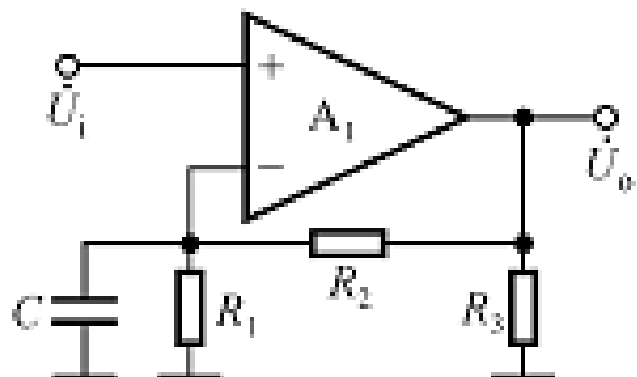
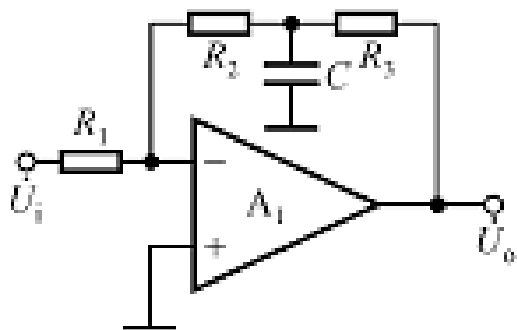


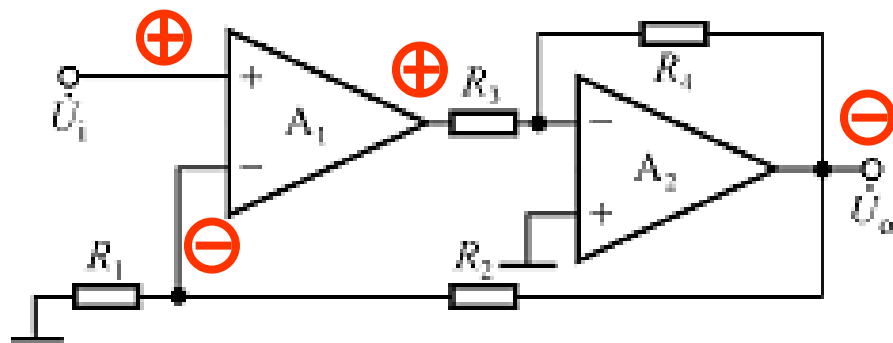
5-1 判断各电路中是否引入了反馈；若引入了反馈，则判断是正/负反馈；若引入了交流负反馈，则判断是哪种组态的负反馈。
设图中电容对信号可视为短路。



