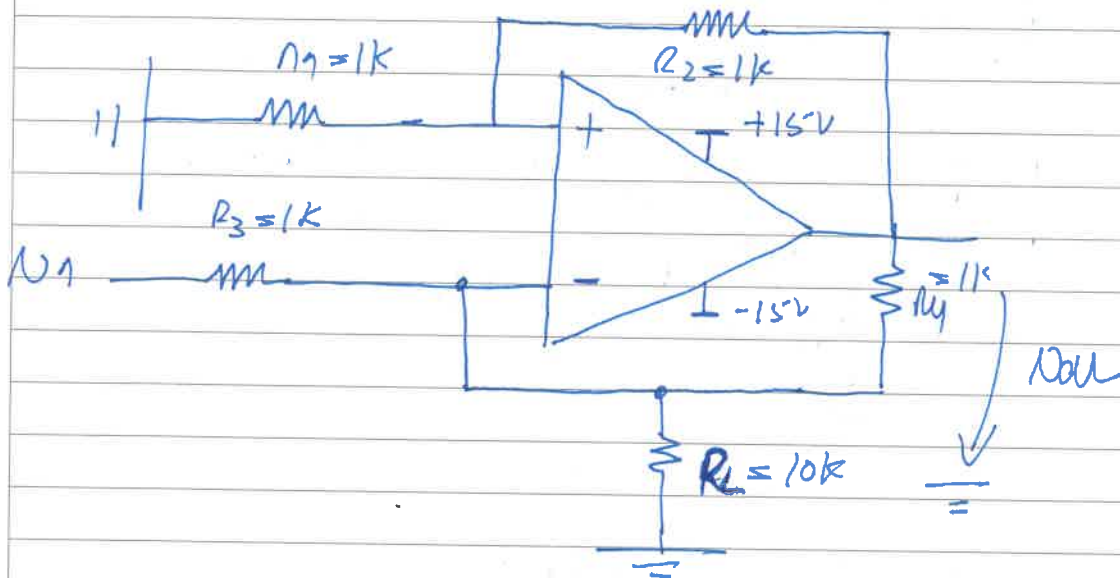


EXERCÍCIO 1

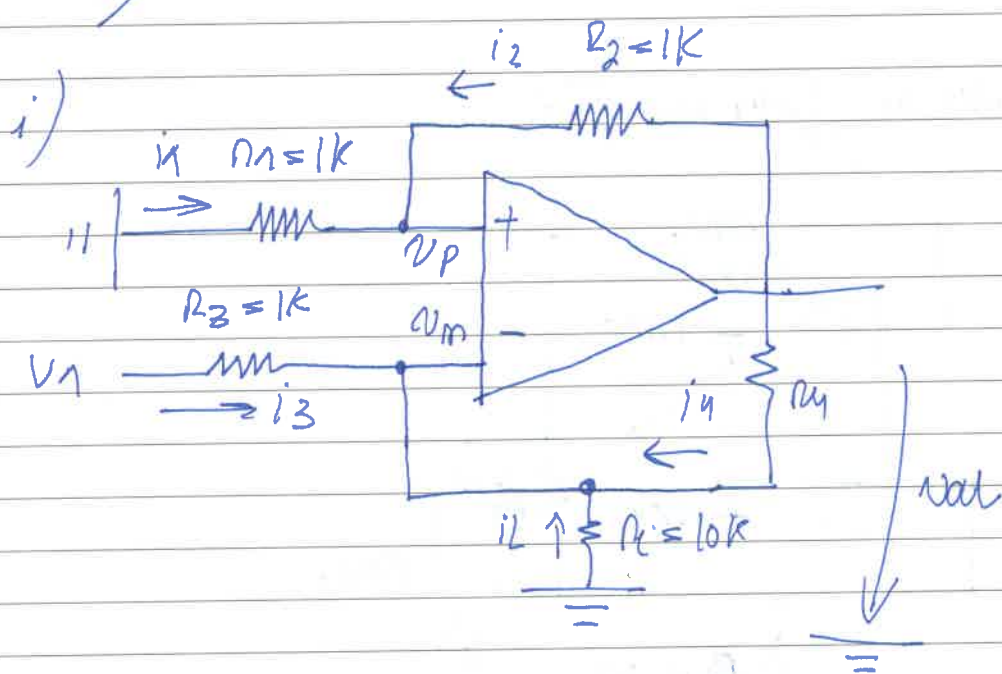
①

Considere o circuito da figura seguinte.



