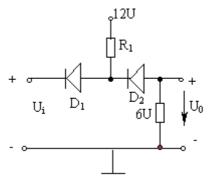
南方冶金学院考试试题

 考试科目_____
 考试日期____

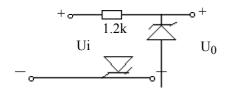
 班级
 学号
 姓名
 成绩

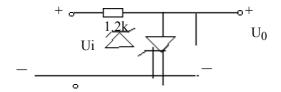
一、解答题(每小题6分,共计60分)

1、(1)图示电路中, D_1D_2 均为理想二极管,则当 $U_i > 12U$ 时, $U_0 = ____$;当Ui < 6U时, $U_0 = _____$ 。

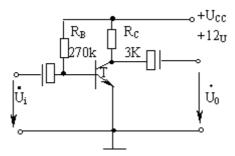


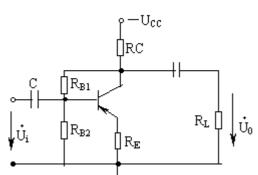
(2)有两个2CW15稳压管,稳压值为8伏,正向压降为0.7伏,若两管按下图连接则在(a)图中 U_0 =_____; (b) 图 U_0 =____。



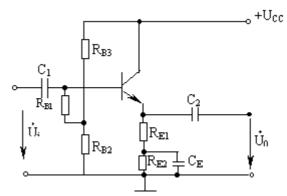


- 2、图示单管交流放大电电路中,已知三极管的β=60,试求
- (1) 静态工作点的IB, IC和UCE,
- (2) 三极管的输入电阻rbe





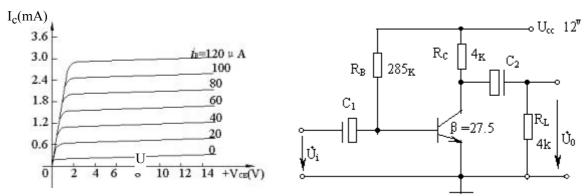




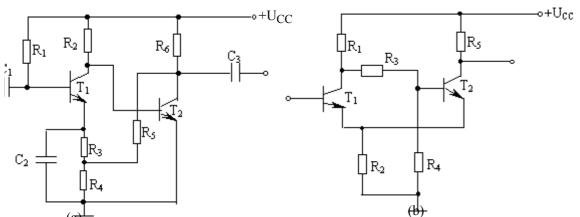
http://zlgc.jxust.edu.cn/main/zdjskc/dzjsjc/ljnr/kcxt/st13.htm

1/7

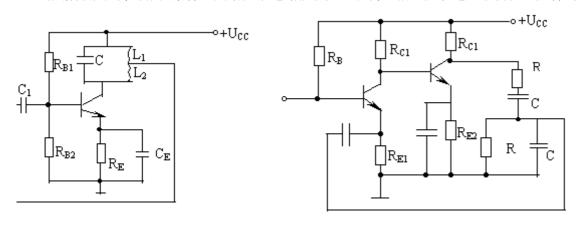
4、放大电路及三极管的输出特性如图所示,估算有关数据,作直流负载线和交流负载线。



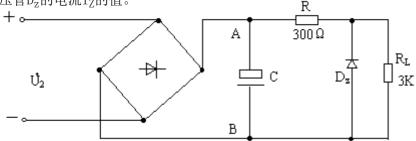
5、找出电路中交流反溃元件,并判断交流反溃的类型。



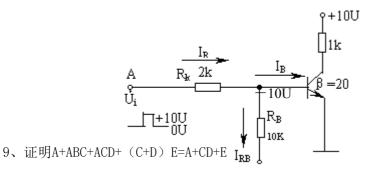
6、根据自激振荡的相位条件,判断图示电路能否产生振荡。指出反馈电压取自哪一元件的两端。



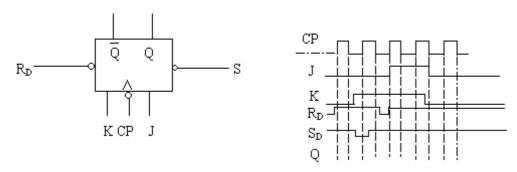
7、桥式整流,电容滤波,稳压管稳压电路,如图所示已知 U_2 = $10U_1$ (有效值)稳压管的稳压值 U_2 = $6U_1$,试求流经稳压管 D_z 的电流 U_2 0值。



