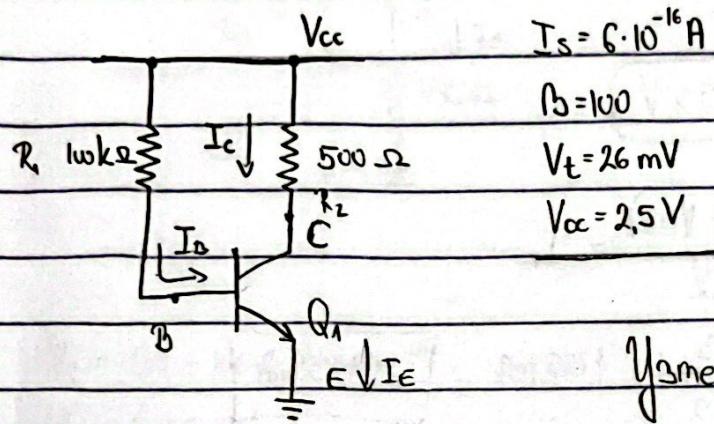


OEDT - K1 - PRIPREME

K1 - 2022

- ① Определији ректум паја бимпацијони пратњицији за употребе са сн.
- Познатији је $I_S = 6 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ A}$, $\beta = 100$, $V_t = 26 \text{ mV}$, $V_{CC} = 2,5 \text{ V}$. Задат. Спомјел еф.



$$I_S = 6 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ A}$$

$$\beta = 100$$

$$V_t = 26 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_{CC} = 2,5 \text{ V}$$

$V_{BC}, V_{BE} > 0,6 \text{ V}$ синхр.

$V_{BC} < 0,6, V_{BE} > 0,6 \text{ - актив.}$

$V_{BC}, V_{BE} < 0,6 \text{ - блокира.}$

Узимамо да је $V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V.} = V_B$

$$I_c = I_S \cdot e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}}$$

$$I_D = \frac{I_c}{\beta}$$

~~$$V_{BE} = V_B$$~~

~~$$V_B = V_{CC} - R_1 \cdot I_D$$~~

$$I_E = \frac{\beta+1}{\beta} I_c$$

~~$$V_{BE} = V_{CC} - R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot I_S \cdot e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}}$$~~

$$I_e = I_B + I_c$$

~~$$V_{BE} + V_{CE} + I_B \cdot R_2 = V_{CC}$$~~

~~$$R_1 \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot I_S$$~~

$$\frac{V_C - V_B}{R_1} = I_B$$

$$I_c = \beta \cdot I_B = 8 \mu \text{A}$$

$$2,5 - 1,7 = I_D$$

$$I_B = 8 \mu \text{A}$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - I_c \cdot R_2$$

$$V_C = 2,5 - 8 \mu \text{A} \cdot 500 \Omega$$

$$V_C = 2,1 \text{ V}$$

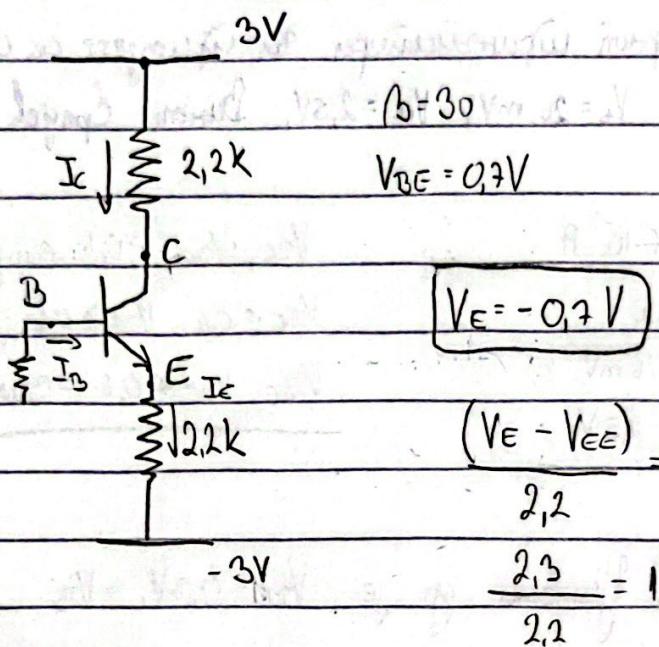
$$V_{BC} = 1,4 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{BE} = 0,7$$

② За什么原因у суперечіє $V_B, V_E, V_C, I_B, I_C, I_E = ?$

$$\beta = 30, V_{BE} = 0,7V.$$

a)



$$I_E = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} I_C$$

$$I_C = \frac{30}{31} \cdot 1,05$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} I_E = I_C$$

$$I_C = 1,02 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta}$$

$$I_B = 31 \mu A$$

$$V_B = 0V$$

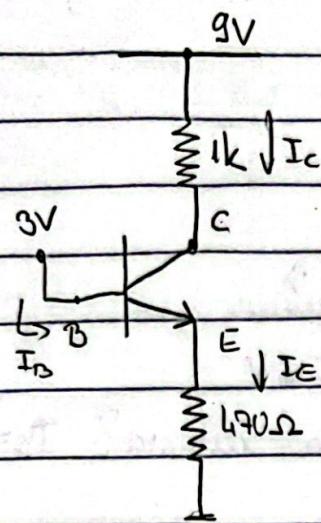
$$V_C = 3V - I_C \cdot 2,2k$$

$$V_C = 3V - 2,2V$$

$$V_C = 0,76V$$

$$\delta) B=30, |V_{BE}| = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B = 3 \text{ V}$$



$$V_{BE} = V_B - V_E$$

$$V_E = 2,3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_E = \frac{V_G - 0}{470 \Omega} = 4,9 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_E = \frac{B+1}{B} \cdot I_C \Rightarrow I_C = \frac{B}{B+1} I_E$$

$$I_C = 0,97 \cdot 4,9$$

$$I_C = 4,75 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_C = 9 \text{ V} - 1k \cdot 4,75 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_D = \frac{I_C}{B} = 0,16 \text{ mA}$$

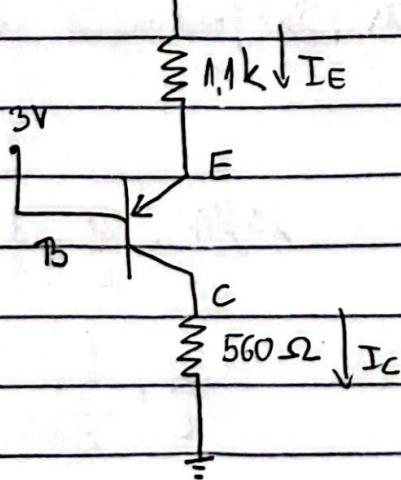
$$V_C = 4,25 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = 160 \mu\text{A}$$

u)

$$9 \text{ V}$$

$$B=30, |V_{BE}| = 0,7$$



$$V_B = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{BE} = V_B - V_E$$

$$V_E = V_B - (-V_{BE})$$

$$V_E = 3,7 \text{ V}$$

$$I_E = \frac{9 - 3,7}{1,1} \Rightarrow I_E = 4,8 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_C = -I_C R_C = 2,6 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = \frac{B}{B+1} I_E \quad I_C = 4,64 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_D = \frac{I_C}{B} = 150,1 \mu\text{A}$$

③ NMOS транзистор кога ради у лин. сценарију ($V_{DS} = 0,1V$)

Употребљене струје $I_{D1} = 60\mu A$, при $V_{GS1} = 2V$,

$I_{D2} = 160\mu A$ при $V_{GS2} = 4V$.

Познато је $\mu nC_{ox} = 50\mu A/V^2$

a) Напон уређаја транзистора и однос $\frac{W}{L}$?

b) Струја дрејфа при $V_{GS} = 3V$ и $V_{DS} = 0,15V$

c) $V_{GS} = 3V$, V_{DS} при ком напону струја ће бити највећа? $I_D = ?$

$$V_{DS} = 0,1V$$

$$I_{D1} = 60\mu A, V_{GS1} = 2V \quad | \quad I_{D2} = 160\mu A, V_{GS2} = 4V$$

$$\mu nC_{ox} = 50\mu A/V^2$$

$$V_{th} = ? \quad \frac{W}{L} = ?$$

$$k_n = \frac{\mu nC_{ox}}{2} \frac{W}{L}, k_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

Кога транзистор ради у линеарном сценарију, $I_D = ?$

$$I_D = 2k_n(V_{GS} - V_{th})V_{DS}, k_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{I_D}{V_{DS}} = 2k_n V_{GS} - 2k_n V_{th} \quad \frac{25\mu A}{V^2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{I_D}{V_{DS}} - 2k_n V_{GS} = -2k_n V_{th}$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-6}}$$

$$\frac{-2k_n V_{IP}}{V_{DS} 2k_n} + V_{GS} = V_{th}, V_{th} = -\frac{60\mu A}{0,1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-6}} + 2V$$

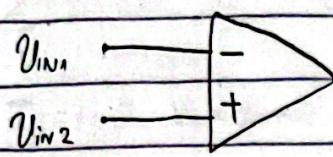
$$\frac{W}{L} = \frac{10^{-6}}{50}$$

$$V_{th} = 1,5V$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = 20 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Операциялык инверторлар

$$A_{01} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$$



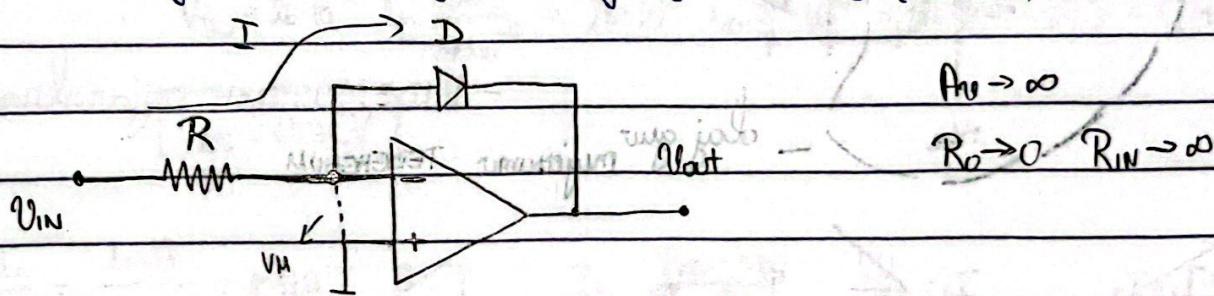
$$V_{in} = V_{in1} - V_{in2}$$

$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot A_{01}$$

Инвертирующий: уп. наимен. на - , $A_{01} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$, $A_{01} = 1 + \frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$

Ненивертирующий, уп. на +

2) За көнкүрштік залысуштың ишектік нәтижә у сунғынан тауып
ф-да күнә? Несанан олай түсірілес, деңгэ: $I_D = I_S \cdot (e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1)$



$$I = \frac{V_{in} - 0}{R} = \frac{V_{in}}{R}$$

$$V_D = -V_{out}$$

$$I_D = I \cdot (e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1) \approx I \cdot (e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}}) \Rightarrow$$

$$I_D = I_S \cdot (e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1) \approx I_S \cdot (e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}})$$

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R} = I_S \cdot (e^{\frac{-V_{out}}{V_T}})$$

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R I_S} = e^{\frac{-V_{out}}{V_T}}$$

$$\ln \frac{V_{in}}{R I_S} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_T}$$

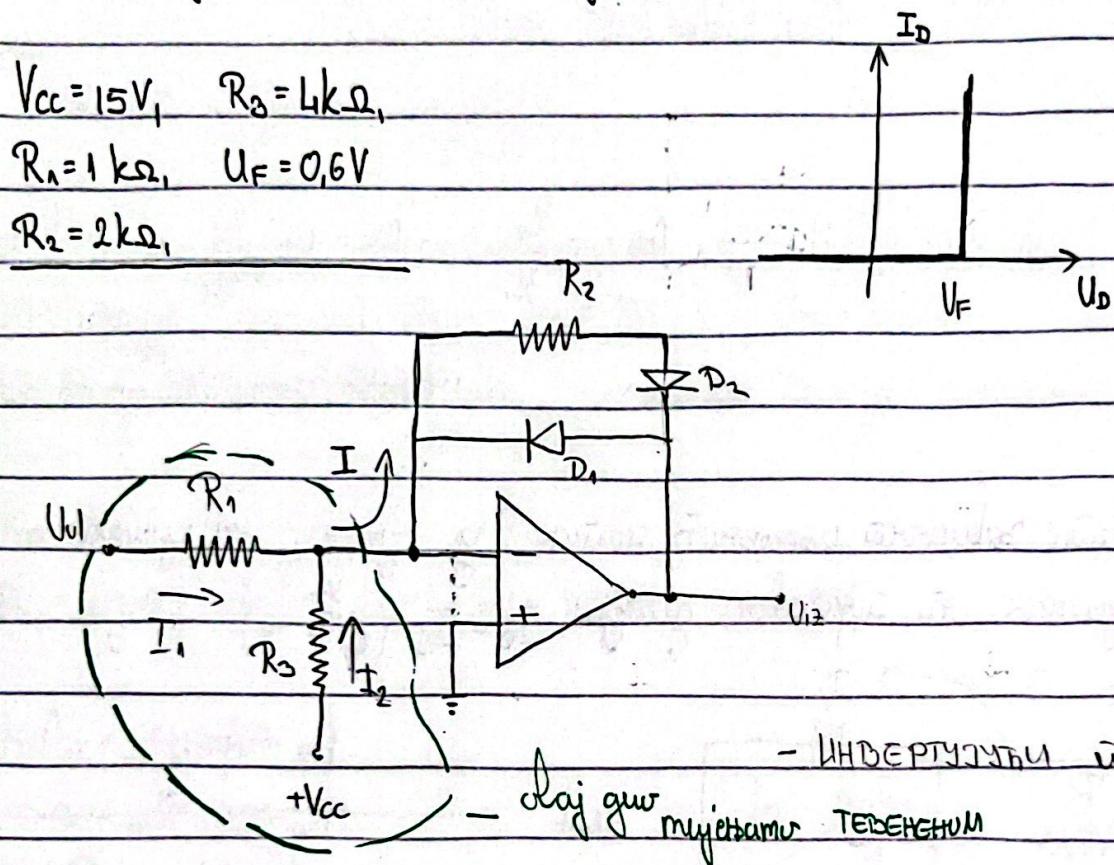
$$V_{out} = -V_T \ln \frac{V_{in}}{R I_S}$$

3. Определить и синхронизировать заданный напряжение U_{i2} и U_{i1} ,
 U_{i1} меняется ($-5V \div 5V$). Давайте - Кирстлер.

$$V_{cc} = 15V, R_3 = 4k\Omega,$$

$$R_1 = 1k\Omega, U_F = 0,6V$$

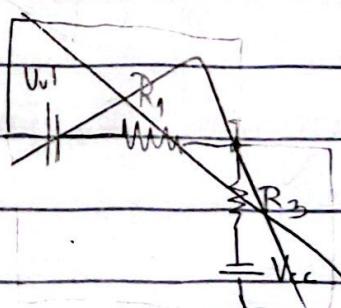
$$R_2 = 2k\Omega,$$



~~$I = I_1 + I_2$~~

~~$I_1 = \frac{U_{i1}}{R_1}, I_2 = \frac{V_{cc}}{R_3}$~~

~~$I = \frac{U_{i1}}{R_1} + \frac{V_{cc}}{R_3}$~~



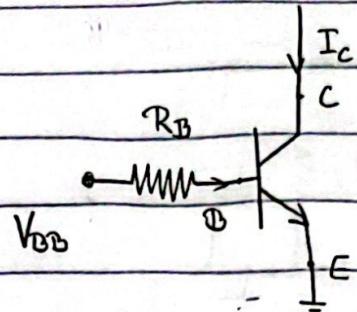
$$R_T = R_1 // R_2 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^3 \Omega}{5 k\Omega} = \frac{4}{5} k\Omega \quad \boxed{R_T = 0.8 k\Omega}$$

$E_T = ?$ Рассчитать

Kon. I. 2022 - Tloušťák

②) $\beta = 100$, $I_S = 7 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ A}$, $R_B = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{BB} = ?$

$I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$, $V_t = 26 \text{ mV}$



$$I_C = I_S \cdot e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}}$$

$$\frac{I_C}{I_S} = e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}}$$

$$\ln \frac{I_C}{I_S} = \frac{V_{BE}}{V_t} \quad V_{BE} = V_{tn} \ln \frac{I_C}{I_S}$$

$$V_{BE} = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \ln \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{7 \cdot 10^{-16}} = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \ln \frac{1}{7} \cdot 10^{13} = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 27,9 = 0,72 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{BE} = 0,72 \text{ V}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{100} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{R_B}$$

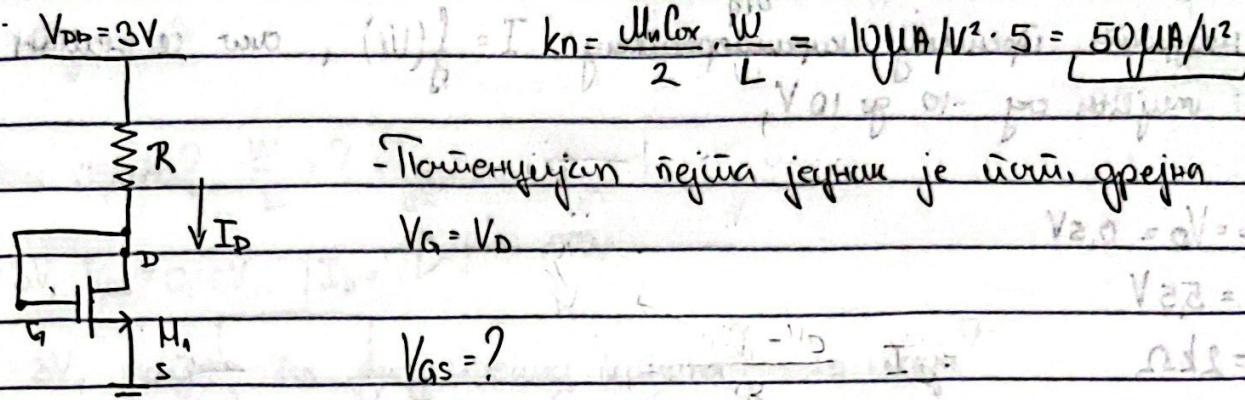
$$V_{BB} = I_B R_B + V_{BE}$$

$$V_{BB} = 10 \mu\text{A} \cdot 10 \text{ k}\Omega + 0,72 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{BB} = 0,73 \text{ V}$$

?

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_{D1} = 80 \mu\text{A}, \text{ NMOS: } V_{tn} = 0,6 \text{ V}, \mu_n C_{ox} = 20 \mu\text{A/V}^2, L = 0,8 \mu\text{m}, W = 4 \mu\text{m}$$



$$V_{GS} = V_D \quad \text{Премножавамо да је } V_{GS} > V_{tn} \quad \checkmark$$

Премножавамо да се ширини канаља у односу заштета.

$$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{tn}, \text{ у тој пријателју имамо:}$$

$$I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{tn})^2$$

$$\frac{I_D}{k_n} + V_{tn} = V_{GS}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{80 \mu\text{A}}{50 \mu\text{A/V}^2}} + 0,6 \text{ V} = V_{GS}$$

$$V_{GS} > V_{tn} \quad \checkmark$$

$$1,2 + 0,6 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{GS} = 1,8 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{GS} = V_D \Rightarrow$$

$$I_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{I_D}$$

$$R = \frac{1,14 \text{ V}}{80 \mu\text{A}}$$

$$R = 14,25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Жануар 2 - 2022

?

(1) За киму са спире схематични:

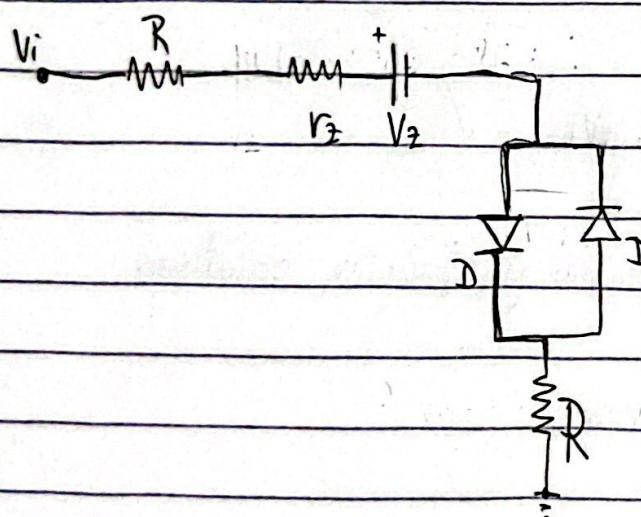
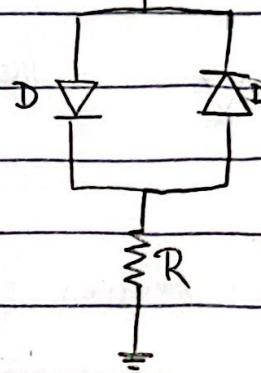
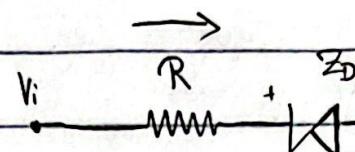
а)- схематични израз за спирју $I(V_i)$

б)- најчешћи облик карактеристике $I = f(V_i)$, ако се исказује V_i унутар објекта $-10 \text{ до } 10 \text{ V}$,

$$V_F = V_D = 0,5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 5,5 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$



ЖН 1-2022

① NMOS, пинчарна схема, $V_{DS} = 0,1 \text{ V}$ $I_{D1} = 60 \mu\text{A}$, $V_{GS1} = 2 \text{ V}$
 $I_{D2} = 160 \mu\text{A}$, $V_{GS2} = 4 \text{ V}$

$$\mu_n C_{ox} = 50 \mu\text{A}/V^2$$

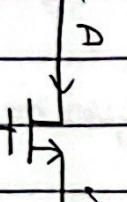
a) Найти ширина? $\frac{W}{L} = ?$

б) $V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$, $V_{DS} = 0,15 \text{ V}$, $I_D = ?$

в) $V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$, найти V_{DS} за определенную I_D ? I_D какая?

