

## جواب تمرینات سری هشتم

(۲)

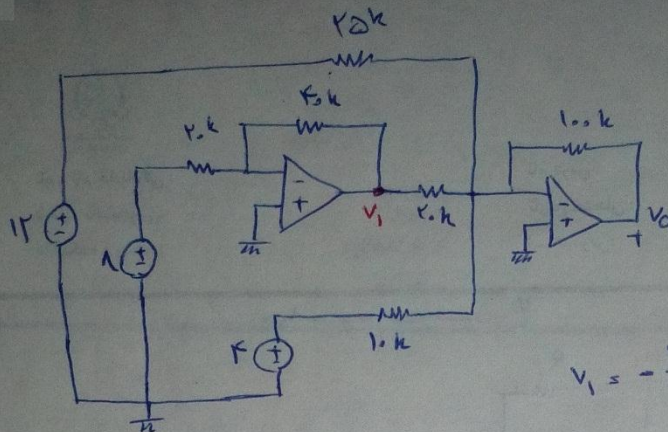
(۱)

$$V_{x1} = V_{x2} \quad (1)$$

(kcl)  $V_{x2} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{x2}}{R_f} + \frac{V_{x2} - V_s}{R_2} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{x2} = \frac{R_f}{R_f + R_2} V_s \quad (2)$

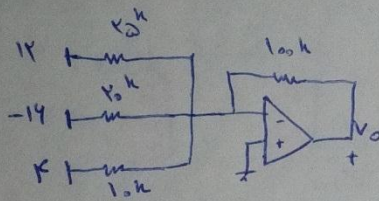
(kcl)  $V_{x1} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{x1}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{x1} - V_s}{R_2} + \frac{V_{x1} - V_o}{R_f} = 0 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_f} \right) V_{x1} - \frac{V_s}{R_2} = \frac{V_o}{R_f} \quad (3)$

(1, 2, 3)  $\Rightarrow V_o = R_f \left[ \left( \frac{R_f}{R_1} + \frac{R_f}{R_2} + \frac{R_2}{R_f} \right) \left( \frac{R_f}{R_f + R_2} \right) - \frac{1}{R_2} \right] V_s$



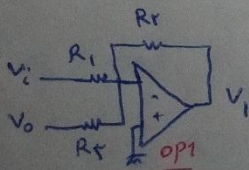
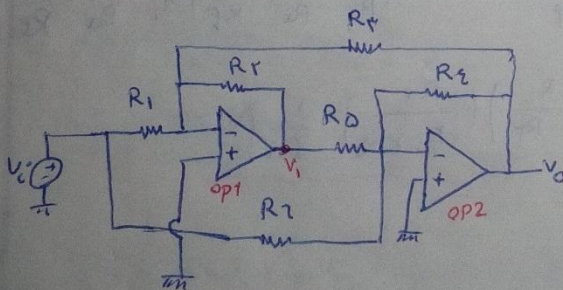
$$V_1 = -\frac{R_o}{R_i} \times 1 = -14 \text{ V}$$

مدار به صورت شکل زیر ساده می شود:

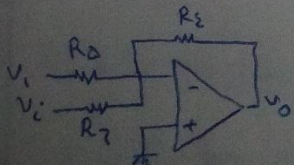


که با استفاده از جمع آثر می توان به صورت زیر خروجی را نوشت:

$$V_o = -\frac{100}{20} \times 12 - \frac{100}{10} \times (-14) - \frac{100}{10} \times 1 = -1 \text{ V}$$



$$\Rightarrow V_1 = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_i = \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_o \quad (1)$$



$$\Rightarrow V_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_0} V_1 - \frac{R_2}{R_7} V_i \quad (2)$$

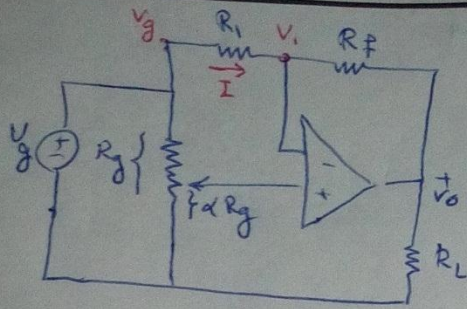
تأثير روابط الـ 1، 2، 3، 4 :

$$1, 2 \Rightarrow V_o = \frac{R_E}{R_D} \left( \frac{R_F}{R_1} \right) V_i + \frac{R_2}{R_D} \left( \frac{R_F}{R_F} \right) V_o - \frac{R_E}{R_4} V_i$$

$$V_o \left( 1 - \frac{R_F R_E}{R_F R_D} \right) = \left( \frac{R_F R_F}{R_1 R_D} - \frac{R_E}{R_4} \right) V_i$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{\frac{R_F R_E}{R_1 R_D} - \frac{R_E}{R_4}}{1 - \frac{R_F R_E}{R_F R_D}}$$





