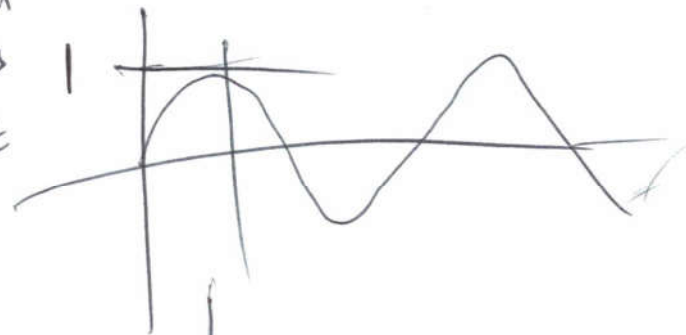


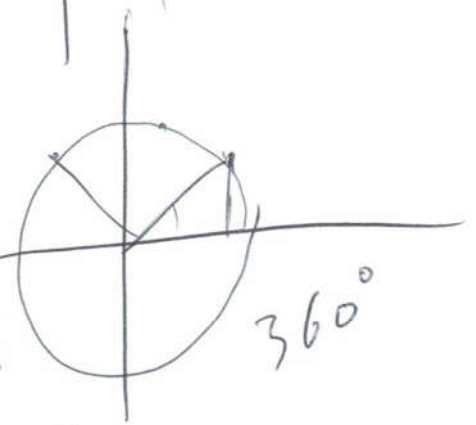
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_i} = \frac{1/j\omega C}{R + 1/j\omega C} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC} = 159 \text{ Hz}$$



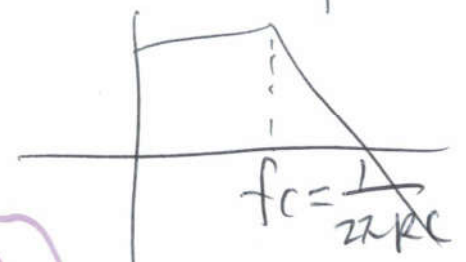
$$\left| \frac{V_{out}}{V_i} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}}, \quad \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (2\pi f RC)^2}}$$

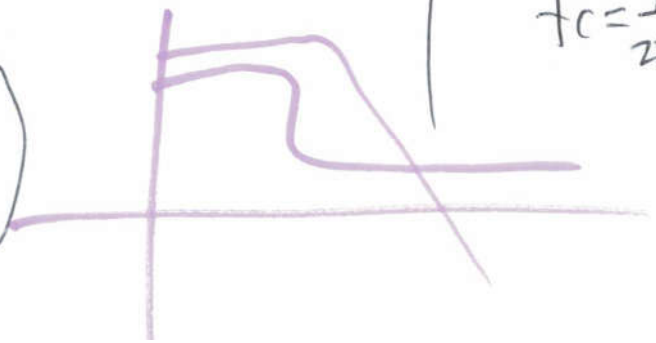
$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$



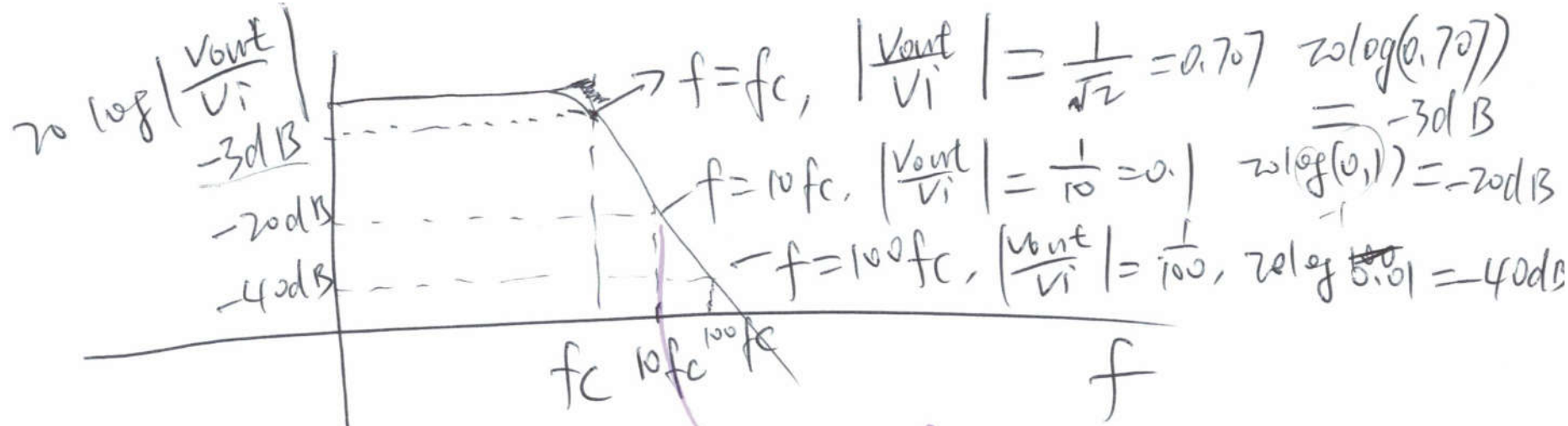
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_c}\right)^2}}$$



