## 5.2 电流源电路及其应用

5.2 
$$I_{R1} = I_{D1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{\rm n} C_{\rm ox} \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_{\rm l} (V_{GS1} - V_t)^2 = 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \times (V_{GS1} - 2)^2$$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS1}}{R_1} = \frac{5 - V_{GS1}}{20k}$$

带入求解得到 $V_{GS1} = 2.85V (V_{GS1} = 0.82V$ 舍去),

$$I_{D1} = 0.11 mA$$

$$I_{D2} = I_{D1} \frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_1} = 0.022 mA$$

5.3 
$$I_{REF} = I_{D1} = \frac{1}{2} k_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_1 (V_{GS1} - V_t)^2 = 1.25 \times 10^{-3} \times (V_{GS1} - 0.5)^2 = 50 \mu A$$

所以
$$V_{GS1} = 0.6V(V_{GS1} = 0.4V$$
舍去)

$$I_{REF} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS1}}{R} \Longrightarrow R = \frac{1.8 - 0.6}{50 \,\mu A} = 24k\Omega$$

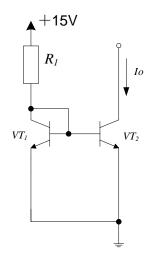
$$V_o = V_{D2}, V_{GS2} = V_{GS1}$$

由于 VT2 工作在饱和区,所以

$$V_{DS2} = V_{D2} > V_{GS2} - V_t = V_{GS1} - V_t = 0.1V$$

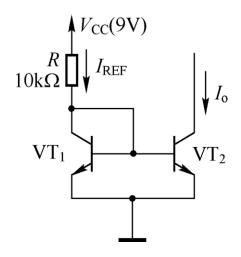
5.4、电流源电路如图所示,设两个三极管完全匹配, $V_{BE}$  = 0.7V, $\beta$  足够大, $V_{A=}35$ V,

 $R_{\rm l}=14.3{
m k}\Omega$ 。试求 $I_o$ 和 $r_o$ 的值。



$$I_{REF} = \frac{15 - 0.7}{14.3k} = 1 \text{mA}$$
 ,  $I_o = I_{REF} = 1 \text{mA}$  ,  $r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_o} = 35 \text{k}\Omega$ 

5.5、电路如图题所示,两管参数相同, $eta\!=\!100$ , $V_{\mathrm{BE}}=0.7\mathrm{V}$  ,求输出电流  $I_{\mathrm{o}}$ 。

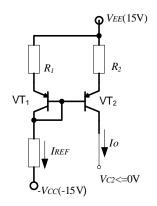


解: 
$$I_{REF} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R} = 0.83 \text{mA}$$
 ,  $I_{REF} = I_{C1} + I_{B1} + I_{B2} = I_{C1}(1 + \frac{2}{\beta})$ 

$$\therefore I_O = I_{C1} = \frac{I_{REF}}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta}} = 0.814 \text{mA}$$

5.6、一电流源电路如图所示,设  $\mathrm{VT_1}$  ,  $\mathrm{VT_2}$  管参数相同, $\beta$ =100, $V_{BE}$  = -0.6V, $V_{CE(sat)}$  = -0.3V。

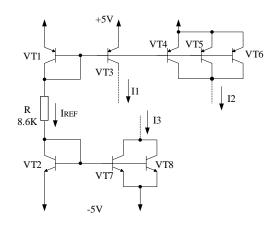
若要使  $I_o$ =1mA, $V_{C2}$  $\leq$ 0V,且  $R_I$ = $R_2$ ,试确定电阻  $R_I$ 、 $R_2$ 的最大允许值。



$$:V_{EC2} \ge 0.3 \text{V}, \quad \text{$\mathbb{Z}: V_{C2} \le 0: V_{E2} - V_{C2} \ge 0.3$}, \quad V_{E2} \ge V_{C2} + 0.3: V_{E2 \text{min}} = 0.3 \text{V}$$

