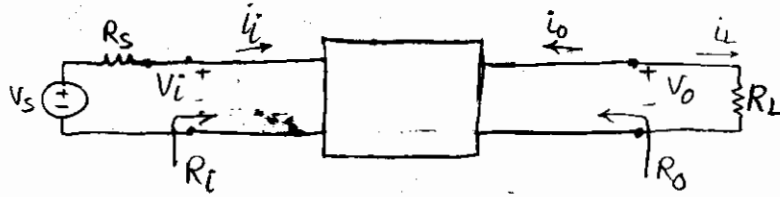
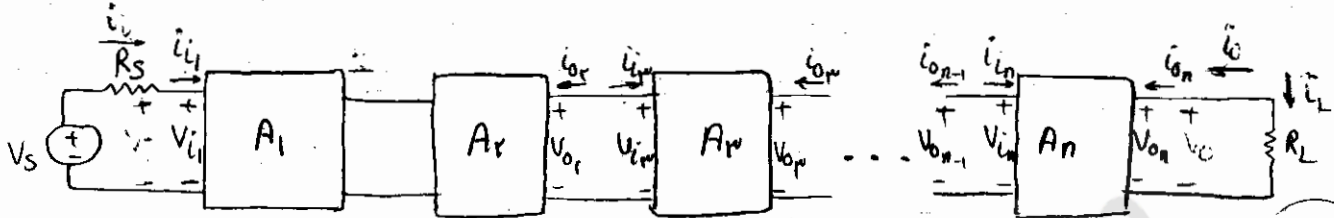


قوت کشته های چند طبقه و



$$(R_i, R_o, A_v, A_i)$$

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i}, \quad R_o = \left. \frac{V_o}{I_o} \right|_{V_s=0}, \quad A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \Rightarrow A_i = \frac{I_o}{I_i}$$



$$A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_{o_n}} \times \frac{V_{o_n}}{V_{i_n}} \times \frac{V_{i_n}}{V_{o_{n-1}}} \times \dots \times \frac{V_{o_r}}{V_{i_r}} \times \frac{V_{i_r}}{V_{o_r}} \times \frac{V_{o_r}}{V_{i_r}} \times \frac{V_{i_r}}{V_{o_1}} \times \frac{V_{o_1}}{V_{i_1}} \times \frac{V_{i_1}}{V_i}$$

$$= 1 \times A_{V_n} \times 1 \times \dots \times A_{V_r} \times 1 \times A_{V_r} \times 1 \times A_{V_1} \times 1$$

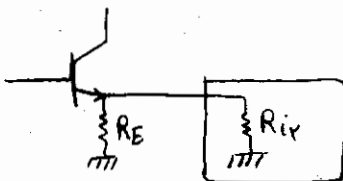
$$\rightarrow A_c = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{v_i}$$

$$A_i = \frac{i_L}{i_i} = \left( \frac{i_L}{i_O} \right) \left( \frac{i_O}{i_{O_n}} \right) \left( \frac{i_{O_n}}{i_{i_n}} \right) \left( \frac{i_{i_n}}{i_{O_{n-1}}} \right) \dots \left( \frac{i_{O_r}}{i_{i_r}} \right) \left( \frac{i_{i_r}}{i_{O_r}} \right) \left( \frac{i_{O_r}}{i_{i_r}} \right) \left( \frac{i_{i_r}}{i_{O_r}} \right) \dots \left( \frac{i_{O_1}}{i_{i_1}} \right) \left( \frac{i_{i_1}}{i_L} \right)$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} (-A_{i_n}) (-A_{i_{n-1}}) \dots (-1)^{r-1} (-A_{i_r}) (-1)^{r-1} (-A_{i_r}) \dots (-1)^{q-1} (-A_{i_q})$$

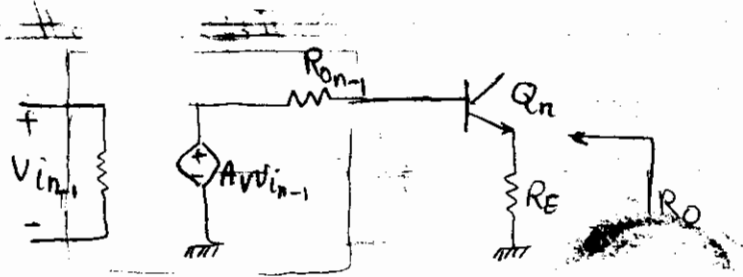
$$\rightarrow A_i = \prod_{j=1}^n A_{ij}$$

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{i_i} \quad , \quad R_{i1} = \frac{V_{i1}}{i_{i1}} = R_i \quad \rightarrow \quad R_{i1} = \frac{V_{i1}}{i_{i1}} = R_i$$

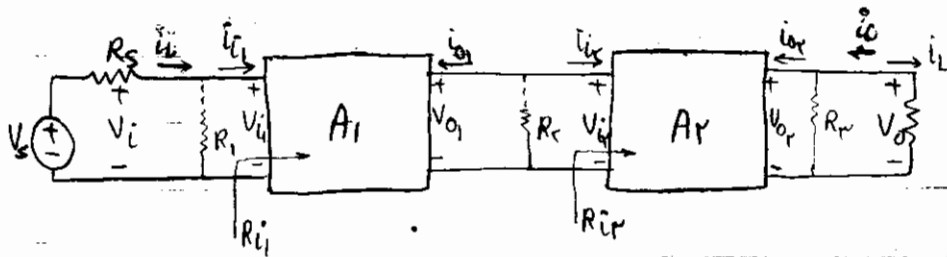


$$R_i = h_{ie} + (R_E \parallel R_{i2})(1 + h_{fe})$$

$$R_O = \frac{V_O}{I_O} \Big|_{V_S=0}$$

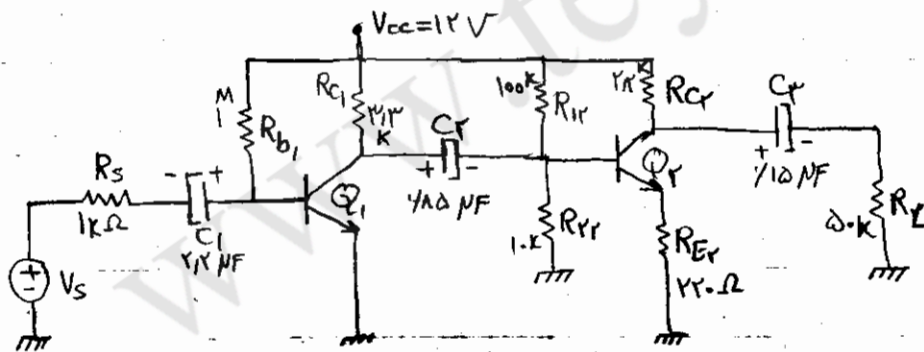


$$\rightarrow R_O = R_E \parallel \left[ \frac{R_{on-1} + h_{ie}}{1 + h_{fe}} \right]$$



$$A_i = \frac{I_L}{I_i} = \frac{I_L}{I_{o1}} \cdot \frac{I_{o1}}{I_{o2}} \cdot \frac{I_{o2}}{I_{i2}} \cdot \frac{I_{i2}}{I_{i1}} \cdot \frac{I_{i1}}{I_i}$$

$$\rightarrow A_i = (-1) \times \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{o1}} \times h_{fe1} \times \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_{i2}} \times h_{fe2} \times \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_{i1}}$$



مثال :

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= h_{fe} = 100 \\ V_{BE} &= 0.7 \\ R_L &= 5k \\ R_i &= 1k \end{aligned}$$

نقاط کار،  $A_v$ ،  $A_i$ ،  $R_i$ ،  $R_o$ ،  $V_{opp}$ ، و در فرکانس میانی بیابید.

$$V_{CC} = R_{B1} I_{B1} + V_{BE1} \rightarrow I_{B1} = 11.1 \mu A \rightarrow I_{C1} = 1.11 \text{ mA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{CE1} &= V_{C1} - V_{E1} = V_{CC} - R_{C1} I_{C1} \\ V_{CE1} &= 11.1 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_1 \begin{cases} I_{C1} = 1.11 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE1} = 11.1 \text{ V} \\ h_{ie} = 1.1 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{B_T} = \frac{R_T}{R_1 + R_T} \cdot V_{CC}$$

$$I_{C_T} \approx I_{E_T} = \frac{V_{E_T}}{R_{E_T}} = \frac{V_{B_T} - V_{BE_T}}{R_{E_T}}$$

$$I_{C_T} = 2.23 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{B_T} = 22.3 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$$

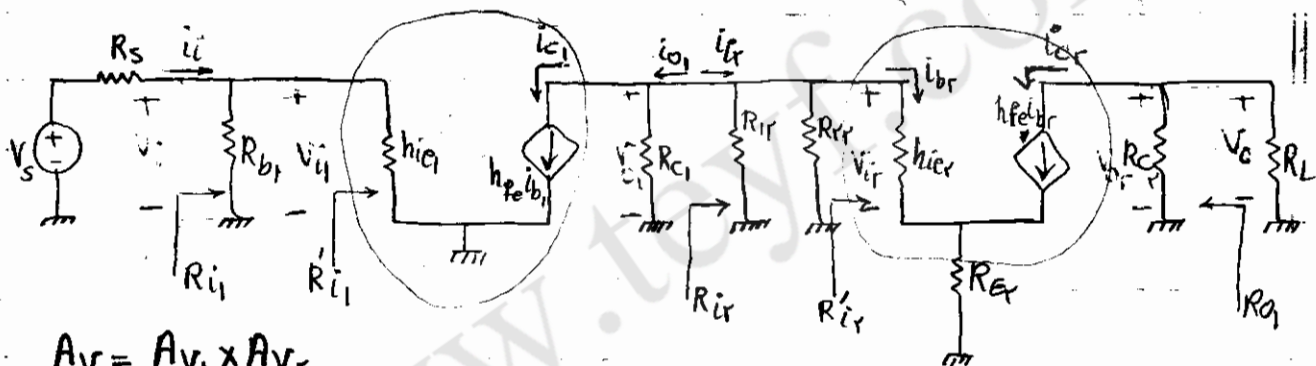
$$I_{R_1} = 100 \text{ } \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_R \gg 10 I_{B_T}$$

