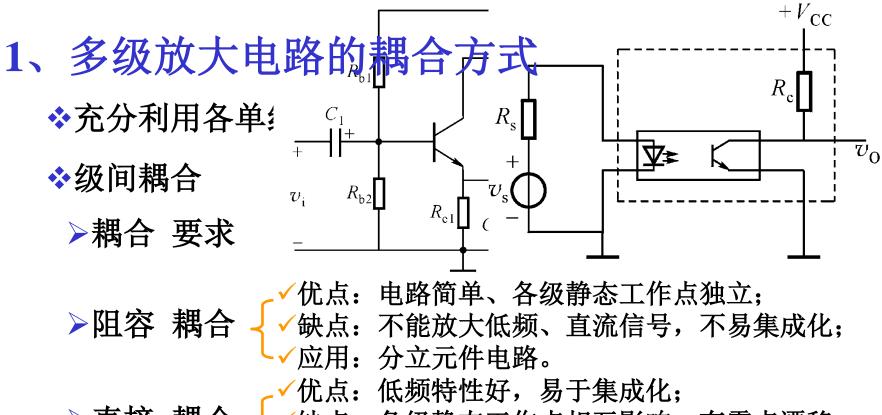
§1.4 多级放大电路的分析

- 1、多级放大电路的耦合方式
- 2、多级放大电路的分析



▶直接 耦合 〈缺点: 各级静态工作点相互影响,有零点漂移;

✓应用:集成电路。

> 变压器耦合

耦合

≻光电

✔优点: 各级静态工作点独立, 能实现阻抗变换;

✓缺点:不能放大低频、直流信号,体积大;

/应用:分立元件功率电路。

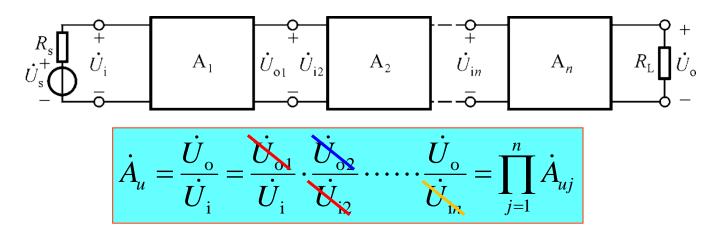
´优点: 抗干扰能力强, 体积小, 使用方便;

✓缺点:信号传输为非线性; ✓应用 数字由效

/应用:数字电路。

2、多级放大电路分析

- 1) 动态参数分析
 - 1. 电压放大倍数



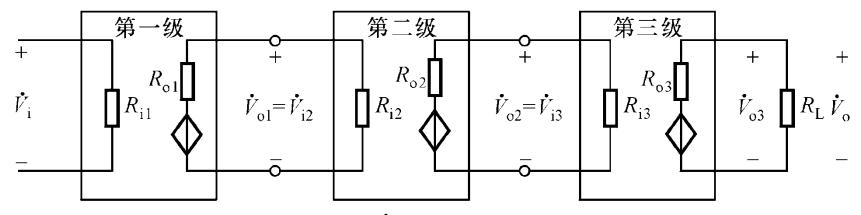
$$Z$$
. 输入电阻 $R_{\rm i}=R_{\rm il}$

$$R_{\rm i} = R_{\rm i1}$$

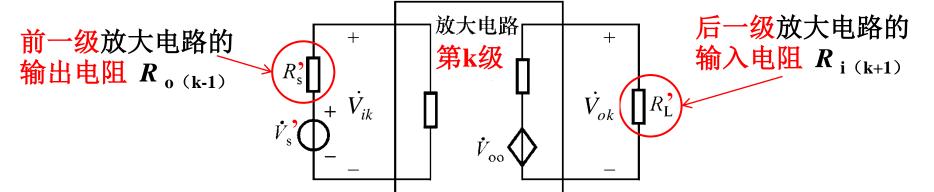
$$R_{\rm o} = R_{\rm on}$$

对电压放大电路的要求: R_i 大, R_o 小, A_u 的数值 大,最大不失真输出电压大。

❖多级放大电路总增益=各单级增益的乘积(dB之和)

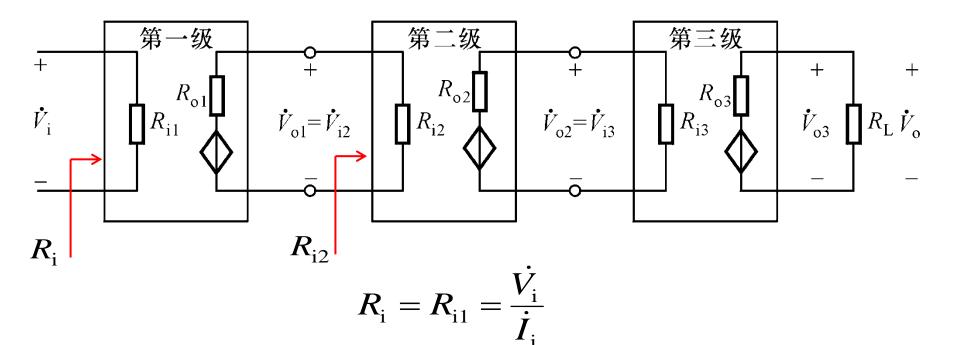


$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o1}}{\dot{V}_{i}} \cdot \frac{\dot{V}_{o2}}{\dot{V}_{o1}} \cdots \frac{\dot{V}_{o(n)}}{\dot{V}_{o(n-1)}} = \dot{A}_{v1} \cdot \dot{A}_{v2} \cdots \dot{A}_{vn} = \prod_{k=1}^{n} \dot{A}_{vk}$$



计算单级增益 Avk 时应考虑前一级放大电路和后一级放大电路对它的影响。

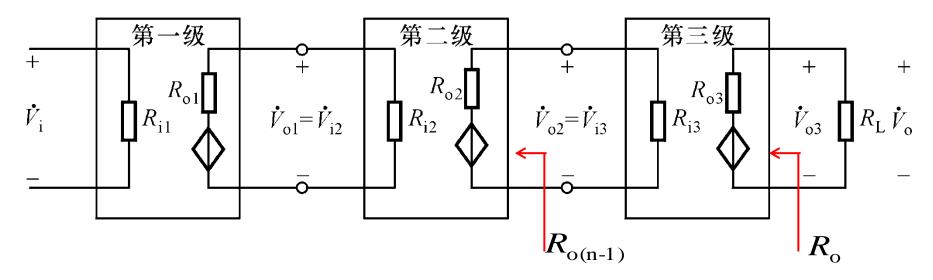
❖多级放大电路的输入电阻=第一级的输入电阻



当第一级为CC电路时,应考虑第二级输入电阻的影响。

否则,只需在第一级的输入回路中求等效电阻

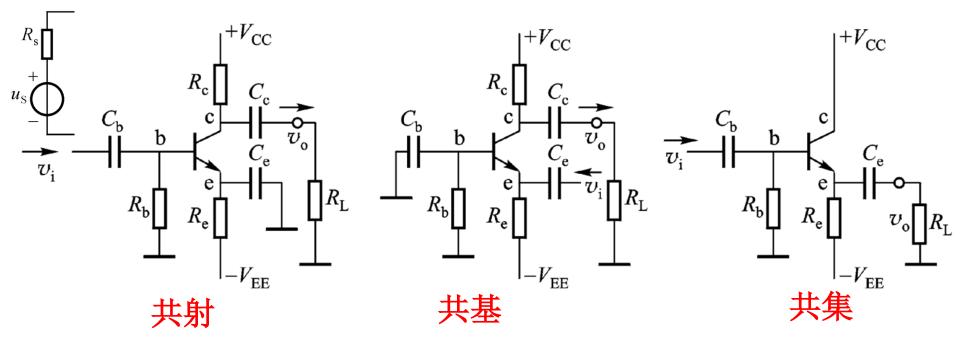
❖多级放大电路的输出电阻=末级的输出电阻



$$R_{\rm o} = R_{\rm on}$$

当末级电路为CC电路时,应考虑末前级输出电阻的影响。

否则,只需在末级的输出回路中令受控源为零求等效电阻



$$A_{v} = -\frac{\beta R_{L}}{r_{be}}$$

$$A_{v} = \frac{\beta R_{L}'}{r_{be}}$$

$$A_{v} = -\frac{(1+\beta)R_{L}'}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_{L}'}$$

