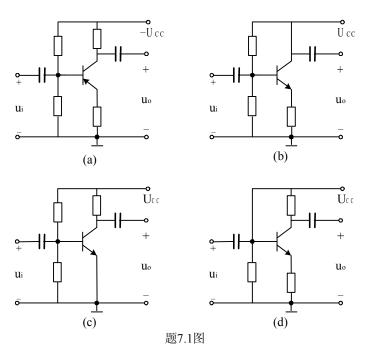
## 第七章 基本放大电路

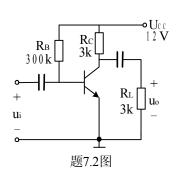
7.1 试判断题 7.1 图中各电路能不能放大交流信号,并说明原因。



解: a、b、c 三个电路中晶体管发射结正偏,集电结反偏,故均正常工作,但 b 图中集电极交流接地,故无交流输出。d 图中晶体管集电结正偏,故晶体管不能正常工作,另外,交流输入信号交流接地。因此 a、c 两电路能放大交流信号,b、d 两电路不能放大交流信号。

- 7.2 单管共射放大电路如题 7.2 图所示,已知三极管的电流放大倍数  $\beta = 50$ 。
- (1) 估算电路的静态工作点;
- (2) 计算三极管的输入电阻 r<sub>he</sub>;
- (3) 画出微变等效电路, 计算电压放大倍数;
- (4) 计算电路的输入电阻和输出电阻。

解:(1) 
$$I_B = \frac{U_{CC} - U_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{12 - 0.7}{300 \times 10^3} \approx 4 \times 10^{-5} A = 40 \mu A$$



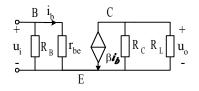
$$I_C = \beta I_B = 50 \times 40 \times 10^{-6} = 2 \times 10^{-3} A = 2mA$$

$$U_{CE} = U_{CC} - R_C I_C = 12 - 3 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} = 6V$$

(2) 
$$r_{be} = 300 + \beta_C \frac{26}{I_C} = 300 + 50 \frac{26}{2} = 950\Omega$$

(3) 放大电路的微变等效电路如图所示 电压放大倍数

$$A_u = -\beta \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{r_{ho}} = -50 \frac{3 \parallel 3}{0.95} = -79$$



- (4) 输入电阻:  $r_i = R_B \parallel r_{be} = 300 \times 10^3 \parallel 950 \approx 950\Omega$ 输出电阻  $r_0 = R_C = 3k\Omega$
- 7.3 单管共射放大电路如题 7.3 图所示。已知  $\beta = 100$ 
  - (1) 估算电路的静态工作点;
  - (2) 计算电路的电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻
  - (3) 估算最大不失真输出电压的幅值;
- (4) 当 $u_i$ 足够大时,输出电压首先出现何种失真,如何调节  $R_B$ 消除失真?

解: 电路的直流通路如图所示,

$$\begin{split} R_B I_{BQ} + U_{BEQ} + R_E (1+\beta) I_{BQ} &= U_{CC} \\ I_{BQ} \approx & \frac{U_{CC} - U_{BEQ}}{R_B + (1+\beta)R_E} \approx \frac{15}{300 + 101 \times 0.5} \, mA = 43 \mu A \end{split}$$

由此定出静态工作点Q为

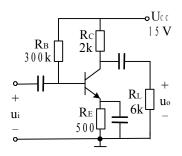
$$\begin{split} I_{CQ} &= \beta I_{BQ} = 4.3 \, mA \,, \\ U_{CEQ} &= U_{CC} - I_C (R_C + R_E) = 15 - 4.3 \times (2 + 0.5) \approx 4.3 V \end{split}$$

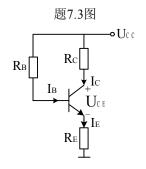
(2) 
$$r_{be} = 300 + 100 \times \frac{26}{43} = 905\Omega$$

由于 RE 被交流傍路, 因此

$$A_u = -\beta \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{r_{ho}} = -100 \times \frac{1.5}{0.90} = -166$$

$$r_i = R_B \parallel r_{be} = 300 \parallel 0.905 \approx 0.9 \text{k}\Omega$$





$$R_O = R_C = 2k\Omega$$

(3) 由于 Uceo=4.3V, 故最大不饱和失真输出电压为

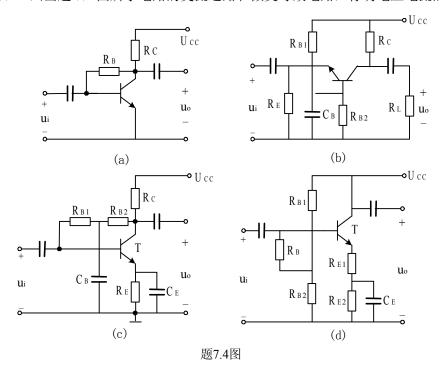
$$U_0' = U_{CEO} - 0.7 = 4.3 - 0.7 = 3.6V$$

最大不截止失真输出电压近似为

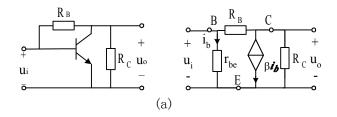
$$U_0'' = I_{CO} \cdot R_L' = 4.3 \times 1.5 = 6.4V$$

