一. 实验目的

(1) 掌握用象似运算放大器组成比例 求和电路的特点及性能 (2)学生迷电路的测试分析方法。

2624100192

二、实验仪器

山数字有用表 以教子文皮器 的信号生器

三文验库理、

17 计心侧运算社大电路包括在相比例,同相比例运算自路,是其他名种运算电路的基础。 T面列出版大名数的计算匹式.

从树心的复数大器: A= ==-R 同极比例这样大器: A; 告; 二十号 在同相比例的大器中、当月20和月20时、八十二1,这种电路和发生压力电压的器

(2)求和电路的输出量化中局个模拟输出量相加的结果,用运算实现长和运算时,可从采用的相称入方式 也可从采用问题输入或双端输入的方式

酒雅相关什算线:

友相求知电路: Us=-(是·Ui+是·Uiz)

岩R=R= R, 则 U= -R (uin + Uiz)

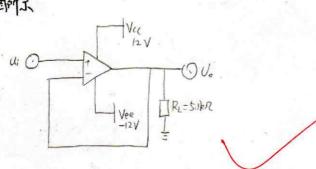
双端新冰轴路: 4=是(是以一是Uiz)

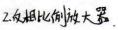
式中: R=R//Rf, P=R//R3

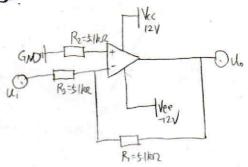
四、突硷内落与结果、

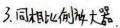
1. 电压跟随器

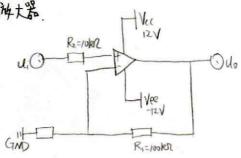
突起越如图的天



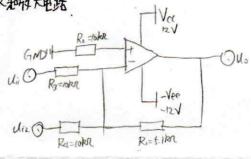




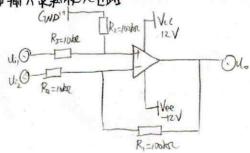




4.如成納地路



5. 双端编入 未知独大电路 GWD¹



虹眼顶器电压鱼混

直流倡	$U_i(v)$	-2,0021	-0.5091	O	0.5022	1.6114
	RLEN	-2.0022	- 0,5041	-0.190	0.5015	1.0097
	12=5.1M	-2.002	-0.583	-0.19m	7107,0	1-81.008

文流信号: Vi Vo 296 300 616 600 900 900 女相比例的 大器电值记忆.

理论	- 313.8		7 • CONTROL		
	, ,	-1003.5	-306.8	-16029	-304.9
实则	-315.98	-1006.5	-30rg	-9190	-3821
误差	1.2	3	22	- 239	201
流稱八 .	Ui Us 11:6 44 15.8 9	L	U: 288mV \$92mV	2.92V 5.92V	

上限截止频率 扣=30KHz

同相的一种大器电压值记录

有成辅人U:	30.04	10.3	300-23	1012-9	10=?
理论	300.4	1023	3012.3	10,2.9	
实识人	331-35	1135-9	7350.8	1128	
選	30.95	1129	748.5	115	
支援输入.	616m 66	32 V 4 V 9 66V			

上限截止频率 fu = 27 kHz

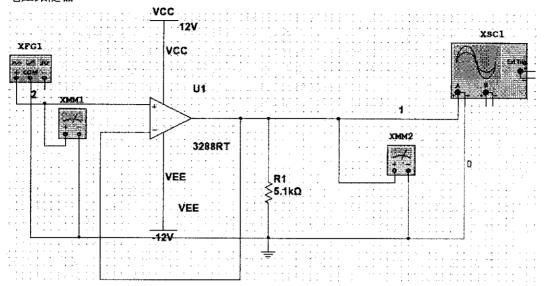
文相 来和好大电路电压记录道、

(1:1(V)	0301-34m	-301.5W
Viz(v)	200.99 m	262.18m
U. (v)	-254:1m	45.73m
刘允恪.人.	U: Us 292m 158m	-/
	608h 304 m	
	900m 464	m.

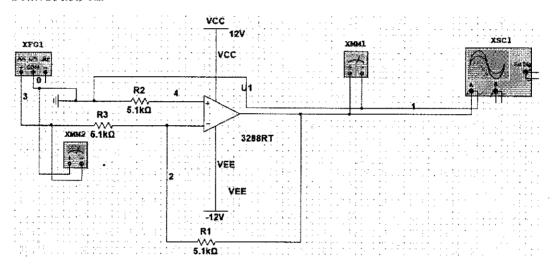
双湍输/冰4辆铁电路电压值沿了~

url (V)	1.019	b	2.005	200. KM
U:1(V)	0.500	sq	1.8014	-195.61m
U. (v)	5-18	İ	2.027 2	4.0501 V
致流输入.	Ui	Uo		
	292m	2.92V		
	616m	5-92V		
	900m	8-60V		