$$R_i = R_b // r_{be}$$

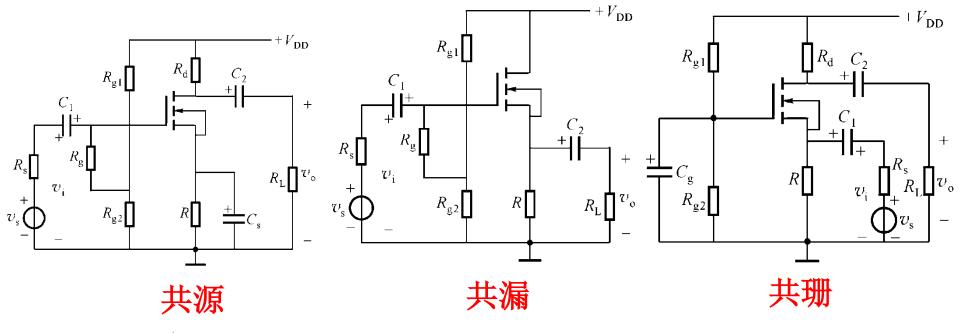
$$R_o = R_c$$

$$R_i = \frac{r_{be}}{1 + \beta} / / R_e$$

$$R_o = R_c$$

$$R_i = R_b //\{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_e // R_L\}$$

$$R_o = \frac{R_b // R_s + r_{be}}{1 + \beta} // R_e$$



$$A_{v} = \frac{-g_{m}\dot{V}_{gs}R_{L}^{'}}{\dot{V}_{gs}} = -g_{m}R_{L}^{'}$$

$$A_{v} = \frac{g_{m}R_{L}^{'}}{1 + g_{m}R_{L}^{'}} \approx 1$$

$$A_{v}=g_{m}R_{L}^{'}$$

$$R_L^{'} = R_d // R_L$$

$$R_i = R_g + R_{g1} // R_{g2}$$

$$R_i = R / / \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{\dot{I}_i} = R_g + R_{g1} // R_{g2}$$

$$R_o = R / / \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$R_o = R_d$$

$$R_o = \frac{\dot{V_o}}{\dot{I_o}} \bigg|_{\substack{\dot{V_s}=0 \ R_L = \infty}} = R_o$$

CE CB

CD

放大倍数

$$-\frac{\beta R_{\rm L}'}{r_{\rm be}} \frac{\beta R_{\rm L}'}{r_{\rm be}} \frac{(1+\beta)R_{\rm L}'}{r_{\rm be}+(1+\beta)R_{\rm L}'} -g_{\rm m}R_{\rm L}' g_{\rm m}R_{\rm L}' \frac{g_{\rm m}R_{\rm L}'}{1+g_{\rm m}R_{\rm L}'}$$

$$\frac{(1+\beta)R'_{L}}{r_{L}+(1+\beta)R'_{L}}$$

$$-g_{\mathbf{m}}R'_{\mathbf{L}}$$

$$g_{\mathbf{m}}R'_{\mathbf{L}}$$

$$\frac{g_{\mathbf{m}}R_{\mathbf{L}}'}{1+g_{\mathbf{m}}R_{\mathbf{L}}'}$$

CE

CB

CC

CS CG

CD

输入电阻

$$R_{\mathbf{b}} // r_{\mathbf{be}} = R_{\mathbf{e}} // \frac{r_{\mathbf{be}}}{1 + \beta}$$

$$R_{\mathrm{g1}} / / R_{\mathrm{g2}}$$

$$R//\frac{1}{\varrho}$$

$$R_{
m g1}$$
 // $R_{
m g2}$

CE CB

CC

CS CG

CD

输出电阻

$$R_{\rm c}$$
 I

$$R_{\rm c} = R_{\rm c} = R_{\rm e} / \frac{r_{\rm be}^2 + R_{\rm b} / / R_{\rm s}}{1 + \beta} = R_{\rm d} = R_{\rm d} = R / / \frac{1}{g_{\rm m}}$$

$$R_{\mathbf{d}}$$

$$R_{\mathbf{d}}$$

CC输出电阻与信号源内阻有关

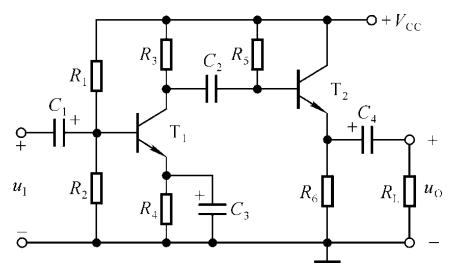
$$R//\frac{1}{g_{\rm m}}$$

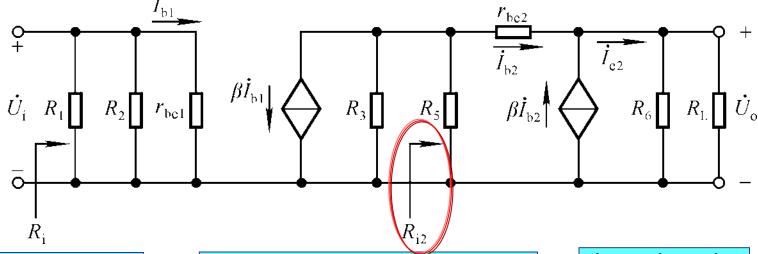
2) 分析举例

$$R_{\rm i} = R_1 // R_2 // r_{\rm bel}$$

$$R_{\rm o} = R_6 // \frac{R_3 // R_5 + r_{\rm be2}}{1 + \beta}$$

$$R_{i2} = R_5 // [r_{be2} + (1 + \beta_2)(R_6 // R_L)]$$





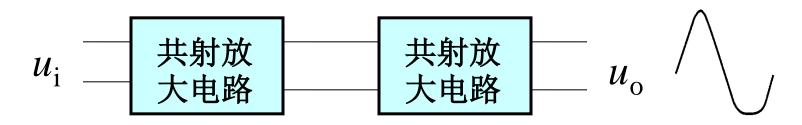
$$\dot{A}_{u1} = -\frac{\beta (R_3 /\!\!/ R_{i2})}{r_{bel}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{u2} = \frac{(1+\beta_2)(R_6//R_L)}{r_{be2} + (1+\beta_2)(R_6//R_L)}$$

$$\dot{A}_{u} = \dot{A}_{u1} \cdot \dot{A}_{u2}$$

讨论

失真分析:由NPN型管组成的两级共射放大电路



饱和失真? 截止失真?