تقریب در نظر گرفته شده درست نیست و باید از تونر گیری نقطه کار را بیابیم (به عمده خود شما)

$$V_{CE_T} = V_{C_T} - V_{E_T} = V_{CC} - R_{C_T} I_{C_T} - R_{E_T} I_{E_T} = 4.4 \text{ V}$$

$$Q_T \begin{cases} I_C = 2.23 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE} = 4.4 \text{ V} \\ h_{ie} = 2.2 \text{ k} \end{cases}$$



$$A_V = A_{V_1} \times A_{V_2}$$

$$A_{V_2} = \frac{V_{O_2}}{V_{i_2}} = \frac{-i_{C_2} (R_{C_2} \parallel R_L)}{i_{B_2} h_{ie_2} + (1 + h_{fe_2}) i_{B_2} R_{E_2}} = \frac{-h_{fe_2} (R_{C_2} \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie_2} + (1 + h_{fe_2}) R_{E_2}} = -1.4$$

$$A_{i_2} = \frac{i_{C_2}}{i_{B_2}} = h_{fe_2}$$

$$R_{i_2} = \frac{V_{i_2}}{i_{i_2}} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R'_{i_2} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel (h_{ie_2} + (1 + h_{fe_2}) R_{E_2}) = 4.4 \text{ k} \Omega$$

$$R_{O_2} = \frac{V_{O_2}}{i_{O_2}} \bigg|_{V_S=0} = R_{C_2} \parallel \left( \frac{V_{O_2}}{i_{C_2}} \right) \approx R_{C_2}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_T (A_V = -1.4, A_i = 100, R_{i_2} = 4.4 \text{ k} \Omega, R_{O_2} = 2.2 \text{ k} \Omega)$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{i1}} = \frac{-i_{c1} (R_{c1} \parallel R_{ir})}{i_{b1} \times h_{ie1}} = \frac{-h_{fe} (R_{c1} \parallel R_{ir})}{h_{ie1}} \approx \frac{-(R_{c1} \parallel R_{ir}) I_{C1}}{r_e V_T} = -\beta$$

$$A_{i1} = \frac{i_{c1}}{i_{b1}} = h_{fe}$$

$$R_{i1} = \frac{V_{i1}}{I_{i1}} = R_{b1} \parallel R'_{i1} = R_{b1} \parallel h_{ie1} \approx 1.7 \text{ K}$$

$$R_{o1} = \left. \frac{V_{o1}}{I_{o1}} \right|_{V_{s=0}} = R_{c1}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_1 (A_v = -\beta, A_i = 100, R_i = 1.7 \text{ K}, R_o = 1.2 \text{ K})$$

$$\rightarrow A_v = -1.4 \times -\beta = 112$$

$$\rightarrow A_i = \frac{i_L}{i_i} = \frac{i_L}{i_o} \cdot \frac{i_o}{i_{c2}} \cdot \frac{i_{c2}}{i_{b2}} \cdot \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{c1}} \cdot \frac{i_{c1}}{i_{b1}} \cdot \frac{i_{b1}}{i_i}$$

$$= -1 \times \frac{R_{c2}}{R_{c2} + R_L} \times h_{fe} \times \frac{R}{(R + R'_{i2})} \times h_{fe} \times \frac{R_{b1}}{R_{b1} + h_{ie1}} \approx 112$$

$(R_{c1} \parallel R_{ir} \parallel R_{ir2}) (h_{ie2} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_{E2})$

$$R_i = 1.7 \text{ K}, R_o = 1.2 \text{ K}$$

$$V_{C2} = V_{CC} - (R_{c2} \parallel R_L) I_{C2} \rightarrow V_{Op}^+ = (R_{c2} \parallel R_L) I_{C2} = 1.4 \text{ V}$$

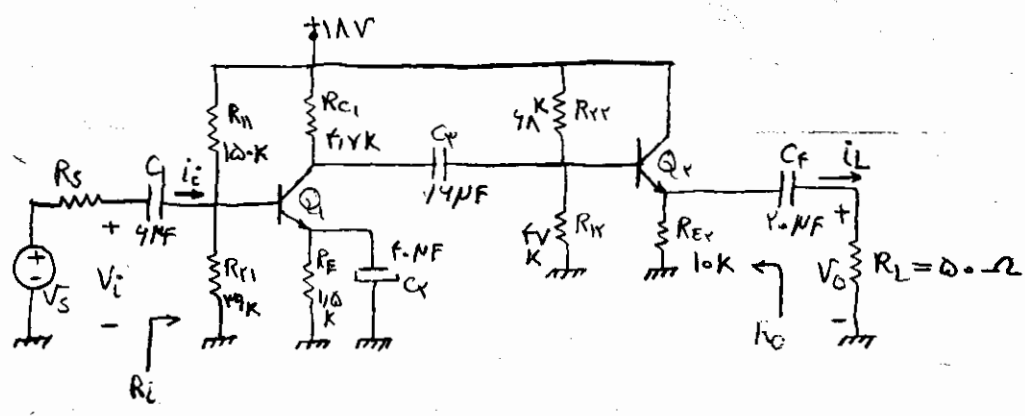
$$V_E = R_E I_{C2} \rightarrow \frac{R_{c2} I_{C2}}{1.1} + \frac{R_{E2} I_{C2}}{1.7} = \frac{V_{CE2}}{1.7} \rightarrow V_{Op}^- = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{Opp} = 1.4 + 4 = 5.4 \text{ V}$$

$$(R_{c1} \parallel R_{ir}) I_{C1} = V_{Op}^+ > 1 \cdot \frac{1.4}{1.7} \quad \text{چون جواب بدست آمده:}$$

6

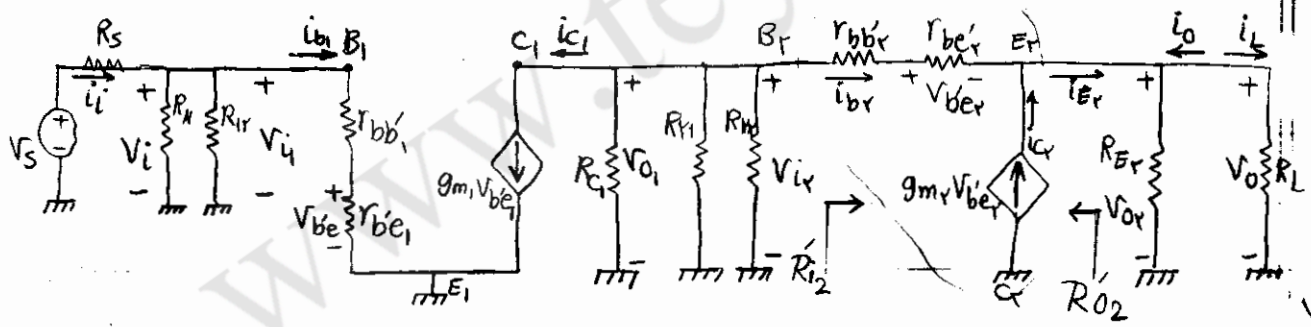
مثال :



$Q_1 : r_{bb'} = 0, r_{be} = 1.1 K, g_{m1} = 41.5 (mA/V)$   
 $Q_2 : r_{bb'} = 0, r_{be} = 1.1 K, g_{m2} = 4.15 ms$

$A_v, A_i, R_i, R_o, V_{opp} ?$

$$\begin{cases} r_{bb'} + r_{be} = h_{ie} \\ g_m = \frac{\beta F_c}{h_{ie}} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} (A_{v2}) = \frac{V_{or}}{V_{ir}} &= \frac{(R_{E2} \parallel R_L) i_{er}}{V_{be2} + V_{or}} = \frac{(R_{E2} \parallel R_L) (g_{m2} + \frac{1}{r_{be2}}) V_{be2}}{V_{be2} [1 + (R_{E2} \parallel R_L) (g_{m2} + \frac{1}{r_{be2}})]} \\ &= \frac{(R_{E2} \parallel R_L) (g_{m2} r_{be2} + 1)}{r_{be2} + (R_{E2} \parallel R_L) (g_{m2} r_{be2} + 1)} = -1.4V \end{aligned}$$

$$i_{er} = g_{m2} V_{be2} + \frac{V_{be2}}{r_{be2}} = V_{be2} (g_{m2} + \frac{1}{r_{be2}})$$

$$(A_{iv}) = \frac{i_{er}}{i_{br}} = \frac{V_{be2} (g_{m2} + \frac{1}{r_{be2}})}{\frac{V_{be2}}{r_{be2}}} = g_{m2} r_{be2} + 1 = 101$$

$$R_{ix} = \frac{V_{ix}}{I_{ix}} = R_{ix} \parallel R_{yx} \parallel \left( \frac{V_{ix}}{I_{bx}} \right) = R_{ix} \parallel R_{yx} \parallel \left( \frac{V_{b'ey} [1 + (R_{Ex} \parallel R_L)(g_{m1} + \frac{1}{r_{b'ey}})]}{V_{b'ey}/r_{b'ey}} \right)$$

$$= R_{ix} \parallel R_{yx} \parallel [r_{b'ey} + (R_{Ex} \parallel R_L)(g_{m1} r_{b'ey} + 1)] = 4 \text{ k}$$