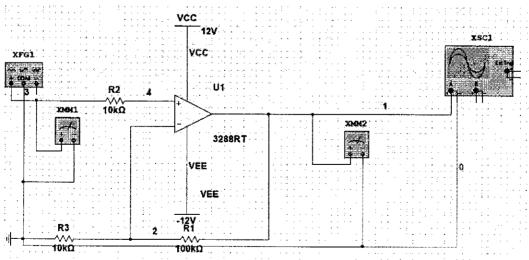
电压跟随器



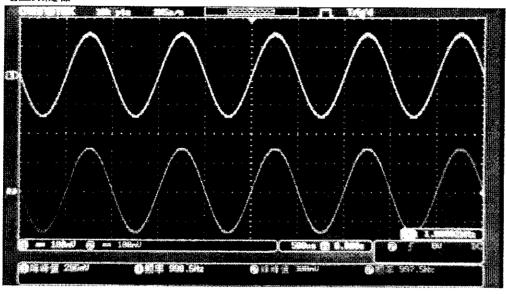
反相比例放大器

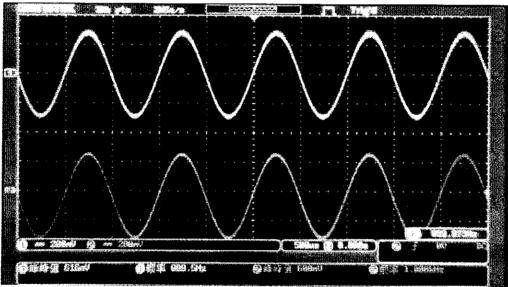


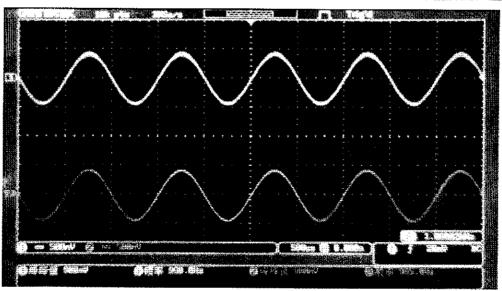
同相比例放大器

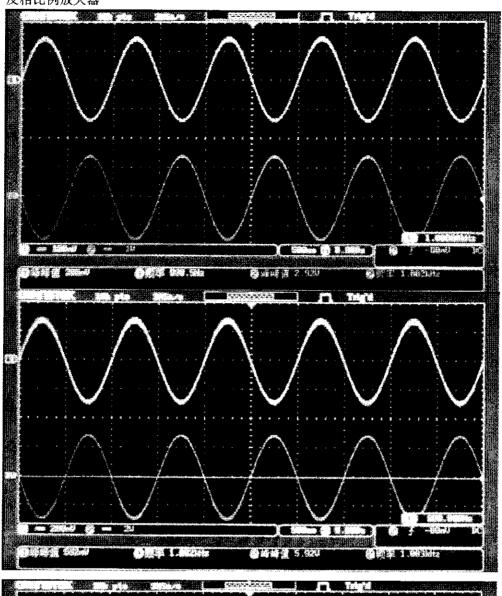


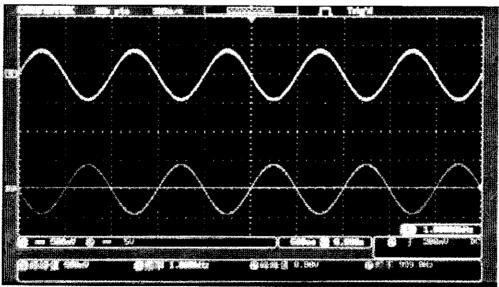
电压跟随器

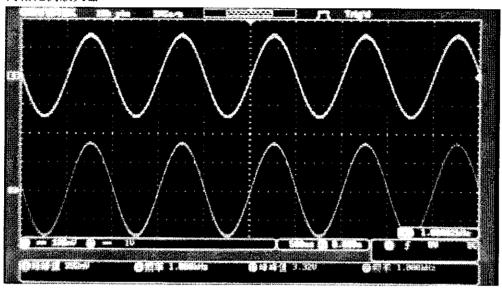


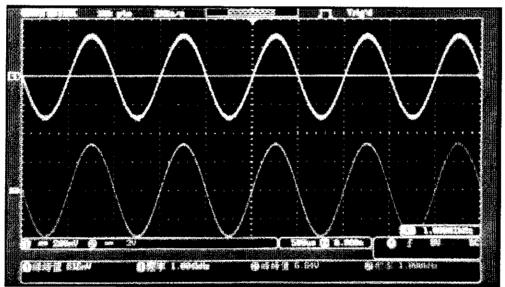