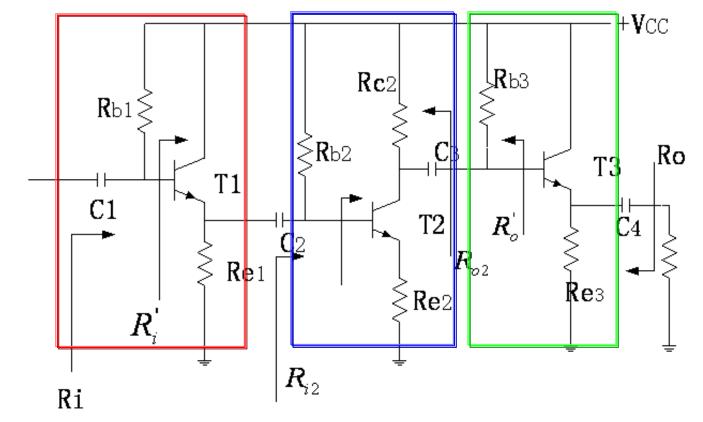
首先确定在哪一级出现了失真,再判断是什么失真。

比较 U_{om1} 和 U_{im2} ,则可判断在输入信号逐渐增大时哪一级首先出现失真。

在前级均未出现失真的情况下,多级放大电路的最大不失真电压等于输出级的最大不失真电压。

【例1】

求输入输 出电阻

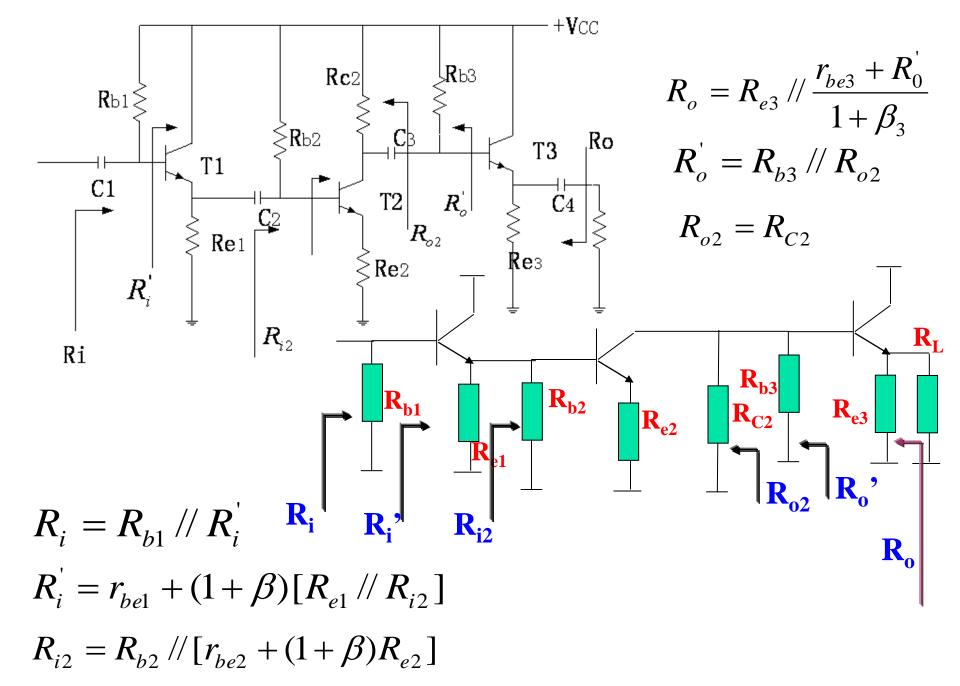


共集放大电路

共射放大电路 共集放大电路

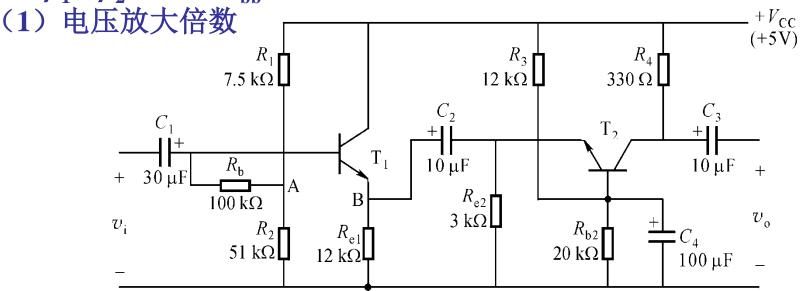
$$R_{i} = R_{b1} / / R_{i}'$$
 $R_{i}' = r_{be1} + (1 + \beta)[R_{e1} / / R_{i2}]$
 $R_{i2} = R_{b2} / / [r_{be2} + (1 + \beta)R_{e2}]$

$$R_o = R_{e3} / \frac{r_{be3} + R_0'}{1 + \beta_3}$$
 $R_o' = R_{b3} / / R_{o2}$
 $R_{o2} = R_{C2}$





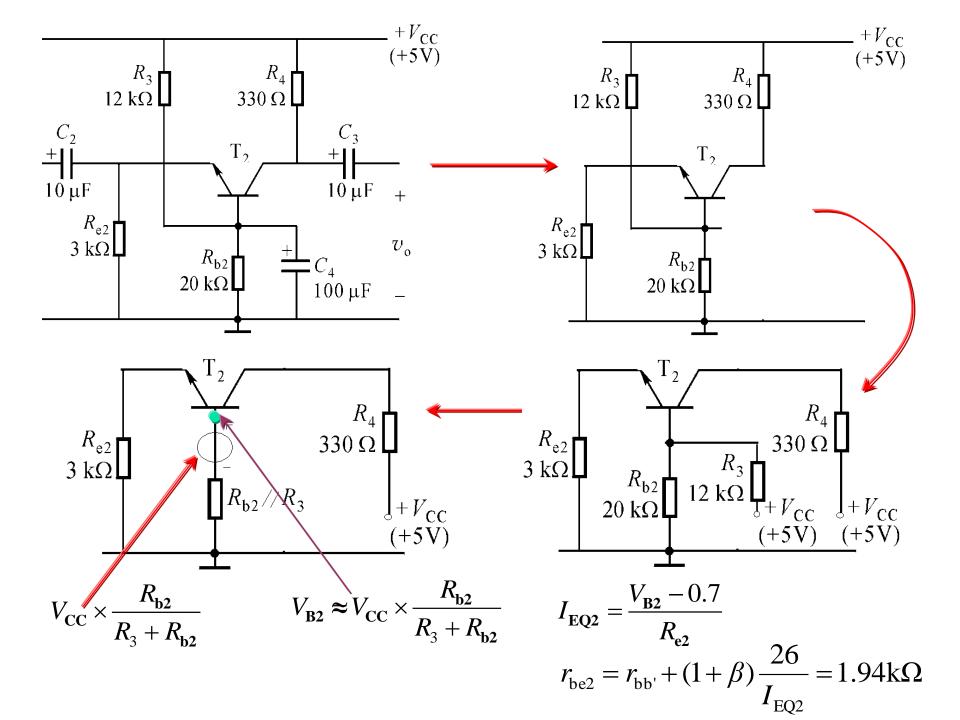
【例2】 已知 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 50$, $r_{bb} = 300\Omega$, 求:

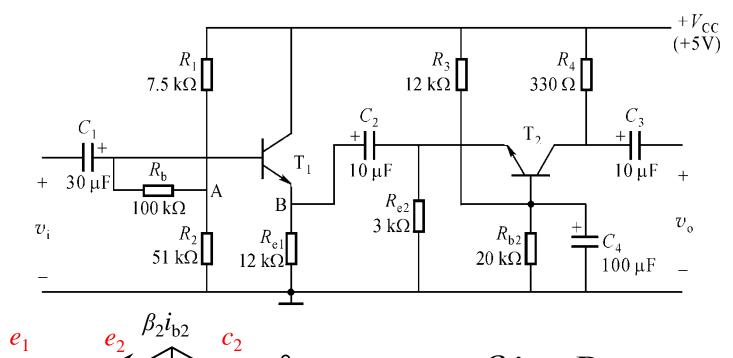


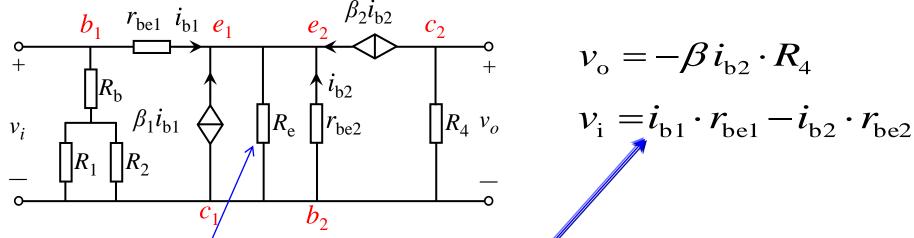
解1:

$$\begin{cases} V_{A} = V_{CC} \times \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} = 4.36V \\ I_{EQ1} = (1 + \beta) \frac{V_{A} - 0.7}{R_{b} + (1 + \beta)R_{e1}} = 0.26\text{mA} \\ r_{be1} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta) \frac{26}{I_{EQ_{1}}} = 5.4\text{k}\Omega \end{cases}$$

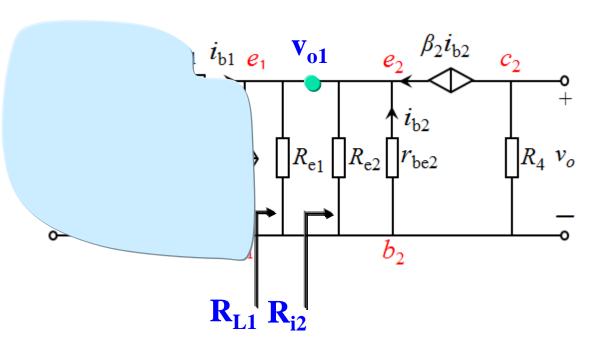
$$\begin{cases} V_{\text{B2}} = V_{\text{CC}} \times \frac{R_{\text{b2}}}{R_3 + R_{\text{b2}}} = 3.125 \text{V} \\ I_{\text{EQ2}} = \frac{V_{\text{B2}} - 0.7}{R_{\text{e2}}} = 0.81 \text{mA} \\ r_{\text{be2}} = r_{\text{bb'}} + (1 + \beta) \frac{26}{I_{\text{EQ2}}} = 1.94 \text{k}\Omega \end{cases}$$



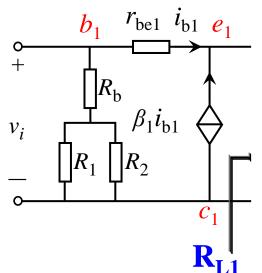




$$R_{e} = R_{e1} / / R_{e2}' - i_{b2} \cdot r_{be2} = [(1 + \beta_{1}) i_{b1} + (1 + \beta_{2}) i_{b2}] \cdot R_{e}$$



