

# 非线性电子线路 第一次习题课 9.26



- 1.2 设非线性电导的特性为  $i=5u+u^2-0.5u^3$  (mA)。试求下列两种情况下,非线性器件的静态电导 G、小信号电导 g 和等效基波电导  $G_{ml}$ 。
  - (1)  $U_{Q} = 1 \text{ V}, u = U_{Q} + 0.5 \cos \omega t \text{ (V)}$

注:  $1.U_{BE}$ 、 $U_{be}$ 、 $u_{BE}$ 、 $u_{be}$ 的区别:  $u_{BE}=U_{BE}+u_{be}=U_{BE}+U_{be}\cos(wt)$ 

- ①U<sub>BE</sub>: 直流电压值 ②U<sub>be</sub>: 交流电压幅值
- ③u<sub>BE</sub>: 直流信号和交流信号叠加后的信号 ④u<sub>be</sub>: 纯交流信号
- 2.几个电导的区别与计算:
- ①静态电导G: 取决于直流工作点电流和电压,  $G = \frac{I_Q}{U_Q}$
- ②动态电导(小信号电导):  $g=\frac{\partial i}{\partial u}|u=U_Q$ ,其中 $u=U_Q+u$ , $i=I_Q+gu$
- ③谐波等效电导:激励电压为 $u = U_Q + U_i cos(\omega t)$ ,响应电流为 $i(t) = I_0 + I_0$

 $I_1cos(\omega t) + I_2cos(2\omega t) + \cdots + I_ncos(n\omega t) + \cdots$ ,此时基波等效电导为 $G_{m,1} =$ 

$$\frac{I_1}{U_i}$$
,  $n$ 次谐波等效电导为:  $G_{m,n} = \frac{I_n}{U_i} (n = 1,2,3)$ 



- 1.2 设非线性电导的特性为  $i=5u+u^2-0.5u^3$  (mA)。试求下列两种情况下,非线性器件的静态电导 G、小信号电导 g 和等效基波电导  $G_{ml}$ 。
  - (1)  $U_Q = 1 \text{ V}, u = U_Q + 0.5 \cos \omega t \text{ (V)}$

$$i = 5 L + L^{2} - 0.5 L^{3}$$

$$\exists U_{0} = 1 V \text{ B} U = 1 + 0.5 \cos \omega t$$

$$G = \frac{I_{0}}{U_{0}} = \frac{5 + 1 - 0.5 \times 1}{1} = 5.5 mS$$

$$g = \frac{\partial i}{\partial u} |_{u = U_{0}} = (5 + 2u - 0.5 \times 3 L^{2}) |_{u = 1} = 5.5 mS$$

$$G_{m_{1}} = \frac{I_{1}}{U_{i}}$$

$$i = 5 \times (1 + 0.5 \cos \omega t) + (1 + 0.5 \cos \omega t)^{2} - 0.5 \times (1 + 0.5 \cos \omega t)^{3}$$

$$= 5.5 + 2.75 \cos \omega t - 0.125 \cos^{2} \omega t - 0.0625 \cos^{3} \omega t$$

$$\therefore I_{1} = 2.75 - 0.0625 \times \frac{3}{4} = 2.703125 mA$$

$$G_{m_{1}} = \frac{I_{1}}{U_{i}} = \frac{2.703125}{0.5} = 5.40625 mS$$



1.3 对题 1.2 所给的器件特性,试计算下列两种情况下,响应电流的各个频率分量大小,并画出电流的 频谱示意图。

(3) 
$$u = \cos 2\pi \times 10^3 t + \cos 2\pi \times 10^6 t$$
 (V)

$$i = 5u - 2u^2$$

1.3(3) 
$$i = 5u - 2u^{2}$$
,  $u = \cos 2\pi x o^{3}t + \cos 2\pi x o^{6}t$  (V)

$$i \frac{1}{2} u = \cos \omega_{1}t + \cos \omega_{2}t$$

$$i = 5x (\cos \omega_{1}t + \cos \omega_{2}t) - 2x (\cos \omega_{1}t + \cos \omega_{2}t)^{2}$$

