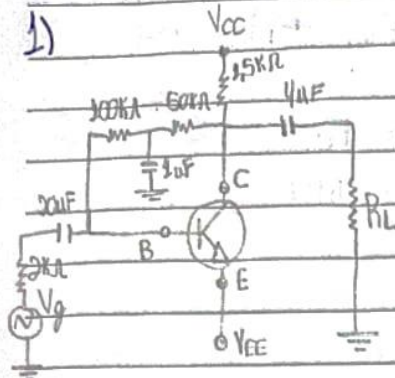


Daniel Augusto Müller

RA: 2039834

$V_{BE} = 0,6V$

1)



$R_L = 2k\Omega$ $V_{CC} = 15V$ $V_{EE} = -5V$ $\beta = 100$ $R_o = 2k\Omega$

$C_{mi} = 5pF$ $C_{be} = 15pF$ $C_{ce} = 2pF$

$C_{mo} = 7pF$ $C_{bc} = 3pF$

1º Análise em CC

$$-V_{CC} + 1,5kI_E + (50k + 100k)I_B + V_{BE} + V_{EE} = 0$$

$$1,5k(\beta + 1)I_B + 150kI_B = V_{CC} - V_{BE} - V_{EE}$$

$$I_B = 22,35\mu A$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$I_C = 3,403mA$$

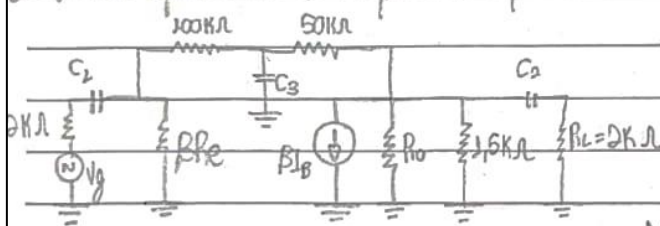
$$I_E = I_C(\beta + 1)$$

$$I_E = 3,431mA$$

$$R_E = 26mV = 7,578V$$

I_E

2º Circuito Equivalente e Frequência Inferior

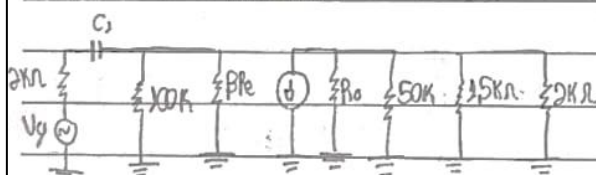


$$Z_i = 100k \parallel \beta R_E = 901,165\Omega$$

$$Z_o = (R_o \parallel 50k) \parallel 1,5k = 1,408k\Omega$$

$$V_o = V_i = -\beta I_B (Z_o \parallel 1,5k) = -109,038$$

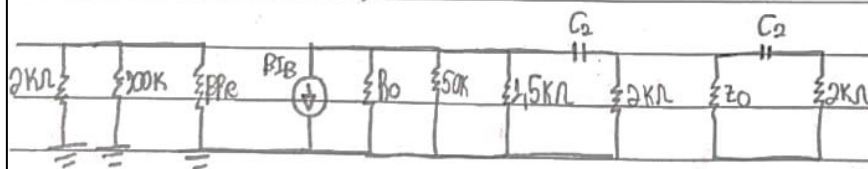
F_{C1} (C_1 e C_3 em curto)



$$f_{C1} = \frac{1}{2\pi(2k + Z_i)C_1}$$

$$f_{C1} = 2,743Hz$$

F_{C2} (C_2 e C_3 em curto)



$$f_{C2} = \frac{1}{2\pi(2k + Z_o)C_2}$$

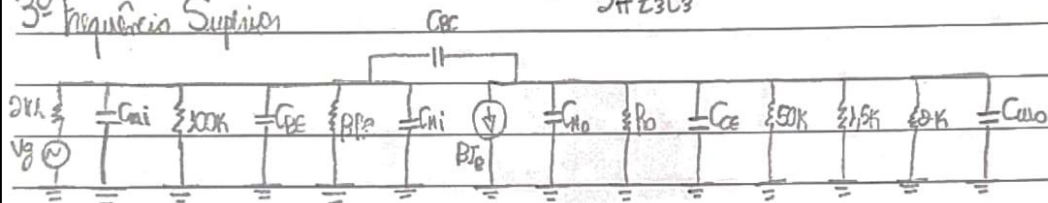
$$f_{C2} = 11,675Hz$$

F_{Ci}

$$I_x = I_1 + I_2 \rightarrow I_x = \frac{1-V_1}{100k} + \frac{1-V_2}{50k} = 43,078 \mu A$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{1V}{I_x} = 23,214 k\Omega$$

3º Frequência Superior




$$C_i = C_{\mu i} + C_{BE} + C_{w i} = 350,114 \text{ pF}$$

$$C_0 = C_M + C_{CE} + C_{WD} = 12,028 \text{ pF}$$

Em Co: $R_{CO} = Z_{0112K} = 826,29 \text{ L}$

$$f_{co} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_{co} \cdot C_o} = 16,014 \text{ MHz}$$



Frequência de Corte Inferior = 11,675 Hz

Frequência de Corte Superior = 731,726 kHz