

06011907

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模电

第2章

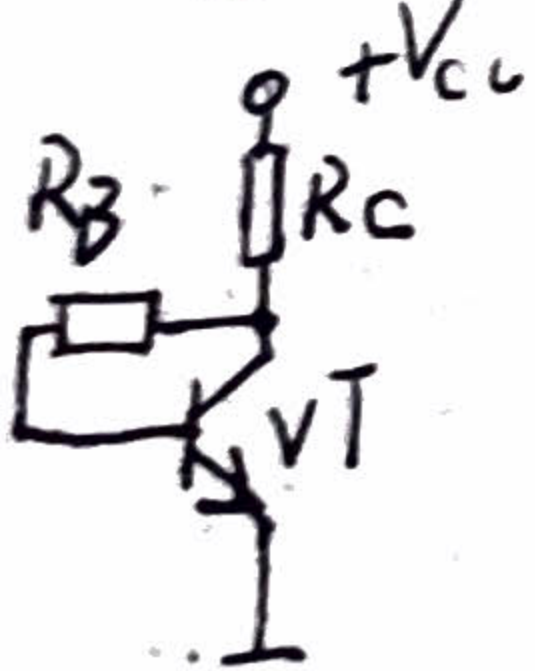
- 2-1. 1. a, b, a, a
2 b, 3. a, b
4. a, a, b
5. B

