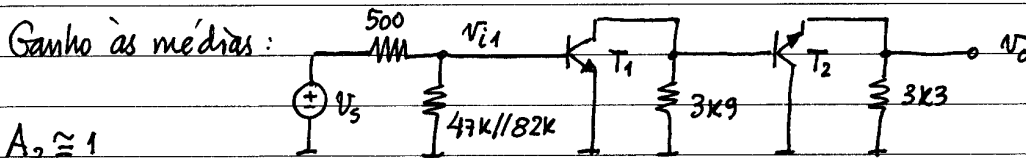


Resolução (compacta):

a) O condensador de $50\mu\text{F}$ origina um zero e um pólo na função de transferência:

$$\omega_0 = (3\text{k}\Omega \times 50\mu\text{F})^{-1} \Rightarrow f_0 = 0,96 \text{ Hz} \quad r_{\pi 1} = \beta_0 / g_{m1} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\omega_p = \left\{ 50\mu\text{F} \left[3\text{k}\Omega \parallel \frac{(500 \parallel 47\text{k}\Omega \parallel 82\text{k}\Omega) + r_{\pi 1}}{\beta_0 + 1} \right] \right\}^{-1} \Rightarrow f_p = 117,5 \text{ Hz}$$



$$A_2 \approx 1$$

$$r_{\pi 2} = \beta_0 / g_{m2} = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

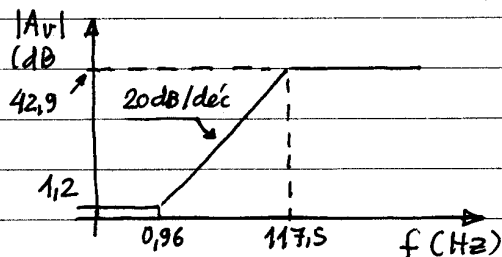
$$R_{i2} = r_{\pi 2} + 201 \times 3\text{k}\Omega = 665,8 \text{ k}\Omega \gg 3\text{k}\Omega$$

$$A_1 \approx -g_{m1} \cdot 3\text{k}\Omega = -156 \text{ V/V}$$

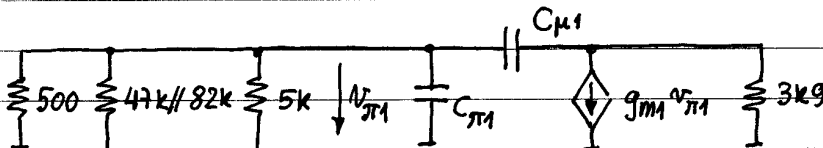
$$\frac{v_{i1}}{v_s} = \frac{47\text{k}\Omega \parallel 82\text{k}\Omega \parallel 5\text{k}\Omega}{500 + (47\text{k}\Omega \parallel 82\text{k}\Omega \parallel 5\text{k}\Omega)} = 0,895$$

$$A_M = \frac{v_{i1}}{v_s} \cdot A_1 \cdot A_2 \approx -140 \text{ V/V} \Rightarrow 42,9 \text{ dB}$$

Às baixas: $A_B = -140 \frac{0,96}{117,5} = -1,15 \text{ V/V} \Rightarrow 1,2 \text{ dB}$



b)



$$C_{\pi 1} = \frac{g_{m1}}{2\pi f_T} \quad C_{\mu 1} = 27,8 \text{ pF} \quad K = -g_{m1} \cdot 3\text{k}\Omega = -156 \text{ V/V}$$

