

广东工业大学试卷参考答案及评分标准 (A 卷)

课程名称: _____ 模拟电子技术 _____

考试时间: 2020 年 1 月 14 日 (第 19 周 星期 四)

一、 判断题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1~5 T T T F T

二、填空题 (没空 2 分, 共 30 分)

1、 $u_1 - u_2$, $\frac{1}{2}(u_1 + u_2)$

2、串联、直流、电压并联

3、发射结、集电结

4、扩散、漂移、小

5、静态工作点、共集、共射

6、非线性、断

三、单选题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1~5 A B B B B

四、计算题 (共 50 分)

1、(8 分)

$$I_{DQ} = \frac{V}{R_L} = \frac{6V}{10K\Omega} = 0.6mA$$

$$r_d = \frac{U_T}{I_{DQ}} = \frac{36mV}{0.6mA} = 43.3\Omega$$

$$U_0 \approx \frac{r_d}{r_d + R_1} U_i = \frac{43.3}{43.3 + 25} \cdot 5mV = 3.2mV$$

同相输入的滞回比较器

2、(9分)

$$\mu_p = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} \cdot \mu_1 + \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_1} \cdot \mu_o = \frac{2}{3} \mu_1 + \frac{1}{3} \mu_o$$

$$\because \mu_N = 2V, U_{OM} = 12V$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3} U_{T1} + \frac{1}{3} U_{OM} = \mu_N \Rightarrow U_{T1} = -3V$$

$$\frac{2}{3} U_{T2} - \frac{1}{3} U_{OM} = \mu_N \Rightarrow U_{T2} = 9V$$

该比较器为滞回比较器，电压传输特性为

$$\begin{cases} \mu_1 > U_{T1}, \mu_o = 12V \\ \mu_1 < U_{T2}, \mu_o = -12V \end{cases}$$

3、(9分)

(1) 电流并联负反馈

$$(2) F_{ii} = \frac{I_f}{I_o} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$(3) A_{uf} = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{I_o \cdot R_4 // R_L}{I_f \cdot R_s} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \cdot \frac{R_4 // R_L}{R_s} = (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}) \frac{R_4 // R_L}{R_s}$$

4、(12分)

(1)

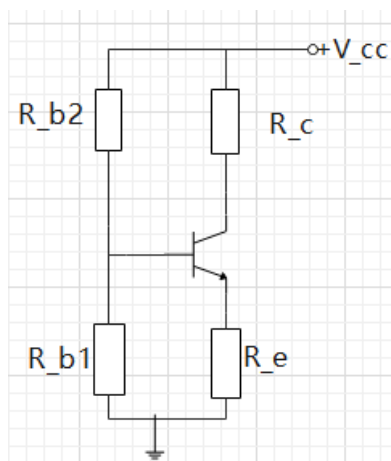
$$U_B = \frac{R_{b1}}{R_{b1} + R_{b2}} V_{cc} = \frac{5}{5 + 15} \cdot 12V = 3V$$

$$U_E = U_B - U_{BEQ} = 3V - 0.7V = 2.3V$$

$$\therefore I_{BQ} = \frac{1}{1 + \beta} \cdot \frac{U_E}{R_E} = \frac{1}{51} \cdot \frac{2.3V}{2.3K\Omega} \approx 0.02mA$$

$$I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = 50 \times 0.02mA = 1mA$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{CEQ} &= V_{cc} - I_{CQ}(R_C + R_e) \\ &= 12V - 1 \cdot (5.1 + 2.3)V \\ &= 12 - 7.4 = 4.6V \end{aligned}$$

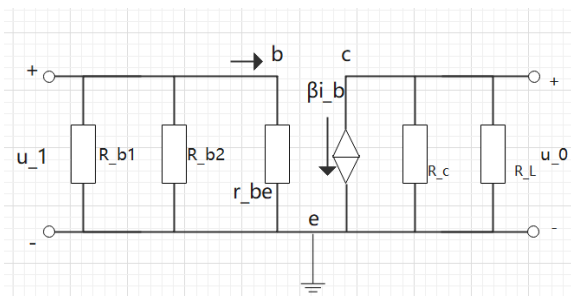


(2)

$$\dot{A}_u = \frac{u_0}{u_i} = \frac{-\beta_{ib} \cdot R_c // R_L}{i_b r_{be}} = -\frac{\beta R_c // R_L}{r_{be}} = -\frac{50 \cdot 5.1 // 5.1}{1.5} = -83.3$$

$$R_i = r_{be} // R_{b1} // R_{b2} = 1.5 // 5 // 15 \approx 1.1 K\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_c // R_L = 5.1 // 5.1 \approx 2.5 K\Omega$$



5、(12 分)

$$(1) \begin{cases} I_{BQ} R_b + U_{BEQ} + I_{Re} R_e = V_{EE} \\ I_{Re} = 2(1 + \beta) I_{BQ} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{BQ} \approx 2.65 \mu A \\ I_{Re} = 530 \mu A = 0.53 mA \end{cases}$$

$$(2) V'_{cc} = \frac{R_L}{R_c + R_L} V_{cc} = \frac{20}{20 + 20} \cdot 12V = 6V$$

$$R'_L = R_c // R_L = 20 // 20 = 10 K\Omega$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} I_{CQ} R'_L + U_{CEQ1} + I_{Re} R_e = V'_{cc} + V_{EE} \\ I_{CQ} \approx \frac{1}{2} I_{Re} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) A_d = -\frac{\beta R_c // R_L}{2 \cdot (R_b + r_{be})} = -\frac{100 \cdot 10K}{2 \cdot (100 + 2K)} \approx -250$$

$$R_i = 2(R_b + r_{be}) = 2(100 + 2K) = 4.2 K\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_c = 20 K\Omega$$