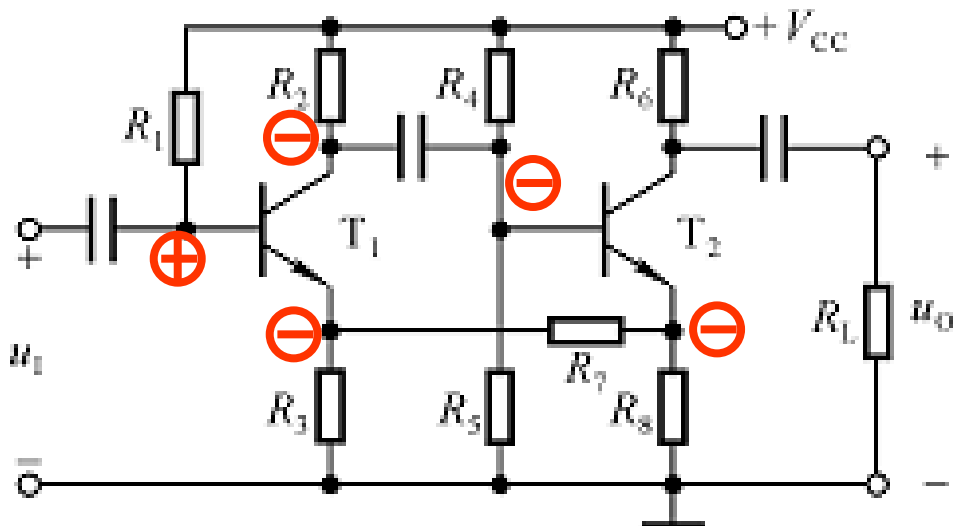
(a) 直流反馈



(c) 直流反馈



(b) 直流反馈、交流正反馈



(d) 交流正反馈

5-2 要实现以下目的,在放大电路中应该引入何种组态的负反馈:

- (1) 电流-电压转换;
- (2) 电压-电流转换;
- (3) 输入电阻高, 输出电压稳定;
- (4) 输入电阻低, 输出电流稳定;
- (5) 从信号源获取的电流小, 输出带负载能力强;

解答:

- (1) 电压-并联负反馈;
- (2) 电流-串联负反馈;
- (3) 电压-串联负反馈;
- (4) 电流-并联负反馈;
- (5) 电压-串联负反馈;

- 5-3** (1) 试引入合适的交流负反馈，使输入电压 u_i 转换成稳定的输出电流 i_L ；
 (2) 若 $u_i = 0 \sim 5V$ 时， $i_L = 0 \sim 10mA$ ，则反馈电阻 R_f 应取多少？

解答：

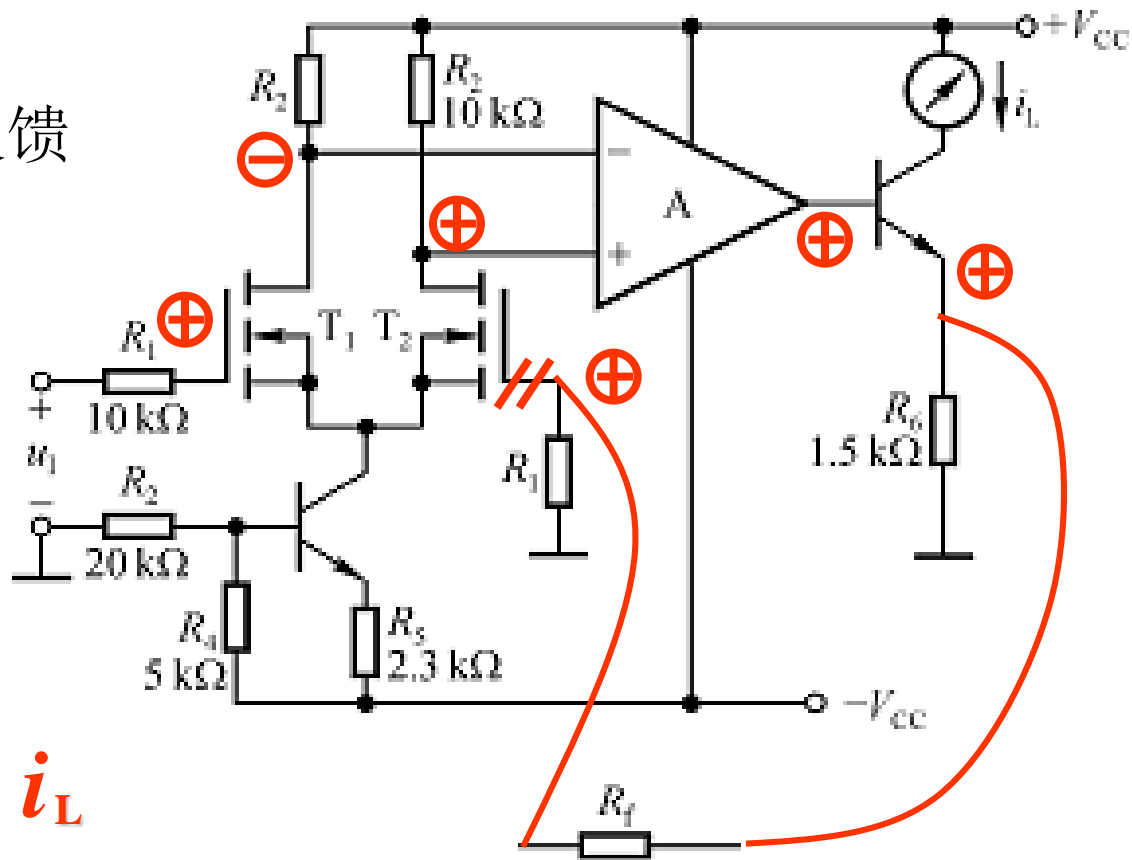
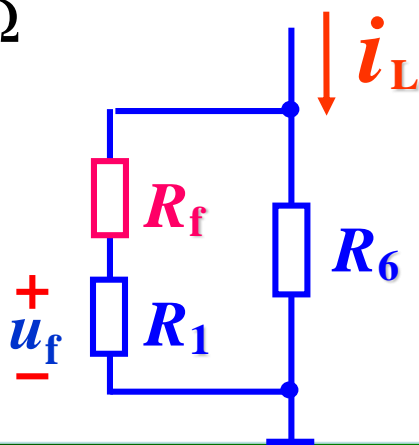
(1) 引入电流串联负反馈