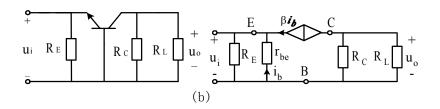
因此,最大不失真输出电压的幅值为 3.6V。

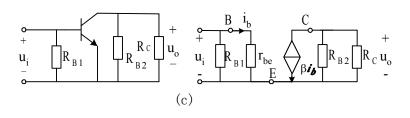
- (4) 由于  $U'_0 < U''_0$ ,因此,输入电压足够大时,首先出现饱和失真,要消除此种现象,让饱和失真和截止失真几乎同时出现,应增大  $R_B$ ,使静态工作点下移。
  - 7.4 画出题 7.4 图所示电路的交流通路和微变等效电路,标明电压电流的参考方向。

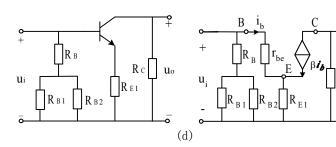


解: 各电路的交流通路和微变等效电路如图所示。







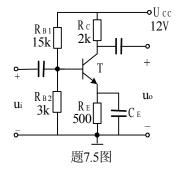


- 7.5 在题 7.5 图所示的分压式偏置电路中,三极管为硅管,  $\beta=40$  ,  $U_{BE}=0.7V$  。
  - (1) 估算电路的静态工作点;
  - (2) 若接入 5k Ω 的负载电阻, 求电压放大倍数, 输入电阻和输出电阻;
- (3) 若射极傍路电容断开,重复(2)中的计算。

## 解(1)用估算法求静态工作点

$$U_{B} = \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} U_{CC} = \frac{3}{15 + 3} \times 12 = 2V$$

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{U_B - U_{BEQ}}{R_E} = \frac{2 - 0.7}{500} = 2.6 \text{ mA}, \text{ I}_C = 2.6 \text{ mA}$$



$$I_{BQ} = \frac{I_E}{\beta + 1} = \frac{26}{41} = 63\mu A$$

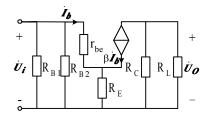
$$U_{CEO} = U_{CC} - I_C(R_C + R_E) = 12 - 2.6 \times (2 + 0.5) = 5.5V$$

(2) 电压放大倍数 
$$A_u = -\beta \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{r_{be}}$$
, 其中  $r_{be} = 300 + \beta \frac{26}{I_C} = 300 + 40 \frac{26}{2.6} = 700\Omega = 0.7 k\Omega$  
$$A_u = -40 \frac{2 \parallel 5}{0.7} = -82$$
 
$$r_i = R_{Bl} \parallel R_{B2} \parallel r_{be} = 15 \parallel 3 \parallel 0.7 = 0.55 k\Omega$$
 
$$r_0 = R_C = 2 k\Omega$$

(3) CE 断开,工作点不变,电路的微变等效电路如图所示

电压放大倍数

$$A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{-\beta \dot{I}_{b} R_{C} || R_{L}}{\dot{I}_{b} r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \dot{I}_{b} R_{E}}$$
$$= \frac{-\beta R_{C} || R_{L}}{r_{be} + (1 + \beta) R_{E}} = \frac{-40 \times 2 || 5}{0.7 + 41 \times 0.5}$$
$$= -2.7$$



输入电阻

$$r_i = R_{B1} ||R_{B2}|| [r_{be} + (1 + β)R_E] = 15 ||3|| (0.7 + 41 × 0.5) = 2.2 kΩ$$
输出电阻  $r_0 = R_C = 2 kΩ$ 

7.6 在图 7.4.1 所示的共集放大电路中,设  $U_{CC}=10V$ , $R_F=5.6 k \Omega$ , $R_B=240 k \Omega$ ,三 极管为硅管,  $\beta=40$ ,信号源内阻  $R_S=10k \Omega$ ,负载电阻  $R_L=1k \Omega$ ,试估算静态工作点,并 计算电压放大倍数和输入、输出电阻。

解: 基极电路的电压方程为

 $A_{\nu} \approx 1$ 

$$R_BI_{BQ}$$
+0.7+ $R_E$  (1+ $\beta$ )  $I_{BQ}$ = $U_{CC}$ 

由此得

$$I_{BQ} = \frac{U_{CC} - 0.7}{R_{P} + (1 + \beta)R_{E}} = \frac{10 - 0.7}{240 \times 10^{3} + 41 \times 5.6} = 19.8 \mu A$$

R<sub>B</sub>
T
C
u
i
R<sub>E</sub>
R<sub>L</sub>
u
o

图7.4.1 共集电极放大电路

$$\begin{split} I_{CQ} &= \beta I_{BQ} = 40 \times 19.8 = 0.79 \, \text{mA} \\ U_{CEQ} &= U_{CC} - R_E I_E = 10 - 5.6 \times 0.79 = 5.6 V \\ r_{be} &= 300 + 40 \frac{26}{0.79} = 1.6 \times 10^3 \, \Omega \end{split}$$

$$r_i = R_B \| [r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E \| R_L] = 240 \| [1.6 + 41 \times 5.6 \| 1] = 32 \&\Omega$$

$$r_0 = R_E \| \frac{r_{be} + R_S \| R_B}{1+\beta} = 5.6 \| \frac{1.6 + 10 \| 240}{41} = 0.27 \&\Omega$$

