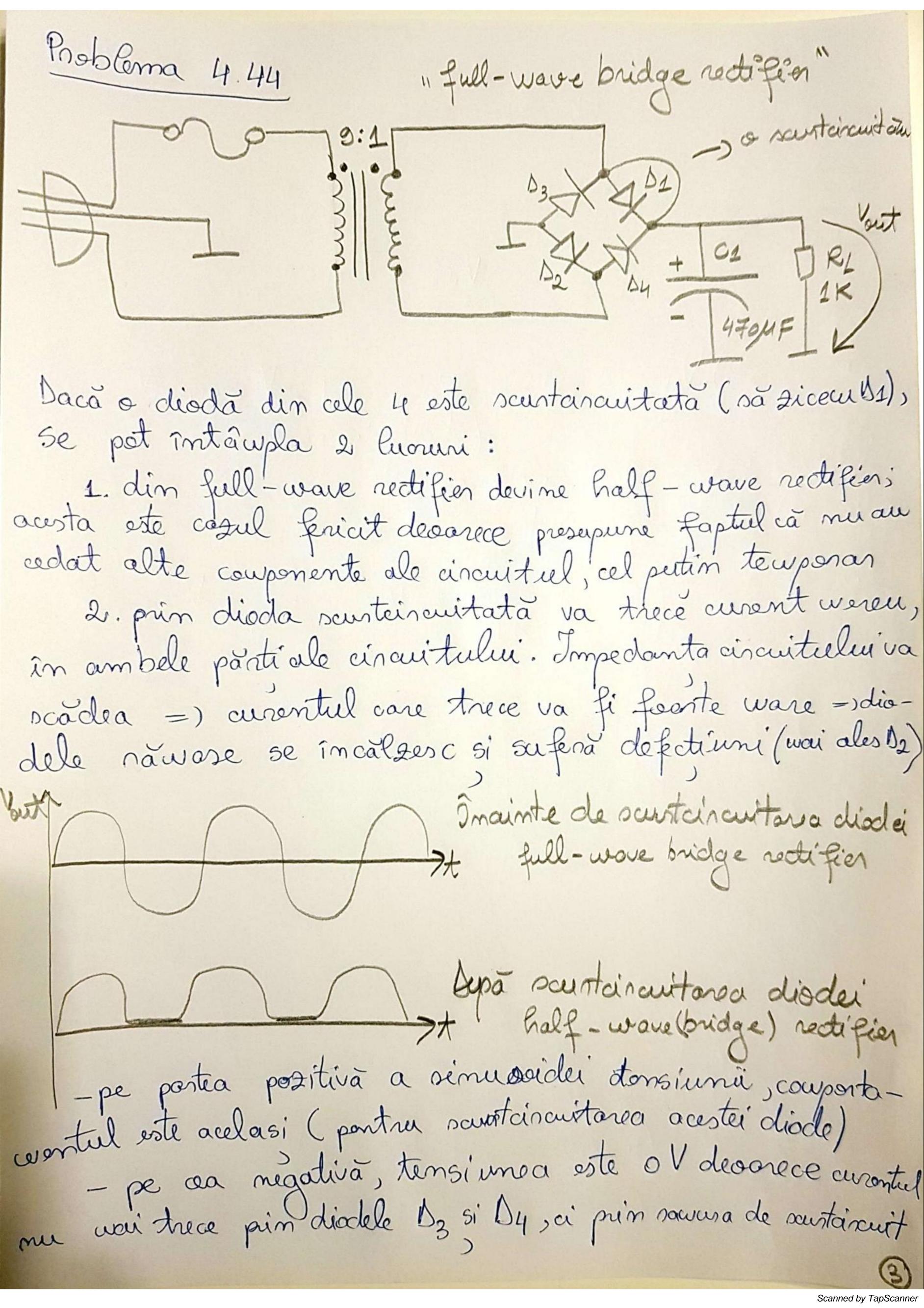


Problema 4.36 vin 1K JI va - Vout +15V 6,8K J2 V2 0,6V $Vbias = \frac{1k}{6,8k+1k} - 15 = 1,92V$ VJ1+J2 $V_1 = V bias$ $V_2 = V bias + V diada' = 1,92 + 0,6 = 2,52, V (tomsiumea)$ la care este stra punsa dioda)

