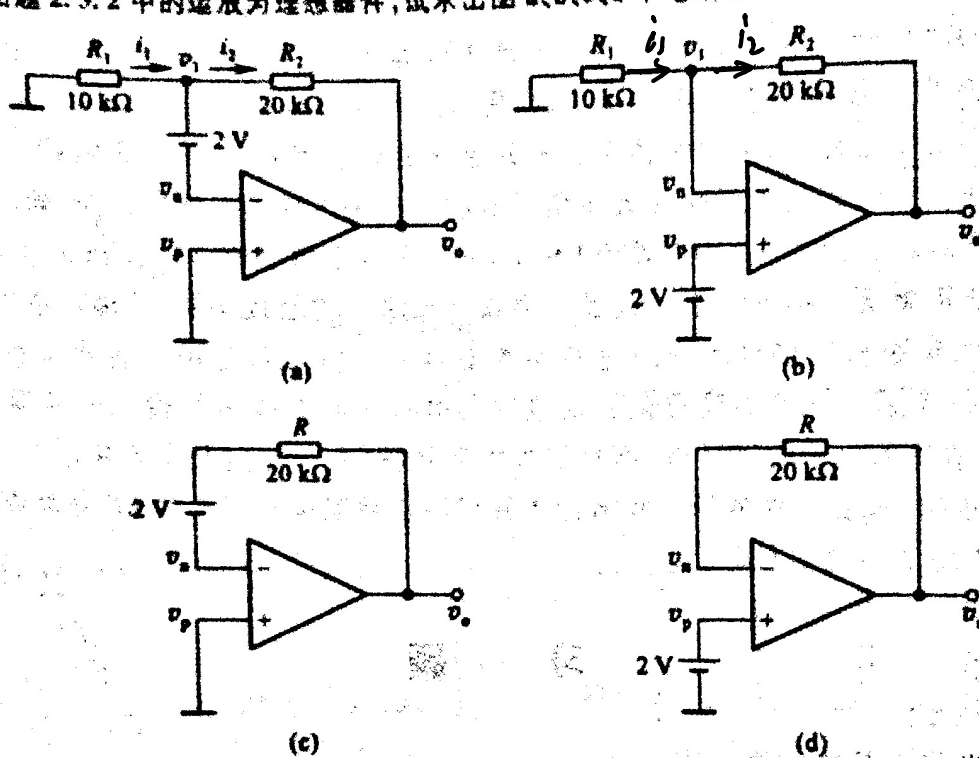


2.3.2 设图题 2.3.2 中的运放为理想器件, 试求出图 a、b、c、d 中电路输出电压  $v_o$  的值。



图题 2.3.2

解: a) 由图可知,  $i_1 = i_2$ ,  $v_p = v_n = 0$   $\therefore V_1 = 2\text{ V}$

$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{10\text{ k}\Omega} \quad i_2 = \frac{v_o - v_1}{20\text{ k}\Omega}$$

得:  $v_o = 6\text{ V}$

b) 由图可知,  $i_1 = i_2$ ,  $v_p = v_n = 2\text{ V}$   $\therefore V_1 = 2\text{ V}$

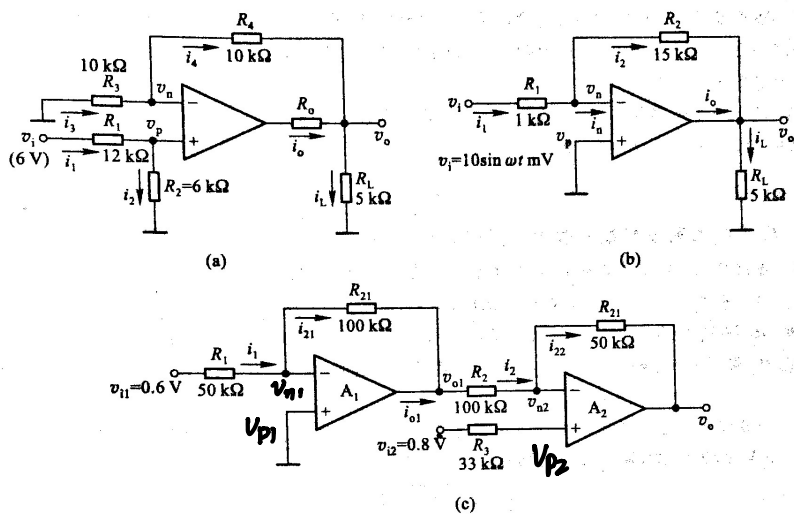
$$i_1 = \frac{v_1}{10\text{ k}\Omega} \quad i_2 = \frac{v_o - v_1}{20\text{ k}\Omega}$$

