2018-2019 学年

- 一、简述题(共28分,共4小题,每小题7分)
- 1、N沟道增强型 MOS 场效应管工作在恒流区(放大区)的条件,画出场效应管恒流区的线性电路模型。

2、如何通过改变偏置(不改变场效应管)在基本不改变电容耦合共源-共源-共漏放大电路源电压放大倍数的条件下适当加大上限截止频率。

加大
$$R_{G11}$$
,提高 U_{GS1Q} ,增大 g_{m1} (2分),减小 R_{D1} (2分)

$$A_{uoc1} = -g_{m1}R_{D1}$$
基本不变, A_{us} 基本不变(1分)

$$f_{02} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi R_{D1} C'_{gs2}}$$
 适当加大, f_H 适当加大(2 分)

3、低通、高通、带通和带阻四种类型滤波电路的定性判别方法。

$$f=0, \left|\dot{U}_{o}\right| \neq 0$$
, $f \rightarrow \infty, \left|\dot{U}_{o}\right| = 0$, 低通(2分)

$$f=0, \left|\dot{U}_{o}\right|=0$$
, $f\to\infty, \left|\dot{U}_{o}\right| \neq 0$, 高通(2分)

$$f = 0, \left| \dot{U}_o \right| = 0$$
, $f \rightarrow \infty, \left| \dot{U}_o \right| = 0$, 带通(2 分)

$$f = 0, \left| \dot{U}_o \right| \neq 0$$
, $f \rightarrow \infty, \left| \dot{U}_o \right| \neq 0$, 带阻 (1分)

4、定性分析用集成运放(电压放大电路)通过负反馈构建的电流放大电路的性能。 电流并联负反馈

$$F_{isc} = \frac{i_f}{i_o}\Big|_{u_f=0}$$
, $A_i = \frac{R_1}{R_2} A'_u$, $A_{if} = \frac{A_i}{1 + A_i F_{isc}} \approx \frac{1}{F_{isc}}$ (3 $\%$)

$$R_i = R_1 // R_i' \approx R_1$$
, $R_{if} = \frac{R_i}{1 + A_i F_{isc}} \approx \frac{R_1}{1 + A_i F_{isc}} \rightarrow 0$ (2 $\%$)

$$R_{o} = R'_{o} + R_{2} \approx R_{2}$$
, $R_{of} = (1 + A_{i}F_{isc})R_{o} \approx (1 + A_{i}F_{isc})R_{2} \rightarrow \infty$ (2 $\%$)

二、图 2 所示电路模型中,所有电源在 t=0 时接入, $u_{C}(0)=0$; ①求虚框所示单口的戴维南等效电路;②求 t>0 时的电压 $u_{c}(12 分)$

①
$$I = \frac{9 - 0.7}{414 + 1} = 0.02(mA)$$

$$U_{OC} = 9 - 5 \times 50 \times 0.02 = 4(V)$$
 (3 分)

$$R_0 = 5(k\Omega)$$
 (3分)

②
$$(5+5) \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0.05 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 4$$
 (2 $\%$)
$$u_C(0) = 0$$

$$u_C = 4(1 - e^{-20t})(V), t \ge 0 \quad (2 \%)$$

$$u = (4 - u_C) \times \frac{5}{5 + 5} = 2e^{-20t}(V), t \ge 0 \quad (2 \ \%)$$

三、图 3 所示正弦稳态电路模型中,输入电压 $u_i = \cos(\omega t)V$,用相量法分别求 $\omega = 100 rad/s \ , \ \omega = 2 \times 10^5 rad/s \ n \ \omega = 4 \times 10^7 rad/s \ {\rm phi} \ {\rm phi} \ {\rm there} \ u_o \ . \ (12\ {\rm fh})$

当 ω = 100(rad/s) 时

$$\dot{U} = \frac{-j2 \times 10^5}{0.5 - j2 \times 10^5} \times 1 \angle 0^o \approx 1 \angle 0^o(V)$$

$$\dot{U}_o = -4\dot{U} \times \frac{1 - j2}{1 + 1 - j2} \times \frac{1}{1 - j2} = \frac{-4}{2 - j2} \times 1 \angle 0^o \approx 1.414 \angle -135^o(V) \quad (3 \%)$$

$$u_o = 1.414\cos(100t - 135^\circ)(V)$$
 (1 $\%$)

当
$$\omega = 2 \times 10^5 (rad/s)$$
时

$$\dot{U} = \frac{-j10^2}{0.5 - j10^2} \times 1 \angle 0^o \approx 1 \angle 0^o(V)$$

$$\dot{U}_o = -4\dot{U} \times \frac{1 - j10^{-3}}{1 + 1 - j10^{-3}} \times \frac{1}{1 - j10^{-3}} \approx -2 \times 1 \angle 0^o = 2 \angle -180^o(V) \quad (3 \%)$$

$$u_o = 2\cos(2\times10^5 t - 180^\circ)(V)$$
 (1 $\%$)

当 $\omega = 4 \times 10^7 (rad/s)$ 时

$$\dot{U} = \frac{-j0.5}{0.5 - j0.5} \times 1 \angle 0^{\circ} \approx 0.707 \angle -45^{\circ}(V)$$

$$\dot{U}_o = -4\dot{U} \times \frac{1 - j5 \times 10^{-6}}{1 + 1 - j5 \times 10^{-6}} \times \frac{1}{1 - j5 \times 10^{-6}} \approx -2 \times 0.707 \angle -45^o = 1.414 \angle 135^o(V) \quad (3 \%)$$

$$u_o = 1.414\cos(4\times10^7 t + 135^\circ)(V)$$
 (1 $\%$)

