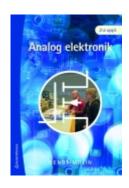
Lösningsförslag till övningsuppgifter

Analog elektronik 2:a upplagan



Bengt Molin

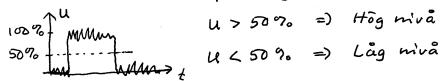
Studentlitteratur ISBN 978-91-44-05367-7

© Bengt Molin

Det är tillåtet att fritt kopiera lösningarna när de används tillsammans med läroboken.

Version 2017-09-14

1.1 Digitala spanningar, som anvånder två Spanningsnivåer, kan återskapas aven om de a overlagrade med brus. Det går att avgöra om det är hög eller låg spänningsnivå om inte brus-nivån är alltför hög.



1.2
$$A_V = \frac{U_{ut}}{U_{in}} = \frac{2}{0.01} = 200 \text{ ganger}$$

 $A_{vdg} = 20 \log \frac{U_{ut}}{U_{in}} = 20.\log 200 = 46 dB$

1.7

$$47k \int_{0}^{+} v_{in1} = 200.v_{in1} + 47k \int_{0}^{+} v_{in2} = 200.v_{in2} + 0_{in1}$$
 $R_{in} = 47 \text{ k.}\Omega$
 $R_{ut} = 5 \text{ k.}\Omega$
 $A_v = 200.200. \frac{47k}{5k+47k} = 36200$

1.9 a
$$CMRR = \frac{Avom}{Avcm}$$

$$Rāknat i dB blir det$$

$$(Avom)_{dB} - (Avcm)_{dB} = 40 - (-20) = 60 dB$$

$$U_{DM} = U_1 - U_2 = 0 + 0.02 \sin(\omega t) V$$

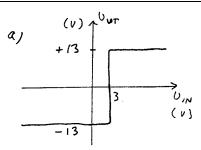
$$c u_{cm} = \frac{1}{2}(u_1 + u_2) = 3 + 0.03 \sin(\omega t) v$$

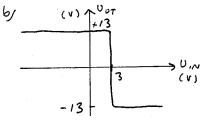
Common mode:

$$U_{utcm} = 0.1. (3 + 0.03. sin(\omega +)) =$$

= 0.3 + 0.003 sin(\omega +) V

Total utspänning





$$2.2 \quad A_V = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = \frac{10h + 120h}{10h} = 13$$

2.3
$$A_r = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -\frac{120h}{10h} = -12$$

$$\frac{Dut}{U_1 - U_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{100h}{10h} = 10$$
 (Se figur 2.12)

2.5 Grundkopplingar: Spänningsföljare, investerare, summator

$$U_{u} + = -\frac{R_{7}}{R_{5}} \cdot U_{1} \cdot \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} - \frac{R_{7}}{R_{6}} \left(-U_{2} \cdot \frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}}\right) = -U_{1} \cdot \frac{R_{7}}{R_{5}} \cdot \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} + U_{2} \cdot \frac{R_{7} \cdot R_{4}}{R_{6} \cdot R_{3}}$$

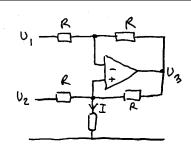
a)
$$\frac{U_1-0}{R_1} = \frac{V-U_1}{R_2} = V = U_1\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right), R_2 \quad V = \frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1}, U_1 \quad \text{(sche inv. grandkoppling)}$$

$$\frac{V - U_2}{R_3} = \frac{U_2 - U_{n+1}}{R_4} = 1 \quad U_{n+1} = U_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) R_4 - V \frac{R_4}{R_3} = 1$$

$$= U_2 \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3} \right) - U_1 \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \frac{R_4}{R_3}$$
b) Differential forstånhare (Instrument forstånhare)

On
$$R_1 = R_4$$
, $R_2 = R_3$ blir $U_{nt} = \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \left(U_2 - U_1\right)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{U_1 - U_-}{R} = \frac{U_- - U_3}{R} & (1) \\ \frac{U_2 - U_+}{R} + \frac{U_3 - U_+}{R} = \frac{U_+}{R_L} & (2) \\ U_+ = U_- & (3) \end{cases}$$



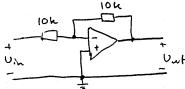
 $(1) =) \quad \bigcup_3 = 2 \cup_{-} \cup_1$

Satt in (1), (3) i (2):
$$U_2 - U_+ + 2U_+ - U_1 - U_+ = \frac{R}{R_L} U_+$$

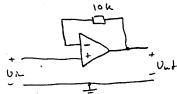
$$=) \quad U_2 - U_1 = R \cdot \frac{U_+}{R_L} =) \quad I = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{R}$$

$$= I$$
Invertexande koppling (-1)

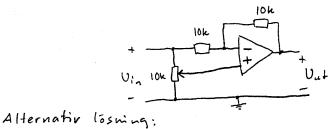
2.8



Icke-inverterande koppling (+1, spånningsföljare)



dena + grubblande ger



Undre låget på 10k-pot ger inverterande koppling Unt enligt ovan

oure laget ger

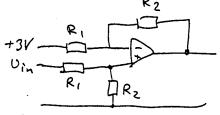
U+ = U:~

Efferson U_= U+ blir Unt = Uin ty ingen show

genom 10k-mobilen

2.9

Ui-= 3-4V Unt = 0-5V Unt = 5 (Uin-3)



Differential forstantial
$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 5$$
 Tex $R_2 = 50 \text{ k.s.}$ $R_1 = 10 \text{ k.s.}$

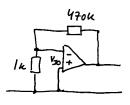
3.1 Se svaren i boken.

3.2 a) Lat Vin=0

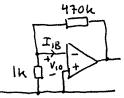
Offset
$$ut = \frac{V_{50}}{1k} \cdot ((k+470k) = 471 V_{50})$$

Typ $V_{50} = \pm 1 mV = ((k+470k) = 471 V_{50})$

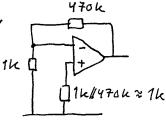
Max $V_{50} = \pm 5 mV = (k+470k) = 471 V_{50}$



b) Om V_{Io} = 0 är spänningen over 1 h = ov. Det medför att IIRgar igenom 470 ks



5) se till så alt det är samma likshomsresistans till plus - och minusingången =) Lika stort manningsfall pga IIB for båda ingånganna =) UuT = 0 (IIB går genon 1k)



På samma satt som i foregående uppgift erhålls: 3.3

Offset
$$ut = \frac{470k + 220k}{220k} \cdot V_{IO} = 3,14 V_{IO}$$

Typ $V_{IO} = \pm 1mV = 0$ Offset $ut \pm \frac{3}{14} \cdot \frac{14mV}{mV}$

Typ $V_{50} = \pm 1 \text{mV} = 0$ Offset ut $\pm \frac{3,14 \text{ mV}}{15,7 \text{ mV}}$ Max $V_{50} = \pm 5 \text{mV} = 0$ $-1 - \pm \frac{3,14 \text{ mV}}{15,7 \text{ mV}}$

by VIO=0 => Spanningen over 220 h ar OV.

4 2204 L 1 220W/470W

Komponsering au foishoumannam invertion boi goias effersom den invertion à store an invertion as VIO. Hoga renstanser ger storne Offset pga forstrommana.

3.4 ± 15. 100 + 150h = ± 10mV

3.6 a)
$$\hat{V}_{in} = 100 \, \text{mV} = \hat{V}_{ut} = 100 \, \text{m} \cdot 100 = 10 \, \text{V}$$

 $f_{max} = \frac{SR}{2\pi \hat{V}} = \frac{0.5}{2\pi \cdot 10} \cdot 10^6 = 7.96 \, \text{kHz} \approx 8.0 \, \text{kHz}$

- b) FB-produkten a konstant =) 5.200000 = fg.100 =) fg = 10 kHz
- C) Slew rate begränson i detta fall högsta användbara frehvens.
- 3.7 Se svaren i boken

```
5.1 a) Belopp: Konstant nivå 20. log 100 = 40 dB

Fas: 0°
```

b) Belopp: +1 luting vid låga fretwenser o lutning vid höga fretwenen Brytpmut vid 102 Hz

Fas: +90° vid låga frekvenser o° vid höga frekvenser +45° vid 10° HZ

Belopp 0 dB (=1) vid låga freknenser +1 brytpunkt vid 103 H7 -1 brytpunkt vid 10" H7 Konstant nivå +20 dB vid höga freknenser

Fas 0° vid låga frekvenser

+1 brytpmhten vid 10³ Hz ger positiv fasvridning

-1 brytpmhten vid 10⁴ Hz tar ned fasen mot noll igen.

Fasnind vid 10³ Hz: +45°-6° (en dekad från 10⁴)

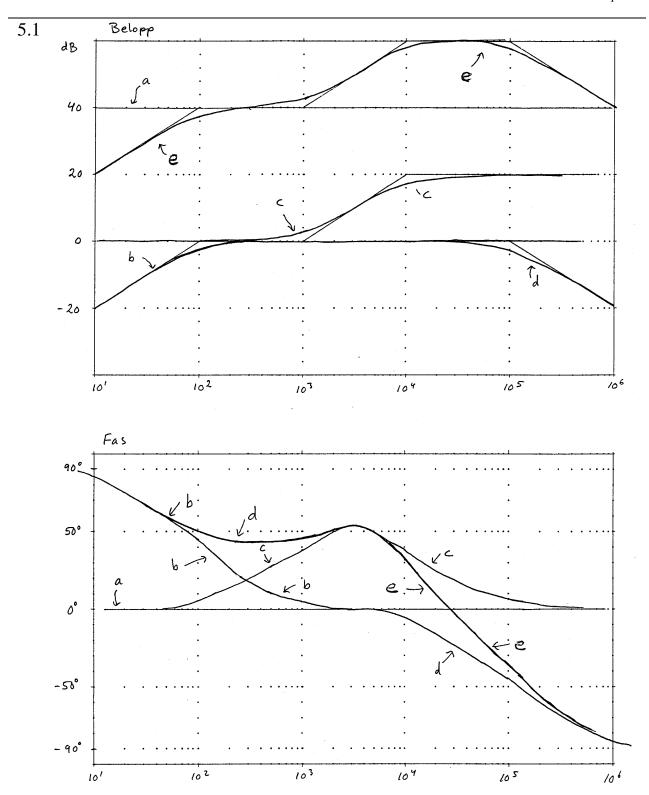
Fasnindel vid 10⁴ Hz: +45°-6° (en dekad från 10³)

d) Belopp Konstant nivå odB vid låga frelversen
-1 brytpmht vid 105 Hz
-1 lummy vid höga frehvensen

Fas o° vid låga pekvenser -90° vid höga pekvenser -45° vid 105 HZ

e/ = summa au kunvona a-d

Diagram se nästa sida...



© Bengt Molin

5.2 a)
$$\frac{U_{nt}}{U_{in}} = \frac{1}{\int_{wc}^{wc}} = \frac{1}{1+jwRc} = \frac{1}{3}$$

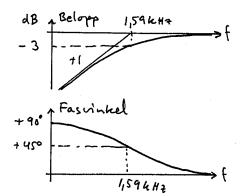
$$= \frac{1}{1+jw/\omega_{i}} = \frac{1}{1+jf/f_{i}}$$

$$f_{i} = \frac{1}{2\pi Rc} = \frac{1}{2\pi lok \cdot lon} = 1.59 \text{ kHz}$$

$$-45^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{b_{1}}{v_{1}} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{jwc}} = \frac{jwRc}{1 + jwRc} = \frac{jwRc}{1 + jwRc} = \frac{jwRc}{1 + jwRc} = \frac{jwRc}{1 + jwRc} = \frac{jwRc}{1 + jff}$$

$$f_{1} = \frac{1}{2\pi Rc} = \frac{1}{2\pi 10w.10n} = 1.59 kHz$$



5.3

$$R_{2} \frac{1}{1 \text{ juc}} = \frac{R_{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \text{ juc}}}{R_{2} + \frac{1}{1 \text{ juc}}} = \frac{R_{2}}{1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C}$$

$$\frac{U_{n}t}{U_{1}n} = \frac{R_{3}}{R_{1} + R_{2} \frac{1}{1 \text{ juc}}} + R_{3} = \frac{R_{3}}{R_{1} + \frac{R_{2}}{1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C}} + R_{3} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ath det inke finne nique } \\ \text{lorable i trillane och nammen} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + \text{ juc}_{2}C + R_{2} + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ath det inke finne nique } \\ \text{lorable in trillane och nammen} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + \text{ juc}_{2}C + R_{2} + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ ath det inke finne nique } \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + R_{2}C + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ lorable och nammen} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + \text{ juc}_{2}C + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ lorable och nammen} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + \text{ juc}_{2}C + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ lorable och nammen} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + \text{ juc}_{2}C + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ lorable och nammen} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + \text{ juc}_{2}C + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ lorable och nammen} \end{cases}$$

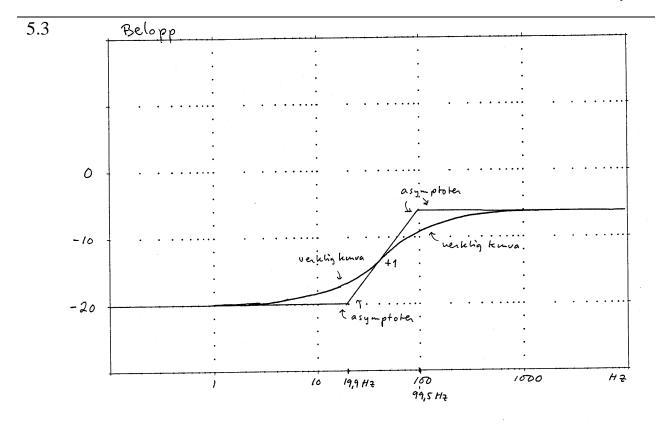
$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + \text{ juc}_{2}C + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ lorable och nammen} \end{cases}$$

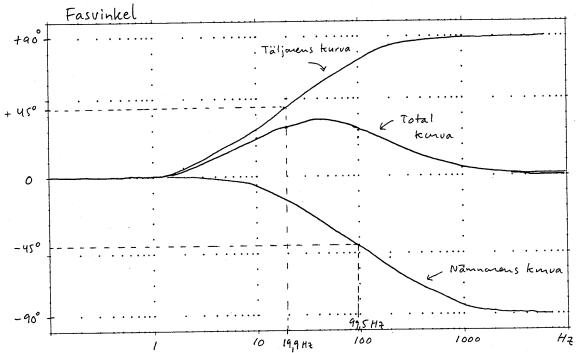
$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \\ \text{ lorable och nammen} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C \text{ sin } \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{R_{3}(1 + \text{ juc}_{2}C)}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3} + \text{ juc}_{2}R_{3}C} = \begin{cases} Frolians \text{ med } 1 + \text$$

Diagram se nästa sida...



