

Tengas varios Z \rightarrow el total $Z_T = Z_1 + Z_2 \dots$

Ve los modos donde este cada capacitor

Un Z por cada modo

Modo 1 \rightarrow no esté en serie con los capacitores

$$\rightarrow \text{Un m\'illon} \quad C^* = c(1 - A_r)$$

reflejado a la entrada

$$C_{\pi}^* = C_{\pi}(1 - A_r)$$

que A_r es?

$$C_{\mu}^* = C_{\mu}(1 - A_r)$$

o C_{Π} conectado entre emisor y base \rightarrow relación entre modo emisor y el modo 1

$$\rightarrow A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$$

C_{Π} \leftarrow cap de punto unión $\rightarrow \sim 0,3 \text{ pF}$

$$o C_M \longrightarrow C_M^* = C_M(1 - A_V)$$

$$\rightarrow A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{negativo} \\ \text{pues gámonia} \\ \text{de emisor conmut} \end{array} \right\}$$

Si sacamos $A_E \rightarrow C_{\Pi}$ queda solitaria, solamente $\leftrightarrow C_{\Pi}$

o $\omega_T \rightarrow$ Frecuencia de Transición

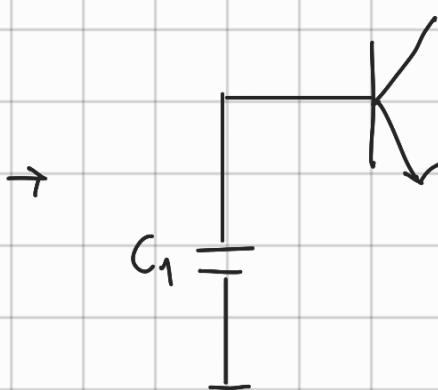
$$\omega_T = \frac{g_m}{C_{\Pi} + C_M} \quad \rightarrow \quad f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi(C_{\Pi} + C_M)}$$

La frecuencia de transición es la cual el módulo de la gámonia de

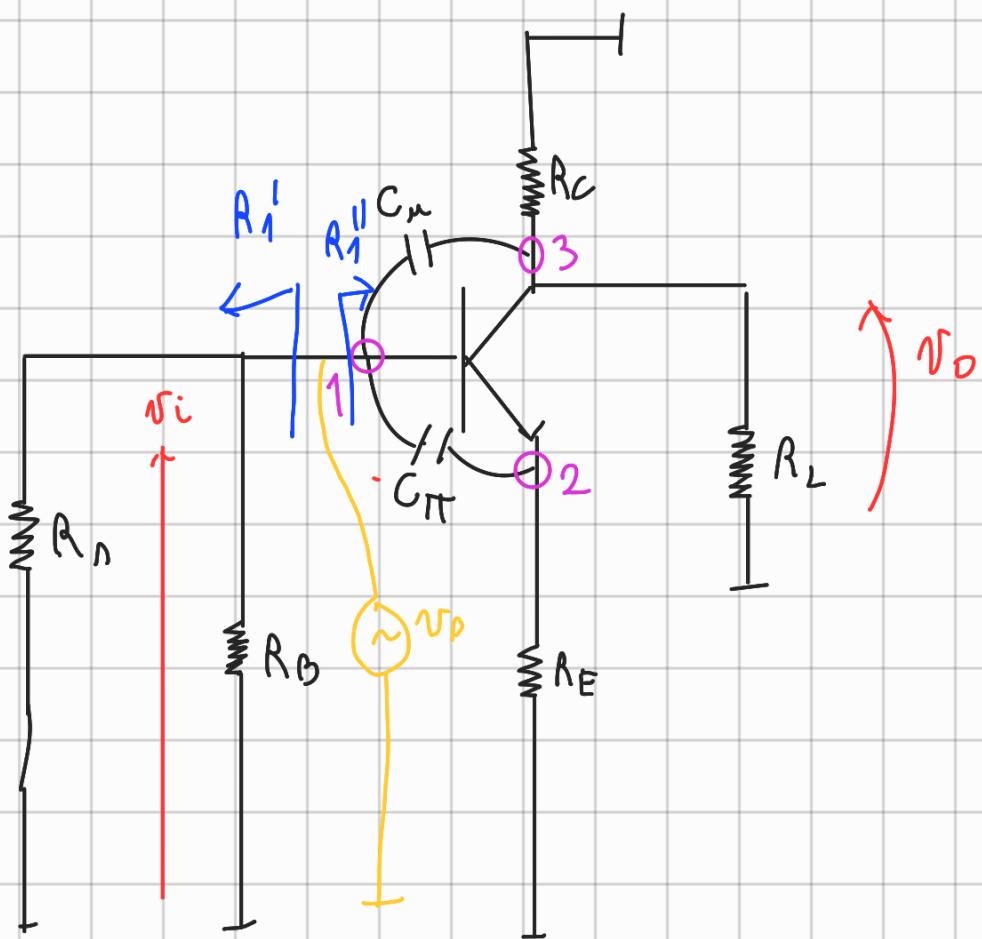
conmuta es la unidad $\rightarrow |\beta| = 1$