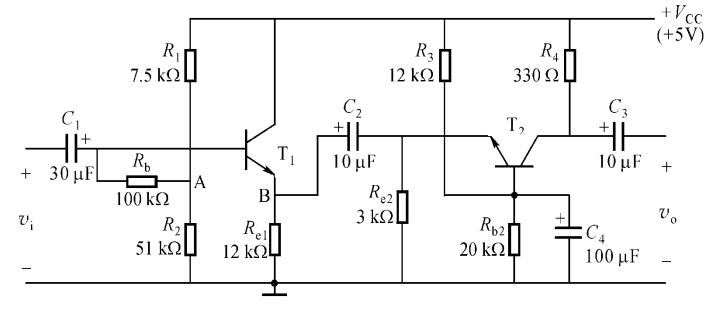
$$A_{v2} = \frac{v_o}{v_{o1}} = \beta \frac{R_4}{r_{be2}}$$



$$A_{v1} = \frac{(1+\beta)R_{L1}}{r_{be1} + (1+\beta)R_{L1}}$$

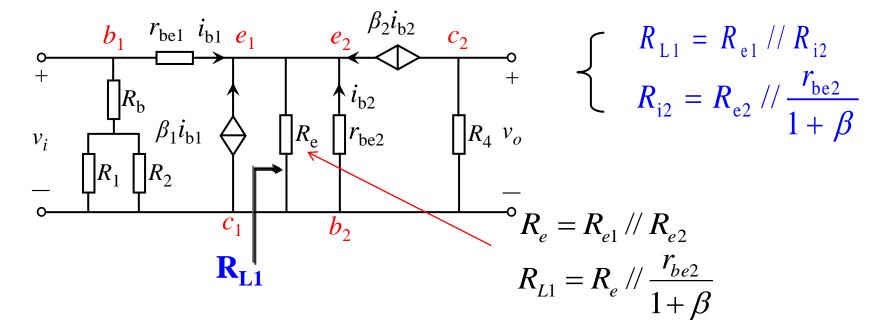
$$A_{v} = A_{v1} \cdot A_{v2} = 2.254$$

(2) 输入电阻

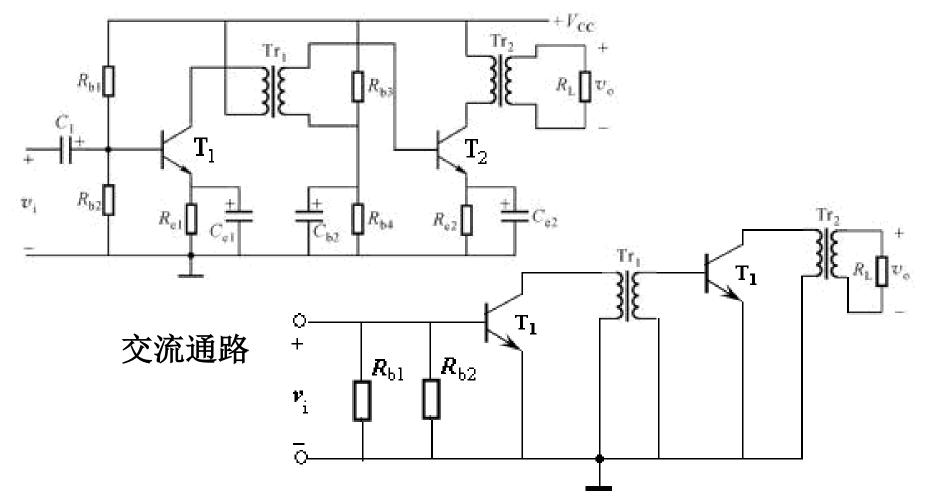


解2:

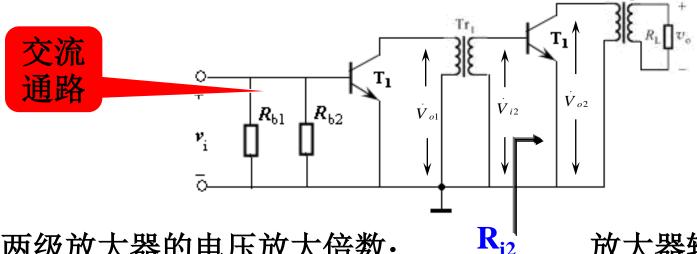
$$R_{\rm i} = [R_{\rm b} + (R_1 // R_2)] // [r_{\rm be1} + (1+\beta)R_{\rm L1}] \approx 6.83 \text{k}\Omega$$



【例3】画出图示电路的交流通路,设 T_1 、 T_2 的 β 和 r_{be} 相同,变压器的变比为n,试说明电路组态,并求 A_v 、 R_i 、 R_o 的表达式。



 T_1 和 T_2 都是共发射极放大电路。



两级放大器的电压放大倍数:

$$A_{v1} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o1}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = -\frac{\beta R_{L1}^{'}}{r_{be}} = -\frac{\beta_{1} R_{i2}^{'}}{r_{be}} = -\frac{\beta (n^{2} r_{be})}{r_{be}}$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{V}_{01}} = -\frac{\beta R_L^{'}}{r_{be}} = -\frac{\beta R_L^{'}}{r_{be}} = -\frac{\beta (n^2 R_L)}{r_{be}}$$

$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{V_{o}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = \dot{A}_{v1} \cdot \dot{A}_{v2} = \beta^{2} \cdot n^{4} \cdot \frac{R_{L}}{r_{be}}$$

放大器输入电阻 R_i :

$$R_i = R_{b1} // R_{b2} // r_{be1}$$

放大器输出电阻 R_{o} :

$$R_o = \frac{r_{ce2}}{n^2}$$

【例4】两级阻容耦合放大器如图, T_1 是N沟道的耗尽型场效应管,跨导 $g_m=2mS$ 、 T_2 为双极型晶体

管, $\beta = 50$, $r_{be} = 1k\Omega$,略管子的输出电阻 r_{ce} 。试求:

- 1. 第二级的静态工作点;
- 2. 画出整个电路的微变等效电路;
- 3. 该放大电路的中频电压放大 引告 倍数;
- 4. 放大电路的输入电阻 R_i 和输出电阻 R_o ;
- 5. 加大输入信号时,该放大电路首先出现饱和失真还是首先出现截止失真? 其最大不失真输出电压幅度约为多少?

47 MΩ



 $3 k\Omega$

解: (1) 求第二级的静态工作点:

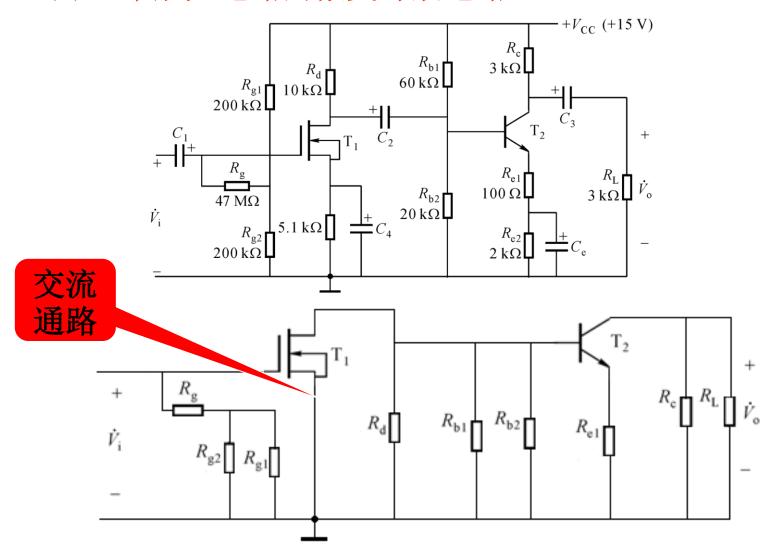
$$V_{B} = V_{CC} \frac{R_{b2}}{R_{b1} + R_{b2}} = 3.75V \xrightarrow{200 \text{ k}\Omega} \frac{R_{b1}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} \xrightarrow{R_{b1}} \frac{R_{b1}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} \xrightarrow{R_{b1}} \frac{R_{b1}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} \xrightarrow{R_{b2}} \frac{R_{b2}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} \xrightarrow{R_{b1}} \frac{R_{b2}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} \xrightarrow{R_{b2}} \frac{R_{b2}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} \xrightarrow{R_{b$$

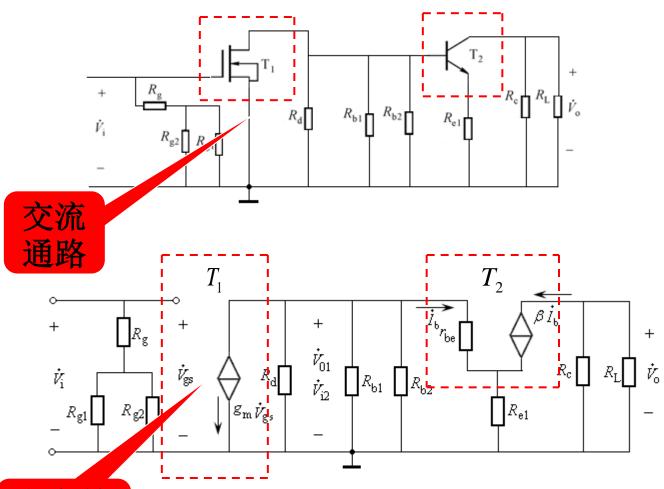
$$I_{C2Q} = 50 \times 25 \mu A = 1.25 mA$$

$$V_{CEQ2} \approx V_{CC} - I_{CQ2} (R_c + R_{e1} + R_{e2})$$

$$= 15 - 1.25 \times 5.1 = 8.625 \text{ V}$$

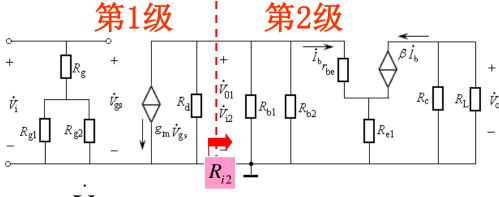
(2)整个放大电路的微变等效电路:





微变等 效电路

(3) 求电压放大倍数:



$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = -\frac{\dot{V}_{o1}}{\dot{V}_{i}} \times -\frac{\dot{V}_{o}}{\dot{V}_{o1}} = \dot{A}_{v1} \times \dot{A}_{v2}$$

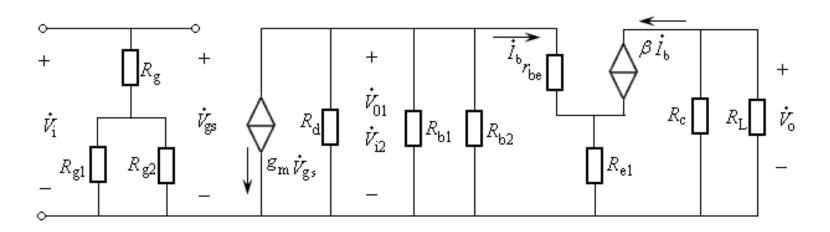
$$= -\frac{g_{m} \dot{V}_{gs} (R_{d} / R_{i2})}{\dot{V}_{gs}} \times -\frac{\beta \dot{I}_{b} (R_{L} / R_{C})}{\dot{I}_{b} [r_{be} + (1 + \beta) R_{e1}]}$$

$$=(-6.0)\times(-12.3)=73.8$$

其中
$$R_{i2} = R_{b1} // R_{b2} // [r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_{e1}]$$

= 60//20//(1+51×0.1)]=4.33 kΩ

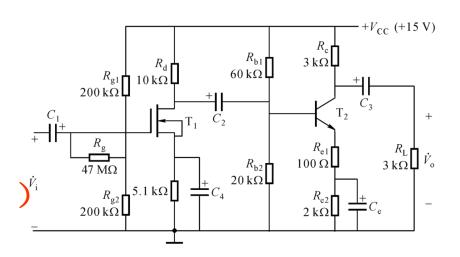
(4) 求输入电阻 R_i 和输出电阻 R_o :

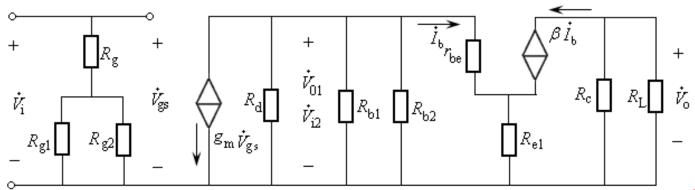


$$R_i = R_g + R_{g1} // R_{g2} = 47.1 \,\mathrm{M}\Omega$$
$$R_o = R_c = 3 \,\mathrm{k}\Omega$$

(5) 当加大输入信号时,

思路:应从第2级的工作点出发, 分别估算出向截止方向和向饱和 方向的可能幅度。 (为什么?





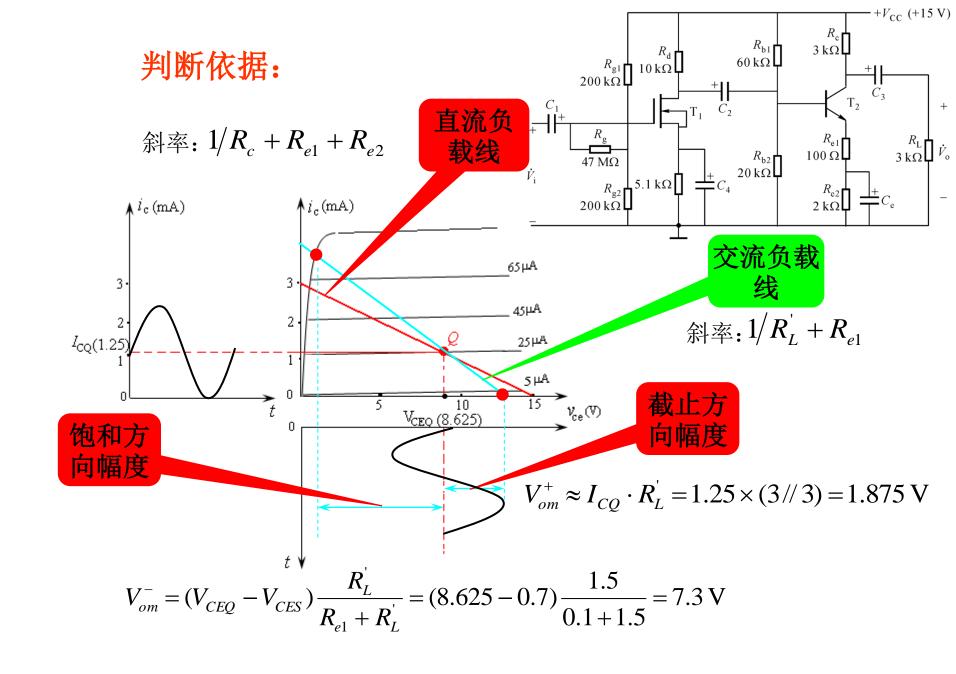
若出现截止失真:

$$V_{om}^{+} \approx I_{CQ} \cdot R_{L}^{'} = 1.25 \times (3//3) = 1.875 \text{ V}$$

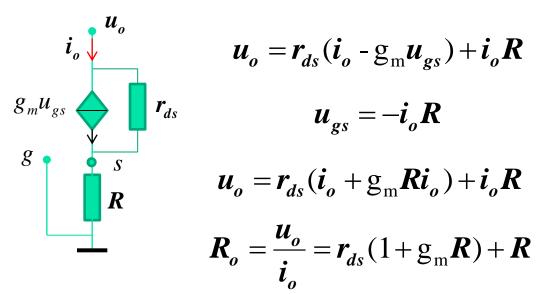
若出现饱失真:

先出现截止失真,最大输出不失真电压幅度为

$$V_{om}^{-} = (V_{CEQ} - V_{CES}) \frac{R_L^{'}}{R_{e1} + R_L^{'}} = (8.625 - 0.7) \frac{1.5}{0.1 + 1.5} = 7.3 \text{ V}$$



1.13 试证明该恒流源的等效内阻: $R_0 = R + (1 + g_m R) r_{ds}$

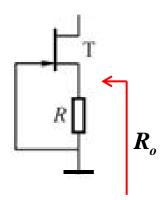


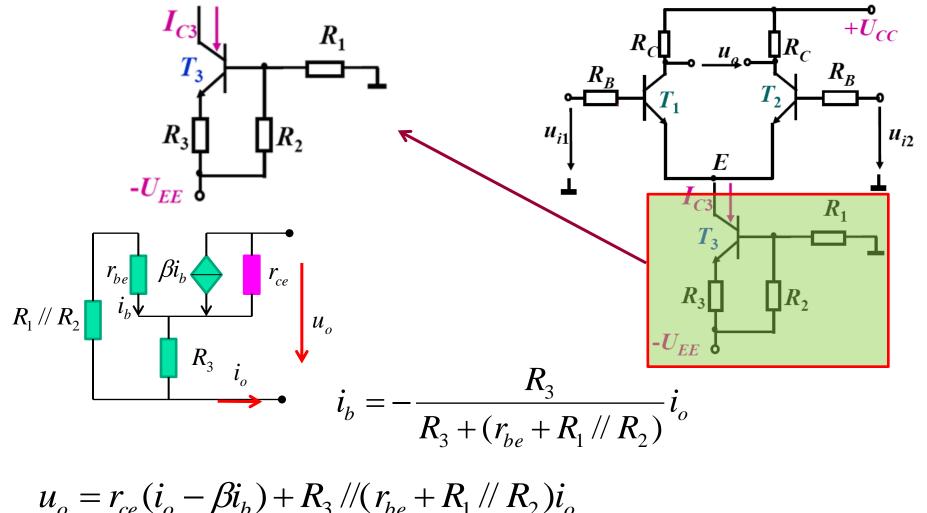
$$u_o = r_{ds}(i_o - g_m u_{gs}) + i_o R$$

$$u_{gs} = -i_o R$$

$$u_o = r_{ds}(i_o + g_m R i_o) + i_o R$$

$$\mathbf{R}_o = \frac{\mathbf{u}_o}{\mathbf{i}_o} = \mathbf{r}_{ds} (1 + \mathbf{g}_m \mathbf{R}) + \mathbf{R}$$