$$R_{ox} = \frac{V_{ox}}{I_{ox}} \Big|_{V_s=0} = R_{Ex} \parallel \frac{V_{ox}}{-I_{ex}} \Big|_{V_s=0} = R_{Ex} \parallel \frac{-V_{b'ey} - (R_{C1} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel R_{yx}) I_{bx}}{-V_{b'ey} (g_{m1} + \frac{1}{r_{b'ey}})}$$

$$= R_{Ex} \parallel \left( \frac{r_{b'ey} + (R_{C1} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel R_{yx})}{g_{m1} r_{b'ey} + 1} \right) = 4 \text{ f } \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow Q_1: A_{V1} = 14 \text{ V}, A_{ix} = 101, R_{ix} = 4 \text{ k}, R_{ox} = 4 \text{ f } \Omega$$

$$A_{V1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{i1}} = \frac{-g_{m1} V_{b'e1} (R_{C1} \parallel R_{ix})}{V_{b'e1}} = -g_{m1} (R_{C1} \parallel R_{ix}) = -14 \text{ V}$$

$$A_{ix} = \frac{I_{C1}}{-I_{b1}} = \frac{g_{m1} V_{b'e1}}{\frac{V_{b'e1}}{r_{b'e1}}} = g_{m1} r_{b'e1} = -100$$

$$R_{i1} = \frac{V_{i1}}{I_{i1}} = R_{i1} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel \frac{V_{i1}}{I_{b1}} = R_{i1} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel \frac{V_{b'e1}}{\frac{V_{b'e1}}{r_{b'e1}}} = R_{i1} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel r_{b'e1} = 1.1 \text{ k}$$

$$R_{o1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{I_{o1}} \Big|_{V_s=0} = R_{C1} = 1.1 \text{ V k}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_1: A_{V1} = -14 \text{ V}, A_{i1} = -100, R_{i1} = 1.1 \text{ k}, R_{o1} = 1.1 \text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow A_V = A_{V1} \times A_{V2} = -10 \text{ V}$$

$$A_i = \frac{I_L}{I_i} = \frac{I_L}{I_o} \cdot \frac{I_o}{I_{ex}} \cdot \frac{I_{ex}}{I_{bx}} \cdot \frac{I_{bx}}{I_{C1}} \cdot \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{b1}} \cdot \frac{I_{b1}}{I_i}$$

$$= -1 \times \left( \frac{-R_{Ex}}{R_{Ex} + R_L} \right) \times A_{ix} \times \frac{R_{ix} \parallel R_{yx} \parallel R_{C1}}{R_{ix} \parallel R_{yx}} \times A_{i1} \times \frac{R_{i1} \parallel R_{ix}}{R_{i1} \parallel R_{ix} + r_{b'e1}} = -19 \text{ V}$$

$$R_i = R_{i1} = 1.1 \text{ k}, R_o = R_{o1} = 4 \text{ f } \Omega$$



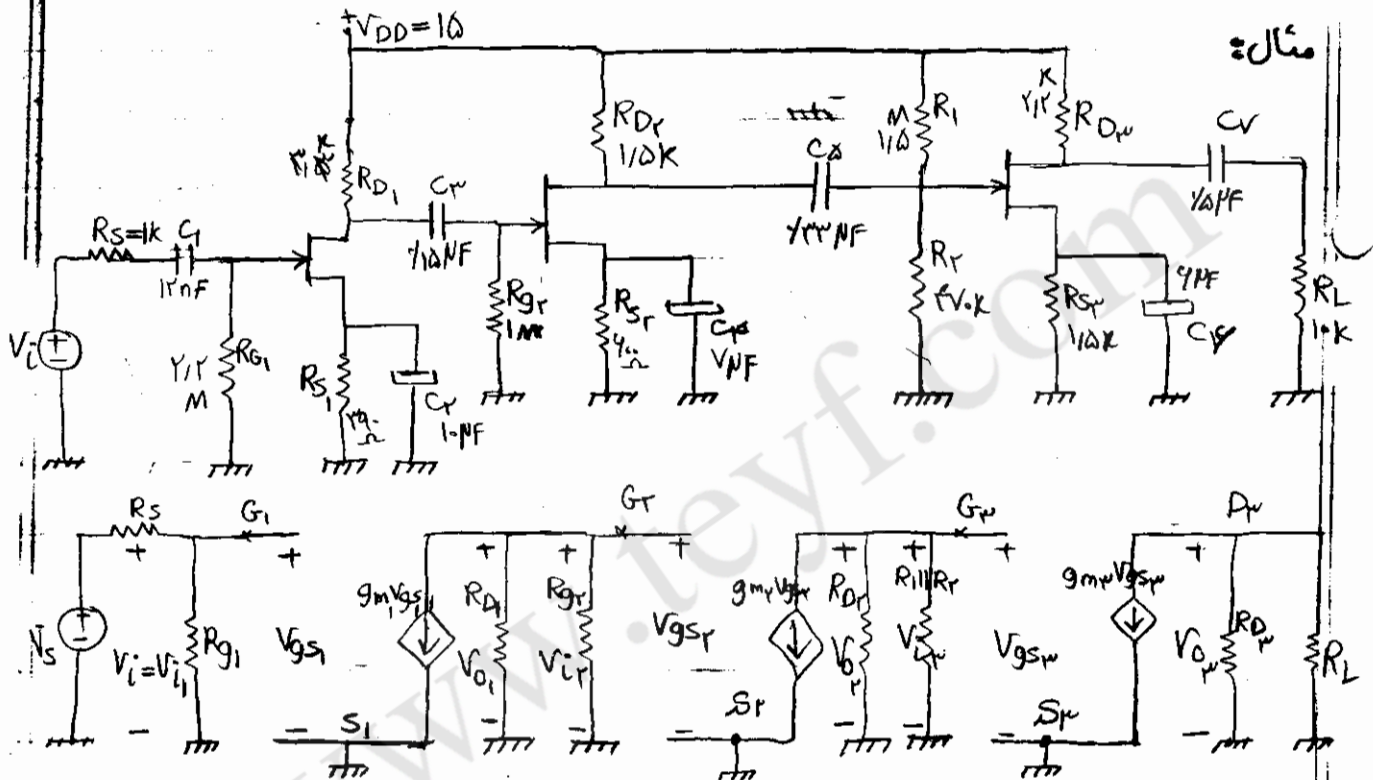
$$V_{CE} = 0 \quad \text{اشباع}$$

$$V_{E_r} = R_{E_r} \times I_{E_r} = 4.175 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{op}^+ = |V_{E_r}|$$

$$V_{op}^- = R_{E_r} I_{E_r} \parallel (R_{E_r} \parallel R_L) I_{E_r}$$

با سونینگ کنی که برای طبقه دوم بستنی آید لازم بررسی سونینگ طبقه اول نیست.



$$g_{m1} = 2.15 \text{ ms}, \quad g_{m2} = 2.1 \text{ ms}, \quad g_{m3} = 2.2 \text{ ms}$$

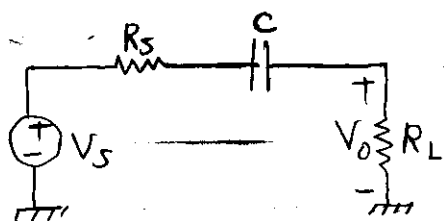
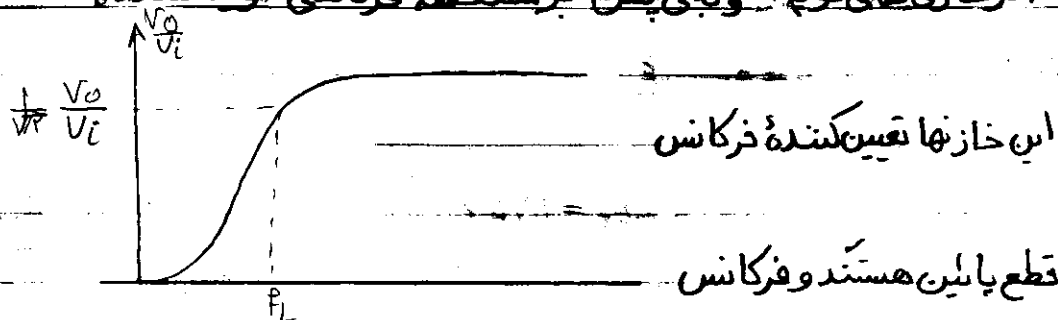
$$A_{V_3} = \frac{V_{o3}}{V_{i3}} = \frac{-g_{m3} V_{gs3} (R_{D3} \parallel R_L)}{V_{gs3}} = -g_{m3} (R_{D3} \parallel R_L) = -191.1$$

$$A_{V_2} = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_{i2}} = \frac{-g_{m2} V_{gs2} (R_{D2} \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2)}{V_{gs2}} = -g_{m2} R_{D2} = -1$$

$$A_{V_1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{i1}} = \frac{-g_{m1} V_{gs1} (R_{D1} \parallel R_{G2})}{V_{gs1}} = -g_{m1} R_{D1} = -1.25$$

$$\rightarrow A_V = -191.1$$

اثر خازن های کوچک و بزرگ بر مشخصه فرکانسی تقویت کننده:



قطع بالا را خازن های داخلی مدار تعیین می کنند.

$$\frac{V_0}{V_s} = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_s + \frac{1}{Cs}} = \frac{R_L Cs}{1 + (R_L + R_s)Cs}, \quad (R_L + R_s)C = \tau_p$$