- Каждый транзистор рабочий наст. схемы: $I_D = 2kn(V_{GS} - V_{tn})V_{DS}$

a)


$$V_{DS} = \frac{I_D}{2kn(V_{GS} - V_{tn})}$$
$$\frac{I_{D1}}{2kn(V_{GS1} - V_{tn})} = \frac{I_{D2}}{2kn(V_{GS2} - V_{tn})}$$

$$I_D = 2kn(V_{GS} - V_{tn})V_{DS}$$

$$I_{D1}(V_{GS1} - V_{tn}) = I_{D2}(V_{GS2} - V_{tn})$$

$$I_{D1}V_{GS2} - I_{D1}V_{tn} = I_{D2}V_{GS1} - V_{tn}I_{D2}$$

$$kn = \frac{I_D}{2(V_{GS} - V_{tn})V_{DS}}$$

$$I_{D1}V_{GS2} - I_{D2}V_{GS1} = V_{tn}(I_{D1} - I_{D2})$$

$$kn = \frac{60 \mu\text{A}}{2 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 0,1 \text{ V}^2} = 250 \frac{\mu\text{A}}{\text{V}^2} \quad V_{tn} = \frac{I_{D1}V_{GS2} - I_{D2}V_{GS1}}{I_{D1} - I_{D2}}$$

$$V_{tn} = \frac{60 \mu\text{A} \cdot 4 - 160 \mu\text{A} \cdot 2}{-100 \mu\text{A}} = 0,8$$

$$kn = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox}}{2} \frac{W}{L}$$

$$V_{tn} = 0,8 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{2kn}{\mu_n C_{ox}} = \frac{W}{L}$$

$$\frac{500}{50} = \sqrt{\frac{W}{L}} = 10$$

δ) За нүн, сұнасы:

$$I_D = 2kn(V_{GS} - V_{th})V_{DS}$$

$$I_D = 250 \frac{\mu A}{V^2} (3 - 0,8) 0,15 V^2$$

$$I_D = 165 \mu A$$

б) $V_{GS} = 3V$, $V_{DS} = ?$ (ішемді китапта)

- Транзистор деңгеси жаңасынан праттың сұнасын зерттеңең

=> деңгеси жаңасынан зерттеңеңде $V_{DS} = 2,2V$

$$V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{th}$$

$$V_{DS} = 2,2V$$

Сірүйін жаңасын зерттеңең: $I_D = kn(V_{GS} - V_{th})^2$

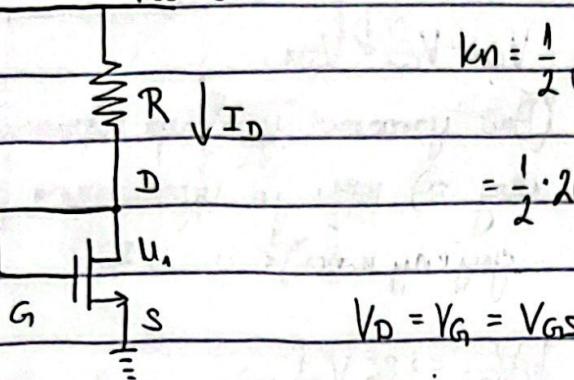
$$I_D = 250 \frac{\mu A}{V^2} \cdot 2,2^2 V^2$$

$$I_D = 1,21 mA$$

Jun - 2022 K

① Típojenníckemu kenu máku je: $I_D = 80 \mu A$. NMOS: $V_{th} = 0,6 V$, $\mu n C_{ox} = 20 \mu A/V^2$
a) $L = 0,8 \mu m$ a $W = 4 \mu m$

$$V_{DD} = 3 V$$



$$k_n = \frac{1}{2} \mu n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \frac{\mu A}{V^2} \cdot \frac{4 \mu m}{0,8 \mu m} = 10 \cdot 5 = 50 \mu A/V^2$$

$$V_D = V_G = V_{GS}$$

Típojenníckemu kenu je ce spôsobu výpočtu napäť u odberu zdrojera
(kde je u jednotky napäť: $V_{DS} \geq V_{GS} - V_{th}$)

- u tým súvratajú správa správa je: $I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{th})^2$

$$\frac{I_D}{k_n} = V_{GS} - V_{th}$$

$$V_D = V_G = V_{GS} \Rightarrow V_D = 1,86 V$$

$$V_{DS} = 2,2 V$$

$$V_{SD} = 2,2 V$$

$$V_{II} = 2,2 V$$

$$Zf = 1$$

$$V_{GS} = \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k_n}} + V_{th} = \sqrt{\frac{80 \mu A}{50 \mu A/V^2}} + 0,6 V$$

$$R = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{I_D}$$

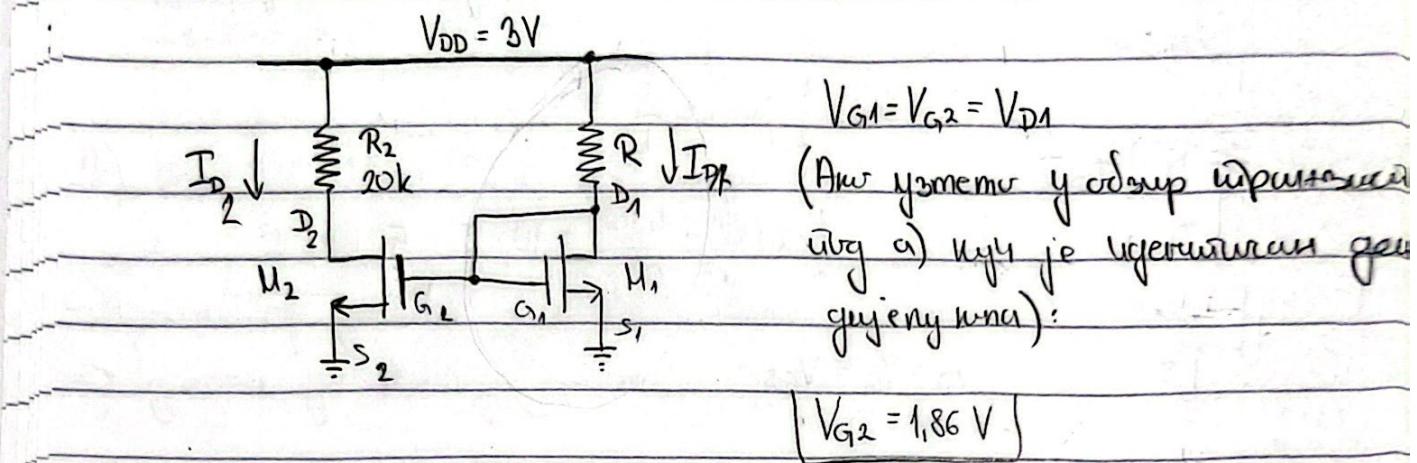
$$V_{GS} = 1,86 V$$

$$R = \frac{1,14 V}{80 \mu A} = 14,25 k\Omega$$

čo je 2na sú so býc

8) Сирия жәнең дрейфта транзисторы U_2 .

(1) Транзистордың үсерілік, заңгерлердің межунардың сұнның каналы.



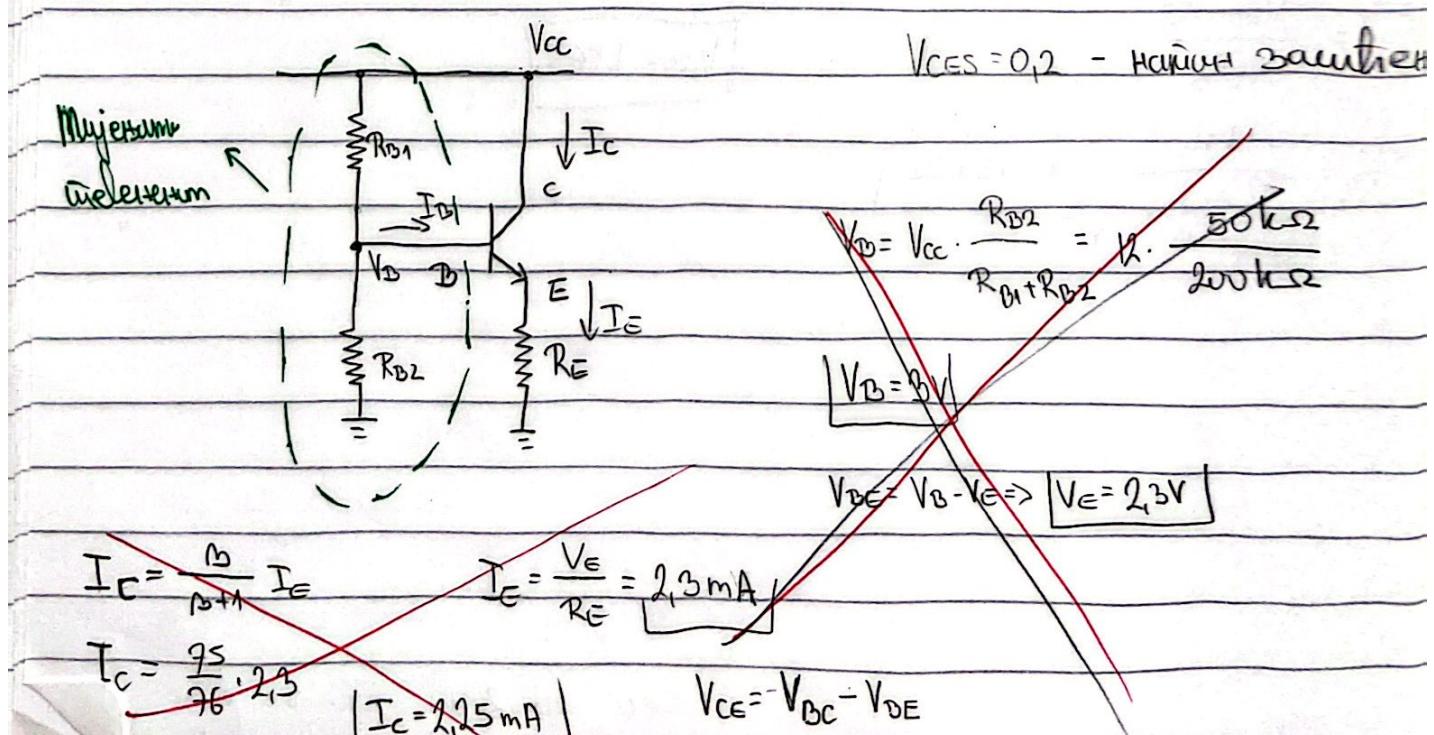
$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = 80 \mu A \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{D2} = V_{DD} - I_{D2} \cdot R_2 = 3 - 80 \mu A \cdot 20k = 3 - 1,6$$

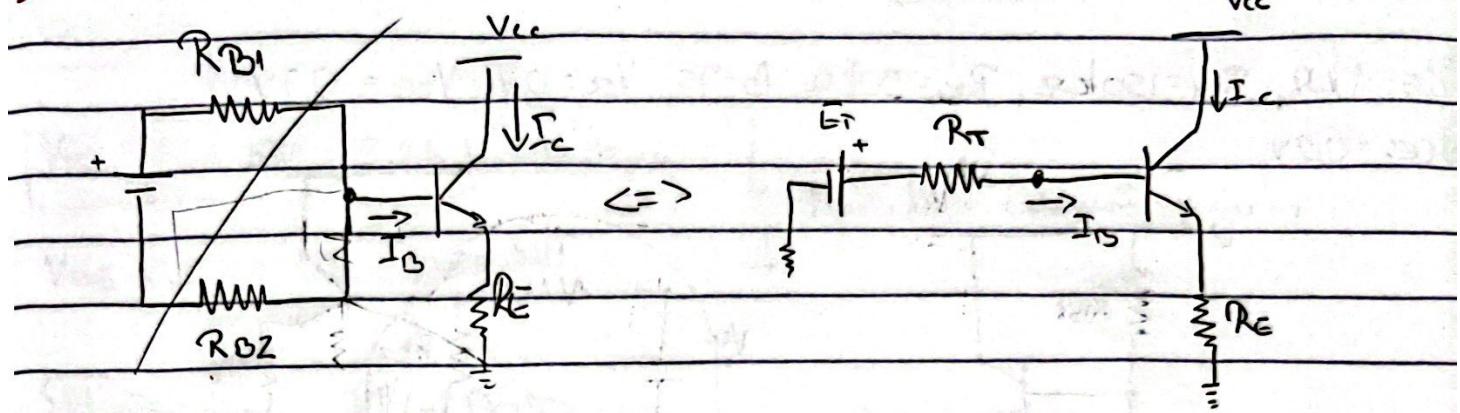
$$V_{D2} = 1,4 V$$

2.) Оғарылуу: $I_c = ?$ $V_{CE} = ?$ заңгерсе?

$$R_E = 1 k\Omega, R_{B1} = 150 k\Omega, R_{B2} = 50 k\Omega, \beta = 75, V_{CC} = 12V, V_{BE} = 0,7V, V_{CES} = 0,2V$$



$$\checkmark V_{BC} = V_B - V_C = -$$



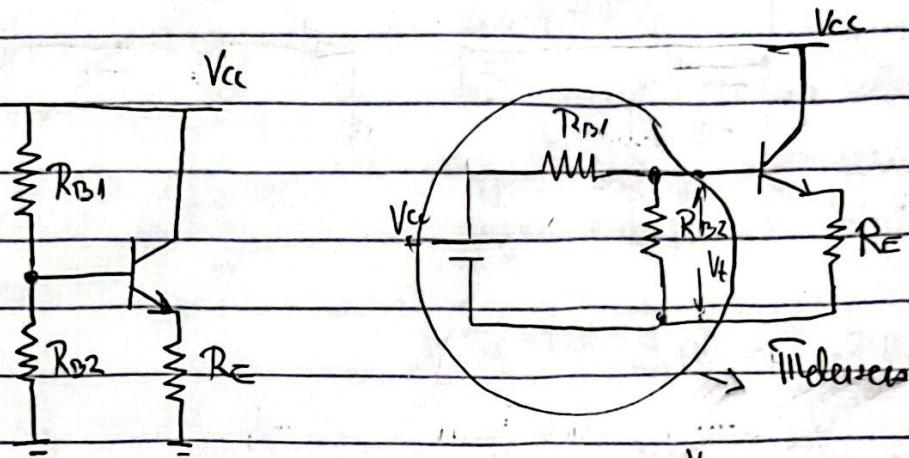
$$R_T = R_{B1} \parallel R_{B2} = 37,5 \quad V_B$$

$$E_T = R_{B2} \cdot \frac{V_{cc}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = 3V$$

2) Определим приложенное напряжение коллектора и находим коэффициент усиления тока.

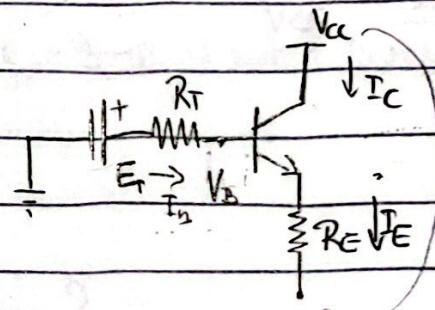
$$R_E = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, R_{B1} = 150 \text{ k}\Omega, R_{B2} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega, \beta = 75, V_{CC} = 12 \text{ V}, V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CES} = 0,2 \text{ V}$$



Определим ток коллектора:

$$V_T = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC} = \frac{50 \text{ k}\Omega}{200 \text{ k}\Omega} 12 = 3 \text{ V}$$



$$R_T = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$R_T = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{75 \text{ k}\Omega}{200 \text{ k}\Omega} = 37,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_T = R_T I_D + V_{BE} + R_E \cdot I_C$$

$$E_T = R_T I_B + V_{BE} + R_E (I_B (\beta + 1))$$

$$I_E = I_B + I_C = I_B (\beta + 1)$$

$$E_T = I_B (R_T + R_E (\beta + 1)) + V_{BE}$$

$$I_C = I_B \cdot \beta$$

$$I_D = \frac{E_T - V_{BG}}{R_T + R_E (\beta + 1) - V_{BE}}$$

$I_C = 1,5 \text{ mA}$
$I_E = 1,52 \text{ mA}$

$$I_D = \frac{3 - 0,7}{39,5 \text{ k} + 76 \text{ k}\Omega + 7} = 20 \mu\text{A}$$

$$\boxed{V_{CE} = V_{IC} - R_E I_C}$$

$$V_{CE} = 12 - 1,52$$

$$\boxed{V_{CC} = 10,48 \text{ V}}$$

$$I_D = \frac{2,3}{113,5 \text{ k}} = 20 \mu\text{A}$$

Нужно вычесть $V_{CE} + V_{CES}$

$$1 - x = 2$$

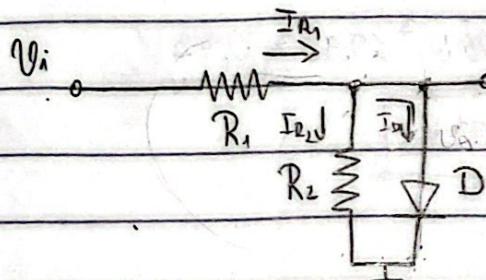
$$V_B = V_{CC} - R_T I_D = 12 - 37,5 \cdot 20 \mu A = 3 - 0,75 = 2,25 V$$

$$V_E = 1,55$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_{BE} &= 2,25 - 12 = -9,75 \text{ mVp3Hv} \\ V_{DE} &= 0,7 > 0,5 \text{ gumenutv} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Amplifikatoras pagr.}$$

Tloūpaktis K1 - 2022

① Izlucināti virpju vietas R_1 un D_1 (uzņem.)



$$V_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_i \quad V_i = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} V_o$$

- Uzņemus 2 virpju:

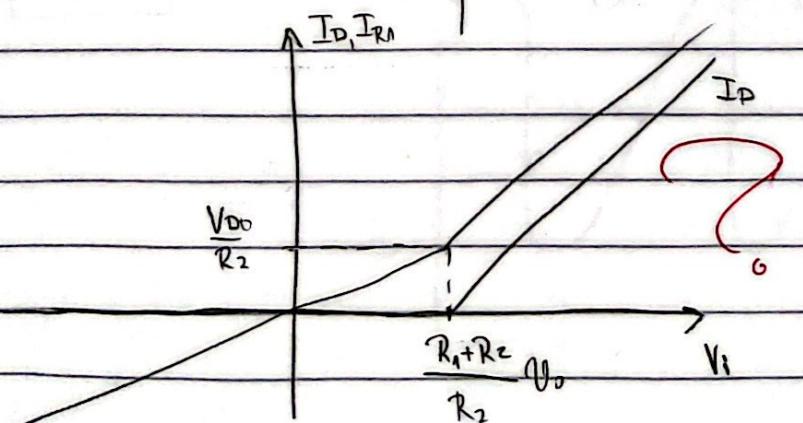
$$1^o \quad V_I > \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} V_o - D \text{ līdz } ..$$

$$2^o \quad V_I < \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} V_o - H \text{ līdz } ..$$