2-4. x-e $\begin{matrix} U_{be} \\ Y-b \end{matrix}$ z-c, PM型

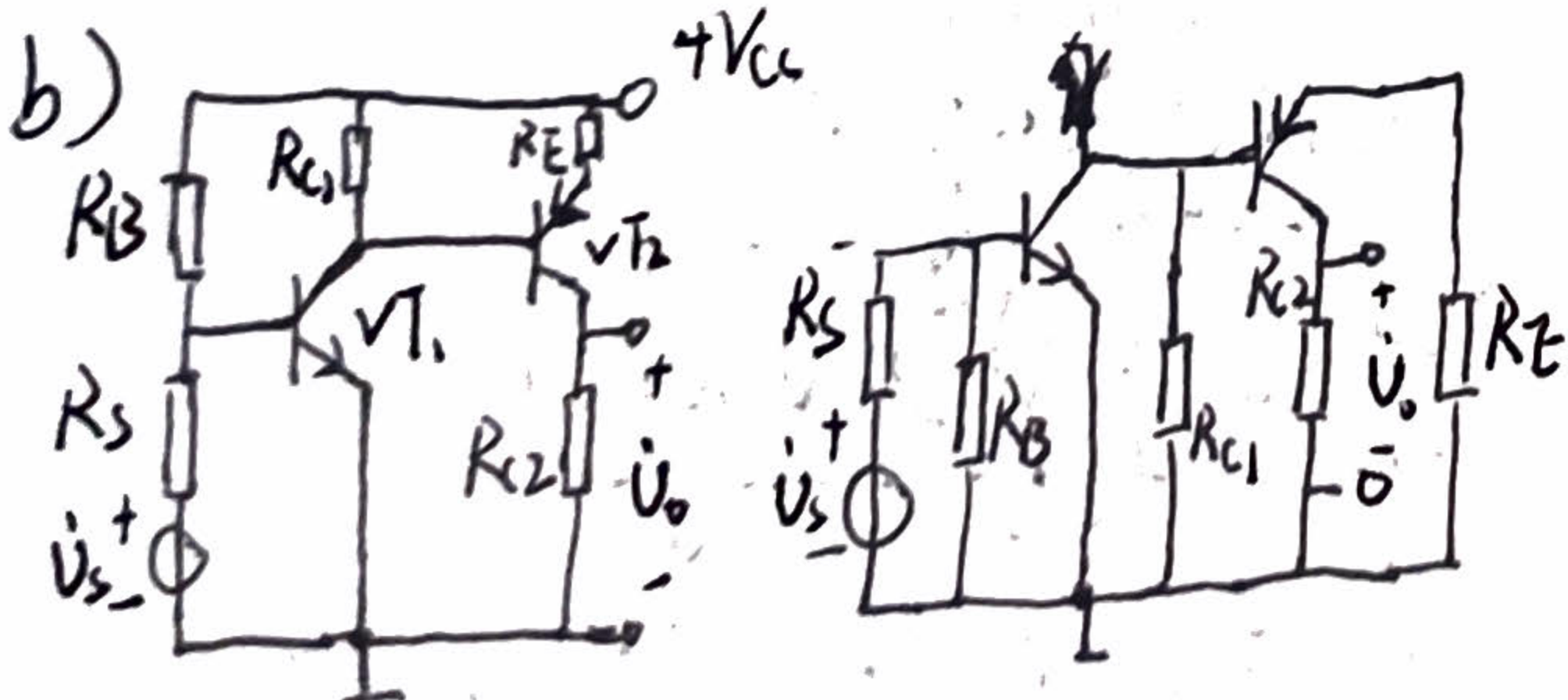
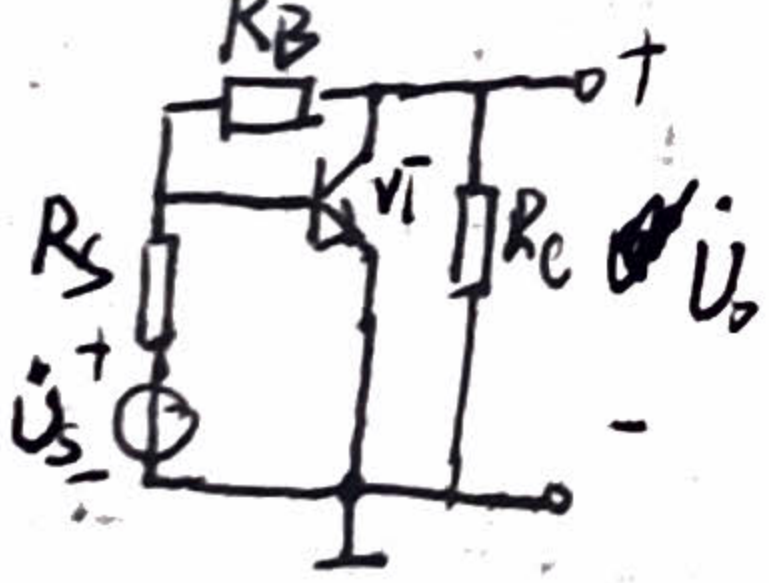
B: x-b $\begin{matrix} z-c \\ Y-c \end{matrix}$, z-e, NPN型

