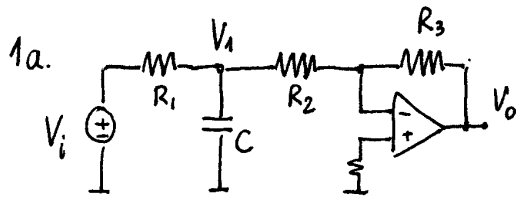


Resolução (compacta):

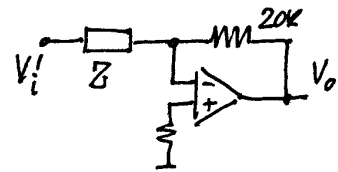


Como a entrada inversora é uma massa virtual:  $\frac{V_1}{V_i} = \frac{R_2 \parallel \frac{1}{sC}}{R_1 + R_2 \parallel \frac{1}{sC}}$  e  $\frac{V_o}{V_1} = -\frac{R_3}{R_2}$

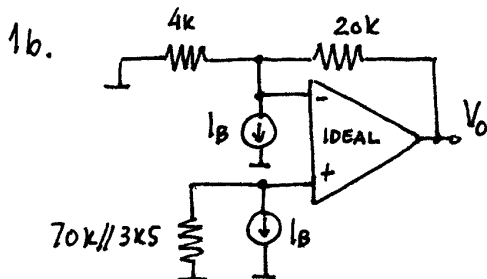
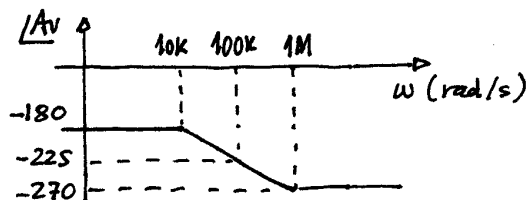
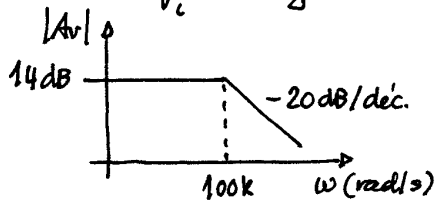
donde  $\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_1} \cdot \frac{V_1}{V_i} = -10 \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + s R_1 R_2 C} = -\frac{5}{1 + s/100k}$   $A_v(0) = -5$   
 $\omega_p = 100 \text{ krad/s}$

Ver nota 1 no fim

Outra maneira: - aplicando o P. Thévenin na entrada, resulta  $V_i' = \frac{V_i}{1 + s20\mu}$  e  $Z = 4k \frac{1 + s10\mu}{1 + s20\mu}$



e como  $\frac{V_o}{V_i'} = -\frac{20k}{Z}$  vem  $A_v(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{5}{1 + s/100k}$

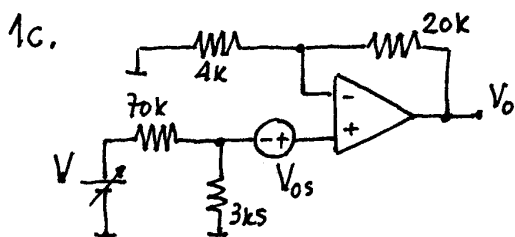


$V^- = V^+ = -(70k \parallel 3k5) I_B = -\frac{10k}{3} I_B$

Na entrada inversora:

$I_B = \frac{-V^-}{4k} + \frac{V_o - V^-}{20k}$

donde  $V_o = 20k I_B + 6V^- = 20k I_B - 6 \frac{10k}{3} I_B \equiv 0$  q. e. d.



$V_o = (1 + \frac{20k}{4k}) V^+ = 0 \Leftrightarrow V^+ = 0$

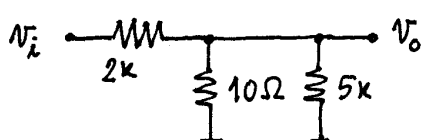
Como

$V^+ = V_{os} + \frac{3k5}{70k + 3k5} V = V_{os} + \frac{V}{21} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow V = -21 V_{os} = \pm 420 \text{ mV}$

2a.  $v_i = 12 \pm 1 \text{ V}$ , pelo que  $v_i = 2 \text{ V}$   $r_d = \frac{V_T}{I_D} = \frac{25\text{m}}{5\text{m}} = 5 \Omega$

Para sinais:



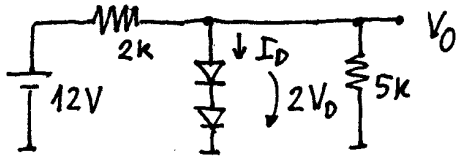
donde  $v_o = \frac{5k \parallel 10}{2k + 5k \parallel 10} \approx 5 \times 10^{-3} v_i =$