- 7.7 题 7.4 图 (a) 所示电路为集电极——基极偏置放大电路,设三极管的  $\beta$  值为 50,  $V_{CC}=20V$ , $R_{C}=10$  k  $\Omega$  ,  $R_{B}=330$  k  $\Omega$  。
  - (1) 估算电路的静态工作点;
  - (2) 若接上 2k Ω 的负载电阻, 计算电压放大倍数和输入电阻。

解: (1) 先画出电路的直流通路,由 KVL 可得

$$\begin{split} R_C(I_C + I_B) + U_{CE} &= U_{CC} \\ U_{CE} &= R_B I_B + U_{BEQ} \end{split}$$

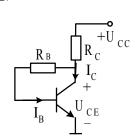
代入数据,解方程得

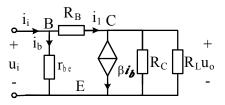
$$I_{BO} = 23 \mu A$$
,  $I_{CO} = 1.15 m A$ ,  $U_{CEO} = 8.3 V$ 

(2) 接上负载后的微变等效电路如图所示

$$r_{be} = 300 + \beta \frac{26}{I_C} = 1.43 \text{k}\Omega$$

显然 $\dot{U}_i = r_{be}\dot{I}_b$ 。另外,流过  $R_B$ 的电流为  $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_i - \dot{U}_0}{R_B}$ ,





故

$$\dot{U}_{0} = R'_{L}(i_{1} - \beta i_{b}) = R' \cdot (\frac{\dot{U}_{i} - \dot{U}_{0}}{R_{p}} - \beta \dot{I}_{b}) \qquad (R'_{L} = R_{C} \parallel R_{L})$$

 $\dot{I}_{b}$ 用 $\dot{U}_{i}$ 表示,解方程可得

$$A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{R'_{L}(r_{be} - \beta R_{\beta})}{r_{be}(R'_{L} + R_{\beta})} \approx -\beta \frac{R'_{L}}{r_{be}} = -58$$

下面求输入电阻

$$\dot{I}_{i} = \dot{I}_{b} + \dot{I}_{1} = I_{b} + \beta I_{b} + \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{R'_{L}}$$

$$= (1 + \beta)\dot{I}_{b} + \frac{A_{u}\dot{U}_{i}}{R'_{L}}$$

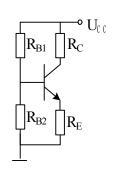
$$= (1 + \beta)\frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{r_{ba}} + \frac{(r_{be} - \beta R_{B})\dot{U}_{i}}{(R'_{L} + R_{B})r_{ba}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_{i}} = \frac{\dot{I}_{i}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{1+\beta}{r_{be}} + \frac{r_{be} - \beta R_{B}}{R'_{L} + R_{B}} \frac{1}{r_{be}} = \frac{R_{B} + (1+\beta)R'_{L}}{r_{be}R_{B}},$$

$$r_{i} = \frac{R_{B}r_{be}}{R_{B} + (1+\beta)R'_{L}} = 1.14k\Omega$$

- 7.8 题 7.4 图 (b) 所示电路为共基极放大电路。
  - (1) 画出直流通路, 估算电路的静态工作点:
  - (2) 导出电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻的计算公式。
- 解:(1) 先画出电路的直流通路,如右图所示,与分压式偏置电路相同

$$\begin{split} U_{B} &= \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} U_{CC} \\ I_{EQ} &= \frac{U_{B} - U_{BEQ}}{R_{E}} \approx I_{CQ}, \quad I_{BQ} = \frac{I_{EQ}}{1 + \beta} \\ U_{CEQ} &= U_{CC} - I_{CQ} (R_{C} + R_{E}) \end{split}$$



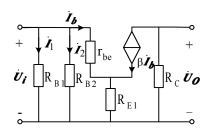
(2) 由 7.4 题所画微变等效电路得

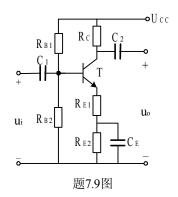
$$\begin{split} \dot{U}_{i} &= -r_{be}\dot{I}_{b} \,, \quad \dot{U}_{0} = -R'_{L}\beta\dot{I}_{b} \,, \quad A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{U_{i}} = \beta\,\frac{R'_{L}}{r_{be}} \\ \dot{I}_{i} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{R_{E}} - \dot{I}_{b} - \beta\dot{I}_{b} = \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{R_{E}} + (1+\beta)\frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{r_{be}} \\ \\ \frac{1}{r_{i}} &= \frac{I_{i}}{U_{i}} = \frac{1}{R_{E}} + \frac{1+\beta}{r_{be}} \,, \qquad \exists \exists : \quad r_{i} = R_{E} \mid \mid \frac{r_{be}}{1+\beta} \end{split}$$