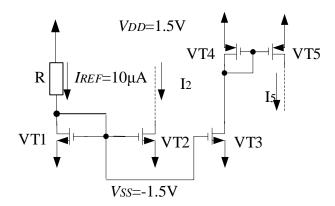
$$\because I_o = \frac{15 - V_{E2}}{R_2} \ , \quad \therefore R_{2 \max} = \frac{15 - V_{E2 \min}}{I_o} = 14.7 \text{k}\Omega \ , \ R_1 和 R_2 \ \text{的最大允许值为} \ 14.7 \text{k}\Omega \ \text{o}$$

5.7、如图所示,假设所有 BJT 均匹配,且  $\beta$  都很大,求图中标识的四个电流大小。



$$I_{REF} = \frac{5 - 0.7 - 0.7 - (-5)}{8.6k} = 1 \text{mA} , I_1 = 1 \text{mA} , I_2 = 3 \text{mA} , I_3 = 2 \text{mA} ,$$

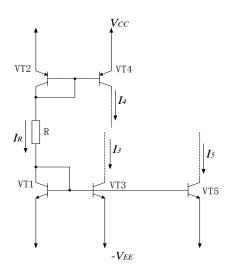
5.8、如图所示,已知 $(W/L)_1 = (W/L)_2 = 0.5(W/L)_3$ , $(W/L)_4 = 0.25(W/L)_5$ ,假设所有晶体管其他参数均匹配,且都工作在饱和区,求电路中的 $I_2$ 和 $I_5$ 的大小。



解: 
$$I_2 = \frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_1} I_{REF} = 10$$
μA ,  $I_3 = \frac{(W/L)_3}{(W/L)_1} I_{REF} = 20$ μA ,  $I_4 = I_3 = 20$ μA ,

$$I_5 = \frac{(W/L)_5}{(W/L)_4} I_4 = 80 \mu A$$

5.9、如图所示,  $I_5=2$ mA ,  $V_{CC}=-V_{EE}=10$ V ,  $|V_{BE}|=0.7$ V , $\beta$  足够大。若各管其他参数匹配,结面积关系为  $A_{E1}:A_{E3}:A_{E5}=1:2:2$  ,  $A_{E2}:A_{E4}=2:1$  ,则求 R 值及图中所标的其他电流值。



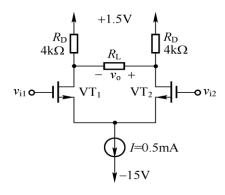
解:由于结面积关系为  $A_{E1}$  :  $A_{E3}$  :  $A_{E5}$  = 1 : 2 : 2 ,故  $I_3$  =  $\frac{A_{E3}}{A_{E5}}I_5$  = 2 mA ,

$$I_R = \frac{A_{E1}}{A_{E5}} I_5 = 1 \text{mA}$$
  $\circ :: I_R = \frac{10 - 0.7 - 0.7 - (-10)}{R} = 1 \text{mA}$   $:: R = 18.6 \text{k}\Omega$ 

$$A_{E2}: A_{E4} = 2:1$$
,  $I_4 = \frac{A_{E4}}{A_{E2}}I_R = 0.5 \text{mA}$ 

# 5.3 差分放大单元电路

- 5.10、如图题所示电路,已知W/L=50 ,  $\mu_{\rm n}C_{
  m ox}=250\mu{\rm A/V}^2$  ,  $V_{
  m A}=10{
  m V}$  ,恒流源 I 的输出电阻为  $400{
  m k}\Omega$  ,  $R_{
  m L}=8{
  m k}\Omega$  ,求:
- (1) 差分输出时的差模增益  $A_{\alpha}$ ;
- (2) 如果  $R_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$  接在  $VT_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$  的漏极与地之间,求共模抑制比 CMRR。



解:直流分析:  $I_{D1} = I_{D2} = I/2 = 0.25 \text{mA}$ 

小信号参数:  $g_m = g_{m1} = g_{m2} = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox}(W/L)I_{D1}} = 2.5 \text{mA/V}$  ,

$$r_o=r_{o1}=r_{o2}=\frac{V_A}{I_{D1}}=40\mathrm{k}\Omega\, \circ$$

- (1) 差分输出时的差模增益:  $A_d = g_m (r_o //R_D //\frac{R_L}{2}) = 4.762 \text{V/V}$
- (2)单端输出时的差模增益为:  $A_{d1} = -\frac{1}{2} g_m (r_o //R_D //R_L) = -3.125 \text{V/V}$

