

电子科技大学

2006 年硕士学位研究生复试试题参考答案

考试科目：低频电子线路

1. 解：(1)

$$\beta R_e = 530K\Omega > 10(R_1 // R_2) = 120K\Omega \text{ -----(1分)}$$

$$V_B = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC} = 6V \text{ -----(1分)}$$

$$I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} = \frac{V_B - V_{BE}}{R_e} = 1mA \text{ -----(1分)}$$

$$V_{CEQ} \approx V_{CC} - I_{CQ}(R_c + R_e) = 2V \text{ -----(2分)}$$

(2)

$$\text{直流负载线方程 } V_{CE} \approx V_{CC} - I_c(R_c + R_e) = 12 - 10I_c \text{ -----(1分)}$$

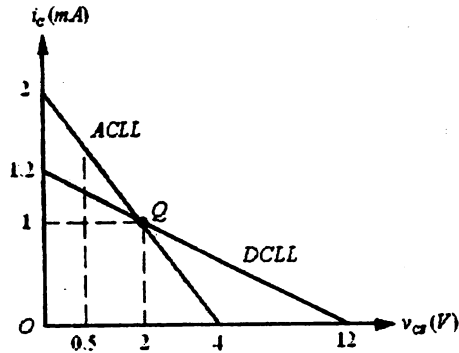
$$\text{交流负载线方程 } v_{CE} = V_{CEQ} + I_{CQ}(R_c // R_L) - i_c(R_c // R_L) = 4 - 2i_c \text{ -----(1分)}$$

$$V_{CE(sat)} = V_{CEQ} - V_{CES} = 1.5V \text{ -----(1分)}$$

$$V_{CE(cut)} = I_{CQ}(R_c // R_L) = 2V \text{ -----(1分)}$$

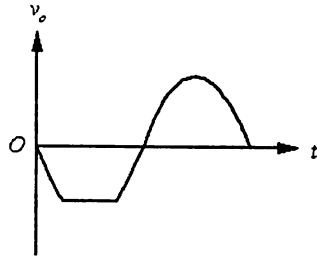
$$\because V_{CE(sat)} < V_{CE(cut)}$$

$$\therefore V_{om} = \min[V_{CE(sat)}, V_{CE(cut)}] = 1.5V \text{ -----(1分)}$$



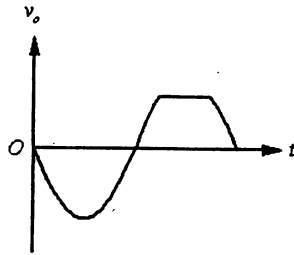
(3) $\because V_{CE(sat)} < V_{CE(cut)}$, 增大 V_{sm} , 首先出现饱和失真 -----(1分)

正确画出输出电压 v_o 的失真波形 -----(1分)

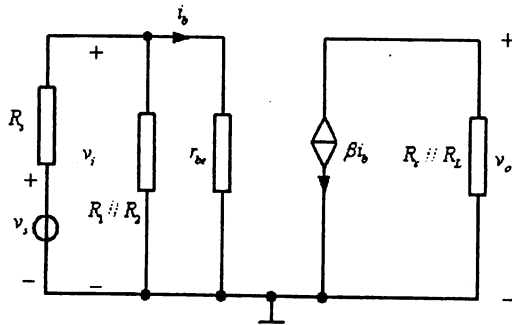


(4) 增大 R_1 ，最终出现截止失真----- (1分)

正确画出输出电压 v_o 的失真波形----- (1分)



(5) 正确画出该放大电路的小信号等效电路----- (2分)



$$r_{be} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta) \frac{26mV}{I_{EQ}} \approx 2.6K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$R_i = R_1 // R_2 // r_{be} = 2K\Omega$$

$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = -\frac{\beta(R_c // R_L)}{r_{be}} = -76.9 \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{R_i}{R_s + R_i} A_v = -51 \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$R_o = R_c = 4.7K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