$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_i} = \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_c}}$$

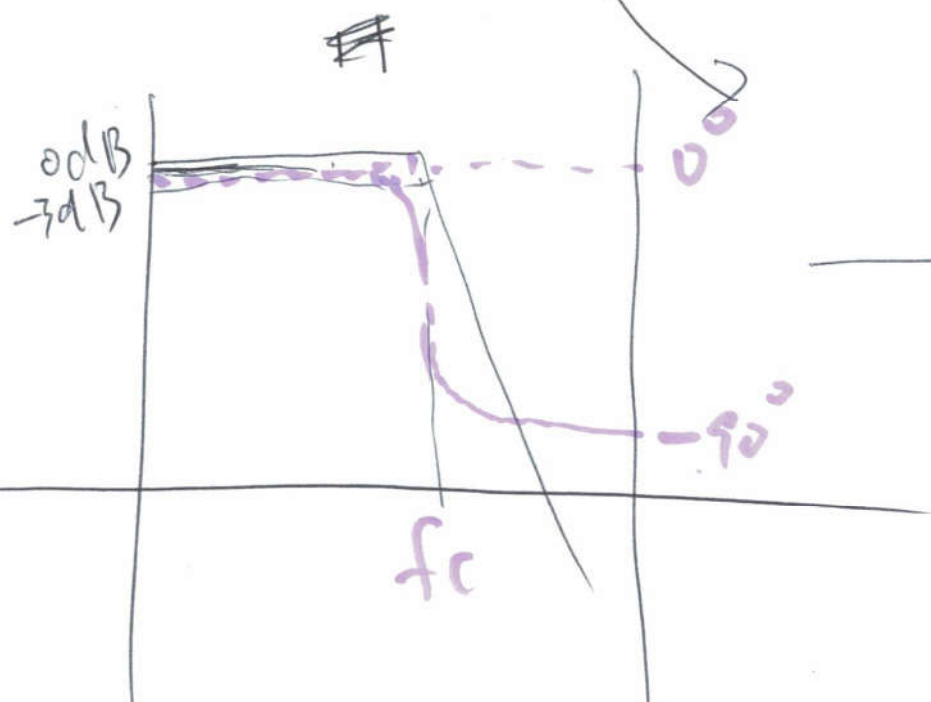
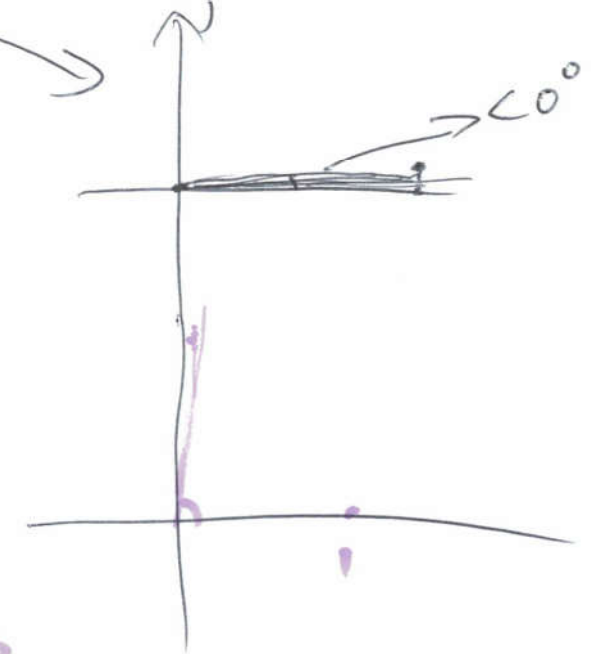