得  $v_o = 6\text{ V}$

c) 由图可知,  $v_p = v_n = 0$ ,  $\therefore v_o = 2\text{ V}$

d) 由图可知,  $v_p = v_n = 2\text{ V}$   $\therefore v_o = 2\text{ V}$

2.3.3 电路如图题 2.3.3 所示, 设运放是理想的, 图 a 电路中的  $v_i = 6 \text{ V}$ , 图 b 电路  $v_i = 10 \sin \omega t \text{ mV}$ , 图 c 电路中  $v_{i1} = 0.6 \text{ V}$ 、 $v_{i2} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ 。求各运放电路的输出电压  $v_o$  和图 a、b 中各支路的电流。



图题 2.3.3

解: a)  $i_1 = i_2$ .  $\therefore \frac{v_p - v_i}{12 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{0 - v_p}{6 \text{ k}\Omega}$ ,  $v_i = 6 \text{ V}$

$\therefore v_p = 2 \text{ V} = v_n$

又  $i_3 = i_4$   $\therefore v_o = 2 v_n = 4 \text{ V}$

各支路电流:  $i_1 = i_2 = \frac{4 \text{ V}}{12 \text{ k}\Omega} = 0.33 \text{ mA}$   $i_3 = i_4 = \frac{-2 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} = -0.2 \text{ mA}$

$i_L = \frac{4 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ k}\Omega} = 0.8 \text{ mA}$   $i_o = i_L - i_4 = 1 \text{ mA}$

b)  $v_n = v_p = 0$ ,  $i_n = 0$ , 且  $i_1 = i_2$   $\therefore \frac{v_i - v_n}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{v_n - v_o}{15 \text{ k}\Omega}$

$\therefore v_o = -150 \sin \omega t \text{ mV}$

各支路电流:  $i_1 = i_2 = \frac{10 \sin \omega t \text{ mV}}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} = 10 \sin \omega t \mu\text{V}$

$i_L = \frac{-150 \sin \omega t \text{ mV}}{5 \text{ k}\Omega} = -30 \sin \omega t \mu\text{V}$

$i_o = i_L - i_2 = -40 \sin \omega t \mu\text{V}$

c)  $v_{n1} = v_{p1} = 0$ ,  $i_1 = i_{21}$   $\therefore \frac{0.6 \text{ V}}{50 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{-v_{o1}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega}$   $\therefore v_{o1} = -1.2 \text{ V}$

$\therefore v_{i2} = v_{p2} = v_{n2} = 0.8 \text{ V}$  由  $i_2 = i_{22}$  得:  $\frac{-1.2 \text{ V} - 0.8 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{0.8 \text{ V} - v_o}{50 \text{ k}\Omega}$

$\therefore v_o = 1.8 \text{ V}$

2.3.4 (1) 设计一同相放大电路,如图 2.3.1a 所示,其闭环增益  $A_v = 10$ ,当  $v_i = 0.8\text{ V}$  时,流过每一电阻的电流小于  $100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ,求  $R_1$  和  $R_2$  的最小值;

(2) 设计一反相放大电路,如图 2.3.6a 所示,要求电压增益  $A_v = v_o/v_i = -8$ ,当输入电压  $v_i = -1\text{ V}$  时,流过  $R_1$  和  $R_2$  的电流小于  $20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ,求  $R_1$  和  $R_2$  的最小值。