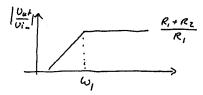


© Bengt Molin

5.4 a)
$$V_{+} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_{3}}{R_{3} + \frac{1}{1}\omega} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{j \omega R_{3} c}{1 + j \omega R_{3} c}$$

$$V_{-} = V_{\omega +} \cdot \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} + R_{2}}$$

$$V_{+} = V_{-}$$



=)
$$\frac{U_{ut}}{U_{in}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{j_w R_3 C}{1 + j_w R_3 C}$$

ω, = L Forstärkarens undie Rzc gransvinkel helmens

6) Det måske finnar en likshömsväg på OP'ns ingångar Så att förströmmarna IIB (basshömma hill ingångshansistorluna) kan gå in till OP-förstärkaren. R3 bör väljar R, 1/R2 för att minimera inverkan av förstömmana.

5.6
$$\begin{cases} U_{+} = U_{in} \cdot \frac{\overline{u}_{c}}{\overline{u}_{c} + R} = U_{in} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \overline{u}_{c}} \\ \frac{U_{in} - U_{-}}{R_{i}} = \frac{U_{-} - U_{ut}}{R_{i}} \\ U_{+} = U_{-} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{array}{c} U_{u+} = 2 \cdot U_{in} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + jwRc} - U_{in} \\ \frac{U_{u+}}{U_{in}} = \frac{2}{1 + jwRc} - I = \frac{2 - 1 - jwRc}{1 + jwRc} = \frac{1 - jwRc}{1 + jwRc} \\ \left| \frac{U_{u+}}{U_{in}} \right| = 1 \quad (odB) \end{array}$$

ang
$$\frac{Uut}{Uin} = \arctan(-\omega Rc) - \arctan(\omega Rc) =$$

$$= -2\arctan(\omega Rc)$$
Variabel fasvridning!

5.7

Høgpassfilter på ingången:
$$\frac{j\omega R_i C_i}{1+j\omega R_i C_i}$$

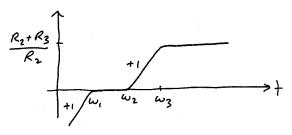
$$\frac{R_3 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega c_2}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega c_2}} = \frac{1 + j\omega (R_2 + R_3)(z)}{1 + j\omega R_2(z)}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{(R_2 + R_3)(2)} \quad \omega_3 = \frac{1}{R_2 c_2}$$

Förstänkan koppy hing:
$$\frac{R_3 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega c_2}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega c_2}} = \frac{1 + j\omega (R_2 + R_3)(z)}{1 + j\omega R_2(z)}$$

$$\frac{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega c_2}}{\sqrt{1 + j\omega R_2(z)}} = \frac{1 + j\omega (R_2 + R_3)(z)}{\sqrt{1 + j\omega R_2(z)}}$$

Total beloppskunva (asymptot



5.8
$$R_{2}/(R_{3} + \frac{1}{jwc}) = \frac{R_{2}(R_{3} + \frac{1}{jwc})}{R_{2} + R_{3} + \frac{1}{jwc}} = \frac{R_{2}(1 + jwR_{3}c)}{1 + jw(R_{2} + R_{3})c}$$

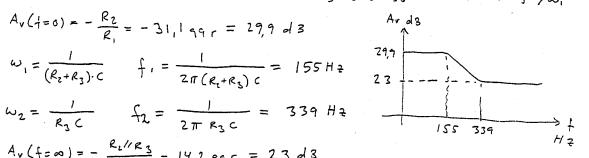
$$A_{U} = \frac{U_{0}L}{U_{1}} = -\frac{R_{2}/(R_{3} + \frac{1}{1-c})}{R_{1}} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega R_{3}C}{1 + j\omega (R_{2} + R_{3})C} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega/\omega_{2}}{1 + j\omega/\omega_{2}}$$

$$A_{v}(t=0) = -\frac{R_{2}}{R} = -31,199r = 29,9 d3$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{(R_2 + R_3) \cdot C}$$
 $f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi(e + R_3)} = 155 \text{ Hz}$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{R_3 C}$$
 $f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_3 C} = 339 \text{ Hz}$

$$A_{v}(f=\infty) = -\frac{R_{v}//R_{3}}{R_{1}} = 14,299r = 23 d3$$



 $\frac{\overline{z}_{L}}{U_{in}} = -\frac{\overline{z}_{2}}{\overline{z}_{i}} \qquad \overline{z}_{1} = R_{1} \frac{1}{|w|_{2}} = \frac{R_{2}}{1 + |w|_{2}} C_{2}$ $\overline{z}_{i} = R_{1} + \frac{1}{|w|_{2}}$ $\overline{z}_{i} = R_{1} + \frac{1}{|w|_{2}}$ $\frac{U_{\omega +}}{U_{i,n}} = -\frac{R_{2}}{\left(R_{i} + \frac{1}{j\omega c_{i}}\right)\left(1 + j\omega R_{2}c_{2}\right)} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{i}} \cdot \frac{j\omega R_{i}c_{i}}{1 + j\omega R_{i}c_{i}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega R_{2}c_{2}} \frac{|U_{\omega +}|}{|U_{i,n}|} dB$ $f_{i} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{i}c_{i}} = 1,59 \text{ Hz} \quad f_{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{2}c_{2}} = 15,9 \text{ kHz}$ Forstalming danemellan = - R= - 1099- (2018)

a)
$$R_3/(R_2 + \frac{1}{jwc}) = \frac{R_3(R_2 + \frac{1}{jwc})}{R_3 + R_2 + \frac{1}{jwc}} = R_3 \cdot \frac{1 + jwR_2c}{1 + jw(R_2 + R_3)c}$$

$$\frac{Uut}{Uin} = -\frac{R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1 + jwR_2c}{1 + jw(R_2 + R_3)c}$$

$$100 = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_2 + R_3)c}$$

$$10 \cdot 10^3 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2c}$$

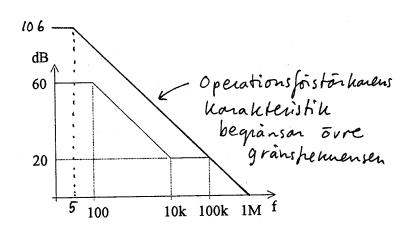
$$\frac{R_3}{R_1} = 1000 (60 dB)$$

$$\frac{R_3/(R_2)}{R_1} = 100 (20 dB)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_2 + \frac{1}{2})c}$$

 $\begin{array}{ll}
 | 100 = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_2 + R_3)C} \\
 | 10 \cdot 10^3 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C} \\
 | R_3 = 1000 (60 d8)
 | R_1 = 100 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3 = 15,8 nF
 |
 | R_3 = 100 (20 d8)
 | C = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 1010 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3} = 15,8 nF
 | R_1 = 100 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3
 | R_2 = 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3
 | R_3 = 100 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3
 | R_4 = 100 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3
 | R_5 = 100 \cdot 1$

bj



5.11

0° farvidning vid låga frekv. =) Iche innerterande koppeling

$$\frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_1} = 1 + \frac{Z_2}{Z_1}$$

 $\frac{U_{2}}{U_{1}} = \frac{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = 1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}}$ $U_{1} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = 1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}}$ $U_{2} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = 1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}}$ $U_{3} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = 1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}}$ $U_{4} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = 1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}}$ $U_{5} = \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}} = 1 + \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{1}}$ $U_{7} = \frac{$

Låga
$$f$$
 $Z_2 = R_2$
Håga f $Z_2 = R_2 // R_3$

$$Z_{2} = \frac{R_{2} \cdot (R_{3} + \frac{1}{jwc})}{R_{2} + R_{3} + \frac{1}{jwc}} = \frac{R_{2} (1 + jwR_{3}c)}{1 + jw(R_{2} + R_{3})c}$$

$$A_{V} = \frac{2_{1}+2_{2}}{2_{1}} = \frac{R_{1}+R_{2}\cdot\frac{1+j\omega R_{3}C}{1+j\omega(R_{2}+R_{3})C}}{R_{1}} = \frac{R_{1}(1+j\omega(R_{2}+R_{3})C+R_{2}(1+j\omega R_{3}C)}{R_{1}(1+j\omega(R_{2}+R_{3})C)} = \frac{R_{1}(1+j\omega(R_{2}+R_{3})C)}{R_{1}(1+j\omega(R_{2}+R_{3})C)}$$

$$= \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1 + j \omega \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot C}{1 + j \omega (R_2 + R_3) C} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1 + j \omega / \omega_2}{1 + j \omega / \omega_1}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{(R_1 + R_3) \cdot C}$$
 $\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2}} C$

$$\omega = 0 \quad A_{V} = 32 \, dB = 39.8997 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{R_{1} + R_{2}}{R_{1}} = 39.8 \quad \forall \overline{a1}_{j}^{i} \quad R_{i} = 10 \, k \, \Sigma$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad A_{V} = 32 \, dB = 39.8997 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{R_{1} + R_{2}}{R_{1}} = 39.8 \quad \forall \overline{a1}_{j}^{i} \quad R_{i} = 10 \, k \, \Sigma$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad A_{V} = 32 \, dB = 292 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{R_{1} + R_{2} \, l \, l \, R_{3}}{R_{1}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_{2} = 388 \, k \, \Sigma$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad A_{V} = 32 \, dB = 39.8997 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{R_{1} + R_{2} \, l \, l \, R_{3}}{R_{1}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_{2} = 388 \, k \, \Sigma$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad A_{V} = 32 \, dB = 39.8997 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{R_{1} + R_{2} \, l \, l \, R_{3}}{R_{1}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_{2} = 388 \, k \, \Sigma$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad A_{V} = 32 \, dB = 39.8997 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{R_{1} + R_{2} \, l \, l \, R_{3}}{R_{1}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_{2} = 388 \, k \, \Sigma$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad A_{V} = 32 \, dB = 39.8997 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{R_{1} + R_{2} \, l \, l \, R_{3}}{R_{1}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_{2} = 388 \, k \, \Sigma$$

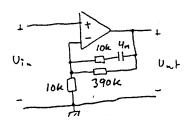
f. = 100 Hz (-318-yanser) enligt diagram.