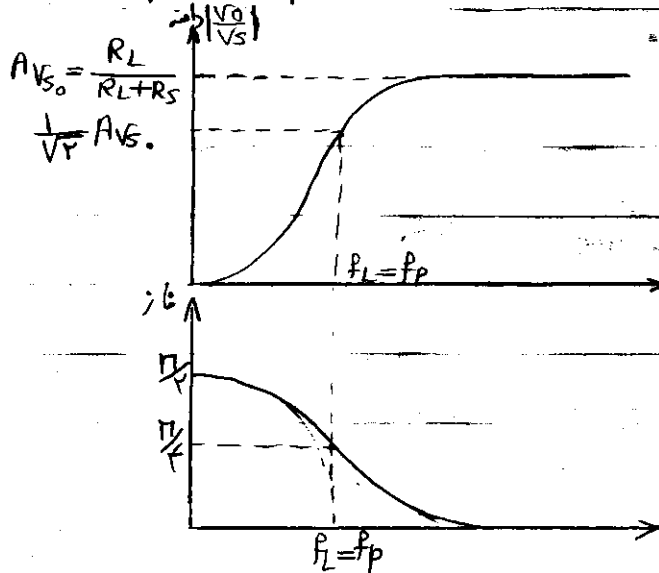
$$s = \frac{-1}{(R_L + R_s)C} = \frac{-1}{\tau_p}, \quad \text{قطر } p = \frac{1}{\tau_p}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_0}{V_s} = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_s} \times \frac{s}{s + p}, \quad s \rightarrow j\omega$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_0}{V_s}(j\omega) = \frac{jR_L C \omega}{1 + j(R_L + R_s)C \omega}, \quad \omega_p = \frac{1}{(R_L + R_s)C} = \frac{1}{\tau_p}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_0}{V_s}(j\omega) = \frac{jR_L C \omega}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_p}} = \frac{j 2\pi R_L C f}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_p}}$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{V_0}{V_s} \right| = \frac{2\pi R_L C f}{\sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{f}{f_p} \right)^2}}, \quad \angle \frac{V_0}{V_s} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Arctg} \frac{f}{f_p}$$

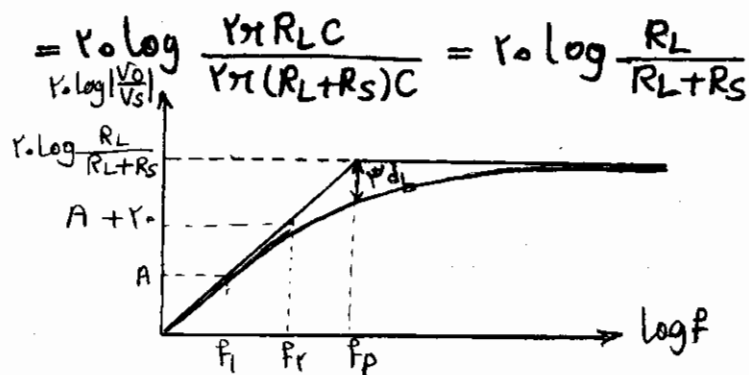




$$\gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log (\gamma \pi R_L C f) - \gamma \cdot \log \left( 1 + \left( \frac{f}{f_p} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \quad A$$

$$\gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log \gamma \pi R_L C + \cancel{\gamma \cdot \log f} - \cancel{\gamma \cdot \log f} + \gamma \cdot \log f_p = \gamma \cdot \log \gamma \pi R_L C f_p$$

$f \gg f_p$



$$f \ll f_p$$

$$\gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log \gamma \pi R_L C + \gamma \cdot \log f$$

$$f = f_1 \rightarrow \gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log \gamma \pi R_L C + \gamma \cdot \log f_1$$

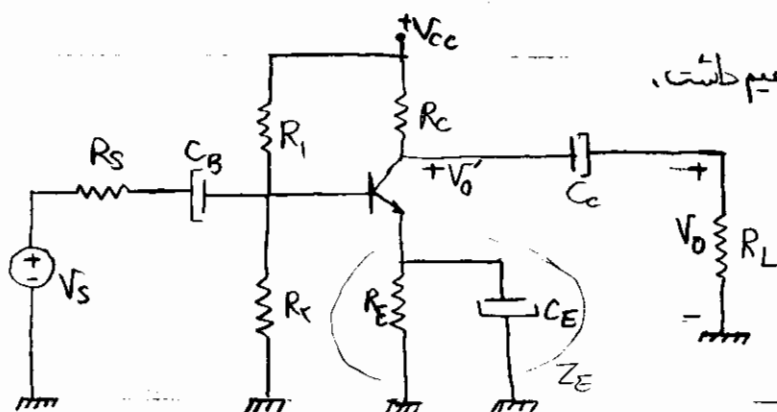
$$f = f_1 = 10 \cdot f_1 \rightarrow \gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log \gamma \pi R_L C + \gamma \cdot \log 10 f_1 = \gamma \cdot \log \gamma \pi R_L C + \gamma \cdot \log f_1 + \underbrace{(\gamma \cdot \log 10)}_{\gamma \cdot db}$$

$$f = f_p \rightarrow \gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log (\gamma \pi R_L C) f_p - \frac{\gamma \cdot \log \sqrt{2}}{10 \cdot \log 2} = \gamma \cdot db$$

در دیاگرام بعد هر قطبی  $\gamma \cdot db$  شیب را افزایش می دهد و هر صفری  $\gamma \cdot db$  شیب را کاهش می دهد.

اگر تعداد قطب های مدار افزایش یابد برای

هر خازن  $\frac{db}{decade}$   $\gamma \cdot$  افزایش شیب خواهد داشت.



$$A_{V_S} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_i}{V_s} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_i} \rightarrow A_{V_S} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \cdot \frac{-h_{fe}(R_c \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie}}$$

$$C_c : A_{V_S} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_i}{V_s} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_i}{V_s} \cdot \frac{V_o'}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_o'} \\ = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \cdot \frac{-h_{fe}[R_c \parallel (\frac{1}{C_c s} + R_L)]}{h_{ie}} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_L + \frac{1}{C_c s}}$$

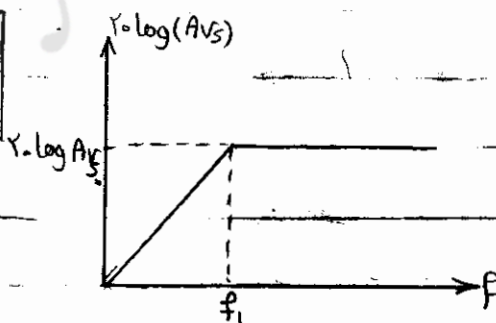
$$\rightarrow A_{V_S} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \times \frac{-h_{fe}(R_L \parallel R_c)}{h_{ie}} \times \frac{s(R_L + R_c)C_c}{1 + s(R_L + R_c)C_c}$$

$$, \tau_1 = (R_L + R_c)C_c$$

$$\rightarrow A_{V_S} = A_{V_{S_0}} \times \frac{s\tau_1}{1 + s\tau_1}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{V_S}(j\omega) = A_{V_{S_0}} \times \frac{j(R_L + R_c)C_c \omega}{1 + j\omega\tau_1}, \quad \omega_1 = \frac{1}{\tau_1}$$

$$A_{V_S}(j\omega) = A_{V_{S_0}} \times \frac{j(R_L + R_c)C_c \omega}{1 + j\omega/\omega_1}$$



$$C_B : A_{V_S} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_i}{V_s} = \frac{-h_{fe}(R_c \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie}} \cdot \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s + \frac{1}{C_B s}}$$

$$A_{V_S} = A_{V_{S_0}} \cdot \frac{s(R_i + R_s)C_B}{1 + s(R_i + R_s)C_B}, \quad \tau_1 = (R_i + R_s)C_B$$

$$\rightarrow A_{V_S}(j\omega) = A_{V_{S_0}} \cdot \frac{j(R_i + R_s)C_B \omega}{1 + j\omega/\omega_1}$$

$$C_E : A_{V_S} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_i}{V_s} = \frac{-h_{fe}(R_c \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe})Z_E} \times \frac{R_i \parallel R_L \parallel [h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe})Z_E]}{R_s + \text{...}}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{R'_s + h_{ie}}{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E} \times \frac{1 + sR_EC_E}{1 + sR_EC_E(R'_s + h_{ie}) / [R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E]}$$

$$\tau_w = R_EC_E, \quad R'_s = R_s \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2, \quad \omega_w = \frac{1}{\tau_w}$$

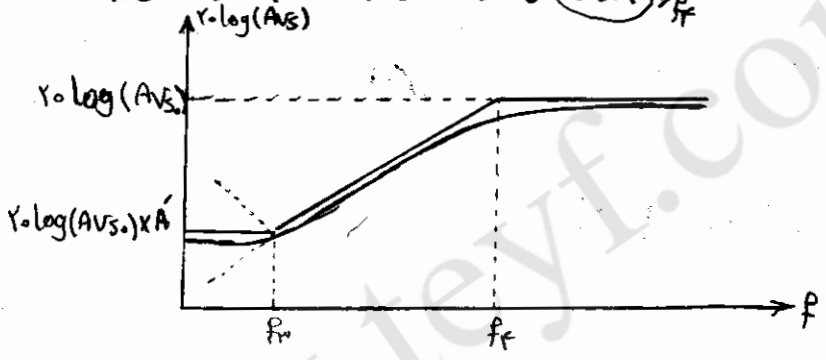
$$, \tau_f = R_EC_E(R'_s + h_{ie}) / [R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E], \quad \omega_f = \frac{1}{\tau_f}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{R'_s + h_{ie}}{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E} \times \frac{1 + s\tau_w}{1 + s\tau_f}$$

$\tau_w > \tau_f$   
 $f_w < f_f$

مفرها همیشه پائین تر از  
 قطبها قرار می گیرند

$$\rightarrow A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{R'_s + h_{ie}}{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E} \times \frac{1 + j\omega/\omega_w}{1 + j\omega/\omega_f}$$



$$f \gg f_f \rightarrow A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{R'_s + h_{ie}}{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E} \times \frac{f/f_f}{f/f_f}$$

$$, f_f = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_f} = \frac{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E}{2\pi(R_EC_E)(R'_s + h_{ie})}$$

$$f_w = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_w} = \frac{R_EC_E}{2\pi R_EC_E}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{R'_s + h_{ie}}{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E} \times \frac{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E}{R'_s + h_{ie}} = A_{VS_0}$$

$$f \ll f_f \rightarrow A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{R'_s + h_{ie}}{R'_s + h_{ie} + (1+h_{fe})R_E} \times 1$$

$A'$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} C_B \\ C_E \\ C_C \end{matrix} \right\} : A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{(R_L + R_C)(R'_S + h_{ie})C_B C_C}{1 + S(R_L + R_C)C_C} \times \frac{S^2(1 + S R_{CE})}{1 + S[R_{CE} + (R'_S + h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe})R_E)C_B] + S^2 R_E(R'_S + h_{ie}) \times C_E C_B}$$

به طور کلی :

$$A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{(s+Z_1)(s+Z_r) \dots (s+Z_n)}{(s+p_1)(s+p_r) \dots (s+p_n)}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \cdot \frac{a_n}{b_n} \cdot \frac{1 + b_1 s_1 + b_2 s_2 + \dots + b_n s_n}{1 + a_1 s_1 + a_2 s_2 + \dots + a_n s_n}$$

برای ساده سازی محاسبات فوق از شرایط زیر استفاده می کنیم :

روش اول :

۱- قطب ها به اندازه کافی از هم دور باشند یا یک قطب خیلی دورتر از بقیه باشد.