Volviendo al problema

$$C_1 = C_{\pi}^* + C_m^*$$



Pone naranja la R_1 porque un generador y punto



$$R_1^{II} = R_{ib} = r_{\pi} + (\beta+1) R_E$$

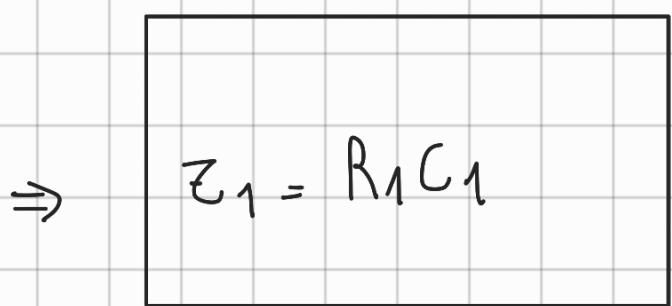
$$R_1^I = R_B // R_D$$

^t Definido de R_B

$$\rightarrow R_1 = R_1' \parallel R_1''$$

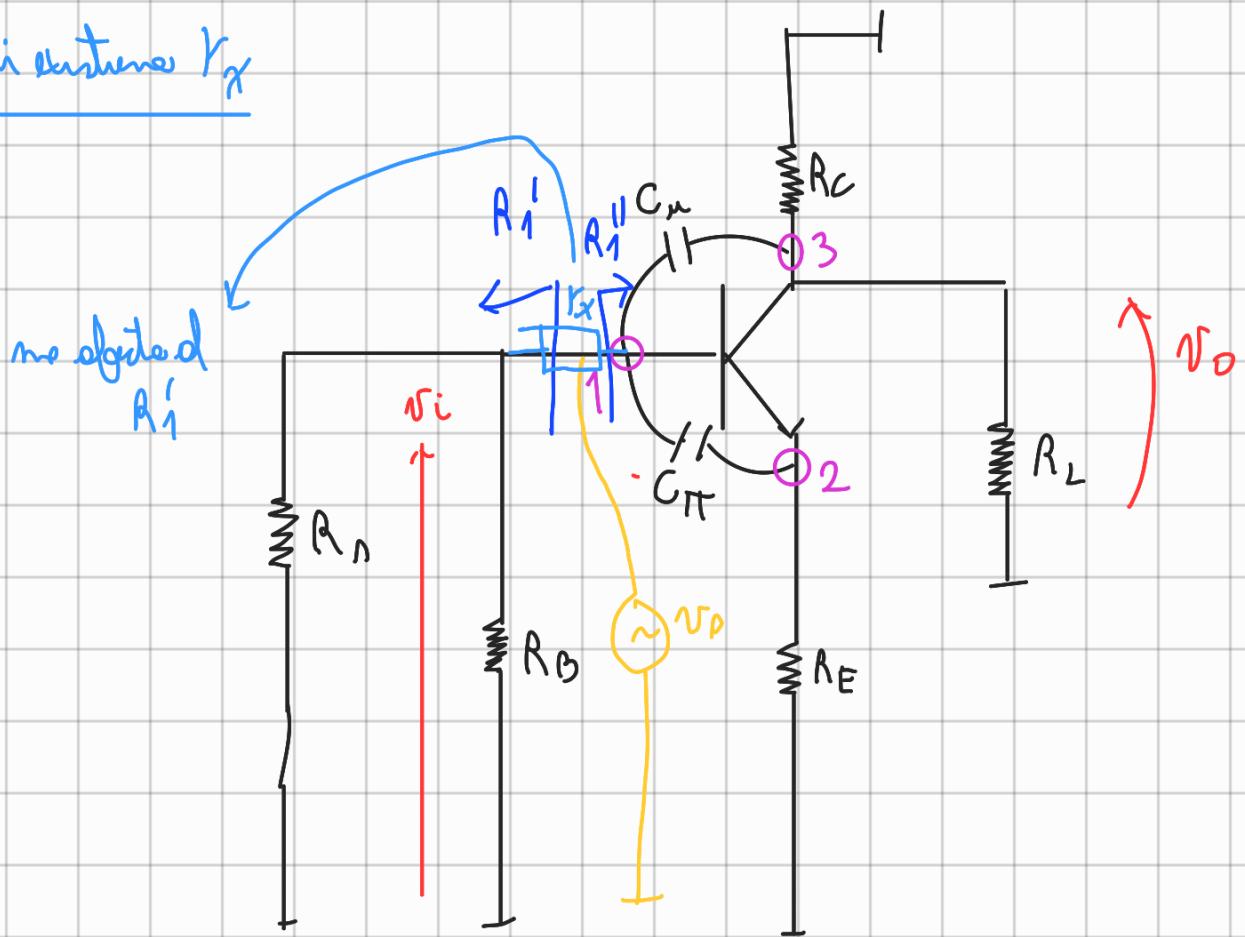
$$R_1' = 0 \downarrow$$

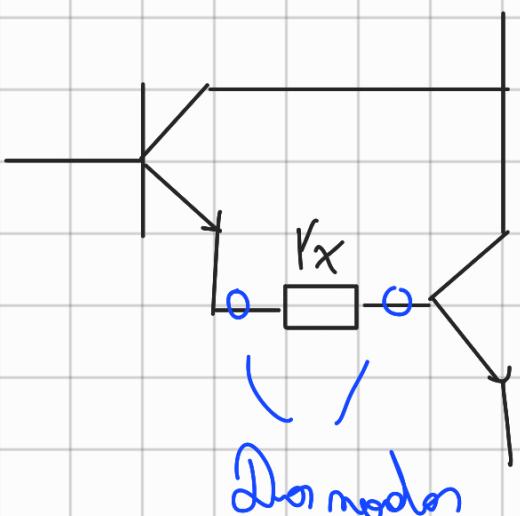
entre Z y R no
importa



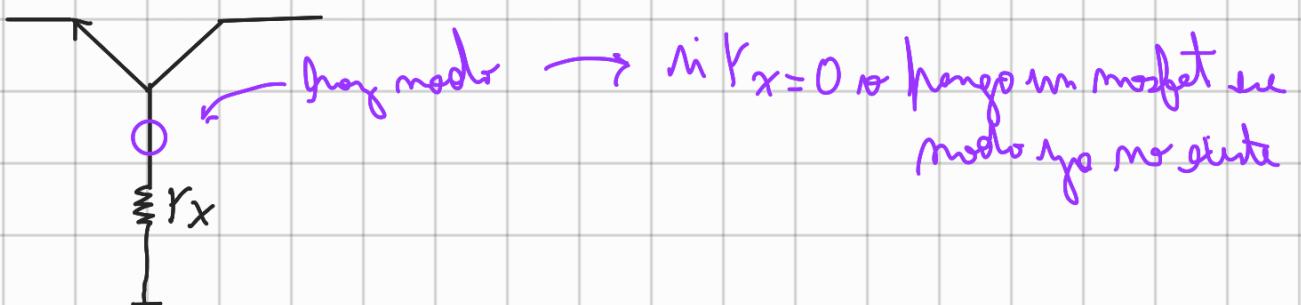
La Z1 en frecuencia depende del generador de R1 (o puede depender) hay que rendirnos a Z1min

