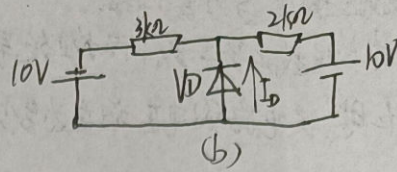
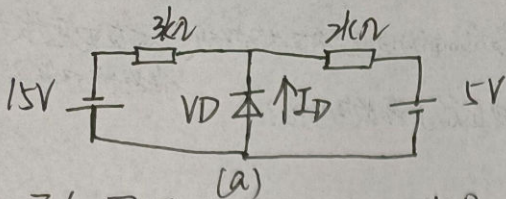


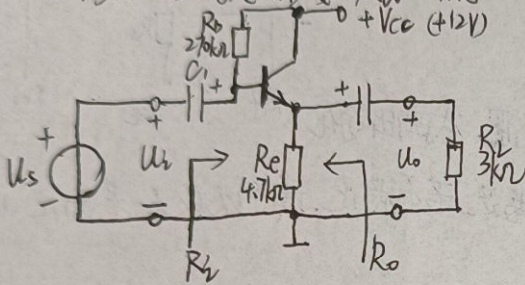
8) 判断下图电路中二极管的导通状态, 并计算二极管上流过的电流  $I_D$ . 设二极管的正向导通压降为  $0.7V$ , 反向电流为零.



二、已知图示电路中晶体管的  $\beta=50$ ,  $V_{BEQ} \approx 7V$ ,  $V_{bb'} = 100\Omega$ , 各电容足够大, 对交流信号  $I_2'$  可视为短路

1. 求静态工作点  $I_{BQ}$ ,  $I_{CQ}$ ,  $V_{CEQ}$

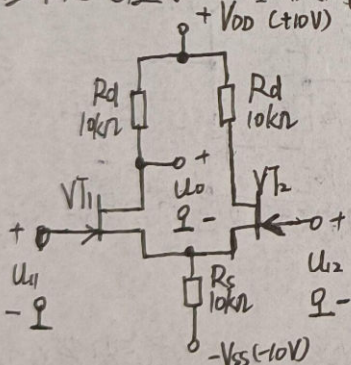
2. 求中频电压放大倍数  $A_{uW}$ , 输入电阻  $R_i$  和输出电阻  $R_o$ .



三、差分放大电路如图所示。设结型场效应管  $V_{T1}$ ,  $V_{T2}$  参数相同, 且  $g_m = 1mS$ ,  $r_{ds} = 50k\Omega$ ,  $I_2'$  试估算.

1. 差模电压放大倍数  $A_{ud}$

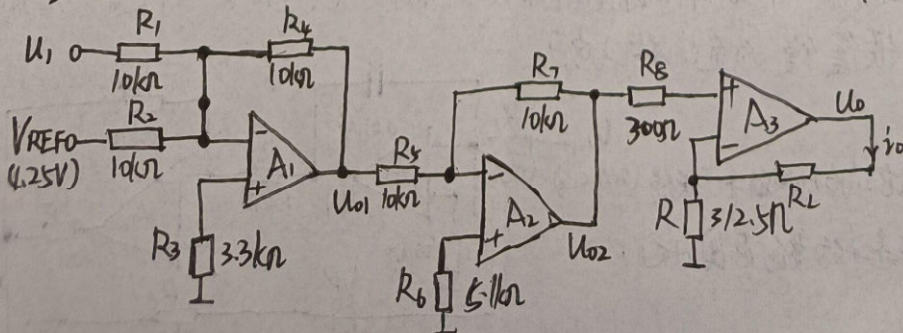
2. 共模电压放大倍数  $A_{uc}$  和共模抑制比  $K_{CMR}$



四、电压-电流变换器如图所示,  $A_1, A_2$  为理想运算放大器.

