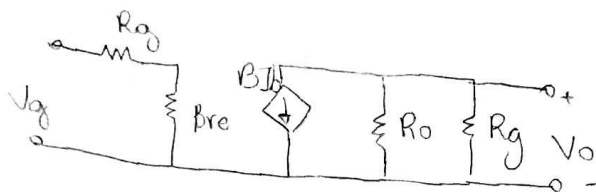
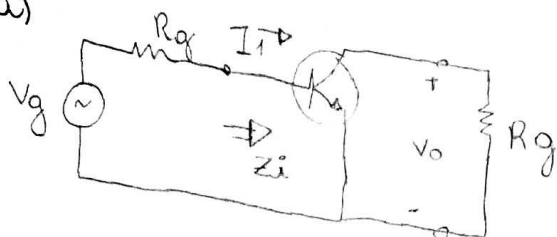


Nome: Fernanda da Silva

1-a)



Como $R_o = \infty \rightarrow Z_o = R_g$

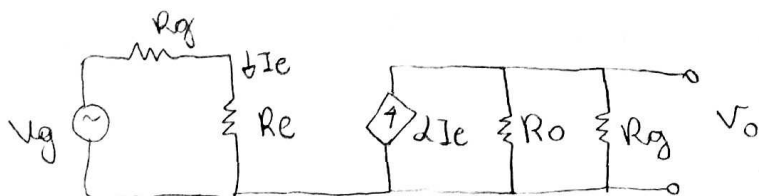
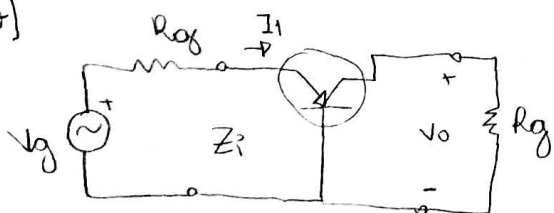
$Z_{in} = \beta R_e$

$$\Delta V = \frac{V_o}{V_u} = - \frac{\beta I_b R_g}{I_b \beta R_e} = - \frac{R_g}{R_e}$$

$$\Delta i = \frac{I_o}{I_u} = - \frac{I_b \beta}{I_b} = - \beta$$

$$\Delta V_g = \frac{V_o}{V_g} = - \frac{\beta I_b R_g}{I_b (\beta R_e + R_g)} = - \frac{\beta R_g}{\beta R_e + R_g}$$

1-b)



$Z_u = R_e$ $Z_o = R_g$, pois $R_o = \infty$

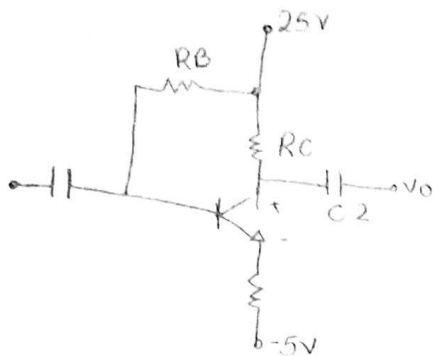
$$\Delta V = \frac{V_o}{V_u} = \frac{2 I_e R_g}{I_e R_e} = \frac{2 R_g}{R_e}$$

$$\Delta i = \frac{2 I_e}{I_e} = 2$$

$$\Delta V_g = \frac{V_o}{V_g} = \frac{R_g 2 I_e}{(R_g + R_e) I_e} = \frac{2 R_g}{R_g + R_e}$$

(2)

⇒ Análise C.C



$$\begin{cases} I_C = \beta I_B \\ \frac{I_C}{\beta} = I_B \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -25 + R_C \cdot I_C + V_{CEQ} + R_E \cdot I_E - 5 &= 0 \\ 30 &= 4 R_E \cdot 8 \text{ m} + 50 + R_E \cdot (\beta + 1) \cdot I_B = 0 \\ 30 &= 4 R_E \cdot 8 \text{ m} + 50 + R_E \cdot 301 \cdot \frac{8 \text{ m}}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{20}{4 \cdot 8 \text{ m} + 8 \text{ m} \cdot 3,01} = R_E = 499 \Omega$$