- i) Considere $U_1 = 0.5V$
Determine V_{out} e $I_L = ?$
- ii) Determine o intervalo de valores que V_L pode assumir sem que o amplificador entre em saturação do amp-op.
- iii) Determine o valor máximo que R_L pode assumir para que o amp-op não sature (considere $U_1 = 0.5V$)

Resoluz.



Amp-op ideal.
 $V_p = V_m = 0$
 $N_m = N_p$

$$\begin{aligned} i_1 + i_2 &= 0 \\ i_3 + i_4 + i_L &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{N_p}{1k} + \frac{V_{out} - V_p}{1k} = 0 \\ \frac{V_1 - N_m}{1k} + \frac{V_{out} - N_m}{1k} + \frac{-N_m}{10k} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{0 - N_p}{1k} = -\frac{N_p}{1k}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{V_{out} - N_p}{1k} = \frac{V_{out} - N_p}{1k}$$

$$i_3 = \frac{V_1 - N_m}{1k} = \frac{V_1 - N_m}{1k}$$

$$i_4 = \frac{V_{out} - N_m}{1k} = \frac{V_{out} - N_m}{1k}$$

$$i_L = \frac{0 - N_m}{10k} = -\frac{N_m}{10k}$$

$$-N_p + V_{out} - N_p = 0 \Rightarrow V_{out} = 2 \times N_p$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_m}{1k} + \frac{V_{out} - V_m}{1k} = \frac{V_m}{10k}$$

$$-N_p = 0.5 V_{out}$$

$$10(V_1 - 0.5 V_{out}) + 10(V_{out} - 0.5 V_{out}) = 0.5 V_{out}$$

$$10 V_1 - 5 V_{out} + 10 V_{out} - 5 V_{out} = 0.5 V_{out}$$

$$V_{out} = \frac{10 V_1}{0.5} = 20 V_1 \Rightarrow V_{out} = 10V$$

$$V_1 \leq 0.5V$$

Exercício 1 (continua.)

3

iii)

$$\frac{V_1 - V_m}{1k} + \frac{V_{out} - V_m}{1k} + \frac{-V_m}{R_L} = 0$$

$$V_m = 0.5 V_{out} \quad (\text{REGIÃO LINEAR})$$

$$V_1 = 0.5V$$

$$\frac{+0.5 - 0.5V_{out}}{1k} + \frac{V_{out} - 0.5V_{out}}{1k} + \frac{(-0.5V_{out})}{R_L} = 0$$

$$\frac{+0.5 - 0.5V_{out}}{1k} = 0.5V_{out} + V_{out} + \frac{(-0.5V_{out})}{R_L} = 0$$