- Vout este identic au Vim pama la strapungenea diodei

- Dupa strapungenea diodei, Vout depinde de Vin astfel: 1) => creste atenuat Vim - VRB + 15/6,8K = Vout Vim -20V Vwax shiftat cu VRB = 0.6 V Vwim Vwax = 10,94V (câmd Vin e waxiw) Vuin = - 4,7V (cand Vin e wimiu)



Problema 7.24 Kinchhoff pe buda de jos =) =) JB. Re + UBE + SE. RE = Ee JE = B. JB = 100. JB = JB = JE 100 =) $\int E = \frac{Ee - UBE}{Re + RE} = \frac{2,16 - 0,6}{0,24 + 10} = \frac{1,56}{10,24} = 0,1518 A = 0$ I Expriman Vcc in faratie de elementele din partea dragotà o circutulio Vcc = Jc.Rc + Uce + Je.Re =)

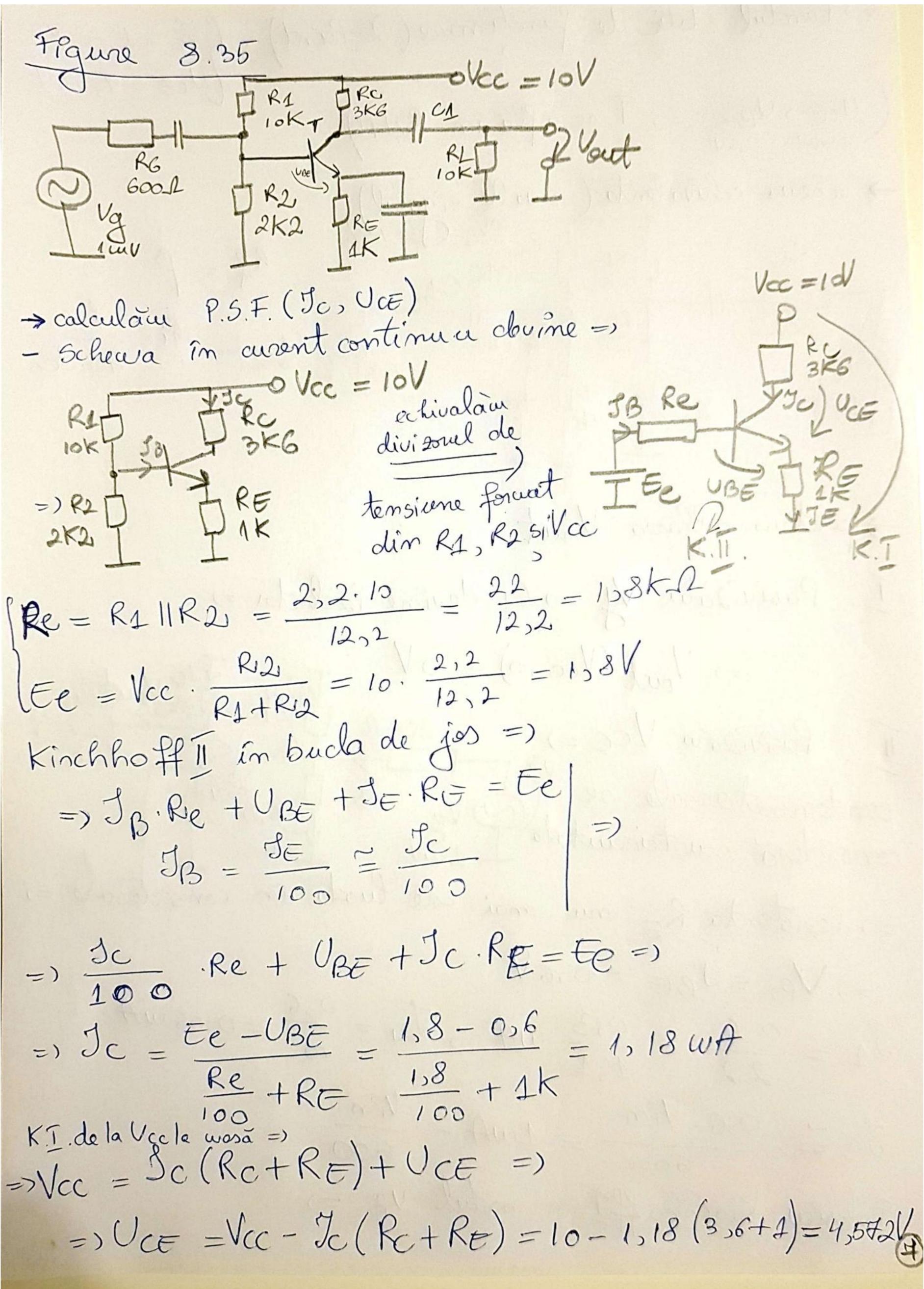
Jc = Je =) VCE = VCC - Jc. (RC+ RE) = 12-0, 1518.49 = 12-7,44 = = 4,5569V UCE 7 UBE =) Tose aflà in RAM PSF (Q-Point) =) 50c = 0,1518A CE = 4,5569V