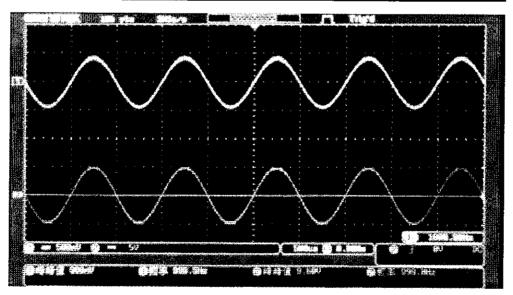




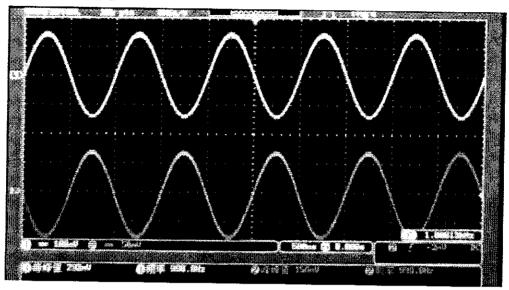


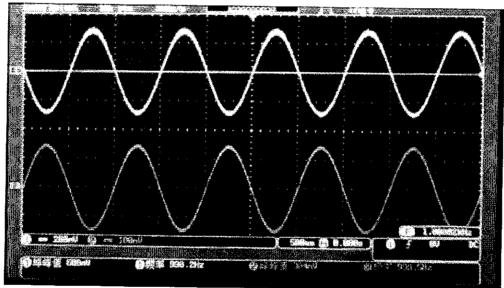


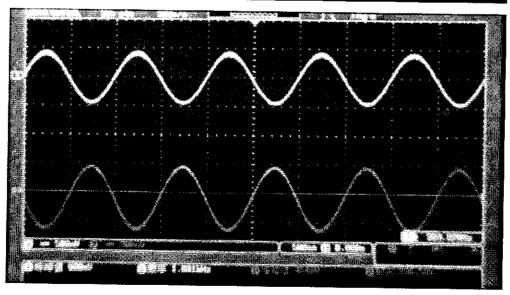


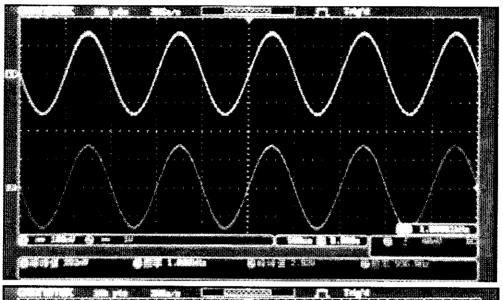


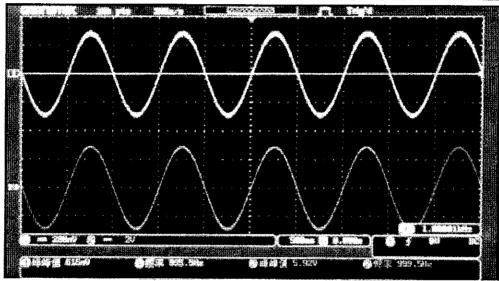
反相求和放大电路

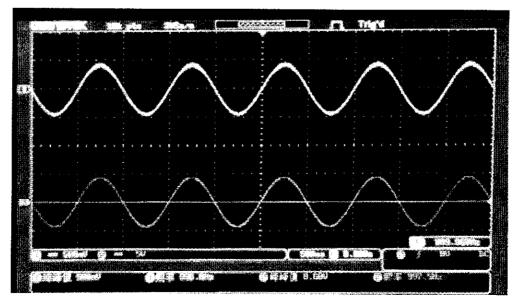




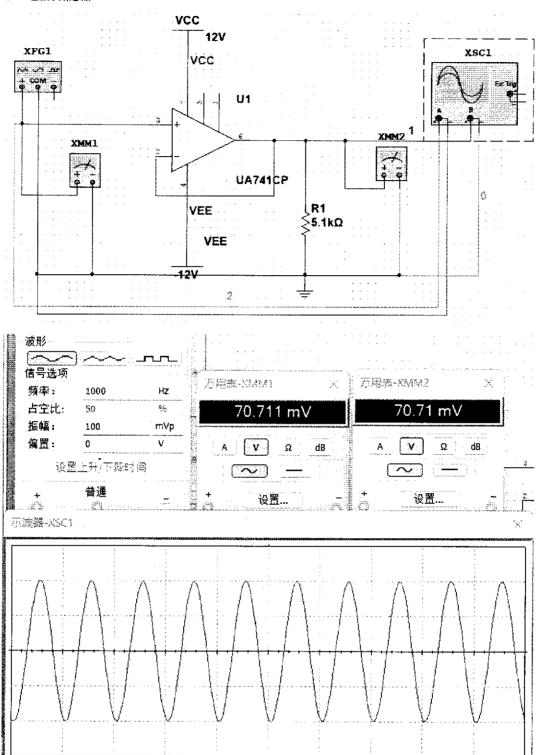


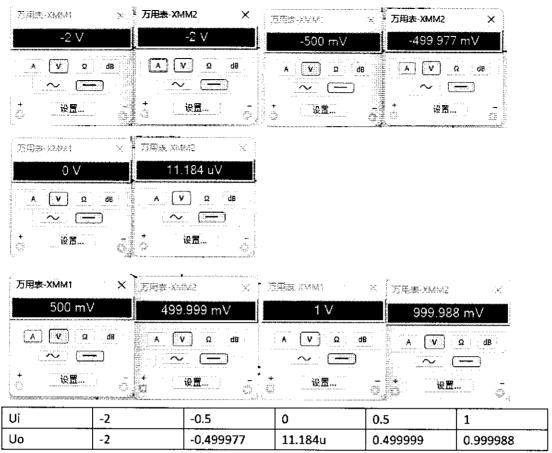