(2)

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{U}_f}{\dot{I}_o} \approx \frac{R_1 R_6}{R_1 + R_f + R_6}$$

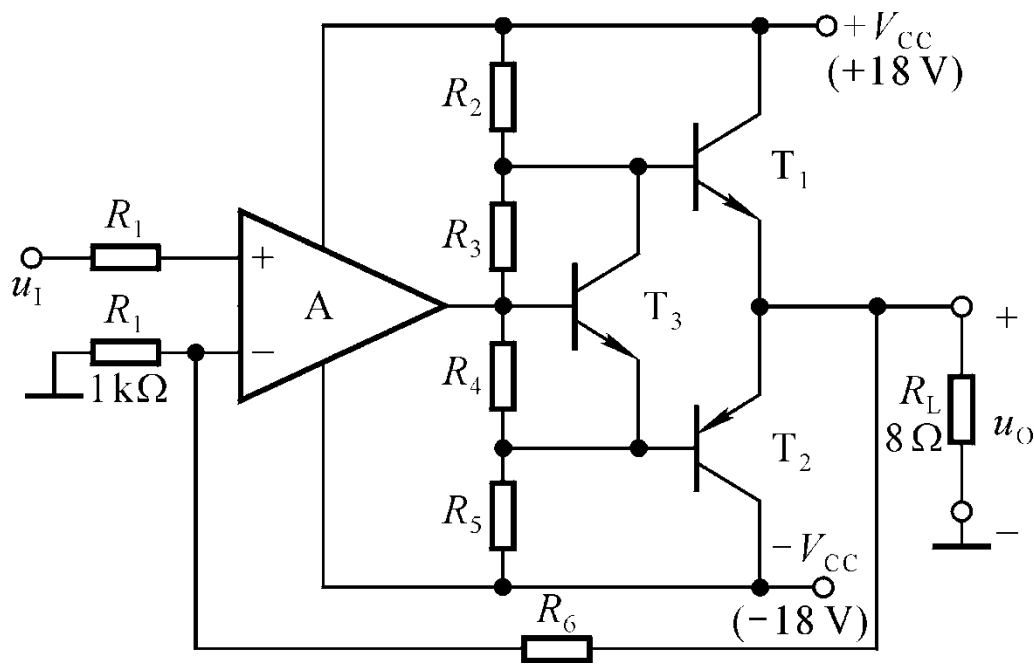
$$\dot{A}_f = \frac{\dot{I}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_o}{\dot{U}_f} = \frac{1}{\dot{F}}$$

$$R_f = 18.5k\Omega$$



5-4 电路如图所示，已知 T_1 和 T_2 的饱和管压降 $|U_{CES}| = 2V$ ，直流功耗可忽略不计。试回答下列问题：

- (1) R_3 、 R_4 和 T_3 的作用是什么？
- (2) 负载上可能获得的最大输出功率 P_{om} 和电路的转换效率 η 各为多少？
- (3) 设最大输入电压的有效值为 $1V$ 。为了使电路的最大不失真输出电压的峰值达到 $16V$ ，电阻 R_6 至少应取多少千欧？