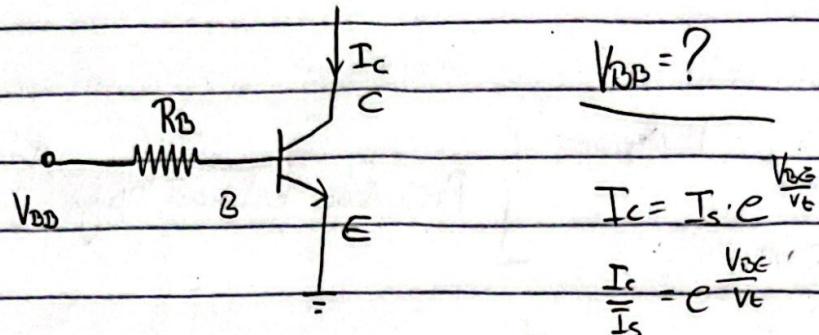
$$I_{R1} = \frac{V_I}{R_1 + R_2} \quad I_D = 0$$

$$I_{R1} = \frac{V_i - V_D}{R_1}$$

$$I_D = \frac{V_i - V_D}{R_1} - \frac{V_D}{R_2}$$



$$1. 2. \beta = 100, I_s = 7 \cdot 10^{-16} A, R_B = 10 k\Omega, V_{DD}, I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, V_t = 26 \text{ mV}$$



$$I_C = I_s \cdot e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}}$$

$$\frac{I_C}{I_s} = e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_t}}$$

$$V_t \ln \frac{I_C}{I_s} = V_{BE}$$

$$I_D = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = 10 \mu A$$

$$V_{BE} = 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \ln \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{9 \cdot 10^{-16}} =$$

$$V_{BE} = V_B$$

$$= 26 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 29,98 = 0,73 V$$

$$V_{BE} = 0,73 V$$

$$V_{BB} - V_B = I_D \cdot R_B$$

$$V_{BB} = I_D R_B + V_B$$

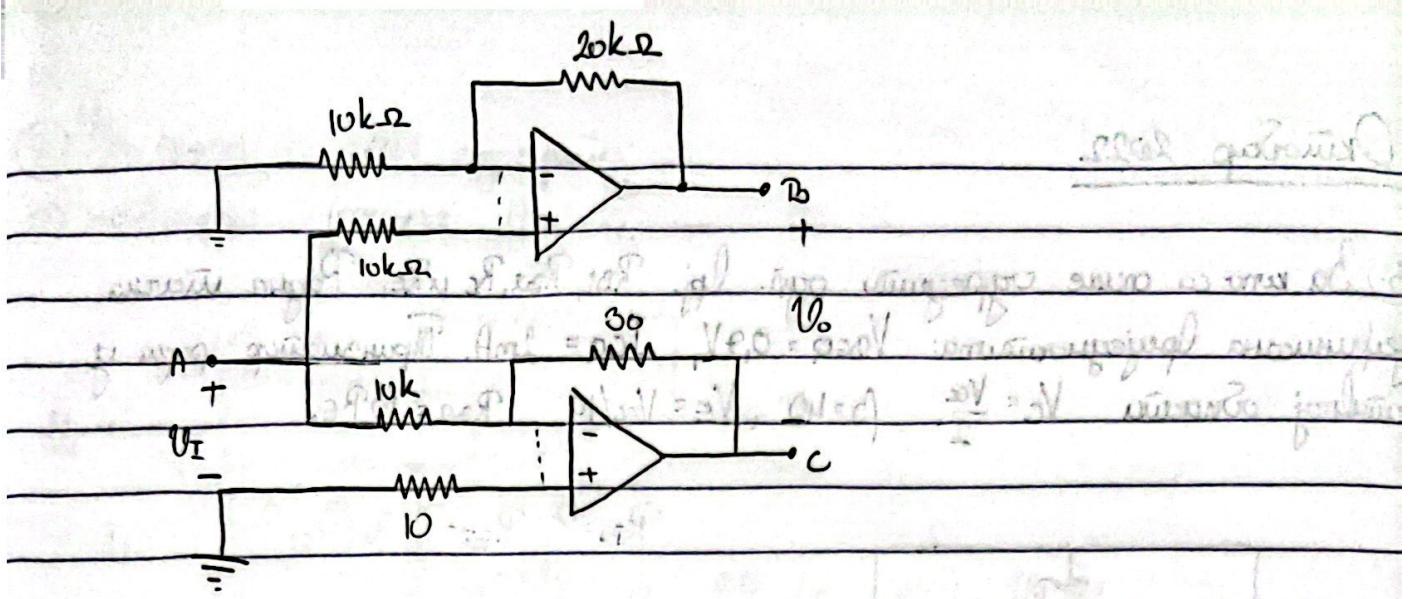
$$V_B = 0,1 + 0,73$$

$$V_{BB} = 0,83 V$$

3. За табулатурой определите:

a) - начальное напряжение на B и C для ярко выраженного сатurationa сопротивления N

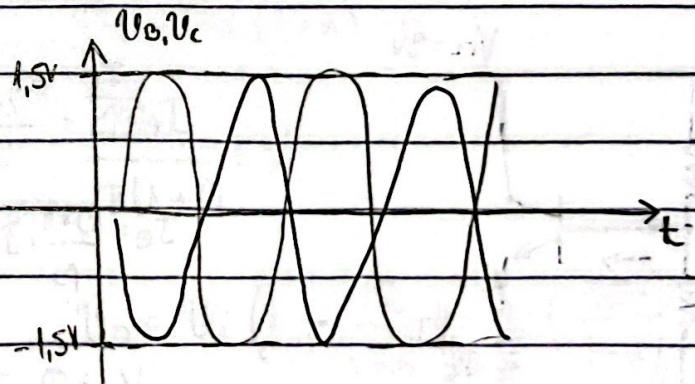
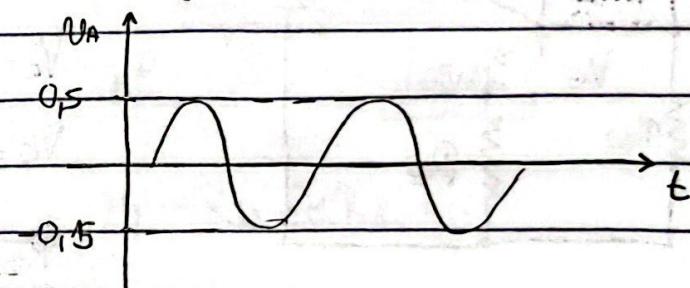
b) - коэффициент усиления по напряжению $\frac{U_o}{U_i}$ и усиление по току I_o



Třístupeňový je nezáležitost, a zpravidla už nepotřebujeme

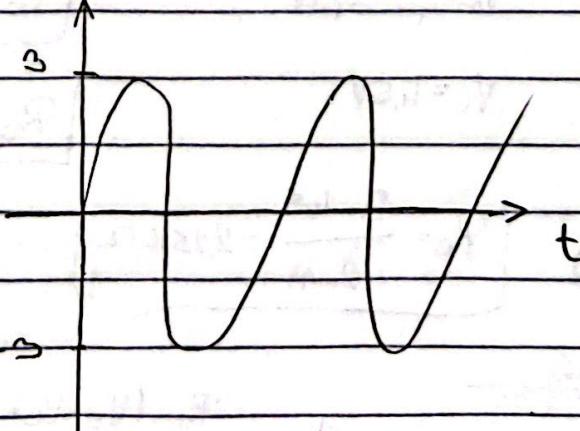
$$\frac{U_B}{U_A} = 1 + \frac{20k}{10k} = 3V$$

$$\frac{U_C}{U_A} = -\frac{30}{10} = -3V$$



$$b) U_o = U_B \cdot U_C = 3U_A - (-3)U_A = 6U_A$$

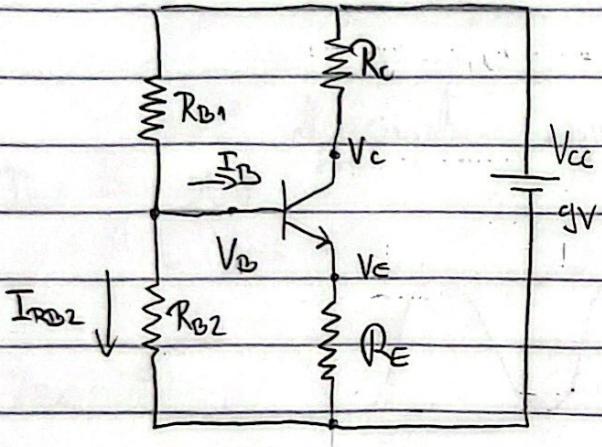
$$\boxed{\frac{U_o}{U_A} = 6}$$



Октомвр 2022

3. За кено са опште структурни орг. (п. R_{B1}, R_{B2}, R_C и R_E). Радна точка дефинисана преједностима: $V_{BEQ} = 0,7V$, $I_{CQ} = 2mA$. Принципијалне су $\beta = 40$, $V_E = V_{CC}/10$, $R_{B2} = 10R_E$.

$$R_{B1}=? \quad R_{B2}=? \quad R_C, R_E=?$$



$$V_{BEQ} = 0,7V$$

$$I_{CQ} = 2mA$$

$$V_C = \frac{V_{CC}}{2}, \quad \beta = 40$$

$$V_E = \frac{V_{CC}}{10}$$

$$R_{B2} = 10R_E$$

$$V_{CC} = 9V$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = \frac{2mA}{40} = 50\mu A$$

$$I_E = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} I_B, \quad I_E = 2,05mA$$

$$I_C = 2mA$$

$$V_E = R_E \cdot I_E \Rightarrow R_E = \frac{V_E}{I_E}$$

$$V_E = \frac{9}{10} = 0,9V$$

$$R_E = 439\Omega$$

$$V_B = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC}$$

$$V_C = 4,5V$$

$$R_{B2} = 4390\Omega$$

$$V_B \cdot R_1 + V_B \cdot R_{B2} = R_2 V_{CC}$$

$$V_B R_{B2} = R_{B2} \cdot (V_{CC} - V_B)$$

$$R_C = \frac{9 - 4,5}{2mA} = 2,25k\Omega$$

$$V_B = 1,6V$$

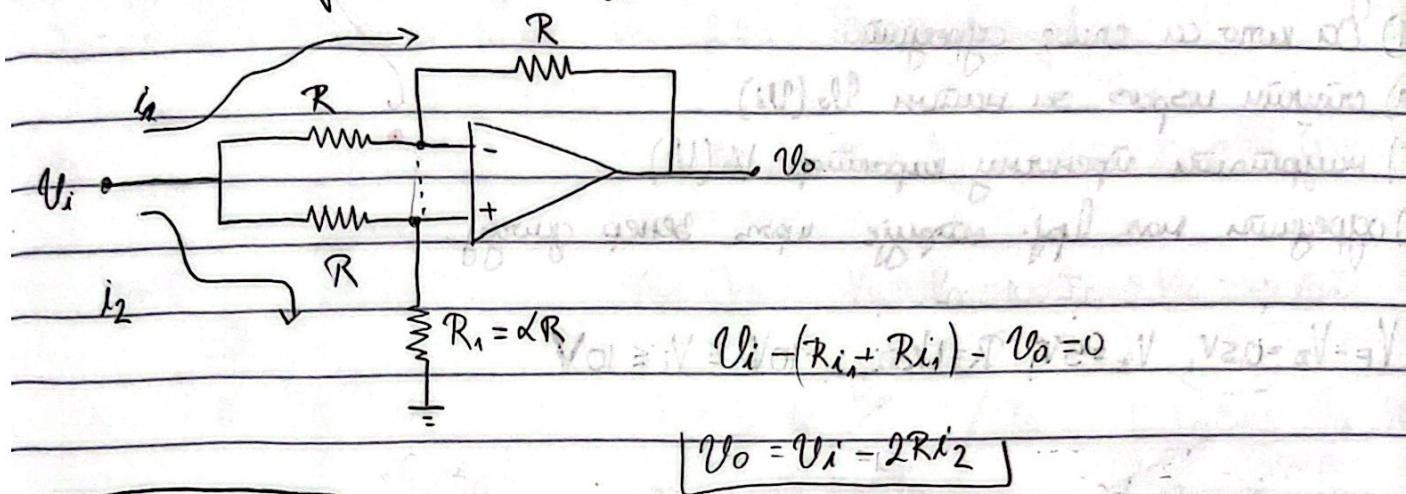
$$\frac{R_{B2} \cdot V_B \cdot R_{B1}}{V_{CC} - V_B} = 4,5$$

$$R_{B1} = \frac{R_{B2}(V_{CC} - V_B)}{V_B} = \frac{4390(9 - 1,6)}{1,6} = 20,3k\Omega$$

~~10,3k\Omega~~ ~~20,3k\Omega~~

3) Що скорі са схеме зображені:

a) Найменше використання $A_{v0} = \frac{U_0}{U_i}$.



$$A_{v0} = \frac{U_0}{U_i} = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1}$$

$$i_1 R = i_2 R \Rightarrow i_1 = i_2$$

$$U_i - R i_2 - \alpha R i_2 = 0$$

5) Вик. схеми зу $A_{v0} = 0,5$.

$$U_i - R i \cdot (1 + \alpha) = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

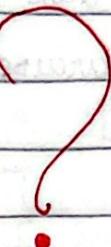
$$\frac{U_i}{R(1 + \alpha)} = i$$

$$2\alpha - 1 = \alpha + 1$$

$$\alpha = 3$$

$$U_o = U_i \left(1 - \frac{2}{1 + \alpha} \right) = U_i \left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{1 + \alpha} \right)$$

Сентемвир 1 - 2022



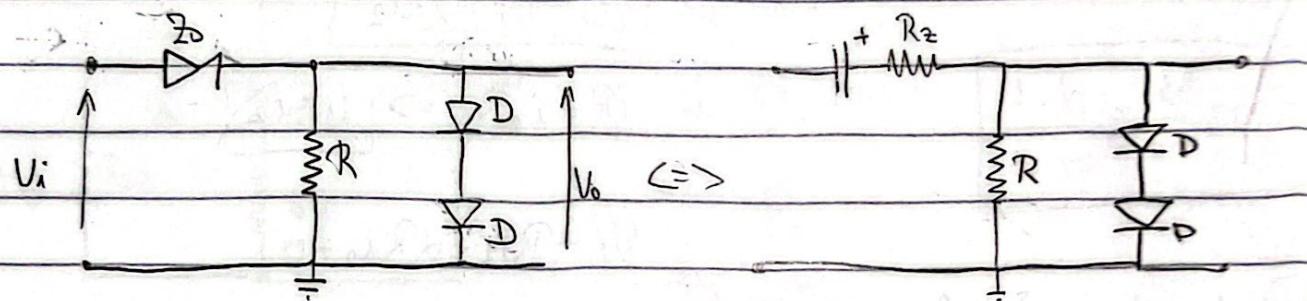
① За кого са следе одредини:

a) стапак највећи напон $V_o (V_i)$

b) највећи пренетни карактер $V_o (V_i)$

c) одредини који уједнојује између дужу.

$$V_F = V_D = 0.5V, V_2 = 5V, R = 1k\Omega, -10V \leq V_i \leq 10V$$



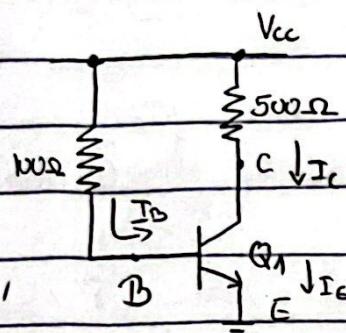
Кон 1 - Задачи

Задача А - определение тока

① Определить режим работы динамической линии усиления.

$$I_S = 6 \cdot 10^{-16}, \beta = 100, V_t = 26 \text{ mV}, V_{cc} = 2,5. \quad \text{Занем. } \epsilon_{prnje} \text{ и } \epsilon_b.$$

a)



$$I_B = \beta I_C, \quad I_C = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} I_C, \quad I_C = I_S e^{\frac{V_BE}{V_{tn}}} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{BE} = V_B \quad V_B = V_{cc} - 100 I_B = V_{cc} - 100 \beta I_C$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_C &= I_S \cdot e^{\frac{V_B - V_{tn}}{V_{tn}}} \\ \frac{I_C}{I_S} &= e^{\frac{V_B - V_{tn}}{V_{tn}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{V_{cc} - 100 \beta I_C}{V_{tn}}$$

$$\frac{I_C}{I_S} = e^{\frac{V_B - V_{tn}}{V_{tn}}} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) = (2)$$

$$I_S e^{\frac{V_B}{V_{tn}}} = \frac{V_{cc} - V_{tn}}{100 \beta}$$

$$e^{\frac{V_B}{V_{tn}}} = \frac{V_{cc} - V_B}{100 \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{I_C}{I_S} &= e^{\frac{V_B - V_{tn}}{V_{tn}}} \\ \frac{I_C}{I_S} &= e^{\frac{V_{cc} - 100 \beta I_C - V_{tn}}{V_{tn}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_C = V_{cc} - 500 I_C$$

Tıplı kondukluyum - A 2022

1) D₁, D₃ - uyeçitir

D₂, D₄ - reçitir

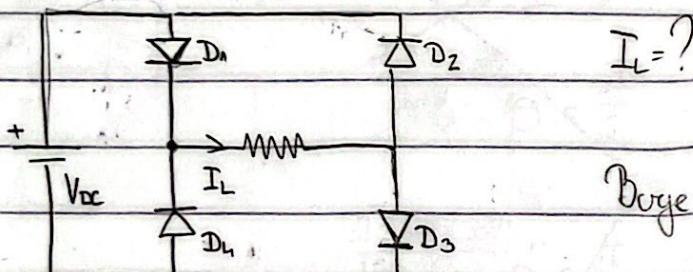
$$I_L, I_p = ? \quad (V_D = 0,7V, r_d = 3\Omega)$$

$$V_2 = 5V, r_2 = 0\Omega$$

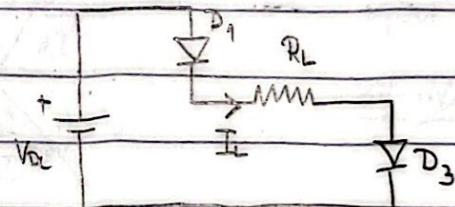
$$V_{DC} = 12V$$

$$R_L = 100\Omega, R_1 = 5k\Omega, R_p = 10k\Omega$$

a)



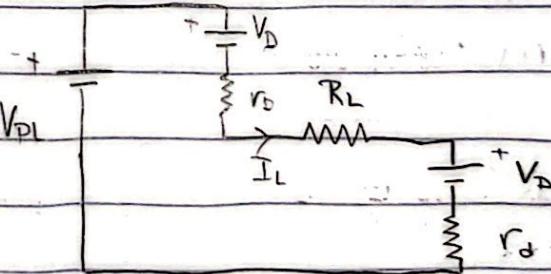
Büge günde D₁ u D₃:

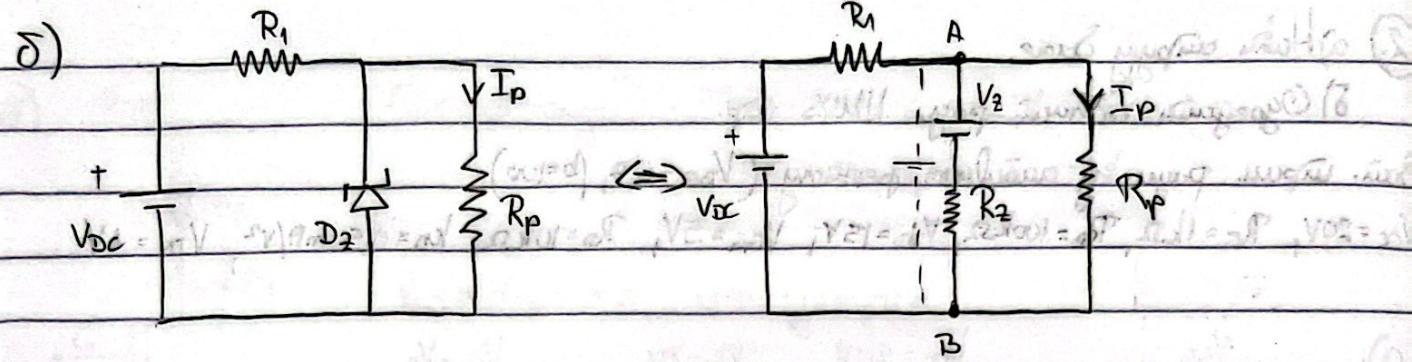


$$I_L = \frac{V_{DL} - 2V_D}{R_L + 2r_d} =$$

$$= \frac{10,6}{106} = 0,1A$$

$$\boxed{I_L = 10mA}$$

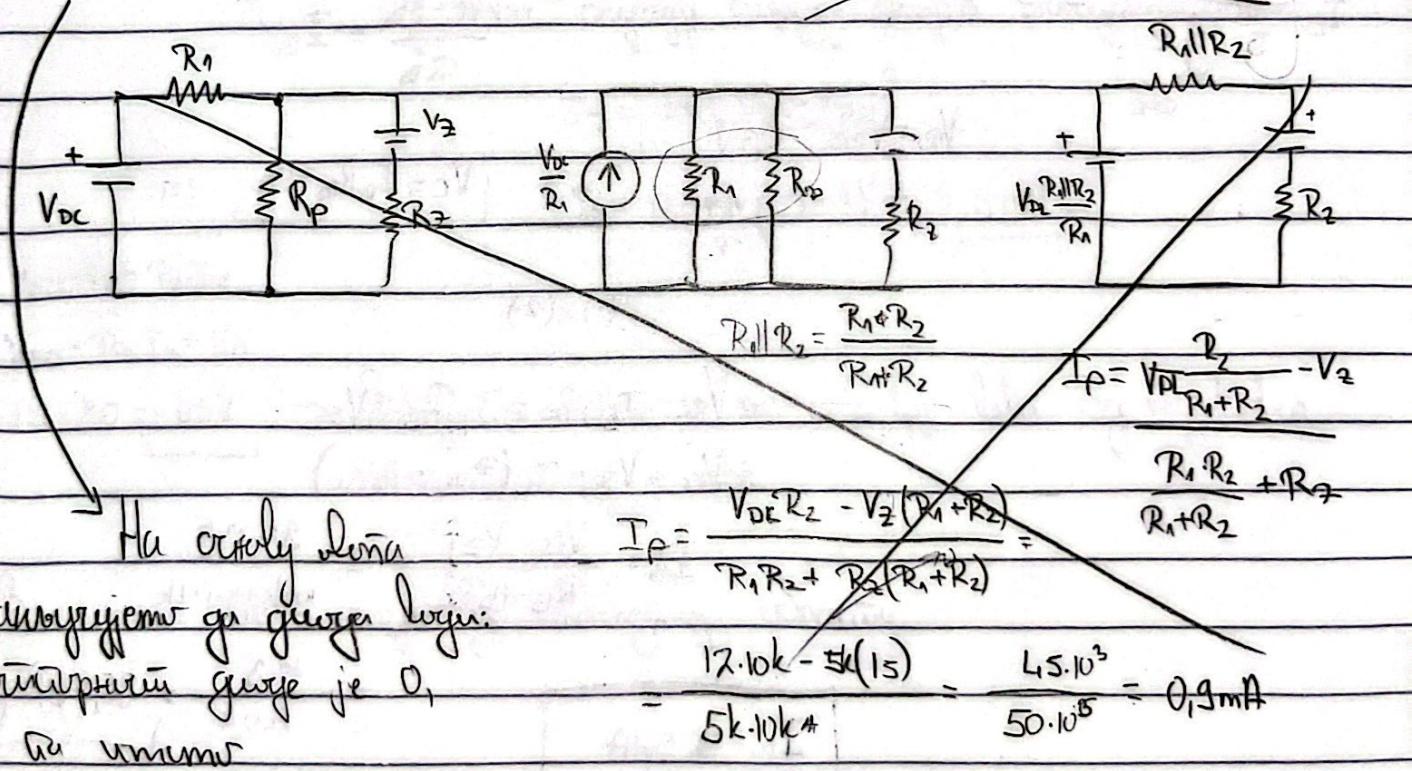




Найти изометрическую характеристику касательную на которой
- заданы (иначе не суть засор генератора)

$$V_{AB} = R_p \frac{V_{AC}}{R_p + R_1} = \frac{10}{15} \cdot 12 = 8,04 \text{ V}$$

~~$$I_p = \frac{V_{AB}}{R_p} = \frac{8,04}{10k} = 0,8 \text{ mA}$$~~



$$I_p = \frac{V_2}{R_p} = \frac{5}{10k} = 0,5 \text{ mA}$$

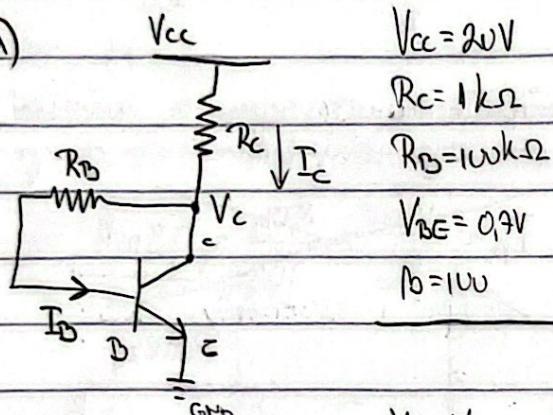
2. a) Нахи сиркулд басе.

б) Определите статичные токи NMOS транзистора.

Дано. Транзисторный диод в активном режиме ($V_{BE} = 0,7$, $\beta = 100$)

$V_{CC} = 20V$, $R_C = 1k\Omega$, $R_B = 100k\Omega$, $V_{DD} = 15V$, $V_{GG} = 5V$, $R_D = 10k\Omega$, $k_n = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_{TN} = 1V$

a)



$$V_{CC} = 20V \quad V_{TN} = 1V$$

$$R_C = 1k\Omega$$

$$\frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C} = I_C$$

$$R_B = 100k\Omega$$

$$I_C = I_B \cdot \beta$$

$$V_{CC} - I_B \cdot \beta \cdot R_C = V_C$$

$$V_{BE} = 0.7V$$

$$\beta = 100$$

$$\frac{V_C - V_B}{R_B} = I_B$$

$$V_B = V_{BE} = 0.7V$$

$$V_C = I_B R_B + V_B \quad (2)$$

$$(1) = (2)$$

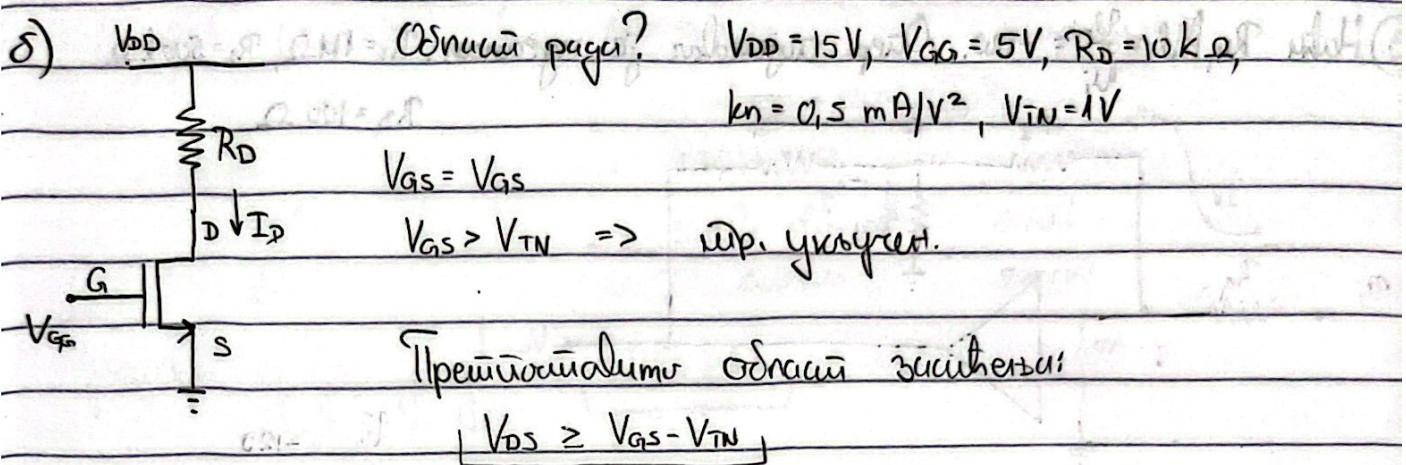
$$V_{CC} - I_B \beta R_C = I_B R_B + V_B$$

$$V_{CC} - V_B = I_B (R_B + \beta R_C)$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_B}{R_B + \beta R_C} = \frac{20 - 0.7}{100k + 100 \cdot 1k} =$$

$$= \frac{19.3}{200k} = 96.5 \mu A$$

$$I_B = 96.5 \mu A$$



- Уровень спускающий напряжение определяется по рисунку

$$I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2$$

$$I_D = 0,5 \text{ mA} \left(5 - 1 \right)^2 \frac{1}{V^2} = 8 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{DD} - V_D = R_D I_D$$

$$V_{DD} - R_D I_D = V_D$$

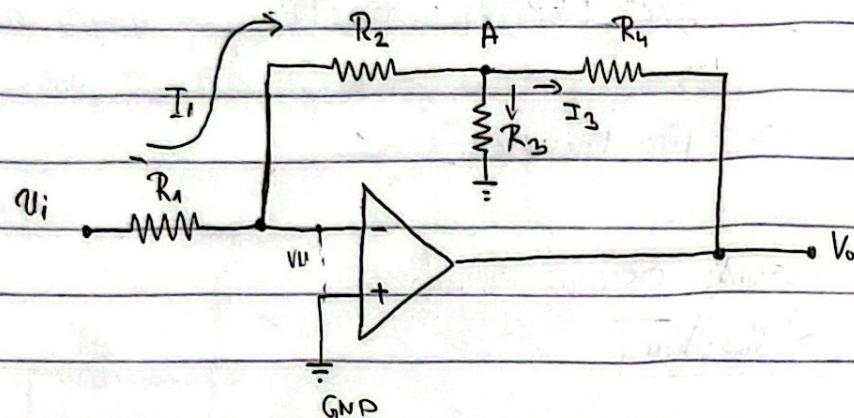
$$15 - 80 = -65V \rightarrow \text{Заданный напряжение не соответствует условию работы в насыщении}$$

Напряжение уменьшено + Нен.

Замечание: Напряжение уменьшено в насыщении одноканальной схемы.

11) Hatu R_4 , $A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -120$. Orip. vijecarlar je ugeanat. $R_1 = 1M\Omega$, $R_2 = 500k\Omega$,

$$R_3 = 100 \Omega$$



$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -120$$

- Ugeanat. vj. vijecarlar
V_M - krepivjenje marn

$$\begin{aligned} R_0 &\rightarrow \infty \\ R_U &\rightarrow 0 \\ R_{IN} &\rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

- Krepivjenje vijecarlar:

$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = I_1$$

$$I_1 \cdot R_2 = -V_A$$

$$\frac{V_A - V_o}{R_4} = I_3$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - I_2$$

$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} \cdot R_2 = V_A$$

$$\frac{V_A}{R_3} = I_2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_i}{R_1} + \frac{V_i R_2}{R_1 R_3}$$

$$V_i \frac{R_2}{R_1} = -V_A$$

$$-\frac{V_i R_2}{R_1} = I_2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_i (R_3 + R_2)}{R_1 R_3} \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{V_i R_2}{R_1 R_3} = I_2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{R_1} \left(V_i \frac{R_2}{R_1} - V_o \right)$$

$$(1) = (2)$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_i R_2 - R_1 V_o}{R_1 R_3} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{V_i (R_3 + R_2)}{R_1 R_3} = \frac{V_i R_2 - R_1 V_o}{R_1 R_3} / R_1$$

$$\frac{V_i (R_3 + R_2)}{R_3} = \frac{V_i R_2 - R_1 V_o}{R_4} \Rightarrow R_u = \frac{(V_i R_2 - R_1 V_o) R_3}{V_i (R_3 + R_2)} =$$

$$= \frac{V_i R_2 R_3}{V_i (R_3 + R_2)} - \frac{R_1 R_2 V_o}{(R_3 + R_2) V_i} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 + R_2)} \cdot (-120) = \frac{500k \cdot 100}{500k + 100} + 120 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 500 \cdot 10^3}{100 + 500k} \\
 & \quad - \frac{500 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 100 + 120 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^9}{500 \cdot 100} \\
 & \quad - \frac{5 \cdot 10^9 + 600 \cdot 10^9}{500 \cdot 100} = \frac{6 \cdot 10^9}{500 \cdot 100}
 \end{aligned}$$

Третий упрощ.

$$= 1199 k\Omega$$

OEDT - 1.květ 2022 - Řešení B

① $D_1 - D_4$ - usazení

$D_1 - D_3$ - pevného stavu

$$V_D = 0,7V, r_d = 3\Omega$$

$$V_2 = 5V, r_2 = 0\Omega$$

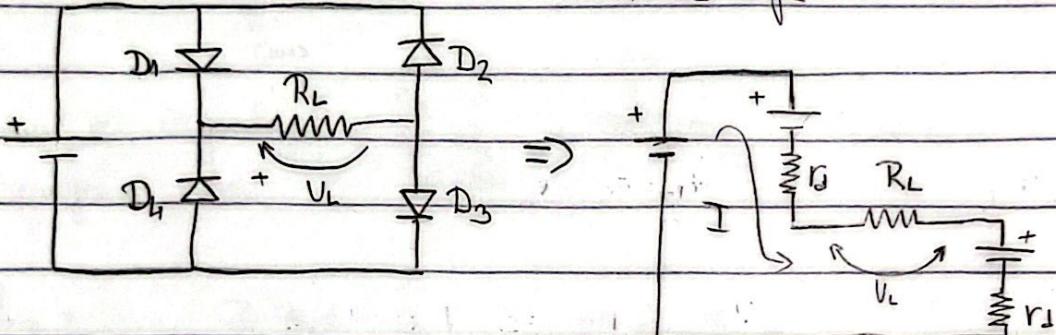
$$V_{DC} = 15V$$

$$R_L = 130\Omega, R_1 = 5k\Omega, R_P = 8k\Omega$$

$$U_L = ?$$

a)

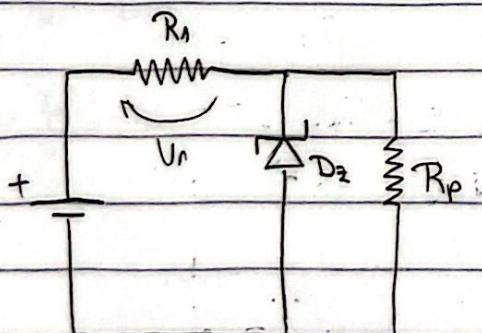
$D_1 \text{ a } D_3$ kryje



$$I_L = \frac{15 - 1,4}{130} = 0,1A$$

$$U_L = I \cdot R_L = 0,1 \cdot 130 = 13V$$

b)

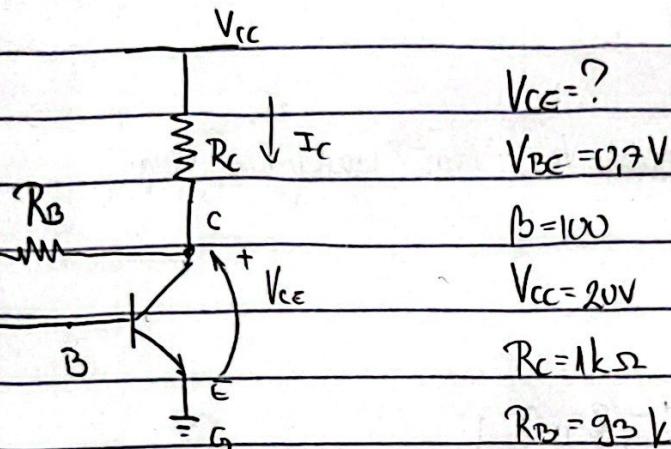


②) $V_{CG} = ?$

Si Operar paga NMOS

análisis BJT ($V_{BE} = 0,7 \text{ V}$, $\beta = 100$) $V_{CC} = 20 \text{ V}$ $R_C = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_B = 93 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}$, $V_{GG} = 5 \text{ V}$, $R_D = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $I_{DN} = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}^2$, $V_{TN} = 1 \text{ V}$



$$V_B = 0,7 \text{ V} \quad V_C = V_{CC} - R_C I_C$$

$$I_C = \beta \cdot I_B$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_C - V_B}{R_B} \quad I_C = \beta \cdot \frac{V_C - V_B}{R_B}$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - R_C \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{V_C - V_B}{R_B} \cdot R_B$$

$$V_C R_B = V_{CC} R_B - R_C \beta (V_C - V_B)$$

$$V_C R_B + R_C \beta V_C = V_{CC} R_B - R_C \beta V_B$$

$$V_C (R_B + R_C \beta) = V_{CC} R_B - R_C \beta V_B$$

$$V_C = \frac{1790 \text{ k}}{93 \text{ k}}$$

$$V_C = \frac{V_{CC} R_B - R_C \beta V_B}{R_B + R_C \beta}$$

$$V_C = 9,27 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = \frac{20 \cdot 93 \text{ k} - 1 \text{ k} \cdot 100 \cdot 0,7}{93 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k} \cdot 100}$$

V_{DD}

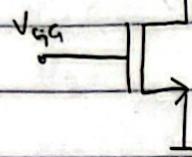
$V_{DD} = 15V$

$V_{GG} = 5V$

$R_D = 1k\Omega$

$k_n = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}^2$

$V_{TN} = 1V$



$V_{GS} = V_{GG}$ $V_{GS} > V_{TN} \rightarrow$ избыточн. нап.

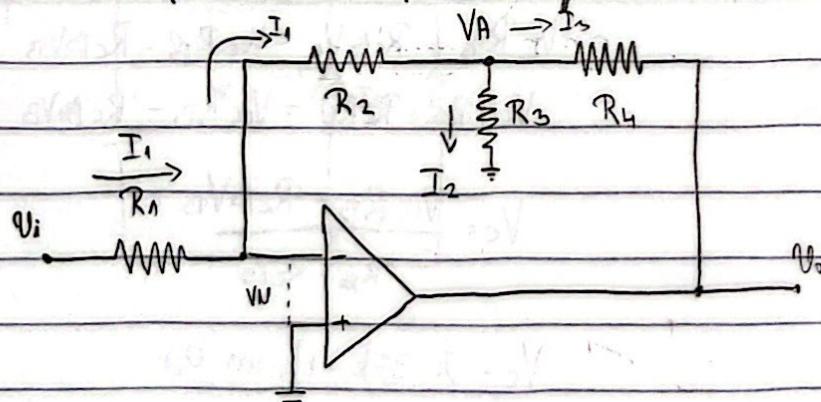
III. Зачистка: $V_{DS} \geq V_{GS} - V_{TN}$

$$I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2 = 0,5 \frac{\text{mA}}{\text{V}^2} (4)^2 \text{V}^2 = 8 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = V_{DD} - R_D I_D = 15 - 8 \text{ mA} \cdot 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 9V \quad 9V > 1V \rightarrow \text{зачистка!}$$

③ $R_4 = ?$ $A_V = -100$ ($\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -100$), Упрощен. изображ.

$$R_1 = 800 \text{ k}\Omega, R_2 = 500 \text{ k}\Omega, R_3 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$



V_{II} - логарифмич. маса

$$I_1 = \frac{V_i}{R_1}, \quad I_2 = \frac{-V_A}{R_2} \quad \left\{ \quad \frac{V_i}{R_1} = \frac{-V_A}{R_2} \right.$$

$$V_i R_2 = (V_i - V_A) R_1$$

~~$$V_i R_2 = V_i R_1 - V_A R_1$$~~

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_i = -V_A$$

$$V_i (R_2 - R_1) = -V_A R_1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_i = V_A}$$

$$\frac{U_0}{Z_L} = -10$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_i}{R_1}, \quad I_1 = \frac{-V_A}{R_2}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_A - U_0}{R_4} = \frac{1}{R_4} \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1} U_i - (-10) U_i \right)$$

$$\frac{U_i}{R_1} = \frac{-V_A}{R_2} \quad \boxed{-\frac{R_2}{R_1} U_i = V_A}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{R_4} \left(-\frac{R_2}{R_1} U_i + 10 U_i \right)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_A}{R_3} = -\frac{\frac{R_2}{R_1} U_i}{R_3} = \frac{-R_2 U_i}{R_1 R_3}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{R_4} \left(U_i \left(10 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right)$$

$$I_0 = I_1 - I_2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{U_i}{R_1} + \frac{R_2 U_i}{R_1 R_3}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_4} \left(U_i \left(10 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right) = U_i \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} \right)$$

~~$$I_3 = \frac{\frac{R_2}{R_1} U_i + R_2 U_i}{R_1 R_3}$$~~

$$R_u = \frac{U_i \left(10 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)}{U_i \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} \right)} = \frac{10 R_1 - R_2}{R_1 + R_1 R_3}$$

~~$$I_2 = \frac{R_2 U_i}{R_1 R_3}$$~~

$$R_u = \frac{(10 R_1 - R_2) R_3}{R_3 + R_1 R_2}$$

$$R_u = \frac{(10 \cdot 8 \text{ k} - 5 \text{ k}) 10 \text{ k}}{10 \text{ k} + 8 \text{ k} \cdot 5 \text{ k}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{R_4} \left(U_i \left(10 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \right) = \frac{U_i R_3 + R_2 U_i}{R_1 R_3}$$

$$7,95 \cdot 10^{12} \\ 4 \cdot 10^{11}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_u} \left(10 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) = \frac{R_3 + R_2}{R_1 R_3}$$

$$R_u = 15,8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

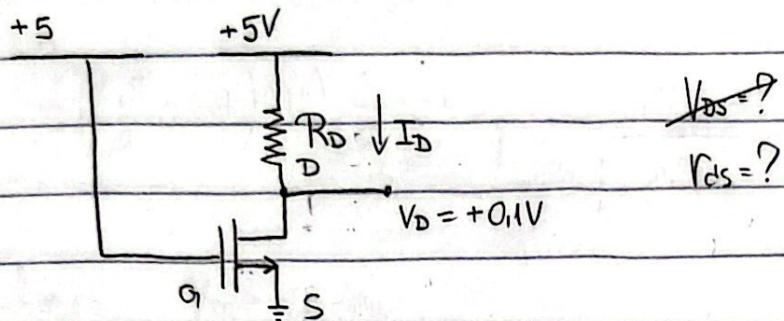
$$R_u = \frac{10 - \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{\frac{R_3 + R_2}{R_1 R_3}}$$

$$R_u = \frac{\frac{10 R_1 - R_2}{R_1}}{\frac{R_3 + R_2}{R_1 R_3}} = \frac{(10 R_1 - R_2) R_3}{R_3 + R_2} = 15,8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_u = 15,8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Припреми изм 2023

- 11) * Пројек. коме јасно дај најстн на срејну буде 0,1 V. Која је стапајућа вредност срејна и арса у том спујају? $V_{tn} = 1V$, $k_n = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}^2$



$$V_G = 5V, V_{GS} = 5V, V_{GS} > V_{tn} \Rightarrow \text{up. on}$$

$$V_{DS} = 0,1V$$

~~Претпостављамо га је up. у санђерију:~~

~~$V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{tn}$~~

$$I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{tn})^2$$

(!)