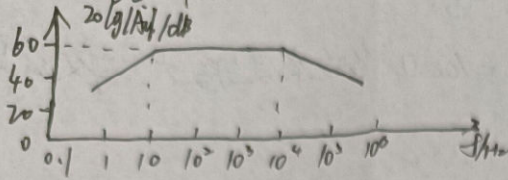
1. 写出  $U_{o1}$ ,  $U_{o2}$ ,  $i_o$  的表达式. 若要求最大变换电流  $i_{om} = 20mA$ , 则最大输入电压  $U_{im} = ?$

2. 已知运放  $A_3$  的最大输出电压  $U_{om} = 10V$ , 最大输出电流  $I_{om} = 20mA$ , 问最大负载电阻  $R_{Lmax} = ?$



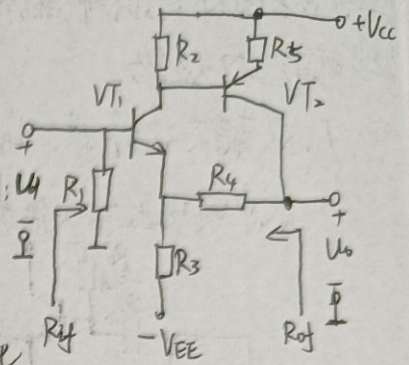
五、已知某放大电路的折线近似幅频特性如图所示，试问：

1. 该放大电路的中频增益为多少分贝？对应电压放大倍数多少倍？
2. 上限截止频率、下限截止频率各为多少赫兹？
3. 在信号频率正好为上限截止频率或下限截止频率时，该电路对信号的电压增益为多少分贝？对应电压放大倍数为多少倍？
4. 在信号频率为  $100\text{kHz}$  时，该电路的电压增益为多少分贝？对应电压放大倍数多少倍？



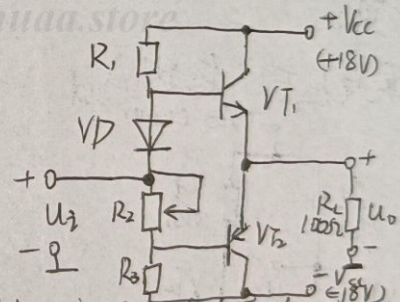
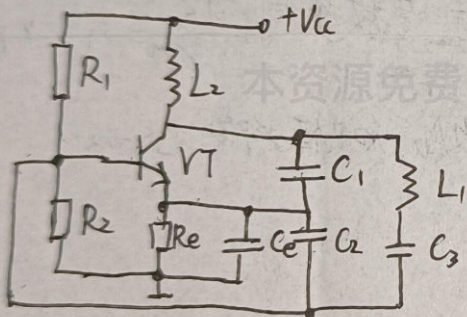
六、反馈放大电路如图所示，请回答下列问题：

1. 指出级间交流反馈通路，极性和组态及其对输入电阻、输出电阻的影响。
2. 写出深度负反馈条件下  $A_{uf} = \frac{U_o}{U_i} \cdot R_{if}, R_{of}$  的表达式。



七、电路如图所示，设  $C_0$  对交流可视为短路， $L_2$  为高频扼流圈。试画出简化

1. 的交流通路，并判断正弦波振荡的相位平衡条件是否满足，若不满足，请予以改正，若满足，请写出振荡电路的名称及振荡频率  $f_0$  的近似表达式。

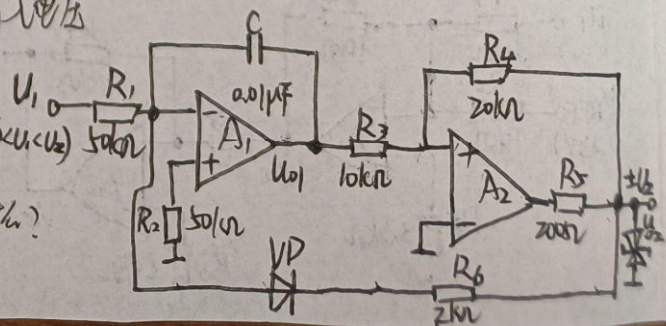


八、在如图所示 OCL 电路中，已知三极管的饱和压降和基极-发射极之间的动态电压均可忽略不计，输入电压  $u_i$  为正弦波。试问：

1. 若输入电压有效值  $U_i = 10\text{V}$ ，则输出功率  $P_o$ 、电源提供的功率  $P_V$  以及两只三极管的总管耗各为多少？
2. 由电源电压所限， $P_{om}$  可能达到的最大值是多少？为达到此值输入电压有效值  $U_i$  应为多少？