$$= 5\cos \omega_{1}t + 5\cos \omega_{2}t - 2\cos^{2}\omega_{1}t - 4\cos \omega_{1}t \cos \omega_{2}t - 2\cos^{2}\omega_{2}t$$

$$= 5\cos \omega_{1}t + 5\cos \omega_{2}t - (1 + \cos 2\omega_{1}t) - 4x \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\omega_{2}-\omega_{1})t + \cos(\omega_{2}+\omega_{1})t] - (1 + \cos 2\omega_{2}t)$$

$$= 5\cos \omega_{1}t + 5\cos \omega_{2}t - \cos 2\omega_{1}t - \cos 2\omega_{2}t - 2\cos(\omega_{2}-\omega_{1})t - 2\cos(\omega_{2}+\omega_{1})t - 2$$

$$0: -2 \quad \omega_{1}: 5 \quad \omega_{2}-\omega_{1}: -2 \quad 2\omega_{1}: -1$$

$$0: -2 \quad \omega_{1}: 5 \quad \omega_{2}+\omega_{1}: -2 \quad 2\omega_{2}: -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$



#### 1.4 设非线性电容 C 特性为

$$C_{\rm j} = 20(1+0.25u)^{-0.5} (\rm pF)$$

若 u 在  $1\sim3$  V 范围内变化(图中, $C_i$  的控制电路未画出),试画出图 E1.4 所示 3 种接法下,回路的谐振频率 f 与 u 的关系。

1.4 (b). 
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$
  $C = C_j \# C_1 = C_j + C_1 = 20 + 20 \times (1 + 0.25 \text{ u})^{-0.5}$   $(PF)$ 

$$L = 10 \text{ uH}$$

$$\therefore f = \frac{10^8}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + 2 \times (1 + 0.25 \text{ u})^{-0.5}}}$$

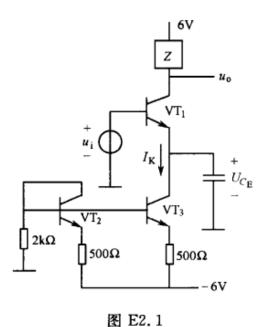
$$u = 1, f = 8.176 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$u = 3, f = 8.493 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$



2.1 已知如图 E2.1 所示电路中, $VT_1$  为指数律晶体管, $I_{ES} = 2 \times 10^{-13} \,\mathrm{mA}$ 。 $VT_2$ , $VT_3$  为折线律晶体管, $U_{BE} = 0.7 \,\mathrm{V}$ ,所有晶体管  $\alpha = 0.98$ 。求:

- (1) 计算恒流源电流 I<sub>K</sub>;
  - (2) 计算静态时高频旁路电容  $C_E$  上压降  $U_{C_{E^0}}$ ;
  - (3) 当输入  $u_i = 0.52\cos\omega t$  (V)时,  $C_E$  上稳态压降  $U_{C_E}$  。



+V<sub>CC</sub> 

R I<sub>R</sub> 

I<sub>O</sub>

I<sub>C</sub> 

I<sub>E</sub> 

I<sub>E</sub> 

R<sub>E</sub> 

R<sub>E</sub>

线电知识电流镜

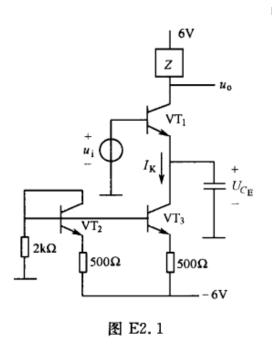
2-1(1) 
$$\begin{cases} 0-2 \cdot (I_{c2}+2I_8) - U_{8E} - 0.5 I_{E2} = -b \\ I_{c2} = \beta I_8 \cdot \beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \\ I_{c2} = \alpha I_{E2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{k} = I_{c2} = I_{c2} = 2.045 \text{ mA}$$



- 2.1 已知如图 E2.1 所示电路中, $VT_1$  为指数律晶体管, $I_{ES} = 2 \times 10^{-13} \,\mathrm{mA}$ 。 $VT_2$ , $VT_3$  为折线律晶体管, $U_{BE} = 0.7 \,\mathrm{V}$ ,所有晶体管  $\alpha = 0.98$ 。求:
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  - (3) 当输入  $u_i = 0.52\cos\omega t$  (V)时, $C_E$  上稳态压降  $Uc_E$ 。