$$\frac{+0.5}{1k} = \frac{0.5V_{out}}{R_L} \Rightarrow V_{out} \times 1k = R_L$$

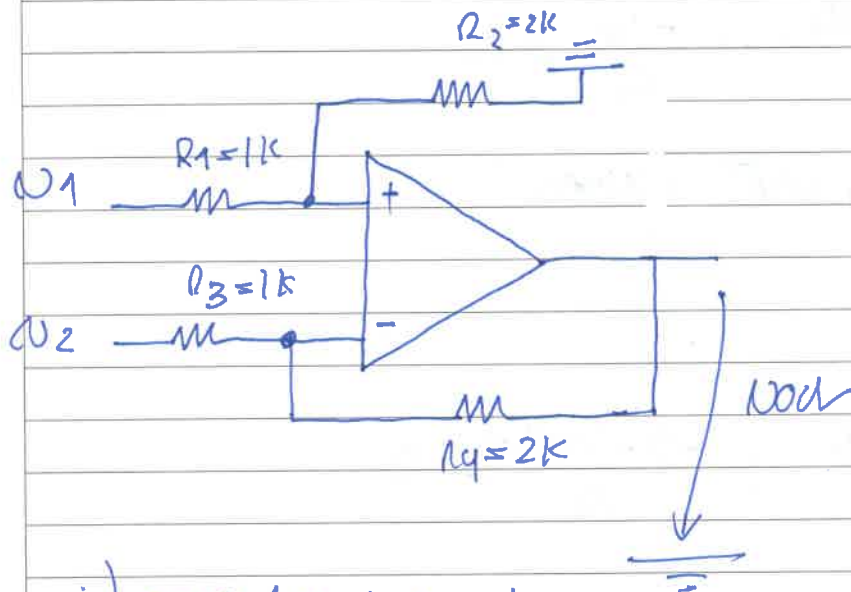
$$\Rightarrow V_{out} = R_L \times (1k)^{-1} < 15V$$

$$R_L \times (1k)^{-1} < 15 \Rightarrow \boxed{R_L < 15k}$$

EXERCÍCIO 2

4

Considere o circuito de figura seguinte



- i) Considere $V_1 = 2V$
 $V_2 = -1V$

Calcule $V_{out} = ?$

- ii) Considere $V_1 = 2V$, determine o valor de V_2 para o qual V_{out} pode assumir zero sem que a configuração esteja fora do regime de funcionamento.

- iii) Considere que:

$$V_1 = 2 \times \sin(2\pi \times 50 t + \pi)$$

$$V_2 = 1.5 \times \sin(2\pi \times 50 t)$$

Representar os sinais de tempo de V_{out} , V_1 , V_2 .



Nome _____

N.º Aluno _____

Curso _____

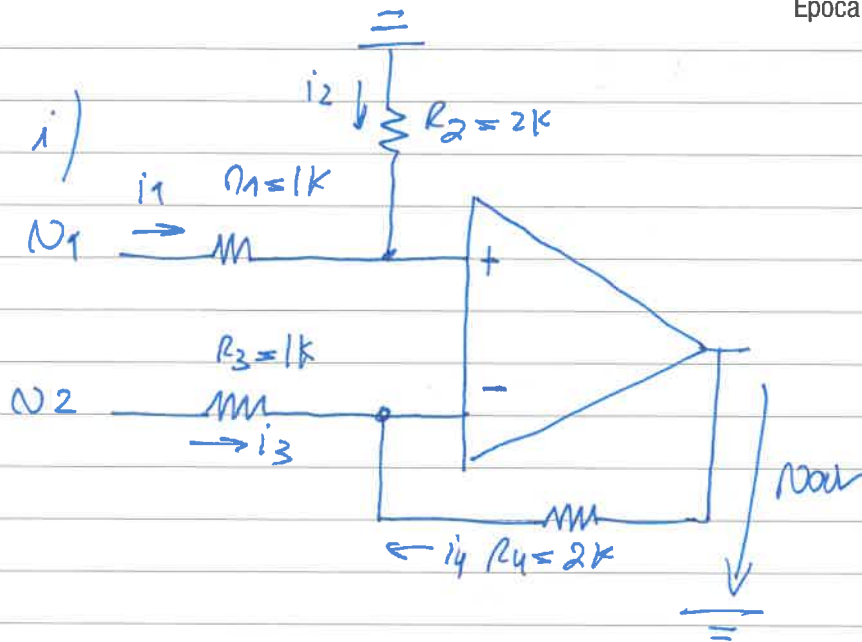
Ano Letivo ____ / ____ Data da Avaliação ____ / ____ / ____