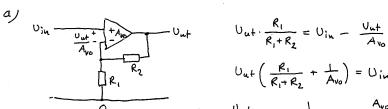
$$f_1 = 100 \text{ Hz} \quad (-3.28 - 7.02.32)$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_2 + R_3) c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2\pi 100 \cdot (322 + 10.3) \cdot 103} = 4 \cdot n = 32.18$$

$$f_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi (R_2 + R_3) c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2\pi 100 \cdot (322 + 10.3) \cdot 103} = 4 \cdot n = 32.18$$

Konhou
$$\int_{2}^{R} \frac{1}{2\pi R_{1}R_{1}R_{1}R_{2}R_{2}R_{2}} = 2000 \text{ Hz} \quad \text{Starmer med diagrammet OV!}$$





$$a-c/(\beta A_{vo} >> 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}$$

$$a-c/(\beta A_{vo} >> 1)$$

Spanning-spanning-mother a-e/
$$R_1 = 1 \text{ k.s.}$$
 $R_2 = 100 \text{ k.s.}$ $A_{VO} = 2000$ $BA_{VO} = \frac{1 \text{ k.s.}}{1 \text{ k.s.} 100 \text{ k.s.}}$ $2000 = 19.8$

$$b-\leq \int (\beta A_{v_0}) > 1$$

$$= A = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

b-e)
$$R_1 = 100 R_2 = 100 kg$$

 $A_{VO} = 2000$
 $\beta A_{VO} = 19.8$ (se ovan)
 $A = -\frac{100k}{19.8} = -96$

$$U_{ut} \cdot \frac{R_1}{e+e} = U_{in} - \frac{U_{ut}}{4}$$

$$U_{u+}\left(\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}+\frac{1}{A_{v_0}}\right)=U_{in}$$

$$A = \frac{U_{ut}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$A = \frac{V_{ut}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$A = \frac{V_{ut}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$A = \frac{V_{ut}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$A = \frac{A_{vo}(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + A_{vo}}$$

$$A = \frac{A_{vo}(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + A_{vo}}$$

$$A = \frac{A_{vo}(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 + A_{vo}}$$

$$A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot A_{vo}$$

$$A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot A_{vo}$$

$$A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot A_{vo}$$

$$A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$A = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{V_{in} - \left(-\frac{V_{ut}}{A_{vo}}\right)}{R_{i}} = \frac{-\frac{V_{ut}}{A_{vo}} - V_{ut}}{R_{2}}$$

$$\frac{V_{in} - \left(-\frac{V_{ut}}{A_{vo}}\right)}{R_{1}} = -\frac{V_{ut}}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}A_{vo}} + \frac{1}{R_{1}A_{vo}}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{0 \text{ in.}}{0 \text{ ut}} = -\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{R_1}{R_2 A_{vo}} + \frac{1}{A_{vo}}\right) =$$

$$= -\frac{R_1 A_{vo} + R_1 + R_2}{R_2 A_{vo}}$$

b-d) spanning-shan-mothoppling
$$A = \frac{Uut}{Uin} = -\frac{R_2A_{VO}}{R_1A_0+R_1+R_2} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2} \cdot \frac{A_{VO}}{I+\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}A_{VO}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2} \cdot \frac{A_{VO}}{I+\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}A_{VO}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}A_{VO}}{I+\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}A_{VO}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2} \cdot \frac{\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}A_{VO}}{I+\frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}A_{VO}}$$

$$\beta A_{vo} = 19.8$$
 (se ovan) $\beta = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$ $k = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$

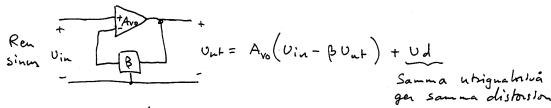
A = - 100k. 19,8 = -95,2 OBS! Samma B son i a,

$$A_{vo} = \frac{A_1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_1}}$$

$$A = \frac{A_{vo}}{1+\beta A_{vo}} = \frac{A_1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_1}} = \frac{A_1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_1}} = \frac{A_1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_1}} = \frac{A_1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_1}} = \frac{A_1}{1+j\frac{f}{f_1}} = \frac{A_1}{1+\beta A_1} = \frac{A_1}{1+\beta A_1}$$

6.3 Forstarkane utan mothographing

Forstänkare med motherppling



$$U_{u+} = \frac{A_o}{1 + \beta A_{vo}} = A_{vo}U_{in} + U_d$$

$$U_{u+} = \frac{A_o}{1 + \beta A_{vo}} \cdot U_{in} + \frac{U_d}{1 + \beta A_{vo}}$$

Resulterande distorsion minstran allbå med faktorn

6.4

Bodediagram: a)

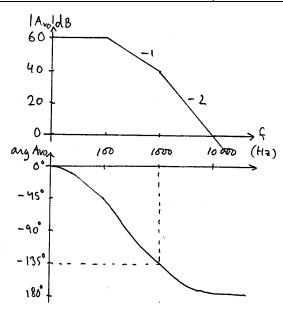
Vid andra - 1 brytpunkten ar fasinheln ca - 135° (Approximative ty fas-Vridningen från törsta -1 brytpunkten har 6° kvan till -90°)

Beloppet Avo an da 40 dB

100 ggr

=) Bmax = 1 = 1 = 0,01

Låga f: $A = \frac{A_{Vo}}{1 + \beta A_{Vo}} = \frac{1000}{1 + \frac{1000}{1$



Egentligen liggren amphitudkenvan 3 dB under asymptoten i brytpenkten. Med $A_{vo} = 37 dB$ blir =) $\beta_{max} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1000}{70,7}} = 66$

Fortsättning på nästa sida ...

b) Exalt beraking

Vad an |Avo| da ang Avo = - 135° (Resistivt B ger ingen fasoridning) -135° = - arctan + - arctan + (1)

Los ekvationen med parmingrahming, datorhjalp eller analytiskt: $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$ (2)

$$(1)+(2)=) \frac{\tan(+135^\circ)}{=-1} = \frac{\frac{f}{10^2} + \frac{f}{10^3}}{1 - \frac{f}{10^3} \cdot \frac{f}{16^3}} =) -1 = \frac{10^3 f + 10^2 f}{10^5 - f^2}$$

$$f^2 - (10^3 + 10^2) f - 10^5 = 0$$

$$f = \frac{1.1.10^{3}}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1.1.10^{3}}{2}\right)^{2} + 105} = 550 \frac{1}{(-1)} \sqrt{550^{2} + 105^{7}} =) \quad f = 1/84 \text{ Hz}$$

$$2 = \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1.1.10^{3}}{2}\right)^{2} + 105} = 550 \frac{1}{(-1)} \sqrt{\frac{1184}{11}} = 54.3$$

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

$$|\beta A_{vo}| = 1 \text{ vid } -135^{\circ} =) \beta_{max} = \frac{1}{|A_{vo}|} = \frac{1}{57,3} = 0,018$$

$$\text{Laga } f: A = \frac{A_{vo}}{1 + \beta A_{vo}} = \frac{1000}{1 + \frac{1000}{54,3}} = 51,5 (34,2 dB)$$

$$= \phi_{\rm m} = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1h}{1n + 19h} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$A = \frac{A_{vo}}{1 + \beta A_{vo}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\beta} \cdot \beta A_{vo}}{1 + \beta A_{vo}} = \frac{20 \cdot 7,94}{1 + 7,94} = 17,8$$

C) Om
$$\beta$$
 ohar $17.5 dB$ blir $|\beta Avo| = 1$ (odB)
vid arg $(\beta Avo) = -180^{\circ}$

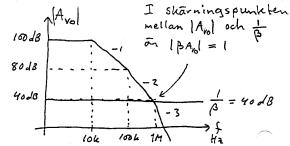
Bsjalusuangunly =
$$\frac{1}{20} \cdot 7,5 = 0,37$$

6.6

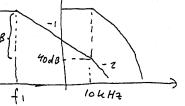
a) Vid fasvinkeln - 135° for Avo an
$$|Avo| = + 18 dB$$
 $|BAvo| = 1 \ (odB) =) \ \beta = -18 dB = 0,13 99r$

Vid fasvinkeln - 180° for Avo an $|Avo| = -3 dB$
 $|Avo| = -3 dB$
 $|Am = 6 dB =) \ |B \cdot Avo| = -6 dB =) \ |B| = -3 dB = \frac{1}{2} 99r$
 $|Am = 8 dB =) \ |B \cdot Avo| = -6 dB =) \ |B| = -3 dB = -3$

6.7 $A_{ve} = 100000 = 100 dB \text{ vid liga } f.$ $0a \quad \bar{c}nskan \quad A = 40 dB$ $=) 1 + \beta A_{ve} = 60 dB$ $\beta \approx \frac{1}{\Delta} = -40 dB = \frac{1}{100}$



- a) om forstørkaren motkopplar så att A = 40 dB år ang Avo ≈ -225° (hedje brytpunkten) då | βAvol = 1 och førstørkaren år klart imtabil!
- by Dominerande -1 brytpunkt Kompenserad kurva skall ha andra 60dBy brytpunkten (=-1350) på 40dB om \$\phi_n = 450

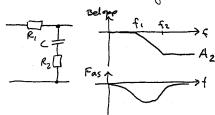


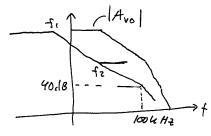
=) Brythekvenn f1 ligger the dekader under 10 kHz (60dB \$\text{3} dekader) DVS f1 = 10 Hz

Resulterande ovre granspeturen for den motkapplade forstorkaren blir 2 10 kHz.

Fortsättning på nästa sida ...

c) Fasretarderande filter



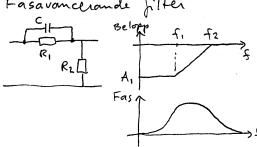


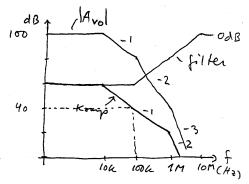
fr laggs på första - 1 brytpunkt for to och så att slingforstorku. andra brytpunkt (fas 2-135°) hamnan på -40 dB f, = 100 Hz (he dekader under 100 kHz)

fz = 10 kHz Niva Az for filtret = -40 dB $f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_1 + R_2)}$ $f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2}$ $A_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

Resulterande oure gransfrehrem blir = 100 kHz

d) Fasavancerande filter

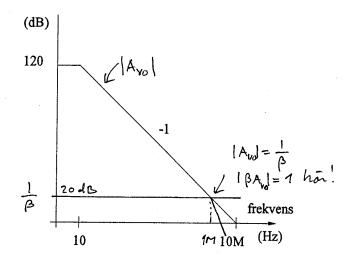




for laggs så att +1 brytpunkten "tan ut" råforstankningens andra brytpunkt. Dess tredje brytpunkt blir då andra brytpunkt efter hompensering med filtet. For all filtres - 1 brytomet inte shall tillfora allfor mychet fasvridning måsta (z låggas ca en dehad over 1MHZ.

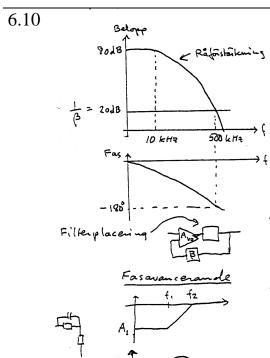
=) f1 = 100 kHz f2 = 10 MHz =) A1 = -40 dB Nachdelen är att den resulterande råförstärkeningen blir låg. Resulterande förstörkning skall Vona 40 dB =) fr kan lägger lägre ån 10 MHZ och An kan vara lite større. fr kan dock inte laggor vid 1 MHz med Aj=-20dB effersom den kompenserade Ao då får en dubbel - 1 prytpunkt vid nivan 40 dB =) faxvidning ca - 180° och instabilt. Torne gransfelmen med filter enligt fig. blir =100 kHZ

6.8 Lõsning: B= 10k = 0,099 (-20,1 dB) $A = \frac{Av_0}{1 + \beta Av_0} = \frac{10^5}{1 + 10^5 \cdot 0099} = 10, 1 \left(\frac{2}{\beta}\right)$ vid lågg fulurener (20,1 d8) |BAvo| = 1 efter andra bryt-permen =) tasvidninger an stone an -135°(≈-174°) 100 80 60 40 Modifiera B så att den får foljande pekvenskenva 181 ÌВ -20,1 B=1 wx hoja f=) c parallellt 1 BAvol med 91 Ks $R_{1} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2} + R_{1} \frac{1}{1 + 1}} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2} + \frac{R_{1}}{1 + 1} \frac{R_{1}}{1 + 1}} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2} + \frac{R_{1}}{1 + 1}} = \frac{R_{2}}{R$ = R2 1+ iw R, C 1+ iw R, MR2 - C 1BA = 1 (odB 1 = 10 kH= =) C = 1 = 0 = 175 pF

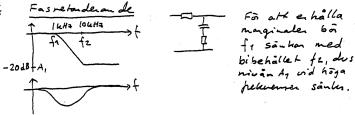


a)
$$\frac{1}{2\pi R_u + C_L} > 1MH_2 = C_L < \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 70.1M} = 2.3 nF$$

$$l = \frac{2.3nF}{0.11nF/m} = 23 m$$



Om amplitudkuvan kan sankar 20d B vid 500 kHz utan tillkammande fasnidning vid den fæknensen ligger den på grånsen till instabilitet (inga marginaler)



for shall laggar vid andra brytpekrensen. Var den ligger vet vi inte. En gissning vone att lagga for och fz minst en dehad från varandra och 500 kHz mitt emellan for och fz.

Före slå færtaget att utföligare måtning av råförstärkningens belopp och forskurra bör göras om hög övre grænspekrens önskas.

