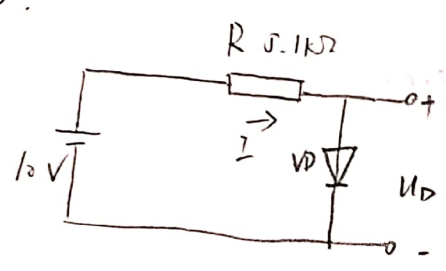


1-3. ① 当PN结加正向电压时, P区的空穴与n区的电子在正向电压所建立的电场下相互吸引产生复合现象, 阻挡层变薄, 正向电流增大. 施加反向电压, 阻挡层变厚, 电流几乎为零, 为截止状态.

② PN结上施加的电压频率过高, PN结电容起主要作用  
PN结上施加的反向电压过高 PN结反向击穿

③ 温度升高, 正向特性曲线左移, 正向压降减小. 反向特性曲线~~左移~~下移, 反向~~压降减小~~电流增大

1-6.



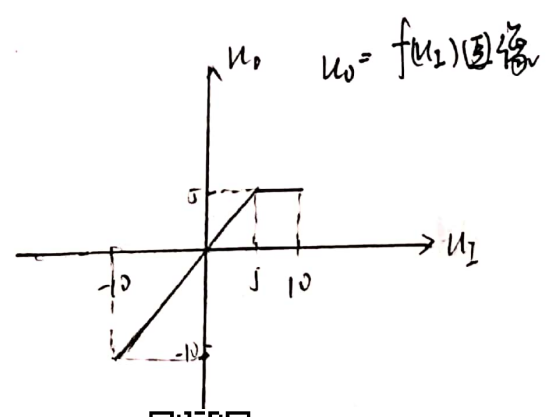
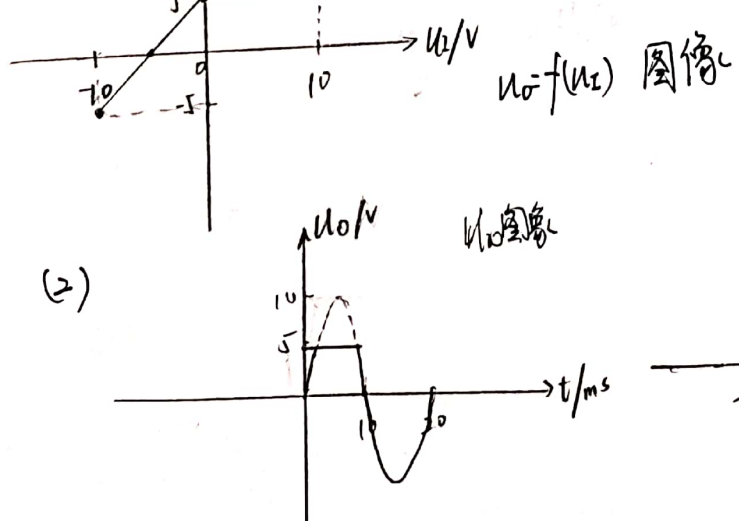
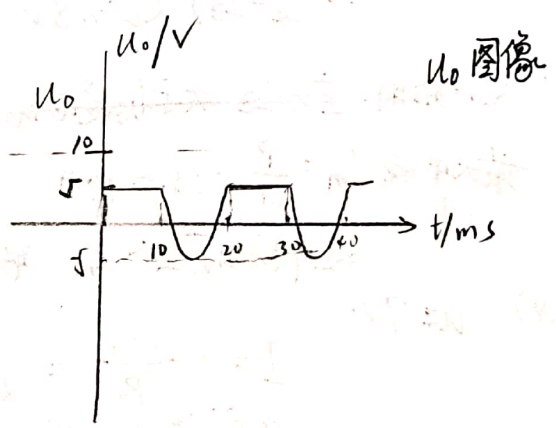
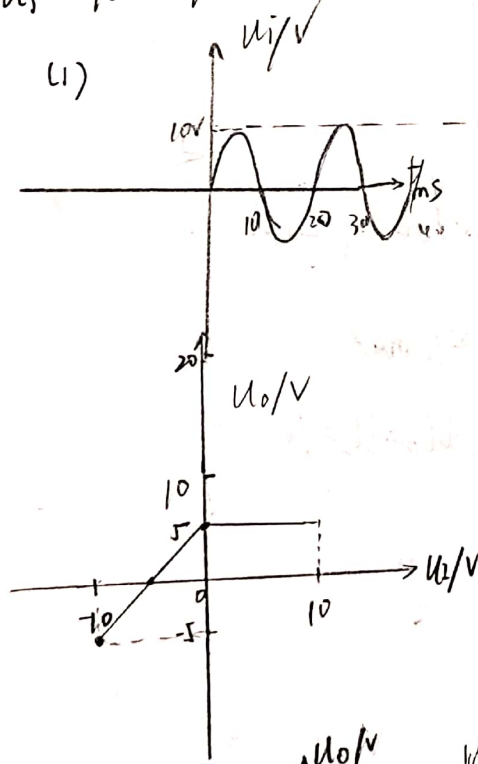
1. VD为硅管, 开启电压为0.7V

∴ R上电压为 9.3V

$$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{9.3}{5100} = 1.82 \text{ mA}$$

2. 温度升高  $U_D$  减小  $I$  增大

1-8  $u_i = 10 \sin 100\pi t \text{ V}$



1.9 串联 同向  $U_1 = 15V$   $U_2 = 1.4V$   
 已知 硅管  $V_{on} = 0.7V$  反向  $U_3 = 67V$   $U_4 = 9.7V$

并联 同向  $U_1' = 0.7V$   $U_2' = 6V$

反向  $U_3' = 0.7V$

1-10 (1)  ~~$I = I_Z + I_0$   $I_Z = 10mA$~~

~~$P = U_Z I_Z + I_Z^2 R_Z \Rightarrow R_Z = 1.4\Omega$~~

~~$I_Z R_Z + U_Z + I R = U_1$~~

~~$U_0 = I_Z R_Z + U_Z = 6.014V$~~

1-10 (1)  $I_R = \frac{U_1 - U_Z}{R} = 28mA$

$U_0 = 1.8V$   ~~$(I_R - I_Z) R_L = 1.8V$~~

(2)  $I_R = 28mA$

$U_0 = (I_R - I_Z) R_L = 1.8V$

(3)  ~~$R_L$  开路时  $I > I_Z$  大于稳定电流~~

~~最大电流  $I_m = \frac{P}{U} = 33.3mA$~~

~~$R_L$  开路时  $I < I_m$  稳压电路正常工作~~

(4)  $U_Z = 7V$

$I = \frac{U_1 - U_Z}{R} = 2mA < 10mA$

稳压管反向截止  $U_0 = U_Z = 7V$

不起稳压作用  
能