- 7.9 导出题 7.9 图所示电路的电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻的计算公式,证明 当  $\beta R_{E1} >> r_{be}$  时,  $\dot{A}_{u} \approx \frac{-R_{C} // R_{L}}{R_{C}}$  。
  - 解: 电路的微变等效电路如图所示

 $r_0 = R_C$ 

$$\begin{split} \dot{U}_{i} &= r_{be} \dot{I}_{b} + R_{E1} (1 + \beta) \dot{I}_{b}, \quad \dot{U}_{0} = -\beta R_{C} \dot{I}_{b} \\ A_{u} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{-\beta R_{C}}{r_{be} + (1 + \beta) R_{E1}} \end{split}$$





输入电阻

$$\frac{1}{r_i} = \frac{\dot{I}_i}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_i} + \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_i} + \frac{\dot{I}_3}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{1}{R_{B1}} + \frac{1}{R_{B2}} + \frac{1}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_{E1}}$$

$$r_i = R_{B1} \parallel R_{B2} \parallel [r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_{E1}]$$

输出电阻  $r_0 = R_C$ 

当
$$\beta R_{E1} >> r_{be}$$
时, $A_u = \frac{-\beta R_C}{(1+\beta)R_{E1}}$ 

接有负载时 
$$A_{u} = \frac{-\beta R'_{L}}{(1+\beta)R_{E1}} \approx \frac{R_{C} \parallel R_{L}}{R_{E1}}$$

- 7.10 在题 7.4 图 (c) 所示电路中,设  $R_{B1}=75\,\mathrm{k}\,\Omega$ ,  $R_{B2}=5\,\mathrm{k}\,\Omega$ ,  $R_{C}=4\,\mathrm{k}\,\Omega$ ,  $R_{E}=1\,\mathrm{k}\,\Omega$ , 三极管的  $\beta=50$ ,  $U_{BE}=0.7V$ ,  $U_{CC}=12V$ ,求
  - (1) 电路的静态工作点;
  - (2) 电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻。

解: (1) 先画出电路的直流通路,由 KVL 可得

$$R_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(I_{\scriptscriptstyle BQ}+I_{\scriptscriptstyle CQ})+U_{\scriptscriptstyle CEQ}+R_{\scriptscriptstyle E}I_{\scriptscriptstyle EQ}=U_{\scriptscriptstyle CC}$$

$$(R_{B1} + R_{B2})I_{BQ} + U_{BEQ} = U_{CEQ}$$

由 
$$I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ}$$
和 $U_{BEQ} = 0.7V$  可得

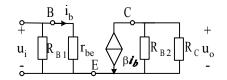
$$I_{BQ} = \frac{U_{CC} - 0.7}{R_{B1} + R_{B2} + (1 + \beta)(R_C + R_E)} = \frac{12 - 0.7}{75 + 5 + 51 \times (4 + 1)} = 34\mu A$$

$$I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = 50 \times 34 \times 10^{-3} = 1.7 \, mA$$

$$U_{CEQ} = U_{CC} - I_{CQ}(R_C + R_E) = 12 - 1.7 \times (4 + 1) = 3.5V$$
(2)  $r_{be} = 300 + \beta \frac{26}{I_c} = 300 + 50 \times \frac{26}{1.7} = 1.06 \text{k}\Omega$ 

由 7.4 题的微变等效电路可得

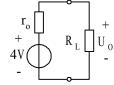
$$A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{-(R_{B2} \parallel R_{C}) \cdot \beta \dot{I}_{b}}{r_{be}\dot{I}_{b}} = -\beta \frac{R_{B2} \parallel R_{C}}{r_{be}} = -105 \qquad u_{i} \qquad R_{B1} \qquad r_{be}$$



$$r_i = R_{B1} \parallel r_{be} = 75 \parallel 1.06 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$
  
 $r_0 = R_{B1} \parallel R_C = 5 \parallel 4 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

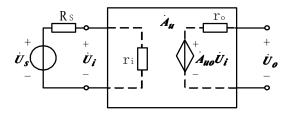
7.11 已知某放大电路的输出电阻为  $2k\Omega$ ,负载开路时的输出电压为 4V,求放大电路接上  $3k\Omega$ 的负载时的输出电压值。

解:根据戴维宁定理,对负载而言,放大电路和信号源可等效成一电压源与一电阻的串联,电压源的电压为负载开路时的输出电压,即 4V,电阻即为输出电阻  $2k\Omega$ ,故接上  $3k\Omega$ 的负载电阻时,如图所示,输出电压为



$$U_0 = \frac{3}{3+2} \times 4 = 2.4V$$

7.12 将一电压放大倍数为 300,输入电阻为  $4k\Omega$ 的放大电路与信号源相连接,设信号源的内阻为  $1k\Omega$ ,求信号源电动势为 10mV 时,放大电路的输出电压值。

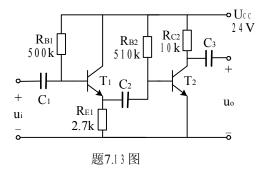


解: 放大电路的框图如图所示, $r_i = 4 \Omega$ 

$$U_0 = A_u U_i = A_u \frac{r_i}{R_S + r_i} U_S = 300 \times \frac{4}{1+4} \times 10 = 2.4V$$