6.11 Resulterande rafoistankning, Avot filtret, skall ha andra brytpunkten på OdB-linjen.

$$\frac{U_{2}}{U_{1}} = \frac{R_{2} + \frac{1}{1}\omega c}{R_{1} + R_{2} + \frac{1}{1}\omega c} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{1}\omega R_{2}c}{1 + \frac{1}{1}\omega (R_{1} + R_{2})c} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{1}\omega/\omega_{1}}{1 + \frac{1}{1}\omega/\omega_{2}}$$

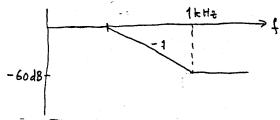
$$\frac{1 + \frac{1}{1}\omega R_{2}c}{\omega_{1} + \frac{1}{1}\omega R_{2}c} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{1}\omega/\omega_{1}}{1 + \frac{1}{1}\omega/\omega_{2}}$$

$$\omega_{1} = \frac{1}{R_{2}c}$$

 $\omega_{1} = \frac{1}{R_{2}c}$ $\omega_{2} = \frac{1}{(R_{1}+R_{2})c}$ $\omega_{3} < \omega_{1}$

Filtrets +1 brytpunkt (wy.f1)skall läggas vid Avos första brytpunkt, dvs 1,0kHz.

Filtret skall allbå ha follande harakteristik



Första brytpunkten (-1, w2)

skall läggan vid fz = 1Hz

(60 dB ~ 3 dekader med

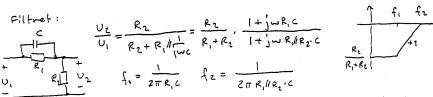
lutningen - 20 dB/dehad)

$$\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}+R_{2}} = \frac{1}{1000} \quad \text{Tex} \quad R_{2} = 1 \text{ k.2} \quad R_{1} = 999 \text{ k.52}$$

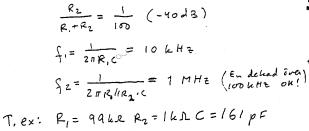
$$= C = \frac{1}{R_{2} \cdot 2\pi f_{1}} = \frac{1}{1 \text{ k.2} \pi \cdot 1.0 \text{ k}} = 159 \text{ nF}$$

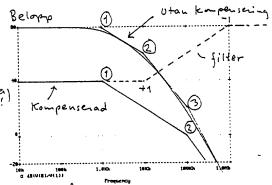
$$\text{Koll:} \quad C = \frac{1}{(R_{1}+R_{2}) \cdot 2\pi f_{2}} = \frac{1}{(949 \text{ k.+ lk}) \cdot 2\pi \cdot 1} = 159 \text{ nF} \quad \text{on}.$$

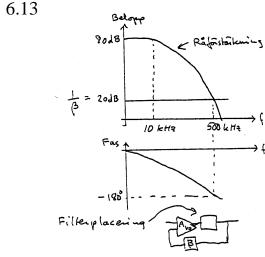
6.12



+1-brytpunkten skall läggan vid fristallanens andra -1 brytpunkt där fastridmingen är -135°. På så sätt blir fristallanens tiedje brytpunkt resulterande foistaneur andra brytpunkt. Nivavälje så att andra brytpunkten låggs vid odB.

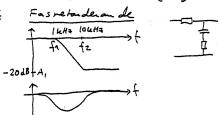




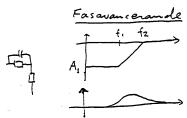


Enhlast an alt lagga in dominerande - 1 bry punkt. mod brythelinen 4 dekader under 10 kHz = 1 Hz med dema me tod låg.

Om amplitudkurvan kan sankar 20 d B vid 500 kHz utan tillkommande fasnidning vid den feknensen ligger den på grånsen till instabilitet (inga marginaler)



For att e halla for sankan med bibehallet fe, dus nivan Ag vid hoga pekunner sänler.



In shall laggar wid andra brytpulvensen. Van den ligger vet vi inte. En gissning vone att lägge for och fz minit en dekad från varandra och 500 kHz mitt emellan for och fz. Foreslå foretaget att utfoligare makning av råfarstankningens belopp och faskura bor gods om hog ovre granspekvens omskas.

7.1 Kiseldiod med 1 mA strom =) Spänningfall
$$\approx 0.6V$$
 1 mA R
 $5V$
 $70.6V$
 $R = \frac{5-0.6}{1 \text{ m}} = \frac{4.4 \text{ k}\Omega}{1}$

Lämpligt E12-värde $4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$.

7.2 Undersøk for vilka inspanningan Som dioden leder. Ledande diod => ov over dioden. Når dioden inte leder går det ingen shom genom R och det blir således inget spånningsfall over R. Losning i övrigt, se facit!

7.3 $I_{Q} = 1_{MA}$ $R = 4_{1}3L \text{ enlight 7.1}$ $AE = \pm 0.5V \quad | Rdiff \Delta U$ $Rdiff \Delta U$ $Rdiff \Delta U$ $Rdiff = \frac{dI}{dU} = \frac{d}{dU} \left(I_{0} \cdot e^{U/V_{T}} \right) = \frac{1}{V_{T}} I_{0} \cdot e^{U/V_{T}}$ $Rdiff = \frac{I_{MA}}{V_{T}} = \frac{1_{MA}}{25_{MV}} = 40 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{1}{\Omega}$ $Rdiff = \frac{1}{40 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 25 \Omega$ $\Delta U = \Delta E \cdot \frac{Rdiff}{R + Rdiff} = \pm 0.5 \cdot \frac{25}{4.3L + 25} = \pm 2.8 \text{ mV}$

8.1
$$T_{D} = k^{1} \frac{w}{L} \left(U_{GS} - U_{T} \right)^{2}$$

$$U_{T} = U_{TO} = 0.7 V$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = \frac{T_{D}}{k^{1} \left(U_{GS} - U_{T} \right)^{2}} = \frac{o_{1} S \cdot 10^{-3}}{75 \cdot 10^{-6} \left(I_{1} S - O_{1} 7 \right)^{2}} = 10, 4$$

$$W = 10, 4 \cdot 4 \mu m = 42 \mu m \qquad (L = 4 \mu m)$$

8.2
$$T_{D} = k' \frac{w}{L} (U_{GS} - U_{T})^{2}$$

$$U_{GS} - U_{T} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{D}}{k' \frac{w}{L}}} = \sqrt{\frac{o_{i} S \cdot / o^{-3}}{75 \cdot / o^{-6} \cdot \frac{60}{4}}} = o_{i} 67 V$$

$$U_{GS} = U_{T} + o_{i} 67 V = 1.37 V$$

8.3

a)
$$t_{ox} = 8 \text{ nm}$$
 $t_{ox} = 3,45 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F/m} \text{ for hiselocid}$
 $t_{ox} = 450 \text{ cm}^2/v_s$
 $t_{ox} = \frac{c_{ox}}{t_{ox}} = \frac{3,45 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F/m}}{8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ F/m}^2 =$
 $t_{ox} = \frac{c_{ox}}{t_{ox}} = \frac{3,45 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F/m}}{8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ F/m}^2 =$
 $t_{ox} = \frac{c_{ox}}{t_{ox}} = \frac{3,45 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F/m}}{8 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ F/m}^2 =$
 $t_{ox} = \frac{c_{ox}}{t_{ox}} = 450 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{v_s} \cdot 4,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{F}{m^2} =$
 $t_{ox} = 450 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{v_s} \cdot 4,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{F}{m^2} =$
 $t_{ox} = 194 \text{ M/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2$
 $t_{ox} = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2$
 $t_{ox} = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2$
 $t_{ox} = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2$
 $t_{ox} = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2$
 $t_{ox} = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2 = 194 \text{ MA/v}^2$

8.4
$$U_{7} = U_{70} + 8\left(\sqrt{|2\phi_{4}| + U_{5B}} - \sqrt{|2\phi_{f}|}\right) = 0.7 + 0.5\left(\sqrt{0.6 + 1.0} - \sqrt{0.6}\right) = 0.95V$$

9.1
$$g_{m} = k! \cdot \frac{w}{L} \left(U_{GS} - U_{T} \right) \qquad k' = 2\sigma\sigma \mu A/V^{2} \quad U_{T} = 0.8V$$

$$U_{GS} = 1.0 \quad V \qquad g_{m} = 2\sigma\sigma \mu \cdot \frac{150\mu}{4\mu} \cdot (1.0 - 0.8) = 1 \quad mA/V$$

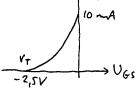
$$U_{GS} = 1.2V \qquad g_{m} = 2\sigma\sigma \mu \cdot \frac{150\mu}{4\mu} \left(1.2 - 0.8 \right) = 2 \quad mA/V$$

9.2 a)
$$V_{GS} = I_{1}OV$$
 $I_{D} = \frac{k!}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left(V_{GS} - V_{T} \right)^{2} = \frac{2\sigma \rho_{M}}{2} \cdot \frac{1\sigma \rho}{V} \cdot \left(I_{1}O - O_{1}R \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left(V_{GS} - V_{T} \right)^{2} = \frac{2\sigma \rho_{M}}{2} \cdot \frac{1\sigma \rho}{V} \cdot \left(I_{1}O - O_{1}R \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot \frac{$

9.3
$$I_D \propto \frac{w}{L} \Rightarrow I_D \text{ ohan 2 qqr}$$
 $g_m \propto \frac{w}{L} \Rightarrow g_m \text{ ohan 2 qqr}$
 $r_0 \propto \frac{1}{I_D} \Rightarrow r_0 \text{ halveran}$

9.4

NMos av utanmningstyp:



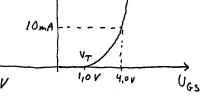
by Kvadratisk överföringskarakterishik: ID = 10mA. (1 - UGS)

$$g_m = \frac{dI_0}{dV_{GS}} = 10m \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{-z_1 S}\right) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z_1 S} = 10m \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z_2 S} = 8 mA/V$$

9.5

NMos av anrikningstyp:

as Vilopunkt



 $U_{GS} = E \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 10 \cdot \frac{270h}{270h + 820h} = 2.5 V$ Kvadratich

Kvadratisk överföringskarakteristik

$$I_D = 10 \text{ mA} \cdot \frac{(v_{GS} - 1v)^2}{(4v - 1v)^2} = 10 \text{ m} \cdot \frac{(v_{GS} - 1)^2}{9}$$

$$U_{650} = 2.5 V =) I_{00} = 10 m \cdot \left(\frac{2.5-1}{9}\right)^2 = 2.5 mA$$

b)
$$g_m = \frac{dI_0}{dV_{GS}} = \frac{10m}{9} \cdot 2 \cdot (V_{GS} - 1) = \frac{10m}{9} \cdot 2 \cdot (2, 5 - 1) = 3,3 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$A_{v} = -g_{m}R_{0} = -3.3m \cdot la = -3.3$$

9.6

a)

$$V_{UT} = \frac{1}{\lambda} V_{DD} =) \quad I_{D} = \frac{V_{DD} - U_{UT}}{R_{D}} = \frac{1.5}{1 \text{ lk}} = 1.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$g_{m} = \sqrt{2 \text{ lk}^{1} \cdot \frac{\text{lw}}{L}} I_{D} = \sqrt{2.100 \text{ lk} \cdot 50.1.5 \text{ m}} = 3.87 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$V_{O} = \frac{1}{\lambda I_{D}} = \frac{1}{0.005 \cdot 1.5 \text{ m}} = 133 \text{ lk} \Omega$$

$$A_{V} = -g_{m} \left(\frac{\text{R}_{D}}{V_{O}} \right) = -3.87 \text{ m} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{lk}}{133 \text{ lk}} \right) = -3.84$$

 $T_{0} = \frac{k'}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{I} \left(V_{GS} - V_{f} \right)^{2} = \frac{100 \mu}{2}, 50 \left(V_{GI} - 0.8 \right)^{2} =$ = 2,5 m (Vas-0,8)2 i mattade området

Shiss: UIN < Vt => shupt transistor ID=0 UUT = VDD UIN > Vt =) Mattade området

> Uur= Voo - RoIn = $U_{0r} = V_{00} - R_{0}I_{0} =$ $= 3 - 1k \cdot 2.5m \left(U_{1N} - 0.8 \right)^{2}$

ty Un= Ups > VGs - V4

Då VDS = VGS - Vt, Vor = UN-D,8 går hansishnu in i linjana området.