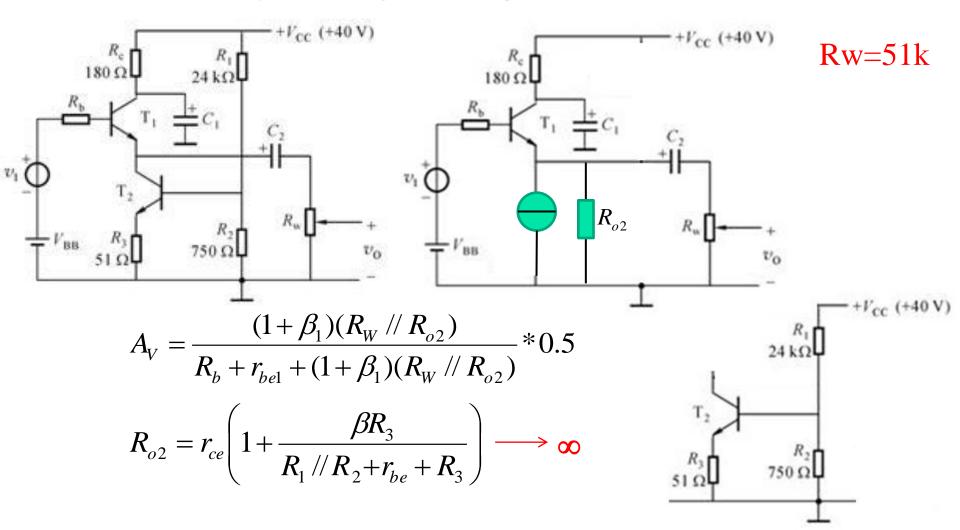
$$u_o = r_{ce}(l_o - \beta l_b) + R_3 //(r_{be} + R_1 // R_2) l_o$$

$$R_o = r_{ce} \left(1 + \frac{\beta R_3}{R_1 // R_2 + r_{be} + R_3} \right) + \left(R_1 // R_2 + r_{be} \right) // R_3 \longrightarrow \infty$$

12.14 放大电路如图题 12.14 所示, $V_{BE}=0.7~V$,电位器 R_{w} 的中心抽头处于居中位置,

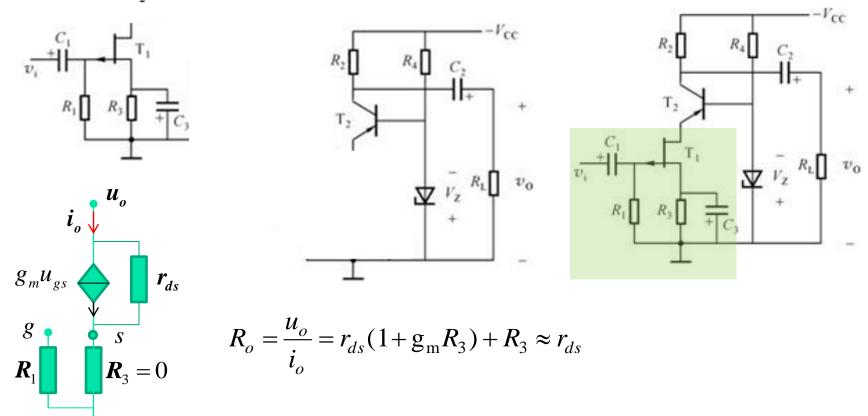
$$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 50$$
, $r_{bb'} = 300 \,\Omega$.

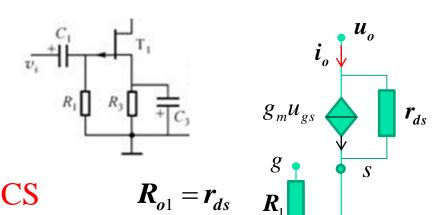
- (1) T₁、T₂管各起什么作用,它们分别是什么电路?
- (2) 计算静态时 T₁管的集电极电流 I_{C1};
- (3) 求电压放大倍数 \dot{A}_v 、输入电阻 R_i 和输出电阻 R_o 。

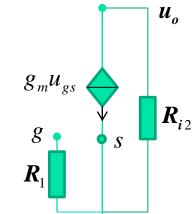


12.15 放大电路如图题 12.15 所示。

- (1) 指出 T₁、T₂管各起什么作用,它们分别属于何种放大电路组态?
- (2)若 T_1 、 T_2 管参数已知,试写出 T_1 、 T_2 管的静态电流 I_{CQ} 、静态电压 V_{CEQ} 的表达式(设各管的基极电流忽略不计, $V_{BE}=0.7~V$);
- (3) 写出该放大电路的中频电压放大倍数 \dot{A}_v 、输入电阻 R_i 和输出电阻 R_o 的近似表达式(设稳压管的 $r_z \approx 0$)。

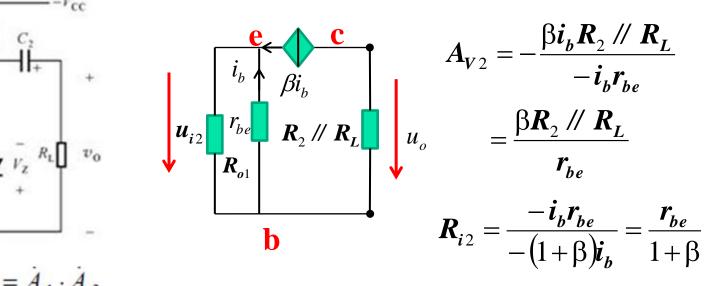






$$A_{V1} = -\frac{g_{m} u_{gs} R_{i2}}{u_{gs}}$$
$$= -g_{m} R_{i2}$$

$$R_2$$
 R_4
 C_2
 V_Z
 V_Z
 V_Z
 V_Z
 V_Z
 V_Z



$$A_{V2} = -\frac{\beta i_b R_2 /\!\!/ R_L}{-i_b r_{be}}$$

$$= \frac{\beta R_2 /\!\!/ R_L}{r_{be}}$$

$$R_{i2} = \frac{-i_b r_{be}}{-(1+\beta)i} = \frac{r_{be}}{1+\beta}$$

$$\dot{A}_{v} = \dot{A}_{v1} \cdot \dot{A}_{v2}$$

$$= \left(-g_{m} \frac{r_{be}}{1+\beta}\right) \cdot \frac{\beta(R_{2} // R_{L})}{r_{be}} \qquad \mathbf{Ri} = \mathbf{R}_{1}$$

$$\mathbf{Ro} = \mathbf{R}_{2}$$

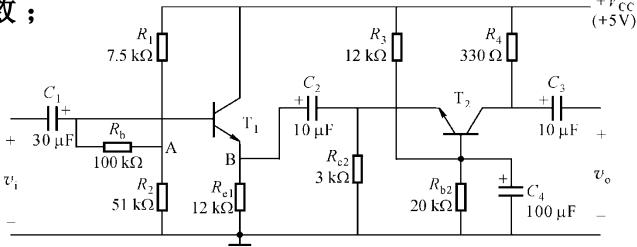
$$\approx -g_{m} (R_{2} // R_{L})$$

作业

- 1.5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 单管
- 1.14*, 15*, 16, 17 多级
- 1.22, 23, 24, 25 差分
- 1.28, 29, 30 频率特性
- 仿真 1.18,19

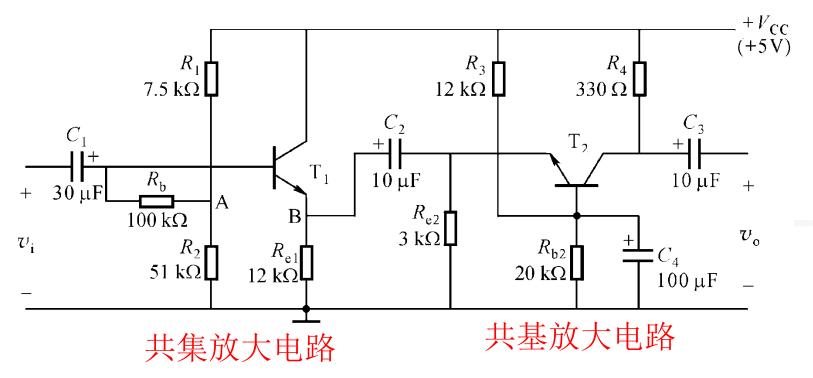
补充习题: 已知 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 50$, $r_{bb} = 300\Omega$, 求

- (1) 电压放大倍数;
- (2) 输入电阻;
- (3)输出电阻



补充习题:已知 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 50$, $r_{bb} = 300\Omega$,求