- 2-7 a). 不能: 将三极管改为PM型
b). 不能: 将 R_B 为接到b与 V_{CC} 之间
c). 不能: 在b与 V_{CC} 间加上 R_B
d). 不能: 将 R_B 接到b与 V_{CC} 之间
e). 能
f). 能
g). 不能: 在 V_{CC} 与c之间加 R_C
h). 不能: 去除 C_B

2-8 a) 直流通路:



交流通路:



2-14. 1. $I_{BQ} \approx \frac{V_{CC} - U_{BE}}{R_B} I_{CQ} \approx \beta I_{BQ} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$

$R_B = 1.3 \text{ M}\Omega$

2. $A_u = -\frac{\beta R_L}{r_{be}} = -112$

$A_{us} = \frac{R_B // r_{be}}{R_B // r_{be} + R_s} A_u = -82$

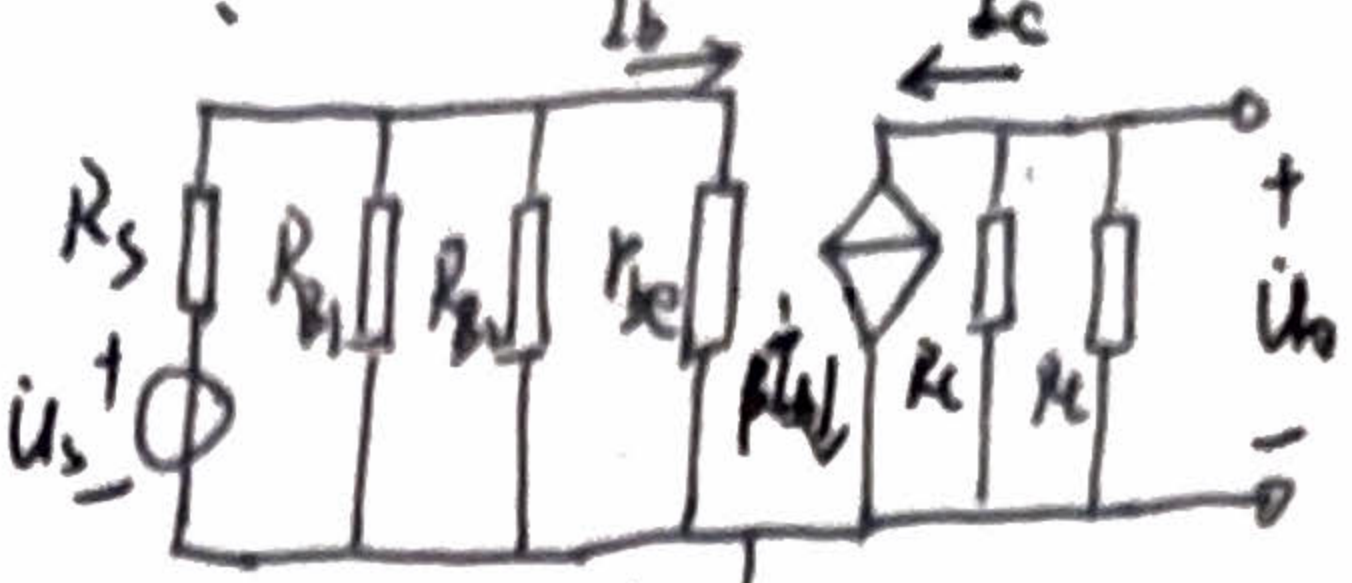
其中, $r_{be} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta) \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{I_{EQ}} = 2752 \Omega$

$R_L' = R_C // R_L$

3. $R_i = R_B // r_{be} = 2.7 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_o = R_C = 16 \text{ k}\Omega$

2-15. 微变等效电路图



$I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} = \frac{U_B}{R_E} = 2.0 \text{ mA}$

$I_{BQ} = \frac{I_{CQ}}{\beta} = 33 \mu\text{A}$

1. $U_B \approx \frac{R_{B1} V_{CC}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = -4 \text{ V}$

$I_{BQ} = \frac{U_B - U_{BE}}{R_{B1} // R_{B2} // R_E (1 + \beta)} = 33 \mu\text{A}$

$I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = 2.0 \text{ mA}$

$U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ} (R_C + R_E) = -6 \text{ V}$

2. $I_{CQ} = -2.4 \text{ mA}$

$I_{BQ} = \frac{1}{\beta} I_{CQ} = -40 \mu\text{A}$

$U_B = R_E (1 + \beta) \cdot I_{BQ} = -4.8 \text{ V}$

$R_{B1} = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$

3. $r_{be} = (1 + \beta) \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{I_{EQ}} = 0.8 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_i = R_{B1} // R_{B2} // r_{be} = 0.75 \text{ k}\Omega$

$A_{us} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} A_u = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \cdot \frac{\beta R_L}{r_{be} + R_E} = -64$

