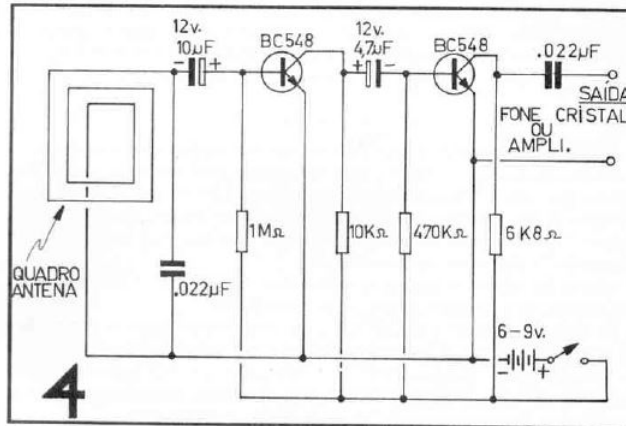
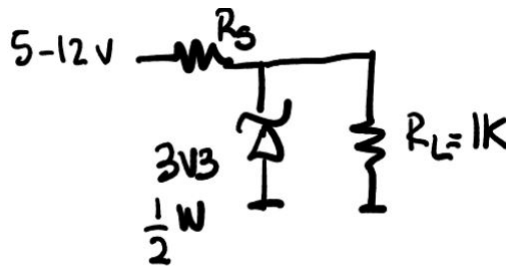


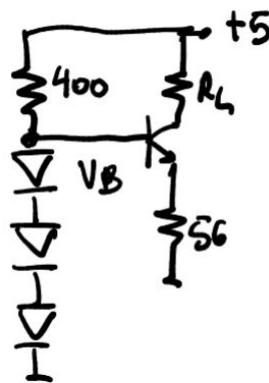
- [1] (a) O circuito foi publicado como um receptor de ondas de baixa frequência, entre 5 kHz e 15 kHz, para raios e distúrbios eletromagnéticos de ufos (revista Divirta-se com a eletrônica, Nr. 15). Considere $\beta=150$ e $V_{CC} = 9$ V, compute as correntes quiescentes dos dois estágios e o ganho total (produto dos ganhos dos dois estágios). Considere $A_v = -R_C/r_e$ e $r_e = 26mV/I_{Cq}$. (b) Estime a impedância de entrada do circuito, considere a entrada sendo a base do primeiro transistor.



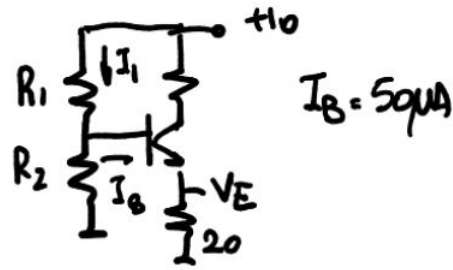
- [2] (a) Para o circuito a entrada varia entre 5 e 12 V. Compute R_S para polarizar o diodo Zener. (b) O zener, de 1/2 W, queima nas condições do circuito? (c) Caso o resistor de carga R_L seja removido, agora, o zener queima?



