

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{j\omega C_{GD} + \frac{j\omega C_{GD}}{g_m R_D}}$$

\Rightarrow if $g_m R_D \gg 1$ then:

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{j\omega C_{GD}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{g_m R_D}} \approx \frac{1}{j\omega C_{GD}}$$

$$z_2 \approx \frac{1}{j\omega C_{GD}}$$

← O capacitor na saída é quase C_{GD}

APPROXIMATION!

→ Os polos da função de transferência são dados por

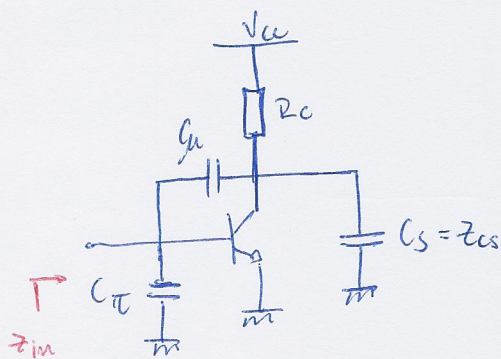
$$\omega_{in} = \frac{1}{R_S (1 + \underbrace{g_m R_D}_{A_v}) C_{GD}}$$

$$\omega_{out} = \frac{1}{R_D \left(1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{g_m R_D}}_{1/A_v} \right) C_{GD}}$$

observe que o polo ω_{in} é inversamente proporcional ao ganho do amplificador.

Resumo:

TRANSISTOR BIPOLAR.



$$\omega_{in} = \frac{1}{R_S (1 + A_v) C_{\mu}}$$

$$\omega_{out} = \frac{1}{R_D \left(1 + \frac{1}{A_v} \right) C_{\mu}}$$

$$z_{in} = \frac{1}{j\omega [C_{\pi} + (1 + g_m R_C) C_{\mu}]} \parallel r_{\pi}$$

$$z_{in} = r_{\pi} \parallel z_1 \parallel C_{\pi}$$

$$z_{out} = R_D \parallel z_2$$

$$z_{out} = R_D \parallel z_2 \parallel z_{CS}$$