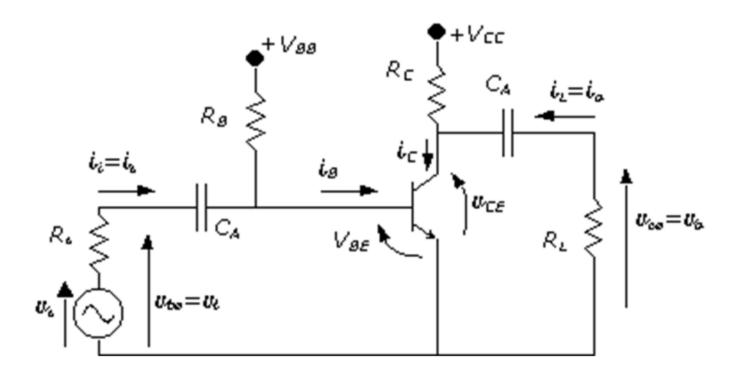
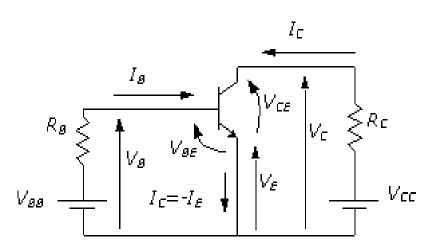
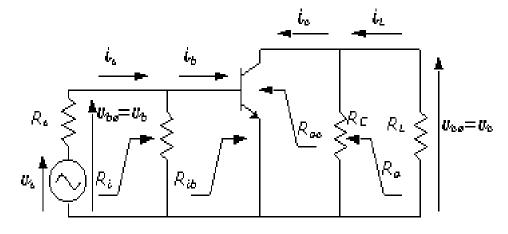


Amplificador básico







Continua o reposo (Q)

$$I_{B}=rac{V_{BB}-V_{BE}}{R_{B}}=I_{BQ}~~{
m malla~de~ent.}$$

 $I_{CQ} = \beta_{F^*}I_{BQ}$ válida en MAD

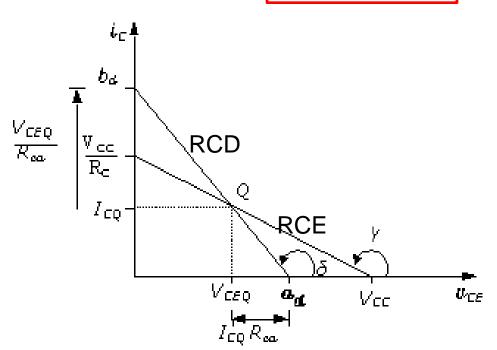
$$V_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ} R_C$$
 malla de salida