5-4 解答:

- (1) 消除交越失真。
- (2) 最大输出功率和效率分别为

$$P_{om} = \frac{(V_{CC} - U_{CES})^2}{2R_L} = 16W$$

$$\eta = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{V_{CC} - U_{CES}}{V_{CC}} \approx 69.8\%$$

- (3) 电压放大倍数为

$$\dot{A}_u = \frac{U_{omax}}{\sqrt{2}U_i} \approx 11.3$$

$$\dot{A}_u = 1 + \frac{R_6}{R_1} \approx 11.3$$

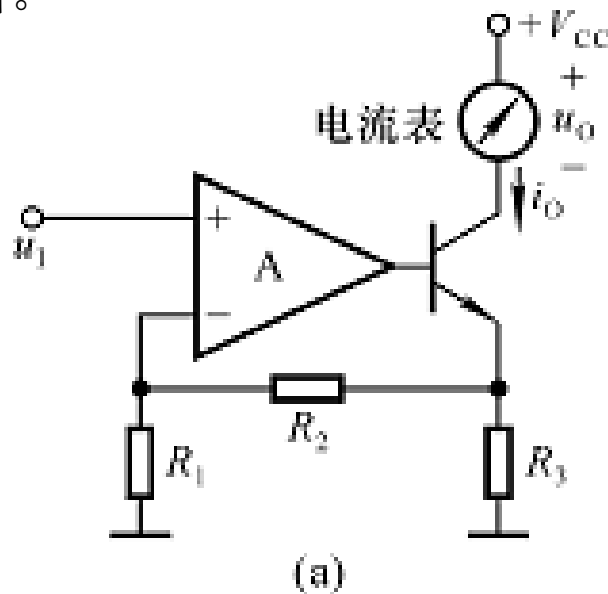
$R_1 = 1k\Omega$, 故 R_6 至少应取 $10.3 k\Omega$ 。

5-5 判断各电路中交流负反馈的组态，并在深度负反馈条件下计算电压放大倍数。
设图中所有电容对交流信号均可视为短路。

解答：(a) 交流电流串联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{U}_f}{\dot{I}_o} = \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

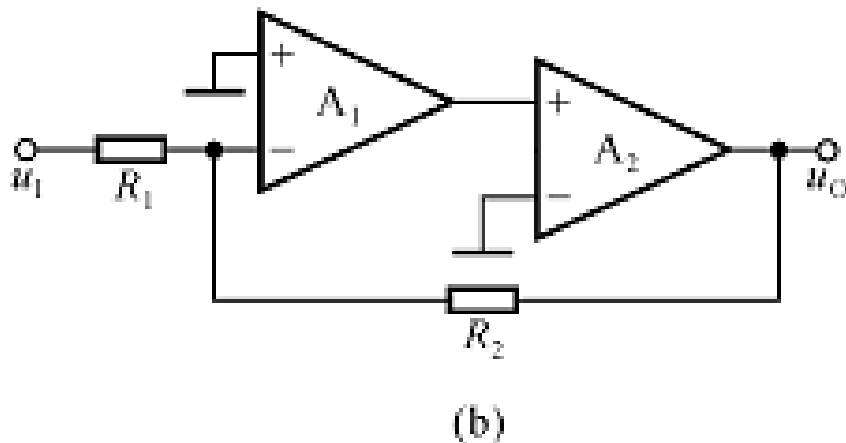
$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{\dot{I}_o R_L}{\dot{U}_f} \approx \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_1 R_3} \cdot R_L$$