۲- قطب ها حقیقی باشند. ۳- پائین ترین قطب به اندازه کافی از بالاترین صفر بالاتر باشد.

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\tau_i} = f_1 + f_r + \dots + f_n$$

$$f_{CB} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_B R_{CB}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_B}$$

در تقویت کننده فوق :

$$\tau_B = (R_S + R_i)C_B, \quad \tau_C = (R_i + R_C)C_C$$

$$R_{CE} = R_E \parallel \left[ \frac{1}{1 + h_{fe}} (h_{ie} + R_i \parallel R_r \parallel R_S) \right]$$

روش دوم (قطب مسلط) : نه تنها اینکه شرایط روش اول برقرار باشد بلکه یک فرکانس بسیار بزرگتر

(حداقل ۱۰ برابر) فرکانسهای دیگر باشد. در این حالت خازنی که مقاومت کمتری را می بیند به عنوان

قطب مسلط گرفته می شود (معمولاً خازن است). این روش معمولاً در طراحی استفاده می شود.

روش سوم: لین روش، روش مساوی بودن قطبها است.

$$A_{VS} = A_{VS_0} \times \frac{1}{1+jf/f_p} \times \frac{1}{1+jf/f_p} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{1+jf/f_p} =$$

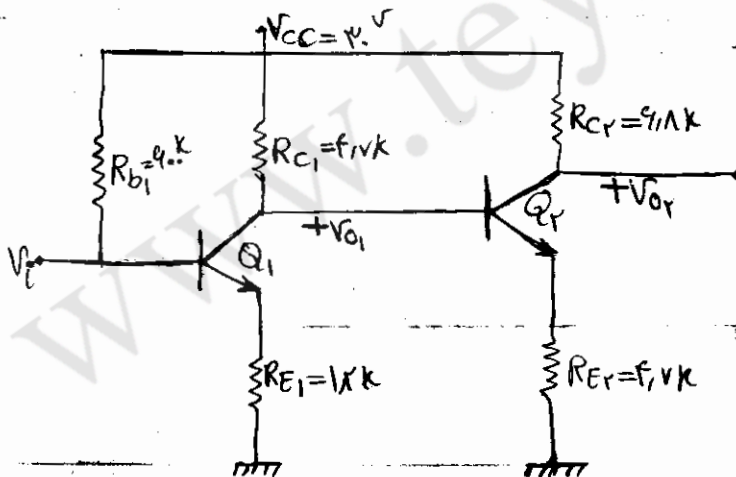
$$, f_1 = f_2 = \dots = f_n = f'_L$$

$$\rightarrow |A_{VS}| = |A_{VS_0}| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/f_p)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/f_p)^2}} \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/f_p)^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow |A_{VS}| = |A_{VS_0}| \times \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f'_L/f)^2}} \right]^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} A_{VS_0}$$

$$\rightarrow f_L = \frac{f'_L}{\sqrt{r^{1/n} - 1}}$$

کوپلژ مستقیم (DC):



$$\beta = h_{fe} = 100$$

$$n = 2$$

$$V_{BE} = 0.7$$

الف) نقاط کار

ب)  $R_i, A_v$

$$V_{CC} = R_{b1} I_{B1} + V_{BE1} + R_{E1} I_{C1} \rightarrow I_{C1} = 0.1 \text{ mA}$$

$$, h_{ie1} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = V_{CC} - R_{C1} I_{C1} - R_{E1} I_{C1} \rightarrow V_{CE1} = 6.1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CC} = R_{C1} (I_{C1} + I_{B2}) + V_{BE2} + R_{E2} I_{C2} \rightarrow I_{C2} = 0.12 \text{ mA}$$

$$, h_{ie2} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{E2} = V_{CC} - R_{C2} I_{C2} - R_{E2} I_{C2} \rightarrow V_{CE2} = 6.1 \text{ V}$$



$$A_V = A_{V_1} \cdot A_{V_2}$$

$$A_{V_2} = \frac{V_{O_2}}{V_{i_2}} = \frac{-h_{fe}(R_{C_2})}{h_{ie_2} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E_2}} \approx -\frac{R_{C_2}}{R_{E_2}} = -1.45 \rightarrow -1.45$$

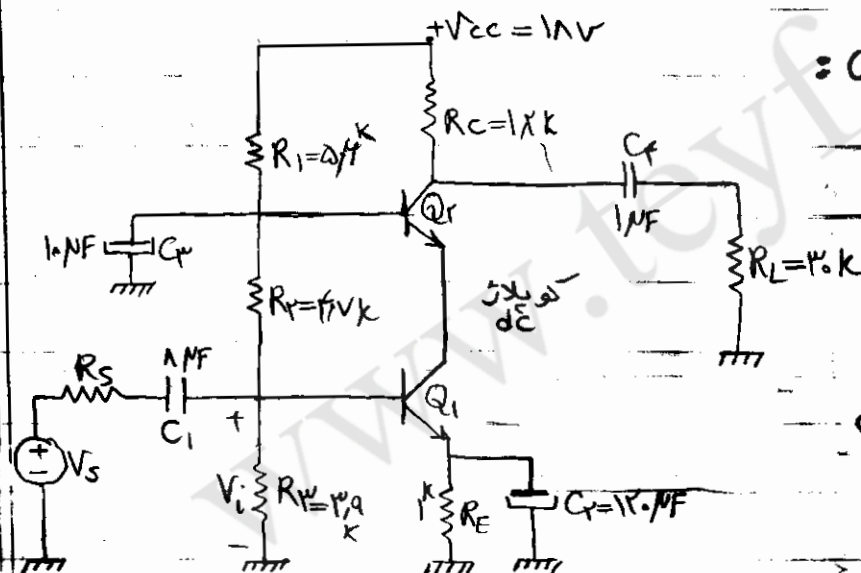
$$A_{V_1} = \frac{V_{O_1}}{V_{i_1}} = \frac{-h_{fe}(R_{C_1} \parallel R_{i_2})}{h_{ie_1} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E_1}} \approx -\frac{R_{C_1}}{R_{E_1}} = -1.45$$

$$R_{i_2} = h_{ie_2} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E_2} = 6.1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\rightarrow A_V \approx 2.1$$

$$R_i = R_{i_1} = R_{B_1} \parallel [h_{ie_1} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E_1}] = 1.02 \text{ k}\Omega$$

تقویت کننده Cascode



$$\beta = h_{fe} = 120$$

$$n = 2$$

$$V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$$

نقاط کار و گین ولتاژ را در فرکانس قطع پاسبین بیابید.

$$V_{B_1} = \frac{R_6}{R_1 + R_2 + R_6} V_{CC} = 5.94 \text{ V}, \quad V_{B_2} = \frac{R_4 + R_6}{R_1 + R_2 + R_6} V_{CC} = 10.9 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{C_1} = I_{C_2} \approx I_{E_1} = \frac{V_{B_1} - V_{BE_1}}{R_E} = 5.24 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE_1} = V_{C_1} - V_{E_1} = (V_{B_2} - V_{BE_2}) - R_E I_E \approx 7 \text{ V}$$

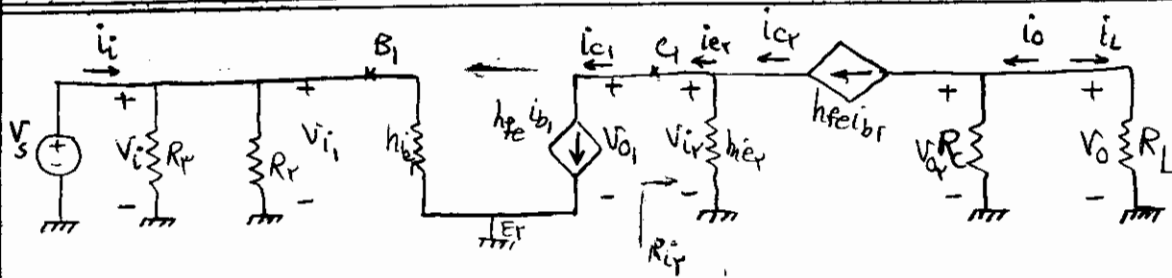
$$, h_{ie_1} = h_{ie_2} = 1.1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{CE_2} = V_{C_2} - V_{E_2} = V_{CC} - R_{C_2} I_{C_2} - (V_{B_2} - V_{BE_2}) = 1.45 \text{ V}$$