7.13 求题 7.13 图所示两级放大电路的电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻。设

 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 50$  o



解:第一级电路为共集放大电路,  $A_{u1}\approx 1$  第二级电路为共射放大电路,  $A_{u2}=-\beta \frac{R_{C2}}{r_{be2}}$ 

对第二级放大电路

$$I_{BQ2} = \frac{24 - 0.7}{R_{B2}} = \frac{24}{510} = 47 \mu A,$$

$$I_{CQ2} = \beta I_{BQ2} = 2.35 mA$$

$$r_{be2} = 300 + 50 \times \frac{26}{2.35} = 0.85 k\Omega$$

$$A_u = A_{u1} \cdot A_{u2} \approx A_{u2} = -50 \times \frac{10}{0.85} = 588$$

$$r_{i2} = R_{B2} \parallel r_{be2} = 0.85 k\Omega$$

对第一级放大电路

$$I_{BQ1} = \frac{U_{CC} - 0.7}{R_{B1} + (1 + \beta)R_{E1}} = \frac{24}{510 + 51 \times 2.7} = 37 \mu A$$

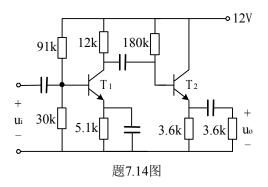
$$I_{CQ1} = \beta I_{BQ1} = 50 \times 37 = 1.85 mA$$

$$r_{be1} = 300 + 50 \frac{26}{1.85} = 1.0 k\Omega$$

输入电阻

$$\begin{split} r_{_{\!f}} = r_{_{\!f\!1}} = R_{_{\!B\!1}} \parallel & [r_{_{\!b\!e\!1}} + (1+\beta_{_{\!1}})R_{_{\!E\!1}} \parallel r_{_{\!f\!2}}] = 510 \parallel [1.0 + 51 \times 2.7 \parallel 0.85] = 32 \text{\textit{k}}\Omega \end{split}$$
输出电阻 
$$r_{_{\!0}} = r_{_{\!02}} = R_{_{\!C\!2}} = 10 \text{\textit{k}}\Omega \end{split}$$

7.14 在题 7.14 图所示的两级放大电路中,设  $\beta_1$ =  $\beta_2$ =100, $r_{be1}$ =6 k  $\Omega$ , $r_{be2}$ =1.5 k  $\Omega$ ,求电压放大倍数、输入电阻、输出电阻。



解:第一级电路为分压式射极偏置电路,其负载为第二级的输入电阻,第二级为射极输出器,其输入电阻为

 $r_{i2} = R_{B2} \parallel [r_{be2} + (1+\beta)R_{E2} \parallel R_{L2}] = 180 \parallel (1.5 + 101 \times 3.6 \parallel 3.6) = 90$ λΩ  $r_{i2}$ 作为第一级的负载  $R_{L1}$ ,故有

$$A_{u1} = -\beta_1 = \frac{R_{C1} \parallel R_{L2}}{r_{he1}} = -100 \frac{12 \parallel 90}{6} = -176$$

而 
$$A_{u2} \approx 1$$

因此 
$$A_{\nu} = A_{\nu 1} \cdot A_{\nu 2} = A_{\nu 1} = -176$$

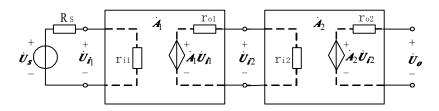
$$r_i = r_{i1}R_{B1} \parallel R_{B2} \parallel r_{be1} = 91 \parallel 30 \parallel 6 = 91 \parallel 5 = 4.7 \text{k}\Omega$$

$$r_{01} = R_{C1} = 12k$$

$$r_{0} = r_{02} = R_{E2} \parallel \frac{r_{be2} + R_{01} \parallel R_{B2}}{1 + \beta} = 3.6 \parallel \frac{1.5 + 12 \parallel 180}{101} = 0.12 \text{L}\Omega$$

- 7.15 两单管放大电路, $A_{u1}$ =-30, $r_{i1}$ =10 k  $\Omega$  , $r_{o1}$ =2 k  $\Omega$  , $A_{u2}$ =-100, $r_{i2}$ =2 k  $\Omega$  , $r_{o2}$ =2 k  $\Omega$  ,现将它们通过电容耦合。
  - (1) 分别计算 A<sub>1</sub>作为前级和 A<sub>2</sub>作为前级时两级放大电路的电压放大倍数;
  - (2) 设信号源的内阻为 10k  $\Omega$ ,计算上述两种放大电路的源电压放大倍数  $\dot{A}_{us}=\frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{s}}$  。

解:将两放大电路用框图表示,如图所示



(1) 
$$A_1$$
作前级, $U_0 = A_{u2}U_{i2} = A_2 \frac{r_{i2}}{r_{01} + r_{i2}} A_{u1}U_{i1} = A_{u1}A_{u2} \frac{r_{i2}}{r_{01} + r_{i2}} U_{i1}$ 

$$A_u = (-30) \times (-100) \frac{2}{2+2} = 1500$$

A<sub>2</sub>作前级,则

$$A_u = A_{u1} A_{u2} \frac{r_{i1}}{r_{i2} + r_{i1}} = (-30)(-1000) \frac{10}{2 + 10} = 2500$$