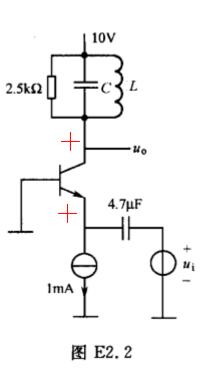
$$I_{K} = I_{ES} e^{\frac{U_{BE}}{U_{r}}}$$



$$I_{E0} = I_{ES} e^{\frac{-U_{CE}}{U_r}} I_0(x) = I_K$$



- 如图 E2.2 所示电路中,晶体管  $\alpha \approx 1, u_i = 260\cos 10^7 t \text{ (mV)}$ 。
- (1) 设  $C=2000 \,\mathrm{pF}$ ,  $L=5 \,\mu\mathrm{H}$ , 求等效基波跨导  $G_{\mathrm{ml}}$ , 输出电压  $u_{\mathrm{o}}(t)$  表达式及其总谐波失真 THD;



$$I_{Eo} = ImA \qquad G_{m_1} = \frac{dI_{Eo}}{dI_{Co} - b \times 2000 \times 10^{-12}} = Io \text{ rod/s}$$
 提達版 
$$I_{Eo} = ImA \qquad G_{m_1} = \frac{dI_{Eo}}{U_r} \frac{2I_{L}(x)}{\pi I_{o}(x)}$$
 
$$\pi = \frac{0.2b}{0.02b} = Io , \quad \frac{2I_{L}(x)}{\pi I_{o}(x)} = 0.18972$$
 
$$\Rightarrow G_{m_1} = \frac{1}{2b} \times 0.18972 = 7 \cdot 297 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S}$$
 
$$U_{o}(t) = Io + G_{m_1}(x_1) R_1 \cdot U_1$$
 
$$= Io + 7.297 \times 10^{-3} \times 25 \times 10^{3} \times 0.2b \cos 10^{-12} = 50$$
 
$$ThD = \frac{1}{Q} D(x_1) = \frac{1}{5} 0 \times 0.6363 = I.27\%,$$
 
$$x \times DU_1 = Io + C_{m_1}(x_1) R_1 \cdot U_1$$
 
$$Q = W_0 RC = Io^7 \times 2.5 \times 10^3 \times 2000 \times 10^{-12} = 50$$
 
$$ThD = \frac{1}{Q} D(x_1) = \frac{1}{5} 0 \times 0.6363 = I.27\%,$$

求x时Ui指幅值的绝对值 (x>0)

注: 判断交流极性的方法:

- ①对于三极管: 共基极为"+", 共发射极为"-", 共集电极为"+"
- ②对于MOS管以及其他的FET:共栅极为"+",共源极为"-",共漏极为"+"



2.3 电阻分压偏置晶体管放大器如图 E2.3 所示。 $C_B$ ,  $C_C$  为耦合电容,  $C_E$  为高频旁路电容,晶体管  $\beta$ = 50。设  $u_i$  = 390 $\cos \omega_0 t$  (mV),集电极回路调谐于  $\omega_0$ 。其他参数如图示。求负载  $R_L$  得到的平均功率。

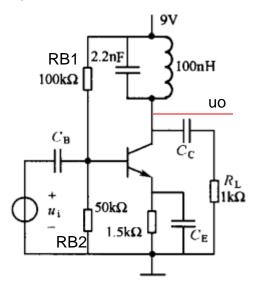
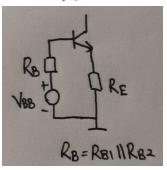


