$4.7(24\text{k}) + 4.7R_2 = 24R_2$$

$$\frac{4.7(24\text{k})}{24 - 4.7} = R_2 = \underline{\underline{5.84\text{k}\Omega}}$$

$$e) \beta = \frac{5\text{mA}}{39\mu\text{A}} = \underline{\underline{128}}$$

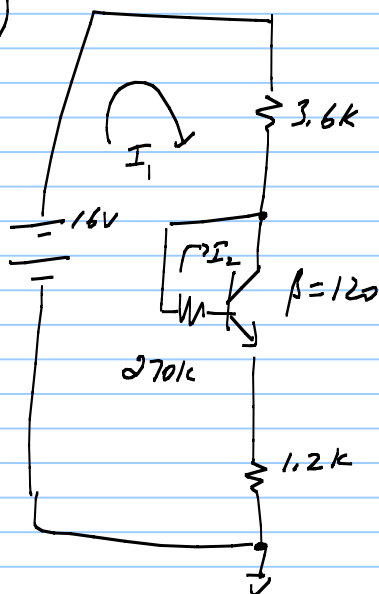
$$f) \beta R_E \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$$

$$(128)(800) \geq 10(5.84\text{k})$$

$$102.4\text{k} \geq 58.4\text{k}$$

✓ assumption valid.

27)



no equations !!

MESH still works

$$\text{Loop 1: } 16 - 3.6k I_1 - 270k I_1 + 270k I_2 - 0.7 - 1.2k I_1 = 0$$

$$15.3 = 274.8 I_1 - 270k I_2$$

$$\text{Loop 2: NOT KVL! } I_C = \beta I_B \quad I_C = I_2 \quad I_B = I_1 - I_2$$

$$I_2 = \beta (I_1 - I_2) = \beta I_1 - \beta I_2$$

$$I_2 + \beta I_2 = I_2 (1 + \beta) = \beta I_1$$

$$I_2 = \frac{120 I_1}{121}$$

$$15.3 = 274.8k I_1 - \frac{270k (120)}{121} I_1$$

$$15.3 = 7.031k I_1$$

$$I_1 = 2.176mA$$

$$I_2 = \frac{120 I_1}{121}$$

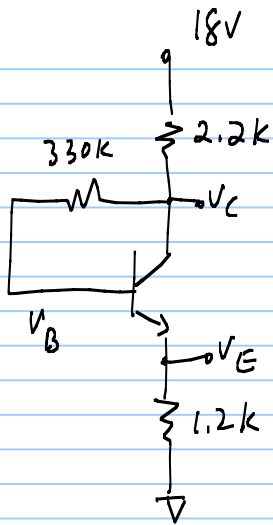
$$I_2 = 2.158mA$$

$$a) I_B = I_1 - I_2 = 18.03 \mu A$$

$$b) I_C = I_2 = 2.158mA$$

$$c) V_C = 16 - I_1 (3.6k) = 8.166V$$

33)

Given $V_B = 4V$

a) Find $V_E = V_B - 0.7 = 3.3V$

b) Find I_C .

use V_E to find I_E . $I_E = \frac{3.3V}{1.2k} = 2.75mA$

drop across 2.2k uses I_E

$$V_{RC} = (2.75mA)(2.2k) = 6.05V$$

$$V_C = 18 - 6.05V = 11.95V$$

voltage across 330k used to find I_B

$$I_B = \frac{V_C - V_B}{330k} = \frac{11.95 - 4V}{330k}$$

$$I_B = 24.09\mu A$$

$$I_C = I_E - I_B = 2.726mA$$

c) $V_C = 11.95V$

d) $V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = 11.95 - 3.3V = 8.65V = V_{CE}$

e) $I_B = 24.09\mu A$

f) $\beta = \frac{2.726mA}{24.09\mu A} = 113.2 = \beta$