(2) 
$$A_1$$
 作前级  $A_{us} = A_u \frac{r_{i1}}{R_S + r_{i1}} = 1500 \frac{10}{10 + 10} = 750$ 

A<sub>2</sub>作前级,则

$$A_{us} = A_u \frac{r_{i2}}{R_S + r_{i2}} = 2500 \frac{2}{10 + 2} = 417$$

7.16 一个甲乙类 OCL 互补对称放大电路, $U_{CC}$ =12V, $R_L$ =8  $\Omega$ ,设三极管的饱和压降  $U_{CES}$ =0。求:

- (1) 电路的最大不失真输出功率;
- (2) 直流电源提供的功率;
- (3) 功率管的最小额定功率。

解: U<sub>CES</sub>=0 时, OCL 互补对称放大电路的最大输出电压为电源电压,最大不失真输出功率

$$P_0 = \frac{U_{CC}^2}{2R_L} = \frac{12^2}{2 \times 8} = 9W$$

(2) 直流电源提供的功率

$$P_U = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{U_{CC}^2}{R_V} = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{12^2}{8} = 11.5W$$

(3) 最小额定管耗功率

$$P_T = 0.2P_0 = 1.8W$$

- 7.17 一额定功率为 4W, 阻值为 8Ω的负载, 如用 OTL 互补对称放大电路驱动, 忽略三极管的饱和压降, 电源电压应不低于多少?
- 解:忽略晶体管的饱和压降时,OTL 互补对称放大电路的最大不失真输出功率  $P_0 = \frac{U_{cc}^2}{8R_L}, \;\; 因此 \; 4W \\ \times \; 8\Omega \; 的 负载正常工作时,应有 <math>\frac{U_{cc}^2}{8 \times 8} \geq 4$ , $U_{cc} \geq 16V$ 。
  - 7.18 在上题中,设三极管的饱和压降 Uces=1V,求电源电压及电源提供的功率。

解:考虑晶体管的饱和压降  $U_{CES}$  时,OTL 电路的最大输出电压  $U_{0m} = \frac{U_{CC}}{2} - U_{CES}$ ,故有

$$\frac{\left(\frac{U_{CC}}{2} - U_{CES}\right)^2}{2R_L} \ge 4$$

$$U_{CC} \ge 2(\sqrt{8R_L} + U_{CES}) = 2(\sqrt{8 \times 8} + 1) = 18V$$

由式 (7.5.2) 得

$$P_U = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\frac{U_{CC}}{2} (\frac{U_{CC}}{2} - U_{CES})}{R_U} = \frac{18(9-1)}{8\pi} = 5.7W$$

- 7.19 图 7.7.2 所示差动放大电路中,设  $U_{CC}=U_{EE}=12V$ , $R_B=10$  k  $\Omega$  , $R_C=4$  k  $\Omega$  , $R_P=100$   $\Omega$  , $R_E=3$  k  $\Omega$  , $R_L=10$  k  $\Omega$  , $\beta_1=\beta_2=50$  。计算电路的静态工作点、差模电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻。
  - 解:静态工作点

$$I_{BQ} = \frac{U_{EE}}{2(1+\beta)R_E} = \frac{12}{2 \times 51 \times 3} = 40 \mu A$$

$$I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = 2mA$$

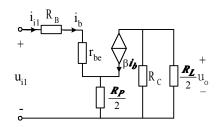
$$U_{CEQ} = U_{CC} - \frac{R_C}{2R_F} = 12 - \frac{4}{2 \times 3}12 = 4V$$

$$r_{be} = 300 + \beta \frac{26}{I_C} = 300 + 50 \times \frac{26}{2} = 950\Omega$$

差模放大倍数

$$A_{d} = -\frac{\beta(R_{C} \parallel \frac{1}{2} R_{L})}{R_{B} + r_{be} + (1+\beta) \frac{R_{P}}{2}} = -\frac{50(4 \parallel 5)}{10 + 0.95 + 51 \times 0.05} = -8.2$$

求差模输入电阻的微变等效电路如图所示



$$r_{id} = \frac{u_i}{i_i} = \frac{2u_{i1}}{i_{i1}} = 2\frac{u_{i1}}{i_{i2}} = 2[R_B + r_{be} + (1+\beta)\frac{R_P}{2}] = 27k\Omega$$

$$r_{ed} = 2R_C = 8k\Omega$$

7.20 证明:单端输出时,长尾式差动放大电路的共模放大倍数和输出电阻分别为

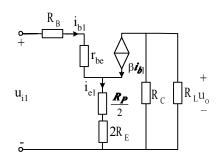
$$A_{C} = -\frac{\beta R_{C} // R_{L}}{R_{B} + r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \left(\frac{1}{2} R_{P} + 2 R_{E}\right)}$$

$$r_o = R_C$$

证明: 共模输入  $u_{i1} = u_{i2}$ , 因此  $i_{b1} = i_{b2}$ ,  $i_{e1} = i_{e2}$ , 流过  $R_E$  的电流为  $2i_{e1}$ ,  $R_E$  上的压降为  $2i_{e1}R_E$ , 折算到电流为  $i_{e1}$  的回路中, 折合电阻为  $2R_E$ 。因此, 单端输出时, 微变等效电路如图所示。

$$u_{0} = -(R_{C} \parallel R_{L})\beta i_{b}$$

$$u_{A} = (R_{B} + r_{be})i_{b1} + (1 + \beta)\left(\frac{1}{2}R_{P} + 2R_{E}\right)i_{b1}$$