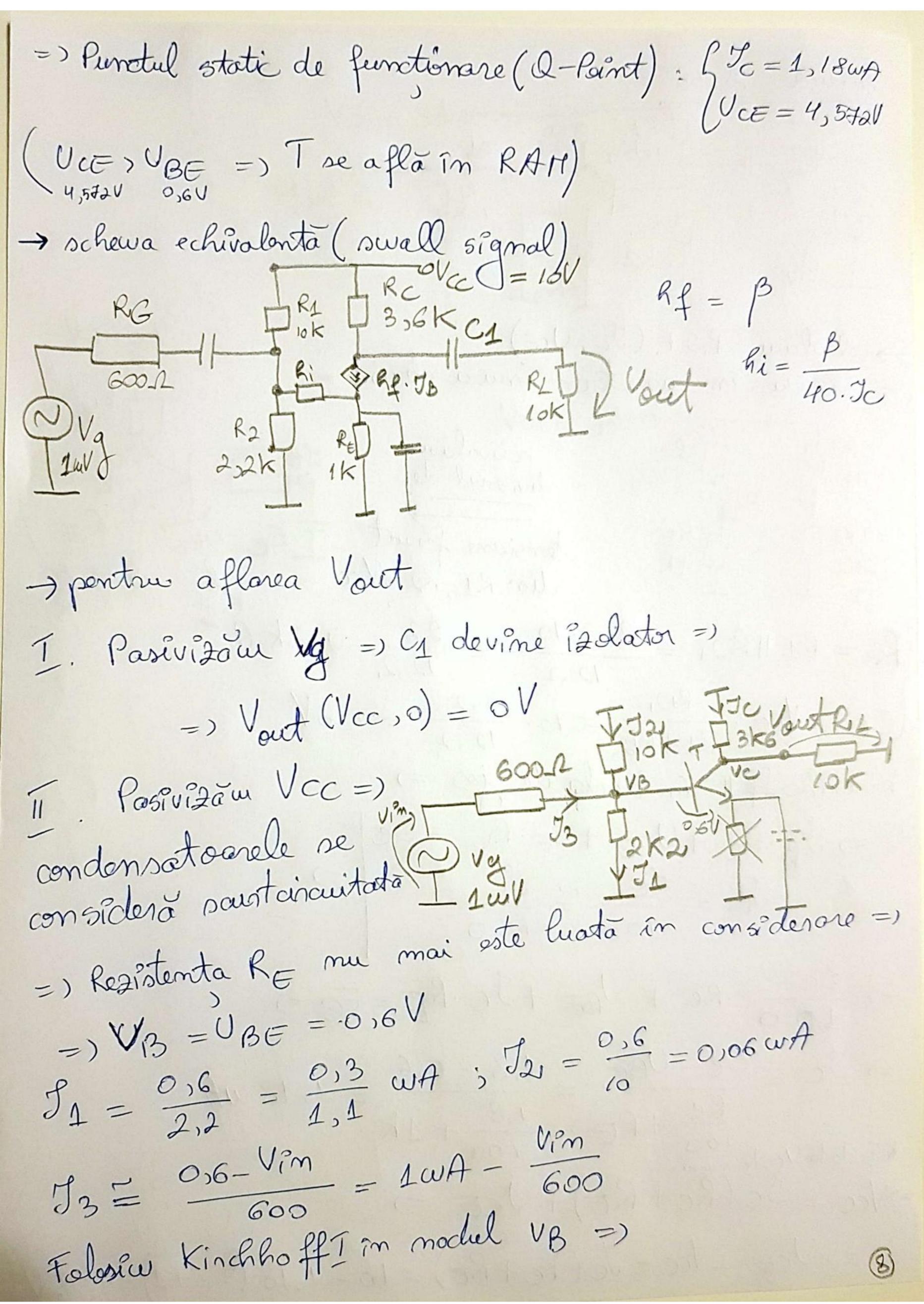
Problèma 4.30 collector voltage $V_c = V_{cc} - t_c$. Ro (a) R1 creste => Re croste => Ee scade => JE scade => =) Ic reacle => Vc creste (b) R2 reade =) Re reade => Fe reade => JE reade => =) Jc scade =) Vc croste · Prentrus aceste 21 subpuncte de wei sus am introdus intr-un Groph Calculator dependenta To fata de RI Si, respectie, RI ca sa verific constituctionea C. RE croste =) JE scacle =) Jc scacle =) Vc reste (d.) Rc ocade => Vc creste Pentru subpunctele d'si e am folosit acelesi cal-cuelator grafic pentru a compara impactul celor 21 valori care se modifico fata de asupra divizorului de tensiumo fata de tensiumo (potentialul) din colator (e) Vcc creste =) Vc oreste (F) Broade =) TE roade =) To roade =) Vo creste