(1)

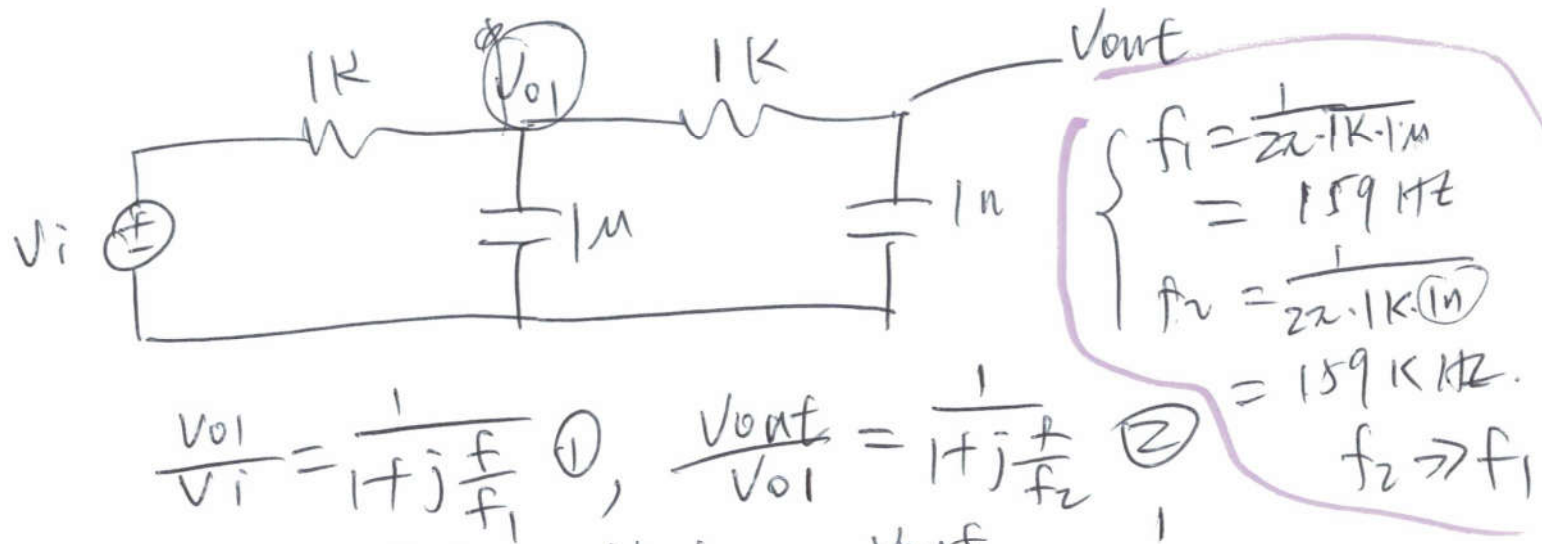


20 dB/dec

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_i} = \frac{1 + 0j}{1 + j \left(\frac{f}{f_c} \right)}$$