共模增益为:  $A_{vcm1} = -\frac{R_D //R_L}{2R_{SS}} = -0.0033 \text{V/V}$ 

共模抑制比为:  $CMRR = \frac{A_{d1}}{A_{min}} = 937.5$ 

5.11

5.12~解:(1)对于  $\mathrm{VT_1}~\mathrm{VT_2}$ 组成的差分放大器的增益为  $10\mathrm{V/V}$ ,则

$$|A_{vd}| = g_m R_D = 10V / V \Longrightarrow g_{m1} = g_{m2} = 1ms$$

对于 
$$VT_1 VT_2$$
 ,有  $I_{D1} = I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2}I_{SS} = 0.2$ mA

则有

$$g_{m1} = \frac{2I_{D1}}{V_{OV1}} = \frac{2I_{D1}}{V_{GS1} - V_t} = 1ms \Rightarrow V_{GS1} - V_t = 0.4V$$

$$\triangleq I_{D1} = \frac{1}{2} k_n \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_1 (V_{GS1} - V_t)^2 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_1 = \left( \frac{W}{L} \right)_2 = 25$$

$$\left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_3 = \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)_4 = 50$$

(2) 对于  $\mathrm{VT_3}$ 有 $I_{R}=I_{D3}=I_{SS}=0.4$ mA

$$R = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS3} - (-V_{SS})}{I_{D3}} = 15k\Omega$$

- 5.13、电路如图所示,NMOS 差分对由  $I_{SS}=0.2$ mA 的电流源提供偏置,电流源的输出电阻  $R_{SS}=100 {\rm k}\Omega~{\rm o}~{\rm i}~{\rm i}~$
- (1)求直流工作点电压 $V_{\scriptscriptstyle D}$  和 $V_{\scriptscriptstyle S}$  。(2)如果是单端输出,求 $\left|A_{\scriptscriptstyle d}
  ight|$  , $\left|A_{\scriptscriptstyle cm}
  ight|$ 和 CMRR。

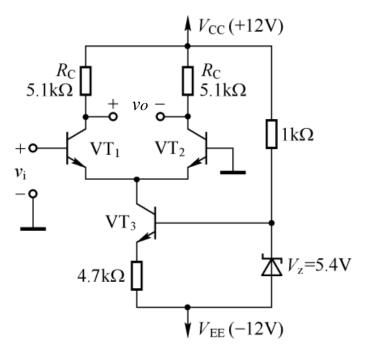
解:(1), 
$$I_D = I_{D1} = I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2}I_{SS} = 0.1$$
mA ,  $V_D = V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 1.5$ V

$$I_{D1} = \frac{1}{2} k_n \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS1} - V_t)^2$$
,  $V_{GS} = 1.058 \text{V} \text{ BV}_{GS} = 0.542 \text{ V} ( \text{ $\Xi$} \text{ $Z$})$ ,  $\because V_G = 0, \because V_S = -1.058 \text{V}$ 

(2), 
$$g_m = \frac{2I_D}{V_{OV}} = 0.775$$
nW ,  $|A_d| = \frac{1}{2} g_m R_D = 3.875$ V/V

$$|A_{cm}| = \frac{R_D}{2R_{SS}} = 0.05 \text{V/V}$$
,  $CMRR = \frac{|A_d|}{|A_{cm}|} = 77.5$ 

- 5.14、如图题所示,设三极管参数 $\beta\!\!=\!100$  ,  $V_{\mathrm{BE}}$  =  $0.7\mathrm{V}$  ,求:
- (1)静态工作点;
- (2) 差模电压增益 A<sub>d</sub>;
- (3) 当  $v_i$  为一直流电压  $16 \mathrm{mV}$  时,计算输入端信号的差模分量与共模分量。