Prova Escrita de: _____

N.º Folhas _____

Época: _____

5



$$\begin{cases} \cdot i_1 + i_2 = 0 \\ \cdot i_3 + i_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{V_1 - V_P}{R_1} + \frac{0 - V_P}{R_2} = 0 \\ \frac{V_2 - V_M}{R_3} + \frac{V_{out} - V_M}{R_4} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_P}{1k} + \frac{-V_P}{2k} = 0 \Rightarrow 2V_1 - 2V_P - V_P = 0 \Rightarrow V_P = \frac{2V_1}{3}$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_M}{1k} + \frac{V_{out} - V_M}{2k} = 0 \Rightarrow 2V_2 - 2V_M + V_{out} - V_M = 0$$

$$V_{out} = -2V_2 + 3V_M = -2V_2 + 3 \times \frac{2V_1}{3}$$

$$V_{out} = -2V_2 + 2V_1 = 2(V_1 - V_2)$$

$$V_{out} = 2 \times |2 - (-1)| = 2 \times |3| = 6V$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = 2 \\ V_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

(5)

$$ii) \quad N_1 = 2V$$

$$V_{out} = 2x(N_1 - N_2) \in [-15, 15]$$

$$V_{out} = 2x(2 - N_2) = 4 - 2N_2 \in [-15, 15]$$

$$V_{out} < 15$$

$$V_{out} > -15$$

$$4 - 2N_2 < 15$$

$$4 - 2N_2 > -15$$

$$-2N_2 < 11$$

$$-2N_2 > -15 - 4$$

$$-N_2 < 5.5$$

$$N_2 < \frac{19}{2}$$

$$\underline{N_2 > -5.5V}$$

$$N_2 < 9.5V$$

iii)