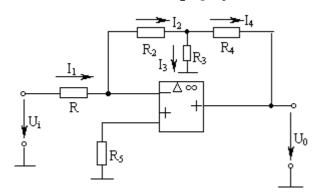
8、试判断下图电路中晶体管工作在什么状态? (应有计算过程)



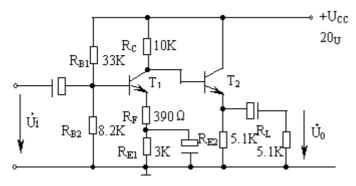
10、主从JK触发器输入端的波形和图所示,求输出端Q的波形。



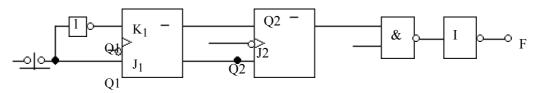
二、(10分)图示电路中, $R_2=R_3=R_4=4R$,试证: $\left|\frac{U_0}{U_i}\right|_{=12}$



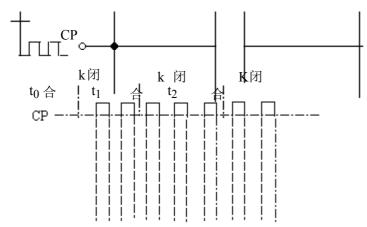
- 三、(10分)图示放大电路中,已知三极管 T_1 和 T_2 的 β_1 = β_2 =40, r_{be1} =1.4K, r_{be2} =0.8k, r_{i2} =105k.
- (1) 求输入电阻r_i=?
- (2) 求输出电阻r₀=?
- (3) 求第一级电压放大倍数Au1=?



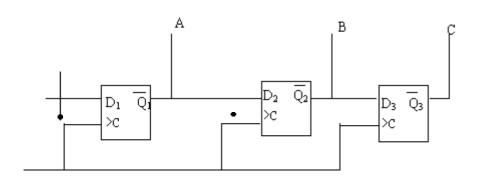
四、(10分)电路如图,主从J-K触发器初始状态 $Q_1=Q_2=0$,在触发脉冲CP作用下,设 t_0 — t_1 , k闭合, t_1 — t_2 , k断开, t_2 以后K又闭合,试画出 J_1 、 J_2 、 Q_2 和F的波形。



2018/9/17



五、(10分)试列出图示逻辑电路在CP作用下的状态表,设初始状态为"010",各触发器均为维阻型D型触发器。



СР	С	В	A		
	Q_3	Q_2	Q_1		
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

答案

一、基本题(6×10=60分) 1、a 6V; Ui b 8.7V; 0.7V 2、(`1)

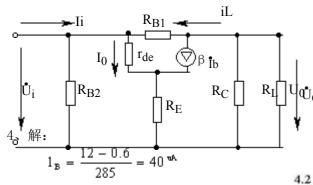
$$I_{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{12 - 0.6}{270} = 42^{\mu A}$$

$$I_{\mathcal{C}} = 60 \times 42 = 2.52^{mA}$$

$$U_{\mathcal{C}\mathcal{B}} = 12 - 252 \times 3 = 4.44 v_{\beta}$$

$$r_{\beta \varepsilon} = 300 + (\beta + 1) \frac{26}{I_{\mathcal{B}}}$$

$$= 300 + (60 + 1) \frac{26}{2.5} \approx 924 \Omega$$



$$I_c = \beta I_B = 27.5 \times 40$$

= 1.1^{mA}

$$U_{cE} = U_{cc} - I_c R_c$$

= 12 - 1.1 \times 4 = 7.6

作直流负载线

横轴载距 12^{V} ,纵轴载距 $\frac{12}{4} = 3.0^{\text{mA}}$

$$R_L = 4/4 = 2K$$

 $U_{C_R} = -i_c R_L = -2i_c$

$$i_c = 0$$
 , $u_{ce} = 0$
 $i_c = 1.1^{mA}$ $u_{ce} = -2.2v$
 $i_c = 1_c + i_c = 1.1 + 0 = 1.1^{mA}$
 $u_{cE} = u_{CE} + u_{Ce} = 7.6 + 0 = 7.6^{v}$
 $i_c = 1_c + i_c = 1.1 + 1.1 = 2.2^{mA}$
 $u_{CE} = u_{ce} + u_{ce} = 7.6 - 2.2 = 5.4^{v}$
QA 联线即交流负载线