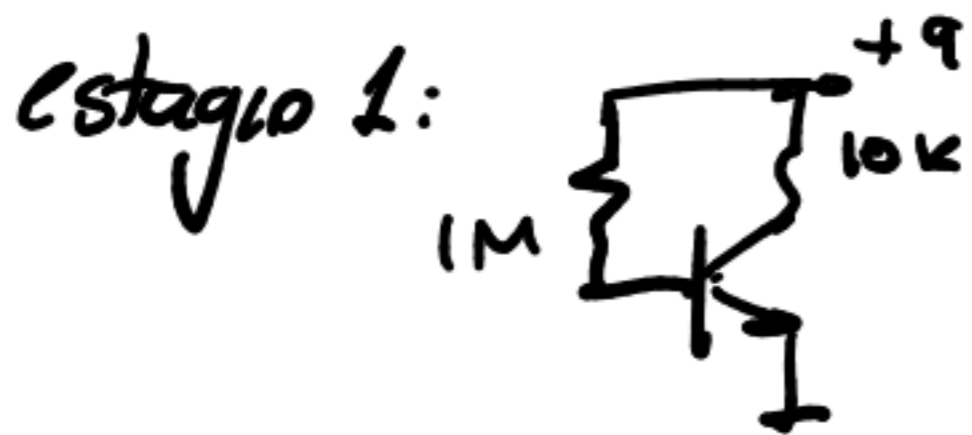
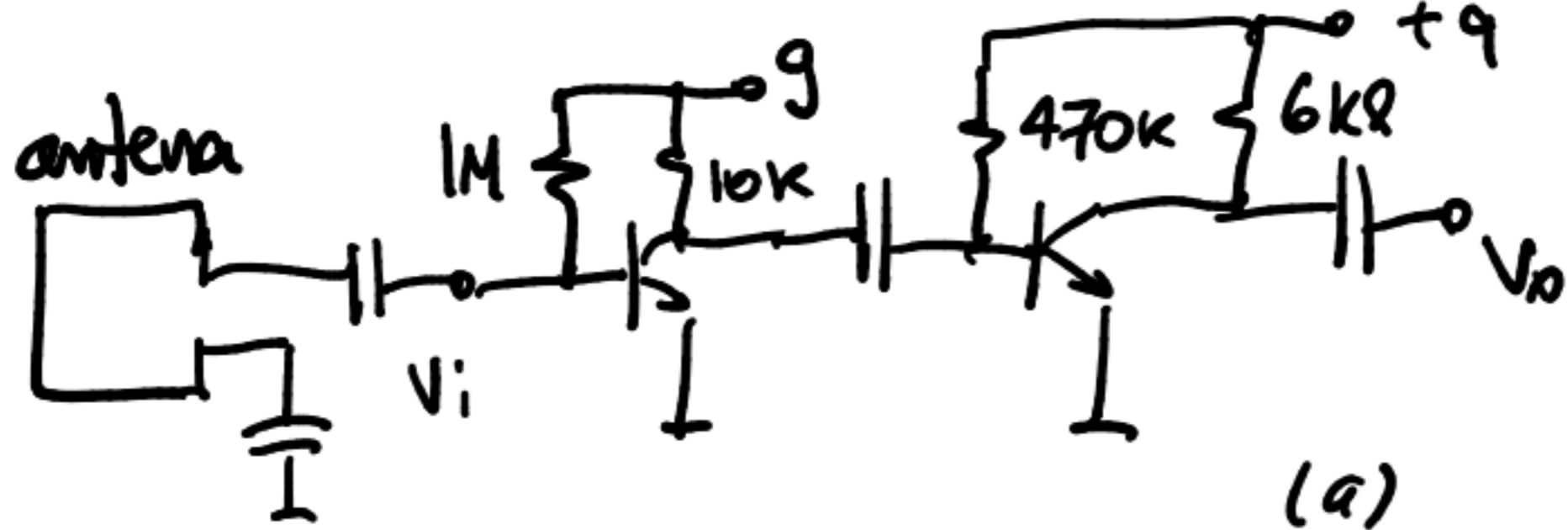
- [3] (a) O transistor está conduzindo, calcule a corrente que circula no resistor R_L . (b) Considere $\beta = 100$, compute a corrente que circula no string de diodos, considerando a corrente de base.



[4] (a) Calcule R_1 e R_2 para que $I_1 = 10I_B$, sabendo que $V_E = 0.8$ V. (b) Ache R_C para que o transistor esteja polarizado no ponto de máxima excursão simétrica (i.e., $V_{CE} = V_{CC}/2$). (c) Com os valores finalmente achados, estime os ganhos para o circuito operando como emissor comum, **com** e **sem** capacitor em paralelo com o resistor de emissor. $A_v = -R_C/r_e$ e $A_v = -R_C/R_E$.



P1.1

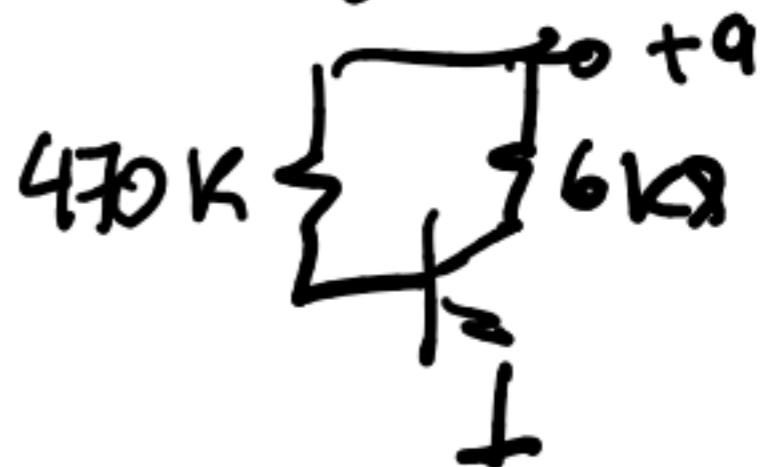


$$I_B = \frac{9 - 0.7}{1M} = 8.3 \mu A$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 150 \times 8.3 \mu A = 1.245 mA$$

