

Lista II – EN2602 Prof Marcelo Perotoni

1. For the fixed-bias configuration of Fig. 4.73, determine:

- (a) I_{BQ}
- (b) I_{CQ}
- (c) V_{CEQ}
- (d) V_C
- (e) V_B
- (f) V_E

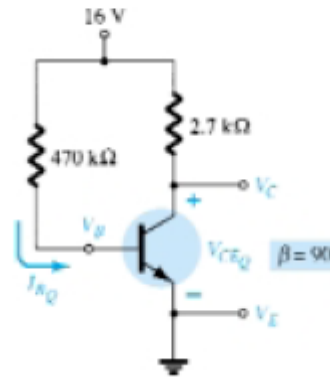


Figure 4.73 Problems 1, 4, 11, 47, 51, 52, 53

- (a) $I_b=32.5\mu A$ (b) $I_c=2.92mA$ (c) $V_{CE}=8.11$ (d) $V_C=8.11$ (e) $V_B=0.725$ (f) $V_E=zero$

2. Given the information appearing in Fig. 4.74, determine:

- (a) I_C
- (b) R_C
- (c) R_B
- (d) V_{CE}

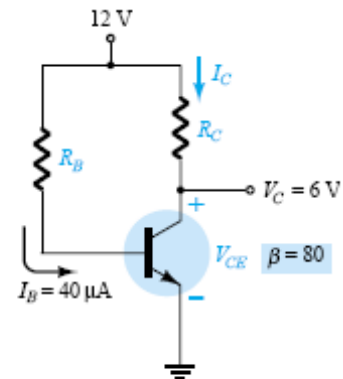


Figure 4.74 Problem 2

- (a) $I_c=3.2mA$ (b) $R_c=1.875K$ (c) $R_B=282.5K$ (d) $V_{CE}=6V$

4. Find the saturation current ($I_{C_{sat}}$) for the fixed-bias configuration of Fig. 4.73.

- (a) $I_{C_{sat}}=5.92mA$

* 5. Given the BJT transistor characteristics of Fig. 4.76:

- (a) Draw a load line on the characteristics determined by $E = 21 V$ and $R_C = 3 k\Omega$ for a fixed-bias configuration.
- (b) Choose an operating point midway between cutoff and saturation. Determine the value of R_B to establish the resulting operating point.
- (c) What are the resulting values of I_{CQ} and V_{CEQ} ?
- (d) What is the value of β at the operating point?
- (e) What is the value of α defined by the operating point?
- (f) What is the saturation ($I_{C_{sat}}$) current for the design?
- (g) Sketch the resulting fixed-bias configuration.
- (h) What is the dc power dissipated by the device at the operating point?
- (i) What is the power supplied by V_{CC} ?
- (j) Determine the power dissipated by the resistive elements by taking the difference between the results of parts (h) and (i).

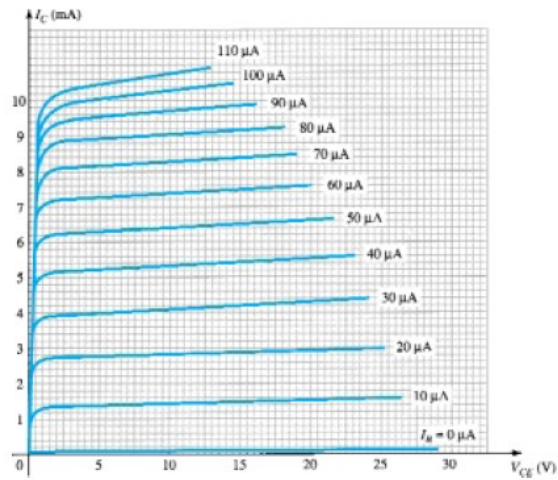


Figure 4.76 Problems 5, 10, 19, 35, 36

- (a) Reta com ponto de saturação 7mA e corte 21V (b) $R_B=812K$ considerando $I_B=25\mu A$ (c) $I_C=3.67mA$ (d) $\beta=146.8$ (e) $\alpha=0.99$ (f) $I_{Csat}=7mA$ (g) $R_b=812K$ e $R_c=3K$ (h) $P_{trans}=V_{CE} \cdot I_C=36.7mW$ (i) $V_{CC} \cdot I_C=77mW$ (j) $P_{fontes}=P_{fontes}-P_{transistores}=40mW$