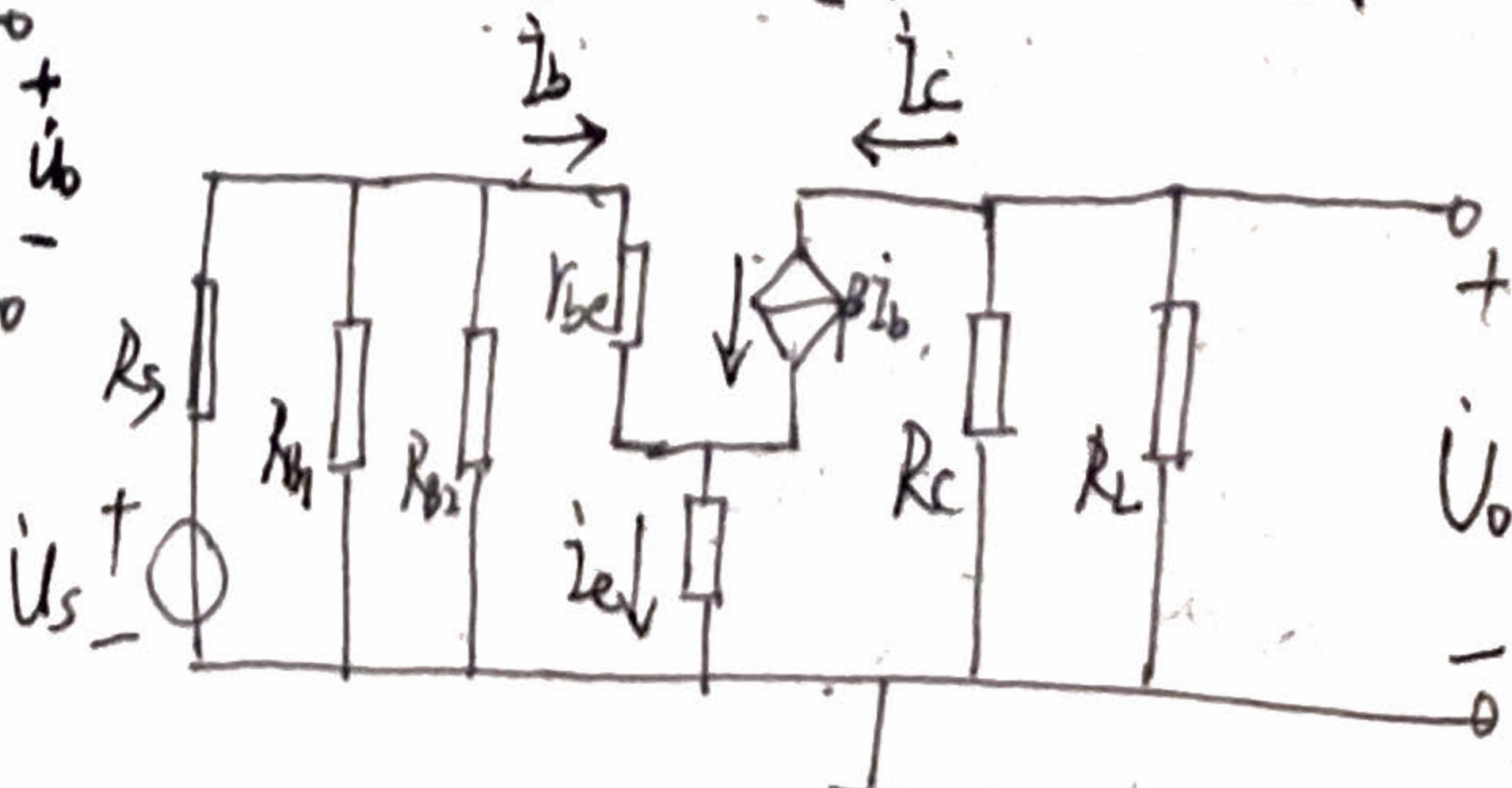
$R_o = R_C = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$

2-16. 1. 电压增益基本不变, 输入电阻增大

2. 电压增益减小, 输入电阻增大

2-17.

微变等效电路图



06.11.27

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$$R_E \rightarrow \text{时 } U_B = \frac{R_{B2} V_{CC}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = 2.1 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{U_B - U_{BE}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2} + R_E} = 1.27 \text{ mA}$$

$$A_u = \frac{-\beta R_i}{r_{be}} = -162.9$$

$$R_i = R_{B1} // R_{B2} // r_{be} = 1.74 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_c = 8.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R = 200 \Omega, I_{EQ} = \frac{U_B - U_{BE}}{r_{be} + R_E + R_i} = 1.08 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{be} = 100 \Omega + 101 \times \frac{26}{1.08} \Omega = 2.53 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_u = \frac{-\beta R_i}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E} = -15.5$$