$$A_{V1} = -\frac{R_C}{r_e} = -\frac{10K}{26/1.245} = 478$$

estadio 2:



$$I_B = \frac{9 - 0.7}{470K} = 17.66 \mu A$$

$$I_C = 150 \times 17.66 \mu A = 2.65 mA$$

$$A_{V2} = -\frac{6800}{26/2.65} = 692$$

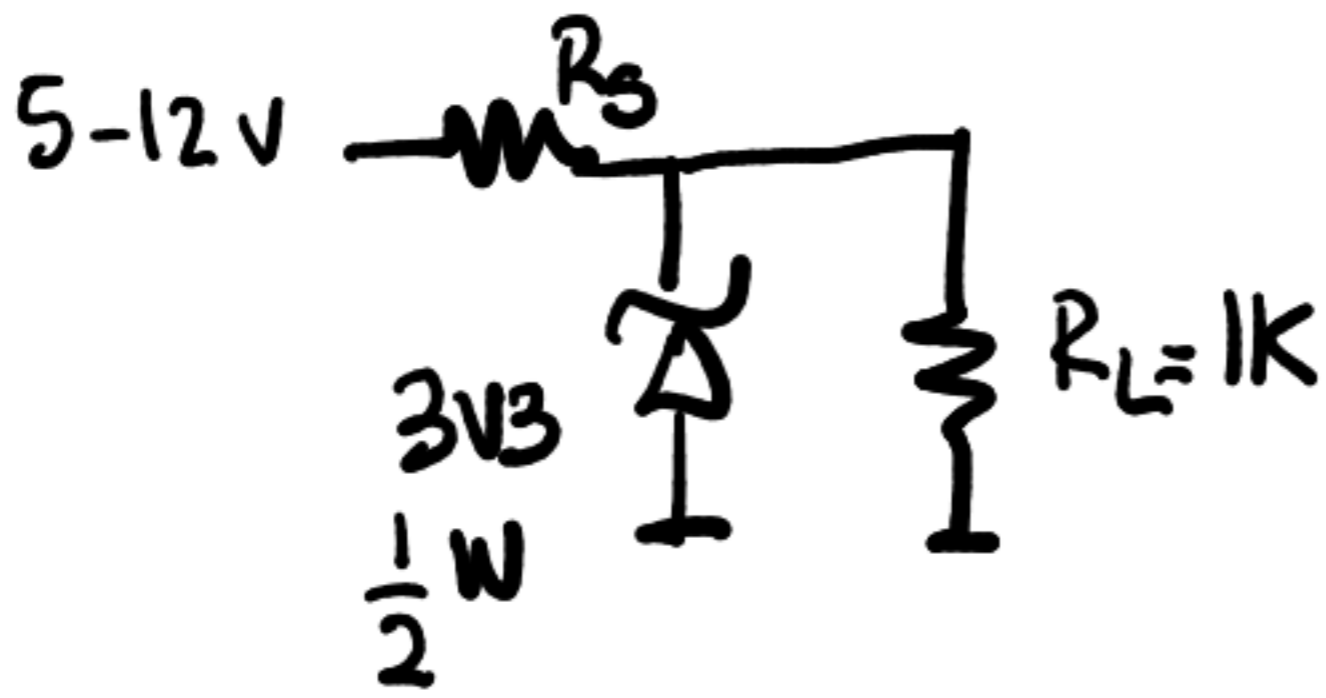
$$A_{VT} = A_{V1} \cdot A_{V2} = 692 \times 478 = 331K V/V$$