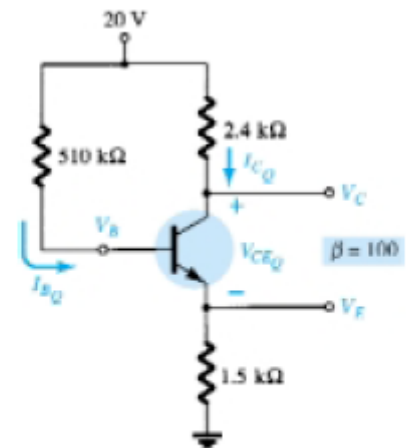


Figure 4.77 Problems 6, 9, 11, 20, 24, 48, 51, 54

6. For the emitter-stabilized bias circuit of Fig. 4.77, determine:

- I_{BQ}
- I_{CQ}
- V_{CEQ}
- V_C
- V_B
- V_E

- (a) $I_{BQ}=29.18\mu A$ (b) $I_{CQ}=2.42mA$ (c) $V_{CEQ}=8.61V$ (d) $V_C=V_{CC}-I_C \cdot R_C=1.3V$ (e) $V_B=V_{CC}-I_B \cdot R_B=5.12V$ (f) $V_E=4.39V$

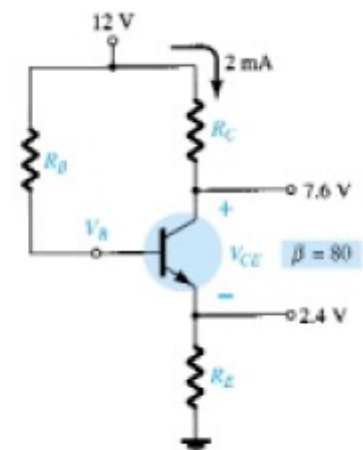


Figure 4.78 Problem 7

7. Given the information provided in Fig. 4.78, determine:

- R_C
- R_E
- R_B
- V_{CE}
- V_B

- (a) $R_C=2K2$ (b) $R_E=1K2$ (c) $I_B=25\mu A$ (d) $V_{CE}=5.2$ (e) $V_B=3.1$

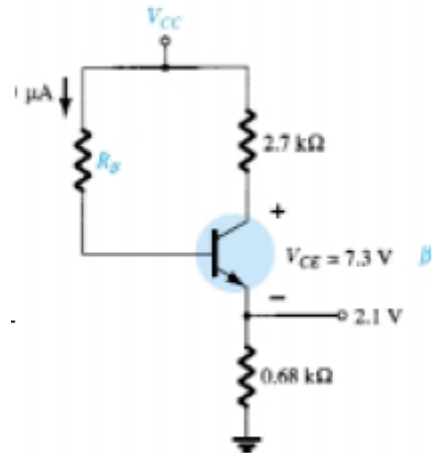


Figure 4.79 Problem 8

8. Given the information provided in Fig. 4.79, determine:
- β .
 - V_{CC} .
 - R_B .

Observação – corrente na base = 20uA (foi cortada na figura)

(a) $\beta=154.5$ (b) $V_{CC}=17.5$ (c) $R_B=735K$

9. Determine the saturation current ($I_{C_{sat}}$) for the network of Fig. 4.77.

$I_{C_{sat}}=5.12mA$

12. For the voltage-divider bias configuration of Fig. 4.80, determine:

- I_{BQ}
- I_{CQ}
- V_{CEQ}
- V_C
- V_E
- V_B

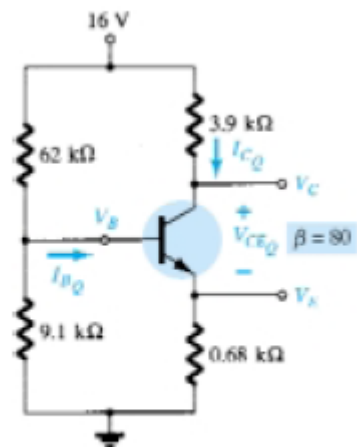


Figure 4.80 Problems 12, 15, 18, 20, 24, 49, 51, 52, 55

(a) $I_B=21.5\mu A$ (b) $I_{CQ}=1.71mA$ (c) $V_{CEQ}=8.16$ (d) $V_C=9.32$ (e) $V_E=1.16$ (f) $V_B=1.86$

13. Given the information provided in Fig. 4.81, determine:

- I_C .
- V_E .
- V_B .
- R_1 .