در هر تقویت کننده:  $G \times BW = K$  ثابت  
 پهنای باند فرکانس

۱۵



$$A_V = A_{V1} \cdot A_{V2}$$

$$A_{V2} = \frac{V_{O2}}{V_{I2}} = \frac{-h_{fe} i_{b2} (R_C \parallel R_L)}{-i_{b2} \cdot h_{ie2}} = \frac{h_{fe} (R_C \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie2}} = 99$$

$$A_{V1} = \frac{V_{O1}}{V_{I1}} = \frac{-i_{c1} \cdot R_{i2}}{i_{b1} \cdot h_{ie1}} = \frac{-h_{fe} \left( \frac{h_{ie}}{1+h_{fe}} \right)}{h_{ie}} \approx -1$$

$$R_{i2} = \frac{V_{i2}}{-i_{e2}} = \frac{-h_{ie2} i_{b2}}{-(1+h_{fe}) i_{b2}} = \frac{h_{ie}}{1+h_{fe}}$$

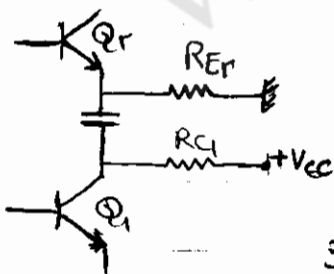
$$\rightarrow A_V = 99 \times (-1) = -99$$

$$A_{V2} = \frac{V_{O2}}{V_{I2}} = \frac{h_{fe} (R_C \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie2} + R_{B2}}$$

اگر خازن  $C_B$  را قطع کنیم:  
 (برداریم)

$$A_{V1} = \frac{V_{O1}}{V_{I1}} = \frac{-h_{fe} \frac{h_{ie} + R_{B2}}{1+h_{fe}}}{h_{ie}}$$

در تقویت کننده Cascode با کاپلر خازنی بین  $Q_1$  و  $Q_2$



لیک خازن و دو مقاومت نیز اضافه می شوند در این حالت:

کویلاژ DC:  $V_{CC} = R_C I_C + V_{CE2} + V_{CE1} + R_E I_C$

کویلاژ AC:  $\begin{cases} V_{CC} = R_C I_C + V_{CE2} + R_E I_C \\ V_{CC} = R_{C1} I_C + V_{CE1} + R_E I_C \end{cases}$

مزیت این حالت نسبت به حالت قبلی این است که به  $V_{CC}$  با مقدار کمتری نیاز داریم.

$$R_{Ci} = R_s + R_i = R_s + R_f \parallel R_f \parallel h_{ie1} = 140 \Omega \rightarrow \tau_{Ci} = R_{Ci} \cdot C_i = 15.5 \text{ ms}$$

$$R_{Cx} = R_E \parallel \frac{h_{ie}}{1+h_{fe}} = 12 \Omega \rightarrow \tau_{Cx} = R_{Cx} \cdot C_x = 1.44 \text{ ms}$$

$$R_{Cf} = R_i \parallel R_f = 2.4 \text{ k}$$

$$R_{Cf} = R_C + R_L = 31.2 \text{ k}$$

→ V<sub>A</sub>

$$\tau_{Cf} = R_{Cf} \cdot C_f = 24 \text{ ms}$$

$$\tau_{Cf} = R_{Cf} \cdot C_f = 31 \text{ ms}$$

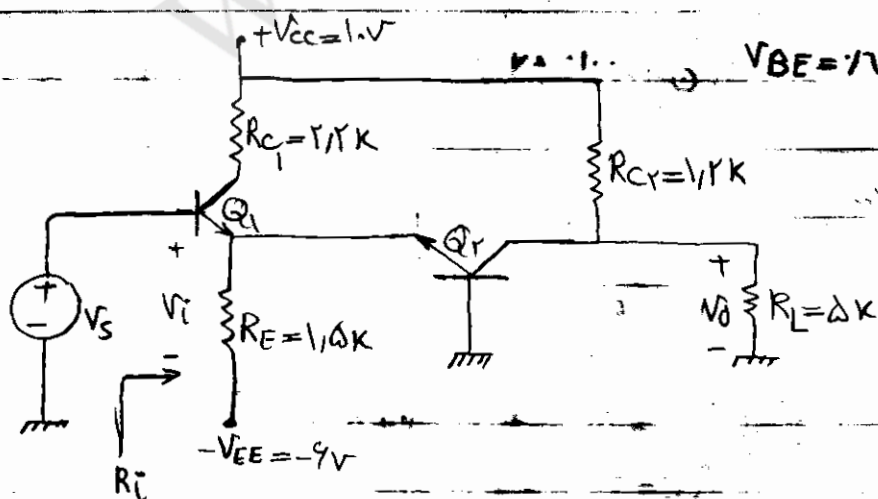
الگترین قطب غالب بگیریم  $\rightarrow f_L = f_{Cx} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Cx} \cdot C_x} = 111 \text{ Hz}$

البته در نظر گرفتن  $C_f$  به عنوان قطب غالب حالت تقریبی است چون  $f_{Cx}$  باید ۱۰ برابر مجموع

فرکانسهای خازنهای دیگر باشد که اینگونه نیست.

$$f_L = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\pi \tau_i} = 132 \text{ Hz} \quad \text{حالت دقیق}$$

ترکیب تقویت کننده های C.C و C.B



$$V_{BE} = 0.7$$

$$r_{be}' = 50 \Omega$$

$$R_{be} = 2 \text{ k}$$

$$g_m = 5 \text{ ms}$$

نقاط کار،  $R_i$ ,  $A_v$

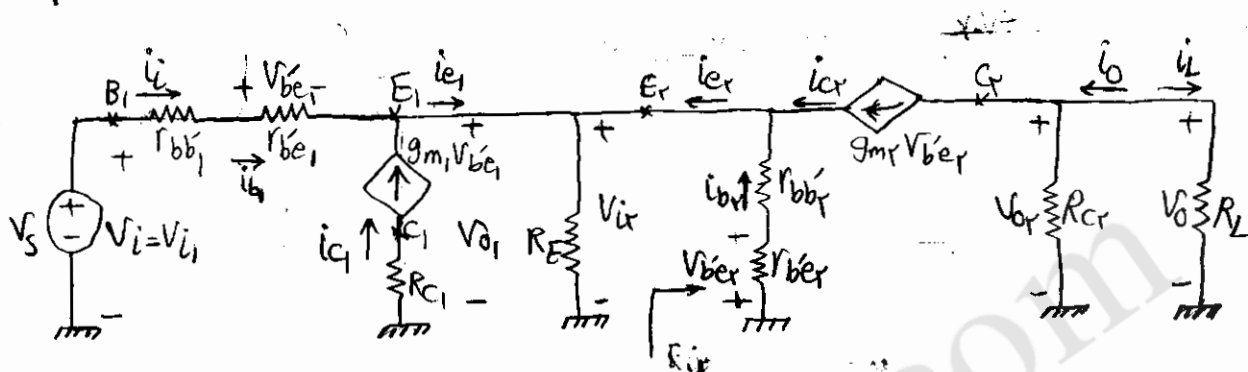
ترانزیستورها مشابهند.

$$I_{RE} = \frac{-V_{BE} - (-V_{EE})}{R_E} = 3.14 \text{ mA}, \quad I_{C1} = I_{Cx} = I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{I_{RE}}{2} = 1.57 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = (V_{CC} - R_{C1} I_{C1}) - (-V_{BE}) = 7.1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CEr} = V_{Cr} - V_{Er} = [V_{CC} - R_{Cr} (I_{Cr} + I_L)] - (-V_{BE}) = 4.9 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{Cr} = V_{CC} - R_{Cr} (I_{Cr} + I_L) = 4.9 \text{ V}$$



$$A_{Vr} = \frac{V_{or}}{V_i} = \frac{-g_{m2} V_{be2} (R_{Cr} \parallel R_L)}{-V_{be2} - \frac{V_{be2}}{r_{be2}} \times r_{bb2}} = \frac{g_{m2} V_{be2} (R_{Cr} \parallel R_L)}{V_{be2} + r_{bb2}} = 4.8$$

$$A_{V1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{i1}} = \frac{i_{e1} (R_E \parallel R_{ir})}{\frac{V_{be1}}{r_{be1}} (r_{bb1}) + V_{be1} + i_{e1} (R_E \parallel R_{ir})} \rightarrow$$

$$i_{e1} = i_{c1} + i_{b1} = g_{m1} V_{be1} + \frac{V_{be1}}{r_{be1}}$$

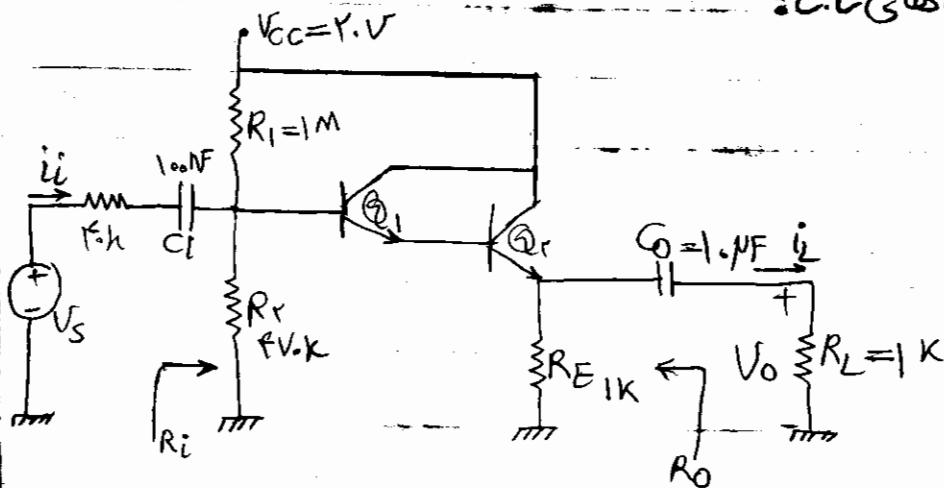
$$A_{V1} = \frac{(1 + g_{m1} r_{be1}) (R_E \parallel R_{ir})}{r_{bb1} + r_{be1} + (1 + g_{m1} r_{be1})} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow A_v = A_{V1} \cdot A_{Vr} = 4.8$$

$$R_{ir} = \frac{V_{ir}}{-i_{er}} = \frac{-V_{be2} - \frac{V_{be2}}{r_{be2}} \cdot r_{bb2}}{-(g_{m2} V_{be2} + \frac{V_{be2}}{r_{be2}})} = \frac{r_{be2} + r_{bb2}}{g_{m2} r_{bb2} + 1} \approx r_o$$

$$R_i = \frac{V_{i1}}{i_{b1}} = \frac{V_{i1}}{\frac{V_{be1}}{r_{be1}}} = r_{bb1} + r_{be1} + (1 + g_{m1} r_{be1}) (R_E \parallel R_{ir}) = 4 \text{ k}$$

تمرین سوینگ را در تمرین قبلی مثال بالا بیابید.

