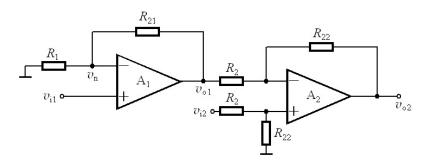
1. 一种高输入电阻的差分电路,求输出电压 v_{α} 的表达式

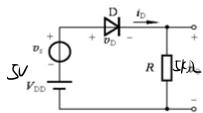


$$V_{01} = \left(|+ \frac{R_{21}}{R_{1}} \right) V_{11}$$

$$V_{0} = - \frac{R_{2}}{R_{21}} V_{01} + \left(|+ \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2}} \right) V_{12}$$

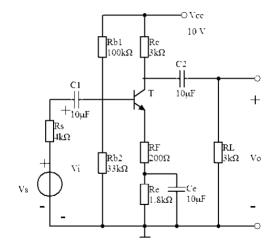
$$= - \frac{R_{2}}{R_{22}} \left(|+ \frac{R_{21}}{R_{1}} \right) V_{11} + \left(|+ \frac{R_{22}}{R_{2}} \right) V_{12}$$

2. 图示电路中, $V_{DD}=5V$, $R=5k\Omega$,恒压降模型的 $V_D=0.7V$, $v_S=0.1sinwt$ V_o 。(1)求输出电压 v_O 的直流量和交流量;(2)绘出 v_O 的波形。

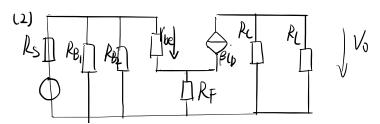


(1) 静态时, $I_{DD} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{D}}{R} = \frac{43}{5k} = 0.86 \text{ mA}$ $V_0 = V_{DD} - V_{D} = 5 - 0.7 = 4.3V$ 动态时,交流 $V_{OM} = 0.1V$

- - 1).画出直流通路并计算静态工作点;
 - 2).画出小信号模型等效电路;
 - 3).计算输入电阻和输出电阻;
 - 4).计算放大电路电压增益 Av 和 Avs= $\frac{v_o}{v_s}$



Ica = BIBQ = 2.3 mA $U_{CFQ} = V_{CC} - (1+\beta) I_{BQ} R_{C} = 10 - 101 \times 23.0 \times 10^{-b_{c}} 3k$ = 3.03 | V



(3)
$$r_i = R_{B_1} // R_{B_2} // [N_{DE} + (1+\beta)R_F]$$
= 100 // 33 // (1.8+101×02) k)
= 11.67 k)
 $r_0 = r_0 = 3k$

(4)
$$A = -\frac{B(R_c//R_c)}{Y_{12c} + (1+B)R_F} = \frac{100 \times (3k//3k)}{1.8 + 101 \cdot 0.2k} = -6.8$$

 $A_S = \frac{V_0}{V_S} = \frac{Y_1}{Y_1 + R_S}A = \frac{11.67k}{11.67k + 4k} \times (-6.81) = -5.0$