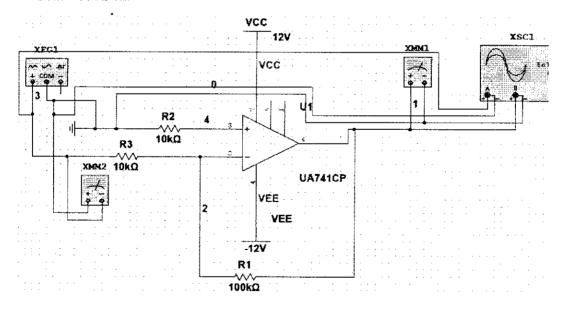


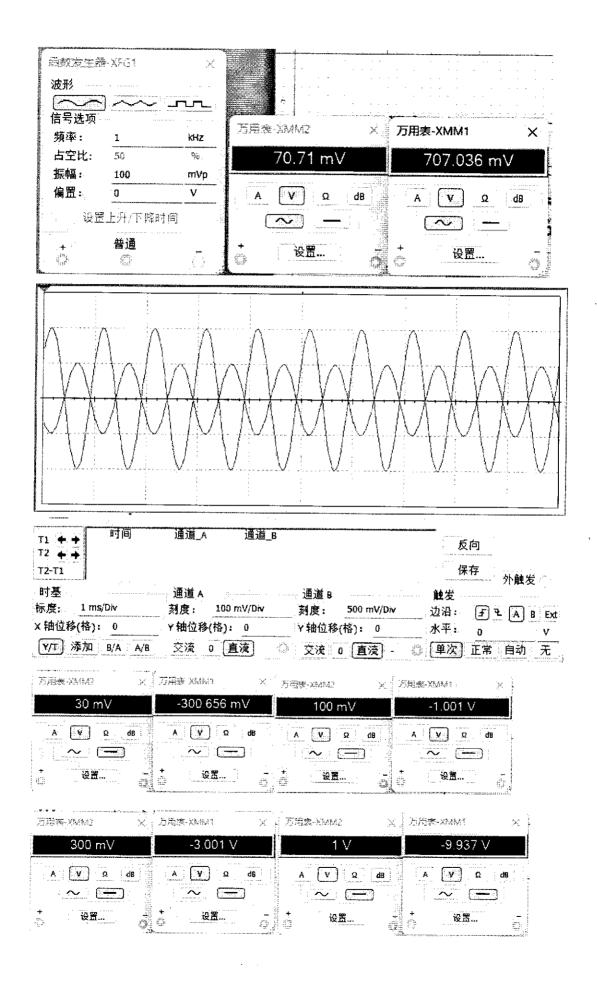
1. 电压跟随器

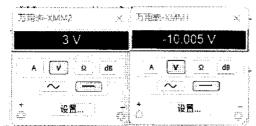




2. 反相比例放大器





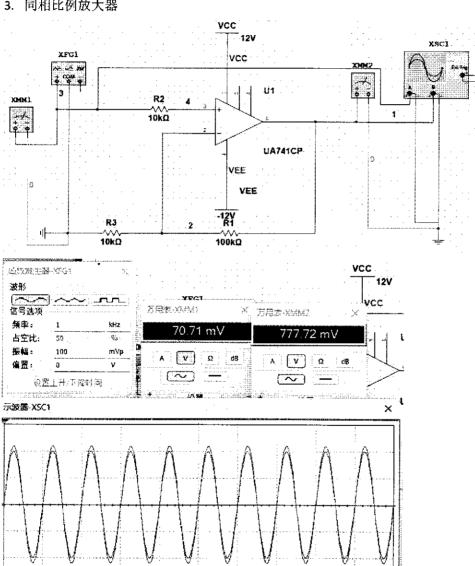


Ui	0.03	0.1	0.3	1	3
理论	-0.3	-1	-3	-10	-30
实测	-0.300656	-1.001	-3.001	-9.937	-10.005
误差	-0.000656	-0. 001	-0. 001	0, 063	19. 995

3. 同相比例放大器

T2-T2

时基



通道。

刻度:

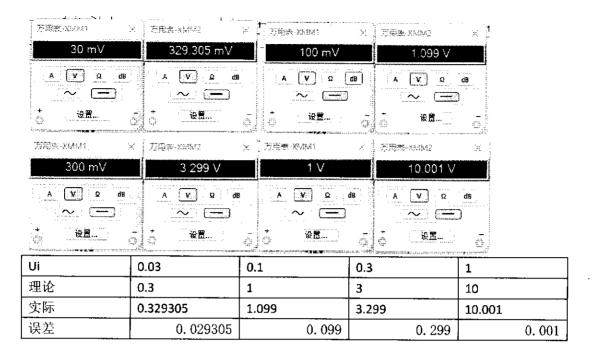
刻度: 50 mV/Div

反向

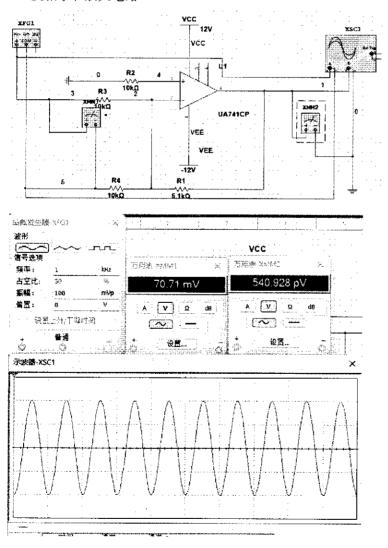
触发

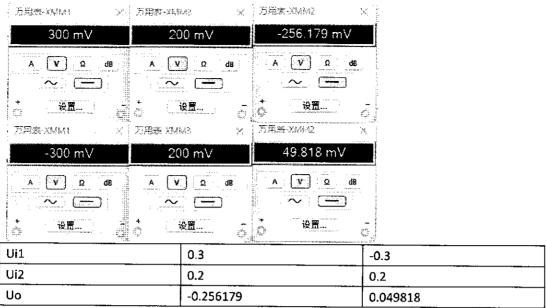
- 外触发

边沿: 手lasec.

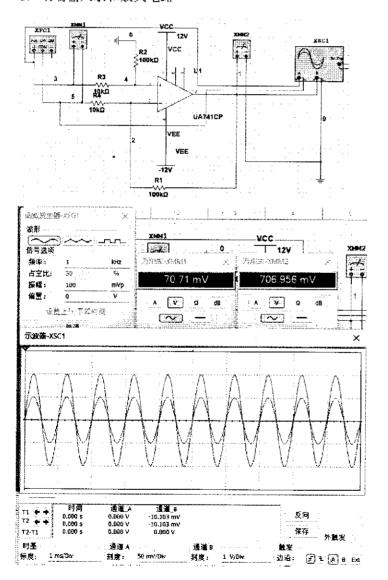


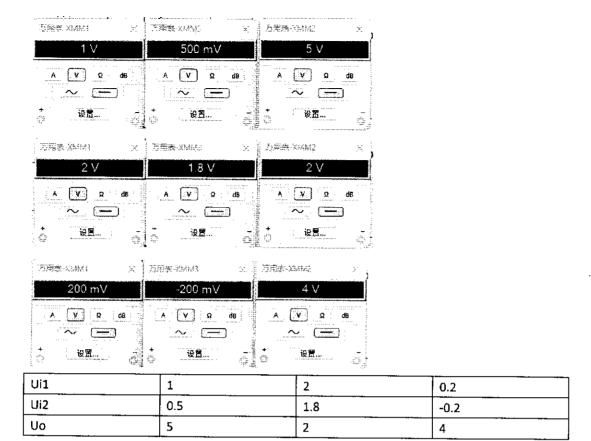
4. 反相求和放大电路





5. 双端输入求和放大电路

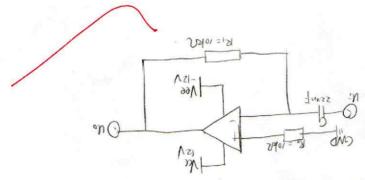




1 210·01- 1186. 五由出版社の

器即与铁1

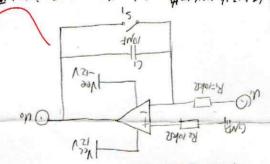
. 東北京教教学. 四



户纳和由彭禄 西北岸成村

电阻变换了图。由虚地的概念硬。 U=-Lek=-Lk=-Kdk =-Rdd;

崇成·韩老与高唐王老 刘 1年五行 图土记了 图 88曲分游长两下,管过赵的第三个韩星88曲分编代四



我们就是我们我们我们就是

+pn/2-=71-=7-=7-=7

. 远远就就给西边的, 丹里自勃着势力 家中用是故后不怕器大利彻时休成了, 鹤市铁代图不

那好好地和我, 性长历堂师, 经出班 人文的四时, 海罗南的中央全量员

晚临老是出了上日后、从数的新水产数大公开买上下公用的、3产本量的中水单仁水车里超进口珠小

超强 三

器和3号(2) 器和3号(2)