!!

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} (16) = 8 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_D = 8 \text{ mA}$$

~~Употреби~~

$$R_D = \frac{5 - 0,1}{8 \text{ mA}} = 612,5 \Omega$$

~~$R_D = 612,5 \Omega$~~

~~У питању је променљиви однос:~~

$$I_D = k_n [2(V_{GS} - V_{tn})V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2]$$

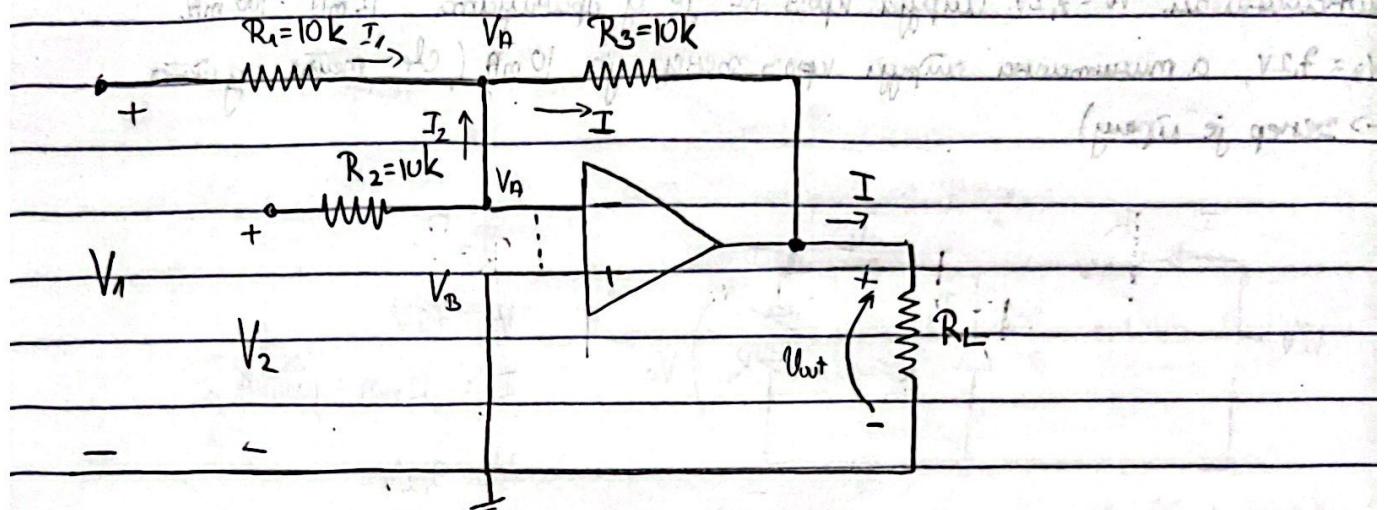
$$I_D = 0,5 (2 \cdot 4 \cdot 0,1 - 0,1^2) = 0,395 \text{ mA} = 395 \mu\text{A}$$

$$R_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{I_D} = 12,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$r_D = \frac{V_{DS}}{I_D} = \frac{0,1}{395 \mu\text{A}} = 2,53 \cdot 10^2$$

$$r_D = 253 \Omega$$

№2 Используйте формулы V_1 и V_2 . Куда функция должна идти?



Учимся я упрощать выражения:

$$I_1 = \frac{V_1}{R_1} \quad I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2} \quad I = I_1 + I_2 =$$

$$I = -\frac{V_0}{R_3}$$

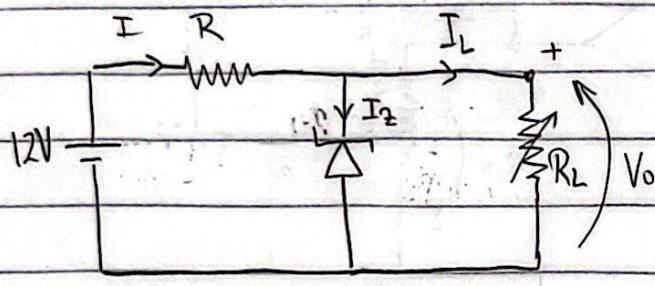
$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} = -\frac{V_0}{R_3}$$

$$-\frac{R_2 V_1 + R_1 V_2}{R_1 R_2} = V_0$$

$$-\frac{10k V_1 + 10k V_2}{10k \cdot 10k} = -\frac{10k (V_1 + V_2)}{10k} = -(V_1 + V_2) = V_0$$

- упрощение
и сокращение

11) Нату брј. ампиритка R треба да најде на сопственију R_L (уједињ.) дуже
погодностима. $V_0 = 7,2V$. Струја кроз R_L је у првичнома $12mA \div 100mA$.
 $V_2 = 7,2V$, а минимална струја кроз земер је $10mA$ (це међе ог истро
 \rightarrow земер је уједињен)



$$R = ?$$

$$V_0 = 7,2V,$$

$$I_1 : 12mA \div 100mA$$

$$V_2 = 7,2V$$

$$I_{2min} = 10mA$$

$$R = \frac{12V - V_0}{I_2 + I_L}$$

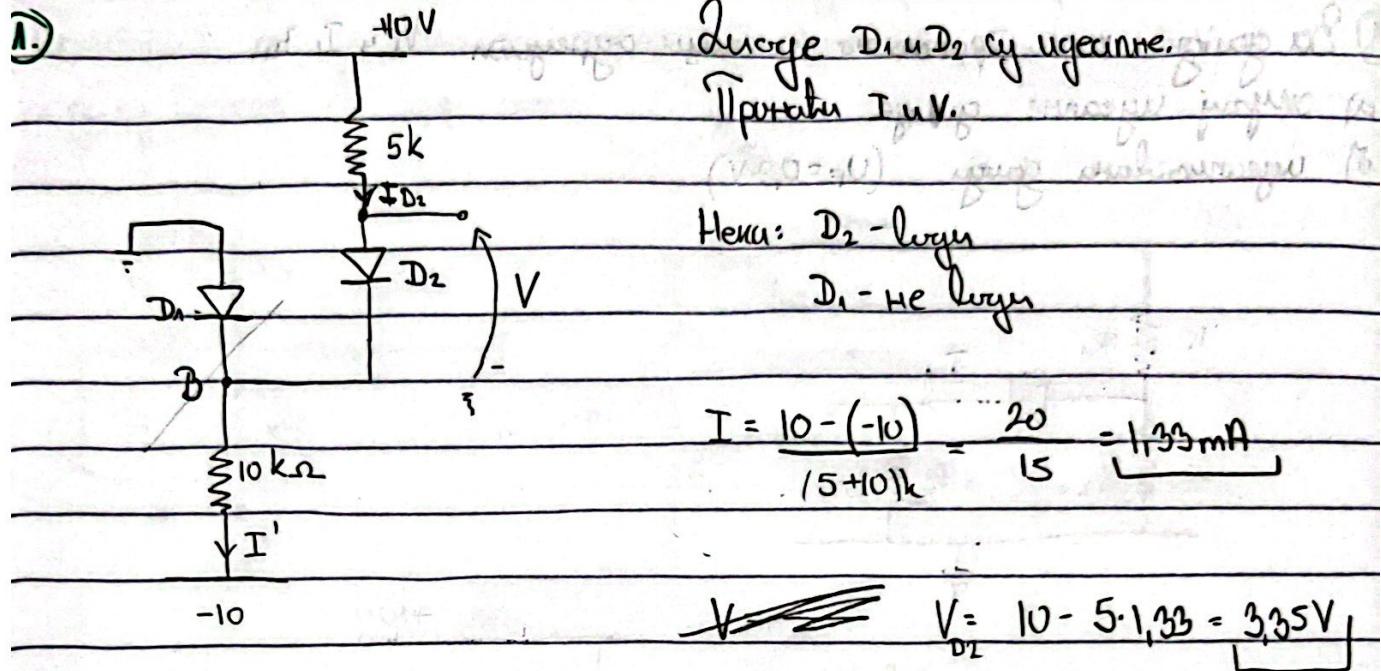
$$V_R = 12 - 7,2 = 4,8V$$

$$I_{2min} = 10mA$$

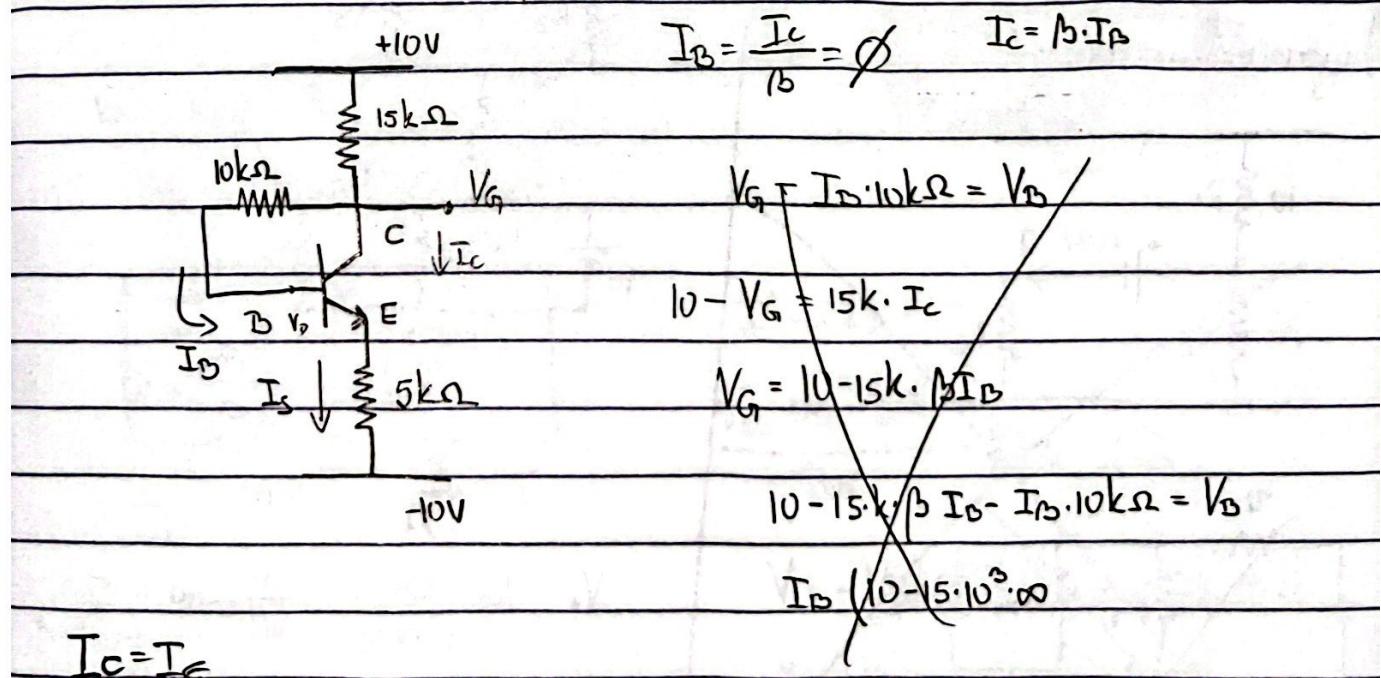
$$R = \frac{4,8}{110} = 43,5\Omega$$

$$I_{Lmax} = 100mA$$

Февраль 2023



2.) Помехи V_G и I_s. V_{DE} = 0,7 V, β → ∞

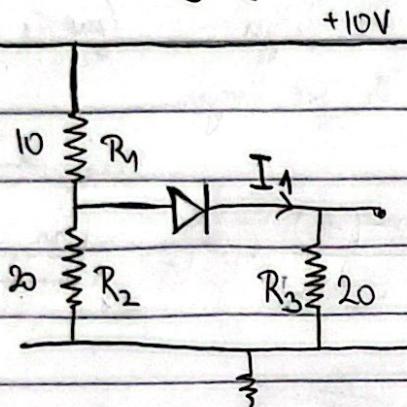


Приготвя за външен контрол - 2023

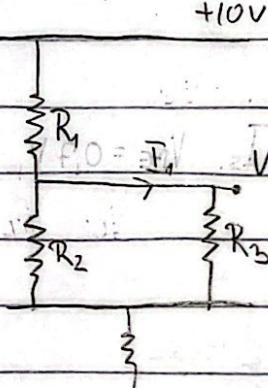
1. За дадените конури приложете на схема съответни V_1 и I_1 :

a) спрямителният ток

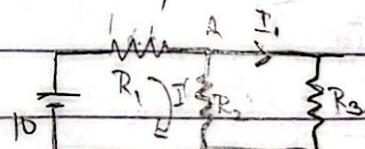
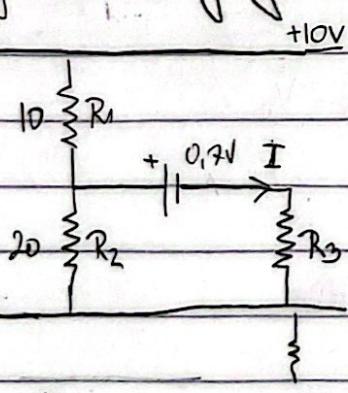
b) изгражданата напрежение ($V_F = 0,7V$)



a) изгражданата напрежение - V_1



b) изгражданата напрежение:

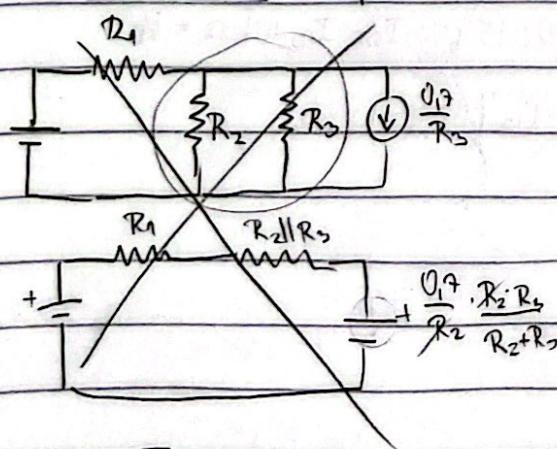


$$R_2 \parallel R_3 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = 10$$

$$I_1 = \frac{10}{20} = 0,5 A$$

$$V_1 = V_{AD} = R_2 I_1 = \frac{10}{20} \cdot 0,5 = 5-$$

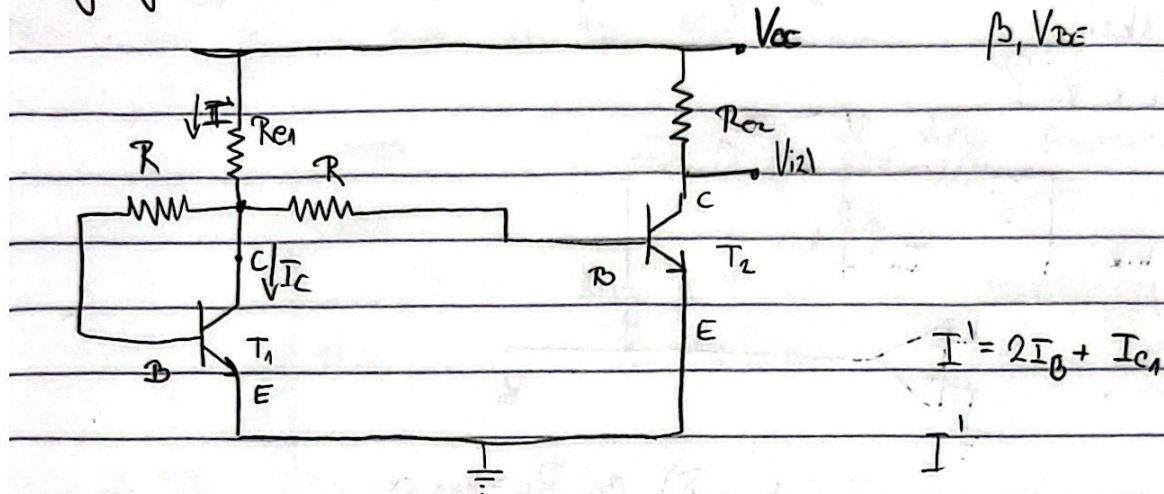
$$I_1 = \frac{5}{20} = 0,25 A$$



Принцип на изграждането са същите като упомянати

(1)

2) За кога симулаторът ще покаже прав стабилен ток I и V_{BE} .
 Симулаторът ще покаже стабилният ток и стабилните напрежения. (β , V_{BE})
 и този ток ще е определен.



$$V_{B1} = V_{B2} = V_{CE} - IB \cdot R = V_{BE}$$

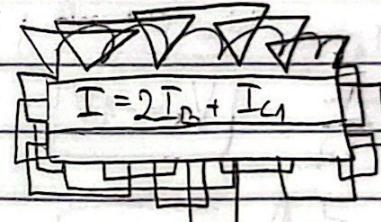
$$IC_2 = \beta I_B$$

~~$$V_{C1} = V_{CC} - I' \cdot R_{C1}$$~~

~~$$V_{C2} = V_{CC} - R_{C2} \cdot IC_2$$~~

~~$$V_{C1} = V_{BE} + I_B \cdot R$$~~

~~$$V_{CC} - I \cdot R_{C1} = V_{BE} + I_B \cdot R$$~~



~~$$I' = V_{CC} - V_{BE} - I_B \cdot R$$~~

 ~~R_E~~

$$I' - 2I_B = IC_1$$

~~$$\frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE} - I_B \cdot R}{R_E} - 2I_B = \beta I_B$$~~

$$V_{CC} - V_{BE} - I_B(R + \frac{1}{\beta}) = R_E \beta I_B$$

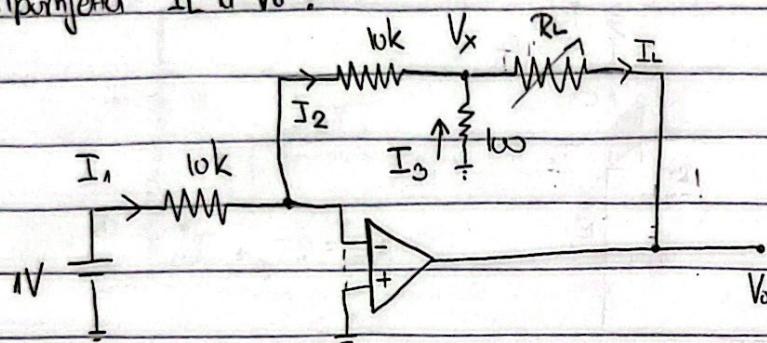
~~$$V_{CC} - V_{BE} = I_B(R_E \beta + R_E)$$~~

③ - Уреанак сиеруји и ап тијурају

a) Сирије $I_1, I_2, I_3?$ $V_x = ?$

$$R_L (10\Omega \div 1k\Omega)$$

b) Примјета I_L и V_o ?



a)

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{10k} = 0,1 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = I_1 \quad I_2 = 0,1 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{-V_x}{10k} \quad V_x = -1 \text{ V}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{-(-1)}{100} = +10 \text{ mA}$$

d) $R_L = 100\Omega$

$$I_L = I_2 + I_3 = 10,1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_o = V_x - R_L \cdot I_L$$

$$V_o = -1 - 100 \cdot 10,1 \text{ mA} = -2,01 \text{ V}$$

$$R_L = 1k\Omega$$

$$V_o = -1 - 10,1 = -11,1 \text{ V}$$

V_o је у распону $(-11,1 \div -2,0)$

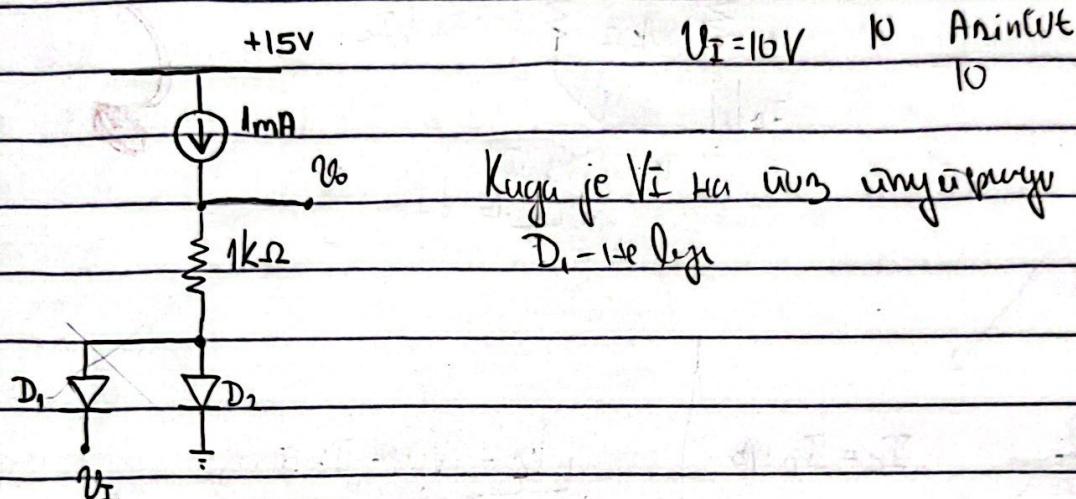
Ārpus 2023 - K1

① - синхронизиран панасни облик V_o , D_1 и D_2 - квадант,

V_I - тумета се по синхронен закону, $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $A = 10 \text{ V}$.