ترکیب تقویت کننده های C.C:



$$\begin{aligned}\beta_1 &= 120 \\ \beta_2 &= 100 \\ h_{fe1} &= 100 \\ h_{fe2} &= 100\end{aligned}$$

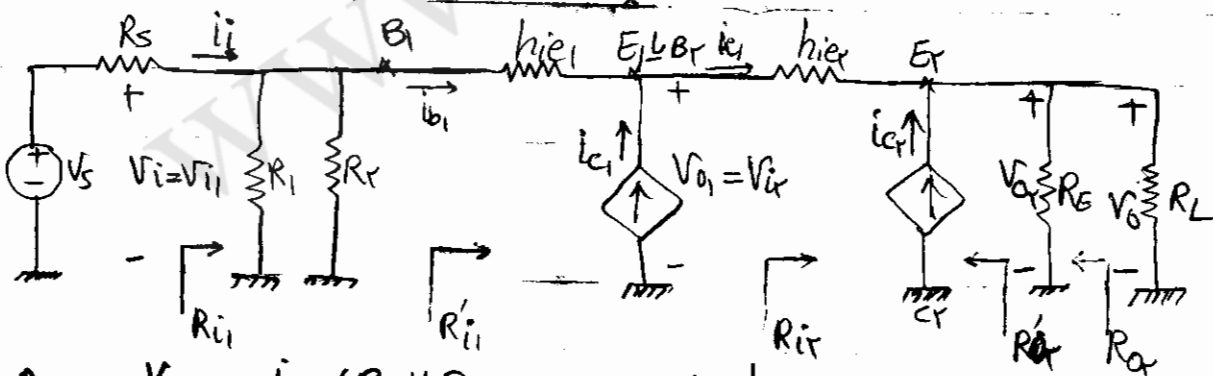
$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = ? , \frac{V_o}{V_s} = ?$$

$$F_L, R_o, R_i = ?$$

$$V_{B1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC} = 4.17 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{C1} \approx I_{E1} = \frac{V_{B1} - V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}}{R_E} = 4.17 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{C1} \approx \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta_1} = 4.17 \text{ mA} , h_{ie1} = 94 \text{ k}\Omega , h_{ie2} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$



$$A_{Vr} = \frac{V_{or}}{V_{ir}} = \frac{I_{ex}(R_E \parallel R_L)}{I_{bx} h_{ie2} + I_{ex}(R_E \parallel R_L)} = \frac{(1 + h_{fe2})(R_E \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie2} + (1 + h_{fe2})(R_E \parallel R_L)} = 19.1$$

$$R_{ix} = \frac{V_{ir}}{I_{bx}} = h_{ie2} + (1 + h_{fe2})(R_E \parallel R_L) = 4.17 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{or} = \frac{V_{or}}{I_{o}} \bigg|_{V_{s0}} = R_E \parallel \left[ \frac{V_{or}}{-I_{ex}} \right]_{V_{s0}}$$

$$V_{or} = -I_{bx} h_{ie2} - I_{bx} h_{ie1} - I_{bx} (R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_s)$$

$$i_{e1} = i_{br} \quad , \quad (1+h_{fe}) i_{b1} = i_{br}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow R_{or} &= R_E \parallel \left[ \frac{-i_{br} \left( h_{ier} + \frac{h_{ie1}}{1+h_{fe1}} + \frac{R_1 \parallel R_r \parallel R_s}{1+h_{fe1}} \right)}{-(1+h_{fe1}) i_{br}} \right] \\ &= R_E \parallel \left[ \frac{h_{ier}}{1+h_{fe1}} + \frac{h_{ie1} + R_1 \parallel R_r \parallel R_s}{(1+h_{fe1})(1+h_{fe1})} \right] = 19.4 \, \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{ir} = \frac{-i_{er}}{i_{br}} = -(1+h_{fe1}) = -101$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{i1}} = \frac{i_{e1} R_{ir}}{i_{b1} h_{ie1} + i_{e1} R_{ir}} = \frac{(1+h_{fe1}) R_{ir}}{h_{ie1} + (1+h_{fe1}) R_{ir}} = 199$$

$$R_{i1} = R_1 \parallel R_r \parallel R'_{i1} = R_1 \parallel R_r \parallel \frac{V_{i1}}{i_{b1}} = R_1 \parallel R_r \parallel \underbrace{\left[ h_{ie1} + (1+h_{fe1}) R_{ir} \right]}_{V_{IAM}} = 20 \, V^k$$

$$R_{o1} = \left. \frac{V_{o1}}{-i_{e1}} \right|_{V_{s=0}} = \frac{-h_{ie1} i_{b1} - i_{b1} (R_s \parallel R_1 \parallel R_r)}{-(1+h_{fe1}) i_{b1}} = 1V_0 \, \Omega$$

$$A_{i1} = \frac{-i_{e1}}{i_{b1}} = -(1+h_{fe1}) = -101$$

$$A_v = A_{v1} \times A_{v_r} \approx 19V$$

$$A_i = \frac{i_L}{i_i} = \frac{i_L}{i_o} \cdot \frac{i_o}{i_{er}} \cdot \frac{i_{er}}{i_{br}} \cdot \frac{i_{e1}}{i_{b1}} \cdot \frac{i_{b1}}{i_i}$$

$$= (-1) \times \frac{R_E}{R_E + R_L} \times (-A_{ir}) (-A_{i1}) \times \frac{R_1 \parallel R_r}{R_1 \parallel R_r + R'_{i1}} = 19V$$

$$R_{ci} = R_s + R_i = 24V \, k \quad R_{co} = R_o + R_L = 1 \, k$$

$$\tau_{ci} = R_{ci} \times C_i = 24.1 \, V \, ms$$

$$\tau_{co} = R_{co} \times C_o = 1.0 \, ms$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\tau_{ci}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{co}} \right) \approx 2.0 \, Hz$$

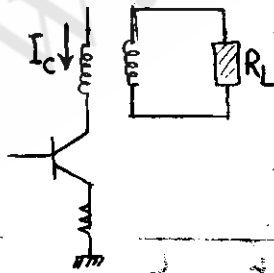
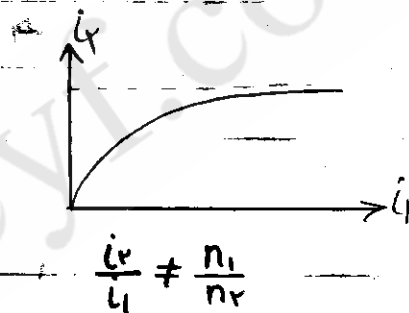
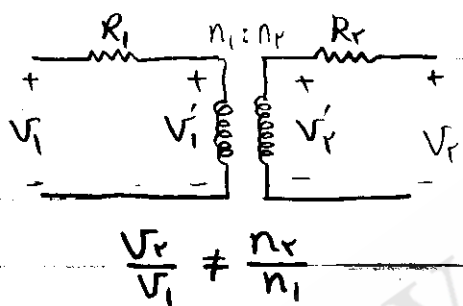
$$V_{OPP_{NL}} = \begin{cases} V_{CE_{sat}} = 14.8 \\ V_{OP} = 5.12 = R_E I_E \end{cases} \xrightarrow{2 \times 5.12} V_{OPP} = \begin{cases} V_{OP} = (R_E \parallel R_L) I_E \end{cases} \xrightarrow{2 \times 1.6}$$

کوپلژ ترانسفورماتوری:

از محاسن این نوع کوپلژ این است که اتصال الکتریکی کاملاً قطع بوده و فقط اتصال مغناطیسی است.

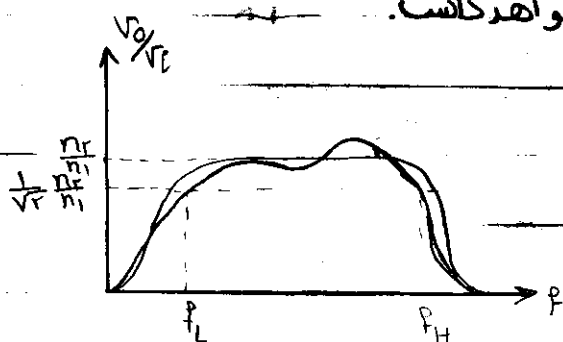
از معایب این نوع کوپلژ این است که راندمان ترانسفورماتور ۱۰۰٪ نیست. (به علت مقاومت سیم پیچ)

همچنین از معایب دیگر جریان ترانسفورماتور است. (به علت تلفات هسته).