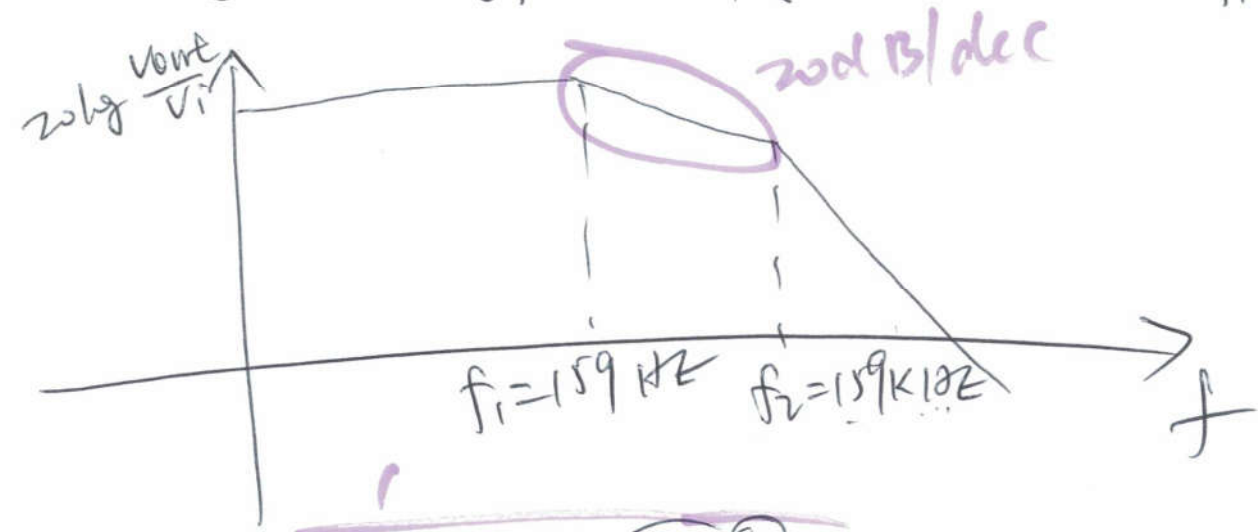


$f \uparrow, \frac{V_{out}}{V_i} = \frac{1 + 0j}{1 + j \infty}$
 $\angle 90^\circ$
 $= \angle 0^\circ - \angle 90^\circ$
 $= -90^\circ$



$$\frac{V_{01}}{V_i} = \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_1}} \quad \textcircled{1}, \quad \frac{V_{out}}{V_{01}} = \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_2}} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{V_{01}}{V_i} \times \frac{V_{out}}{V_{01}} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_i} = \frac{1}{(1 + j \frac{f}{f_1})(1 + j \frac{f}{f_2})}$$



low f: $\frac{1}{(1 + j \frac{f}{f_1})(1 + j \frac{f}{f_2})} \rightarrow 1$

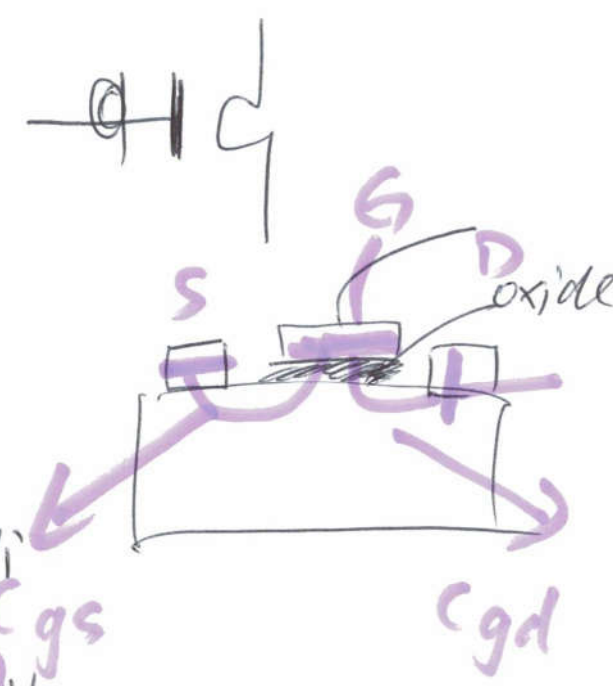
higher f: $\frac{1}{(1 + j \frac{f}{f_1})(1 + j \frac{f}{f_2})} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega \cdot \omega} = -40 \text{ dB}$