Maintener Vx

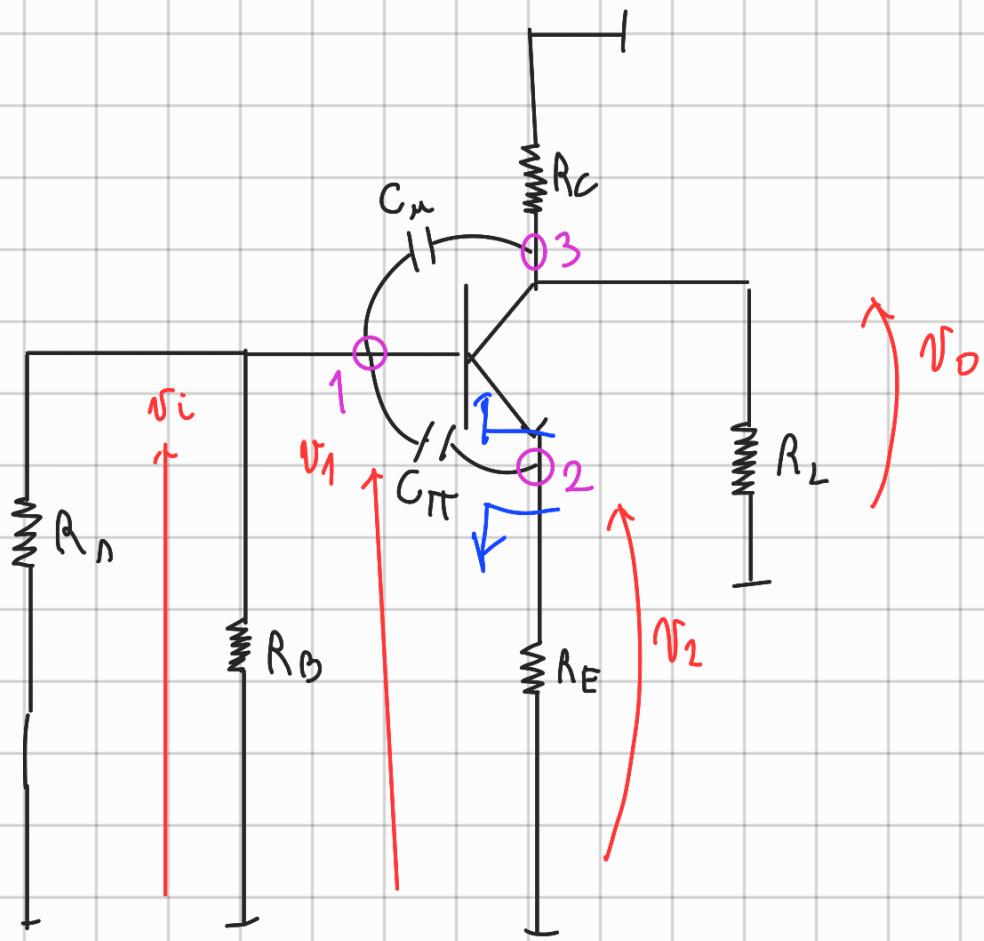




En un diseño común, R_x se designa en modo

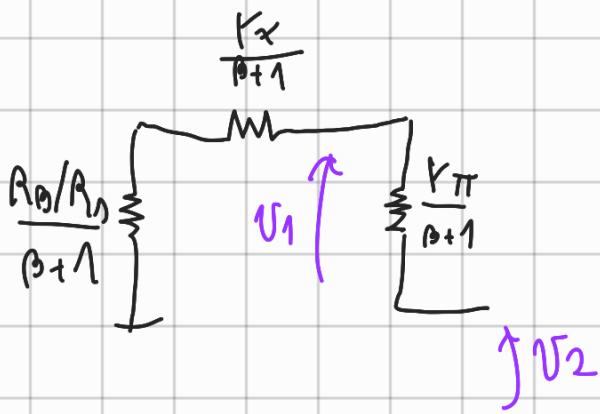
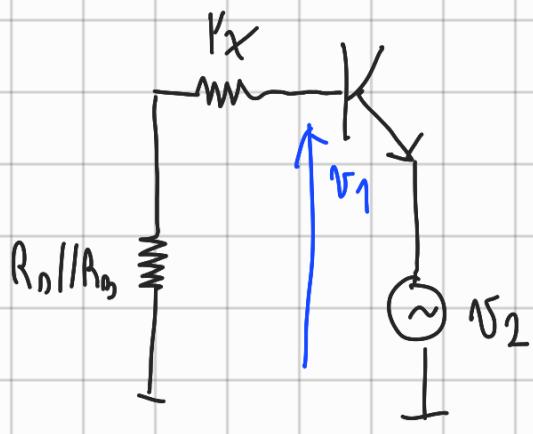


