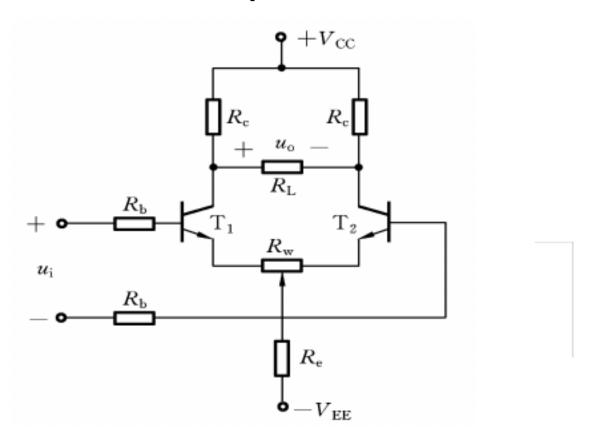
第八章作业解答

- **8.3** 差动放大电路如下图所示,已知 $Vcc = V_{EE} = 12V$, $R_b = 1k$, $R_c = 12k$, $R_L = 36k$, $R_e = 11.3k$, $R_w = 200$, $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 60$, $r_{bb} = 300\Omega$, $U_{BE} = 0.7V$ 。
 - (1)估算静态工作点 Q(IBQ、ICQ、UCEQ);
 - (2)估算差模电压放大倍数 Aud ;
 - (3)估算差模输入电阻 Rid 和输出电阻 Ro。



解:(1) 静态时, U_{BQ} 0, U_{EQ} = - U_{BE} = - 0.7V ,

由方程 $I_{EQ} \times (0.5R_w) + 2I_{EQ} \times R_e = U_{EQ} - (-V_{EE})$ 解得:

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{12 - 0.7}{0.1 + 2 \times 11.3} \approx 0.5 \text{mA}$$

$$I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} \approx 0.5 \text{mA}$$

$$I_{BQ} = \frac{I_{CQ}}{\beta} = 8.3 \text{ }^{\mu}\text{A}$$

$$U_{CEQ} = 12 - I_{CQ} \times R_C - U_{EQ} = 12 - 0.5 \times 12 + 0.7 = 6.7$$

(2)
$$r_{be} = r_{bb}' + (1 + \beta) \frac{26mV}{I_{EQ}} = 300 + 61 \times \frac{26}{0.5} = 3.47k$$

$$A_{ud} = -\frac{\beta (R_c // 0.5 R_L)}{R_b + r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \times 0.5 R_w} = -\frac{60(12 // 18)}{1 + 3.47 + 61 \times 0.1} = -40.87$$

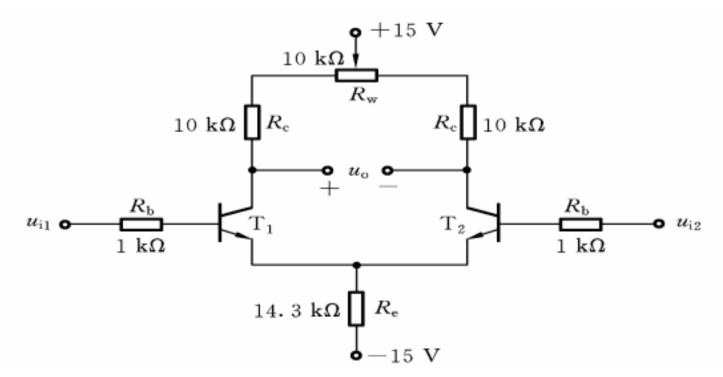
(3)
$$R_{id} = 2 \times [R_b + r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \times 0.5 R_W] = 2 \times (1 + 3.47 + 61 \times 0.1) = 21.14 \mathbf{k}$$

$$R_o = 2 \times R_C = 24 \mathbf{k}$$

8.4 具有集电极调零电位器 R_w 的放大电路如下图所示,设电路参数完全对称, $\beta = 50$,

 $r_{be} = 2.8k$,当 R_w 动端置于中点位置时,试计算:

- (1) 差模电压增益 Aud ;
- (2) 差模输入电阻 Rid 和输出电阻 R。;
- (3) 若从 T1 管集电极单端输出时,求差模电压增益 Aud、共模电压增益 Auc和 KCMR。



解:(1)
$$A_{ud} = -\frac{\beta(R_c + 0.5R_w)}{R_b + r_{be}} = -\frac{50 \times 15}{1 + 2.8} = -197.4$$

(2)
$$R_{id} = 2 \times (R_b + r_{be}) = 2 \times (1 + 2.8) = 7.6 \mathbf{k}$$

 $R_0 = 2 \times (R_C + 0.5 R_w) = 30 \mathbf{k}$

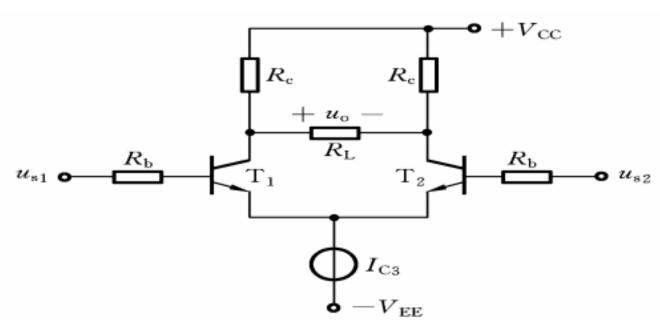
(3) 在未接负载时,单端输出的差模放大倍数是双端输出时的一半:

$$A_{ud} = \frac{-197.4}{2} = -98.7$$

$$A_{uc} = -\frac{\beta (R_c + 0.5R_w)}{R_b + r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \times 2R_e} \approx -\frac{R_c + 0.5R_w}{2R_e} = -0.52$$

$$K_{CMR} = \left| \frac{A_{ud}}{A_{uc}} \right| = \left| \frac{-98.7}{-0.52} \right| = 189.8$$