得分

四、图 4 所示共源放大电路中,场效应管的 $g_{m1}=4mS$, $r_{ds1}\to\infty$, $C'_{gs1}=50\,pF$,

信号源的 $r_s = 0.2k\Omega$; ①求 R_i 、 A_{uoc} 、 R_o 和 A_{us} ; ②求 f_L 、 f_H 和 f_{BW} ; ③如果在

负载前插入电容耦合共漏放大电路,且 $R_{i2}=67k\Omega$, $A_{uoc2}=0.89$, $R_{o2}=0.22k\Omega$,求 A_{us} 和 f_{BW} 。 (12 分)

①
$$R_i = 100 // 350 \approx 78 (k\Omega)$$
 (1分)

$$A_{uoc} = -4 \times 2 = -8 \quad (1 \ \%)$$

$$R_o = 2(k\Omega) \ (1 \ \%)$$

$$A_{us} = \frac{78}{0.2 + 78} \times (-8) \times \frac{2}{2 + 2} \approx -4 \quad (1 \ \%)$$

②
$$f_{011} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 78 \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 0.41(Hz)$$

$$f_{012} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times (2+2) \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 8(Hz)$$

$$f_L \approx f_{012} \approx 8(Hz)$$
 (2分)

$$f_{01} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 0.2 \times 10^3 \times 50 \times 10^{-12}} \approx 15.9 \times 10^6 (Hz) = 15.9 (MHz)$$

$$f_H = f_{01} \approx 15.9 (MHz)$$
 (1分)

$$f_{BW} = f_H - f_L \approx f_H \approx 15.9 (MHz)$$
 (1 $\%$)

$$3 A_{uoc} = -8 \times \frac{67}{2+67} \times 0.89 \approx -6.9$$

$$R_o = R_{o2} = 0.22(k\Omega)$$

$$A_{us} = \frac{78}{0.2 + 78} \times (-6.9) \times \frac{2}{0.22 + 2} \approx -6.2 \quad (2 \text{ fb})$$

$$f_{021} = f_{012} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times (2 + 67) \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 0.46 (Hz)$$

$$f_{022} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times (0.22 + 2) \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 14.3 (Hz)$$

$$f_L \approx f_{022} \approx 14.3 (Hz)$$

$$f_{02} \approx f_{z2}$$

$$f_H = f_{01} \approx 15.9 (MHz)$$

$$f_{BW} = f_H - f_L \approx f_H \approx 15.9 (MHz) \quad (2 \text{ fb})$$

五、在图 5 所示放大电路中引入电阻 R_f 构成合适的负反馈,使输入电压 $\left|u_i\right|=0\sim5V$ 时输出电流 $\left|i_o\right|=0\sim20mA$,在图中标示并求出 R_f 。(12 分)

引入电阻 R_f 构成电流串联负反馈如图(4分)

反馈网络如图

$$F_{roc} = 0.8 \times \frac{0.4}{0.8 + R_f + 0.4} = \frac{0.32}{R_f + 1.2} (k\Omega) \quad (4 \%)$$

$$A_{gf} \approx \frac{1}{F_{roc}} = \frac{R_f + 1.2}{0.32} = \frac{20}{5} = 4(mS) \quad (2 \%)$$

$$R_f = 4 \times 0.32 - 1.2 = 0.08 (k\Omega) \quad (2 \%)$$

六、图 6 所示滤波电路中,要求通带放大倍数 $A_{uf}=1.586$,上限截止频率 $f_H=2kHz$,求电容 C 和电阻 R_1 、 R_2 。(12 分)

$$Q = \frac{1}{3 - 1.586} \approx 0.707$$

$$f_H = f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 0.8 \times 10^3 \times C} = 2 \times 10^3 (Hz) \quad (2 \%)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 2 \times 0.8 \times 10^6} \approx 0.1 \times 10^{-6} (F) = 0.1 (\mu F) \quad (4 \%)$$

$$1 + \frac{R_2}{R} = 1.586, \quad R_2 = 0.586 R_1$$

$$R_1 // R_2 = \frac{0.586}{1.586} R_1 \approx 0.37 R_1 = R + R = 2 \times 1.6 = 3.2 (k\Omega)$$
 (2 $\%$)

$$R_1 = \frac{3.2}{0.37} \approx 8.6(k\Omega)$$
 (2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)), $R_2 = 0.586 \times 8.6 \approx 5.1(k\Omega)$ (2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\))

得分

七、图 7 所示 AC/DC 电源中,输入电压 $u_i=10\cos(100\pi)V$,滤波电容 $C=125\mu F$,稳压管的 $U_z=6V$ 、 $r_z=4\Omega$,求输出电压 u_O 。(12 分)

$$R = 0.4 + (0.004 // 2) \approx 0.4 (k\Omega)$$

$$RC = 0.4 \times 10^{3} \times 125 \times 10^{-6} = 0.05(s) = 2.5 / 50 = 2.5 T$$

$$U_{O1(AV)} = 0.9 \times 10 = 9(V)$$
 (3 分)

$$u_{o11} = 0.1 \times 10 \cos(100\pi t) = \cos(100\pi t)(V)$$
 (3 $\%$)

$$U_{O} = \frac{0.004/2}{0.4 + (0.004/2)} \times 9 + \frac{0.4/2}{0.004 + (0.4/2)} \times 6 \approx 6(V) \quad (2 \, \%)$$

$$u_o = \frac{0.004/(2)}{0.4 + (0.004/(2))} \times \cos(100\pi t) = 0.01\cos(100\pi t)(V) \quad (2\%)$$

$$u_0 = 6 + 0.01\cos(100\pi t)(V)$$
 (2 $\%$)