Uut = 3 - 2,5 · Uut2

 $v_{0\tau}^{2} + \frac{1}{2.5}v_{0\tau} - \frac{3}{2.5} = 0$ $v_{0\tau} = -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{(-1)}\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{2} + \frac{3}{2.5}} = 0.91 \text{ V}$ UIN = UU++0,8 =0,91+0,8=1,71V

$$V_{GS} = V_{DO} \cdot \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}+R_{2}} = 5 \cdot \frac{150h}{150k+330h} = 1.56 V$$

$$I_{DQ} = \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L} \left(V_{GS} - V_{4} \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5m \cdot \left(1.56 - 0.8 \right)^{2} = 1.44 mA$$

$$FRISHMAN INVERSAN AV V_{DS} effection $\lambda = \frac{1}{V_{A}} = 0.01$

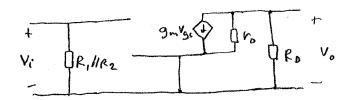
$$Q_{M} = \frac{2 \text{ To } Q}{V_{GS} - V_{4}} = 3.8 \text{ mA/V} \qquad V_{DS} = V_{DD} - R_{D} \text{ To } Q^{-1}$$

$$V_{OS} = V_{DS} - V_{DD} - R_{D} \text{ To } Q^{-1}$$

$$V_{OS} = V_{DD} - R_{D} \text{ To } Q^{-1}$$

$$V_{OS} = V_{DS} - V_{DS} - V_{DS} + V_$$$$

Signal schema:



 $\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -9m (r_o//R_o) = -3.8m. (69.3k//1.8k) = -6.799r$ $R_i' = R_1//R_2 = 330k//150k = 103k$ $R_o = r_o//R_p = 1.75 k.s.$

b)
$$V_{DD}$$
 V_{DD} $V_{DO} = V_{DO} = V_{DO} = V_{CS} - R_S I_D = 0$ (1) $V_{DO} = \frac{1}{2} k' \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_L)^2$ (2)

(1) =)
$$5 \cdot \frac{150h}{150h + 330h} - V_{GS} - 0.22h \cdot I_D = 0$$

$$I_D = \frac{1.56}{0.22h} - \frac{1}{0.22h} \cdot V_{GS} \quad \text{insafter} \quad \text{i} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$\frac{1.56}{0.22h} - \frac{1}{0.22h} \cdot V_{GS} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5m \left(V_{GS} - 0.8 \right)^2$$

$$7.1 m - 4.55m V_{GS} = 2.5m \left(V_{GS}^2 + 0.8^2 - 2.0.8 \cdot V_{GS} \right)$$

$$2.84 - 1.82 V_{GS} = V_{GS}^2 + 0.64 - 1.6 V_{GS}$$

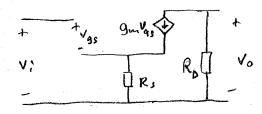
$$V_{GS}^{2} + O_{1}22V_{GS} - 2,2 = 0$$

$$V_{GS} = -\frac{O_{1}22}{2} (-1) \sqrt{\frac{O_{1}22}{2}^{2} + 2,2} = 01,38 V$$

$$I_{0}Q = \frac{1}{2} 5m (1,38 - 0,8)^{2} = 0,83 \text{ mA} / \text{UDSA} = 5 - 1,8k.0,83m = 0,83 mA}$$

$$Q_{m} = \frac{2 I_{0}}{V_{GS} - V_{4}} = \frac{2 \cdot 0,83m}{I_{1}38 - 0,8} = 2,87 \text{ mA/v}$$

Signal schema



$$\begin{cases} V_0 = -g_m V_{gs} \cdot R_D \\ V_i = V_{gs} + g_m V_{gs} \cdot R_s \end{cases}$$

$$A_V = \frac{V_0}{V_i} = -\frac{g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_s} = -\frac{2.87m \cdot 1.8k}{1 + 2.87m \cdot 0.22k} = -3.17$$

10.1 Icmax =
$$\frac{E - U_{CESat}}{R_{cmin}} = \frac{5 - 0.2}{0.9 \cdot 1k} = 5.33 \text{ mA}$$
 (0,9 pga -10% tolerans)

IB > $\frac{I_{cmax}}{\beta_{min}} = \frac{5.33m}{100} = 53.3 \text{ pA}$ krāvs för bottning

RBmax = $\frac{U_1 - U_{BESat}}{I_{B min}} = \frac{3 - 0.7}{53.3 \text{ pA}} = 43.1 \text{ k}\Omega$

+10% tolerans =) $1/1.R_B = 43/1k_{\Omega} =) R_B = \frac{43.1k}{1/1} = 39.2 k_{\Omega}$ Högsta tillåtna E12-värde är säledes 39 k_{\Omega}.

Högsta tillátna E12-vaide a saledes 39 ksz.

10.2 Relashom =
$$\frac{5V}{50\Omega}$$
 = 0,1 A = 100 mA

 $I_B > \frac{100m}{300}$ = 0,333 mA kravs for bottning

Romax bestäns av lägsta IB som krävs för bothning.

Ramin bestäms av hur stor ström som grinden får belostas med.

R_{Bmax} =
$$\frac{2,4-0,7}{0,333m}$$
 = 5,1 KSZ
NPN
R_{Bmin} = $\frac{2,4-0,7}{0,400m}$ = 4,25 KSZ

by
$$R_{Bmax} = \frac{5 - 0.7 - 0.4}{0.333m} = 11.7 kg$$

Valj RB = 10 K.S.

11.1 a)
$$\begin{cases} V_{cc} - R_B I_B - U_{BE} - R_E (I_c + I_B) = 0 \\ V_{cc} - R_c I_c - U_{CE} - R_E (I_c + I_B) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I_c = \beta_{Dc} I_B$$

Med varden enligt uppgiften blir vilopunkten med

$$\beta_{DC} = 50$$
: $I_{CQ} = 0.76 \text{ mA}$ $U_{CEQ} = 8.7 \text{ V}$
 $\beta_{DC} = 300$: Transistorn bottmas. Ic begrânsas
av R_E och R_C till $I_{CQ} = 2.8 \text{ mA}$. $U_{CEQ} \approx 0 \text{ V}$
(eller ca 0.1 V) Observera att $I_C = \beta_{DC} \cdot I_B$
inte gäller då transistorn ar bottmad!

b)
$$\begin{cases} V_{cc} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - R_1 / / R_2 \cdot I_B - U_{BE} - R_E (I_c + I_B) = 0 \\ V_{cc} - R_c I_c - U_{CE} - R_E (I_c + I_B) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I_c = \beta_{Dc} \cdot I_B$$

Med vanden enligt oppgiften blir Vilopomblen med $\beta_{DC} = 50$: $I_{CQ} = 1,6$ m4 $V_{CEQ} = 5,1$ V

$$\beta_{DC} = 50$$
: $I_{CQ} = 1,6 \text{ mA}$ $U_{CEQ} = 5,1 \text{ V}$
 $\beta_{DC} = 300$: $I_{CQ} = 2,1 \text{ mA}$ $U_{CEQ} = 2,9 \text{ V}$

Kopplingen enligt b ger allbå en vilopunkt som inte är lika känslig for att shömforstarkningsfaktorn ändras!

11.2 a)
$$\beta_{ac} \approx \beta_{DC} = \frac{I_{cq}}{I_{Bq}} = \frac{2m}{10M} = 200$$

$$g_m = \frac{1}{V_r} \cdot \Gamma_{cq} = \frac{1}{25m} \cdot 2m = 80 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$r_{ff} = \frac{\beta ac}{g_m} = \frac{200}{80m} = 2,5 \text{ k-}\Omega$$

$$r_0 = \frac{U_A}{I_{Ca}} \approx \frac{50}{2m} = 25 k\Omega$$
 (Grov yppskatholig)

$$9m = 5.80m = 400 \text{ mA/V}$$
 $r_F = \frac{2.5k \Omega}{5} = 0.5 k \Omega$ Minshan med

ro
$$\propto \frac{1}{4} = \frac{15}{5} \mu \Omega = 5 \mu \Omega$$

11.3

$$I_{CQ} = \frac{V_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_{E}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} - V_{BE}}{\frac{1}{\beta_{DC}} \cdot R_{1} / R_{2} + R_{E}} = \frac{12 \cdot \frac{27 k}{92 u + 27 k} - o_{1}7}{\frac{1}{200} \cdot 92 u / (27 k + 1)u} =$$

$$= 2_{1}1 \text{ mA}$$

$$g_{m} = \frac{1}{V_{T}} \cdot I_{CQ} = \frac{1}{25 m} \cdot 2_{1} / m = 82_{1}5 \text{ mA} / V$$

$$Y_{TE} = \frac{\beta_{AC}}{g_{m}} = \frac{2000}{82_{1}5 m} = 2_{1}4 \text{ k.} \Omega$$

$$R_{1n} = R_{1} / R_{2} / l \text{ hie} = 82 u / (27 k) / (27 k) = 2_{1}2 \text{ k.} \Omega$$

$$V_{0} \approx \frac{U_{A}}{I_{CQ}} \quad U_{A} \text{ an } i \text{ stanken adming } 50 - 100 \text{ V}$$

$$Antag + ex. \quad U_{A} = 75 V =) \quad Y_{0} = \frac{75}{27 lm} = 36 \text{ k.} \Omega$$

$$R_{u}t = R_{C} / l / r_{0} = -82_{1}5 \cdot 3_{1}0 = -248$$

$$OBS! \quad I \text{ svaren } l \text{ bothen han } r_{0} \text{ for summabs}!$$

$$b) \quad U_{u}t = U_{ln} \cdot \frac{R_{ln}}{R_{ln} + R_{g}} \cdot |A_{Vo}| \cdot \frac{R_{C}}{R_{L} + R_{u}t} =$$

$$= 0_{1}01 \cdot \frac{2_{1}2 lu}{2_{1}2 lu + 4_{1}7 lu} \cdot 248 \cdot \frac{10 lu}{10 lu + 2_{1}9 lu} = 0_{1}61 \text{ V}$$

$$C) \quad A_{V}tot = A_{Vo} \cdot \frac{R_{ln}}{R_{ln} + R_{u}t} = (-248)^{2} \cdot \frac{2_{1}2 lu}{2_{1}2 u + 29 lu} = 26500$$

Svar till uppgitt boch can i boken något högre effersom ro dan han forsumnab vid beräkning av forstarkning

11.4
$$R_{in} = R_{i} || R_{2} || (r_{TT} + \beta_{ac} R_{E}) =$$

$$= 82k || 27k || (2,4k + 200.1k) = 18,5 k \Omega$$

$$R_{ut} = R_{E} || \frac{r_{T}}{\beta_{ac}} = R_{E} || \frac{1}{g_{m}} = 1k || \frac{1}{82,5m} = 12 \Omega$$

$$A_{V} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{g_{m}R_{E}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{82,5m \cdot 1k}} = 0,99$$

Likspänningsmiväer:

Signal spannings amplitud:

$$\frac{\hat{U}_{c}}{\hat{U}_{in}} = -\frac{R_{c}}{R_{E}} = -\frac{3.3k}{1k} = -3.3 = \hat{U}_{c} = 0.33 V$$

Spånningen på kollektorn år i motfas till hopahningen.

Figur, se svanen i boken!

V: (o punkt
$$V_{ec} = +12V$$
 $V_{ec} = R_{e}(I_{c} + I_{B}) - R_{B}I_{B} - U_{BE} - R_{E}(I_{c} + I_{B}) = 0$
 $R_{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3$

$$\begin{cases} U_{in} = r_{ff} \cdot I_b \\ \frac{U_{ut} - U_{in}}{R_b} + \beta_{ac} I_b + \frac{U_{ut}}{R_c R_c} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Forstankening}{U_{ut}-U_{in}} + \beta ac \cdot \frac{U_{in}}{V_{H}} + \frac{U_{ut}}{R_{c}HR_{L}} = 0$$

$$U_{ut} \left(\frac{1}{R_{u}} + \frac{1}{R_{c}HR_{u}}\right) = U_{in} \left(\frac{1}{R_{c}} - \frac{\beta ac}{V_{u}}\right)$$

$$\frac{U_{nL}}{U_{in}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{b}} + \frac{1}{R_{c} I R_{L}}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{b}} - g_{m} \right) = -\frac{g_{m} R_{c} I I R_{L}}{2 I 0, 6} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{g_{m} R_{b}}}{2 I} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_{c} I R_{L}}{R_{b}}} = -208$$

Genom att ställa upp förstörknings uttrycket på det har satket erhåller vi förstörkningsuttrycket som "vanliga" uttrycket - garelle. multiplicerat med en honelchomfaktor (1-gmg). 1+ Remac Vi ser denutom av storleksordningarna att

$$\frac{1}{g_{n}R_{b}} \ll 1 \implies \left(1 - \frac{1}{g_{n}R_{b}}\right) \approx 1 \qquad \frac{R_{c}/\!\!/R_{L}}{R_{b}} \ll 1 \implies \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_{c}/\!\!/R_{L}}{R_{b}}} \approx 1$$

Dus - gm RellRe duger i regel

som uthyck for forstankningen aven; denna hoppling.

$$\frac{I_{in} = \frac{U_{in} - U_{in} + I_{b}}{R_{b}} \approx \frac{U_{in} + g_{m}R_{c}R_{k}U_{in}}{R_{b}} + \frac{U_{in}}{r_{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{I}{R_{in}} = \frac{I_{in}}{U_{in}} = \frac{I}{r_{\pi}} + \frac{I + g_{m}R_{c}I/R_{k}}{R_{b}}$$

Rin=
$$r_{TT}$$
 // r_{T} // r_{T} // r_{T} Dus. Ro see fran ingången ut att vora
$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

$$= 2,79k // \frac{180k}{1+210,6} = 0,65 k \cdot 12$$

11.7 Berahna foist vilopunkten:

$$E \cdot \frac{R_{L}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} - R_{1} / / R_{2} \cdot \frac{I_{cq}}{\beta_{Dc}} - U_{BE} - \left(1 + \frac{I}{\beta_{Dc}}\right) J_{cq} \cdot \left(R_{E1} + R_{E2}\right) = 0$$

$$E-R_{c}I_{cq}-U_{cEq}-\left(1+\frac{1}{\beta_{oc}}\right)I_{cq}\cdot\left(R_{e_{1}}+R_{e_{2}}\right)=0$$