$$R_i = 6.36 \text{ k}\Omega$$

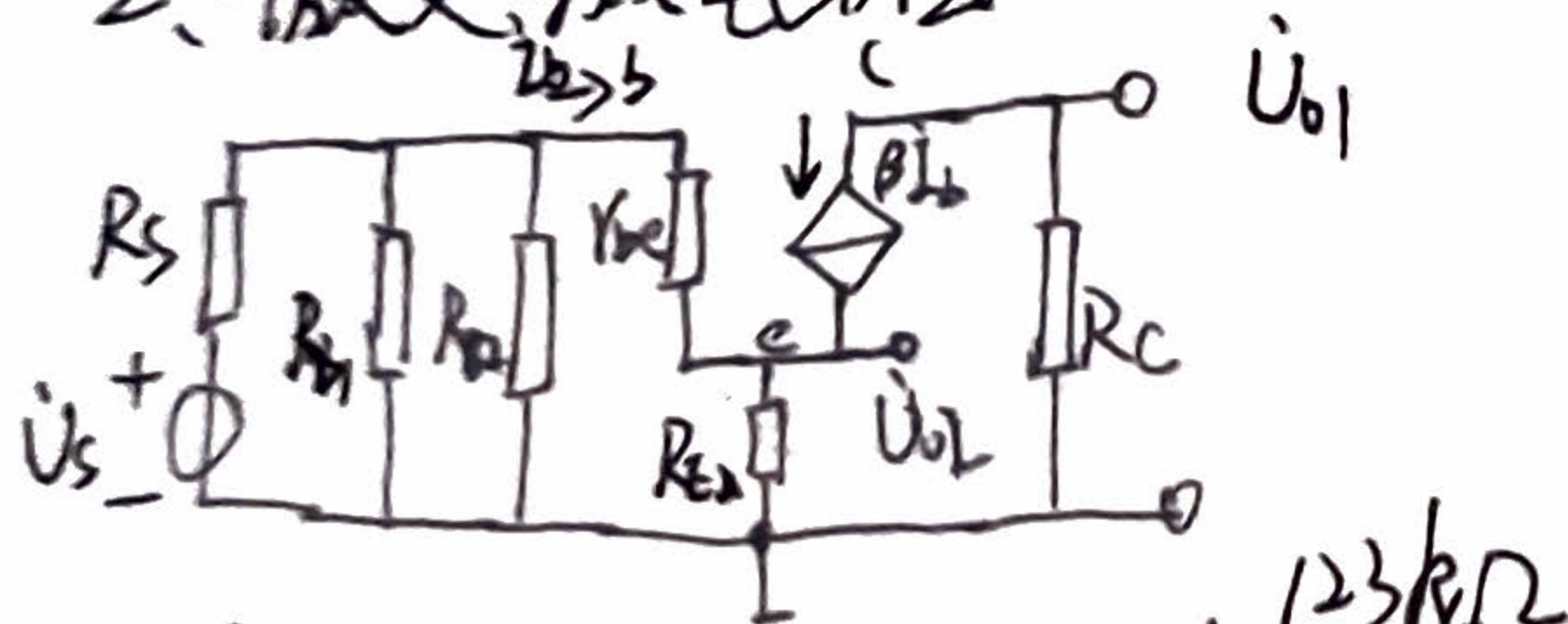
$$R_o = R_c = 8.2 \text{ k}\Omega \quad \begin{matrix} R_E \text{ 增大时 } A_u \text{ 减小} \\ R_i \text{ 增大, } R_o \text{ 不变} \end{matrix}$$

$$2-18.1. U_B = \frac{R_{B2} V_{CC}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = 4.3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} = \frac{U_B - U_{BE}}{R_E} = 1.8 \text{ mA}$$

$$U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ}(R_c + R_E) = 2.8 \text{ V}$$

2. 微变等效电路图



$$R_i' = r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E = 123 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_i = R_{B1} // R_{B2} // R_i' = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_{u1} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \cdot \frac{-\beta R_c}{R_i} = -0.78$$

$$A_{u2} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \cdot \frac{(1+\beta)R_E}{R_i} = 0.79$$

