Bart has created a **new kind** of transistor for Springfield Elementary's science fair.

This transistor has three terminals, named Homer (H), Lisa (L), and Marge (M).

Bart has discovered in the lab that  $i_{H}$  (in mA) is related to  $v_{LM}$  (in volts) as:

$$i_{\rm H} = 3 (\nu_{\rm LM})^2 - 2 \nu_{\rm LM}$$
 (mA)

He has also discovered that  $i_{L}$  (in mA) is related to  $u_{LM}$  (in volts) as:

$$i_{\rm L} = 0.2 (\mu_{\rm LM})^2 + 0.3 \mu_{\rm LM}$$
 (mA)

Note that Bart's transistor is **completley unrelated** to either a BJT or a MOSFET.

Say that Bart has placed a **DC bais** voltage between terminals L and M of  $V_{LM}$ =3.0 V.

For this bias point, determine the **numeric** values of **small-signal** parmeters  $g_h$  and  $r_l$ , that Bart has **defined** as:

$$\mathcal{G}_h \doteq \frac{i_h}{v_{lm}}$$
 and  $r_l \doteq \frac{v_{lm}}{i_l}$ 

where  $v_{in}$  is a small-signal voltage and  $i_h$ ,  $i_l$  are small-signal currents.