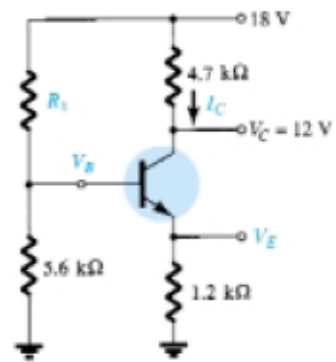


Figure 4.81 Problem 13

Observação – R2 = 5K6 (figura com definicao deficiente)

(a) $I_C=1.27mA$ (b) $V_E=1.52$ (c) $V_B=2.22$ (d) $R_1=39K8$

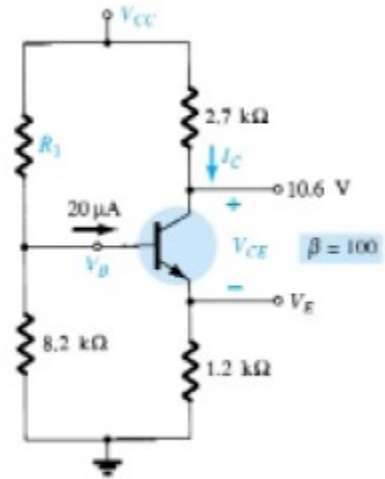


Figure 4.82 Problem 14

14. Given the information appearing in Fig. 4.82, determine:

- (a) I_C .
- (b) V_E .
- (c) V_{CC} .
- (d) V_{CE} .
- (e) V_B .
- (f) R_1 .

(a) $I_C=2\text{mA}$ (b) $V_E=2.4\text{V}$ (c) $V_{CC}=16\text{V}$ (d) $V_{CE}=8.2\text{V}$ (e) $V_B=3.1$ (f) $R_1=32\text{K}\Omega$

15. Determine the saturation current ($I_{C_{sat}}$) for the network of Fig. 4.80.

$I_{C_{sat}}=3.49\text{mA}$

* 16. Determine the following for the voltage-divider configuration of Fig. 4.83 using the approximate approach if the condition established by Eq. (4.33) is satisfied.

- (a) I_C .
- (b) V_{CE} .
- (c) I_B .
- (d) V_E .
- (e) V_B .

* 17. Repeat Problem 16 using the exact (Thévenin) approach and compare solutions. Based on the results, is the approximate approach a valid analysis technique if Eq. (4.33) is satisfied?

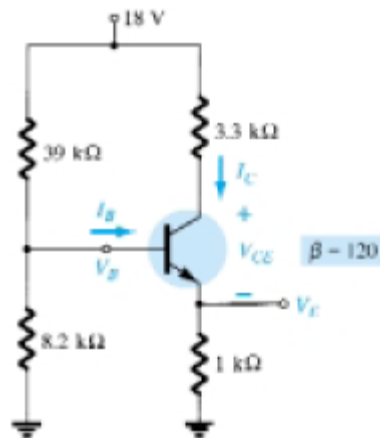
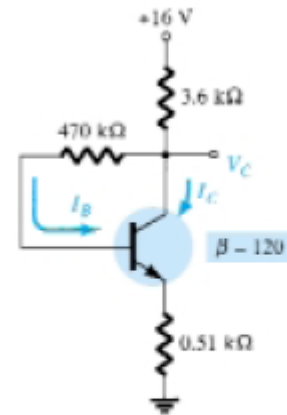


Figure 4.83 Problems 16, 17,
21

[16] (a) $V_B=3.13\text{V}$ $I_C=2.43\text{mA}$ (b) $V_{CE}=7.55$ (c) $I_B=20.25\mu\text{A}$ (d) $V_E=2.43$ (e) $V_B=3.13$

[17] (a) $I_C=2.28\text{mA}$ (b) $V_{CE}=8.2$ (c) $I_B=19.02\mu\text{A}$ (d) $V_E=2.28$ (e) $V_B=2.98$



22. For the collector feedback configuration of Fig. 4.84, determine:

- (a) I_B .
- (b) I_C .
- (c) V_C .

Figure 4.84 Problems 22, 50, 56

(a) $I_B = 15.88 \mu\text{A}$ (b) $I_C = 1.91 \text{mA}$ (c) $V_C = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = 9.12 \text{V}$

25. Determine the range of possible values for V_C for the network of Fig. 4.87 using the 1-M Ω potentiometer.

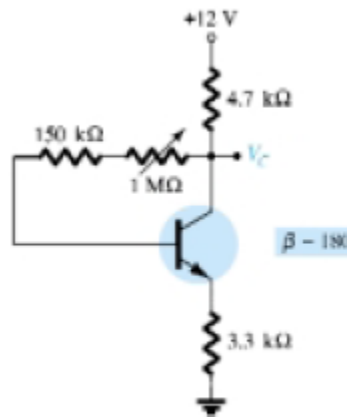


Figure 4.87 Problem 25

(a) $I_B = 7.11 \mu\text{A}$ $I_C = 1.28 \text{mA}$ $V_C = 5.98 \text{V}$ (b) $R_B = 11.5 \text{M}\Omega$ pot completo $I_B = 4.36 \mu\text{A}$ $I_C = \beta \cdot I_B = 0.78 \text{mA}$
range V_C entre 5.98 e 8.31V

27. Given $V_C = 8 \text{V}$ for the network of Fig. 4.89, determine:

- (a) I_B .
- (b) I_C .
- (c) β .
- (d) V_{CE} .