Re T PRC Problema 4.38 DRI TORC OCC ochivalore divisor de tensiune I te Balle Doca în cincuitul acesta sunt utilizate R1=150 k si R2=33k, vol avea loc urwatoarele lucruri: Divizoral de tensiane va famiza 0,81 im loc de 2,16 V des onèce carontal JB core troce prin Re mu poste fi ignorat =) existà o mouà codere de ten-si une pe registenta Re core scade nondamental furmizorului => Me gâmdiu de la ce parte veni a ceasta pro-blema => depinde de - Vcc registentele R1 si R2 (Ri si R2) Da că V cc este acelasi (15V), voi ficău registentele clin divizor

-) Ee voicesă după R2 În cosul mostru, R2'

R1+R2 =) me uitau pe registemte la valori si ordin de virinire => Aia me dain seava sendo e grespala

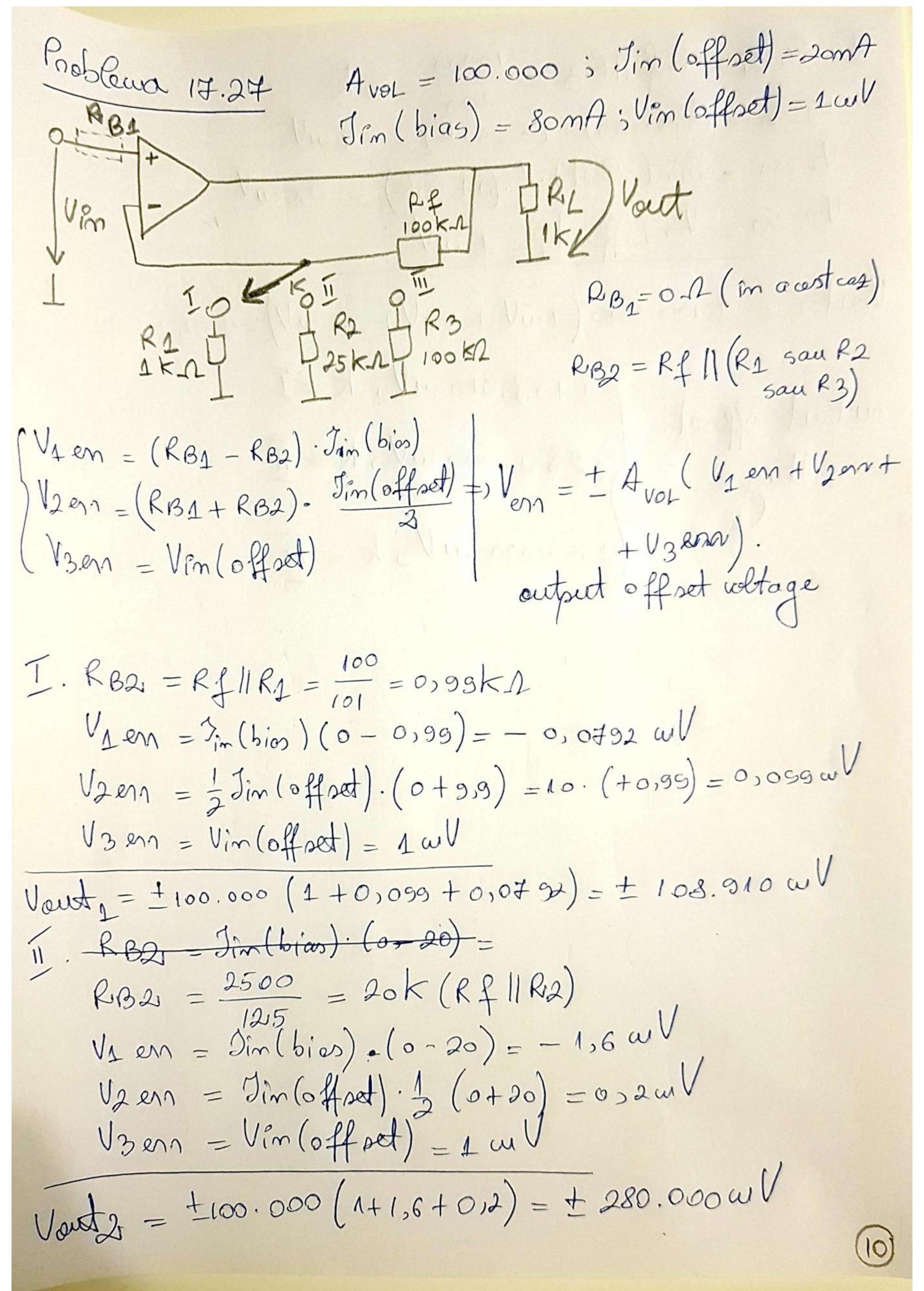




=) $J_{B} = J_{1} + J_{2} + J_{3} = 1 + 0,06 + 0,27 - 100 = 000 = 000$ $= 1,33 - Vim \cdot \frac{1}{600}$ $= 1,33 - Vim \cdot \frac{1}{600} \cdot 100 = Vim \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 133 \omega A$ $= 1,33 - Vim \cdot \frac{1}{600} \cdot 100 = Vim \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 133 \omega A$ Vout = JE. 3,6K = Jc. 3,6K = $=3,6.10^3(13316^3-\frac{1}{6}.Vin)=$ = 3,6.133 - \frac{1}{6}. Vim \cdot 10^3.3,6

Vim a fost consideration V \sdar =)

de fost este in \wV =) Vout = 3,6.133 - 3,6. 12m. 16. 18 = = (172,9 - 6 Vin) WV (Vout (0, Vin)) => Vout = Vout (Vcc,0) + Vout (0, Vim) = = Vout (0, Vim) = (172,9-6 Vim) cul =) Vout mu depinde de Va (atat timp cat tran-21stoul se afla îm regiunea activa monwală) Vcc creste =) Trăwône îm RATI =) =) Pontru Vcc = 15 V, Vout rawôme la fel Voust = Voust = (172, 3-6 Vin) au V



III .
$$R_1B_2 = R_1 || R_3 = \frac{10,000}{200} = 50 \text{ k}$$