九、在图示压控振荡器中，已知  $A_1, A_2$  为理想放大器，其输出电压的两个极限值为  $\pm 12\text{V}$ ，二极管的正向导通电压可忽略不计， $U_1$  是个变化很慢的直流输入电压。

1. 说明  $A_1, A_2$  各构成什么基本电路。
2. 定性画出  $U_{o1}, U_{o2}$  的波形图，并标出它们的上限值和下限值 ( $0 < U_{o1} < U_{o2}$ )。
3. 若  $U_1$  的变化范围是  $0 \sim 6\text{V}$ ，则振荡频率的变化范围约是多少？



1. (a)

假设  $V_D$  导通

$$U_D = -0.7V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{-15 + 0.7}{3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{-0.7 - 5}{2}$$

$$I_D = I_2 - I_1 = 1.92mA$$

$\therefore$  假设成立  $I_D = 1.92mA$

(b)

假设  $V_D$  导通

则  $U_D = -0.7V$

$$I_1 = \frac{-10 + 0.7}{3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{-0.7 - 10}{2}$$

$$I_D = I_2 - I_1 = -2.25mA < 0$$

$\therefore$  假设不成立  $I_D = 0$

二、1. 静态

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{U_{EQ}}{4.7}$$

$$I_{BQ} = \frac{1}{50} \frac{U_{EQ}}{4.7}$$

$$V_{CC} = 2I_{BQ} + 0.7 + I_{EQ}$$

$$V_{CC} = \frac{2U_{EQ}}{4.7} \times \frac{1}{50} + 0.7 + \frac{U_{EQ}}{4.7}$$

$$U_{EQ} = (V_{CC} - 0.7) / \left( \frac{2}{4.7} \times \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{4.7} \right)$$

$$U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - U_{EQ}$$

$$I_{BQ} = \frac{1}{50} \frac{U_{EQ}}{4.7}$$

2.

$$r_{be}' = r_{be} + (1+\beta) \frac{26}{I_{EQ}} (\Omega)$$

$$R_i = R_B // [r_{be}' + (1+\beta)(R_E // R_L)]$$

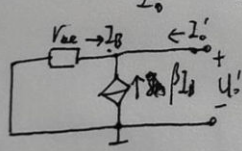
$$\dot{A}_{ui} = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{(1+\beta)(R_E // R_L) I_B}{I_B r_{be}' + (1+\beta)(R_E // R_L) I_B} = \frac{(1+\beta)(R_E // R_L)}{r_{be}' + (1+\beta)(R_E // R_L)}$$

计算  $R_o$  时,  $U_i = 0$   $R_i = \infty$  即无  $R_i$

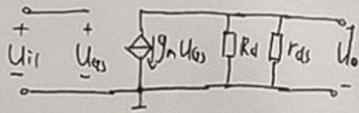
为方便计算  $R_o$  看作  $R_E$  与剩下部分电路的等效输出电阻  $R_o'$  并联

$$\text{即 } R_o = R_E // R_o'$$

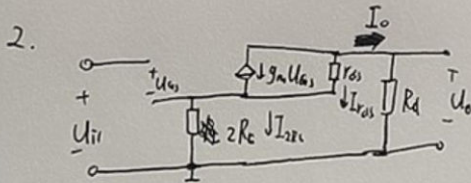
$$R_o' = \frac{U_o'}{I_o'} = \frac{-V_{be} I_B}{-I_B - \beta I_B} = \frac{V_{be}}{1 + \beta}$$



$$\therefore R_o = R_E // \frac{V_{be}}{1 + \beta}$$



$$A_{ud} = \frac{U_o}{U_{ii} - U_{is}} = \frac{U_o}{2U_{ii}} = \frac{-g_m U_{gs} (R_d // r_{ds})}{2U_{gs}} = -\frac{g_m (R_d // r_{ds})}{2}$$