(b) $Z_{IN} = ?$



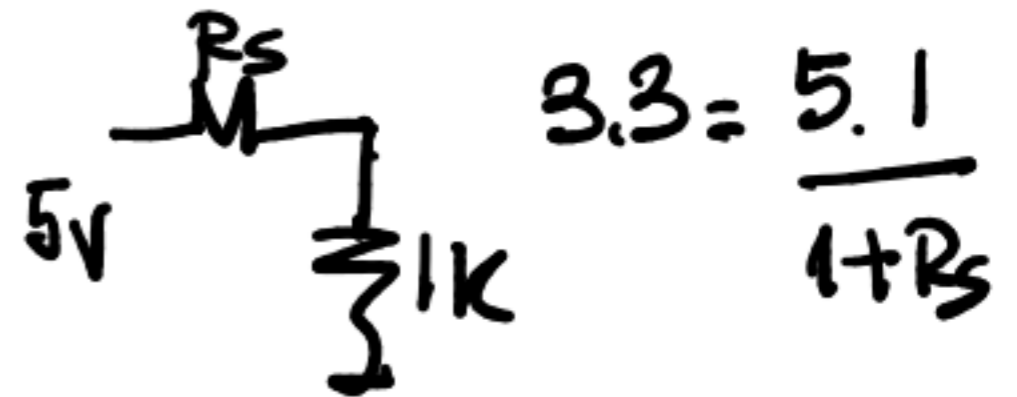
$$Z_{IN} = 1M // \beta r_e = 1M // \left[\frac{150 \cdot 26}{1.245} \right] \approx 3K \Omega$$

P1.2



(a) R_s p/ Jan
3V3 na carga:

testa ON:

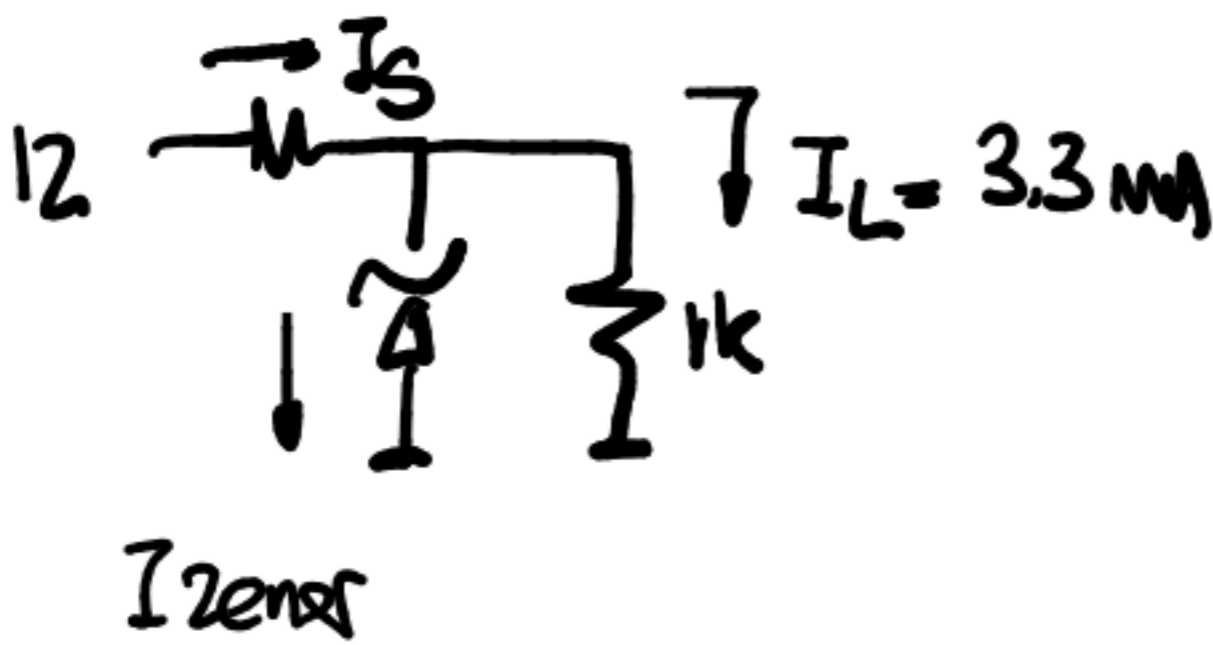


$$3.3 = \frac{5.1}{1 + R_s}$$

$$R_s = \frac{5 - 3.3}{0.33} k$$

$$R_s = 515 \Omega$$

(b) testa zener queima:



$$I_s = \frac{12 - 3.3}{0.51} = 17 mA$$

$$I_{zener} = 17 - 3.3 mA = 13.75 mA$$

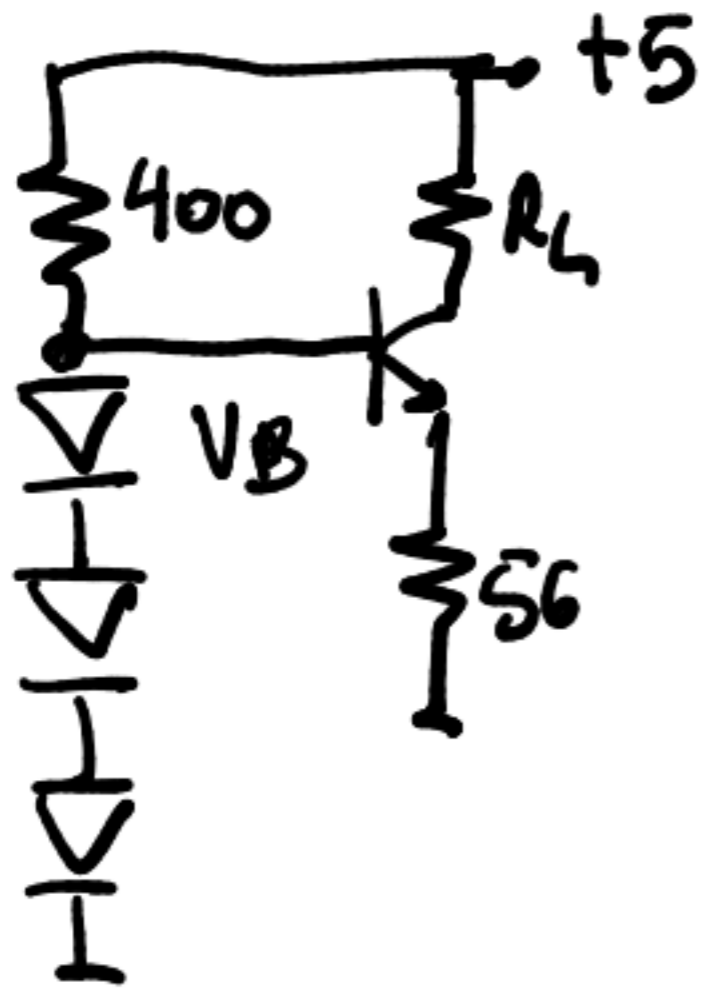
$$P_{zener} = 13.75 mA \times 3V3 = 0.045 W$$

is queima!