Signalparametran:

Inveristans

Forstarkening

$$A_{v} = \frac{U_{ut}}{U_{g}} = -\frac{R_{in}}{R_{in} + R_{g}} \cdot \frac{R_{c} \parallel R_{L}}{R_{E1}} = -11,3$$

Iche arkoppelat GE-steg

Berahna vilopunhten för att erhälla Signalparametra 11.8 Antag att basshommen in tou Ty kan forsummas jamfort med strömmen genom R1,R2

$$T_{C2} \approx \frac{V_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_z}{R_1 + R_2} - 2.08E}{RE} = 2.8 \text{ mA}$$

$$T_{C4} \approx \frac{T_{C2}}{\beta_{DC}} = \frac{2.8m}{200} = 19 \text{ mA}$$

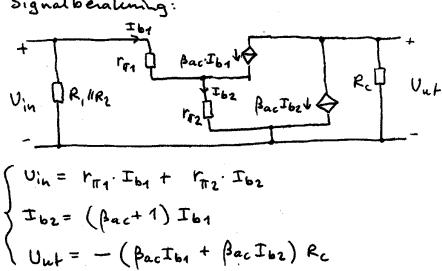
$$g_{m4} = \frac{1}{V_T} \cdot T_{C4} = \frac{1}{25m} \cdot 19 \text{ m} = 0.56 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$V_{T14} = \frac{\beta_{DC}}{g_{m1}} = \frac{200}{0.56m} = 360 \text{ ks2}$$

$$g_{m2} = \frac{1}{V_T} \cdot T_{C2} = \frac{1}{25m} \cdot 2.8m = 112 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$V_{T12} = \frac{\beta_{DC}}{g_{m2}} = \frac{200}{112m} = 1.8 \text{ ks2}$$

Signal beraling:



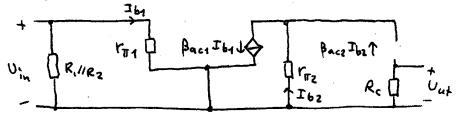
$$A_{V} = \frac{V_{ut}}{V_{in}} = -\frac{\beta_{ac}T_{b1} + \beta_{ac}(\beta_{ac}+1)T_{b1}}{r_{\pi_{1}}T_{b1} + r_{\pi_{2}}(\beta_{ac}+1)T_{b1}} \cdot R_{c} =$$

$$= -\frac{\beta_{ac} + \beta_{ac} + \beta_{ac}}{r_{\pi_{1}} + r_{\pi_{2}}(\beta_{ac}+1)} \cdot R_{c} \approx -\frac{\beta_{ac}}{r_{\pi_{1}} + \beta_{ac}r_{\pi_{2}}} \cdot R_{c} = \begin{cases} r_{\pi_{1}} + \beta_{ac}r_{\pi_{2}} \\ r_{\pi_{1}} + \beta_{ac}r_{\pi_{2}} \end{cases} r_{\pi_{1}} + r_{\pi_{2}}(\beta_{ac}+1)$$

$$= -\frac{\beta_{ac}}{2 \cdot r_{\pi_{2}}} \cdot R_{c} = -\frac{3m_{2}}{2} \cdot R_{c} = -\frac{112m}{2} \cdot 2.2k = -124$$

$$10 \cdot \frac{27k}{27u + 120k} - \frac{I_{c1}}{200} \cdot 27u / 120k - 0,7 - 2,2k \cdot I_{c1} (1 + \frac{1}{200}) = 0$$

b) Signalschema



$$\begin{cases}
U_{in} = \Gamma_{\Pi 1} \cdot I_{b1} \\
\beta_{ac1} \cdot I_{b1} = I_{b2} + \beta_{ac2} \cdot I_{b2}
\end{cases}$$

$$U_{ut} = -R_{c} \cdot \beta_{ac2} \cdot I_{b2}$$

Samma vilostion Ica for Ta och Tz

$$A_{V} = \frac{U_{ut}}{U_{in}} = -\frac{R_{c} \beta_{acz} I_{bz}}{r_{f1} \cdot I_{b1}} = -\frac{R_{c} \beta_{acz} I_{bz}}{r_{f1} \cdot \beta_{acz} I_{bz}} = \frac{R_{c} \beta_{acz} I_{bz}}{R_{f1} \cdot I_{bz}}$$

$$= -\frac{\beta a c_1 \cdot \beta a c_2}{r_{\pi_1} \left(\beta a c_2 + 1\right)} R_c \approx -\frac{\beta a c_1}{r_{\pi}} \cdot R_c = -g_m R_c =$$

$$CJ = -\frac{1}{V_T} \cdot I_{CQ} R_C = -\frac{1}{25m} \cdot 0,49m \cdot 8,2k = -160$$

Kommentan: Det går ungeför somma Signalshom genom båda transistorerna.

11.10
$$I_{cq} = 0.5 \text{ mA} = 9 \text{ gm} = \frac{1}{V_T} I_{cq} = \frac{1}{25m} 0.5 \text{ m} = 20 \text{ mA/V}$$

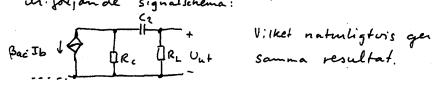
$$\frac{a_1}{u_1 - u_2} = -g_m R_c = -20m \cdot 12k = -240$$

- b) I detta fall tas endast halva utspännigen ut. $\frac{Uy}{U_1-U_2} = +\frac{1}{2}g_mR_c = +120$
- Using 2 jordas ($U_z=0$) =) Spahmigen U_z fordelar over båda hammittorerna $\frac{U_3-U_4}{U_c}=-9mR_c=-240$

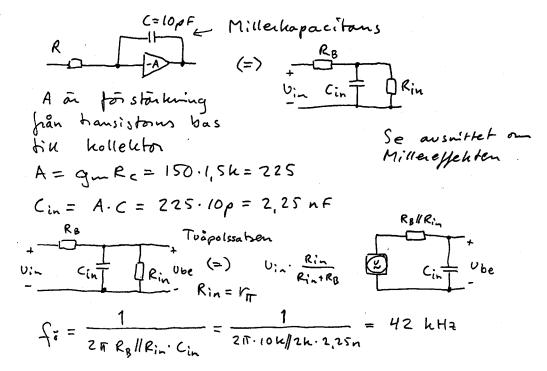
11.11

HP-lank på ingången:

$$V_{in} = R_{i} R_{i} R_{i} R_{i} R_{i} + R_{i} R_{i} R_{i} = 81 M_{i} R_{in} R_{in}$$







12.1
$$T_{p} = \frac{k!}{2} \cdot \frac{w}{L} \left(V_{GS} - V_{T} \right)^{2}$$

Transistorema han samma k', L, Vos och U,

$$\frac{I_{DZ}}{I_{D1}} = \frac{W_2}{W_1} = W_2 = W_1 \cdot \frac{J_{DZ}}{J_{D1}} = W_1 \cdot \frac{250\mu}{100\mu} = 2.5 W_1$$

Transistor T2 skall vana 2,5 gånger bredare ån T1

12.2 a) Tref =
$$I_{D1} = \frac{1}{2} L^{1} \frac{W}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{T})^{2}$$

 $100\mu = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 200\mu \cdot 10 \cdot (U_{GS} - V_{T})^{2}$
 $V_{GS} - V_{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = 0.316 V$
 $V_{GS} = V_{T} + 0.316 = 0.7 + 0.316 = 1.016 V$
 $R_{ref} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_{GS}}{I_{IGL}} = \frac{3 - 1.016}{0.1 \text{ m}} = 19.8 \text{ ks}$

b) transistan skall anbeta i matthadsområdet dan $U_{DS} > U_{GS} - U_{T} = 0.316 V$

c)
$$r_0 = r_{02} = \frac{1}{\lambda \cdot I_D} = \frac{U_A}{I_D} = \frac{20}{0, l_D} = 200 \text{ ks}$$

d)
$$r_0 = \frac{\Delta U_{0T}}{\Delta I} \rightarrow \Delta I = \frac{\Delta U_{0T}}{r_0} = \frac{1}{200h} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

12.3

$$U_{T4} = U_{T0} = 0,7 V$$

$$U_{GSA} = U_{UT} = I_{1}SV$$

$$T_{1}: \quad T_{D} = \frac{k^{1}}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left(U_{UTA} - U_{T1}\right)^{2},$$

$$\frac{W}{L} = \frac{T_{D}}{\frac{1}{2} W' \left(U_{UTA} - U_{T1}\right)^{2}} = \frac{0,S \cdot 10^{-3}}{\frac{150 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2} \cdot \left(I_{1}S - 0,7\right)^{2}} = 10,4$$

$$W_{1} = 10,4 \cdot 4 \text{ Mm} = 42 \text{ Mm}$$

$$T_{2}: \quad U_{T2} = U_{T0} + 3 \left(\sqrt{2} \frac{q_{1}1 + U_{T1}}{2} - \sqrt{2} \frac{q_{1}1}{2}\right) = 10,7$$

$$T_{D} = \frac{k^{1}}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot \left(\sqrt{2} \frac{q_{1}1 + U_{T1}}{2} - \sqrt{2} \frac{q_{1}1}{2}\right) = 10,7$$

$$T_{D} = \frac{k^{1}}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \cdot \left(\sqrt{2} \frac{q_{1}1 + U_{T1}}{2} - \sqrt{2} \frac{Q_{S2}}{2} + \sqrt{2} \frac{Q_{DD} - U_{UT}}{2}\right) = \frac{0,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$W_{2} = \frac{1}{13} \cdot 4 \text{ Mm} = 4,5 \text{ Mm}$$

12.4 $A_{v} = -g_{mi} \frac{1}{g_{m2}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}} = -\frac{w_{1}}{\sqrt{\frac{w_{2}}{L_{2}}}}$ $L_{1} = L_{2} = A_{v} = -\sqrt{\frac{w_{1}}{w_{2}}} = -\sqrt{10} = -3.2$

12.5
$$A_{V} = -\left(g_{m+1} + g_{m2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{g_{01} + g_{02}} \quad \text{Jobban parallell} + g_{m} = \frac{2 T_{050}}{U_{050} - U_{T}} \quad g_{0} = \lambda \cdot T_{00}$$

$$T_{000} = \frac{k^{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{W}{L} \left(U_{05} - U_{T}\right)^{2} \quad \left(U_{050}\right) = \left|U_{552}\right| = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$T_{1} : \quad T_{001} = \frac{150 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{4} \left(2.5 - 0.7\right)^{2} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$T_{2} : \quad T_{002} = \frac{52 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2} \cdot \frac{30}{4} \left(2.5 - 0.7\right)^{2} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$T_{1} : \quad g_{m0} = \frac{2 \cdot 0.5 m}{2.5 - 0.7} = 0.56 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$g_{01} = 0.03 \cdot 0.5 m = 0.015 \text{ mS}$$

$$T_{2} : \quad g_{m1} = \frac{2 \cdot 0.5 m}{2.5 - 0.7} = 0.63 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$g_{02} = 0.09 \cdot 0.5 m = 0.045 \text{ mS}$$

$$A_{V} = -\frac{g_{m1} + g_{m1}}{g_{01} + g_{02}} = -\frac{0.56 m + 0.63 m}{0.015 m + 0.045 m} = -20$$

$$12.6 \quad T_{00} = \frac{1 mA}{2} = 0.5 \text{ mA} \quad \text{for all a charsistorica}$$

$$T_{3} : \quad g_{01} = \lambda \cdot T_{00} = 0.09 \cdot 0.5 m = 0.045 \text{ mS}$$

$$T_{1} : \quad T_{2} : \quad g_{01} = \lambda \cdot T_{00} = 0.03 \cdot 0.5 m = 0.045 \text{ mS}$$

$$g_{m1} = \frac{2 T_{00}}{U_{05} - U_{T}} = \sqrt{2.65 m} = 0.015 \text{ mS}$$

$$g_{m1} = \frac{2 T_{00}}{U_{05} - U_{T}} = \sqrt{2.65 m} = 1.25 \cdot mA/V$$

 $A_{V} = \frac{9mi}{90i + 901} = \frac{1,25m}{0,015m + 0.045m} = 21$

12.7
$$I_{DQ1} = I_{DQ2} = I_{DQ3} = I_{REF} = 100 \text{ MA}$$
 $g_{m1} = \sqrt{2 \cdot I_{DQ1}} \cdot k' \cdot \frac{W_1}{L_1} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 100 \text{ M}} \cdot 180 \text{ M} \cdot \frac{100 \text{ M}}{2 \text{ M}} = 1.34 \text{ mA/V}$
 T_1 for stankon transistor med T_2 som last.