$$-25 + I_B \cdot R_B + 0,7 + (\beta + 1) I_B R_E - 5 = 0$$

$$29,3 = I_B \cdot R_B + 303 I_B R_E$$

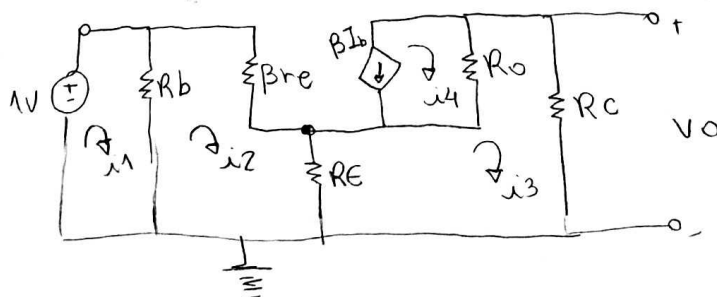
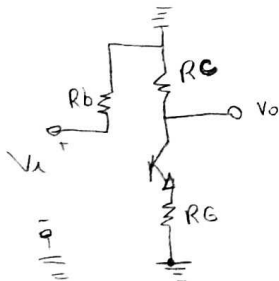
$$R_B = 315,851 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_C = 4 \cdot R_E$$

$$R_C = 1996 \Omega$$

$$V_E = \frac{26 \text{ m}}{\beta I_B} = 3,218 \text{ V}$$

⇒ Análise C.A: Para encontrar Z_i , ΔV_i , Δi será colocado uma fonte em V_i e analisado em circuito aberto.



$$\begin{aligned} \star -1 + R_B(I_1 - I_2) &= 0 \\ 315,851 \text{ k} - 315,851 \text{ k} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \star \star R_B(I_2 - I_1) + I_2 \beta r_e + R_E(I_2 - I_3) &= 0 \\ 315,851 \text{ k} I_1 + 316,672 \text{ k} - 499 I_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \star \star \star R_E(I_3 - I_2) + I_3 R_C + R_O(I_3 - I_4) &= 0 \\ -499 I_2 + 47,495 \text{ k} - 45 \text{ k} I_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \star \star \star I_4 &= \beta I_B \\ I_4 &= \beta I_2 \\ \beta I_2 + I_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

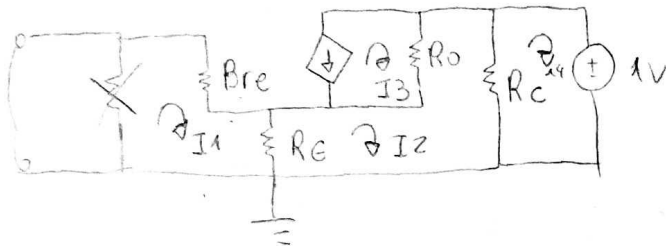
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 23,958 \mu\text{A} \\ I_2 = 2,079 \mu\text{A} \\ I_3 = -1,970 \text{ mA} \\ I_4 = -2,079 \text{ mA} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_i = \frac{1}{I_1} = 41,740 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\Delta V_i = \frac{V_O}{V_i} = \frac{I_3 \cdot R_C}{1} = -3,932$$

$$\Delta i = \frac{I_3}{I_1} = -82,227$$

Para encontrar o valor Z_0 será colocado uma fonte em V_0 e curto-circuito em V_{in} , sendo assim:



$$* I_1 \cdot B_{re} + R_e (I_1 - I_2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 820,8 I_1 - 499 I_2 = 0$$