(c) se $R_L = 0$ $I_{zener} = \frac{12 - 3.3}{0.51} = 17 mA$

$$P_{zener} = 3.3 \times 17 mA = 0.0561 W \text{ is queima!}$$

P1.3

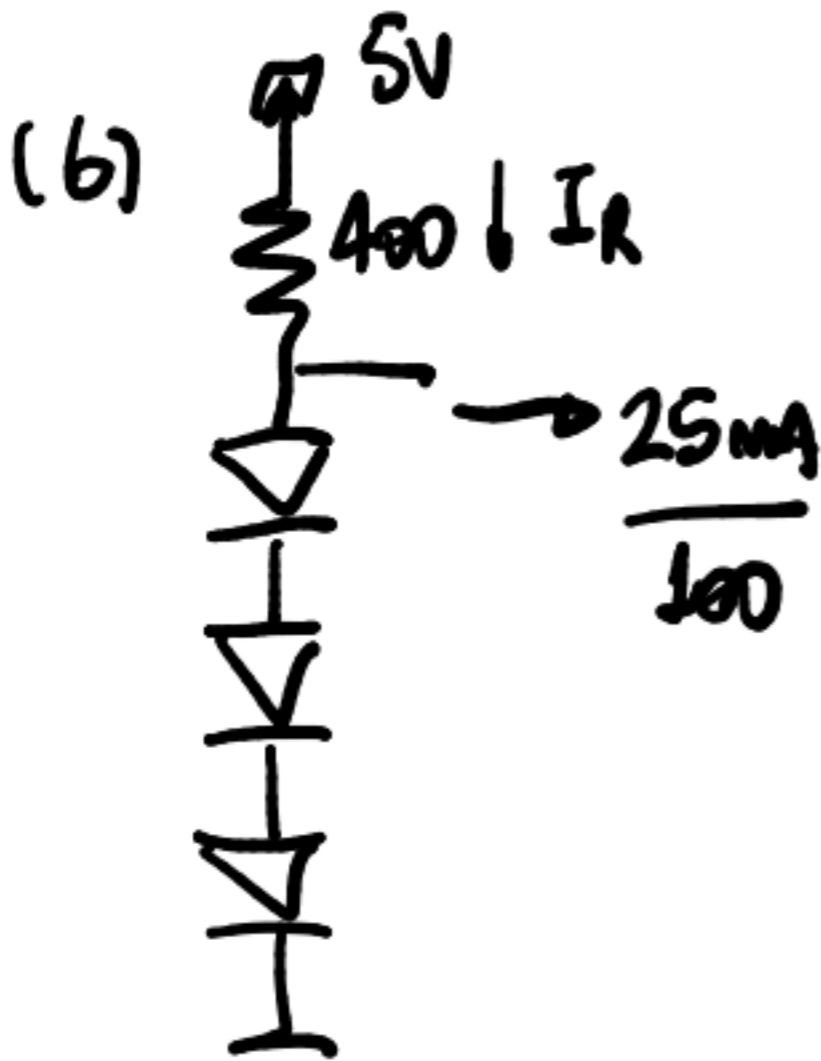


(a)

$$V_B = 3 \times 0.7 = 2.1$$

$$V_E \approx V_B - V_{BE} = 1.4V$$

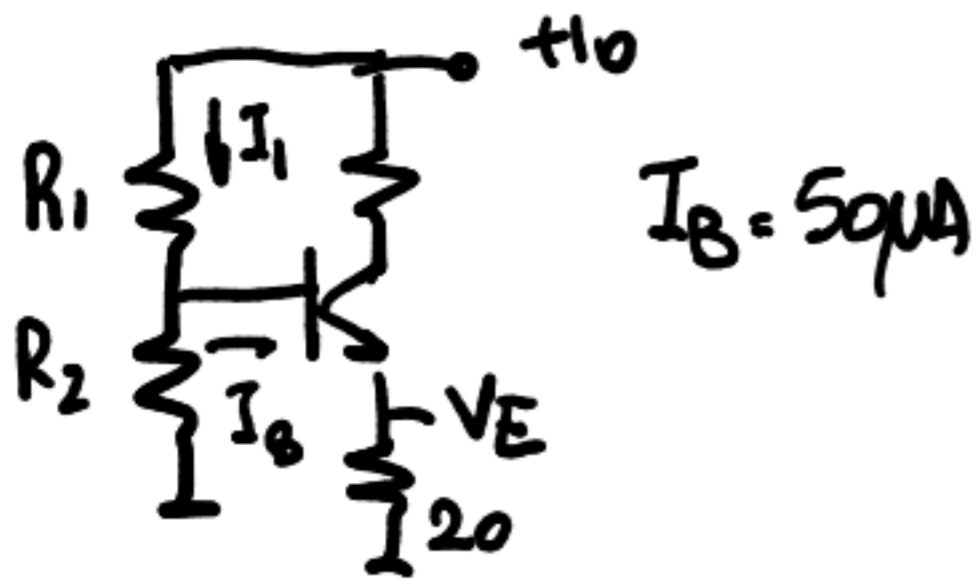
$$I_L = \frac{1.4}{56} = 25 \text{ mA}$$