$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_i} = \frac{1}{(1+j\frac{f}{f_1})(1+j\frac{f}{f_2})} = \frac{1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_2} + j\frac{f}{f_1} - \frac{f^2}{f_1 f_2}} = \frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{\underbrace{(1 - \frac{f^2}{f_1 f_2})}_{\angle 20^\circ} + j \underbrace{(\frac{f}{f_1} + \frac{f}{f_2})}_{\angle 180^\circ}}$$

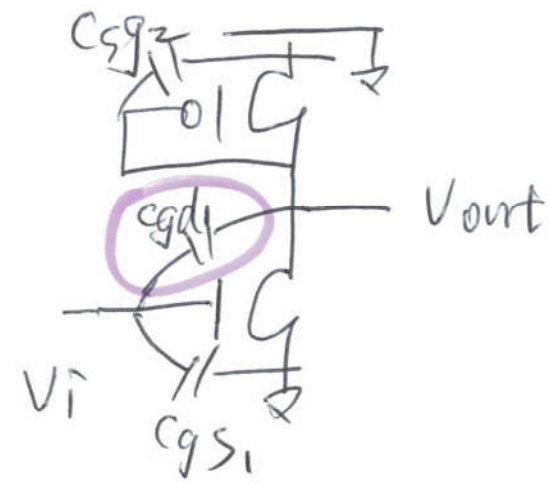
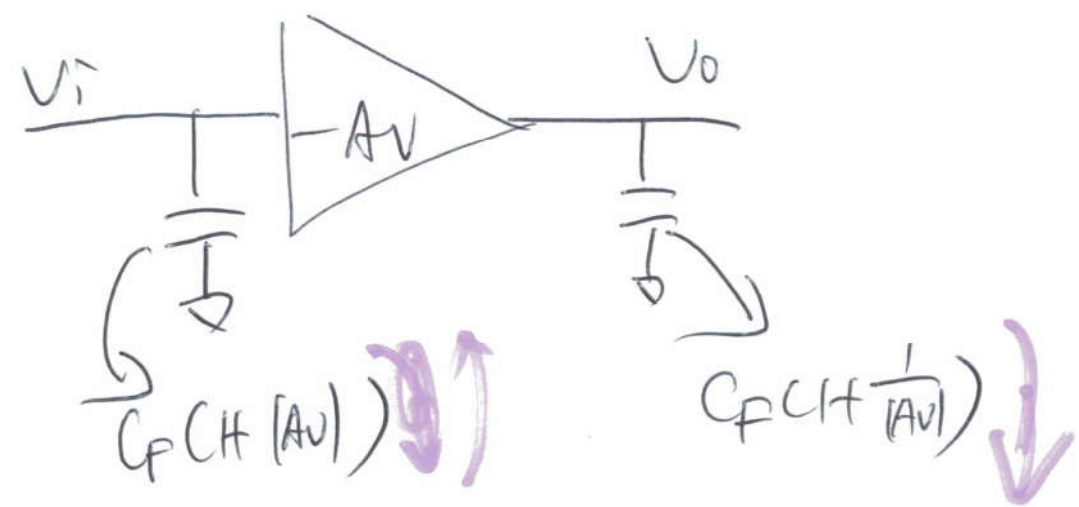
A hand-drawn phasor diagram. The horizontal axis represents the real part and the vertical axis represents the imaginary part. A purple vector is drawn from the origin to the point $(1 - \frac{f^2}{f_1 f_2}, \frac{f}{f_1} + \frac{f}{f_2})$. The angle of this vector is labeled as 180°. Below the diagram, the calculation is shown: $20^\circ - \angle 180^\circ = -180^\circ$.