解:(1) 直流分析:假设所有 BJT 都工作在放大区

$$I_{E3} = \frac{V_Z - V_{BE}}{4.7k} = 0.978 \text{mA}$$
,  $\therefore I_C = I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_{C3} / 2 = \alpha I_{E3} / 2 = 0.485 \text{mA}$ 

$$V_{E1} = V_{E2} = V_{C3} = -0.7 \text{V}$$
 ,  $V_{C1} = V_{C2} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = 9.5265 \text{V}$ 

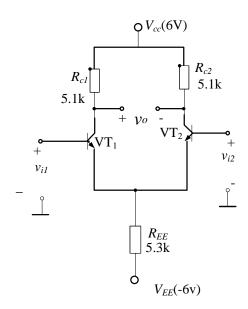
$$V_{E3} = V_{EE} + V_Z - V_{BE} = -7.4 \mathrm{V}$$
,显然三个 BJT 都工作在放大区

(2)小信号参数: 
$$g_m = I_C/V_T = 19.4 \text{mA/V}$$

差模电压增益 $A_d = -g_m R_C = -98.94 \text{V/V}$ 

(3) 
$$v_{i1} = 16 \text{mV}, v_{i2} = 0 : v_{id} = 16 \text{mV}, v_{icm} = 8 \text{mV}$$

- 5.15、差动放大电路如图所示,设两管的特性相同, $\beta$ =100,  $V_{BE\;(ON\;)}$ =0.7V, $r_{ce}$ 可忽略,求:
- (1) 差模电压放大倍数  $A_{vd}=vo/vi$ ;
- (2) 差模输入电阻  $R_{id}$  和差模输出电阻  $R_{od}$ 。
- (3)  $T_1$  管单端输出时的差模电压放大倍数  $A_{vd1}$  。
- (4)求单端输出时的共模抑制比 CMRR。



解:(1), 
$$I_{EE} = \frac{0 - 0.7 - (-6)}{5.3 \text{k}} = 1 \text{mA}$$
,  $I_{C1} = I_{C2} = \frac{1}{2} I_{EE} = 0.5 \text{mA}$ 

$$g_m = \frac{I_{C1}}{V_T} = 20 \text{mA/V}$$
,  $A_{vd} = -g_m R_{C1} = -102 \text{V/V}$ 

(2), 
$$r_{\pi} = \frac{\beta}{g_m} = 5k\Omega$$
,  $R_{id} = 2r_{\pi} = 10k\Omega$ ,  $R_{od} = 2R_C = 10.2k\Omega$ .

(3), 
$$A_{vd1} = \frac{1}{2}A_{vd} = -51$$
**V**

(4), 
$$CMRR = g_m R_{EE} = 106$$
V

5.16 解:(1)由于静态时V<sub>a</sub>=5V

所以 
$$I_{C2} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_o}{R_{c2}} = 0.2 mA$$
 ,而β足够大 ,则  $I_{E2} \approx 0.2 {
m mA}$ 

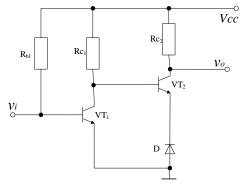
$$I_{\text{Re2}} = 0.4 \text{mA} \Rightarrow \text{Re} = \frac{0 - 0.7 - (-V_{EE})}{I_{\text{Re2}}} = 23.25 k\Omega$$