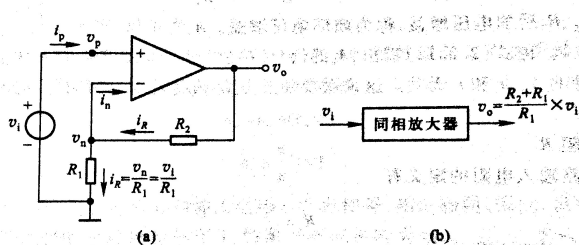


图 2.3.1 同相放大电路  
(a) 电路图 (b) 电路运算功能的框图

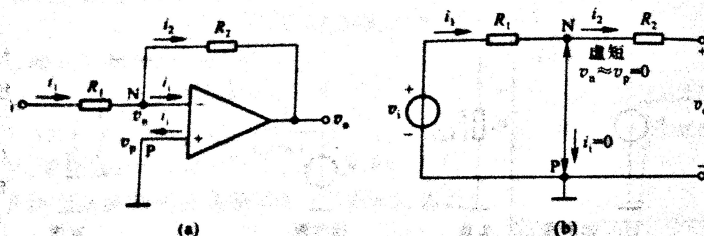


图 2.3.6 反相放大电路  
(a) 电路图 (b) 由虚短引出虚地  $v_n = 0$

解:(1)

当  $v_i = 0.8\text{ V}$  时,  $v_p = v_n = 0.8\text{ V}$

且  $i_p = i_n = 0$ ,  $i_{R_2} = i_{R_1}$

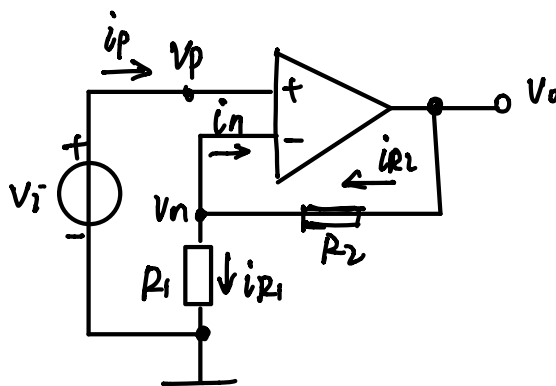
要使  $i_{R_1} = i_{R_2} < 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$

$$\therefore R_{1\min} = \frac{0.8\text{ V}}{100\text{ }\mu\text{A}} = 8\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\because A_v = 10 \quad \therefore v_o = 8\text{ V}$$

$$\therefore R_{2\min} = \frac{8\text{ V} - 0.8\text{ V}}{100\text{ }\mu\text{A}} = 72\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\therefore R_{1\min} = 8\text{ k}\Omega, R_{2\min} = 72\text{ k}\Omega$$



$$(2) v_n = v_p = 0, i_i = 0 \therefore i_1 = i_2$$

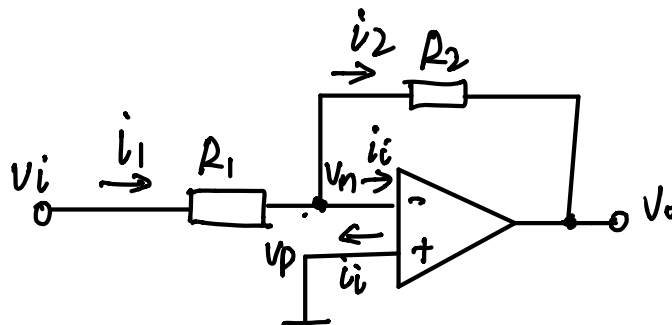
$$\text{当 } v_i = -1\text{ V 时, } \frac{-1\text{ V}}{R_1} = \frac{-v_o}{R_2}$$

$$\because A_v = -8 \quad \therefore v_o = 8\text{ V} \quad \therefore R_2 = 8R_1$$