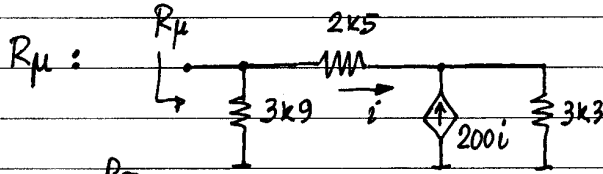
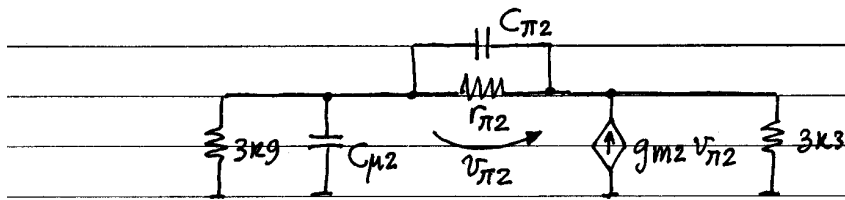
$$C_{M1} = C_{\pi 1} + C_{\mu 1} (1 - K) \approx 656 \text{ pF} \quad C_{M2} = C_{\mu 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{K}\right) \approx C_{\mu 1} = 4 \text{ pF}$$

$$\tau_i = (500 \parallel 47\text{k}\Omega \parallel 82\text{k}\Omega \parallel 5\text{k}\Omega) C_{M1} \approx 294 \text{ ns} \quad \tau_o = 3\text{k}\Omega C_{M2} \approx 15,6 \text{ ns}$$

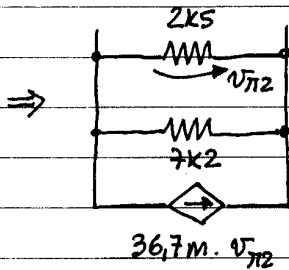
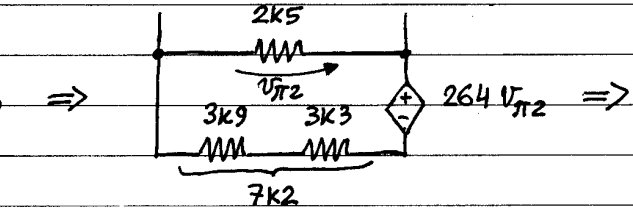
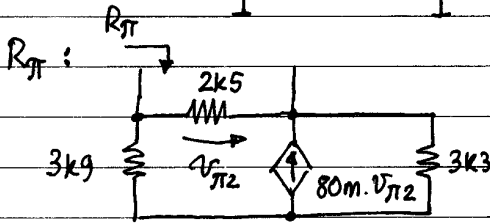
Como $\tau_i \gg \tau_o$, em boa aproximação, $\tau_1 \approx \tau_i = 294 \text{ ns}$

Contudo, como $C_{M2} \approx C_{\mu 1}$, $\tau_1 = \tau_i + \tau_o \approx 310 \text{ ns}$ corresponde à aproximação que se pode obter pelo método das constantes de Tempo, que é melhor.

c) $C_{\pi 2} = \frac{g_{m2}}{2\pi f_T} \quad C_{\mu 2} = 59,7 \text{ pF}$



$$R_{\mu} = 3k9 // (2k5 + 201 \times 3k3) \cong \cong 3,9 k\Omega$$



$$\Rightarrow R_{\pi} = 2k5 // 7k2 // \frac{1}{36,7m} \cong 27 \Omega$$

$$\tau_2 = \tau_{\mu 2} + \tau_{\pi 2} = 4p \times 3k9 + 579p \times 27 \cong 17,2 ns$$

d) Os valores $\tau_1 = \tau_i + \tau_o$ e $\tau_2 = \tau_{\mu 2} + \tau_{\pi 2}$, somados, correspondem ao valor que se obtém aplicando o método das constantes de tempo ao circuito completo.

Logo

$$\tau = \tau_1 + \tau_2 \cong 327 ns \Rightarrow f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau} \cong 487 kHz$$

τ_1 condiciona decisivamente f_H pois $\tau_1 \gg \tau_2$. De facto, τ_1 é um EC de emissor à massa com ganho elevado, logo sofre de efeito de Miller elevado, enquanto τ_2 é um CC, cuja resposta em frequência é muito boa.