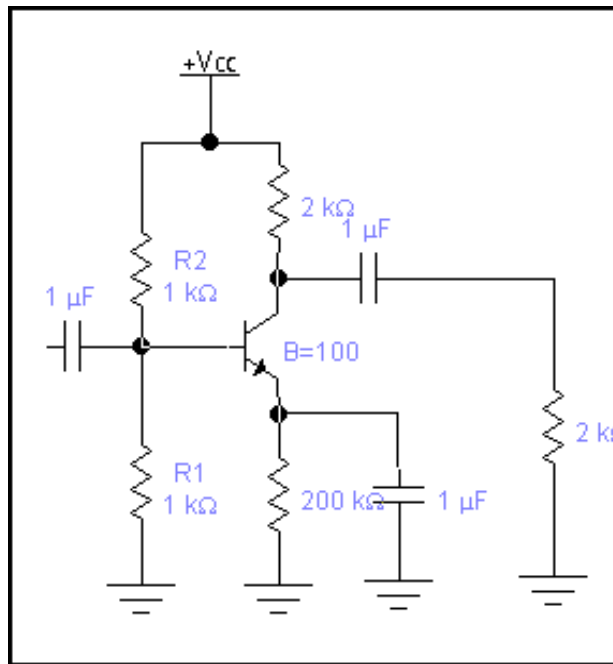




- 1-For the amplifier shown in circuit:  
 a-Find the values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  for  $I_{CQ}=8\text{mA}$ .  
 b-Determine the symmetrical output voltage swing for the values of part a.  
 c-Draw the ac and dc load lines.  
 d-Determine the power dissipated by the transistor and that dissipated by  $R_L$   $V_{CC}=20\text{V}$ .



Figure(1)

- 2-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- $R_E=0$ .

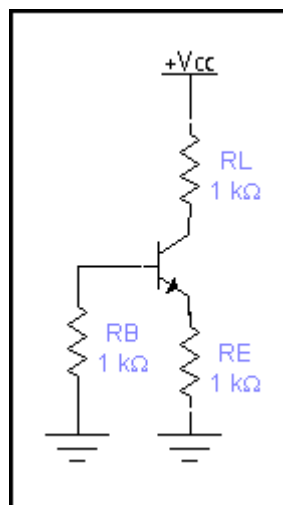


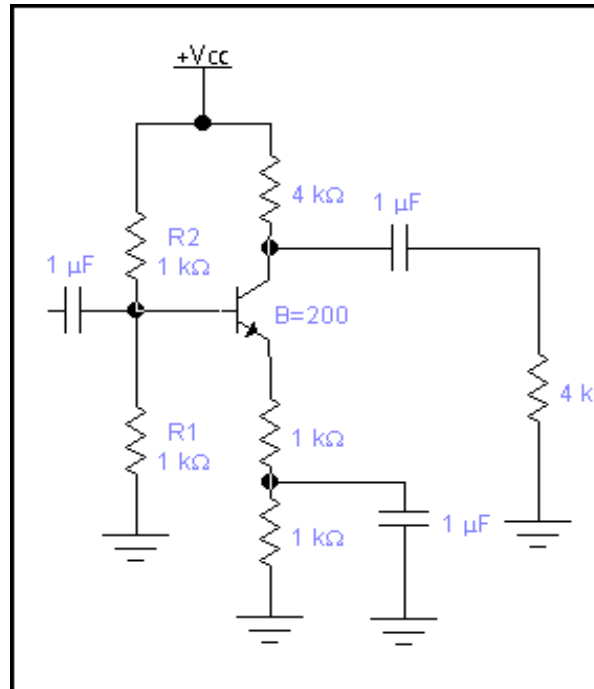
Figure (2)

3-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. ( $V_{CC}=12V$ )

b-Find the maximum symmetrical output swing.

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



Figure(3)