(الف) الف 1 ،  $R_f = 5R_1$  ،  $V_g = 5V$

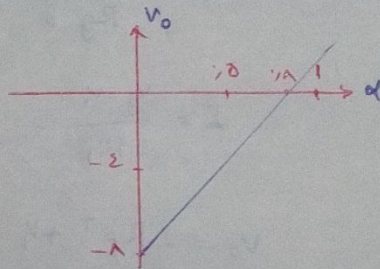
$$V_i = \frac{\alpha R_g}{R_g} \times V_g = \alpha V_g$$

$$I = \frac{V_g - V_i}{R_1} = \frac{V_g - \alpha V_g}{R_1} = \frac{V_g}{R_1} (1 - \alpha)$$

$$V_o = -R_f I + V_i = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} (1 - \alpha) V_g + \alpha V_g$$

$$V_o = -5(1 - \alpha) V_g + \alpha V_g \Rightarrow \underline{V_o = (2\alpha - 5) V_g}$$

$$V_g = 5 \Rightarrow V_o = 10\alpha - 25$$



$$V_o = -4\alpha + 25 \quad (ب)$$

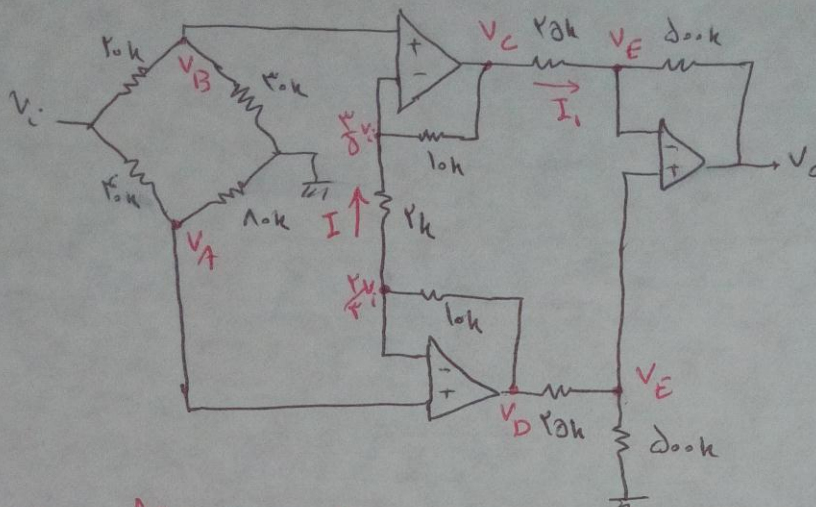
از محل تقاطع رابطه بر روی محور

$$V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} (1 - \alpha) V_g + \alpha V_g$$

$$V_o = V_g \left( -\frac{R_f}{R_1} + \alpha \left( 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1} \right) \right) \equiv V_o = -4\alpha + 25$$

$$-\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_g = -25 \quad , \quad \left( \frac{R_f}{R_1} + 1 \right) V_g = -4$$

$$\underline{\frac{R_f}{R_1} = 5} \quad , \quad \underline{V_g = 5V}$$



$$V_A = \frac{r_0}{r_0 + r_1} \times V_i = \frac{r_0}{r_1} V_i$$

$$V_B = \frac{r_1}{r_0 + r_1} V_i = \frac{r_1}{r_0} V_i$$

$$I = \frac{\frac{r_1}{r_0} - \frac{r_0}{r_1}}{r_k} V_i = \frac{1}{r_0 r_1} V_i$$

$$V_C = -I \cdot r_0 + \frac{r_1}{r_0} V_i = -\frac{1}{r_0} V_i + \frac{r_1}{r_0} V_i = \frac{r_1}{r_0} V_i$$

$$V_D = I \cdot r_1 + \frac{r_0}{r_1} V_i = \frac{1}{r_1} V_i + \frac{r_0}{r_1} V_i = V_i$$

$$V_E = \frac{\delta_0}{\delta_0 + r_0} \times V_D = \frac{\delta_0}{\delta_0 + r_0} \times V_i = \frac{r_0}{r_1} V_i$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\frac{r_1}{r_0} V_i - \frac{r_0}{r_1} V_i}{r_0}$$