Nodo 2



Nodo 2 que refleja C_{π}

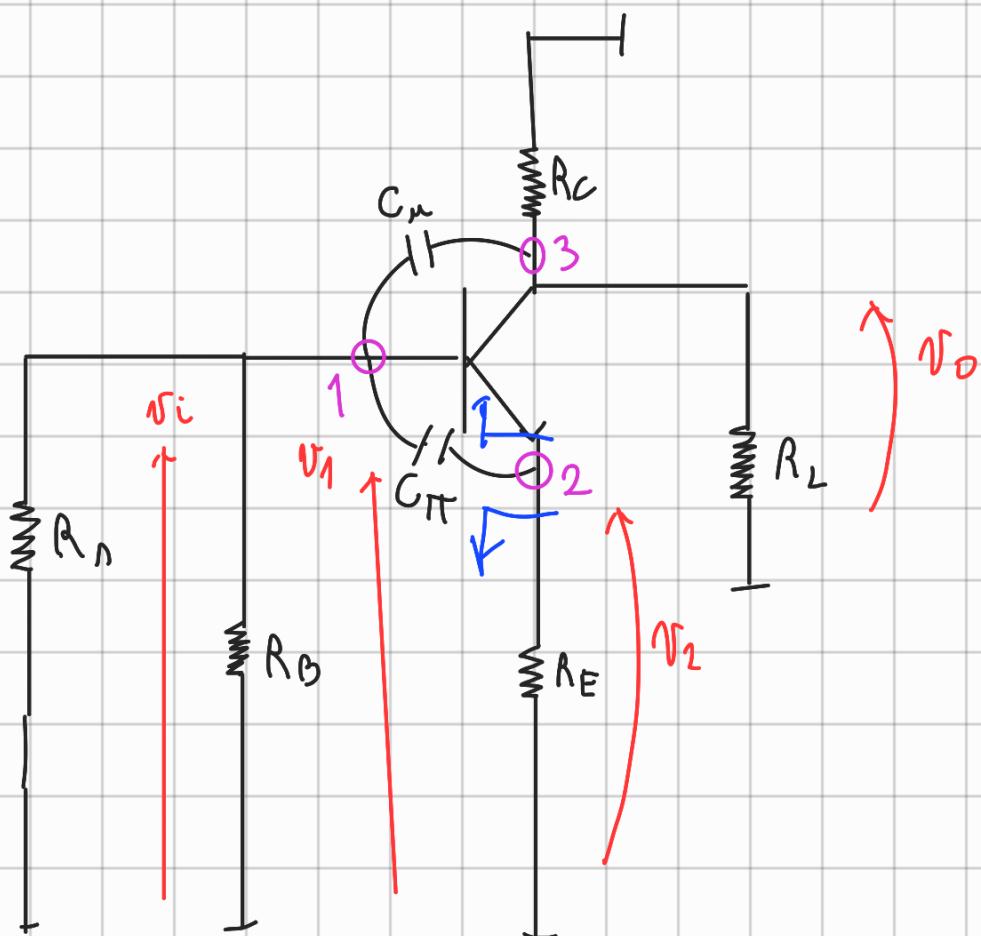
$$C_{\pi}^* = C_{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right) \quad \text{y tiene la orientación}$$



$$V_1 = V_2 \left(\frac{\frac{r_H + r_x}{\beta + 1}}{\frac{(R_D || R_B) + r_x + r_{\pi}}{\beta + 1}} \right) \rightarrow \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{r_{\pi} + r_x}{(R_D || R_B) + r_x + r_{\pi}}$$