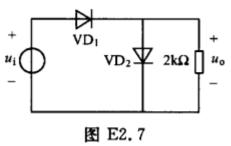
图 E2.3

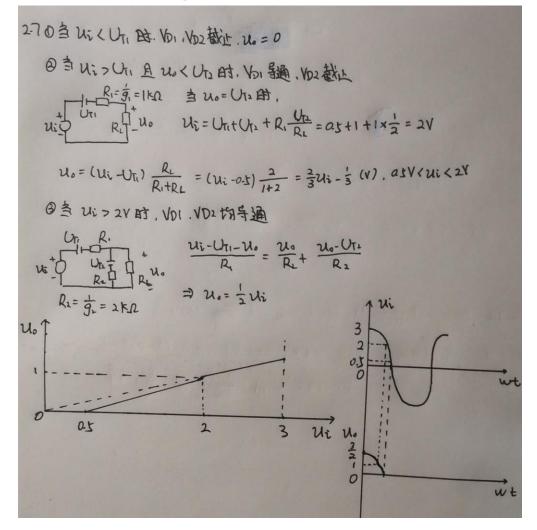


基极直流回路



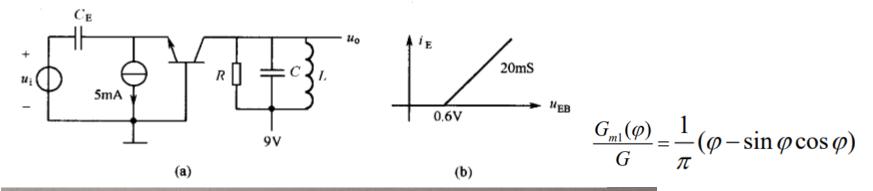
2.7 推导如图 E2.7 电路的电压传递特性  $u_0 \sim u_1$ ,并由此画出输出电压波形。已知  $VD_1$ , $VD_2$  都为折线化二极管, $VD_1$  : $U_{T1} = 0.5$  V,  $g_1 = 1$  mS;  $VD_2$  : $U_{T2} = 1$  V,  $g_2 = 0.5$  mS,  $u_1(t) = 3$  cos  $u_2(t)$  。







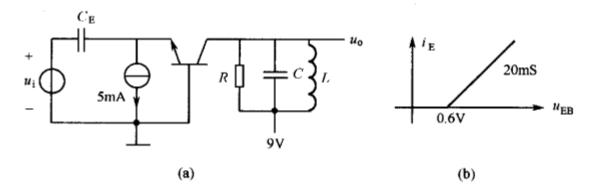
2.17 如图 E2.15 所示为共基极晶体管放大器,晶体管发射结特性如图 E2.15(b)所示。已知 R=500Ω,  $L=0.5\mu$ H, C=20nF,  $\alpha\approx1$ ,  $u_i=3\cos\omega_0t$ (V)。求输出电压表达式及其总谐波失真 THD。



In 
$$I_{k} = I_{E0} = I_{pX_{0}}(\phi) = GU_{1}(1-\cos\phi) \frac{\sin\phi-\phi\cos\phi}{\pi(1-\cos\phi)} = GU_{1}\frac{\sin\phi-\phi\cos\phi}{\pi} = smA$$
 $G = 2 \text{ oms}, \ U_{1} = 3V \Rightarrow \phi = 54.50^{\circ}$ 
 $G_{m_{1}}(\phi) = \frac{G}{\pi}(\phi - \sin\phi\cos\phi) = \frac{20}{\pi}(\frac{54.5}{180}\pi - \sin5\phi.5\cos545) = 3.0 \text{ sms}$ 
 $U_{0} = 9 + G_{m_{1}}(\phi)U_{1}R\cos\phi^{2} = 9 + 3.0 \text{ s} \times 3 \times 25\cos^{2}\theta = 9 + 4.58\cos^{2}\theta \text{ (V)}$ 
 $U_{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25\times10^{-6}\times20\times10^{-9}}} = 10^{7} \text{ rad/s} \quad Q_{r} = w_{0}R(=10^{7}\times500\times20\times10^{-9}=100)$ 
 $D(\phi) \approx 0.525$ .  $TH0 = \frac{D(\phi)}{Q_{T}} = 0.53\%$ 



2.17 如图 E2.15 所示为共基极晶体管放大器,晶体管发射结特性如图 E2.15(b)所示。已知  $R=500\Omega$ ,  $L=0.5\mu$ H, C=20nF,  $\alpha\approx1$ ,  $u_i=3\cos\omega_0t$ (V)。求输出电压表达式及其总谐波失真 THD。



