

22.11.21

Análise - Eletrônica Analógica
Isabela Beatriz da Silva Teixeira - S2 em Telemática

$$\textcircled{1^\circ} I_B = (5V - 0,7V) / 4,7K = 0,915mA$$

$$I_{C\text{ SAT}} = 5V / 470\Omega = 0,014mA$$

$$a) 0,014mA$$

$$b) V_C = 0V$$

$$c) V_{CE} = 0V$$

$$\textcircled{2^\circ} a) I_{LED} = (2,5V - 0,7V) / 100\Omega = 18mA$$

$$b) V_{CE} = 5V - 1,5V - 1,8V = 1,7V$$

$$\textcircled{3^\circ} 20V = \frac{750K \cdot I_C}{100} + 0,7V$$

$$I) I_C = \frac{19,3V}{10K} \Rightarrow I_C = 1,93mA$$

$$II) V_{CE} = 20V - 2,5K \cdot 1,93 = 15,17$$

$$V_{CE} = 15,17$$

$$III) V_b = 5,53V$$

22.11.21

$$\textcircled{5^{\circ}} \text{ I) } I_E = \frac{1,58V - 0,7V}{470 \Omega}$$

$$\rightarrow I_E = 1,87 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{II) } V_C = 1,8 \text{ K} \cdot 1,87 \text{ mA} \rightarrow V_C = 3,37 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{III) } V_E = 9V - 470 \cdot 1,87 \text{ mA}$$
$$V_E = 8,12 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B = 7,42 \text{ V}$$

$$V_E = 8,12 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = 3,37 \text{ V}$$