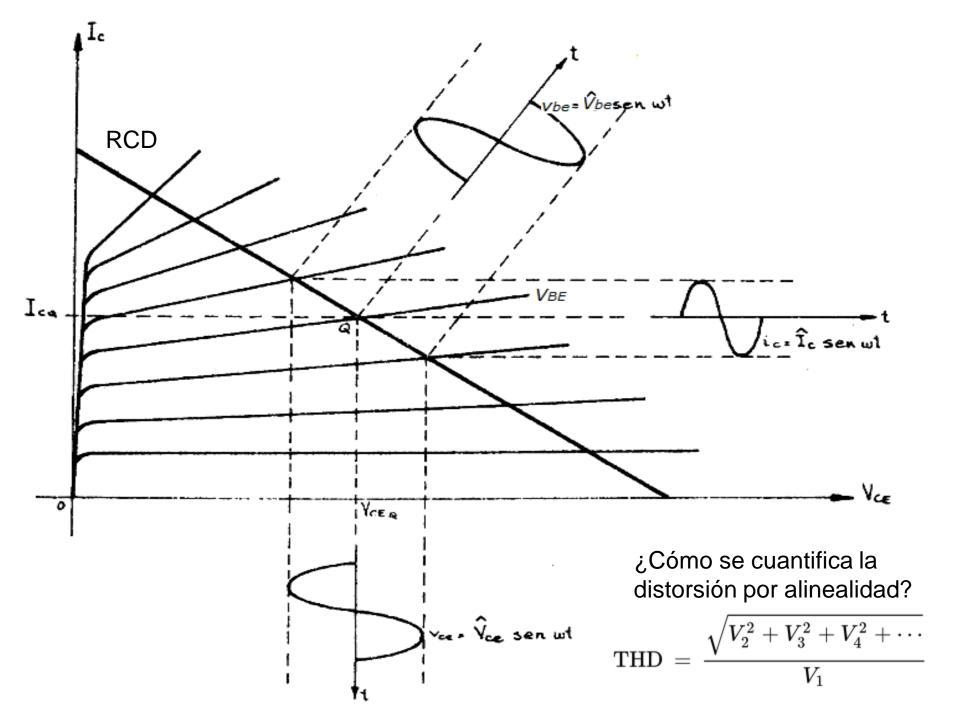
$$V_{CEQ} > 0$$

¿Y si no es > 0? Se debe partir de otro modo de funcionamiento.

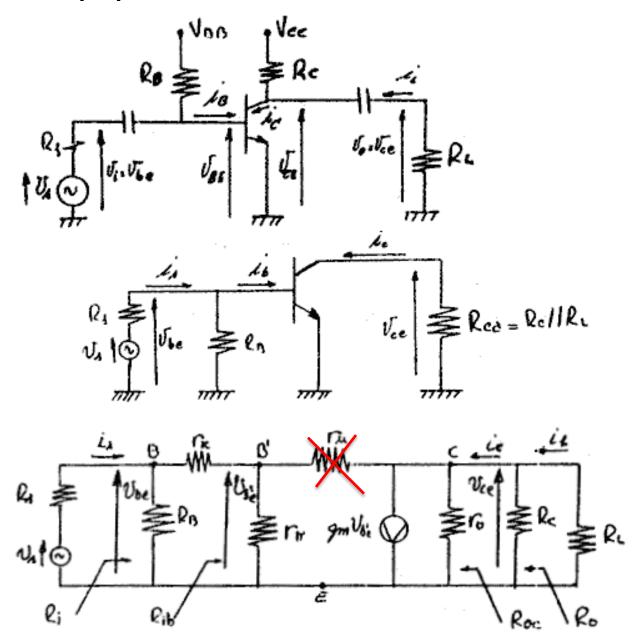
Señal a frecuencias medias

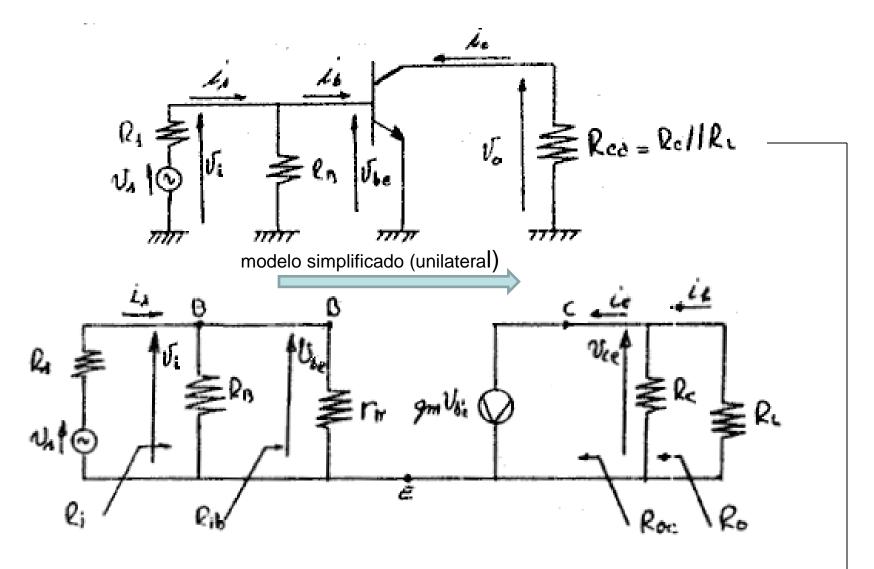
Con origen en Q: $\Delta v_{CE} = -\Delta i_C R_{ca}$