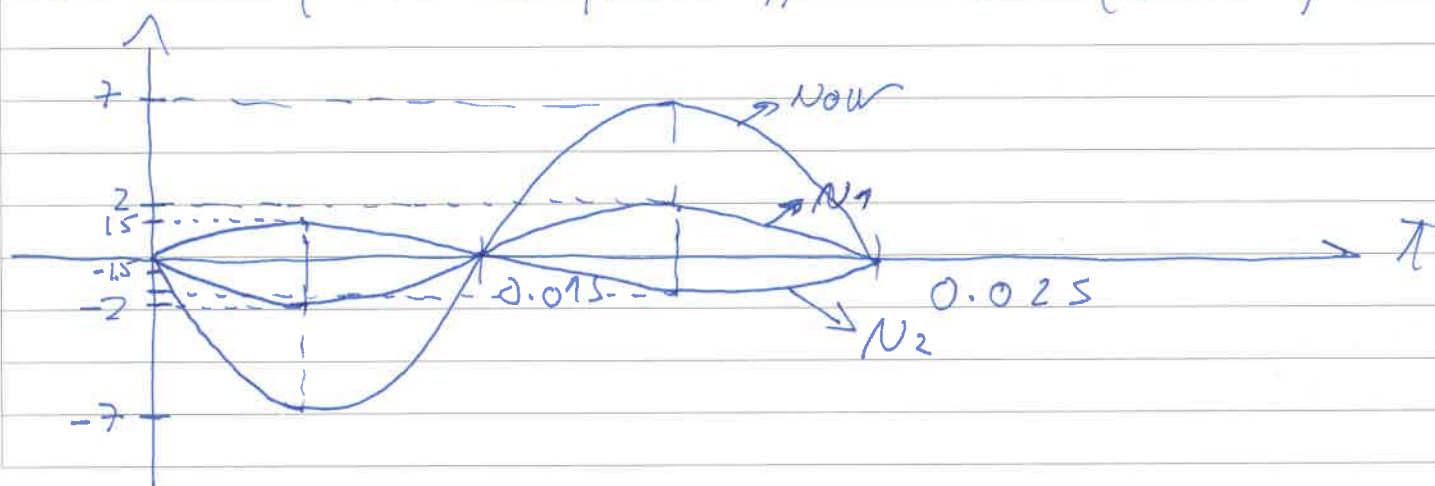
$$\sin(\alpha + \pi) = -\sin(\alpha)$$

$$V_{out} = 2x(N_1 - N_2)$$

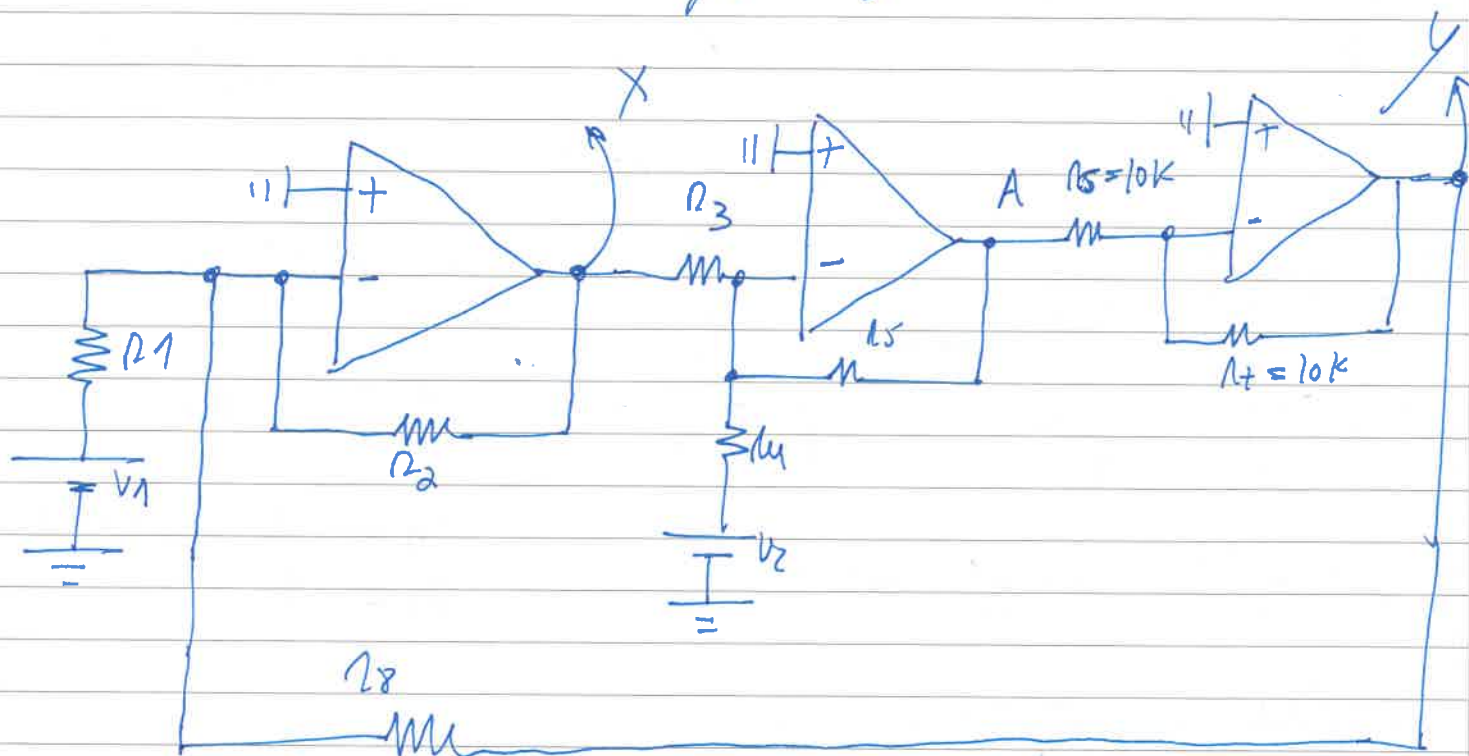
$$V_{out} = 2x(2x\sin(100\pi t + \pi) - 1.5x\sin(100\pi t))$$

$$V_{out} = 2x(-2x\sin(100\pi t) - 1.5x\sin(100\pi t))$$

$$V_{out} = 2x(-3.5x\sin(100\pi t)) = -7\sin(100\pi t)$$



Considere o circuito de gain seguinte



Se/onde que pretendemos obter o seguinte sistema de equações.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4y = -2 \\ 4x - 2y = -1 \end{cases}$$

i) Determine o valor das resistências ($R_2; R_3; R_5; R_6$) e ($V_1; V_2$)