Максимални висини и минимални висини V_o ?

$$T = \frac{1}{f} =$$



1. Определить рабочий режим транзистора:
(занят. Ернест еп.)

$$I_S = 6 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ A}$$

$$\beta = 100$$

$$V_t = 26 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_{cc} = 2,5 \text{ V}$$

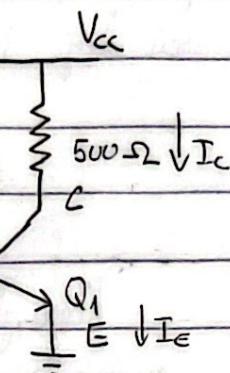
$$I_B = \frac{V_{cc} - V_B}{100 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$V_{BE} = V_B$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_{cc} - V_c}{500 \text{ }\Omega}$$

$$\frac{V_{cc} - V_B}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} \cdot \beta = \frac{V_{cc} - V_c}{500 \text{ }\Omega}$$

$$I_C = I_B \cdot \beta$$



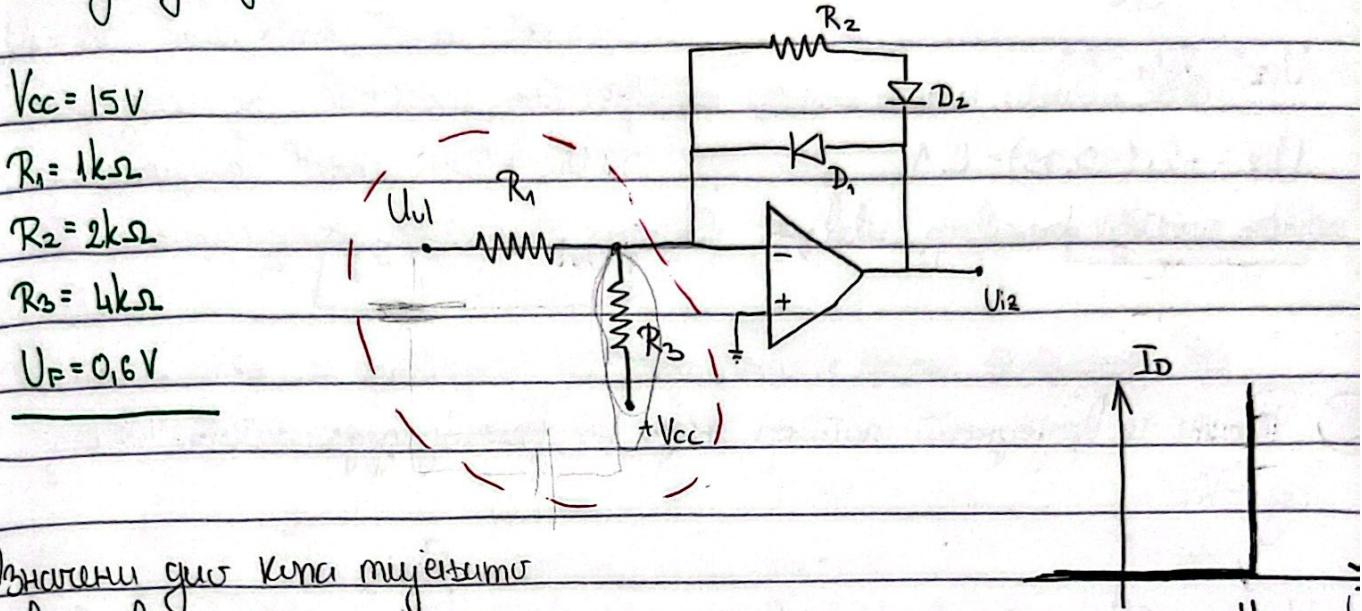
$$V_c = V_{cc} - I_C \cdot 500 \text{ }\Omega$$

$$I_C = I_S \cdot e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_{tn}}}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = \frac{I_S e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_{tn}}}}{\beta}$$

$$V_{TN} \ln \frac{I_B / \beta}{I_S} = V_{BE}$$

За кога са спире супергейт и инвертори залишени најсама U_{i2}
се изменя U_{i1} , кога се U_{i1} менета у равни: $-5V \div 5V$.
Логике су изенитише са корактер са спире.

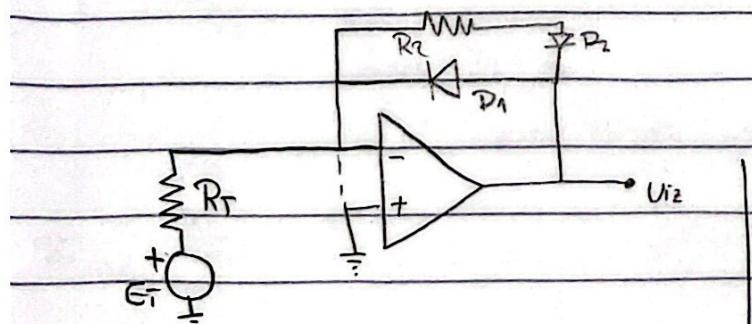


Означени десни краци менетимо
штеденењем погрешности.

$$R_T = R_1 \parallel R_3 = \frac{2}{0,67} k\Omega \approx 3k\Omega$$

$$R_T = \frac{h}{5} = 0,8 k\Omega \quad R_T = \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_3}$$

$$U_T = R_3 \cdot \frac{U_{i1}}{R_1 + R_3} + R_1 \cdot \frac{V_{cc}}{R_1 + R_3} \quad | U_T = 0,8 U_{i1} + 3$$



Постојијамо паралелне
опруге.

1) $U_T < 0 \Rightarrow D_1$ логике, D_2 не логике

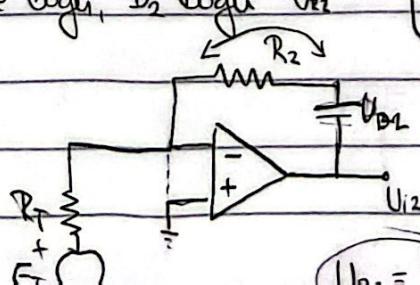
$$U_{i2} = U_F$$

2) $U_T > 0 \Rightarrow D_1$ не логике, D_2 логике U_{i2}

$$U_T - 0,8 U_{i1} + 3 < 0$$

$$|U_{i2}| = -(U_{R2} + U_{D2})$$

$$U_{i1} < \frac{-3}{0,8}, \quad (U_{i1} < -3,75V)$$



$$|I_{D1}| = U_{i1} \cdot R_T \quad |I_{D2}| = U_F$$

$$V_{i2} = -\frac{R_2}{R_T} U_T - U_F$$

$$V_{i2} = -\frac{21}{0,8} \cdot (0,8U_{UL} + 3) - 0,6 = -2U_{UL} - 7,5 - 0,6 = -2U_{UL} - 8,1$$

$$V_{i2} = -2U_{UL} - 8,1$$

$$U_T > 0$$

$$V_{i2} = -2 \cdot (-3,75) - 8,1$$

$$0,8U_{UL} + 3 > 0$$

$$\boxed{V_{i2} = -0,6V}$$

$$\boxed{U_{UL} > -3,75}$$

③ Треба се одредити напонот који на изходу дава највиши вредност
ог $-V_{CC}$

$$V_{i2} = -2U_{UL} - 8,1$$

$$| V_{i2} | = V_{CC} \Rightarrow -V_{CC} = -2U_{UL} - 8,1 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$V_{CC} = 2U_{UL} + 8,1$$

$$U_{UL} = \frac{V_{CC} - 8,1}{2}$$

$$U_{UL} = \frac{6,9}{2}$$

$$\boxed{U_{UL} = 3,45V}$$

Одредити израз за излазни напони:

$$V_{i2} = \begin{cases} U_F; & U_{UL} < -3,75 \\ -2U - 8,1; & -3,75 \leq U_{UL} \leq 3,45 \\ -15V; & U_{UL} \geq 3,45 \end{cases}$$

Припрема за консултум - 2023

1. Задача дати је след. да се сазна импултивни изразите:

$$U_2 = 6V, I_{2\min} = 4mA, P_{2\max} = 200mW$$

Потрошувач је $R_p = 200\Omega$, где најмали употребни напон је $10V$.

a) изразујте $R_{S\max}$

б) За изразујте амплификаторски кофицијент генерисани напон U_{UL}

- б) Кога снага се ограничава на U_{UL} да се преузме израз R_p који је при напону $U_{UL\max}$?

$$P = RI^2 = U \cdot I \quad U = I \cdot R$$

$$U_2 = 6V$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R}$$

$$I_{2\min} = 4mA$$

$$P_{2\max} = 200mW$$

$$R_p = 200\Omega$$

$$U_{UL\min} = 10V$$

$$R_{S\max} = ? \quad U_{UL\max} = ?$$

$$P_2 = 0$$

Вриједност изашвата је максимална за минималну вриједност струје.

$$I_{\min} = I_{2\min} + I_p =$$

$$I_p = \frac{U_2}{R_p} = \frac{6V}{200\Omega} = 30mA$$

$$= 4mA + 30mA = 34mA$$

$$R_{S\max} = \frac{U_{UL\min} - V_2}{I_{\min}} = \frac{4}{34mA} \quad R_{S\max} \approx 118\Omega$$

Найвећи генериовани напон имамо при највећој струји. I_{\max} .

$$I_{2\max} = \frac{P_{2\max}}{V_2} = \frac{200mW}{6V} = 33,3mA$$

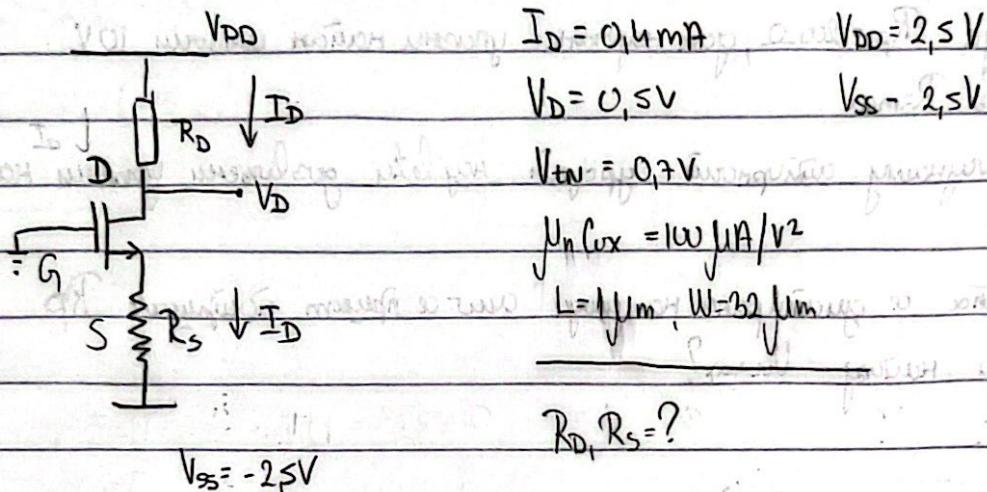
$$\text{б) } I_{\max} \cdot U_2 = P_2$$

$$I_{\max} = 63,3 mA$$

$$U_{UL} = R_S I_{\max} + V_2$$

$$P_2 = 379,8mW$$

② Пројектујте вентил са стапче висине да је $I_D = 0,4 \text{ mA}$ и $V_D = 0,5 \text{ V}$. NMOS транзистор има $V_{tn} = 0,7 \text{ V}$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2$, $L = 1 \mu\text{m}$ и $W = 32 \mu\text{m}$. Задатак је да определите дужине канала.



$$\text{Кофицијент } k \text{ по рачунама је } k = \frac{\mu_n C_{ox} W}{2 L}$$

$$k = \frac{100 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2}{2} \cdot \frac{32 \mu\text{m}}{1 \mu\text{m}} = 50 \mu\text{A}/\text{V}^2 \cdot 32 = \\ = 1,6 \text{ mA}/\text{V}^2$$

Мојемо да напишемо једначину за одређивање отпорника: $R_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{I_D}$

$$R_D = \frac{2}{0,4 \text{ mA}} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

Преприпремимо да се израчунава напон у односу на затворене:

$$V_{DS} \geq V_{GS} - V_{tn}, \quad I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{tn})^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k_n}} = V_{GS} - V_{tn}$$

$$V_{GS} = \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{k_n}} + V_{tn}$$

$$V_{GS} = \sqrt{\frac{0,4 \text{ mA}}{1,6 \text{ mA}/\text{V}^2}} + 0,7 \quad \boxed{V_{GS} = 1,2 \text{ V}}$$

$$V_G = 0V$$

$$V_S = -1,2V$$

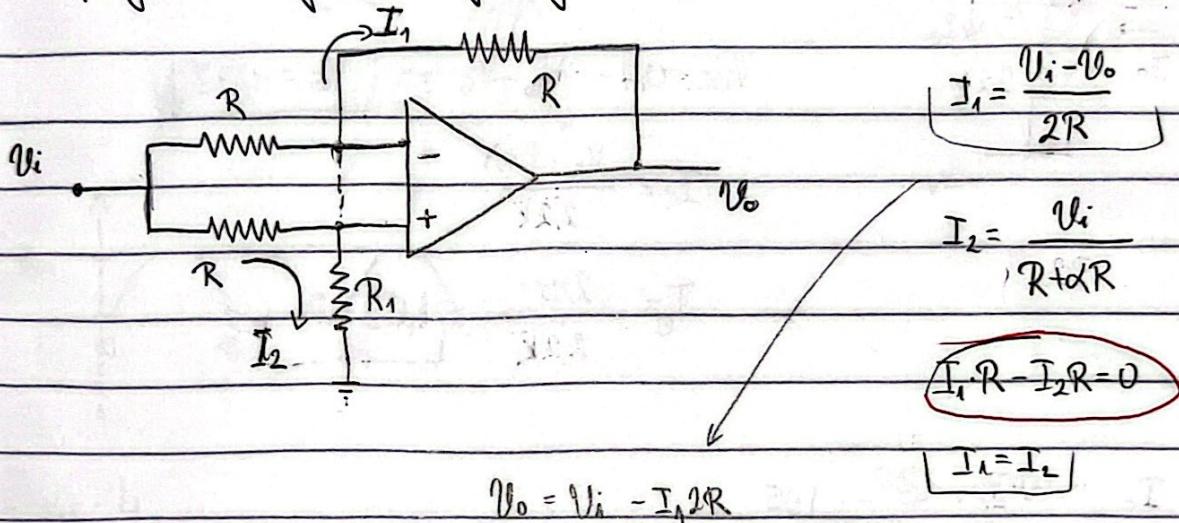
$$V_{DS} = V_D - V_S = 1,7$$

$$1,7 > 0,5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$R_S = \frac{V_S - V_{SS}}{I_D} = \frac{-1,2 - (-2,5)}{0,4}$$

$$R_S = 3,25 k\Omega$$

- ③ За кога на спирку, суперујни напонски појасце $A_u = \frac{U_o}{U_i}$.
Суперујни појасци су наведени, а $R_1 = 2R$.



$$U_o = U_i - \frac{U_i}{R + dR} \cdot 2R = U_i - \frac{U_i}{R(1+d)} \cdot 2R$$

$$U_o = U_i \left(1 - \frac{2}{1+d} \right)$$

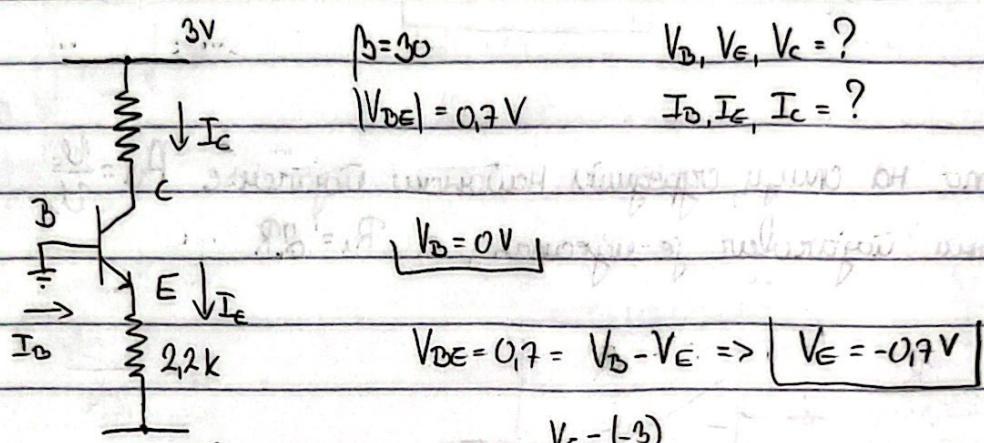
$$\frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{1+d-2}{1+d}$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha+1}$$

САМ

26 h till k1...