2. 解: (1)

$$I_{DQ} = k(V_{GSQ} - V_P)^2 = 1mA \text{----- (2分)}$$

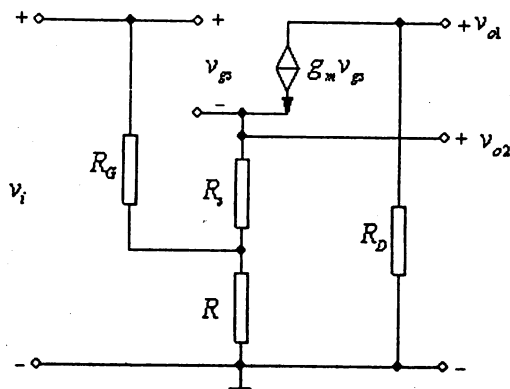
$$R_s = \frac{|V_{GSQ}|}{I_{DQ}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2K\Omega \text{----- (2分)}$$

(2) 根据恒流区条件, $V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_P$, 有

$$V_{DSQ} = V_{DD} - I_{DQ}(R_D + R_s + R) > V_{GSQ} - V_P = 2 \text{----- (2分)}$$

$$R < 4K\Omega \text{----- (2分)}$$

(3) 正确画出该放大电路的中频段小信号等效电路----- (2分)



(4) $R_G = 2M\Omega \gg R$, 故 R_G 可视为开路。

$$g_m = 2\sqrt{kI_{DQ}} = 1mS \text{----- (2分)}$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_i} = -\frac{g_m R_D}{1 + g_m(R_s + R)} = -1.7 \text{----- (2分)}$$

$$R_o = R_D = 10K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{v_{o2}}{v_i} = \frac{g_m(R_S + R)}{1 + g_m(R_S + R)} = 0.83 \text{----- (2分)}$$

$$R_o = (R_S + R) // \frac{1}{g_m} = 0.83K\Omega \text{----- (3分)}$$

3. 解: (1)

$$I_{E2} \approx I_{C2} = \frac{0 - (-V_{EE})}{R_5} = 6mA \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$I_{B2} = \frac{I_{C2}}{\beta} = 0.12mA \text{----- (1分)}$$

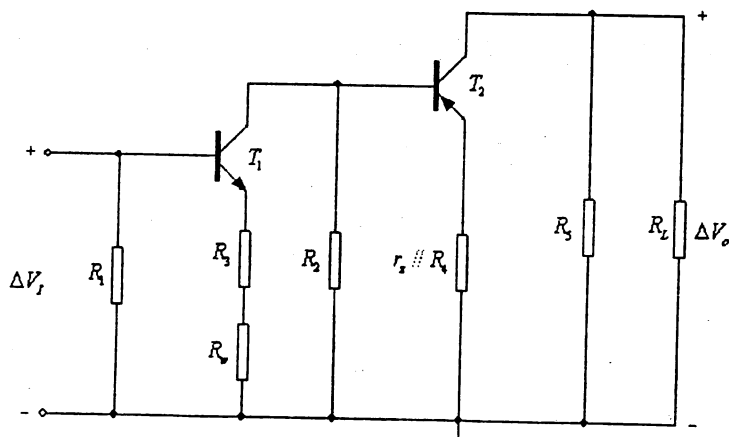
$$I_{R2} = \frac{V_Z + |V_{BE2}|}{R_2} = 0.7mA \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$I_{E1} \approx I_{C1} = I_{B2} + I_{R2} = 0.82mA \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$I_{E1} = \frac{V_{EE} - V_{BE1}}{R_3 + R_w} \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$R_w = \frac{V_{EE} - V_{BE1}}{I_{E1}} - R_3 \approx 3.43K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