(2)小信号参数 
$$g_m = \frac{I_{C2}}{V_T} = 8\text{mA/V}$$

$$A_{vd} = -g_m R_{C2} = -80 \text{V/V}$$

$$(3) A_{cm} = 0$$

### 5.4 组合放大单元电路——中间放大级设计



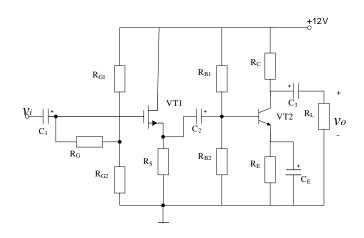
假设 T1 管工作在放大区:  $I_{B1}=\frac{24-0.7}{240k}=97\mu\mathrm{A}$  ,  $I_{C1}=\beta_1I_{B1}=4.365\mathrm{mA}$  ,忽略 T2 管 的基极电流, $V_{CE1}=24-4.365m\times3.9k=6.9765\mathrm{V}>0.3\mathrm{V}$  ,故 T1 管工作在放大区。:  $D_Z$  反向击穿 ,:  $V_{C1}=V_{B2}=0.7+4=4.7\mathrm{V}$  , $V_{CE1}=V_{C1}=4.7\mathrm{V}$  。  $I_{RC1}=\frac{24-4.7}{3.9k}=4.95\mathrm{mA}$  ,  $I_{B2}=I_{RC1}-I_{C1}=4.95\mathrm{m}-4.365\mathrm{m}=0.585\mathrm{mA}$  ,  $I_{C2}=\beta_2I_{B2}=23.4\mathrm{mA}$  ,

$$V_{CE2} = 24 - 23.4 \text{m} \times 500 - 4 = 8.3 \text{V}$$

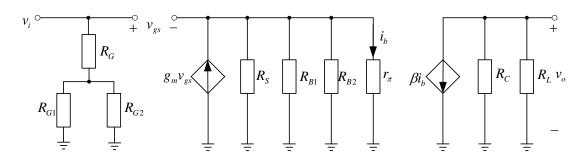
5.18、两级阻容耦合放大电路如图所示,设旁路电容和耦合电容的容抗可忽略不计。

#### 求:1)画出整个电路在中频段的小信号模型电路;

- 2)第一级放大电路的电压增益 Avi 的表达式:
- 3)放大电路总的电压放大倍数 $A_V$ 的表达式。



(1),



(2), 
$$A_{v1} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_i} = \frac{g_m v_{gs}(R_s /\!\!/ R_{i2})}{v_{gs} + g_m v_{gs}(R_s /\!\!/ R_{i2})} = \frac{g_m(R_s /\!\!/ R_{i2})}{1 + g_m(R_s /\!\!/ R_{i2})}$$
,其中: $R_{i2} = R_{B1} /\!\!/ R_{B2} /\!\!/ r_{\pi}$ 

(3), 
$$A_{v2} = \frac{v_o}{v_{o1}} = -g_{m2}(R_C/\!/R_L)$$
,  $A_v = A_{v1}A_{v2}$ 

5.19

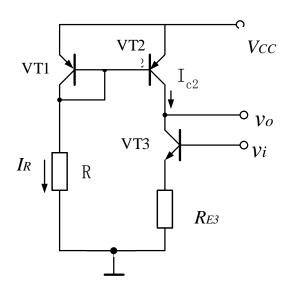
#### 5.20 解 (1) Casecode 电路

(2) 直流偏置,保证 VT1 和 VT2 工作在放大区或饱和区

#### (3)均增大

# 5.5 有源负载放大器

- 5.22、某集成运放的单元电路如图所示,设  $V_{cc}$ 、R、晶体管的  $\beta$ 、 $V_{BE(on)}$  和  $V_A$  均为已知, VT1、VT2 管特性相同,
- 1) 写出  $I_R$ 和  $I_{c2}$ 的表达式;
- 2) 写出 VT2 管集电极的输出电阻的表达式。

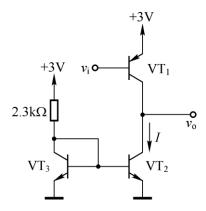


解:(1), 
$$I_{C2}=I_R=rac{V_{CC}-V_{BE(on)}}{R}$$
,(2),  $r_{o2}=r_{o1}=rac{V_A}{I_{C2}}$ ,

$$R_{o2} = r_{o1} / / r_{o2} = \frac{V_A}{2} \frac{R}{V_{CC} - V_{BE(on)}}$$

5.23、如图题所示,已知各晶体管  $\left|V_{\rm BE}\right|=0.7{\rm V}$  ,  $\left|V_{\rm Al}\right|=\left|V_{\rm A2}\right|=50{\rm V}$  ,  $\beta_{\rm l}=50$  ,  $\beta_{\rm 2}$  和  $\beta_{\rm 3}$  很大 ,

求 : (1) 假设  $VT_2$  的集电结面积和  $VT_3$  相等,求 I 的值 ; (2)  $A_{v}$  、  $R_{i}$  和  $R_{o}$  的值。