 $V_{01} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cdot I_{DQ1}} = \frac{1}{0.01 \cdot 100 \text{ M}} = 1 \text{ MSL}$
 $V_{02} = \frac{1}{\lambda_2 \cdot I_{DQ2}} = \frac{1}{0.02 \cdot 100 \text{ M}} = 0.5 \text{ Msl}$
 $A_V = -g_{m1} \cdot (v_{01} / v_{02}) = -1.34 \text{ m} \cdot (1000 \text{ k} / 500 \text{ k}) = -447$

12.8 a)
$$k'_{n} = M_{n}C_{0x} = 180 \text{ mA/v}^{2}$$
 $k'_{p} = M_{p}C_{0x} = 60 \text{ mA/v}^{2}$
 $I_{DQL} = \frac{W_{6}}{W_{5}} \cdot 50 \text{ mA} = 100 \text{ mA}$
 $I_{DQL} = I_{DQL} = |I_{DQL}| = |I_{DQL}| = \frac{I_{DQL}}{2} = 50 \text{ mA}$
 $I_{DQL} = I_{DQL} = |I_{DQL}| = |I_{DQL}| = \frac{I_{DQL}}{2} = 50 \text{ mA}$
 $I_{DQL} = |I_{DQL}| = 50 \text{ mA}$
 $g_{ml} = g_{ml} = g_{ml} = \sqrt{2}I_{DQL} \cdot k'_{n} \cdot \frac{W}{L} = \sqrt{2.50 \text{ m} \cdot 60 \text{ m} \cdot \frac{10}{1}} = 245 \text{ mA/v}$
 $g_{ml} = \sqrt{2}|I_{DQL}| \cdot k'_{p} \cdot \frac{W}{L} = \sqrt{2.50 \text{ m} \cdot 60 \text{ m} \cdot \frac{10}{1}} = 245 \text{ mA/v}$
 $r_{02} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{n}I_{DQL}} = \frac{1}{0.02.50 \text{ m}} = 1 \text{ MSL} = r_{0g}$
 $r_{04} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{r}I_{DQL}} = \frac{1}{0.02.50 \text{ m}} = 1 \text{ MSL} = r_{0g}$
 $s_{masignal} f_{01} s_{10} s_{10} s_{10} s_{10} s_{10} s_{10} s_{10} s_{10} s_{10}$
 $A_{V} = \frac{U_{U+}}{U_{In1}-U_{In2}} = -g_{mi} \cdot (r_{02}/r_{04}) \cdot g_{ml} \cdot (r_{04}/r_{08})$
 $= -600 \text{ m} \cdot (1 \text{ m}//1 \text{ m}) \cdot 245 \text{ m} \cdot (1 \text{ m}//1 \text{ m}) = -36750$

b) Ins an hverterande ingång.

Om spånningen på ingång Ins ökar så kommer
shommen genom Ts Ts Ty att öka Så att

utspånningen på diffsteget (gate till Tz) också

ökar. Då minskar |VGS| för Tz Så stommen

genom Tz minskar och spånningen i noden Ut

minskar. =) Ins år inverterande ingång

12.9 a) Strömspegel
$$I = \frac{E - U_{BE}}{D} = \frac{5 - 0.6}{47 k} = 94 \mu A$$

12.10 a) Samma UBE for Ti och Tz och likadana hansistorer

=) Strömmen genom R blir lika stor som I.

Basströmmanna forsumman effersom strömförstärkningen
än stor. För korrekt funktion än transistorerna
inte bottnade och Ic = Boc. IB gäller.

$$R = \frac{E - 2 U_{BE}}{I} = \frac{5 - 2.0,6}{0,17m} = 22,4 \text{ ks}$$

b) Não spánningen over R_L blir så stor så att transistor T₃ bottman slutar tropplingen att fungera som strongenerator. Max spánning over R_L: U_{Lmax} = E - U_{CESat3} - U_{BE} Transistor T₂ bottman inte effersom U_{CE} = U_{BE}.

 $R_{Lmax} = \frac{U_{Lmax}}{I} = \frac{E - U_{CESaf} - U_{8E}}{I} = \frac{5 - 0, 2 - 0, 7}{0, 17m} = \frac{24, 1 \text{ k/Z}}{1}$

c) Spanningsvariationer pga andrad belastning Rz upptar av hansistor T3. UCE for T2 paverkas inte och darigenom paverkas inte UBE for T2 (och T1).

om strömmen I tenderar att öka så kommer även strömmen i T2 och T1 att öka. Då strömmen i T1 okar kommer det att minska banströmmen tM T3 Så att det motverhar Strömökningen i T3, dvs. motkoppling stabiliserar utströmmen I.

$$\begin{cases}
I_{E2} \cdot R_E = V_T & \ln \frac{I_{E1}}{I_{E2}} \\
I_{E1} \approx \frac{E - U_{BE}}{R} = \frac{5 - 0.6}{10k} = 0,44 \text{ mA} & (I_B \text{ forsumman } I \approx I_c) \\
I_{E2} \approx I
\end{cases}$$

$$I.0,27k = 25m. ln \frac{0,44m}{I}$$

$$I \cdot \frac{0.27h}{25m} = \ln \frac{0.44m}{I}$$

$$I \cdot 10.8k = ln \frac{0.44m}{I}$$

Ekvahonen kan løsas numeriskt eller genom att prova sig fram till en løsning eller med hjælp av data program

Observera att spänningen over RF ån Liten=0,03V Denna koppling ger en lägre shom ån referensshommen 0,44 mA

12.12

Antag att IB år mychet mindre ån Shømmen genom R, och RL

$$U_{CE} = \frac{U_{BE}}{R_2} \cdot (R_1 + R_2) = \frac{O_1 7}{I \kappa} (2,5 \kappa + 1 \kappa) = 2,45 V$$

13.1

a)
$$R_2 l l \frac{1}{|uc_2|} = \frac{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{|uc_2|}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{|vc_2|}} = \frac{R_2}{1 + |uc_2|} = \frac{R_2}{1 + |uc_2|}$$

$$\beta = \frac{R_2 l l \frac{1}{|uc_2|}}{R_2 l l l l l l l l l l l} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{1 + |uc_2|}}{\frac{R_2}{1 + |uc_2|}} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{1 + |uc_2|}}{\frac{R_2}{1 + |uc_2|}} = \frac{\frac{1}{|uc_2|}}{\frac{R_2}{1 + |uc_2|}} = \frac{\frac{1}{|uc_2|}}{\frac{1}{|uc_2|}} = \frac{\frac{1}{|uc_2|}$$

13.3
$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}$$

 $f_o min = \frac{f_o nominell}{\sqrt{l_1 l^2 \cdot l_1 l^2}} = \frac{f_o nom}{l_1 l \cdot l_1 l^2} = 0.76 f_o nominell$
 $f_o max = \frac{f_o nominell}{\sqrt{0.9^2 \cdot 0.8^2}} = \frac{f_o nom}{0.9 \cdot 0.8} = 1.39 f_o nominell$

13.4
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_{C}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10m \cdot 0.0/p^{2}}} = 15.9 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\frac{(1-k)P}{kP} = \frac{100k}{5k} \qquad \text{kravs for att for the human shall vana}$$

$$\frac{1-k}{k} = 20 \qquad 1-k = 20k \implies k = \frac{1}{21} = 0.0476$$

$$13.5 \text{ a) } jwL + \frac{1}{jwC_{1}} + \frac{1}{jwC_{2}} = 0$$

$$U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} \qquad U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} \qquad U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} \qquad U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} \qquad U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} \qquad U_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

13.5 a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} wL + \int_{0}^{1} wC_{2} = 0$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{7}{7}, SnE \quad C_{2} = 100\rho F$$

$$\omega_{0}^{2}L = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}}$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{4} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{5} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{6} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{7} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} = 0$$

13.6 a)
$$C_{45t} = \frac{C_2 \cdot C_3}{c_2 + C_3} = 0,21 \text{ nF}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi V L \cdot C_{47}} = \frac{1}{2\pi V_{100} \mu \cdot 0,21 \eta} = 1,1 \text{ MHz}$$

b) $\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_2} \quad \text{Vid resonan galler aff } \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_2} + \int_{100}^{1} c_1 = 0$

$$= \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_2} = -\frac{C_3}{C_2} \quad \text{Aferkappling hill minus injargen}$$

$$= \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{C_3}{C_2} \quad \text{Aferkappling hill minus injargen}$$

$$= \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{C_3}{C_3} = \frac{4,7n}{6,22n} = 21,4$$

13.7 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = 0$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = 0$$

$$|A| > \frac{1}{|B|} \quad \text{knairs}, \quad \text{dus} \quad |A| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{100} c_3} = 0$$

13.8 9 Wienbryggoscillator =) $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC} \Rightarrow \int_0^L \int_0^L \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = 723 H_2$ b) Se avsnitt 12.4 i Lāroboken

Icmax

Ica

Arbeblinge

Q

E

ULE

Arbeblinge luthing
$$-\frac{1}{R_{L}^{2}}$$
 $R_{L}^{1} = (\frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}})^{2} \cdot R_{L} = (\frac{3}{1})^{2} \cdot 4 = 36 \text{ s. }$

a) $U_{CEQ} = E$ $R_L = \frac{E}{I_{CQ}}$ (symmetrisk ubstyrming) $= \int I_{CQ} = \frac{E}{R_L} = \frac{25}{36} = 0,69 \text{ A}$ U_{LEmax}

b) Put max =
$$\frac{\hat{V}_{Max}}{2R!} = \frac{E^2}{2R!} = \frac{25^2}{2.36} = 8.7 \text{ W}$$

14.3 Ich

Max ubtyrning $\hat{U}'_{hax} = 8V p^{a}$ primasidan

Max ubtyrning i strom $\hat{I}'_{max} = \frac{2 \cdot Put_{max}}{\hat{U}'_{max}} = \frac{2 \cdot S}{8} = 1.25 \cdot A$ $\Rightarrow_{UCE} \left(P_{ut_{max}} = \frac{\hat{U}_{max} \cdot \hat{I}_{max}}{2} \right)$

$$R'_{L} = \frac{\hat{U}'}{\hat{T}'} = \frac{8}{1.25} = 6.45 = 5 \frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{L}'}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{6.4}{6.4}} = 0.89$$

Pfmax = $0_{cea} \cdot I_{ca} = 9 \cdot 1.25 = 11.25 w$ (wid utohyring = 0) $0_{cenax} = 9 + 8 = 17 v$ $0_{cenax} = 2 \cdot I_{ca} = 2 \cdot 1.25 = 2.5 A$

Kylning: 175-50=11,25 (2+0,5+Rfhkylkain)

=) Rthhylflan = 8,6 °C/w Vaij hylflan med Rth < 8,6 °C/w

- 14.4 a) Maximal ubsyrming $\widehat{U}_{max} = 30V$ om transistorerna antas kumna styran ut ned till $U_{CE} = 0V$.

 Putmax = $\frac{\widehat{U}_{max}}{2R_L} = \frac{30^2}{2.8} = 56W$ (sinus)
 - b) Max forlusteffekt inhaffan vid kritisk ubtyrming $X_{knit} = \frac{2}{\pi}$ (sinus) $\hat{U}_{knit} = 30 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}$ Vid knitisk ubtyrming an $2P = P_{ut}$ $2P_{fmax} = P_{utknit} = \frac{(\hat{U}_{krit})^2}{2 \cdot R_u} = \frac{(30 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi})^2}{2 \cdot 8} = 22.8 \text{ W}$ $P_{fmax} = \frac{22.8}{2} = 11.4 \text{ W}$ Kylming: $T_i T_a = P_{fmax} \left(R_{th_i-a} + R_{thc-a} \right)$
 - =) Rthe-a = \frac{200-50}{11.4} 1,5 = 11,7 °C/w Vālj kylflans med lagre klumisk renistans!
 - C) $U_{CEmax} = 2 \cdot E = 60 \text{ V}$ Não en transistor styrs ut tiu ov für den ancha transistorn hela matringsspainingen som U_{CE} $I_{Cmax} = \frac{U_{max}}{R_L} = \frac{30}{8} = 3,75 \text{ A}$ Val_i transistor med $U_{CEmax} > 60 \text{ V}$, $I_{Cmax} > 3,75 \text{ A}$ och $P_{fmax} > 11,4 \text{ W}$
 - d) (2 uppladdad till en likespanning. Nan utspanningen ohn följer potentialen i punkten mellan R, och Rz med och förbäthan drivningen av T, under positiva halvperioder. T, får basston från Cz nan utspanningen går upp mot 30V. Detta kallan för bookstrop.

b)
$$\hat{U}_{max} = \frac{30}{2} - 1 = 14V =)$$
 Putmax = $\frac{\hat{U}^2}{2R_L} = \frac{14^2}{2.4} - 24.5$ W
Teachisk full utstyrning an $\hat{U} = \frac{E}{3} = 15V$

2)
$$2P_{\text{fmax}} = P_{\text{utkn't}} = \frac{\hat{U}_{\text{kn't}}^2}{2 \cdot R_L} = \frac{(\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot 15)^2}{2 \cdot 9} = 11.4 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{\text{fmax}} = 5.7 \text{ W}$$

175°
$$\frac{7}{2,85}$$
 $\frac{1}{175}$ $\frac{1}{2,85}$ $\frac{1}{175}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

e) Med P reglerar nå att mittpunkten vid emittrarna ligger på $\frac{E}{2} = 15V$ så att symmetrisk utstyrning erhåller.