(2) 正确画出增量等效电路----- (2分)



$$r_{be1} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta) \frac{26mV}{I_{E1}} \approx 1.88K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$r_{be2} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta) \frac{26mV}{I_{E2}} \approx 0.52K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$R_{i2} = r_{be2} + (1 + \beta)(r_z // R_4) \approx r_{be2} + (1 + \beta)r_z = 1.54K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{\Delta V_{o1}}{\Delta V_I} = -\frac{\beta(R_2 // R_{i2})}{r_{be1} + (1 + \beta)(R_3 + R_w)} = -0.2 \text{----- (2分)}$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{\Delta V_{o2}}{\Delta V_{o1}} = -\frac{\beta(R_5 // R_L)}{r_{be2} + (1 + \beta)(R_4 // r_z)} = -30.4 \text{----- (2分)}$$

$$A_v = A_{v1} \cdot A_{v2} = 6.1$$

$$\Delta V_I = \left| \frac{\Delta V_o}{A_v} \right| = 8.2mV \text{----- (1分)}$$

4. 解:(1)

$$\beta R_3 \gg 10(R_1 // R_2) \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$V_{B3} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times 15 = 5V \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$I_{C3} \approx I_{E3} = \frac{V_{B3} - V_{BE3}}{R_3} = 1mA \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{1}{2} I_{E3} = 0.5mA, I_{C1} = I_{C2} = 0.5mA \text{----- (1分)}$$

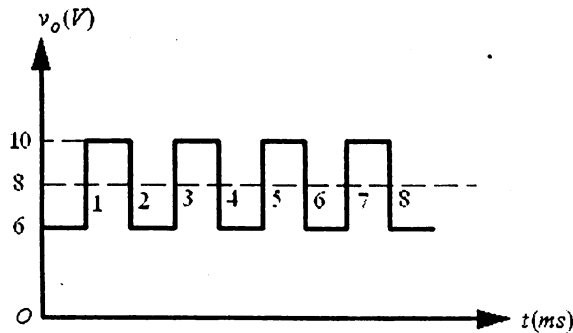
$$\text{静态电压 } V_O = 15 - I_{C2} R_c = 10V \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$r_{be1} = r_{be2} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta) \frac{26mV}{I_{E2}} = 2.9K\Omega \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$A_{vd} = \frac{v_{od}}{v_{id}} = -\frac{1}{2} A_v (\text{半}) = \frac{\beta R_c}{2(R_b + r_{be2})} = 50 \text{----- (2分)}$$

$$v_o = V_o + v_o = V_o + v_{od} = V_o + A_{vd}(v_{i1} - v_{i2}) = 10 + 50(v_{i1} - v_{i2}) \quad \text{--- (2分)}$$

正确画出 $v_o(t)$ 的波形图----- (2分)



(2) 直流电压表的读数是 V_o 在一个周期内的平均值, 即

$$\bar{v}_o = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v_o dt = 8V \quad \text{----- (3分)}$$

5. 解: 电流取样电压求和负反馈----- (6分)

输入电阻和输出电阻均增大----- (2分)

深负反馈条件下, ----- (2分)

$$v_i \approx v_f = \frac{R_{C2} i_o}{(R_B + R_f) + R_{C2}} R_B$$

$$v_o = -i_o (R_{C2} // R_L) \quad \text{----- (1分)}$$

$$A_{vf} = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = -\frac{(R_B + R_f) + R_{C2}}{R_{C2} R_B} (R_{C2} // R_L) = -20 \quad \text{----- (2分)}$$

由于电压求和使放大器的输入电阻增大, 则

$$A_{vsf} \approx A_{vf} = -20 \quad \text{----- (2分)}$$

6. 解: 该放大电路的传输函数为:

$$\dot{A}_v = \frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{V}_i} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega R_1 (C_1 + C_{m1})}{1 + j\omega R_2 (C_2 + C_{m2})} \quad \text{----- (8分)}$$

当 $R_1(C_1 + C_{m1}) = R_2(C_2 + C_{m2})$ 时频带最宽----- (4分)

故应把 C_1 调至 $C_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1}(C_2 + C_{m2}) - C_{m1} = 5pF$ ----- (3分)