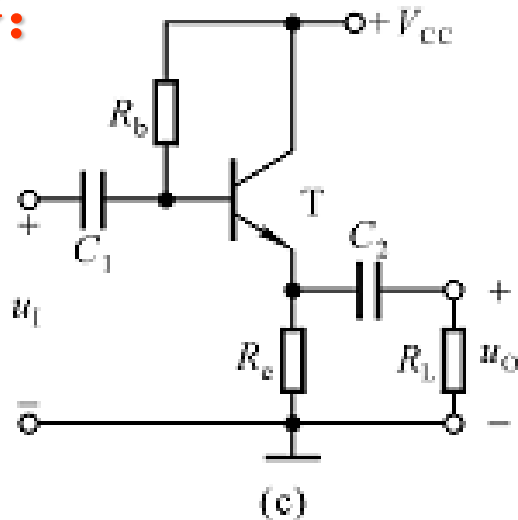
(b) 电压并联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{I}_f}{\dot{U}_o} = -\frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{R_1 \dot{I}_f} \approx -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



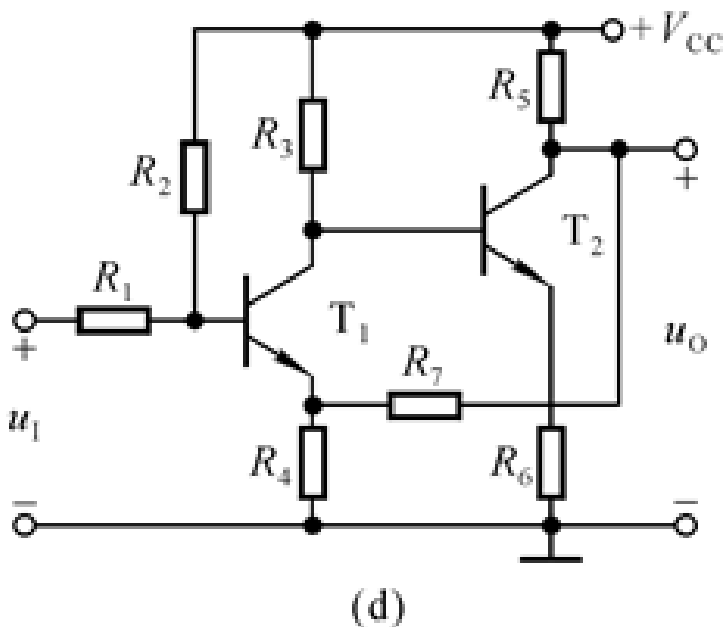
5-5 解答:



(c) 电压串联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\dot{U}_f}{\dot{U}_o} = 1$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_f} = \frac{1}{\dot{F}} = 1$$

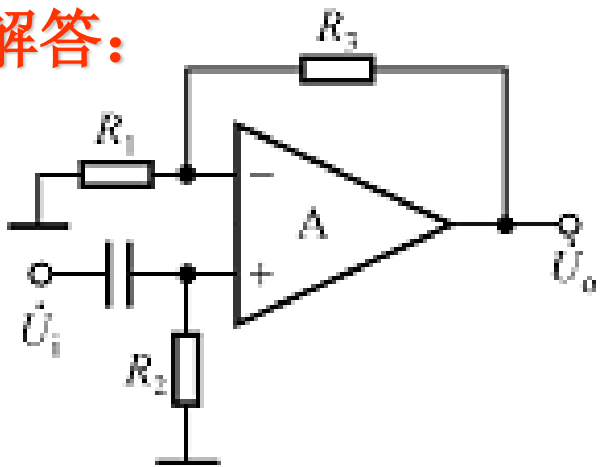


(d) 电压串联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \dot{U}_f / \dot{U}_o = \frac{R_4}{R_4 + R_7}$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_f} = 1 + \frac{R_7}{R_4}$$