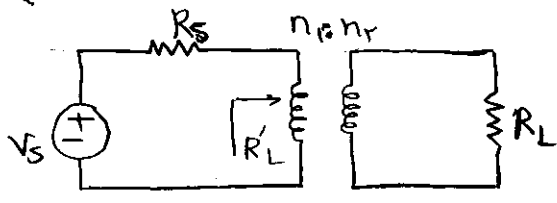
ترانسفورماتور هم دارای فرکانس قطع خواهد بود و در فرکانسهای بالا به علت تولید خازن

مدار LC بوجود آمده و در تقاطع تشدید خواهد داشت.





انتقال توان ماکزیمم از پارامترهای نسبتاً خوب برای ترانسفورماتور حساب می‌شود



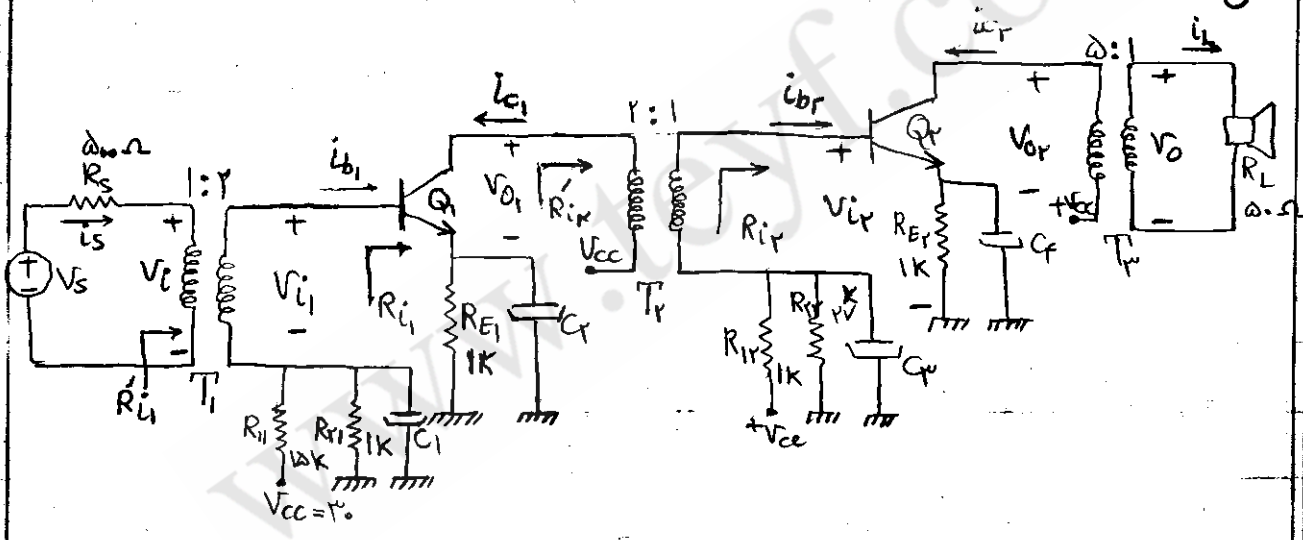
از اهمیت زیادی برخوردار است:

$$R_S = R'_L = R_L \left( \frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)^2$$

امروزه از کوپلر ترانسفورماتوری در فرکانسهای بالا استفاده می‌شود. (در فرکانسهای پایین از

کوپلر خازنی استفاده می‌شود)

مثال:



فرکانس قطع هر ترانسفورماتور به تنهایی در مدار  $f_{L_{T1, T2, T3}} = 50 \text{ Hz}$  ,  $\beta_r = h_{fe_r} = 50$  ,  $\beta_1 = h_{fe_1} = 100$

$f_L = 150 \text{ Hz}$  ,  $C_1 \dots f = ?$  ,  $R_{i1}$  ,  $R'_{i1}$  ,  $\frac{I_L}{I_S} = ?$  ,  $\frac{V_O}{V_S} = ?$

$$V_{B1} = \frac{R_{12}}{R_{11} + R_{12}} V_{cc} , I_{C1} \approx I_{E1} = \frac{V_{E1}}{R_{E1}} = \frac{V_{B1} - V_{BE1}}{R_{E1}} = 1.18 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{Br} = \frac{R_{1r}}{R_{1r} + R_{1r}} V_{cc} , I_{Cr} \approx I_{Er} = \frac{V_{Er}}{R_{Er}} = \frac{V_{Br} - V_{BEr}}{R_{Er}} = 4 \text{ V. } \mu A$$

$$h_{ie1} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$h_{ie2} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

~~h<sub>ie1</sub> = 1 kΩ~~

$$A_{Vs} = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$$

$$A_{Vr} = \frac{V_{or}}{V_{ir}} = \frac{-h_{fe2} R'_L}{h_{ie2}} = \frac{-h_{fe2} \left(\frac{n_{ir}}{n_{rr}}\right)^2 R_L}{h_{ie2}} = -11.1$$

$$, R_{ir} = h_{ie2}$$

$$A_{Vi} = \frac{V_{oi}}{V_{ii}} = \frac{-h_{fe1} (R'_{Li})}{h_{ie1}} = \frac{-h_{fe1} \left(\frac{n_{ir}}{n_{rr}}\right)^2 R_{ir}}{h_{ie1}} = -23.7$$

$$A_{Vs} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_{or}} \times \frac{V_{or}}{V_{ir}} \times \frac{V_{ii}}{V_{oi}} \times \frac{V_{oi}}{V_{ii}} \times \frac{V_{ii}}{V_i} \times \frac{V_i}{V_s}$$

$$= \frac{n_{rr}}{n_{ir}} \times \frac{A_{Vr}}{n_{rr}} \times \frac{n_{rr}}{n_{ir}} \times A_{Vi} \times \frac{n_{ri}}{n_{ii}} \times \frac{R'_{Li}}{R'_{Li} + R_s}$$

$$, R'_{Li} = R_{Li} \left(\frac{n_{ii}}{n_{ri}}\right)^2 = h_{ie1} \left(\frac{n_{ii}}{n_{ri}}\right)^2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\rightarrow A_{Vs} = 120$$

$$A_{is} = \frac{i_L}{i_s} = \frac{i_L}{i_{cr}} \cdot \frac{i_{cr}}{i_{br}} \cdot \frac{i_{br}}{i_{ci}} \cdot \frac{i_{ci}}{i_{bi}} \cdot \frac{i_{bi}}{i_s}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{n_{rr}}{n_{ir}}\right) \cdot (h_{fe2}) \cdot \left(-\frac{n_{ir}}{n_{rr}}\right) \cdot (h_{fe1}) \left(\frac{n_{ii}}{n_{ri}}\right) = 25000$$

فرض می کنیم  $f_{Cr} = f_{Cf} = 50$  (چون در هر حال  $C_f$  و  $C_r$  مقادیر کمی هستند و قطب

غالب خواهند بود)

$$f_1 = \frac{f'_{L1}}{\sqrt{2}k - 1} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 10 - 1} = 130 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\rightarrow f_{C1}, f_{Cr} \rightarrow f'_{Lr} = f_L - f'_{L1} = 20 \text{ Hz}$$

$$, f_r = \frac{f'_{Lr}}{\sqrt{2}k - 1} \rightarrow f'_{Lr} = 13 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R_{Ci} = R_{i1} \parallel R_{Y1} \parallel [R'_S + R_{i1}] \quad , \quad R'_S = R_S \left( \frac{n_{Y1}}{n_{i1}} \right)^2 \rightarrow R_{Ci} = 110 \Omega$$

$$R_{Ce} = R_{E1} \parallel \left[ \frac{1}{1+h_{FE1}} (h_{ie1} + R'_S) \right] = 40 \Omega$$

$$R_{Cp} = R_{Yr} \parallel R_{Yr} \parallel \infty = 990 \Omega \quad , \quad R_{Cf} = R_{Er} = 1K$$

لذا روشی که در پیش گرفته بودیم نامست بود و باید فقط خازن  $C_p$  را قطب غالب می گرفتیم و خازن

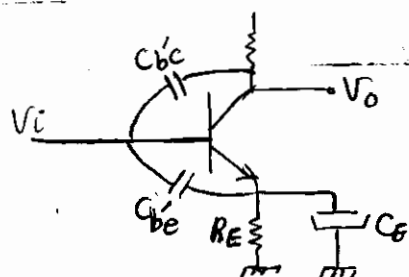
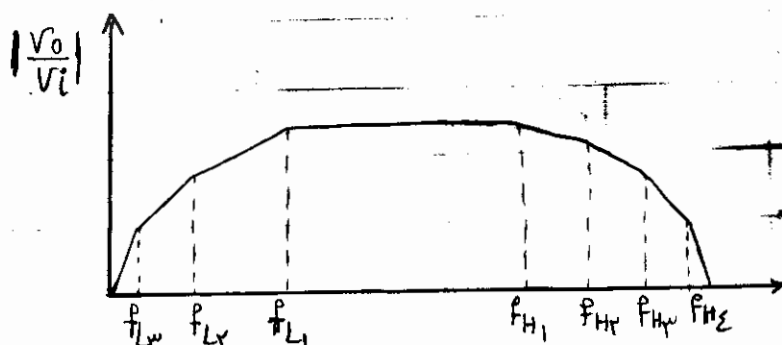
$C_p$  را همراه با  $C_p$  محاسبه می کردیم. اگر روش قبلی را ادامه دهیم:

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Ci} f'_{Lr}} = 15 \mu F \quad , \quad C_p = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Cp} f'_{Lr}} = 53 \mu F$$

$$C_p = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Cp} f'_{Lr}} = 13 \mu F \quad , \quad C_f = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Cf} f'_{Lr}} = 3.2 \mu F$$

چون خازنهای از هم دور نیستند می توان قبول کرد. اما روش دقیقتر این بود که از اول مقادیر

را محاسبه می کردیم و بعد ادامه می دادیم. اگر خازنهای از هم دور بودند باید روش را عوض می کردیم.



در فرکانسهای بالا