8.6 电路如下图所示,设 RL = ,已知 Rc = 11k ,Rb = 2k , I_{c3} = 1.1mA, T_1 、 T_2 管的 β = 60 , r_{bb} = 300 Ω ,输入电压 u_{s1} = 1V, u_{s2} = 1.01V,试求双端输出时的 u_{od} 和从 T_1 单端输出时的 u_{od} (设理想恒流源使单端共模输出电压为零) 。



解:
$$I_{EQ} = \frac{I_{C3}}{2} = 0.55 \text{m A}$$

$$r_{be} = r_{bb}' + (1 + \beta) \frac{26mV}{I_{FO}} = 300 + 61 \times \frac{26}{0.55} = 3.18k$$

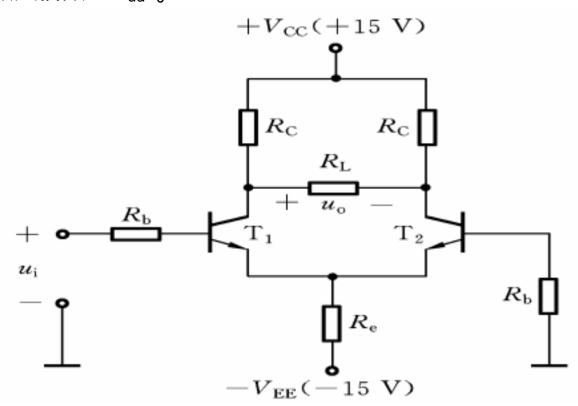
双端输出时
$$A_{ud} = -\frac{\beta (R_C // 0.5 R_L)}{R_b + r_{be}} = -\frac{60 \times 11}{2 + 3.18} = -127.4$$

$$u_{od} = A_{ud} \times u_{id} = A_{ud} \times (u_{s1} - u_{s2}) = -127.4 \times (1 - 1.01) = 1.274 V$$

在 RL = 时,单端输出的差模放大倍数是双端输出时的一半, 因此差模输出

电压也只有一半:
$$u'_{od} = 0.5u_{od} = 0.5 \times 1.274 = 0.637$$
V

- **8.8** 单入双出差动放大电路如下图所示,已知 $V_{CC} = V_{EE} = 15V$, $R_b = 2k$, $R_c = 40k$, $R_b = 40k$, $R_{e} = 28.6k$, $R_{bb'} = 300\Omega$, $R_{e} = 0.7V$, $R_{e} = 0.7V$, $R_{e} = 100$ 。 试计算:
 - (1) T₁ 静态工作电流 Icq1 和 Uceq1;
 - (2) 差模输入电阻 Rid 和输出电阻 Ro;
 - (3) 差模电压放大倍数 Aud。



解:(1)静态时, U_{BQ} 0, U_{EQ} = - U_{BE} = - 0.7V ,

$$I_{EQ1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{U_{EQ} - (-V_{EE})}{R_e} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{15 - 0.7}{28.6} = 0.25 \text{mA}$$

$$I_{CQ1} \approx I_{EQ1} = 0.25 \text{mA}$$

$$U_{CEQ1} = 15 - I_{CQ} \times R_C - U_{EQ} = 15 - 0.25 \times 40 + 0.7 = 5.7$$

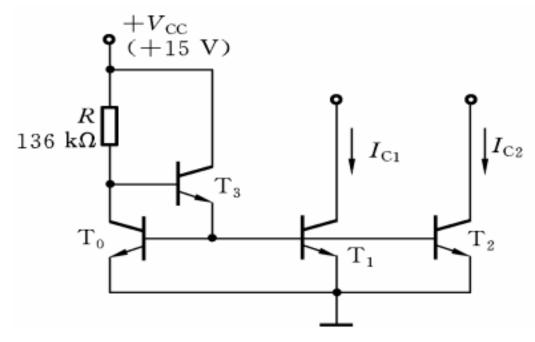
(2)
$$r_{be} = r_{bb}' + (1 + \beta) \frac{26mV}{I_{EQ}} = 300 + 101 \times \frac{26}{0.25} = 10.8 k$$

$$R_{id} = 2 \times (R_b + r_{be}) = 25.6 \mathbf{k}$$

$$R_o = 2 \times R_C = 80 \mathbf{k}$$

(3)
$$A_{ud} = -\frac{\beta(R_C // 0.5 R_L)}{R_b + r_{be}} = -\frac{100 \times (40 // 20)}{12.8} = -10.4$$

8.9 多路电流源电路如下图所示 ,已知所有晶体管的特性均相同 , U_{BE} 均为 0.7V 。试求 I_{C1} 、 I_{C2} 各为多少 ?



解:
$$I_R = \frac{15 - 0.7 - 0.7}{136} = 0.1 \text{mA}$$

$$I_{C1} = I_{C2} = I_R = 0.1 \text{mA}$$