$$3. R_{o1} = R_c = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

2-19

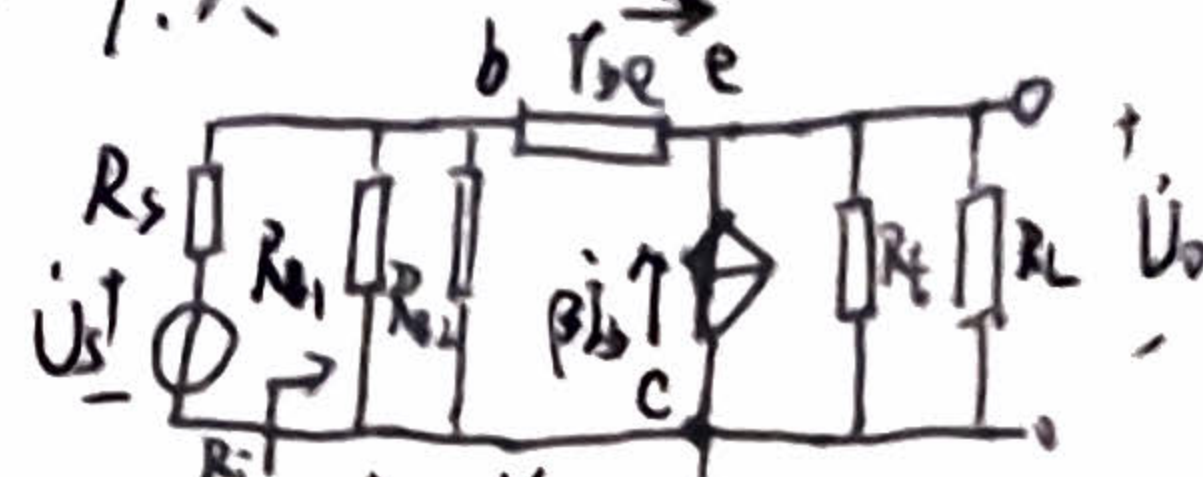
若 U_{o2} 处加入电压 U_{o2}

$$\text{则 } I_{o2} = \frac{(1+\beta)U_{o2}}{r_{be} + R_{B1} // R_{B2} // R_s} + \frac{U_{o2}}{R_E}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{R_{o2}} = \frac{1+\beta}{r_{be} + R_{B1} // R_{B2} // R_s} + \frac{1}{R_E}$$

$$R_{o2} = 27 \Omega$$

2-19.1 微变等效电路图



$$U_B = \frac{R_{B2} V_{CC}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = 4.9 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} = \frac{U_B - U_{BE}}{R_E} = 2.1 \text{ mA}$$

$$U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ}R_c = 7.8 \text{ V}$$

$$2. r_{be} = r_{bb'} + (1+\beta) \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{I_{CQ}} = 1.35 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_u = \frac{(1+\beta)R_i'}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_i'} = 0.987$$

$$R_i = R_{B1} // R_{B2} // (r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_i') = 21.9 \text{ k}\Omega$$

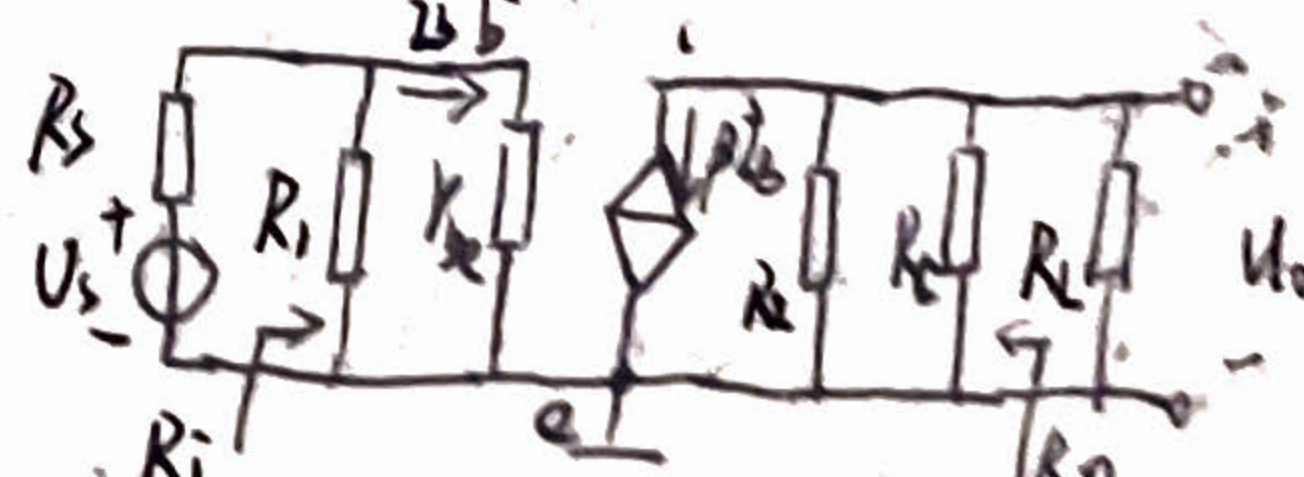
$$R_o = R_E // \frac{r_{be} + R_{B1} // R_{B2} // R_s}{1+\beta} = 23 \Omega$$