9)
$$2P_{\text{fmax}} = P_{\text{nthit}} = \frac{\hat{V}_{\text{krit}}^2}{R_L} = \frac{(0.5.15)^2}{4} = 14 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{\text{fmax}} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ W}$$

by
$$V_{CEmax} = E = 30V \ (= E - U_{CEmin} = 29V)$$

på den hannista som inte leda.

 $I_{Cmax} = \frac{\hat{U}}{R_1} = \frac{14}{4} \approx 3.5A$.

14.6
$$P_{ut} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hat{U}^{2}}{R_{L}} \Rightarrow \hat{U} = \sqrt{2R_{L}P_{ut}} = \sqrt{2.4.70} = 23.7 V$$

$$V_{cemi} = 2V \Rightarrow E = \hat{U} + V_{cemi} \approx 26 V$$

$$V_{cemax} \approx 2.E = 2.26 = 52 V$$

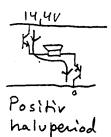
$$I_{cmax} = \frac{\hat{U}}{R_{L}} \approx \frac{24}{4} = 6 A$$

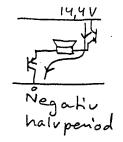
$$2P_{fmax} = P_{ut} k_{ut} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\hat{U}_{ut}^{2} k_{L}}{R_{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\frac{2}{2}.26)^{2}}{4} \approx 34 W$$

$$P_{fmax} = 17 W$$

Transistorerna leder korsvis

=) $\widehat{U}_{max} = 14.44$ Putmax = $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\widehat{U}^2}{R_L} = \frac{14.4^2}{2.8} = 13W$ (= 499r mer an med ett slutiteg)





14.8

$$2 P_{fmax} = P_{ufkn77} = \frac{\left(X_{knif} \cdot E\right)^2}{2 \cdot R_L} = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{T} \cdot IS\right)^2}{2 \cdot Y} = 11,4 \text{ W}$$

All for last effect a twecklar i samma kapsel

$$T_j - T_a = 2 P_f \cdot R_{fh}$$

$$R_{fh} = \frac{T_j - T_a}{2 P_f} = \frac{150 - 50}{11,4} = 8,8 \cdot C/W$$

$$R_{fh} = \frac{T_j - T_a}{2 P_f} = \frac{150 - 50}{11,4} = 8,8 \cdot 3 = 5,8 \cdot C/W$$

$$R_{fh} = \frac{T_j - T_a}{2 P_f} = \frac{150 - 50}{11,4} = 8,8 \cdot 3 = 5,8 \cdot C/W$$

Välj en kylflans med termisk resistans

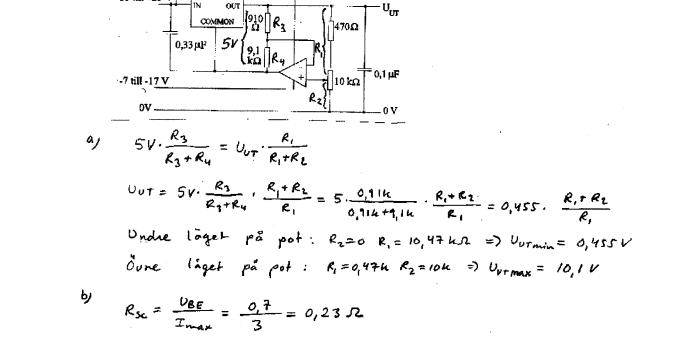
lagre an 5,8 °c/w

15.1 a)
$$I_{Lmax} = \frac{U_2}{R_{Lmin}} = \frac{4.7}{110} = 4.7 \text{ mA}$$
 $I_{2min} = 0.1 \text{ mA}$
 $Laqsta inspanning (10v) shall kunna ge 4.8 mA genom R,$
 $\frac{10-4.7}{R_1} = 4.8 \text{ mA} = 1 \text{ R}_1 = \frac{10-4.7}{4.8 \text{ m}} = 1.1 \text{ ksl} = R_{1max}$

b) Storst show genom $\frac{1}{2} \text{ on } I_L = 0 \text{ (R}_L = \infty)$
 $I_{2max} = \frac{U_{INmax} - U_2}{R_1} = \frac{15-4.7}{820} = 12.6 \text{ mA}$

c) Pfmax = $U_2 \cdot I_{2max} = 4.7 \cdot 12.6 \text{ m} = 59 \text{ mW}$

15.2 a)
$$V_{UTmin} = \frac{6}{22k+50k} \cdot (10k+22k+50k) = 6.8V$$
 (forme laget pa 50k-pot)
$$V_{UTmax} = \frac{6}{22k} \left(10k+22k+50k \right) = 22.4V \text{ (nedre laget pa 50k-pot)}$$
b)
$$R = \frac{0.7}{0.5} = 1.4.52$$

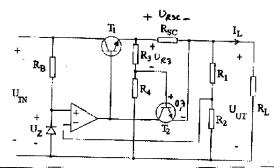


55

15.3

15.4 a)
$$v_{R2} = v_2$$
 och $v_{R2} = v_{R1}$ by $R_1 = R_2$ => $v_{UT} = 2 \cdot v_2 = 9,4V$

Showbegranning hader i function non



=)
$$U_{RSC}\left(1-\frac{R_3}{R_3+R_4}\right) = \frac{U_{0T}}{9_14}\frac{R_3}{0_11} + 0.7 = 0$$
 $U_{RSC} = \frac{9_14 \cdot 0.1 + 0.7}{0.9} = 1.82 V$

Show begransningen haden all toa i funktion da URSC = Inner: RSC = 1,821 =) $R_{SC} = \frac{1.82}{T_{cm}} = 1.82$

$$U_{RSC} \cdot \frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}+R_{4}} = 0.7V = 0$$

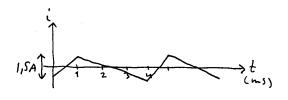
=)
$$I_{ij} = \frac{U_{asc}}{R_{sc}} = \frac{O_{ij}}{O_{ij} \cdot I_{ij}} = \frac{O_{ij} \cdot I_{ij}}{O_{ij} \cdot I_{ij}} = \frac{O_{ij} \cdot I_{ij}}{I_{ij}}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{U}{L} = 0 \quad \Delta I = \frac{U}{L} \cdot \Delta t$$

0-1 ms:
$$\Delta I = \frac{3}{2m} \cdot 1m = 1, SA$$

0-1 ms:
$$\Delta I = \frac{3}{2m} \cdot 1m = 1.5A$$

1-4 ms: $\Delta I = \frac{-1}{2m} \cdot 3m = -1.5A$



15.6 Rākma på foista deltonen eftersom högne deltonerna dampas starkt av LC-filtret.

Delton 1 med frehvensen 10 kHz:
$$\hat{U} = 5 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{10}{\pi}$$

$$\hat{V} = 5 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{10}{\pi}$$

LC-filtet:

$$\frac{1}{U_{ih}} = \frac{1}{\int_{uL}^{uL}} = \frac{1}{1 - \omega^{2}Lc} \approx -\frac{1}{\omega^{2}Lc}$$

15.7 a)
$$U_{UT} = 5 \cdot U_{IN} =)$$
 $\delta = \frac{U_{UT}}{U_{IN}} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$
b) $U_L = L \frac{di}{dt} =)$ $\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{U_L}{L}$

$$\frac{\Delta I_L}{5 \cdot T} = \frac{U_{IN} - U_{UT}}{L} =)$$
 $\Delta I_L = \frac{U_{IN} - U_{UT}}{L} \cdot 5 \cdot T = \frac{U_{IN} - U_{UT}}{L} \cdot \frac{5}{fs} = \frac{15 \cdot 5}{330 \cdot 10^{-6}} \cdot \frac{1}{3 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0, 2 \text{ A}$

den sonderhachade inspainingen bor vona i Storletsondningen 20-25 mV for att totala n'aplet stead understiga 50 mV

Formel 14-15:

$$\Delta U_{UT} = 2 \cdot \overline{U_{ULAC}} = \frac{4}{17} U_{IN} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi f_s)^2 LC}$$

$$=) C = \frac{4}{17} \cdot U_{IN} \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi f_s)^2 \cdot L \cdot \Delta U_{UT}} = \frac{4}{17} \cdot 20 \cdot \frac{1}{(2\pi 30.10^3)^2 \cdot 417.10^{-6} \cdot 25.10^{-3}} = 69 \text{ pf}$$

$$= 69 \text{ pf}$$

$$Val; C = 100 \text{ pf}$$

15.9
$$V_{0T} = V_{iN} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{9}} = \int_{0}^{1-\frac{1}{9}} \frac{U_{iN}}{U_{0T}} = \int_{0}^{1-\frac{10}{9}} \frac{1}{30} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left[|Y_{-1}|^{2} \right] = \int_{0}^{1-\frac{1}{9}} \frac{U_{iN} \cdot \frac{1}{9}}{\Delta I_{L}} = \frac{U_{iN} \cdot \frac{1}{9}}{\Delta I_{L} \cdot \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{10 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{0.2 \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{3}} = I_{i}I_{i}M_{i}H$$

$$\left(|Y_{-2}|^{2} \right) = \int_{0}^{1-\frac{1}{9}} \Delta U_{0T} = \frac{I_{0}T \cdot \frac{1}{9}}{C} = \int_{0}^{1-\frac{1}{9}} \frac{1}{30 \cdot 10^{3}} = \frac{0.5 \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{30 \cdot 10^{3}} = \frac{370 \, \mu F}{V_{0}}$$

$$V_{0} = \int_{0}^{1-\frac{1}{9}} \frac{1}{1.6x} \cdot L = I_{1}2 \, m_{0}H \quad C = 390 \, \mu F$$

© Bengt Molin 58

17.1 Skindjup
$$5 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi f \nabla M}}$$

Seriereronans fo vid 120 MHz

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2C} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \cdot 120 \cdot 10^6)^2 \cdot 10^{-9}} =$$

$$= 1,8 nH$$

Vid seneren onansen an impedansen = 0,02 se vilket ger senerendstansen

17.3
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r} \cdot f} = \frac{3.10^8}{\sqrt{2.3} \cdot 5.10^8} = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

1 m lång kabel =) $l = \frac{1m}{0.4m} \lambda = 2.5 \lambda$ lång

17.4 a)
$$r = \frac{Z_L - Z_o}{Z_L + Z_o} = \frac{50 - 75}{50 + 75} = -0.2$$

b)
$$SWR = \frac{1+|H|}{|-|H|} = \frac{1,2}{0,8} = 1,5$$

C)
$$Z_{in} = 2$$
 $\frac{2L + j \cdot 2o + \tan \beta L}{2o + j \cdot 2L + \tan \beta L} = \begin{cases} \beta L = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{50 + j \cdot 7s \cdot + \tan \frac{\pi}{2}}{7s + j \cdot 50 + \tan \frac{\pi}{2}} = tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \infty \end{cases}$

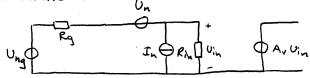
$$= 75 \cdot \frac{7s}{50} \quad d^{2} \quad tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \infty$$

19.1
$$E_n = \sqrt{4 \mu T R B} = \sqrt{4.138.10^{-23}.300.10^3.10^3} = 0.13 \,\mu V$$

19.2
$$I_{n} = \sqrt{2q IB} = \sqrt{2.1,602.10^{-19}.10^{-3}.10^{6}} = 18 pA$$

$$F_{tot} = F_1 + \frac{F_2 - 1}{G_1} = 10^{\frac{2}{10}} + \frac{10^{\frac{6}{10}} - 1}{10} = 1.88$$

19.4 Brusschema



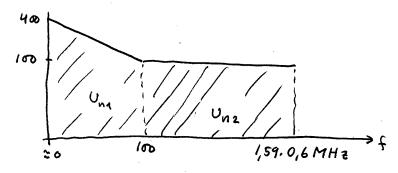
Bidrag till ingångsbrus:

Total+ spanningsbras på ingänger = \1,922+7,382,0,162 mv = 7,63,00

19.5 a)
$$R_g = \frac{U_n}{I_n} = \frac{3.5n}{1.5p} = 2.3 \text{ kg}$$

19.6

Approximativt



$$U_{n_1}^2 \approx \frac{(400.10^{-9})^2 + (100.10^{-9})^2}{2} \cdot 100 = 8.5 \cdot 10^{-12} \quad V^2$$

$$U_{n_2}^2 = (100.10^{-9})^2 \cdot (0.6.10^6.1.59 - 100) = 9.54.10^{-9} \quad V^2$$

$$U_{n2}^{2} = (100 \cdot 10^{-9})^{2} \cdot (0.6 \cdot 10^{6} \cdot 1.59 - 100) = 9.54 \cdot 10^{-9} V^{2}$$