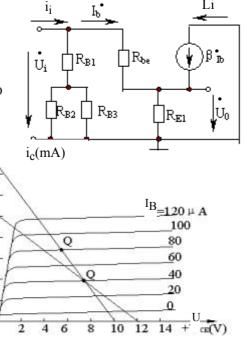
- 5、 a. 无交流反馈。
 - b. R₂单级串联电流负反馈。 R₂两级串联电流正反馈。
- 6、 a. 不能,取自L1
 - b. 不能,取自并联RC两端。

7.
$$u_{AB} = 1.2V_{2} = 12V$$

$$I_{R} = \frac{u_{AB} - V_{2}}{R} = \frac{12 - 6}{0.3} = 20mA$$

$$I_{L} = \frac{V_{Z}}{R_{L}} = \frac{6}{3} = 2^{mA}$$

$$LZ = I_{R} - I_{C} = 20 - 2 = 18^{mA}$$



3.6

3.0

2.4

1.8

1.2

0.6

8、解:

$$U_i = 0$$
时,此时可设 $I_{RK} = I_{RB}$
$$V_B = V_A - \frac{V_A - U_{BB}}{R_K + R_B} = 0 - \frac{0 - (-10)}{2 + 10} \times 2 = -1.67^V$$

晶体管截止

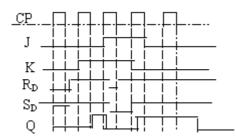
$$U_i = 10v^{B_i}$$

$$I_{B} = I_{RK} - I_{RB} = \frac{V_{A} - V_{B}}{R_{K}} - \frac{V_{B} - V_{BB}}{R_{B}}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 0.7}{2} - \frac{0.7 + 10}{10} = 4.65 - 1.07 = 3.58^{MA}$$

$$\frac{I_{CS}}{R} = \frac{U_{CC}}{R_{C}} = \frac{10}{20} = 0.5^{MA}$$

10



$$\begin{aligned}
-I_{2}R_{2} &= I_{3}R_{3} & \text{RF} & I_{3} &= -I_{2} \\
I_{3} &= -I_{2} &= -I_{1} &= -\frac{U_{i}}{R_{1}} &= \frac{-U_{i}}{R_{2}} &= -\frac{4U_{i}}{R_{2}} \\
I_{4} &= I_{2} - I_{3} &= 2I_{2} &= 2\frac{4U_{i}}{R_{2}} &= 8\frac{U_{i}}{R_{2}} \\
U_{0} &= -(I_{4}R_{4} + I_{2}R_{2}) &= -R_{2}(I_{4} + I_{2}) \\
&= -R_{2}(\frac{8U_{i}}{R_{2}} + \frac{4U_{i}}{R_{2}}) &= -12U_{i} \\
\frac{U_{0}}{U_{i}} &= -12 & \frac{U_{0}}{U_{i}} &= 12
\end{aligned}$$

$$r_{i} = R_{B1} // R_{B2} // [r_{bel+(\beta_{i}+1)R_{F}}]$$

$$= 8.2 // 33 // [1.4 + (40 + 1)0.39]$$

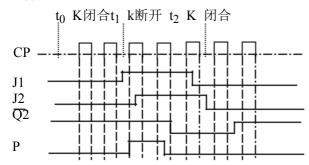
$$(2) = 4.77 \text{K}$$

 $r_0 = R_{E2} // \frac{r_{be} + R_c}{\beta_2 + 1} = 5.1 // \frac{10 + 0.8}{40 + 1}$

(3)

$$A_{ul} = -\beta 1 \frac{R_c // r_{i2}}{rbel + (\beta_1 + 1)R_F}$$
$$= -40 \frac{10 // 105}{1.4 + (4.0 + 1) \times 0.39} = -21$$

四、(10分)



Ŧ	i、(10分	·)		
	СР	С	В	A
	CF	Q_3	Q_2	Q_1
	0	0	1	0
	1	0	1	1
	2	0	0	1
	3	1	0	1
	4	1	0	0
	5	1	1	0
	6	0	1	0