$= 10 \text{ mV} \Rightarrow v_d \approx 5 \text{ mV}$

Ver nota 2 no fim

Como  $v_d < 10 \text{ mV}$ , é legítimo usar o modelo para pequenos sinais.  
 Para  $I_D = 5 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_D = V_T \ln \frac{I_D}{I_S} \cong 0,731 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_0 = 2V_D = 1,462 \text{ V}$   
 finalmente  $v_0 = 1,462 \text{ V} \pm 5 \text{ mV}$ , i.e.,  $v_0$  varia entre 1,457 e 1,467 V.

2b.



$$12 = 2k \left( I_D + \frac{2V_D}{5k} \right) + 2V_D \Rightarrow$$

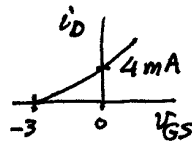
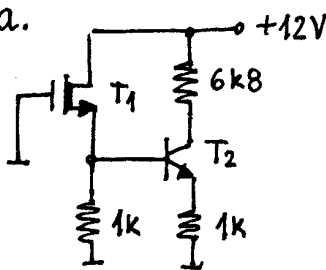
$$60 = 10k I_D + 14V_D$$

donde  $I_D = \frac{30 - 7V_D}{5k} = 10^{-15} e^{V_D/V_T}$  e  $V_D = V_T \ln \frac{30 - 7V_D}{5 \times 10^{-12}}$

Ver nota 3 no fim

obtendo-se  $V_D = 0,731 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_0 = 1,462 \text{ V}$  e  $I_D = 4,977 \text{ mA}$

3a.



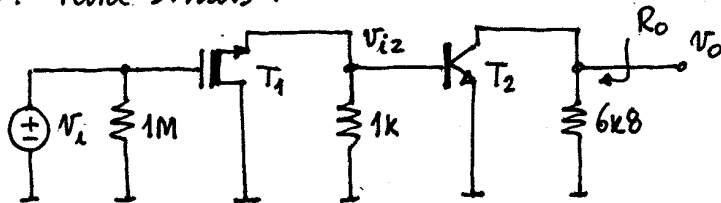
$V_G = 0$  e  $V_D = 12 \text{ V}$

Desprezando  $I_B \Rightarrow I_D = -\frac{V_{GS}}{1k}$

logo  $-\frac{V_{GS}}{1k} = 4m \left( 1 + \frac{V_{GS}}{3} \right)^2$  donde  $V_{GS} = -1,29 \text{ V}$   
 e  $I_D = 1,29 \text{ mA}$

Successivamente  $V_B = V_S = 1,29 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_E = 0,59 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_C \cong I_E = 0,59 \text{ mA}$   
 e finalmente  $V_C = 12 - 0,59 \times 6,8 = 8,01 \text{ V}$

3b. Para sinais:



$r_{o2} = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $r_{o1} = 46,2 \text{ k}\Omega$

$g_{m2} = 24 \text{ mA/V}$ ,  $g_{m1} = 1,52 \text{ mA/V}$

$r_{\pi} = 3,33 \text{ k}\Omega$

$A_2 = \frac{v_0}{v_{i2}} = -g_{m2} (6k8 \parallel r_{o2}) = -158 \text{ V/V}$   $R_{L1} = 46k2 \parallel 1k \parallel 3k33 = 757 \Omega$

$A_1 = \frac{v_{i2}}{v_i} = \frac{R_{L1}}{1/g_{m1} + R_{L1}} = 0,54 \text{ V/V}$   $A_r = A_1 \cdot A_2 \cong -84,4 \text{ V/V}$

$R_o = 6k8 \parallel r_{o2} \cong 6,6 \text{ k}\Omega$

3c. Em repouso  $V_C = 12 - 0,6 \times 6,8 = 7,92 \text{ V}$

Na fronteira do corte  $i_C = i_E = 0 \Rightarrow v_{C \text{ máx}} = 12 \text{ V}$

Na fronteira da saturação  $v_{CE} \cong 0,3 \text{ V} \Rightarrow i_E \cong i_C = \frac{12 - 0,3}{6k8 + 1k} = 1,5 \text{ mA}$

logo  $v_{C \text{ mín}} = 0,3 + 1k \times 1,5m = 1,80 \text{ V}$

Portanto, a excursão positiva máxima de  $v_0 \cong v_C$  é  $12 - 7,92 = 4,08 \text{ V}$

e a excursão negativa máxima é  $7,92 - 1,80 = 6,12 \text{ V}$