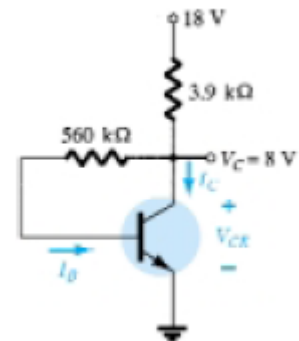


Figure 4.89 Problem 27

(a) $I_B = 13.04 \mu\text{A}$ (b) $I_C = 2.56 \text{mA}$ (c) $\beta = 196.3$ (d) $V_{CE} = 8 \text{V}$

* 28. For the network of Fig. 4.90, determine:

- (a) I_B .
- (b) I_C .
- (c) V_{CE} .
- (d) V_C .

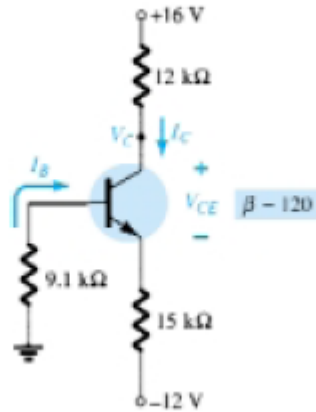


Figure 4.90 Problem 28

(a) $I_B=6.2\mu\text{A}$ (b) $I_C=0.74\text{mA}$ (c) $V_{CE}=7.91\text{V}$ (d) $V_C=V_{CC}-I_C.R_C=7.07\text{V}$

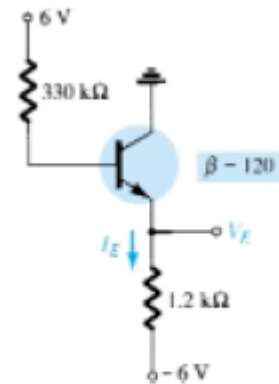


Figure 4.92 Problem 30

* 30. Determine the level of V_E and I_E for the network of Fig. 4.92.

(a) $V_E=-2.54\text{V}$ e $I_E=2.88\text{mA}$

* 31. For the network of Fig. 4.93, determine:

- (a) I_E .
- (b) V_C .
- (c) V_{CE} .

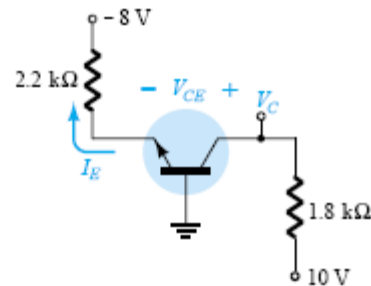


Figure 4.93 Problem 31

(a) $I_E=3.32\text{mA}$ (b) $V_C=4\text{V}$ (c) $V_{CE}=4.72$

32. Determine R_C and R_B for a fixed-bias configuration if $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$, $\beta = 80$, and $I_{C_Q} = 2.5\text{ mA}$ with $V_{CE_Q} = 6\text{ V}$. Use standard values.

$R_B=361.6\text{K}$ valor coml 360K e $R_C=2\text{K}4$

33. Design an emitter-stabilized network at $I_{C_Q} = \frac{1}{2}I_{C_{sat}}$ and $V_{CE_Q} = \frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$. Use $V_{CC} = 20\text{ V}$, $I_{C_{sat}} = 10\text{ mA}$, $\beta = 120$, and $R_C = 4R_E$. Use standard values.

Valores comerciais $R_E=390$ $R_C=1\text{k}6$ $R_B=430\text{K}$

34. Design a voltage-divider bias network using a supply of 24 V , a transistor with a beta of 110 , and an operating point of $I_{C_Q} = 4\text{ mA}$ and $V_{CE_Q} = 8\text{ V}$. Choose $V_E = \frac{1}{4}V_{CC}$. Use standard values.

Observação – $V_E = V_{CC}/8$ (figura com definicao deficiente)

Valores comerciais $R_E=750$ $R_C=3\text{K}3$ $R_1=43\text{K}$ $R_2=7\text{K}5$