$$A_{uc} = \frac{U_o}{U_{ic}} = \frac{U_o}{U_{ii}}$$

$$I_{2R_c} = -I_o$$

$$U_o = I_o R_d$$

$$A_{uc} = \frac{U_o}{U_{ii}} = \frac{I_o R_d}{U_{gs} + 2R_c I_{2R_c}}$$

$$U_o = U_{r_{ds}} + U_{2R_c}$$

$$A_{uc} = \frac{I \frac{g_m r_{ds}}{R_d + r_{ds} + 2R_c} U_{gs} R_d}{U_{gs} + 2R_c \left( -\frac{g_m r_{ds}}{R_d + r_{ds} + 2R_c} U_{gs} R_d \right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_m U_{gs} + I_o + I_{r_{ds}} = 0$$

$$I_{r_{ds}} = -I_o - g_m U_{gs}$$

$$U_o = r_{ds} I_{ds} + 2R_c (g_m U_{gs} + I_{r_{ds}})$$

$$A_{uc} = \frac{\frac{g_m r_{ds}}{R_d + r_{ds} + 2R_c} R_d}{1 - \frac{2g_m r_{ds}}{R_d + r_{ds} + 2R_c} R_d R_c}$$

$$U_o = (-I_o - g_m U_{gs}) r_{ds} + 2R_c I_o$$

$$I_o R_d = -I_o r_{ds} + g_m U_{gs} r_{ds} - 2R_c I_o$$

$$K_{CMR} = \left| \frac{A_{ud}}{A_{uc}} \right|$$

$$I_o = \frac{g_m r_{ds}}{R_d + r_{ds} + 2R_c} U_{gs}$$

1.  $U_{1+} = U_{1-} = 0V$

$$\frac{U_1 - U_{1-}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{REF} - U_{1-}}{R_2} = \frac{U_{1-} - U_{o1}}{R_x}$$

$$U_{o1} = -R_x \left( \frac{U_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_{REF}}{R_2} \right)$$

$U_{2+} = U_{2-} = 0V$

$$\frac{U_{o1} - U_{2-}}{R_5} = \frac{U_{2-} - U_{o2}}{R_7}$$

$$U_{o2} = -\frac{R_7}{R_5} U_{o1}$$

~~$\frac{U_{o2} - U_{3+}}{R_8}$~~   $U_{3+} = U_{o2}$

$U_{3-} = U_{3+} = U_{o2}$

$$\frac{R}{R+R_L} U_o = U_{o2}$$

$$U_o = \frac{R+R_L}{R} U_{o2}$$

$$U_o = \left( 1 + \frac{R_L}{R} \right) U_{o2}$$

$$\dot{i}_{o\max} = \frac{U_o - U_{o2}}{R_L} = \frac{U_{o2}}{R_L}$$

即

$$U_{o2} = \frac{R_4 R_7}{R_5} \left( \frac{U_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_{REF}}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\dot{i}_o = \frac{R_4 R_7}{R_5 R_L} \left( \frac{U_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_{REF}}{R_2} \right)$$

代入  $\dot{i}_o = \dot{i}_{om\max}$  求  $U_{im}$

2.  $U_{om} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_L}{R} \right) U_{o2m}$