共模放大倍数

$$A_{C} = \frac{u_{0}}{\dot{u}_{i1}} = -\frac{\beta R_{C} \parallel R_{L}}{R_{B} + r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \left(\frac{1}{2}R_{P} + 2R_{E}\right)}$$

7.21 试证明图 7.7.7(d)所示单端输入,单端输出差分电路的差模电压放大倍数和输入电阻分别为

$$A_d = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta(R_C /\!/ R_L)}{R_B + r_{be}}$$

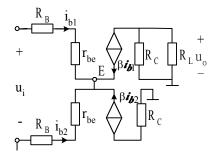
$$r_{id} = 2(R_B + r_{be})$$

(提示: 由 $i_{E1}+i_{E2}=I$ 可得 $\Delta i_{E1}+\Delta i_{E2}=0$ , 恒流源对输入信号相当于开路)。

证明:由于 $T_1$ 与 $T_2$ 相同,故 $r_{hel} = r_{he2}$ ,由 $i_{E1} + i_{E2} = I$ 得

$$\Delta i_{E1} + \Delta i_{E2} = 0$$
,  $\mathbb{P}[i_{e1} + i_{e2}] = 0$ 

理想电流源对交流信号相当于开路,放大电路的微变等效电路如图所示。



由 
$$i_{e1} + i_{e2} = 0$$
 得
$$i_{b1} = -i_{b1}, \quad u_i = 2(R_B + r_{be})i_{b1}$$

$$u_0 = -\beta(R_C \parallel R_L)i_{b1}$$

$$A_d = \frac{u_0}{u_i} = \frac{-\beta(R_C \parallel R_L)i_{b1}}{2(R_B + r_{be})i_{b1}} = -\frac{\beta(R_C \parallel R_L)}{2(R_B + r_{be})}$$

输入电阻 
$$r_i = \frac{u_i}{i_i} = \frac{u_i}{i_{b1}} = 2(R_B + r_{be})$$

7.22 已知 CF741 运算放大器的电源电压为 $\pm$ 15V,开环电压放大倍数为  $2\times10^5$ ,最大输出电压为 $\pm$ 14V,求下列三种情况下运放的输出电压。

(1) 
$$u_{+} = 15\mu V$$
,  $u_{-} = 5\mu V$ ;

(2) 
$$u_{+} = -10\mu V$$
,  $u_{-} = 20\mu V$ ;

(3) 
$$u_{+} = 0$$
,  $u_{-} = 2mV$ 

解:运放在线性工作区时 $u_0 = A_{0d}(u_+ - u_-)$ ,由此得运放在线性工作区时

$$|u_{+}-u_{-}|_{\max} = \frac{u_{0\max}}{A_{0d}} = \frac{14}{2\times10^{5}} = 70\mu V$$
, $|u_{+}-u_{-}|$ 超过 $70\mu V$ 时,输出电压不再增大,

仍为最大输出电压。

(1) 
$$u_+ - u_- = 15 - 5 = 10 \mu V < 70 \mu V$$
,  $to u_0 = A_{0d}(u_+ - u_-) = 2V$ 

(2) 
$$u_{\perp} - u_{\perp} = -10 - 20 = -30 \mu V < 70 \mu V, u_{0} = -6V$$

- (3)  $|u_+ u_-| = 2mV > 70\mu V$ ,输出为饱和输出,由于反相端电位高于同相端电位,故为负饱和输出,  $u_0 = -14V$
- 7.23 已知某耗尽型 MOS 管的夹断电压  $U_P = -2.5V$ ,饱和漏极电流  $I_{DSS} = 0.5 mA$ ,求  $U_{GS} = -1V$  时的漏极电流  $I_D$  和跨导  $g_m$ 。

解: 耗尽型 MOS 管的转移特性为  $I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{U_{GS}}{U_D}\right)^2$ ,代入数据得

$$I_D = 0.5 \left( 1 + \frac{U_{GS}}{2.5} \right)^2 mA$$

由跨导的定义 $g_m = \frac{dI_D}{dU_{GS}}$ 得

$$g_m = \frac{1}{2.5} \left( 1 + \frac{U_{GS}}{2.5} \right)$$

因此, $U_{GS} = -1V$ 时

$$I_D = 0.5 \left(1 + \frac{-1}{2.5}\right)^2 = 0.18 mA$$

$$g_m = \frac{1}{2.5} \left( 1 + \frac{-1}{2.5} \right) = 0.24 mS$$

- 7.24 题 7.24 所示电路为耗尽型场效应管的自给偏压放大电路,设场效应管的夹断电压  $U_p$ =-2V,饱和漏极电流  $I_{DSS}$ =2mA,各电容的容抗均可忽略。
  - (1) 求静态工作点和跨导;