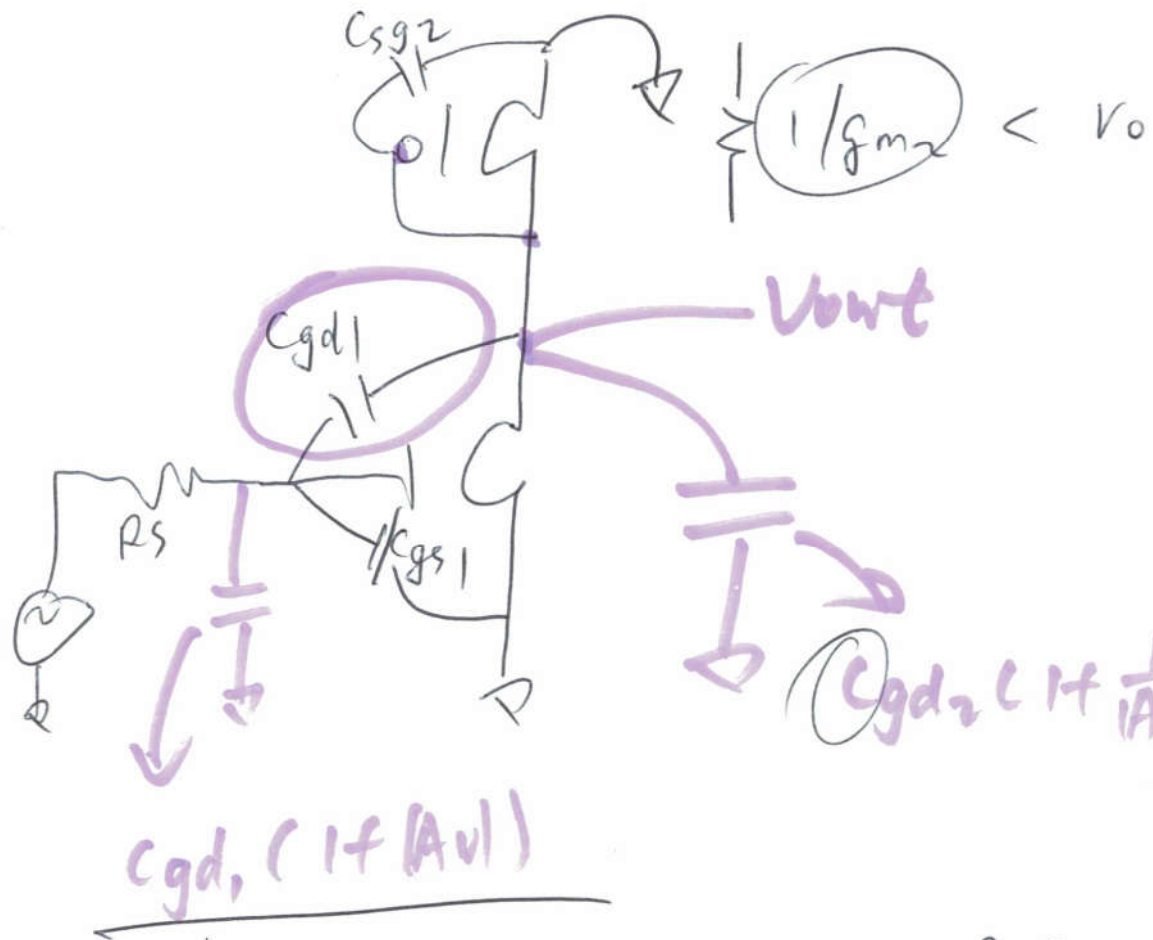
Miller Effect (Theorem)



$$\begin{cases} i = \frac{V_i - V_o}{1/j\omega C_F} = j\omega C_F (V_i - V_o) \\ V_o = -A_V \cdot V_i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i = j\omega C_F (V_i + A_V \cdot V_i) = j\omega C_F (1 + |A_V|) \cdot V_i \\ i = j\omega C_F (V_o + \frac{1}{|A_V|} V_o) = j\omega C_F (1 + \frac{1}{|A_V|}) V_o \end{cases}$$





$$\begin{cases} C_{M1} = C_{gd1} (1 + |A_{v1}|) \\ C_{M0} = C_{gd2} (1 + \frac{1}{|A_{v1}|}) \end{cases}$$

$$\tau = RC = \text{Time}$$

$$A_v = - \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}} \quad -g_{m1}/g_{m2}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_{\text{tot-in}} = C_{M1} + C_{gs1} \\ C_{\text{tot-out}} = C_{M0} + C_{gs2} \\ \tau_{\text{in}} = R_S \cdot (C_{M1} + C_{gs1}) \\ \tau_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} (C_{M0} + C_{gs2}) \end{cases}$$

⑥