解:(1)、VT2 和 VT3 构成一对电流源,为 VT1 提供直流偏置,并作为 VT1 的有源负载

$$I = \frac{3 - V_{BE}}{2.3} = 1 \text{mA}$$

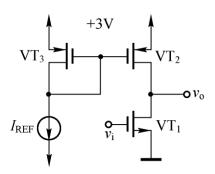
(2) 
$$r_{\pi 1} = \beta_1 \frac{V_T}{I} = 1.25 \text{k}\Omega$$
,  $g_{m1} = \frac{I_C}{V_T} = 40 \text{mA/V}$ ,  $r_{o1} = r_{o2} = \frac{|V_A|}{I} = 50 \text{k}\Omega$ 

$$A_v = -g_{m1}(r_{o1}/r_{o2}) = -1000 \text{V/V}$$
,  $R_i = r_{\pi 1} = 1.25 \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_o = r_{o1}/r_{o2} = 25 \text{k}\Omega$ 

5.24、如图题所示,已知 $V_{\rm tn}=\mid V_{\rm tp}\mid =0.6{
m V}$  , $\mu_{\rm n}C_{\rm ox}=200\mu{\rm A/V}^2$  , $\mu_{\rm p}C_{\rm ox}=65\mu{\rm A/V}^2$  , $V_{\rm An}=20{
m V}$  ,,

 $|V_{\rm Ap}|$ =10V , $I_{\rm REF}$  = 200μA 。对于 VT<sub>1</sub>、VT<sub>2</sub>有 L = 0.4μm ,W = 4μm ,对于 VT<sub>3</sub>有 L = 0.4μm ,

 $W = 8 \mu \text{m}$  。 求  $A_{y}$  、  $R_{i}$  和  $R_{o}$  。



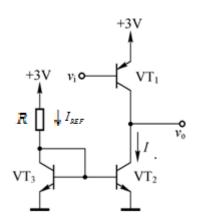
解: VT2 和 VT3 组成恒流源电路,作为放大管 VT1 的有源负载,则

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = \frac{(W/L)_2}{(W/L)_3} I_{REF} = 100 \mu A , g_{m1} = \sqrt{2\mu_n C_{ox} (W/L)_1 I_{D1}} = 0.632 \text{mA/V}$$

$$r_{o1} = \frac{V_{An}}{I_{D1}} = 200 \text{k}\Omega$$
 ,  $r_{o2} = \frac{|V_{Ap}|}{I_{D2}} = 100 \text{k}\Omega$ 

$$A_{v} = -g_{m1}(r_{o1}//r_{o2}) = -42.164 \text{V/V}$$
 ,  $R_{i} = \infty$  ,  $R_{o} = r_{o1}//r_{o2} = 66.667 \text{k}\Omega$ 

5.25、(设计题)如图所示电路,假设 VT2 管发射结的面积是 VT3 管的 5 倍,各晶体管的  $\left|V_{BE}\right|=0.7\mathrm{V}~,~eta_2~,~eta_3$ 均很大。(1),设计 R 值,使参考电流  $I_{REF}=0.1\mathrm{mA}$ 。(2),若放大器的输出电阻  $R_o=50\mathrm{k}\Omega$ ,求  $A_v$ 。



解:(1), 
$$I_{REF} = \frac{3-0.7}{R} = 0.1 \text{mA}$$
,  $R = 23 \text{k}\Omega$ 

(2), : 
$$\frac{I}{I_{REF}} = 5$$
, :  $I = 0.5 \text{mA}$ ,  $g_{m1} = I/V_T = 20 \text{mA/V}$ 

$$A_{v} = -g_{m1}R_{o} = -1000\text{V/V}$$

5.26

解: 
$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = I_{D3} = I_{D4} = \frac{1}{2}I$$

$$I_{D2} = \frac{1}{2}k_n \frac{W}{L}V_{OV2}^2 \Rightarrow V_{OV2}^2 = \frac{I}{k_n \frac{W}{L}} = \frac{I}{3.2}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_{id}} = \frac{1}{2} g_m r_o = 80$$
 ,  $g_m = \frac{2I_D}{V_{OV}} = \frac{I}{V_{OV}}$  ,  $r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_D} = \frac{2V_A}{I}$ 