- (1) 电压放大倍数;
- (2)输入电阻;(3)输出电阻

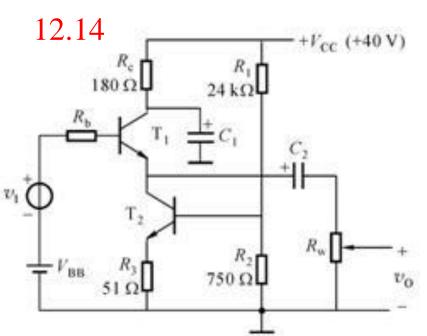


Av1=0.265; Av2=8.5

$$R_{i} = (R_{b} + R_{1} // R_{2}) // \{r_{be1} + (1 + \beta)R_{e1} // R_{i2}\}$$

$$R_{i2} = R_{e2} // \frac{r_{be2}}{1 + \beta}$$

$$R_{o} = R_{4}$$



解: (1) T_1 管组成射极跟随器(CC) 电路); T,管组成恒流源,作为 T_1 管放大电路的射极电阻。

(2) I_{C1} 近似为恒流源的输出电流

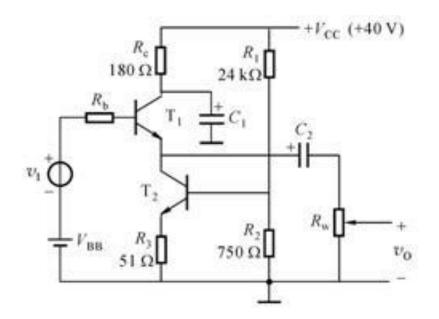
$$I_{B2} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_1 / / R_2 + (1 + \beta) R_3} = \frac{\frac{0.75}{24 + 0.75} \times 40 - 0.7}{24 / / 0.75 + 0.051 \times 51}$$

$$I_{C1} \approx I_{E1O} = I_{C2O} \approx I_{E2O} = (1+\beta)I_{B2} = 7.85 \, mA$$

$$r_{be1} = r_{bb^{'}} + (1 + \beta) \frac{V_T}{I_{E10}} = 0.47 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(3) 电压放大倍数
$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{\dot{V_{o}}}{\dot{V_{i}}} = \frac{(1+\beta)(R_{o2} // R_{w}) \times \frac{1}{2}}{R_{b} + r_{bel} + (1+\beta)(R_{o2} // R_{w})} \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+\beta)R_{w}}{R_{b} + r_{bel} + (1+\beta)R_{w}}$$

由于
$$R_{O2}$$
>> R_{W} $\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{51 \times 51}{12 + 0.47 + 51 \times 51} = 0.5$



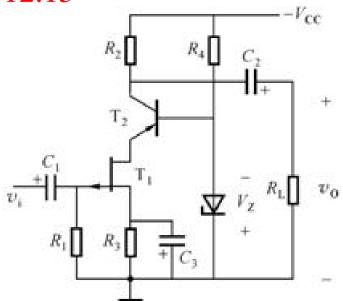
输入电阻

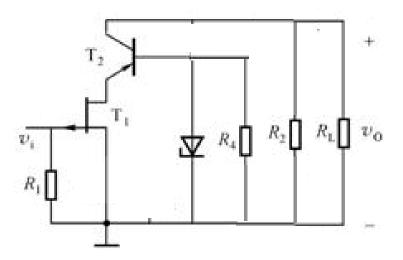
$$R_i = R_b + r_{bel} + (1 + \beta)R_{O2} / R_W = 12 + 0.47 + 51 \times 51 = 2613 \text{ k}\Omega$$

输出电阻

$$R_o = \frac{R_w}{2} / \left(\frac{R_w}{2} + R_{O2} / \frac{r_{be1} + R_b}{1 + \beta} \right) = \frac{51}{2} / \left(\frac{51}{2} + \frac{0.47 + 12}{51} \right) = 12.8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

12.15





(1) *T*1管为共源放大电路, *T*2管为共基放大电路

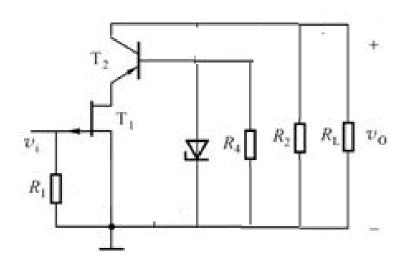
(2) 静态参数

$$\begin{cases} I_{DQ} = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GSQ}}{V_P} \right)^2 & 可解出I_{\mathbf{DQ}} \\ V_{GSQ} = I_{DQ}R_3 \end{cases}$$

$$I_{\rm CQ} \approx I_{\rm DQ}$$

$$V_{\rm DSQ} = -(V_{\rm Z} - V_{\rm BE} - I_{\rm DQ}R_3)$$

$$V_{\text{CEQ}} = - \left[V_{\text{CC}} - \left(-V_{\text{DSQ}} \right) - I_{\text{DQ}} (R_2 + R_3) \right]$$



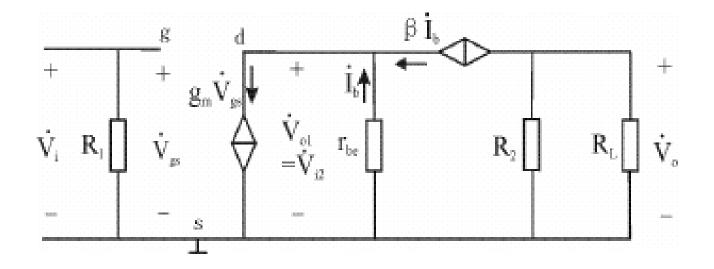
$$\dot{A}_{v} = \dot{A}_{v1} \cdot \dot{A}_{v2}$$

$$= \left(-g_{m} \frac{r_{be}}{1+\beta}\right) \cdot \frac{\beta(R_{2} // R_{L})}{r_{be}}$$

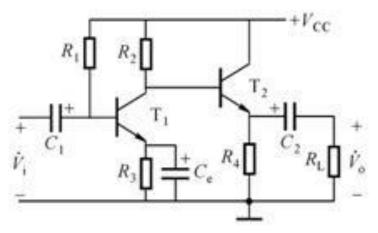
$$\approx -g_{m} (R_{2} // R_{L})$$

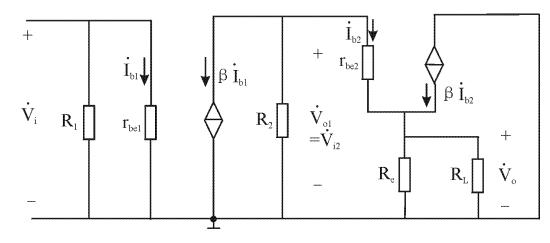
$$Ri=R_{1}$$

$$Ro=R_{2}$$



- 12.16
- (1) 分别指出T₁、T₂组成的放大电路的组态;
- (2) 画出整个放大电路简化的微变等效电路(注意标出电压、电流的参考方向)





(1) T1 –CE; T2 --CC

$$(1+\beta)\dot{I}_{b2} - \frac{\dot{V}_{o}}{R_{o}} + \dot{I}_{o} = 0$$

$$(r_{be} + R_2)\dot{I}_{b2} = -\frac{\dot{V}_o}{R_e}$$

$$R_o = \frac{r_{be} + R_2}{1 + \beta} // R_e$$

$$\dot{A}_{v1} = \frac{\dot{V}_{o1}}{\dot{V}_{i}} = \frac{-\beta_{1}(R_{2} // R_{i2})}{r_{bel}}$$

$$R_{i2} = r_{be2} + (1 + \beta_2)(R_4 / / R_L)$$
.

$$\dot{A}_{v2} \approx 1$$

$$\dot{A}_{v} = \dot{A}_{v1} \cdot \dot{A}_{v2} = \frac{-\beta_{1} \{R_{2} / [r_{be2} + (1 + \beta_{2})(R_{4} / / R_{L})]\}}{r_{be1}}$$

$$R_{i} = R_{i1} = R_{1} / / r_{be1}$$

例8

两级放大电路的参数如图 5(A)所示,设晶体管 T_1 、 T_2 的 $\beta_1=\beta_2=50$, $V_{BE1}=V_{BE2}=0.7V$,晶体管 $t_{be1}=t_{be2}=1$ K Ω ,试求: \bullet