$$I_R = \frac{5 - 2.1}{400} = 7.25 \text{ mA}$$

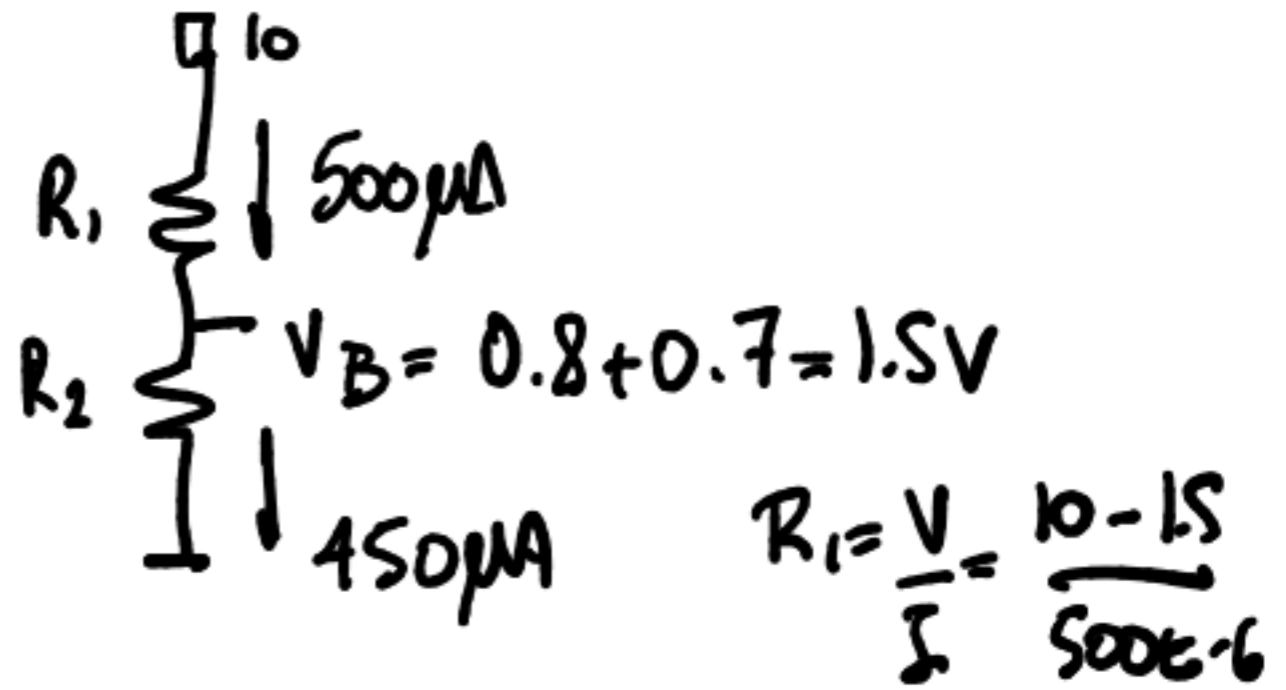
$$I_b = 7.25 - \frac{25}{100} \text{ mA} = 7 \text{ mA}$$

P1.4



(a) Calcule R_1, R_2 p/

$I_1 = 10 I_B, V_E = 0.8$



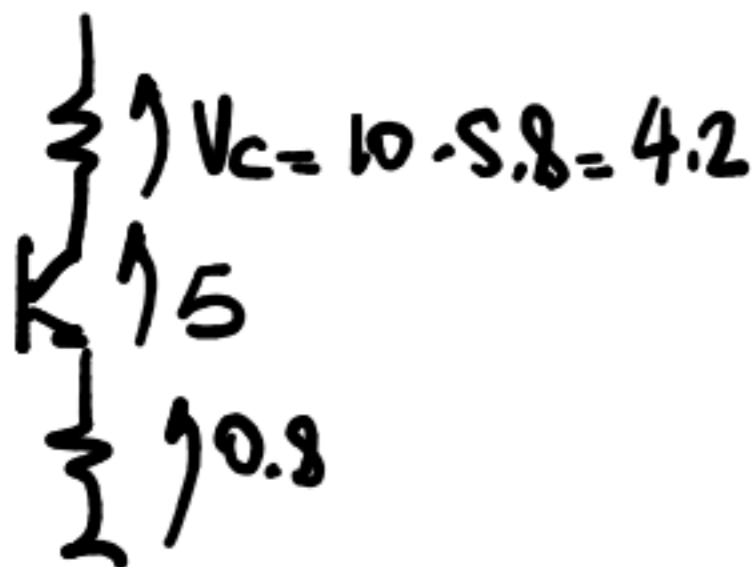
$$R_1 = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{10 - 1.5}{500 \mu A - 6}$$

$$R_1 = 17K$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1.5}{400 \mu A} = 3K3$$

(b) R_C p/ da máxima excursão simétrica

$$V_{CE} = \frac{10}{2} = 5V \rightarrow I_C = \frac{0.8}{20} = 40 \mu A$$



$$R_C = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{4.2}{40} K = 105 \Omega$$

(c) (ganho A_v):
 com capacitor:
 $A_v = -\frac{R_C}{r_e} = -\frac{105}{26} = -161 \frac{V}{V}$

Sem capacitor.

$$A_v \approx -\frac{R_C}{R_E}$$

$$= -\frac{105}{20} = -5.25$$