$$U_{o2m} = \frac{U_{om}}{1 + \frac{R_L}{R}}$$

即由  $\dot{i}_o = \frac{U_{o2}}{R_L}$  得

$$\dot{i}_{om} = \frac{U_{om}}{\left( 1 + \frac{R_L}{R} \right) R_L}$$

代入  $U_{om}$  和  $\dot{i}_{om}$  得  $R_{Lmax}$

五. 1.  $20 \lg |A_{usm}| = 60 \text{ dB}$

$$|A_{usm}| = 10^3$$

2.  $f_L = 10 \text{ Hz}$     $f_H = 10^4 \text{ Hz}$

3.  $20 \lg |A_u'| = 57 \text{ dB}$

$$|A_u'| = 10^{\frac{57}{20}}$$

4.  $\therefore$  在  $f_H$  后 斜率为  $-20 \text{ dB/十倍频}$

$$\therefore 20 \lg |A_u''| = 40 \text{ dB}$$

$$\lg |A_u''| = 10^2$$

六. 1.  $R_f$  为反馈支路

电压串联负反馈

减小输出电阻   增大输入电阻

2.  $\therefore$  为串联负反馈

$$\therefore U_f = U_i$$

$$A_{uf} = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{U_o}{U_f}$$

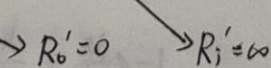
$U_f$  为  $R_3$  上的压降

$$U_f \approx \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_f} U_o$$

$$\therefore A_{uf} = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_3}$$

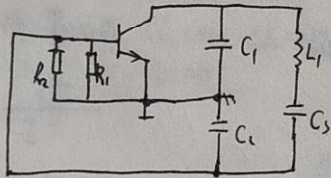
$$R_{if} = R_1 \parallel R_i' = R_1$$

$$R_{of} = R_5 \parallel R_o' = 0$$



七、电容反馈改进式振荡电路

由三点式振荡电路组成法则可知可振荡



~~$f_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$~~

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}}$$

1.1.  $P_o = U_o I_o = U_i \frac{U_i}{R_L} = \frac{U_i^2}{100} = 1W$

~~$U_o(t) = 10 \sin(\omega t)$~~

$U_o(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t)$

~~$P_v = 2 \times \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 10\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \omega t dt$~~

$P_v = 2 \times \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V_{cc} \frac{U_o(t)}{R_L} dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T V_{cc} \frac{U_i \sin^2(\omega t)}{R_L} dt = \frac{2V_{cc} U_i}{\pi R_L} = \frac{36}{\pi}$

$\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_v} = \frac{\pi}{36}$

$P_T = (1-\eta) P_v = (1 - \frac{\pi}{36}) \times \frac{36}{\pi} = \frac{36}{\pi} - 1$

2.  ~~$P_{om} = \frac{V_{cc}^2}{R_L} = \frac{18^2}{100}$~~

$U_{imax} = V_{cc}$

$U_{i(\text{有效})} = \frac{V_{cc}}{\sqrt{2}}$

$U_i = U_{i(\text{有效})} = \frac{V_{cc}}{\sqrt{2}}$

~~$P_{om} = \frac{V_{cc}^2}{2R_L} = 8W$~~

$P_{om} = \frac{V_{cc}^2}{2R_L} = 8W$



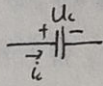
九. 1.  $A_1$  为积分电路

$A_2$  为迟滞比较电路

→

2. 设  $t=0$  时  $U_c=0$   $U_o=+U_{D2}$

$U_{o1}=0$



$$U_{+1} = U_{-1} = 0V$$

$\therefore \Rightarrow$  VD 不导通

$$i_c = \frac{U_1}{R_1}$$

$$i_c = C \frac{dU_c}{dt}$$

$$dU_c = \frac{1}{C} i_c dt$$

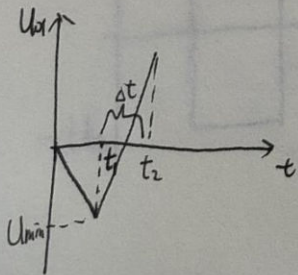
$$dU_c = \frac{U_1}{R_1 C} dt$$

$$U_c = \int_0^t \frac{U_1}{R_1 C} dt$$

$$U_{o1} = -U_c = -\int_0^t \frac{U_1}{R_1 C} dt$$

$$U_{o1} = -\frac{U_1}{R_1 C} t$$

$$U_{o1} = -\frac{U_1}{R_1 C} t$$



$$\frac{U_{o1} - U_{t2}}{R_3} = \frac{U_{t2} - U_o}{R_4}$$

$$U_{t2} = \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} U_o + \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} U_{o1}$$