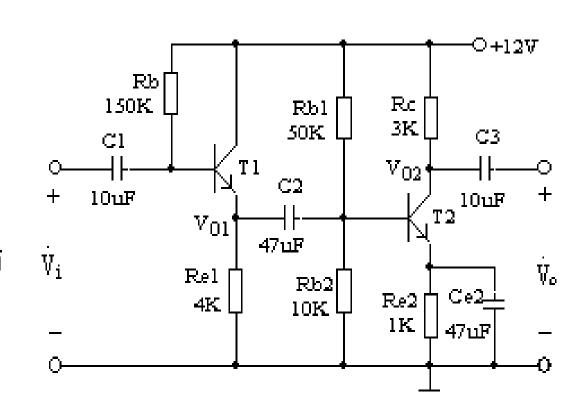
- 1. 第二级电路的静态工作点(I_{B2Q},I_{C2Q},V_{CE2Q}),↩
- 2. 画出整个放大电路简化的微变等效电路(注意标出电压、电流的参考方向),↩
- 3. 放大电路的电压放大倍数 $A_{\rm ul}$

和 礼2以及总的电压放大倍数

$$\dot{A}_{\rm v}=\dot{V}_0/\dot{V}_i:~ \ \ ^{\rm v}$$

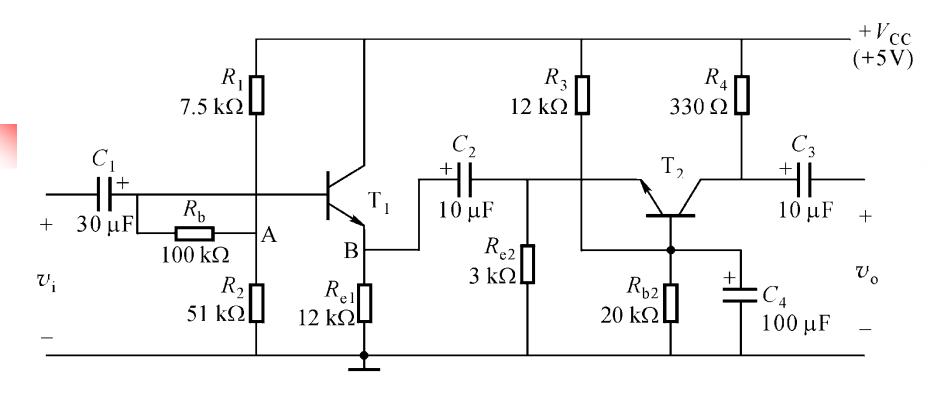
压*V_{om}*; ₽

- 4. 该放大电路的输入电阻 R_i和输出电阻 R_o;
- 5. 放大电路的最大不失真输出电



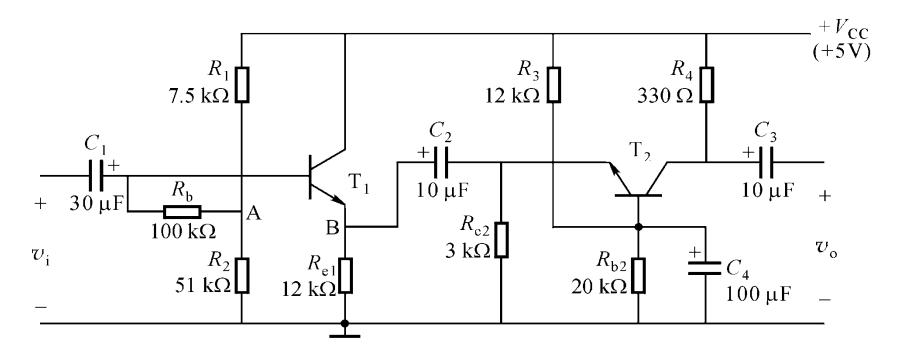
补充习题:已知 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 50$, $r_{bb} = 300\Omega$,求

- (1) 电压放大倍数;
- (2) 输入电阻;



共集放大电路

共基放大电路



解:
$$V_A = 5 \times \frac{51}{51 + 7.5} = 4.36 \text{V}$$

静态电路计算

$$I_{EQ1} = (1+\beta)I_B = (1+\beta)\frac{4.36-0.7}{R_b + (1+\beta)R_{e1}}$$

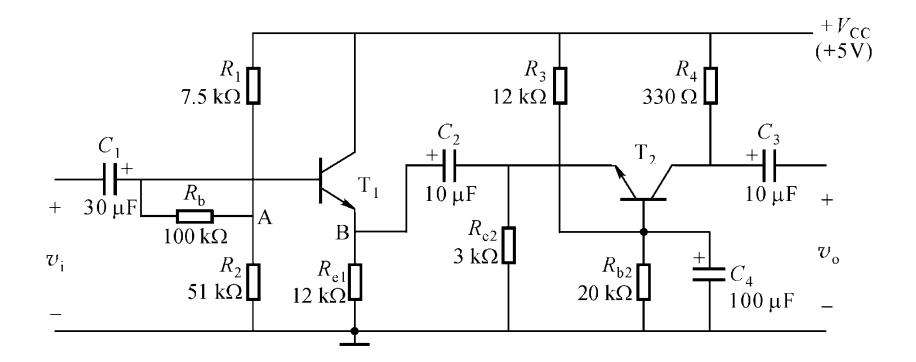
$$= 51 \times \frac{4.36-0.7}{100+51 \times 12} = 0.26 \text{mA}$$

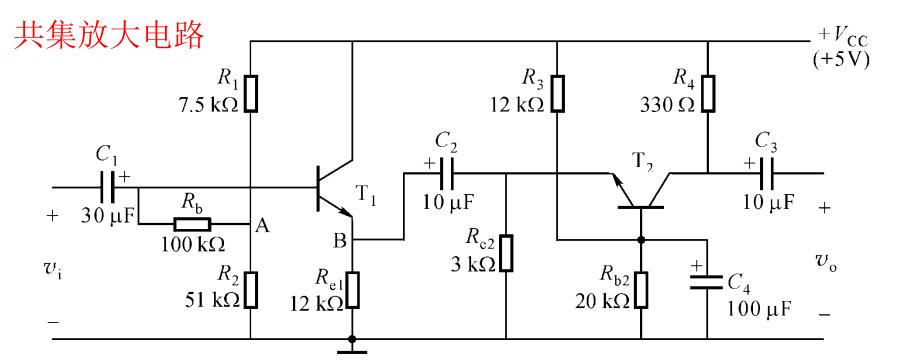
$$r_{be1} = r_{bb'} + (1+\beta)\frac{26}{I_{EQ_1}} = 300 + 51 \times \frac{26}{0.26} = 5.4 \text{k}\Omega$$

$$V_{B2} = 5 \times \frac{R_{b2}}{R_3 + R_{b2}} = 5 \times \frac{20}{12 + 20} = 3.125 \text{V}$$

$$I_{EQ2} = \frac{3.125 - 0.7}{R_{e2}} = 0.81 \text{mA}$$

$$r_{be2} = r_{bb'} + (1+\beta)\frac{26}{0.81} = 300 + 51 \times \frac{26}{0.81} = 1.94 \text{k}\Omega$$



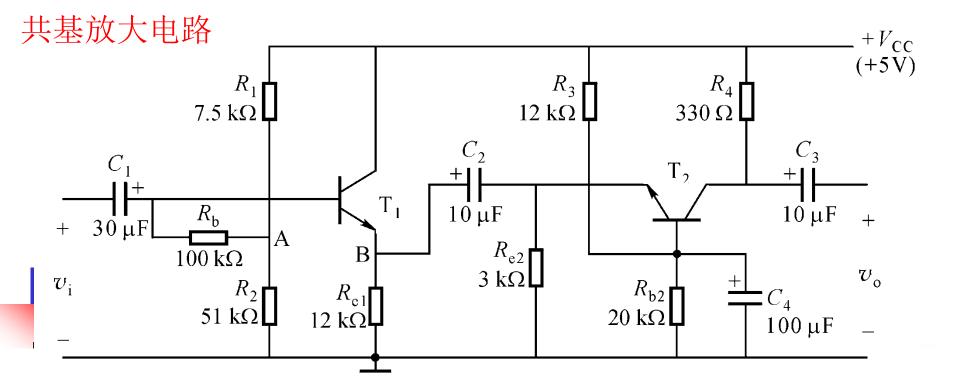


$$A_{v1} = \frac{(1+\beta)R_{L1}^{'}}{r_{be1} + (1+\beta)R_{L1}^{'}}$$

$$R_{i2} = R_{e2} / \frac{r_{be2}}{1+\beta} = 3 / \frac{1.94}{1+50} = 0.038 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R'_{11} = R_{e1} // R_{i2} = 12 // 0.038 \pm 0.038 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\therefore A_{v_1} = \frac{(1+\beta)R_{L_1}^{'}}{r_{he_1} + (1+\beta)R_{L_1}^{'}} = \frac{51 \times 0.038}{5.361 + 51 \times 0.038} \approx 0.265$$



$$A_{v2} = \beta \frac{R_{L2}^{'}}{r_{be2}} = 50 \times \frac{0.33}{1.94} = 8.505$$

$$A_{v} = A_{v1} \cdot A_{v2} = 0.265 \times 8.505 = 2.254$$