注:2.17体现的问题:①交流输入前, $u_{BE}=U_{BEQ}$ ;交流输入后, $u_{BE}=U_{BE0}+u$ ,此电路中, $U_{BEQ}$ 不等于 $U_{BE0}$ ,所以不能将折线律模型代入分析,更不能只认为 $U_{BE}=0.6$ V,因为大信号分析中,管子的导通与否是由直流电平和交流信号共同决定。

②大家在带公式的时候,一定要先清楚每个量到底代表着什么。陈老师折线律PPT中的

导通范围内:

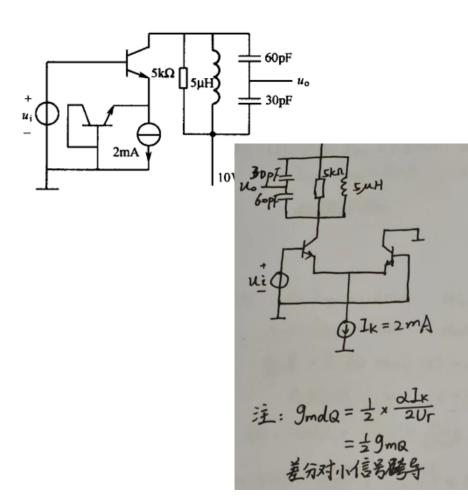
$$\begin{cases} u_i = U_Q + U_1 \cos \omega t \\ i = \frac{u_i - U_T}{R} \end{cases}$$

ui其实指的是 $u_{BE}$ , $U_{Q}$ 实际指的是 $u_{BE}$ 中的直流电平,即 $U_{RE0}$ 。



2.5 在如图 E2.5 电路中,晶体管  $\beta$ =100, $u_i$ =52cos10 $^8t$  (mV),其他参数见电路图。计算输出电压表达式及其总谐波失真 THD。

[Ans.:  $-2.653\cos 10^8 t(V)$ , THD=0.25%]



$$C = \frac{1}{c_1 + c_2} = \frac{1}{30 + c_0} = 20PF$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5\times10^{-6}\times20\times10^{-12}}} = 10^{8} \text{ rad/s}.$$

$$Q_T = \omega_0 RC = 10^{8} \times 5\times10^{3} \times 20\times10^{-12}$$

$$= 10$$

$$\chi = \frac{U_1}{U_{\Gamma}} = \frac{52}{26} = 2 \quad , \ d = \frac{\beta}{11\beta} \approx 0.99$$

$$\therefore C_{1m_1}(x) = \frac{\alpha_1 K}{4U_{\Gamma}} \times \frac{4\alpha_1(x)}{x}$$

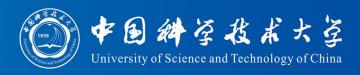
$$= \frac{0.99 \times 2}{4 \times 26} \times \frac{4\times0.40584}{2} = 15.45 \text{ mS}$$

$$U_0 = -\frac{60}{60+30} \times C_{1m_1}(x) \text{ UiR}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \times 5k \times 15.45 \times 10^{-3} \times 52\times10^{-3} \text{ cos} 10^{8} \text{ t}$$

$$= -2.678 \cos 10^{8} \text{ t} \text{ (V)}$$

$$\therefore THD = \frac{D(2)}{Q_T} = 0.25\%$$



2.8 增强型 MOSFET 管的转移特性为:

$$i_{D} = \begin{cases} \beta_{n} (u_{GS} - 2)^{2} & u_{GS} \geqslant 2V \\ 0 & u_{GS} \leqslant 2V \end{cases}$$

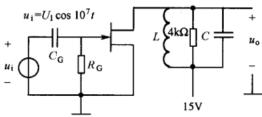
式中  $\beta_n = 0.8 \text{mA/V}^2$ 。求下列情况下等效基波跨导  $G_{\text{ml}}$ :

(1) 
$$u_{GS} = U_Q + U_1 \cos \omega t = 3 + \cos \omega t$$
 (V);

2.8(1). 
$$U_{4}smox = 4V$$
,  $U_{4}smim = 2V$   
I作在完全平方区  
 $io = \beta_n (U_{4}s - 2)^2$   
 $= 0.8 \times (1 + \cos \omega t)^2$   
 $= 0.8 + 1.6\cos \omega t + 0.8\cos^2 \omega t$   
 $\therefore Gm_1 = \frac{I_{01}}{U_1} = \frac{1.6}{1} = 1.6mS$ 