$\therefore t=0$  时  $U_o = +U_{D2}$

$$\therefore U_{t2} = \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} U_{D2} + \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \left(-\frac{U_1}{R_1 C} t\right)$$

$U_{t2} = 0$  时  $U_o$  翻转

$$0 = \frac{R_3}{R_3 + R_4} U_{D2} - \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \frac{U_1}{R_1 C} t$$

$$t_1 = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \frac{R_1 C}{U_1} U_{D2} \quad U_{min} = U_{o1}(t_1)$$

即  $t=0 \sim t_1$  时  $U_{o1}$  斜率为  $-\frac{U_1}{R_1 C}$   $U_o = +U_{D2}$

$t=t_1$  时  $U_o = -U_{D2}$  VD 导通

$$i_{VD} = \frac{0 - (-U_{D2})}{R_6} = \frac{U_{D2}}{R_6}$$

$$i_c = \frac{U_1}{R_1} - \frac{U_{D2}}{R_6} \frac{U_{D2}}{R_6}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } U_{o1} = -U_c = \left(\frac{U_{D2}}{R_6} - \frac{U_1}{R_1}\right) \frac{t}{C}$$

$$t = t_1 \text{ 时}$$

$$U_o = -U_{D2}$$

$$\text{则 } U_{t2} = -\frac{R_3}{R_3+R_4} U_{D2} + \frac{R_4}{R_3+R_4} \left( -\frac{U_{D2}}{R_6} - \frac{U_1}{R_1} \right) \frac{t}{C}$$

当  $U_{t2} = 0$  时 再次翻转

$$\text{代入得 } \Delta t = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \frac{C}{\left( \frac{U_{D2}}{R_6} - \frac{U_1}{R_1} \right)} U_{D2}$$

$$\text{则 } t_4 - t_3 = \Delta t \quad \text{即 } t_2 - t_1 = \Delta t$$

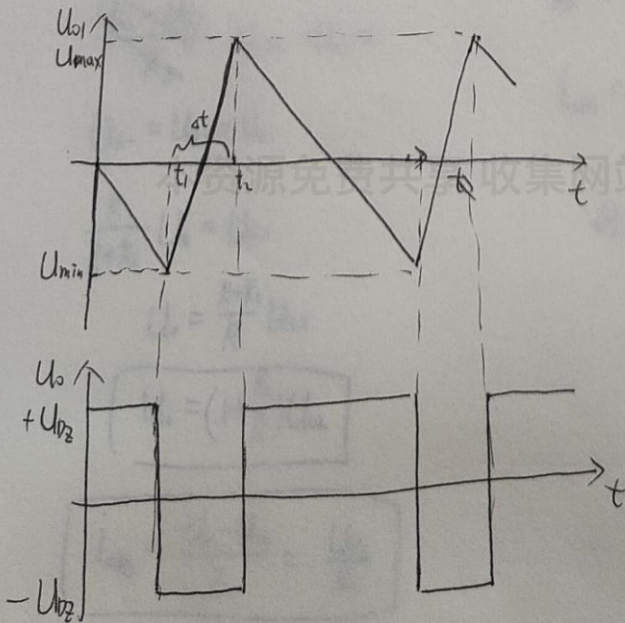
$$t_4 = t_3$$

$$t_2 = t_1 + \Delta t$$

$$U_{\max} = U_{\min} + \left( \frac{U_{D2}}{R_6} - \frac{U_1}{R_1} \right) \frac{\Delta t}{C}$$

$$\text{即 } t = t_1 \sim t_2 \text{ 时 } U_{o1} \text{ 斜率为 } \left( \frac{U_{D2}}{R_6} - \frac{U_1}{R_1} \right) \frac{1}{C} \quad U_o = -U_{D2}$$

绘上, 可画出图像



$$T = \Delta t + 2t_1$$

$$T = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \frac{C U_{D2}}{\left( \frac{U_{D2}}{R_6} - \frac{U_1}{R_1} \right)}$$

$$+ \frac{2R_3}{R_4} \frac{R_1 C}{U_1} U_{D2}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

代入  $U_1 = 0$  求  $f$

求其上下限