$$2-24.1. I_{CQ} = \frac{V_{CC} - U_{CEQ}}{R_c} = 1.34 \text{ mA}$$

$$U_{CEQ} = (R_i + R_s) \cdot \frac{I_{CQ}}{\beta} + U_{BEQ}$$

$$\therefore R_i = R_s = 61.6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

2. 微变等效电路



$$r_{be} = r_{bb'} + (1+\beta) \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{I_{CQ}} = 1.29 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_u = \frac{-\beta(R_i // R_c // R_E)}{r_{be}} = -149$$

$$A_{us} = \frac{R_i // R_c}{R_i // R_c + R_s} \cdot A_u = -83$$

$$3. R_i = R_i // r_{be} = 1.26 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_c // R_i = 7.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

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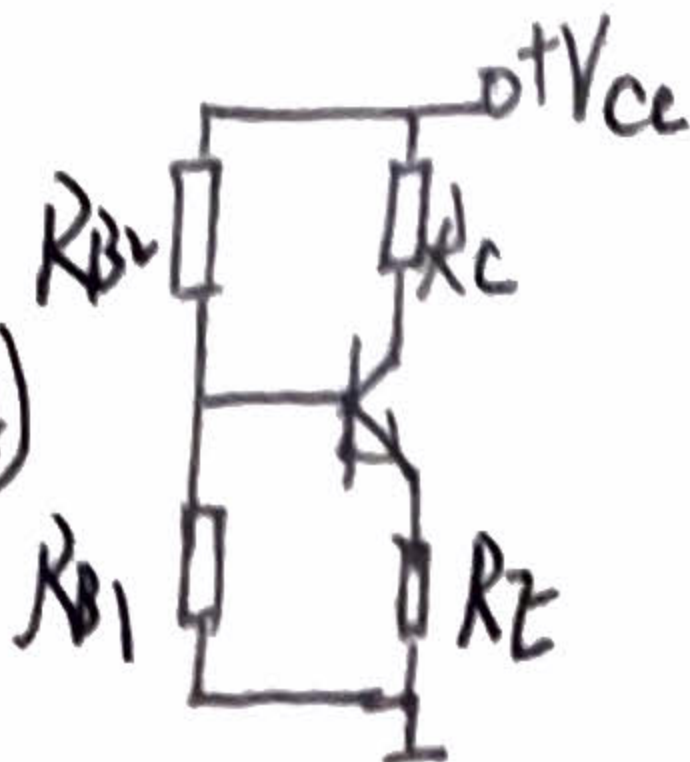
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2-25/

$$V_{CC} - V_{CEQ} = I_{CQ}(R_C + R_E)$$



$$V_{BQ} \approx V_{BEQ} = I_1 R_{B1} = \frac{10 \text{ k}\Omega}{10 \text{ k}\Omega + 10 \text{ k}\Omega} V_{CC}$$

$$I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} = \frac{V_{BQ} - V_{BEQ}}{R_E}$$

$$R_{B1} = \frac{V_{CC} - I_1 R_{B1}}{I_1 + I_{CQ}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{B1} &= 35 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_{B2} &= 77 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_E &= 2.8 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_C &= 5.2 \text{ k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

2. 微变等效电路图



$$A_u = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \frac{-\beta R_C}{r_{be} + (1 + \beta) R_E} = -193$$

$$R_i = R_{B1} // R_{B2} // r_{be} = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = R_C = 5.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$