Справкии ищему юне соне, емкости и конденсатора. Выводы и емкости и
конденсаторы определяются $\beta = 30$, $|V_{DE}| = 0,7 \text{ V}$.



$$I_E = \frac{V_E - (-0,7)}{2,2 \text{ k}}$$

$$I_E = \frac{2,3}{2,2 \text{ k}} = 1,05 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_E = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} I_C$$

$$I_C = \frac{30}{31} \cdot 1,05$$

$$I_C = 1,02 \text{ mA} \quad I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = 34 \mu\text{A}$$

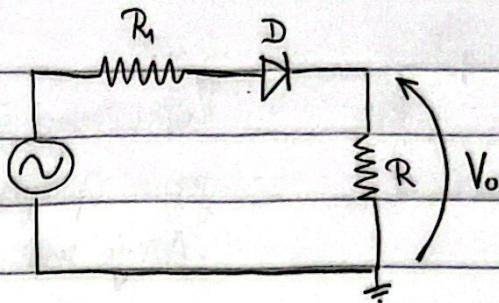
$$V_C = 3 - 1,02 \cdot 2,2 = 0,76 \text{ V}$$

2. Zaduge - 2

D - усекачи

$V_o = ?$

$$V_i = V_m \sin \omega t$$



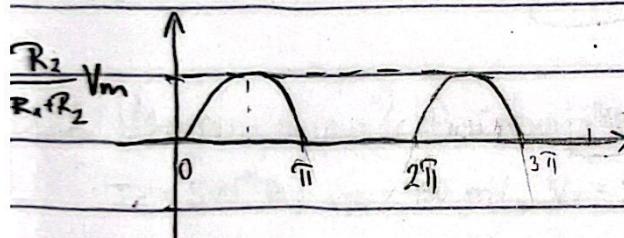
- ОДЗ испрт га умножи

усекачију генератор - она бидеју заса пружаме поузданите испуњавајуће и тимо
је могућност креативнији излаз

~~wt $\in (0, \pi)$~~

$$V_o = R \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_1 + R} = \frac{R}{R_1 + R} V_m \sin \omega t \quad \omega t \in (0, \pi)$$

$$V_o = 0 \quad \omega t \in [\pi, 2\pi]$$

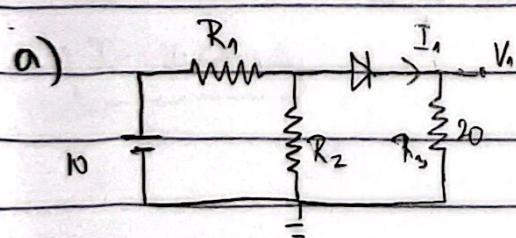
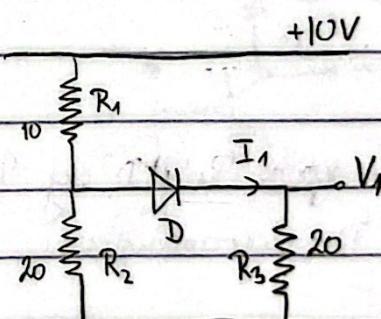


2. Zaduge - 4

$V_i, I_i = ?$

a) усекачна генерација

b) усекачниција с.г. ($U_F = 0.7 V$)

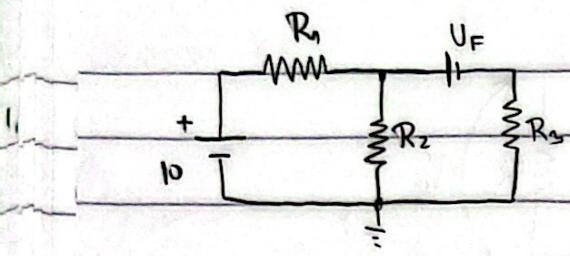


Пренапонајући: D - буџи

$$\therefore R_{23} \parallel R_2 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{400}{40} = 10 V$$

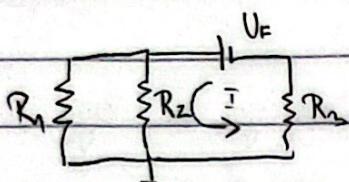
$$I_1 = \frac{V_i}{R_3} = 0.25 A$$

$$V_i = R_{23} \frac{V}{R_1 + R_{23}} = \frac{100}{20} \quad | V_i = 5 V$$



$$I = 0,33$$

Користимо првије суперпозиције, један првијеп сав утицаји високи, остварује нам спречиј каснији високи V_F .



$$R_{12} = R_1 \parallel R_2$$

$$I = \frac{V_F}{R_{12} + R_3} = \frac{0,6}{6,67 + 20} = 0,02 = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_{12} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{200}{30}$$

$$I = 250 - 20 = 228 \text{ mA}$$

$$(I \approx 0,23 \text{ A})$$

~~Употреба~~

~~Употреба~~

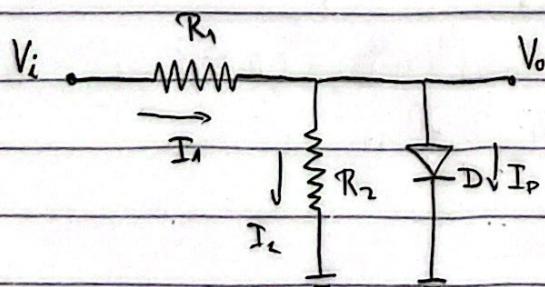
$$U = 4,48 \text{ V}$$

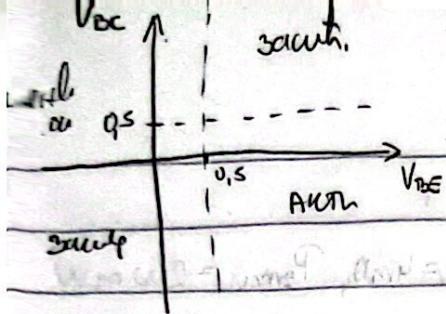
$$U' = 0,52$$

⑤ Задатак - 5.

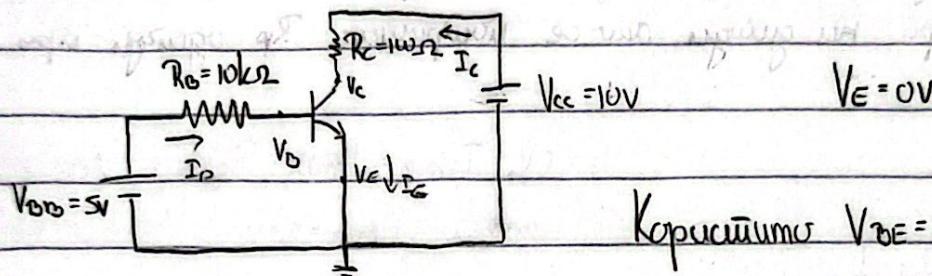
Задатак симулација кроз R_1 и D око V_i . Симулација симулације кроз симулатор D - мултисимулатор.

Задатак око V_i





Транз. - 1. $I_B, I_c, I_E, V_{BE}, V_{cc}, V_{CB}$? $\beta = 150$



$$\text{Корпусиуму } V_{BE} = 0.3 \text{ V.}$$

$$V_B = 0.7$$

2) Меншти націан? Амплітуда коливань

$$I_s = 5 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ A}, V_{BE} = 750 \text{ mV}, V_T = 26 \text{ mV}$$

$$I_c = I_s \cdot e^{\frac{V_B}{V_T}}$$

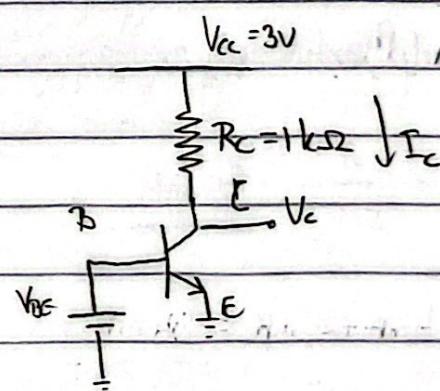
$$I_c = 5 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot e^{\frac{750 \text{ mV}}{26 \text{ mV}}}$$

$$I_c = 5 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot 3,35 \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$I_c = 16,75 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$I_c = 16,73 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_C = V_{cc} - I_c \cdot R_C$$



$$V_C = 1,33 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = V_O$$

Пробни консултацијум - 2023

1. Зенер диодија има следеће карактеристике: $U_2 = 6\text{V}$, $I_{2\min} = 4\text{mA}$, $P_{2\max} = 2\text{mW}$

Потрошувач је $R_p = 200\Omega$, најмањи употребни напон: 10V .

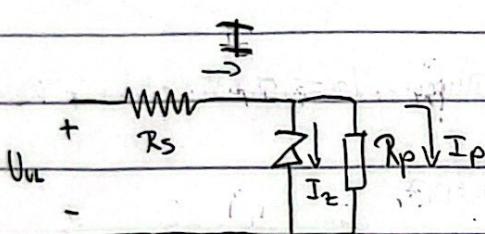
a) изразијуји $R_{s\max}$

б) За добијени R_s , одредији највећи грешковски употребни напон U_{vmax}

* в) Свака када диодата наје дешава да се потрошувач R_p одвоји од највећи U_{vmax} .

$$U_2 = 6\text{V}, I_{2\min} = 4\text{mA}, P_{2\max} = 2\text{mW}$$

$$R_p = 200\Omega, U_{vmin} = 10\text{V}.$$



a) R_s је максимална када је струја која пролази кроз њену минимална. Минималну струјују добијамо:

$$I_{\min} = I_{2\min} + I_p$$

$$I_p = \frac{U_2}{R_p} = \frac{6}{200} = 30\text{mA}$$

$$I_{\min} = 4\text{mA} + 30\text{mA} = 34\text{mA}$$

$$R_{s\max} = \frac{U_{vL} - U_2}{I_{\min}} = \frac{(10 - 6)\text{V}}{34\text{mA}} = 117,6\Omega \quad | R_{s\max} = 117,6\Omega$$

Највећи напон $U_{vL\max}$ добија се за максималну приједушност струје.

$$I_{2\max} = \frac{P_{2\max}}{U_2} = \frac{200\text{mW}}{6\text{V}} = 33,33\text{mA}$$

$$P_{2\max} = I_{2\max} U_2$$

Таја је максимална струја кроз сопствени R_s :

$$I_{\max} = I_{2\max} + I_p$$

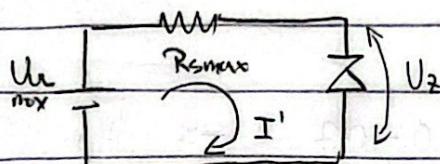
$$I_{\max} = 63,33\text{mA}$$

$$U_{OL\max} = I_{max} \cdot R_{S\max} + U_2$$

$$U_{OL\max} = 7,45V + 6V$$

$$U_{OL\max} = 13,45V$$

Q) Күнде орнайтын R_p күмүнүн шарты



Күнделікке тиесінде

апаратуралықтапшылған I_{max} .

Ачында на зертеп жеткізу тиесінде шарты: $P_{max} = U_2 \cdot I_{max} = 6V \cdot 63,33mA$

$$P_{Z\max} = 37,9,98mW$$

② Прожектілдік кено сағымнан тиесінде $I_D = 0,4 mA$, $V_D = 0,5 V$

NMOS транзистор има $V_{tn} = 0,7 V$, $\mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu A/V^2$, $L = 1 \mu m$, $W = 32 \mu m$

Занемарштік ефектін мұнайнаудың гүлгүлесіндең көшірең.

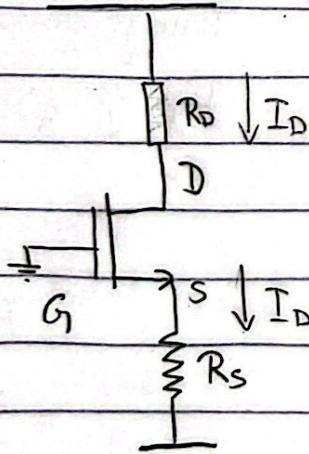
$$V_{DD} = 2,5V$$

$$V_{DD} = 2,5V, V_{SS} = -2,5V$$

$$I_D = 0,4 mA, V_D = 0,5V$$

$$V_{tn} = 0,7 V, \mu_n C_{ox} = 100 \mu A/V^2$$

$$L = 1 \mu m, W = 32 \mu m$$



$$R_D, R_S = ?$$

$$\text{Мұнайнаудың } k_n = \frac{1}{2} \mu_n C_{ox} \cdot \frac{W}{L}$$

$$R_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{I_D} = \frac{2V}{0,4 mA}$$

$$k_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 \mu A/V^2 \cdot \frac{32 \mu m}{1 \mu m}$$

$$k_n = 1,6 mA/V^2$$

Učinak ga su upravljali pomoću naponata $V_{GS} > V_{th}$. Upravljanje
ga je uključeno.

Am je ip. u odnosu sa V_{DS} , tada: $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{th}$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{DS} &= V_D - V_S \\V_{GS} &= V_G - V_S\end{aligned}\quad \left.\begin{array}{l}V_D - V_S > V_G - V_S - V_{th} \Leftrightarrow V_D > V_G - V_{th}\end{array}\right.$$

$$V_G = 0V \quad 0,5 > 0 - 0,7 \rightarrow \text{Ip. u odnosu sa } V_{th}.$$

Na odatle dođu znamo da nam je stupnja spretnosti:

$$I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{th})^2 \Rightarrow \frac{I_D}{k_n} = V_{GS} - V_{th}$$

$$V_{GS} = \sqrt{\frac{0,4 \text{ mA}}{1,6 \text{ mA/r}^2}} + 0,7$$

$$V_{GS} = 0,5 + 0,7 = 1,2$$

$$V_{GS} = 1,2V$$

$V_{GS} > V_{th}$ - Upravljanje
nam je uspešno,

$$V_{GS} = V_G - V_S \quad V_G = 0$$

Ip. uključen.

$$V_S = -V_{GS}$$

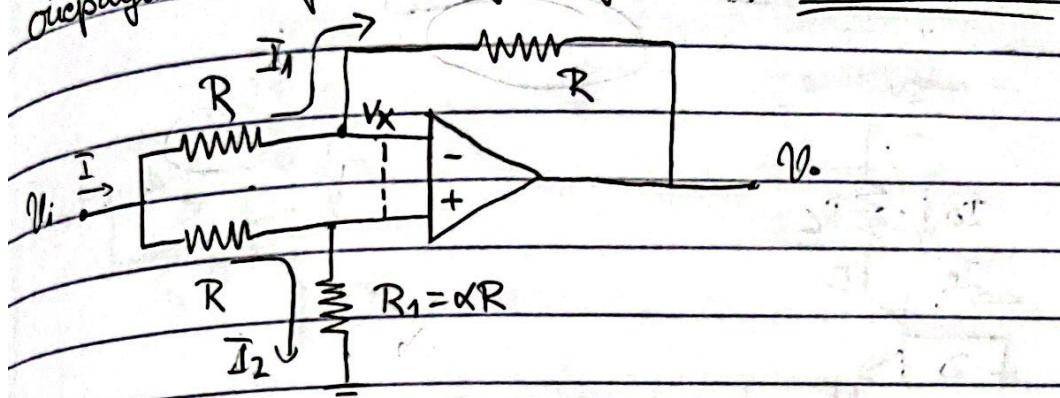
$$V_S = -1,2V$$

$$R_S = \frac{V_S - V_{GS}}{I_D}$$

$$R_S = \frac{-1,2 - (-2,5)V}{0,4 \text{ mA}}$$

$$R_S = 3,25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

3) За куна на сиңүү аралыгынан таңбасар түйүнчөлөө $A_{v0} = \frac{U_0}{U_i}$ оптималданганда
оптималданган түйүнчөлөө жоңғорсан, $R_1 = \alpha R$



Күпүү I₁ жана I₂ не үзүнде түйүнчөлөө

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_i - U_o}{R + R} = \frac{U_i - U_o}{2R}$$

$$U_o = U_i - I_1 \cdot R \cdot 2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_i}{R + \alpha R}$$

$$U_i - U_x = I_1 \cdot R = I_2 \cdot R \Rightarrow I_1 = I_2$$

$$U_o = U_i - \frac{U_i}{R + \alpha R} \cdot 2R = U_i \left(1 - \frac{R \cdot 2}{R(1 + \alpha)} \right)$$

$$\frac{U_o}{U_i} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{1 + \alpha} \right)$$

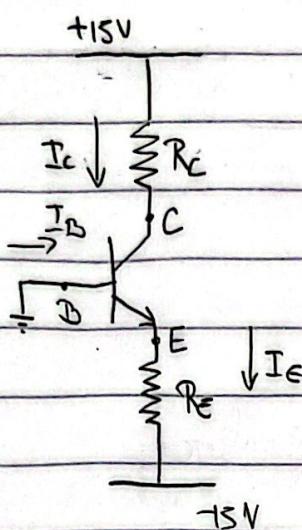
$$\frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{1 + \alpha - 2}{1 + \alpha} = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1}$$

$$A_{v0} = \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha + 1}$$

Транзисторы - 3

$$\beta = 100, I_{C1} = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CE1} = 0,7 \text{ V}, I_C = 2 \text{ mA}, V_C = 5 \text{ V}$$

$R_C, R_E = ?$



$$V_B = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$V_E = -0,7 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{E1} = \frac{\beta+1}{\beta} I_{C1} = \frac{101}{100} 1 \text{ mA} = 1,01 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_E = 1,01 \cdot 2 \text{ mA} = 2,02 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_E = \frac{V_G - (-15)}{I_E} = \frac{-0,7 + 15}{2,02 \text{ mA}} = 14,16 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_E = \frac{-0,7 - (-15)}{2,02 \text{ mA}}$$

$$R_E = 7,08 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_E = 1 \text{ mA}$$

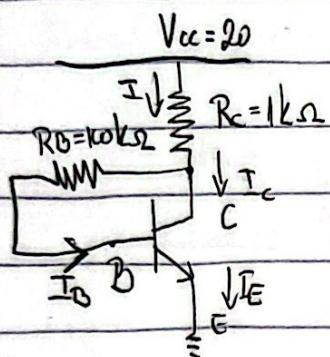
$$\frac{15 - V_C}{I_C} = R_C$$

$$I_C$$

$$\frac{10}{2 \text{ mA}} = R_C$$

$$R_C = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

④ Hahn I_B u. V_{CE} ? $\beta = 100$, $V_{BE} = 0,7V$



$V_{CC} = 20V$
 $R_B = 100k\Omega$
 $R_C = 1k\Omega$

$I_B, I_C = ?$

$$V_B = V_{BE}$$

$$V_C - V_B = I_B \cdot R_B, \quad I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta}$$

$$V_{CC} - V_C = R_C \cdot I_C$$

$$V_C = I_B R_B + V_B$$

$$I_B R_B + V_B = V_{CC} - R_C I_C$$

$$\underline{V_C = V_{CC} - R_C I_C}$$

$$I_C R_B + \beta V_B = \beta V_{CC} - \beta R_C I_C$$

$$I_C (R_B + R_C \beta) = \beta V_{CC} - \beta V_B$$

$$I_C = \frac{\beta (V_{CC} - V_B)}{R_B + R_C \beta}$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - R_C (I_C + I_B)$$

$$V_C = 20 - (9,7 + 5m) 1k\Omega$$

$$V_C = 10,26V$$

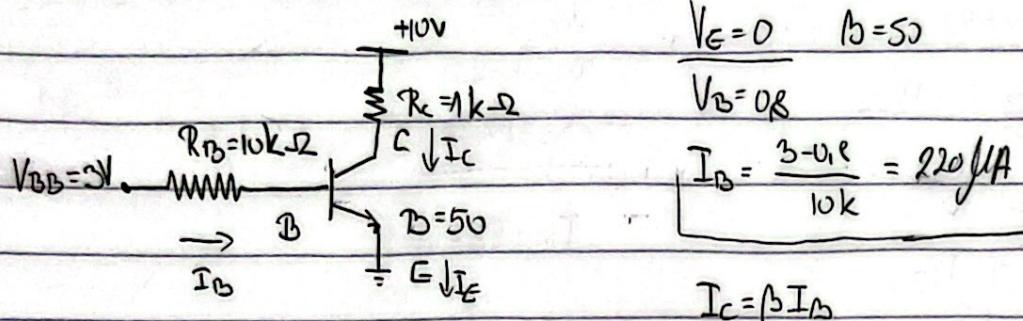
$$I_C = \frac{100 (19,3)}{100k + 1k \cdot 100} = \frac{100 \cdot 19,3}{200k} = 9,65mA$$

$$I_B = \frac{9,65mA}{100} = 96,5 \mu A$$

T_P-5

Лаң нүje y зауытты?

$$V_{GCS} = 0,2, V_{DS} = 0,8V$$



$$\frac{V_G = 0}{V_B = 0,8}$$

$$I_B = \frac{3 - 0,8}{10k} = 220 \mu A$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$I_C = 11mA$$

~~$$V_C = 10 - 1k \cdot 11mA$$~~

~~$$V_C = -1V$$~~

$$I_C = \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta} I_B \quad I_C = 11,22mA$$

$$V_C = V_{CE}$$

Тұрғымынан жауылғы зауытты:

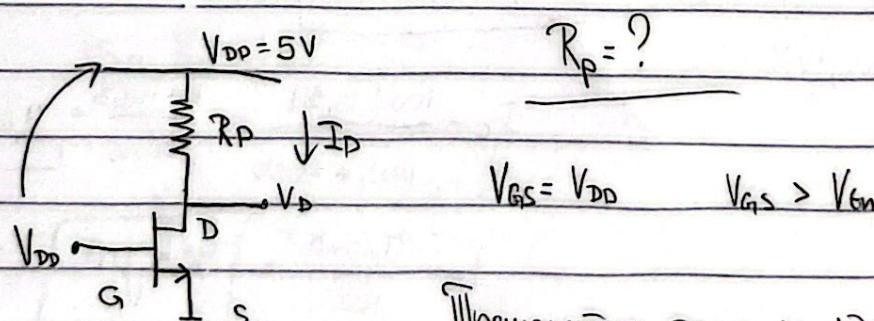
$$I_{CS} \cdot \frac{10 - V_{GCS}}{1k} = 9,8mA$$

$I_C > I_{CS} \Rightarrow$ үп. y зауытты.