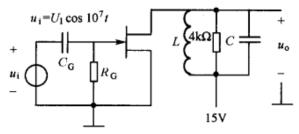


- \* 2.10 自生负偏压场效应管放大电路如图 E2.8 所示。场效应管的参数为:  $I_{DSS} = 6 \text{mA}$ ,  $U_P = -4 \text{V}$ 。又知漏极回路的中心频率  $\omega_0 = 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$ , 带宽 BW =  $5 \times 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$ 。若已知漏极电流的均值分量为 1.8 mA。求:
  - (1) 回路压降幅度及其总谐波失真 THD;
  - (2) 场效应管的平均功耗和电压增益。





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(2) 
$$\Box \cos \varphi = \frac{U_P - U_Q}{U_I} = \frac{U_P + U_I}{U_I} = 1 + \frac{-U_I}{U_I} = \cos(112.7^\circ) = -0.3859$$

$$A_V = |\frac{U_O}{U_I}| = \frac{11.2P}{2.886} = 3.912$$

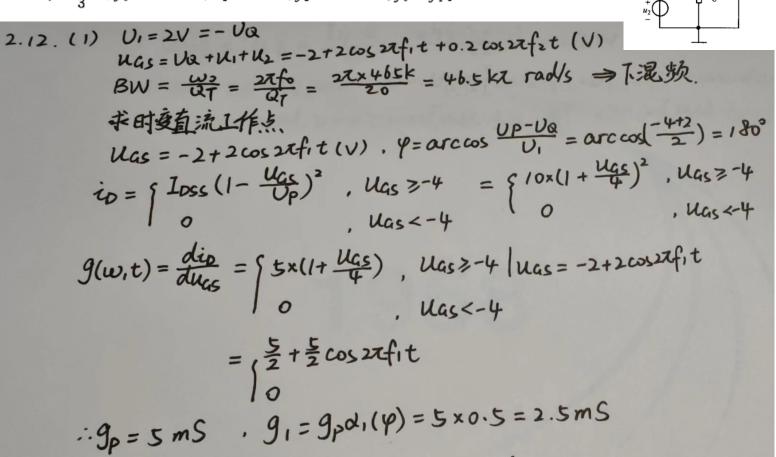
$$P = P \underline{\Delta} - P \underline{\Delta} = V \csc \times 1_{Do} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{U_O^2}{R}$$

$$= 15 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-3} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11.2P^2}{4000}$$

$$= 11.07 \text{ mW}$$



- 2.12 在如图 E2.10 所示电路中,场效应管  $I_{DSS} = 10 \text{mA}$ ,  $U_P = -4 \text{V}$ ;  $C_G = 0.1 \mu \text{F}$ ,  $R_G = 1 \text{M}\Omega$ ; 回路中心频率为  $f_0$ ,  $Q_T = 20$ 。输入信号  $u_1 = U_1 \cos 2\pi f_1 t(\text{V})$ ,  $u_2 = U_2 \cos 2\pi f_2 t(\text{V})$ 。 计算以下两种情况下的输出电压表达式:
  - (1)  $U_1 = 2V$ ,  $f_1 = 1.465MHz$ ,  $U_2 = 0.2V$ ,  $f_2 = 1MHz$ ,  $f_0 = 465kHz$ ;
  - (2)  $U_1 = \frac{8}{3} \text{V}, f_1 = 10 \text{MHz}, U_2 = 0.3 \text{V}, f_2 = 250 \text{kHz}, f_0 = f_1$ .



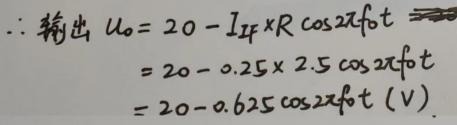


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(1) 
$$U_1 = 2V$$
,  $f_1 = 1$ . 465MHz,  $U_2 = 0$ .  $2V$ ,  $f_2 = 1$ MHz,  $f_0 = 465$ kHz;

(2) 
$$U_1 = \frac{8}{3} \text{V}, f_1 = 10 \text{MHz}, U_2 = 0.3 \text{V}, f_2 = 250 \text{kHz}, f_0 = f_1$$
.