 $V_1 en = \text{Jim}(bias) \cdot (0 = 50 \text{ k}) = -4 \text{ mV}$
 $V_2 en = \text{Jim}(affset) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0 + 50 \text{ k}) = 0,5 \text{ mV}$
 $V_3 en = \text{Vim}(offset) = 4 \text{ mV}$
 $V_3 en = \text{Vim}(offset) = 4 \text{ mV}$
 $V_4 en = \text{Vim}(offset) = 4 \text{ mV}$
 $V_5 en = \text{Vim}(offset) = 4 \text{ mV}$
 $V_6 en = \text{Vim}(offset) = 4 \text{ mV}$
 $V_7 en = \text{Vim}(offset) = 0,5 \text{ mV}$
 $V_7 en$

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(II)

Pentru modul (A), Kinchhoff I =) =) 0-Vin + Vout-Vin = 0 =) Vin = Vout-2k + Vout - Vin = 0 =) \frac{Vin}{2k} = \frac{Vin}{47} = , 47 Vin = 2 Vout - 2 Vin => 49 Vin = 2 Vout =) $A = \frac{Vout}{Vin} = \frac{49}{2} = 24,5$ voltage gouin Pentru a afla short-cincuit cument gain, folosiu acceessi formula in modul (B) =) =) JE + 0-Vout + VPm-Vout =0 =) 170 = JE - 100 => $3B = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{out}} + V_{\text{out}} - V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{1}{47 \cdot 10^3} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{48 \cdot 10^3} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{48 \cdot 10^3} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{V_{\text{in}} \cdot 24.5}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}}{100} + \frac{28.5 \cdot V_{\text{in}}$ $= Vim \cdot \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{24.5}{100} + \frac{1}{2.10^3} \right) = Vim \cdot \frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{1+490}{2.10^3} \right) =$ = Vin . 491 = (Vin · 0,2455) A short-cincuit current gain