YT-2

$$V_D = 0,1V$$

$$R_{DS} = ? \quad V_{tn} = 1V, k_n = 0,5mA/V^2, V_{DD} = 5V$$



$$I_D = k_n [2(V_{GS} - V_{tn})V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2]$$

Тұрғымынан ресурсынан жауылғы зауытты
орындану жауылғы зауытты

$$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_{tn}$$

$$R_{DS} = \frac{V_{DS}}{I_D}$$

$$I_D = 0,5 \frac{mA}{V^2} [2(4) \cdot 0,1 - 0,1^2]$$

$$R_P = 12,1k\Omega$$

$$R_{DS} = 25\Omega$$

IT > 100 > 100

$$R_P = \frac{5 - 0,1}{100} \rightarrow 1\Omega - 100\Omega$$

Приступна: $I_D = 2kn \left[2(V_{GS} - V_{TN}) V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2 \right]$

Задача: $I_D = kn (V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2$

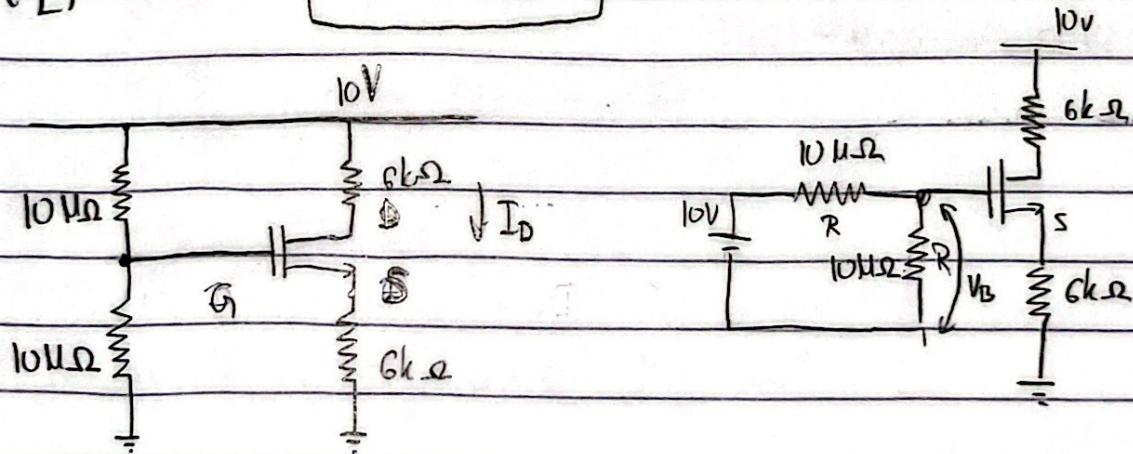
Линеарна: $I_D = 2kn (V_{GS} - V_{TN}) V_{DS}$

③ Начи се настрои и изпълни:

$$V_{DS} = 1V$$

$$kn' (w) = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$kn = 0,5 \text{ mA/V}^2$$



$$V_B = 10M\Omega \cdot \frac{10V}{R||R} = 10M\Omega \cdot \frac{10}{20} = 5V$$

$$R||R = \frac{10}{20} = 5$$

$$V_G = 5V$$

Környezet 2023 - I-K

- Gyerekműn I_B .

- Áramkörök részben részben ($V_{BE} = 0,7\text{V}$, $\beta = 100$)

- $V_{CC} = 20\text{V}$

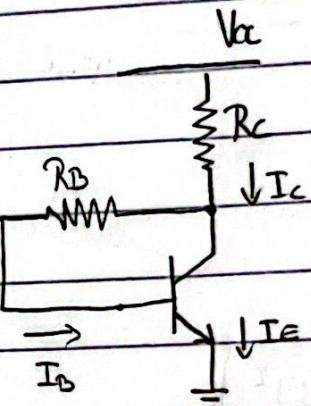
$R_C = 1\text{k}\Omega$,

$R_B = 100\text{k}\Omega$

$I_B = ?$

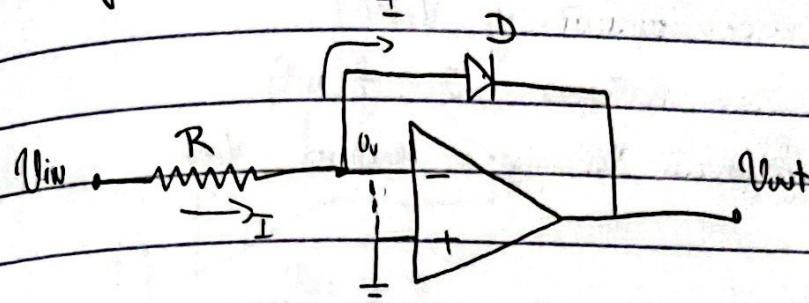
$V_E = 0$

$V_{BE} = 0,7\text{V} \Rightarrow V_B = 0,7\text{V} \dots$



Алгебраоти највербални + 2

Условите највербални, гојко: $I_D = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$



$$A_V = ? \quad V_{out} = V_o(V_i) = ?$$

Етически је инвертирујући највербални.

$$V_{out} = -V_D$$

$$I = \frac{V_{in}}{R}, \quad I = I_D, \quad I_D \approx I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} \right)$$

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R} = I_S \left(e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} \right)$$

4) Изразити V_{out} у облику V_1 и V_2 . Φ -ју ако?

Aypun 2022

За көнің са спише:

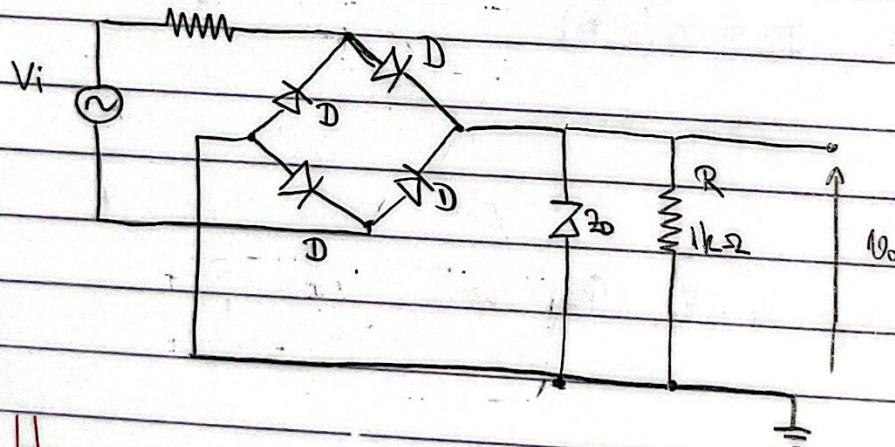
- а) Ордедитиң ойынын шарты за нағайт. $V_o(V_i)$
- б) Наурызайтын іреккесінде касиеттерисінүү. $V_o(V_i)$
- в) Наурызайтын шапасын еблик нағайтта $V_o = f(wt)$
- г) Ордедитиң салытуу ірдедигитиң иштесиңиң нағайтта V_{osr}

Параметр: $V_i = 18 \sin(wt)$

D - шеңарлық диод

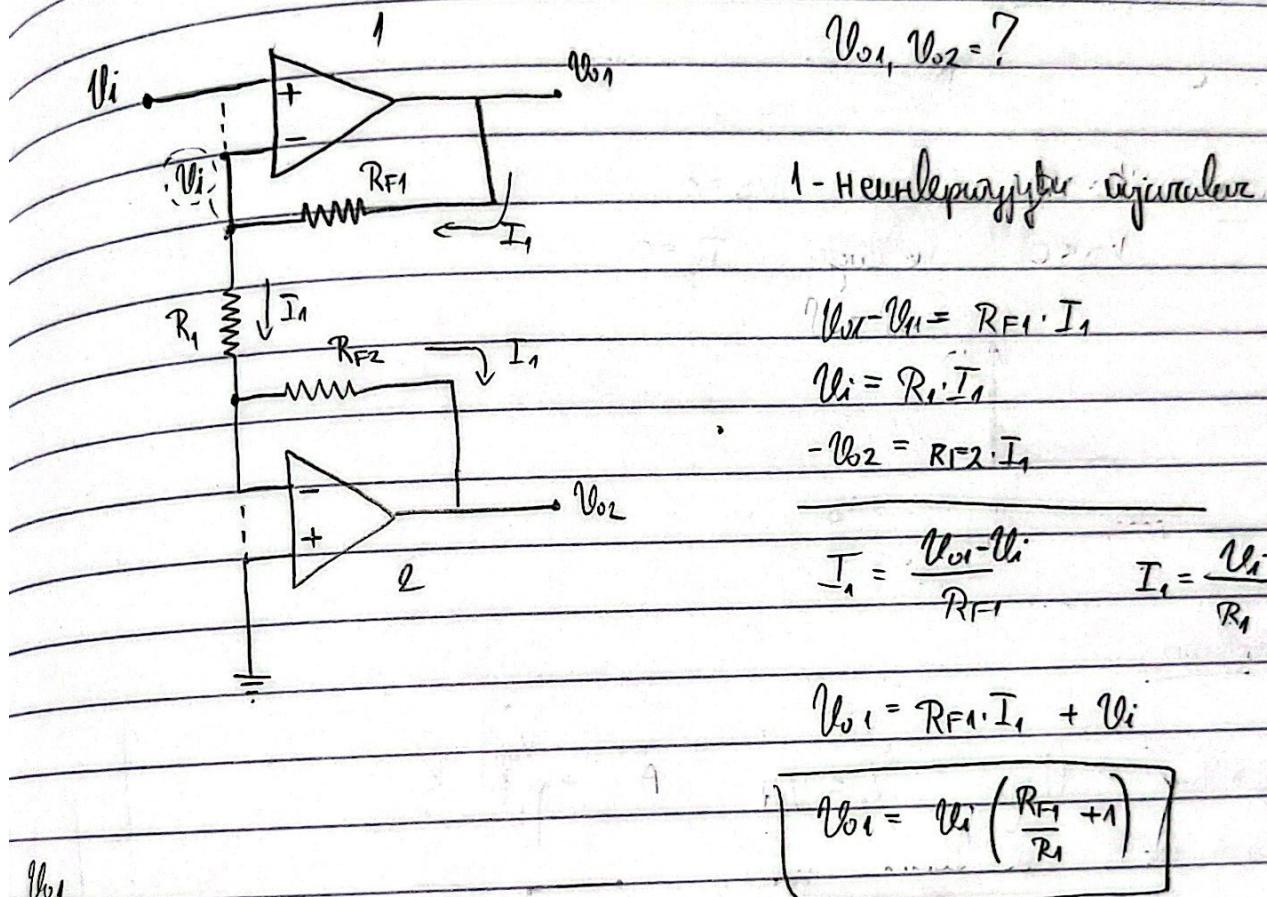
Зендер: $V_F = 0,6 V$, $V_Z = 5 V$

$$R = 1 k\Omega$$



Hemam түсінім,

2) Cepheginin işareti 3'te V_{o1} ve V_{o2}
 3) Cepheginin işaretinin V_{o1} için R_{F1} gibi $V_{o1} = -V_{o2}$,
 4) Cepheginin işaretinin $V_{o1} - V_{o2}$ için $V_{o1} = V_{o2}$



$$-V_{o2} = +\frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} V_i$$

$$V_{o2} = -R_{F2} \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} V_i = \frac{R_{F1} + R_1}{R_1} V_i$$

$$V_{o2} = -\frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} V_i$$

$$R_{F2} = R_{F1} + R_1$$

$$V_{o1} - V_{o2} = -2 \cdot V_{o2} = -2 \left(-\frac{R_{F2}}{R_1} V_i \right)$$

$$R_{F1} = R_{F2} - R_1$$

$$V_{o1} = \frac{2R_{F2}}{R_1} V_i$$

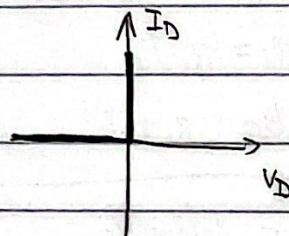
Diode



$$I_D = I_s \cdot e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}}$$

Ugeantau $V_D > 0$ - lugen, $I_D = 0$

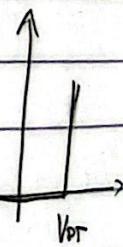
$V_D < 0$ - He lugen, $I_D = 0$



Ugeanwaltau

$V_D > V_{DT}$ - lugen $V_D = V_{DT}$ A + | | K

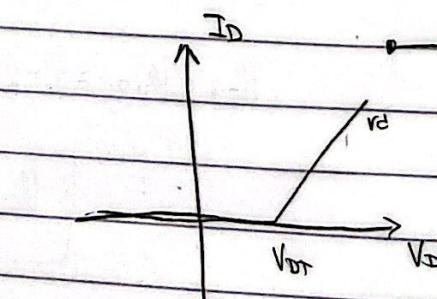
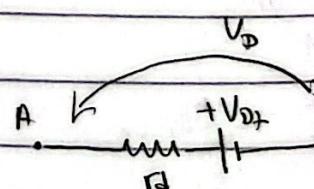
$V_D < V_{DT}$ - He lugen $I_D = 0$ A - | | K



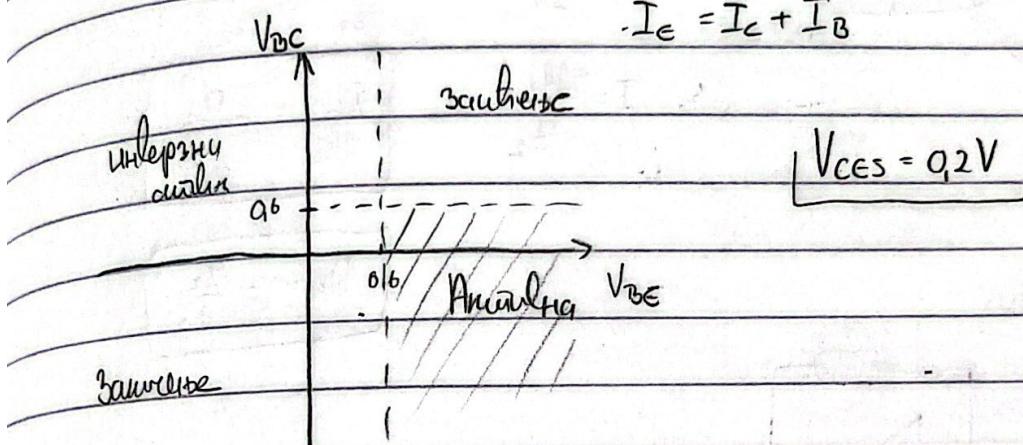
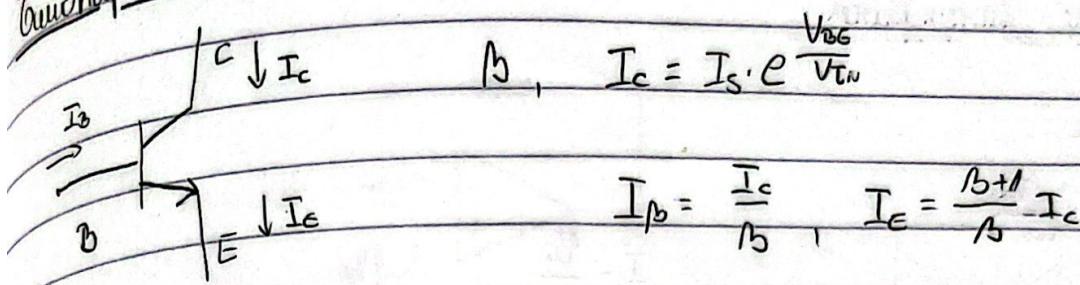
Wirkungsprinzip

$V_D > V_{DT}$ - lugen $V_D = V_{DT} + r_a I_D$

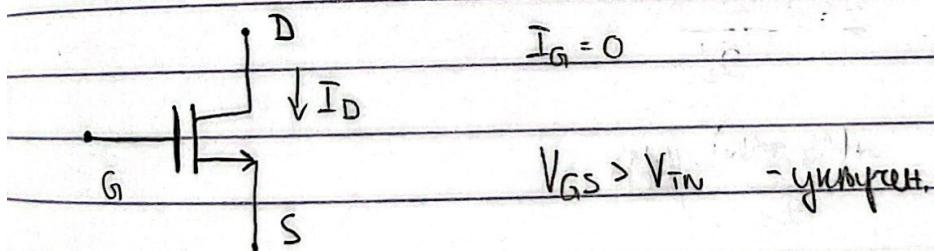
$V_D < V_{DT}$ - He lugen $I_D = 0$



Биполярни транзистори:



Чильтонови транзистори

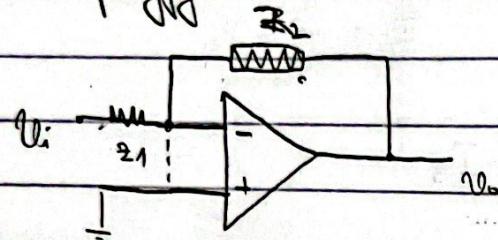


$V_{DS} \ll V_{GS} - V_{TN}$ - норм.	$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_{TN}$ - засилвател
$I_D = 2kn(V_{GS} - V_{TN})V_{DS}$	$I_D = kn(V_{GS} - V_{TN})^2$

$I_D = \frac{W C_o x}{2 L} \frac{W}{L} V_{DS}$	$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_{TN}$ - ограничена област
	$I_D = kn[2(V_{GS} - V_{TN})V_{DS} - V_{DS}^2]$

Операционные усилители

Идеальный



$$I = \frac{V_i}{Z_1}$$

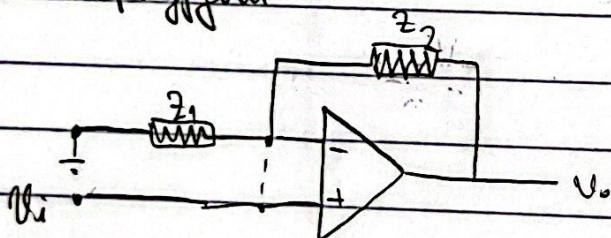
$$\frac{V_i}{Z_1} = \frac{V_o}{Z_2}$$

$$I = -\frac{V_o}{Z_2}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$

Ненеидеальный

$$A_{v0} = -\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$



$$I = \frac{V_i}{Z_1} \quad I = +\frac{V_i - V_o}{Z_2}$$

$$-\frac{V_i}{Z_1} = +\frac{(V_i - V_o)}{Z_2} \quad (\text{N/A})$$

$$-\frac{V_i}{Z_1} = \frac{V_i - V_o}{Z_2}$$

$$-V_i Z_2 = Z_1 (V_i - V_o)$$

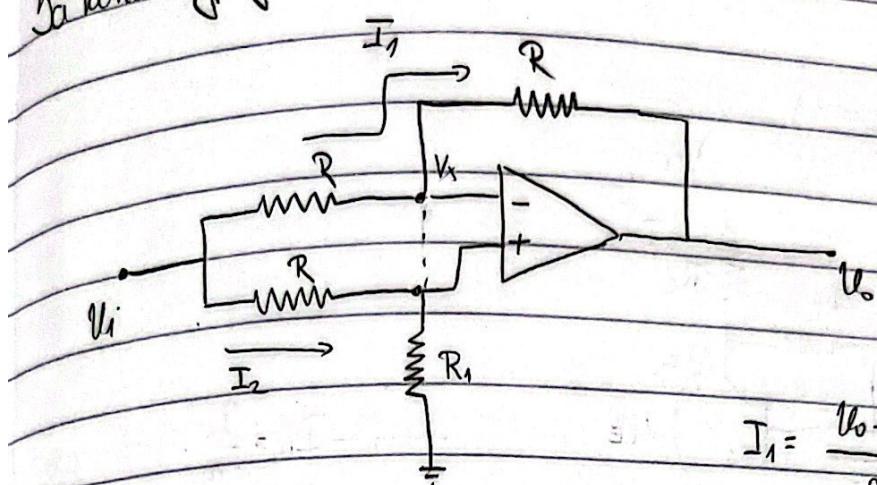
$$-V_i (Z_2 + Z_1) = Z_1 V_o$$

$$\frac{Z_2 + Z_1}{Z_1} = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$$

$$\frac{Z_2 + Z_1}{Z_1} = A_{v0}$$

Ba kuru copy

$$A = \frac{U_o}{U_i}$$



$$I_1 = \frac{U_o - U_i}{2R}$$

$$U_o = U_i + I_1 R$$

$$I_1 = I_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_i}{R + \alpha R} = \frac{U_i}{R(1+\alpha)}$$

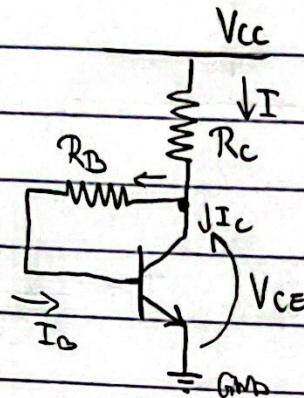
$V_{CE} = ?$

amplifier param ($V_{BE} = 0.7$, $B = \infty$)

$$V_{CC} = 20V$$

$$R_C = 1k\Omega$$

$$R_B = 99k\Omega$$



$$I_B = \frac{I_c}{B} \quad I_c = I - I_B$$

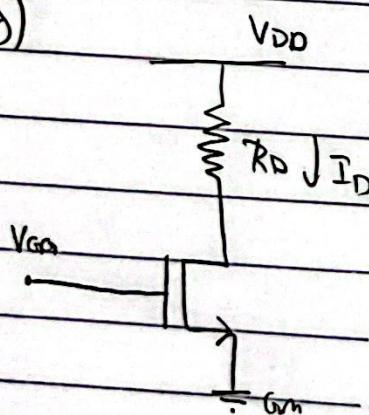
$$V_B = V_{BE} = 0.7V$$

$$I_c = I - I_B$$

$$\frac{V_C - V_B}{R_B} = I_B$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - R_C \cdot I$$

d)



Pentum pugn?

$$V_{DD} = 15$$

$$V_{GS} = 5$$

$$R_D = 1k\Omega$$

$$k_n = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$V_{IN} = 1V$$

Mosfet W

II. u. baubearb.

$$V_{GS} = V_{GG} = 5 \Rightarrow V_{IN} - \text{pugn}$$

$$I_D = k_n (V_{GS} - V_{IN})^2$$

$$I_D = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 = 8$$

$$V_D = 15 - 8 = 7V$$

$$V_{DS} = 7V$$

Baubearb