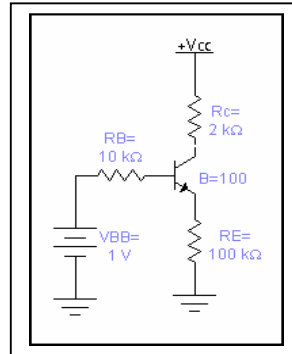


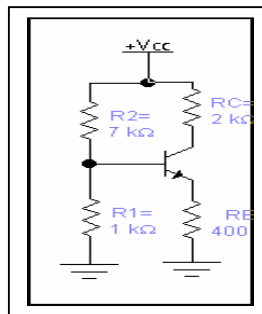


Sheet 1 Biasing Circuits

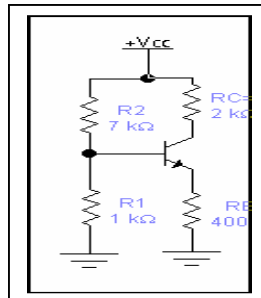
1-Find the location of the Q-point of the amplifier shown in figure, when an npn transistor is used. Assume that $V_{CC}=10V$, $V_{BB}=1V$, $R_B=10K\Omega$, $R_C=2k\Omega$, $R_E=100\Omega$, $\beta=100$, $V_{BE}=0.7V$. What is the new location if $R_B=1k\Omega$.



2-Find the maximum peak-to-peak swing of i_c in the circuit shown in figure. Assume that $R_1=1K\Omega$, $R_2=7K\Omega$, $V_{CC}=24V$, $R_C=2K\Omega$, $R_E=400\Omega$, and $\beta=100$. Draw the dc load line.

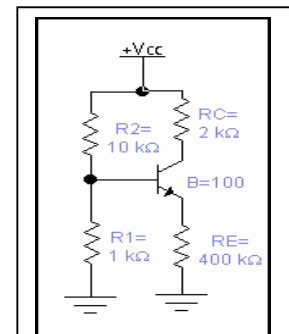


3-With the circuit shown in figure, find the values of R_1, R_2 that yield the maximum possible peak-to-peak swing of i_c . Draw the dc load line.



4-For the amplifier of the shown figure, calculate the following:

- a-Power supplied by the battery.
- b-Power dissipated by R_1, R_2, R_E and R_C .
- c-Power dissipated by the collector junction.



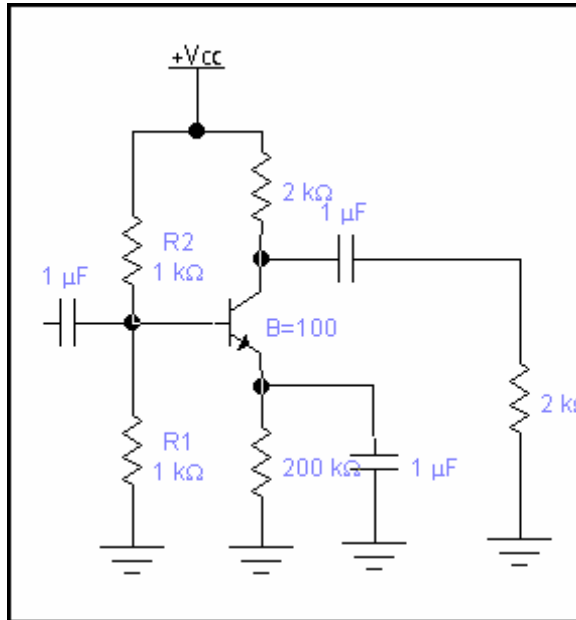
5-For the amplifier shown in circuit:

a-Find the values of R_1 and R_2 for $I_{CQ}=8\text{mA}$.

b-Determine the symmetrical output voltage swing for the values of part a.

c-Draw the ac and dc load lines.

d-Determine the power dissipated by the transistor and that dissipated by R_L $V_{CC}=20\text{V}$.



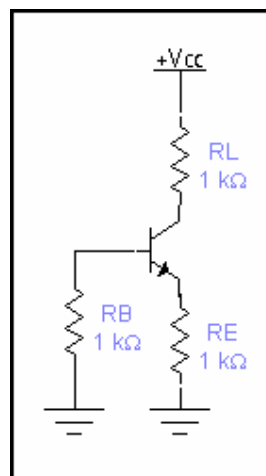
5-Determine A_v , A_i , and R_{in} for the amplifier shown in figure when:

$R_L=R_B=5\text{k}\Omega$, $h_{ib}=40\Omega$, $\beta=300$, and R_E is as follows:

a- $R_E=1000\Omega$,

b- $R_E=500\Omega$,

c- $R_E=100\Omega$, d- $R_E=0$.



7-For the circuit shown in figure, select I_{CQ} and V_{CEQ} for maximum symmetrical output voltage swing.

a-Determine the values of R_1 and R_2 in order to achieve this operating point. ($V_{CC}=12\text{V}$)

b-Find the maximum symmetrical output swing.

c-Determine the power dissipated by the transistor and the power delivered to the load.