Considere que $R_1 = R_4 = R_5 = R_6 = 10k$

ii) Se/onde que se pretende obter o seguinte sistema

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

considere novamente $R_1 = R_4 = R_5 = R_6 = 10k$
Determine $R_2, R_3, R_5, R_6, V_1, V_2$.

8

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bullet \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_4}{R_8} + \frac{V_X}{R_2} &= 0 \\ \bullet \frac{V_X}{R_3} + \frac{V_2}{R_4} + \frac{V_A}{R_5} &= 0 \\ \bullet \frac{V_A}{R_6} + \frac{V_4}{R_7} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{equações do circuito}$$

$$\frac{V_A}{10k} + \frac{V_4}{10k} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{V_4 = -V_A}$$

$R_6 = R_7 = 10k$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bullet \frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_4}{R_8} + \frac{V_X}{R_2} &= 0 \\ \bullet \frac{V_X}{R_3} + \frac{(-V_4)}{R_5} + \frac{V_2}{R_4} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{V_X}{R_2} + \frac{V_4}{R_8} &= -V_1/R_1 \\ \frac{V_X}{R_3} - \frac{V_4}{R_5} &= -V_2/R_4 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_X \times \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) + V_4 \left(\frac{R_1}{R_8} \right) &= -V_1 \\ V_X \times \left(\frac{R_4}{R_3} \right) + V_4 \left(-\frac{R_4}{R_5} \right) &= -V_2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_X \\ V_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet V_X \times \left(\frac{10k}{R_2} \right) + V_4 \left(\frac{10k}{R_8} \right) = \textcircled{-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_4 &\leq 2 \\ V_2 &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet V_X \times \left(\frac{10k}{R_3} \right) + V_4 \left(-\frac{10k}{R_5} \right) = \textcircled{-1}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{10k}{R_2} &\leq 2 \Rightarrow R_2 \leq 5k \\ \frac{10k}{R_8} &\leq 4 \Rightarrow R_8 \leq 2.5k \\ \frac{10k}{R_3} &\leq 4 \Rightarrow R_3 \leq 2.5k \\ -\frac{10k}{R_5} &\leq -2 \Rightarrow R_5 \leq 5k \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &\leq 2V \\ V_2 &\leq 2V \end{aligned}$$

Sistema:

$$\begin{aligned} V_X &\leq -94V \\ V_4 &\leq -93V \end{aligned}$$

(9)

ii)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_x \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) + V_y \left(\frac{R_1}{R_8} \right) = -V_1$$

$$V_1 = 1V$$

$$V_x \left(\frac{R_4}{R_3} \right) + V_y \left(-\frac{R_4}{R_5} \right) = -V_2$$

$$V_2 = 2V$$

$$V_x \left(\frac{10k}{R_2} \right) + V_y \left(\frac{10k}{R_8} \right) = -1$$

$$V_x \left(\frac{10k}{R_3} \right) + V_y \left(-\frac{10k}{R_5} \right) = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{10k}{R_2} = 4 \\ \frac{10k}{R_8} = 2 \\ \frac{10k}{R_3} = 2 \\ -\frac{10k}{R_5} = -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} R_2 = 2.5k \\ R_8 = 5k \\ R_3 = 5k \\ R_5 = 10k \end{array}$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ and } V_2 = 2V$$

Sol: $V_x = -9625V$
 $V_y = 975V$