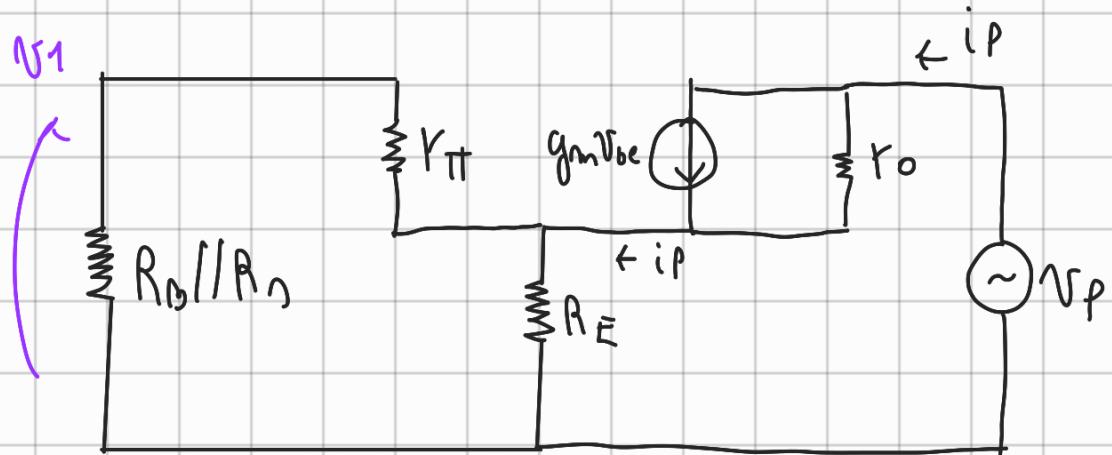
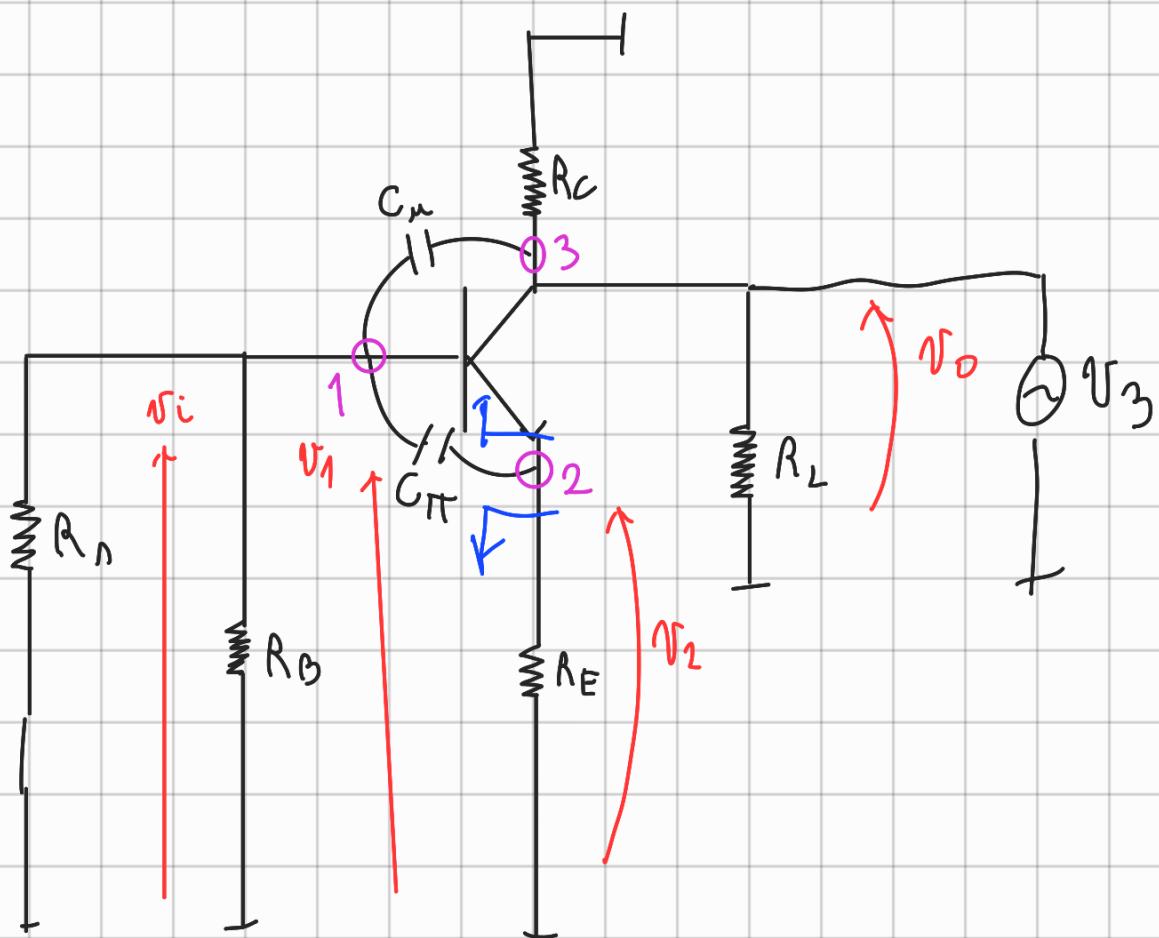
$$\rightarrow R_2 = R_{OE} || R_E$$