5-5 解答:

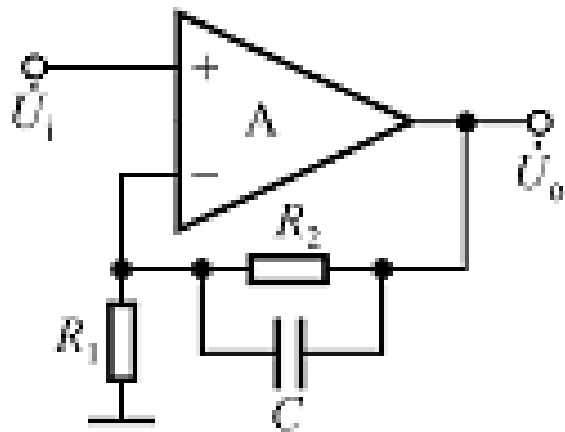


(e)

电压串联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \dot{U}_f / \dot{U}_o = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_3}$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_f} = 1 + \frac{R_3}{R_1}$$



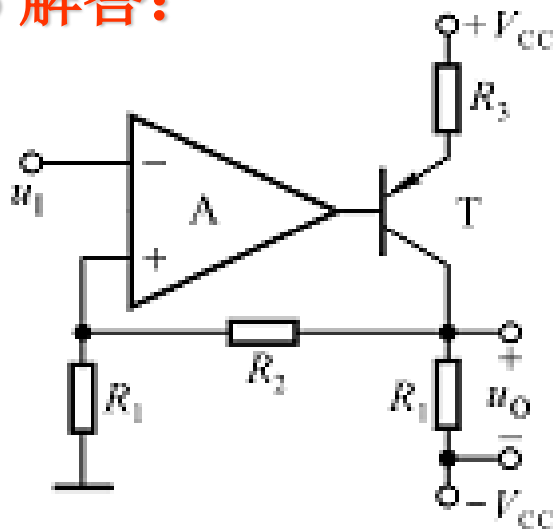
(f)

电压串联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \dot{U}_f / \dot{U}_o = 1$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_f} = 1$$

5-5 解答:

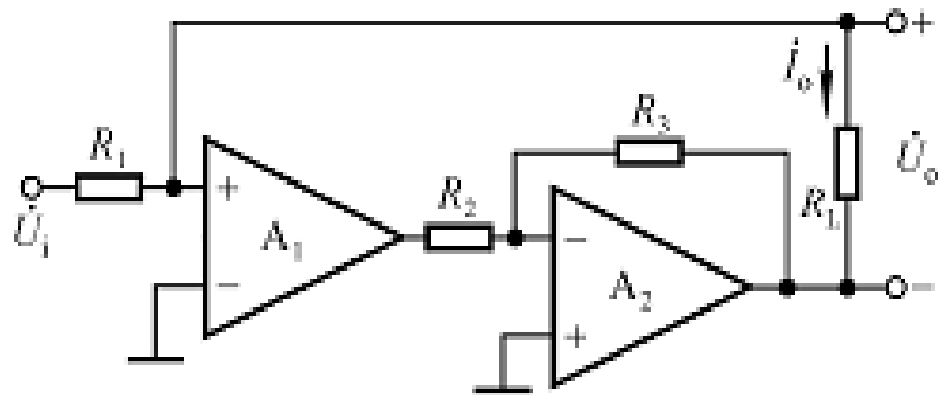


(g)

电压串联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \dot{U}_f / \dot{U}_o = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\dot{A}_{uf} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_f} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



(h)

电流并联负反馈

$$\dot{F} = \dot{I}_f / \dot{I}_o = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{A}_{uf} &= \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} \approx \frac{\dot{I}_o R_L}{\dot{I}_i R_1} \\ &\approx \frac{\dot{I}_o R_L}{\dot{I}_f R_1} = \frac{R_L}{R_1} \end{aligned}$$