是什么一

Late at

知事的制与日珠人

(3)将银布幅的为0.1从时间5,以分别输入100亿、幅值加水的有效和强被得到观察。 大人及相关多,证别时图

t)改变电路的U;的较势、发现断着输心,超多的提制、输出电压横角。

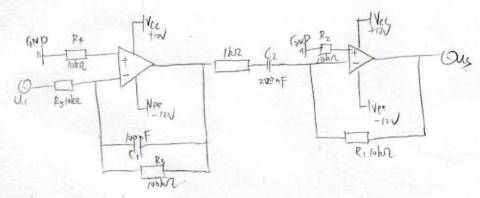
2.微地路

(1)箱())工在收信号,于=200Hz,有效值为1V(定侧 Loot 3V),用工准器观察(); 于 Uo 的胶形 见附圆,测量等输出电压 Uo=2.8491V

(2)改复正弦演逐》(20~40叶2),观复以行小新相区,幅进飞

3)输入流波,于=200Hz, U;= 55V,那记录》的波形 分输入流程, 于=200Hz, U;=52V, 记录的纸质,

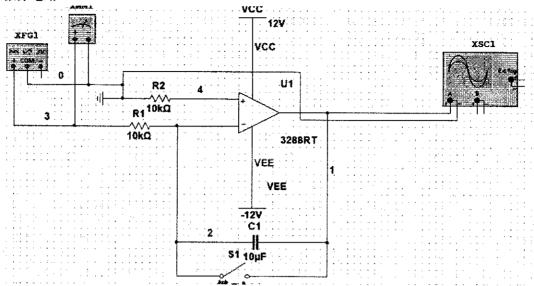
3.我有一个人们有电路