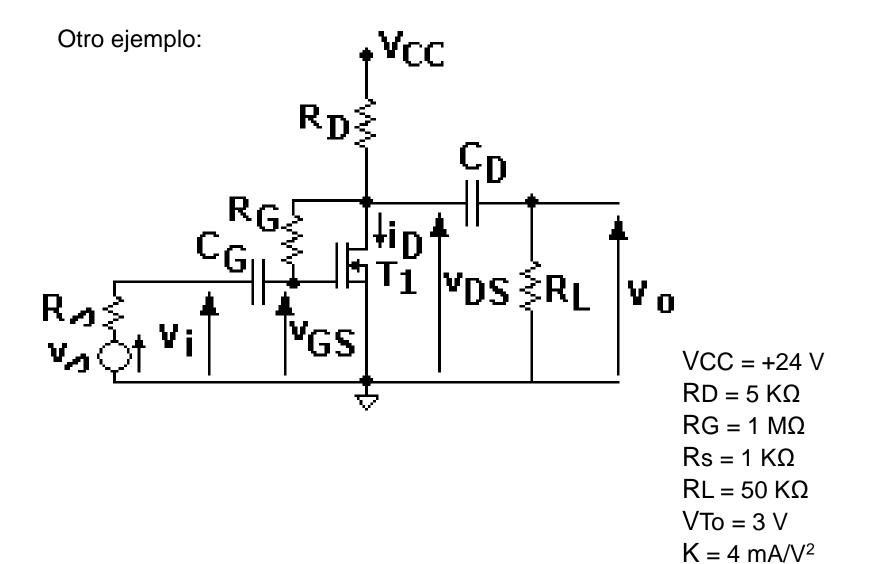
Análisis en pequeña señal a frecuencias medias



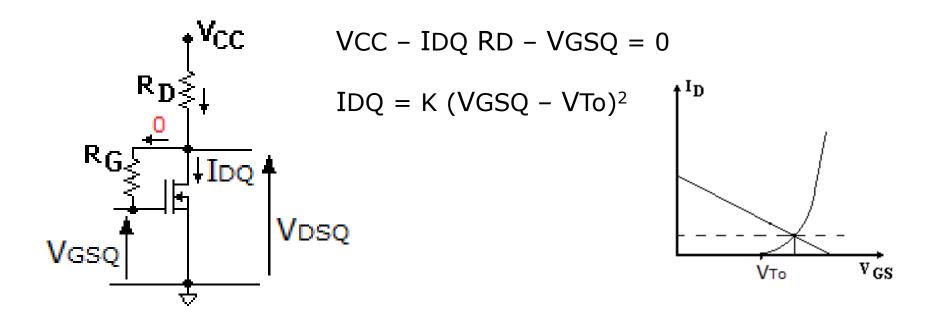


Análisis por inspección: aplicar herramientas de reducción sin usar explícitamente el modelo.

$$\underline{vo} = -\underline{ic} \ Rca = -gm \ Rca = Av$$
 $\underline{vi} \ vbe$



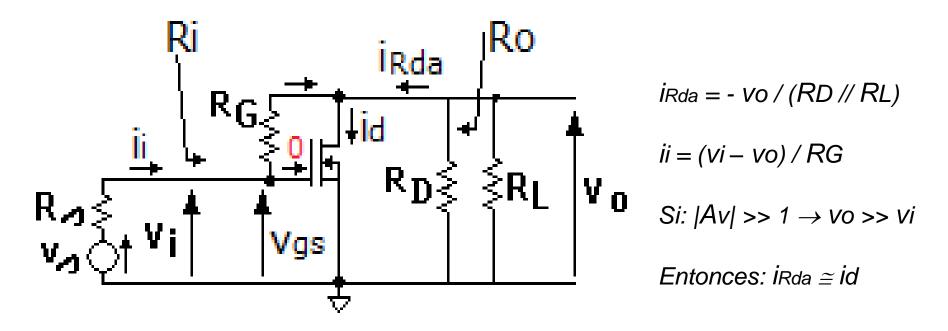
Circuito de continua (Q):



$$VGSQ = 4 V ; IDQ = 4 mA$$

 $VDSQ = 4 V > VDSE = 1V \rightarrow zona de control de potencia$

Circuito de señal:

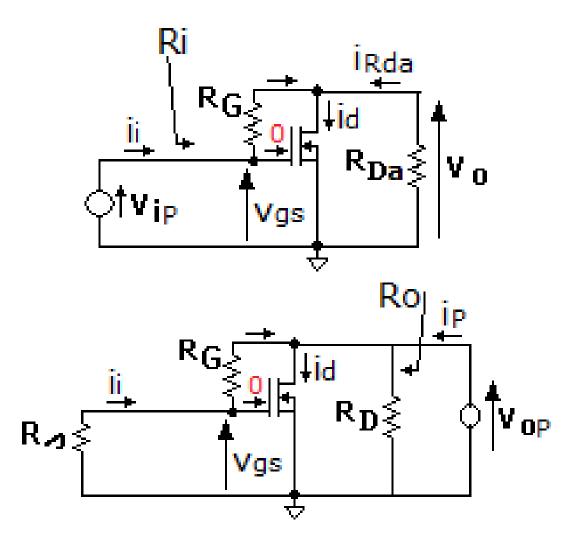


$$vo \cong - id (RD//RL) = - gm vgs (RD//RL) \rightarrow Av = vo / vi = - gm (RD//RL)$$

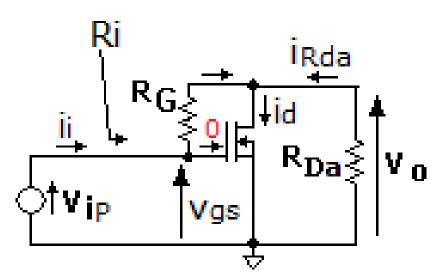
$$= - 2 mA/V (5 k\Omega// 50 k\Omega) \cong -10$$

Bajo estas condiciones, RG no influye en Av

¿Cómo influye RG en Ri y Ro?:



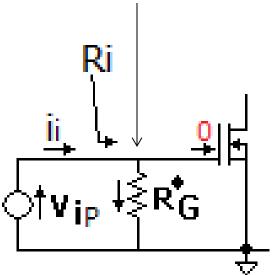
Veamos Ri:



$$ii = (vi - vo) / RG = (vi - Av vi) / RG \approx \frac{vi}{(RG / |Av|)}$$

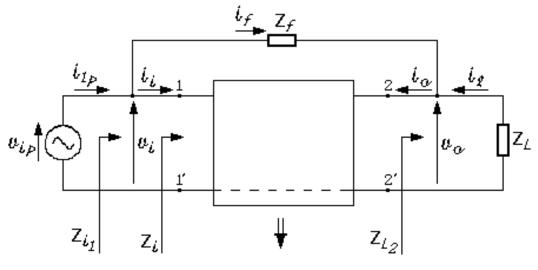
 $\rightarrow Ri \cong 100 K\Omega$

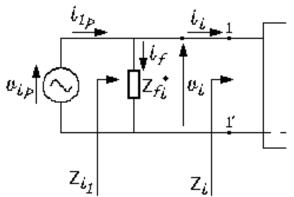
Reflexión por relación de V



Sin simplificaciones: $RG^* = RG / (1-Av)$

Generalicemos:





$Con |Av| \gg 1 y Av < 0$

$$Si\ Zf = R \rightarrow Zf^* \cong R / |Av|$$

$$Si Zf \rightarrow L \rightarrow Zf^* \cong j\omega L / |Av|$$

Si
$$Zf \rightarrow C \rightarrow Zf^* \cong 1/j\omega C |Av|$$

Con $|Av| \gg 1$ y Av > 0

Si
$$Zf = R \rightarrow Zf^* \cong -R / |Av|$$

¿es posible?

Con Av ≅ 1

$$Zf^* \to \infty$$

Recordar que sin simplificaciones:

$$Zf^* = Zf / (1-Av)$$