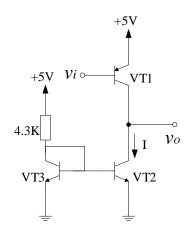
$$\text{MI} \frac{I}{V_{OV}} \times \frac{2V_{A}}{I} = 160 = \frac{40}{V_{OV}} \Longrightarrow {V_{OV}}^{2} = \frac{1}{16}V^{2}$$

则 
$$I=3.2\times\frac{1}{16}=0.2mA$$

5.27

### 5.6 单级集成放大器的频率响应

- 5.30、BJT 的有源负载共射放大电路如图所示,已知各晶体管 $|V_{BE}|$ =0.7V, $|V_{AI}|$ = $|V_{A2}|$ =50V,  $\beta_I$ =50, $\beta_2$ 和  $\beta_3$  都很大,  $C_p$ =10 pF ,  $C_\mu$ =0.5 pF 。
- (1) 求共射放大器的输出电阻  $R_o$ ;
- (2) 求共射放大器的电压增益  $v_o/v_i$ ;
- (3) 不考虑 VT2 输出电容的影响,求  $f_{H}$  的值(利用米勒等效)。



解:(1), 
$$I = I_3 = \frac{5 - 0.7}{4.3 \text{k}} = 1 \text{mA}$$
,  $r_{o1} = r_{o2} = \frac{|V_A|}{I} = 50 \text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_o = r_{o1} // r_{o2} = 25 \text{k}\Omega$ 

(2), 
$$g_{m1} = \frac{I}{V_T} = 40 \text{nW}$$
 ,  $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_{m1} R_o = -1000 \text{V/V}$ 

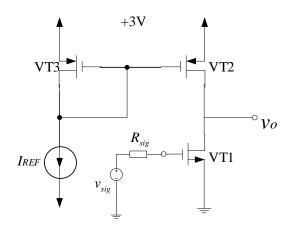
(3), 
$$C_{eq} = (1 + g_{m1}R_o)C_{\mu} = 500.5 \text{pF}$$
,  $C_{in} = C_{eq} + C_{\pi} = 510.5 \text{pF}$ 

$$r_{\pi 1} = \frac{\beta_1}{g_{m1}} = 1.25 \text{k}\Omega$$
,  $f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi C_{in}r_{\pi}} = 250 \text{kHz}$ 

$$5.31$$
、如图所示,已知 $V_m=|V_{pp}|=0.6{
m V}$  ,  $\mu_n C_{ox}=200{
m \mu A/V}^2$  ,  $\mu_p C_{ox}=65{
m \mu A/V}^2$  , 
$$V_{An}=\left|V_{Ap}\right|=10{
m V}$$
 ,  $I_{REF}=100{
m \mu A}$  ,  $R_{sig}=5{
m k}\Omega$  。所有晶体管的  $L=0.4{
m \mu m}$  ,  $W=0.8{
m \mu m}$ 

 ${
m VT_1}$  的  $C_{gs}=0.02{
m pF}$  ,  $C_{gd}=0.005{
m pF}$  。试求:1)中频增益  $A_{M}$  ;2)电流源  ${
m VT2}$  的输出电阻;

3)不考虑 VT2 输出电容的影响,求  $f_{\scriptscriptstyle H}$  的值(利用米勒等效)。



解:(1)、  $:I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I_{REF} = 100$ μA ,  $:g_{m1} = I_1/V_T = 4$ mA/V ,  $r_{o1} = r_{o2} = |V_A|/I_{REF} = 100$ kΩ ,  $A_M = -g_{m1}(r_{o1}//r_{o2}) = -200$ V/V

(2)、 电流源的输出电阻为:  $r_{\!\scriptscriptstyle o2}$  =  $100\mathrm{k}\Omega$ 

(3), 
$$C_{in} = [1 + g_{m1}(r_{o1} // r_{o2})]C_{gd} + C_{gs} = 1.025 \text{pF}$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{sig}C_{in}} = 31 \text{MHz}$$