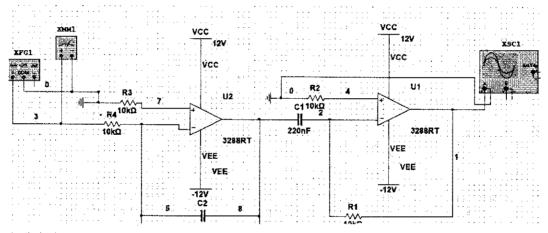
J 频繁生 帕维里· 频季生振频率 大相合始终差 90°

123 Hz 19042 100 Hz 16hh 2NH2 60Hz 4042 **△** 1841 352 1-32 242N 296 736m 4.291 5:36V 5820

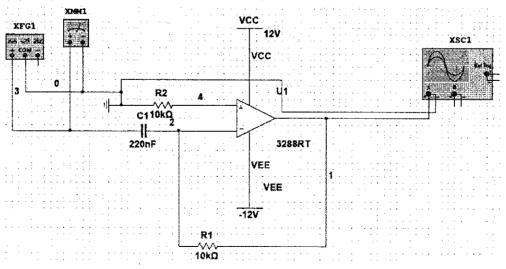
微分电路

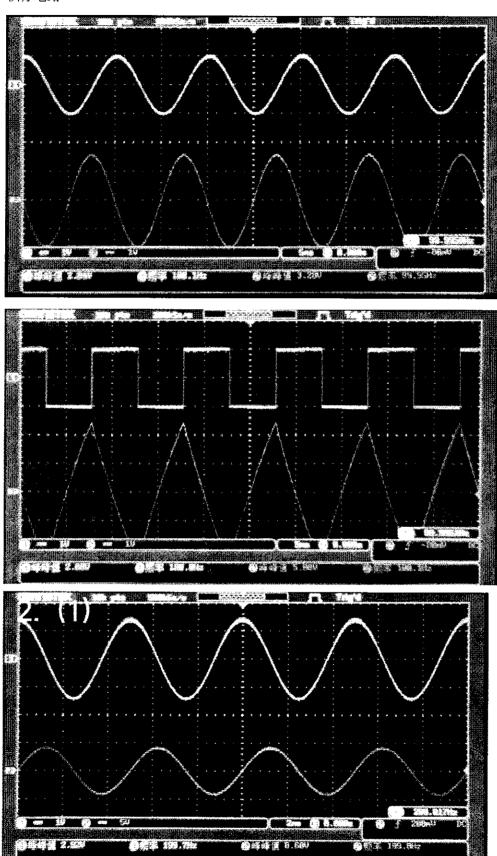


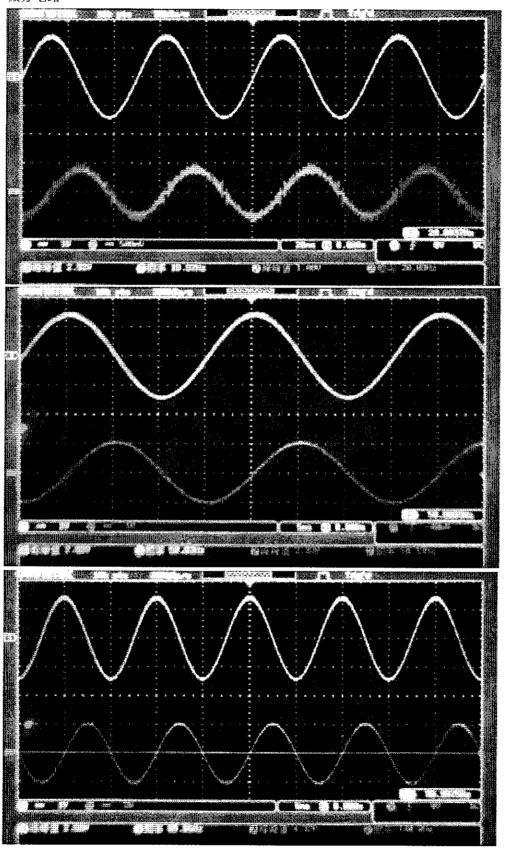
积分-微分电路

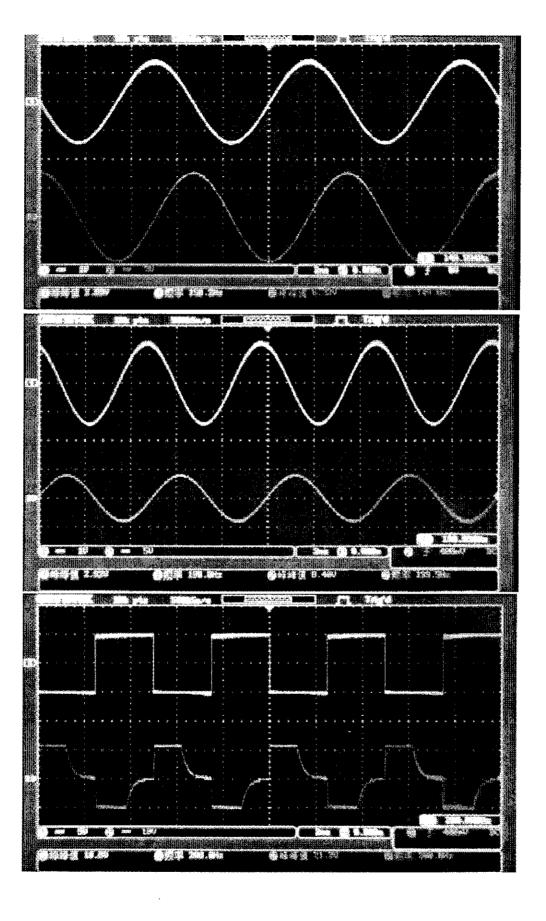


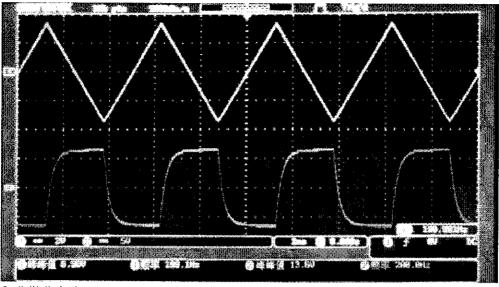
积分电路



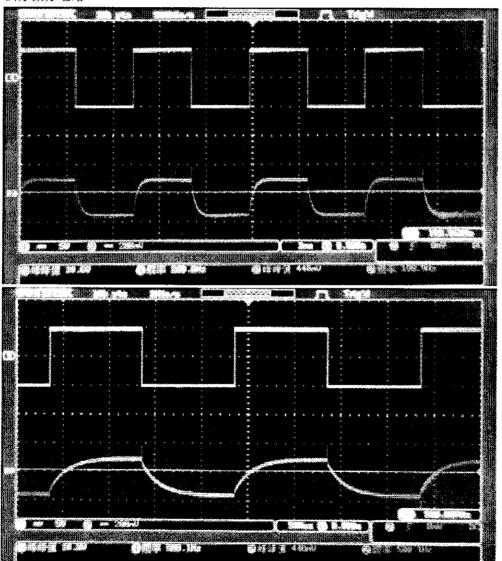