- (2) 画出微变等效电路,并求电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻。
- (3) 若  $C_s=0$ , 重复(2)的计算。

解:(1)求静态工作点。转移特性:

$$I_D = 2(1 + \frac{U_{GS}}{2})^2$$

$$U_{GS} = -R_S I_D = -2I_D$$

由此解得

I<sub>DQ</sub>=0.5mA, U<sub>GSQ</sub>=-1V (舍去 I<sub>D</sub>=2mA, U<sub>GS</sub>=-4V), 由 KVL 方程: R<sub>D</sub>I<sub>D</sub>+U<sub>DS</sub>+R<sub>S</sub>I<sub>D</sub>=U<sub>DD</sub>, 可得

 $U_{DSO}=U_{DD}-(R_D+R_S)I_{DO}=10-(6.8+2)\times0.5=5.6V$ 

$$g_m = -\frac{2\sqrt{I_{DQ}I_{DSS}}}{U_P} = -\frac{2\sqrt{0.5 \times 2}}{-2} = 1mS$$

(2) 放大电路的微变等效电路如图(a) 所示(Rs 被旁路)

$$A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{-g_{m}\dot{U}_{gs}R_{D}}{\dot{U}_{gs}} = -g_{m}R_{D} = -1 \times 6.8 = -6.8$$

输入电阻  $r_i = \frac{\dot{U}_i}{\dot{r}} = R_G = 5M\Omega$ 输出电阻  $r_0 = R_D = 6.8 \& \Omega$ 

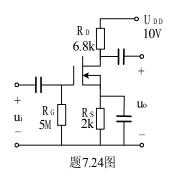
(3) C<sub>3</sub> 断开时,放大电路的微变等效电路如图 (b) 所示

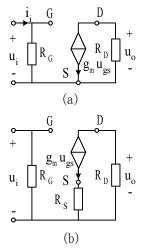
$$\dot{U}_{GS} = \dot{U} - R_S g_m \dot{U}_{GS} \quad \text{th} \quad \dot{U}_{GS} = \frac{\dot{U}_i}{1 + g_m R_s}$$

$$A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{-R_{D}g_{m}\dot{U}_{GS}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = -\frac{g_{m}R_{D}}{1+g_{m}R_{S}} = -\frac{6.8}{1+2} = -2.27$$

输入电阻、输出电阻不变

- 7.25 在图 7.9.7 所示的分压式自偏共源放大电路中, $R_G=1M\Omega$ , $R_{G1}=40k\Omega$ , $R_{G2}=10\Omega$ , $R_D=R_S=2.5k\Omega$ , $R_L=10k\Omega$ , $U_{DD}=20V$ ,各电容的容抗均可忽略,已知场效应管的夹断电压  $U_p=-2V$ ,饱和漏极电流  $I_{DSS}=8mA$ 。
  - (1) 求静态工作点和跨导;





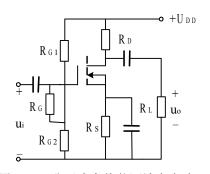


图7.9.7 分压式自偏共源放大电路

(2) 画出微变等效电路, 计算电压放大倍数、输入电阻和输出电阻。

解: (1) 转移特性输入回路的 KVL 方程为

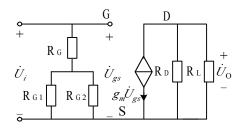
$$I_{D} = I_{DSS} \left( 1 - \frac{U_{GS}}{U_{P}} \right)^{2} = 8 \left( 1 + \frac{U_{GS}}{2} \right)^{2}$$

$$U_{GS} = U_{G} - R_{S}I_{S} = \frac{R_{G2}}{R_{C1} + R_{C2}} U_{DD} - R_{S}I_{D} = 4 - 2.5I_{D}$$

解联立方程得

$$I_{DQ} = 2mA$$
,  $U_{GSQ} = -1V$    
  $(U_{GS}$  应大于  $U_{P}$ ,故舍去  $I_{D} = \frac{72}{25}mA$ ,  $U_{GS} = -3.2V$  )   
  $U_{DSQ} = U_{DD} - I_{DQ}(R_{D} + R_{S}) = 20 - 2 \times (2.5 + 2.5) = 10V$    
  $g_{m} = \frac{-2\sqrt{I_{DQ}I_{DSS}}}{U_{P}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2 \times 8}}{-2} = 4mS$ 

(2) 微变等效电路如图所示



放大倍数

$$A_{u} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{-g_{m}\dot{U}_{GS}(R_{D} \parallel R_{L})}{\dot{U}_{GS}} = -g_{m}(R_{D} \parallel R_{L}) = -4 \times (2.5 \parallel 10) = -8$$

输入电阻

$$r_i = \frac{\dot{U}_i}{\dot{I}_i} = R_G + R_{G1} \parallel R_{G2} = 1000 + 40 \parallel 10 = 1008 \& \Omega$$

输出电阻

$$r_0 = R_0 = 2.5 k\Omega$$