

(2)  $U_{O(AV)} \approx 0.9U_2$   $I_{O(AV)} \approx \frac{0.9U_2}{R_L}$

(3) 二极管  $I_{D(AV)} \approx \frac{0.45U_2}{R_L}$ ,  $U_{Pmax} = 2\sqrt{2}U_2$

9.7解: (1)  $U_{O1(AV)} \approx 0.45(U_{21} + U_{22}) = 31.5V$ ,  $U_{O2(AV)} \approx 0.9U_{22} = 18V$

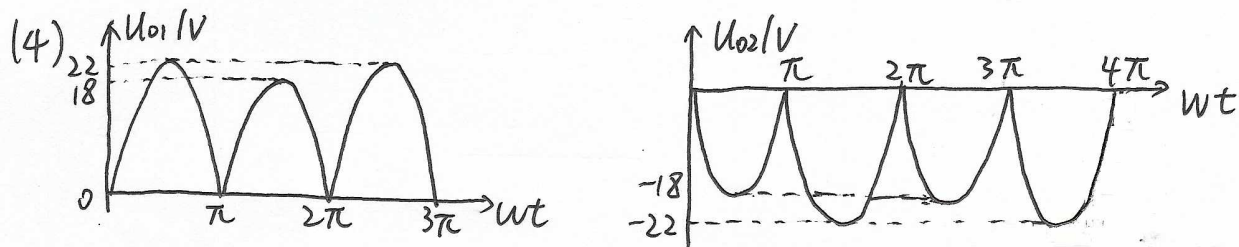
(2) 对  $D_1$   $U_{D1max} = \sqrt{2}(U_{21} + U_{22}) \approx 99V$

对  $D_2, D_3$ :  $U_{Dmax} = 2\sqrt{2}U_{22} \approx 57V$

9.8解: (1) 通过二极管的单向导电性可得出对于  $R_{L1}, R_{L2}$  中间的地  $U_{O1}, U_{O2}$  都为上“+”下“-”

(2)  $U_{O1}, U_{O2}$  都为全波整流

(3)  $U_{O1(AV)} \approx 0.45(U_{21} + U_{22}) = 18V$  (4)  $U_{O2(AV)} \approx -0.45(U_{21} + U_{22}) = -18V$



$U_{O1(AV)} \approx 0.45U_{O1} + 0.45U_{O2} = 18V$

$U_{O2(AV)} \approx -(0.45U_{O1} + 0.45U_{O2}) = -18V$

9.17 (1) 输出电压  $U_O = (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})U_R$

故调节范围为  $1.25V \sim 16.875V$

(2)  $U_{Imin} = U_{Omax} + U_{I2min} = 19.875V$

$U_{Imax} = U_{Omin} + U_{I2max} = 41.25V$