: 
$$I_{IF} = \frac{1}{2}g_1U_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2.5 \times 0.2 = 0.25 \text{ mA}$$



(2) 
$$U_{GS} = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \cos 2\pi f_1 t + 0.3 \cos 2\pi f_2 t$$
  
 $BW = \frac{2\pi f_0}{QT} = \frac{2\pi \times 10M}{20} = \pi M \text{ rad/s} \approx 500 \text{kHz} = 2f_2$ 

二. 输出包括 f1, f1+f2, f,-f2 的频率分量.

不同频率分量对应负载阻抗不同,

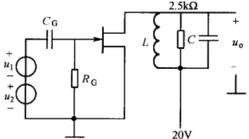
fitfi在通带边缘,阻抗为1号1且存在士车的相移



2.12 在如图 E2.10 所示电路中,场效应管  $I_{DSS} = 10 \text{mA}$ ,  $U_P = -4 \text{V}$ ;  $C_G = 0.1 \mu \text{F}$ ,  $R_G = 1 \text{M}\Omega$ ; 回路中心频率为  $f_0$ ,  $Q_T = 20$ 。输入信号  $u_1 = U_1 \cos 2\pi f_1 t(\text{V})$ ,  $u_2 = U_2 \cos 2\pi f_2 t(\text{V})$ 。 计算以下两种情况下的输出电压表达式:

(1) 
$$U_1 = 2V$$
,  $f_1 = 1.465MHz$ ,  $U_2 = 0.2V$ ,  $f_2 = 1MHz$ ,  $f_0 = 465kHz$ ;

(2) 
$$U_1 = \frac{8}{3} \text{V}, f_1 = 10 \text{MHz}, U_2 = 0.3 \text{V}, f_2 = 250 \text{kHz}, f_0 = f_1$$
.

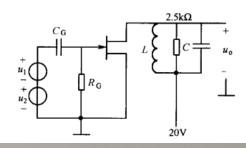


$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{Up - Uq}{U_1} = \arccos \left(\frac{-4 + \frac{8}{3}}{\frac{8}{3}}\right) = 120^{\circ}$$



- 2. 12 在如图 E2. 10 所示电路中,场效应管  $I_{DSS} = 10 \text{mA}$ ,  $U_P = -4 \text{V}$ ;  $C_G = 0.1 \mu \text{F}$ ,  $R_G = 1 \text{M}\Omega$ ; 回路中心频率为  $f_0$ ,  $Q_T = 20$ 。输入信号  $u_1 = U_1 \cos 2\pi f_1 t(\text{V})$ ,  $u_2 = U_2 \cos 2\pi f_2 t(\text{V})$ 。 计算以下两种情况下的输出电压表达式:
  - (1)  $U_1 = 2V$ ,  $f_1 = 1$ . 465MHz,  $U_2 = 0$ . 2V,  $f_2 = 1$ MHz,  $f_0 = 465$ kHz;
  - (2)  $U_1 = \frac{8}{3} \text{V}, f_1 = 10 \text{MHz}, U_2 = 0.3 \text{V}, f_2 = 250 \text{kHz}, f_0 = f_1$ .

ID,=IDpα(φ)=10×α(120°)=10×0.4801=4.8mA 注意此处为平方律表



$$\begin{aligned} & U_{f_1} = I_{D_1} \times R = 4.8 \times 2.5 = 12 \, V \\ & g_P = 5 \times \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times (-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \cos 2x f_1 t) \right] \Big|_{\cos 2x f_1 t = 1} = 5 \, \text{mS} \\ & g_1 = g_P \times \alpha_1(\varphi) = 5 \times \alpha_1(120^\circ) = 5 \times 0.5363 = 2.682 \, \text{mS} \end{aligned}$$

注意此处为折线律表

$$I_{I} = \frac{1}{2}g_{1}U_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2.682 \times 0.3 = 0.4023 \text{ mA}$$

$$U_{f_{1}+f_{2}} = U_{f_{1}+f_{2}} = \frac{I_{IF} \times R}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{0.4023 \times 2.5}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.711 \text{ V}$$