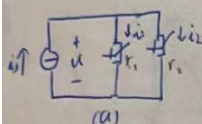


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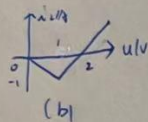
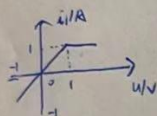
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5-6. 图中非线性电阻的伏安特性如图, 分别在下列两种情况中求出电压  $u$ : (1)  $i_s = 1A$ , (2)  $i_s = 10A$ 

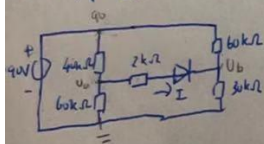
(a)



(b)

①  $i_s = 1A$ 

从图(b)可知

仅当  $u = 2V$  时 $i_1 = 1A, i_2 = 0A$ 满足  $i_1 + i_2 = i_s$ 因此  $u = 2V$ ②  $i_s = 10A$ 当  $u > 2V$  时 $i_1 = 1A$  $i_2 = i_s - i_1 = 10 - 1 = 9A$  $u = 1 + (i_2 + 1) \rightarrow i_2 = u - 1$  $= 1 + 9 + 1$  $= 11V$ 假设二极管导通, 则  $I > 0$ 5-11. 求  $I$ .

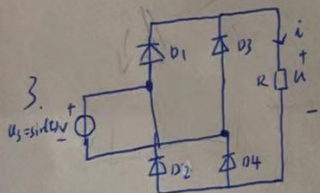
节点法:

$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{1}{40000} + \frac{1}{60000} + \frac{1}{2000} \right) u_a - \frac{1}{2000} u_b - \frac{1}{40000} 90 = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2000} u_a + \left( \frac{1}{2000} + \frac{1}{60000} + \frac{1}{30000} \right) u_b - \frac{1}{60000} 90 = 0 \end{cases}$$

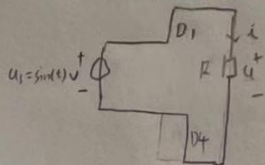
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = 41.478V \\ u_b = 40.435V \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{u_a - u_b}{2000} = 0.52mA > 0$$

假设正确



(1) 应该分析几种可能状态?

 $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$  种(2) 上述状态中, 电流  $i$  的方向是怎样的? $i \neq 0$  时, 电流方向向下(3)  $D_1 \sim D_4$  是怎样的状态时能实现(2)中电流方向?

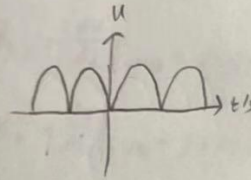
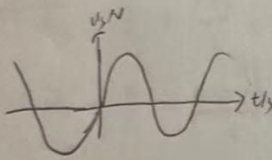
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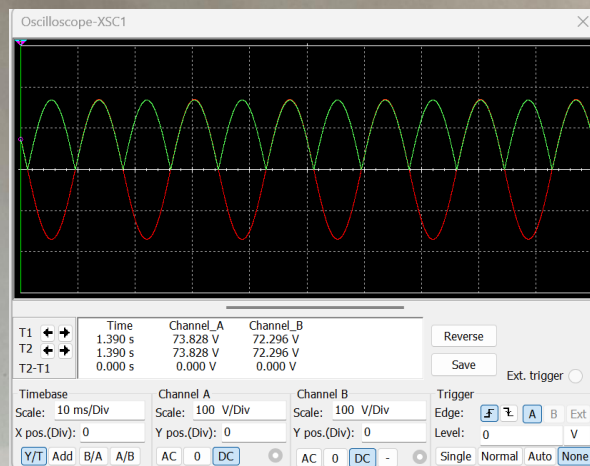
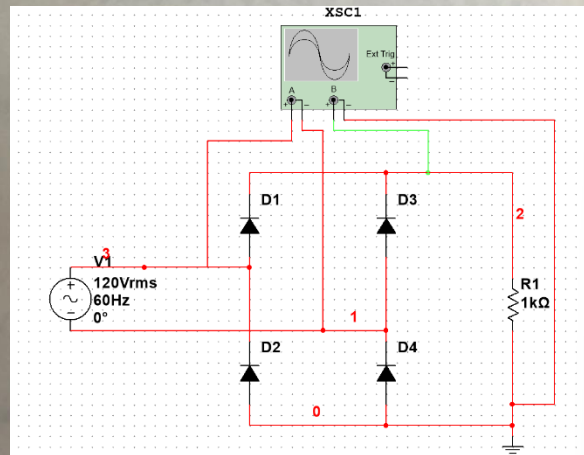
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(4) 根据(1)-(3), 画出 $u_s$ 和 $u$ .



$$\begin{aligned} u_s > 0 \quad u &= u_s \\ u_s < 0 \quad u &= -u_s \end{aligned}$$

(5)

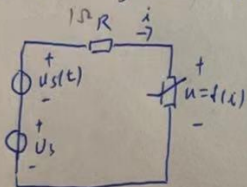


4.  $u = 2i + i^3$ , 求  $i = 1A$  和  $2A$  处的静态电阻和动态电阻

①  $i = 1A$   $R_1 = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{2+1}{1} = 3\Omega$   $R_2 = \frac{du}{di} \big|_{i=1A} = 2+3 \times 1 = 5\Omega$

②  $i = 2A$   $R_1' = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{2 \times 2 + 2^3}{2} = 6\Omega$   $R_2' = \frac{du}{di} \big|_{i=2A} = 2+3 \times 2^2 = 14\Omega$

5.  $u = i + \frac{2}{3}i^3$ ,  $U_S = 10V$ ,  $R = 1\Omega$ , 当  $u_S(t) = 0$  时, 电流为  $2A$ . 用小信号法求当  $u_S(t) = 0.1 \sin 10^3 t V$  时的电流  $i$

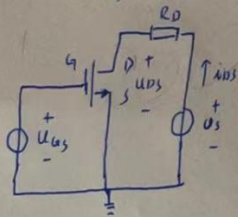


动态电阻:  $R = \frac{du}{di} \big|_{i=2A} = 1 + 2 \times 2^2 = 9\Omega$

$\Delta i = \frac{u_S(t)}{1+9} = \frac{0.1 \sin 10^3 t}{10} = 0.01 \sin 10^3 t A$

$i = I + \Delta i = 2 + 0.01 \sin 10^3 t A$

6.  $U_S = 10V$ ,  $U_{GS} = 2V$ ,  $K = 0.5 mA/V^2$ ,  $U_T = 1V$ ,  $R_D = 10k\Omega$ . 求  $I_D$ ,  $R_i$ ,  $R_o$



假设 MOSFET 在恒流区工作

$I_{DS} = \frac{K(U_{GS} - U_T)^2}{2}$

$= \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-3} (2-1)^2}{2}$   
 $= 2.5 \times 10^{-4} A$

放大倍数:  $\frac{\Delta u_{out}}{\Delta u_{in}} = \frac{\Delta u_{DS}}{\Delta u_{GS}}$

$= -K(U_{GS} - U_T)R_D$   
 $= -0.5 \times 10^{-3} \times (2-1) \times 10000$   
 $= -5$

放大 5 倍

输入电阻:  $\infty$

输出电阻:  $10k\Omega$

$U_{DS} = U_S - I_{DS} R_D$

$= 10 - 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 10000$   
 $= 7.5V$

满足  $U_{GS} > U_T$  且  $U_{DS} > U_{GS} - U_T$

No Free Lunch:

输入电阻无穷大, 电路的获取信号能力强  
但代价便是输出电阻的值高达  $10k\Omega$ , 电路的带载能力差