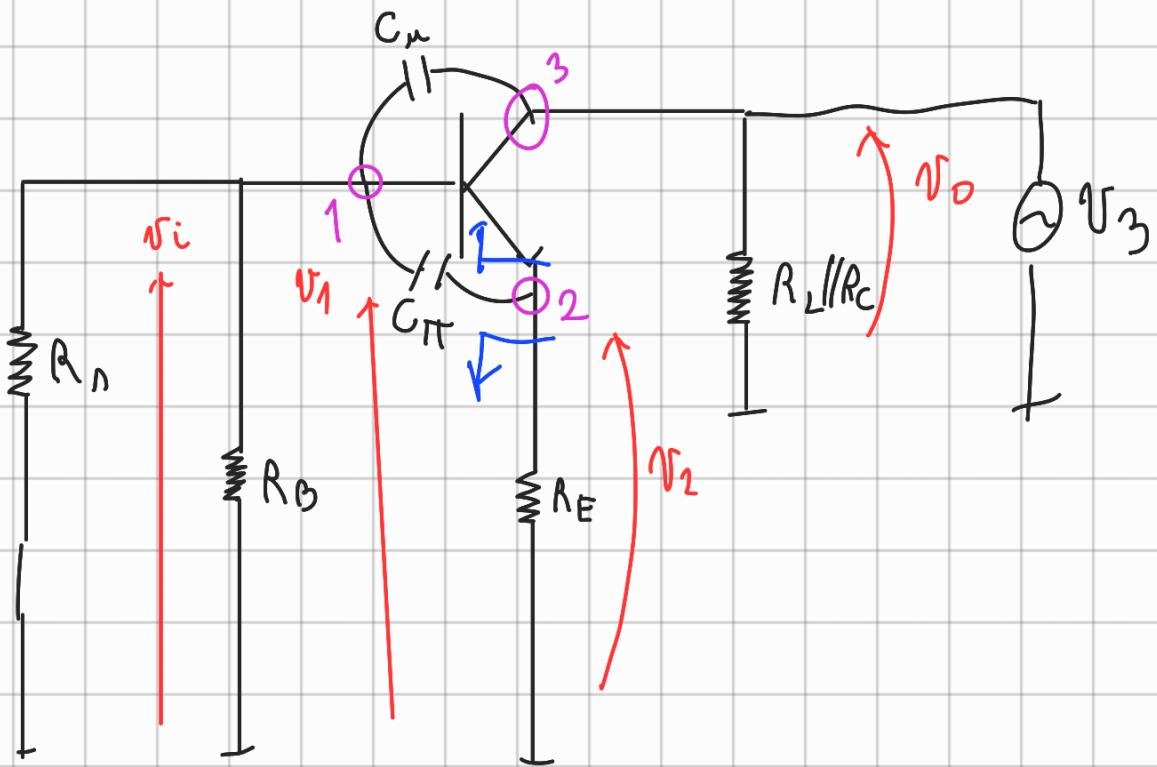
Node 3



$$C_M^* = C_3 = C_M (1 - A_{V3}) \quad \text{and } A_V = \frac{V_1}{V_3}$$

Conectar un generador en \mathcal{V}_3 para determinar el A_V





$$R_{OC} = r_o (1 + g_m R_E)$$

r_o R_{OC} quando R_C // R_L puro influence
não é tão importante

$$\rightarrow R_3 = R_{OC} // R_C // R_L$$

$$Z_3 = C_m^* \cdot R_3$$