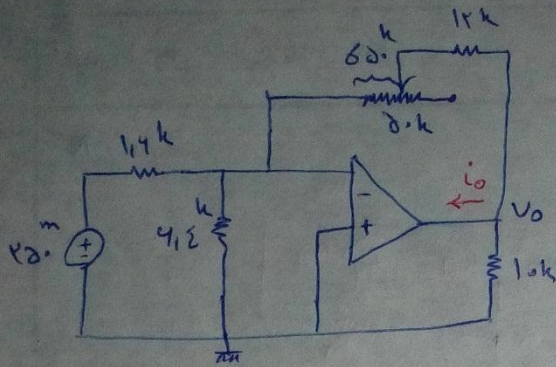
$$I_1 = \frac{r_1 - r_0}{r_0 r_1} V_i = -\frac{r_1}{10 \times 11 \times r_0} V_i = -\frac{r_1}{10 \times 11 \times 10} V_i = -\frac{r_1}{1100} V_i$$

$$V_o = -\delta_0 \cdot I_1 + V_E$$

$$= \frac{\delta_0 \times r_1}{r_0 r_1} V_i + \frac{r_0}{r_1} V_i = \frac{r_0}{r_1} V_i = \underline{\underline{11.4 V V_i}}$$



(الف)



چون آپرایب دارای فیدبک منفی می باشد پس مقادیر ۱۲ و ۶۵۰ همواره مثبت و ولتاژ خروجی همواره مثبت

$$V_o = - \frac{(12 + 650)}{112} \times 250 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_o = - \frac{(12 + 650)}{412}$$

برای اینکه آپرایب در محدوده خطی کار کند باید ولتاژ خروجی آن از ولتاژ تغذیه آپرایب بیشتر نباشد:

$$-5 < - \frac{(12 + 650)}{412} < 5$$

$$-32 < 12 + 650 < 32$$

$$-44 < 650 < 20$$

$$-0.88 < 0 < 0.4$$

چون که مقادیر منفی ندارد پس

$$0 < 0 < 0.4$$

$$V_o = - \frac{12 + 650 \cdot (0.272)}{412} = - \frac{2514}{412} = -4 \text{ V}$$

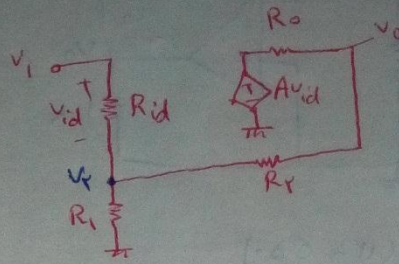
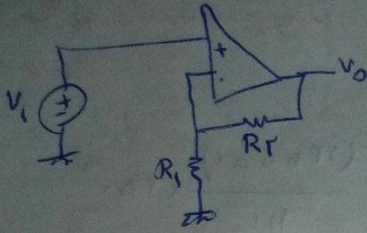
$$0.272 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = -4 \text{ V} \Rightarrow i_o + \frac{V_o - 0}{2514} + \frac{V_o}{10} = 0$$

$$V_o = -4$$

$$i_o = 0.554 \text{ mA}$$





$$(kcl)_{V_r} \Rightarrow \frac{V_r}{R_1} + \frac{V_r - V_o}{R_f} + \frac{V_r - V_i}{R_{id}} = 0 \quad V_r \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_f} + \frac{1}{R_{id}} \right) = \frac{V_o}{R_f} + \frac{V_i}{R_{id}}$$

$$V_r = \frac{R_1 R_{id} V_o}{R_1 + R_f + R_{id}} + \frac{R_1 R_f V_i}{R_1 + R_f + R_{id}} \quad (1)$$

$$(kcl)_{V_o} \Rightarrow \frac{V_o - A_v v_{id}}{R_o} + \frac{V_o - V_r}{R_f} = 0$$

$$v_{id} = V_i - V_r$$

$$\frac{V_o - A_v V_i + A_v V_r}{R_o} + \frac{V_o - V_r}{R_f} = 0$$

$$(R_o + R_f) V_o - A_v R_f V_i + V_r (A_v R_f - R_o) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \left[ (R_o + R_f) + \frac{(A_v R_f - R_o) R_1 R_{id}}{R_1 + R_f + R_{id}} \right] V_o = \left[ A_v R_f - \frac{(A_v R_f - R_o) R_1 R_f}{R_1 + R_f + R_{id}} \right] V_i$$

$\alpha$   $\beta$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$