$$** R_e (I_2 - I_1) + R_o (I_2 - I_3) + R_c (I_2 - I_4) = 0$$

$$-499 I_1 + 47,495 k \cdot I_2 - 4,5 k I_3 - 1996 I_4 = 0$$

$$*** I_3 = -\beta I_1$$

$$100 I_1 + I_3 = 0$$

$$**** 1996 (I_4 - I_2) + 1 = 0$$

$$-1996 I_2 + 1996 I_4 = -1$$

$$i_1 = -0,219 \mu A$$

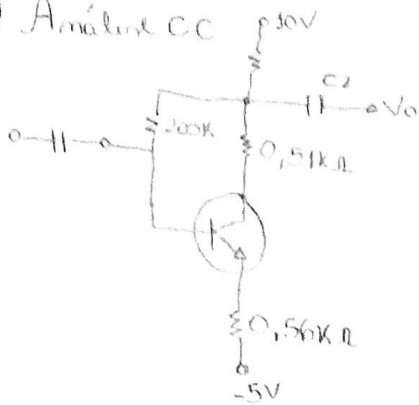
$$i_2 = -0,360 \mu A$$

$$i_3 = 21,861 \mu A$$

$$i_4 = -501,361 \mu A$$

$$Z_0 = \frac{1}{-i_4} = 1994,575 \Omega$$

3) Análise CC



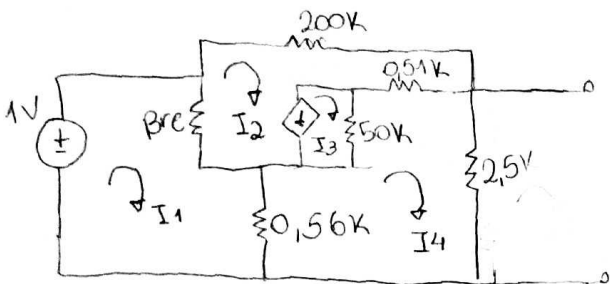
$$\begin{cases} I_E = (\beta + 1) \cdot I_B \\ R_E = \frac{26m}{(\beta + 1) \cdot I_B} \\ I_C = \beta I_B \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -10 + 2,5K(i_b + i_c) + 200K \cdot i_b + 0,7 + 0,56K I_C - 5 &= 0 \\ -14,3 + 2,5K(i_b - \beta i_b) + 200K \cdot i_b + 0,56K(\beta I_b) &= 0 \\ 14,3 &= 570,260K \cdot i_b \\ i_b &= 25,076\mu A \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow R_E = \frac{26m}{(\beta + 1) \cdot I_B} = \frac{26m}{121 \cdot 25,076\mu} = 8,569\Omega$$

\Rightarrow Análise CA

Para encontrar Z_i , Δv , Δi será utilizado uma fonte de 1V na entrada em Vin e a saída em circuito aberto.



$$\begin{aligned} * -1 + \beta R_E (i_1 - i_2) + 0,56K(i_1 - i_4) &= 0 \\ \rightarrow 1,588K i_1 - 1,028K i_2 - 0,56K i_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ** i_2 - i_3 &= 120(I_1 - i_2) \\ \rightarrow 120I_1 - 121I_2 + i_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} *** i_4 \cdot 2,5K + 0,56K(I_4 - I_1) + 50K(I_4 - I_3) + 0,51K(I_4 - I_2) &= 0 \\ \rightarrow 0,56KI_1 - 0,51KI_2 - 50KI_3 + 53,510KI_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} **** \beta R_E (I_2 - I_1) + 200KI_2 + 0,51K(I_2 - I_4) + 50K(I_3 - I_4) &= 0 \\ \rightarrow -1,028Ki_1 + 201,538K + 90KI_3 - 50,510KI_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

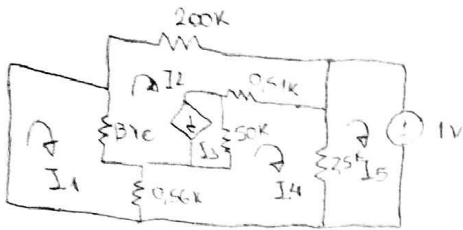
$$\begin{aligned} i_1 &= 43,981\mu A \\ i_2 &= 26,440\mu A \\ i_3 &= -1,838mA \\ i_4 &= -1,715mA \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_i = \frac{1}{I_1} = 23,820K\Omega$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{2,5K \cdot I_4}{1} = -4,289$$

$$\Delta i = \frac{I_4}{I_1} = -40,852$$

Para encontrar Z_o será utilizado uma fonte em V_o e curto-circuito em V_{in}



$$* \text{Pre}(I_1 - I_2) + 0,56k(I_1 - I_4) = 0$$

$$1,588kI_1 - 1,028kI_2 - 0,56kI_4 = 0$$

$$** 120I_1 - 121I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

$$*** 2,5k(I_4 - I_5) + 0,56k(I_4 - I_1) + 50k(I_4 - I_3) + 0,51k(I_4 - I_2) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -0,56kI_1 - 0,51kI_2 - 50kI_3 + 53,570kI_4 - 2,5kI_5 = 0$$

$$**** -2,5kI_4 + 2,5kI_5 = -1$$

$$***** \text{Pre}(I_2 - I_1) + 200kI_2 + 0,51k(I_2 - I_4) + 50k(I_3 - I_4) = 0$$

$$-1028kI_1 + 201,538kI_2 + 50kI_3 - 50,510kI_4 = 0$$

$$I_1 = -5,163\mu A$$

$$I_2 = -5\mu A$$

$$I_3 = 14,53\mu A$$

$$I_4 = -5,46\mu A$$

$$I_5 = -405,461\mu A$$

$$Z_o = \frac{1}{-i5} = 2466,328\Omega$$

c) De acordo com as características presentes no circuito e das características da polarização emissor comum que apresenta pequeno ganho de tensão com alto ganho de corrente, alta impedância de entrada e média de saída, pode-se dizer que o circuito está polarizado corretamente, entretanto poderia ser polarizado de uma forma que enriqueça ainda mais essas características.