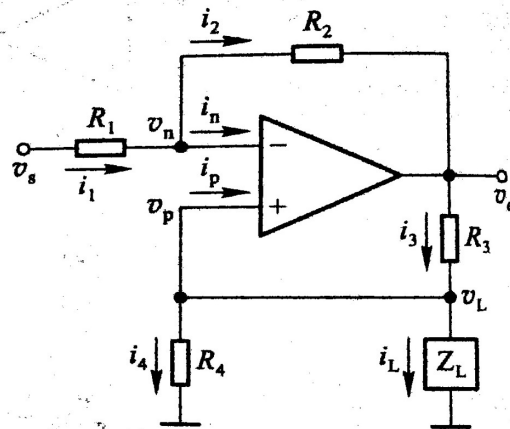
要使  $|i_1| = |i_2| < 20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$

$$\therefore R_{1\min} = \frac{-1\text{ V}}{-20\text{ }\mu\text{A}} = 50\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{2\min} = 8 \times 50\text{ k}\Omega = 400\text{ k}\Omega$$



2.3.8 将电压源  $v_s$  转换为电流源  $i_L$ , 驱动线圈  $Z_L$  的电压-电流转换器, 如图题 2.3.8 所示。求  $i_L/v_s$  表达式。(注电路中为使  $i_L$  独立于  $Z_L$ , 设  $\frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} = \frac{1}{R_4}$ 。)



图题 2.3.8

解:  $i_n = i_p = 0$ ,  $v_n = v_p = v_L = i_L Z_L$

$$\therefore i_1 = i_2 \quad \therefore \frac{v_s - v_n}{R_1} = \frac{v_n - v_o}{R_2}$$

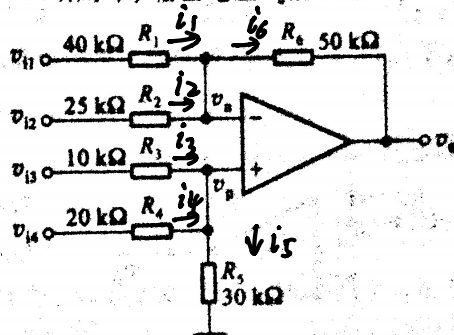
$$i_3 = i_4 + i_L \quad \therefore \frac{v_o - v_L}{R_3} = \frac{v_p}{R_4} + \frac{v_L}{Z_L}$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} = \frac{1}{R_4} \quad \therefore \frac{R_2}{R_1} (v_s - i_L Z_L) = -\frac{R_3}{R_4} i_L Z_L - R_3 \frac{i_L Z_L}{Z_L}$$

$$\therefore \text{化简得: } v_s = -R_4 i_L$$

$$\therefore \frac{i_L}{v_s} = -\frac{1}{R_4}$$

2.4.8 加减运算电路如图题 2.4.8 所示, 求输出电压  $v_o$  的表达式。



图题 2.4.8

解:  $v_s = v_p$

$$\text{令 } v_{i3} = v_{i4} = 0, \text{ 则 } v_p = 0 = v_s.$$

$$\text{由 } i_1 + i_2 = i_6, \quad \frac{v_{i1}}{40k\Omega} + \frac{v_{i2}}{25k\Omega} = \frac{-v_o'}{50k\Omega}$$

$$\text{得: } v_o' = -\frac{5}{4} v_{i1} - 2 v_{i2}$$

$$\text{令 } v_{i1} = v_{i2} = 0, \text{ 由 } i_3 + i_4 = i_5, \quad \frac{v_{i3} - v_p}{10k\Omega} + \frac{v_{i4} - v_p}{20k\Omega} = \frac{v_p}{30k\Omega}$$

$$\therefore v_p = \frac{6}{11} v_{i3} + \frac{3}{11} v_{i4} = v_n$$

$$\text{由 } i_1 + i_2 = i_6, \quad \frac{-v_n}{40k\Omega} + \frac{-v_n}{25k\Omega} = \frac{v_n - v_o''}{50k\Omega}$$

$$\therefore v_o'' = \frac{17}{4} v_n = \frac{51}{22} v_{i3} + \frac{51}{44} v_{i4}$$

$$\text{由叠加定理: } v_o = v_o' + v_o'' = -\frac{5}{4} v_{i1} - 2 v_{i2} + \frac{51}{22} v_{i3} + \frac{51}{44} v_{i4}$$