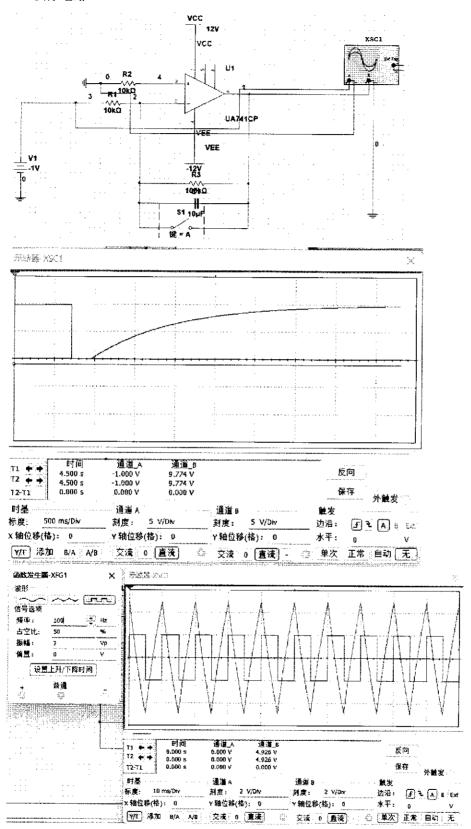




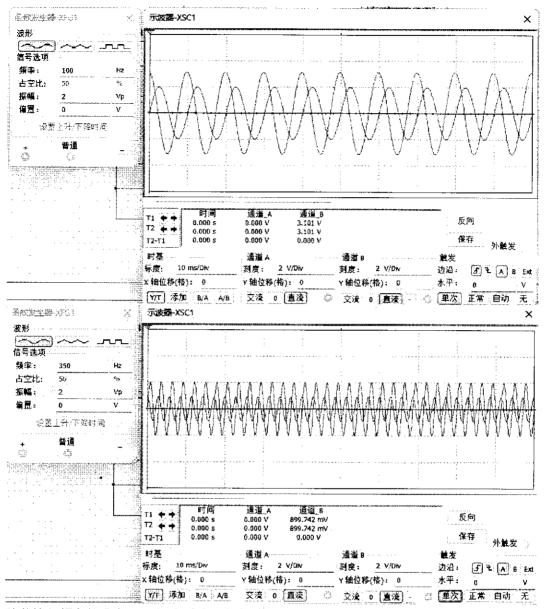
积分微分电路



1. 积分电路

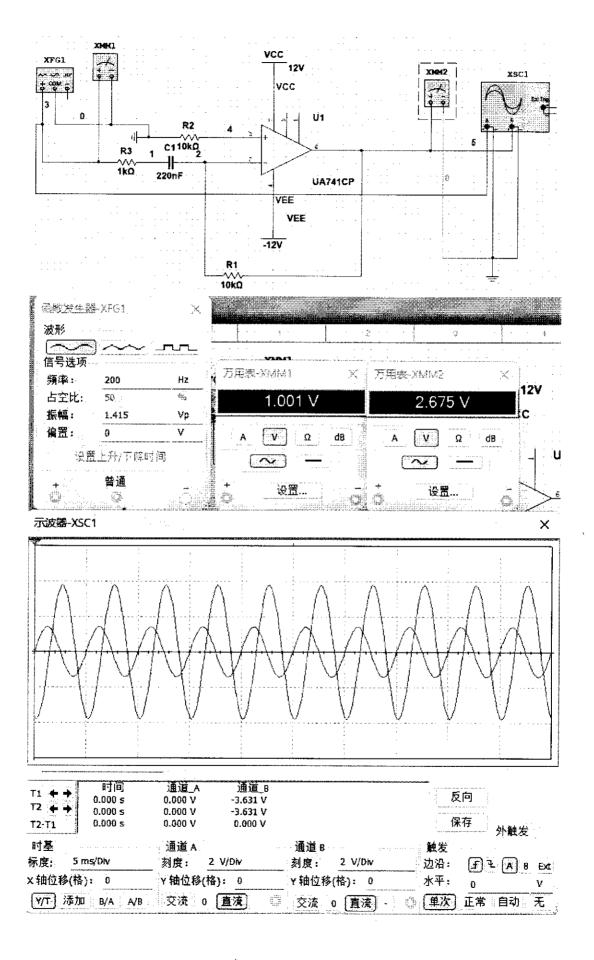


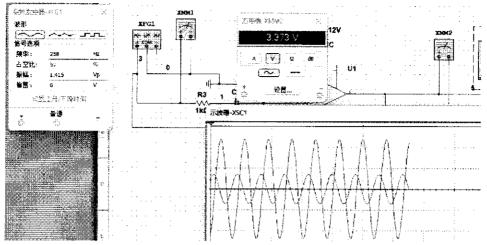
输入的方波输出三角波,输入正弦波输出余弦波



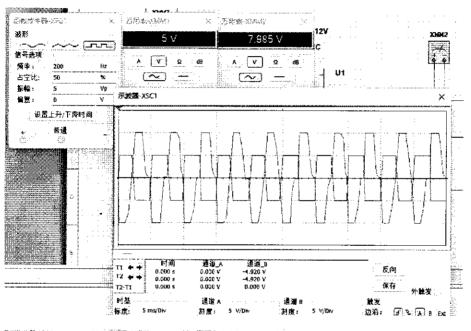
随着输入频率的升高, uo 逐渐减小,相位始终相差 90°

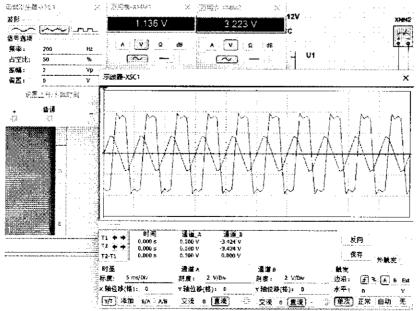
2. 微分电路





随着频率的增大, uo 的幅值随之增大, 相位始终相差 90°





3. 积分微分电路

