

Cognome

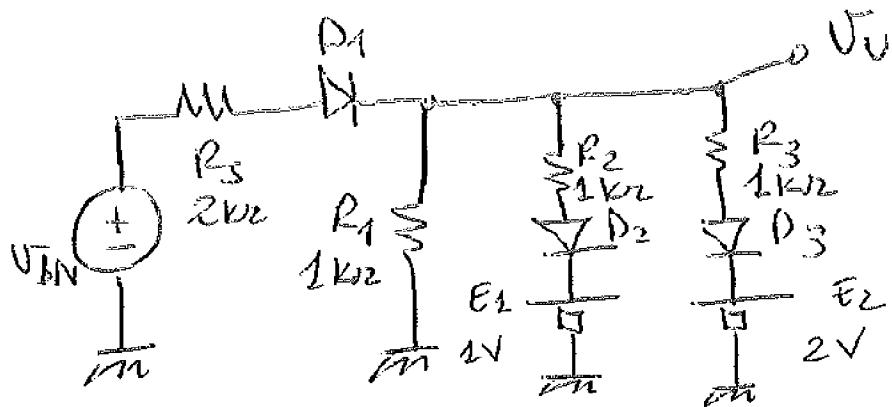
Nome

Matricola

ESERCIZIO N°1

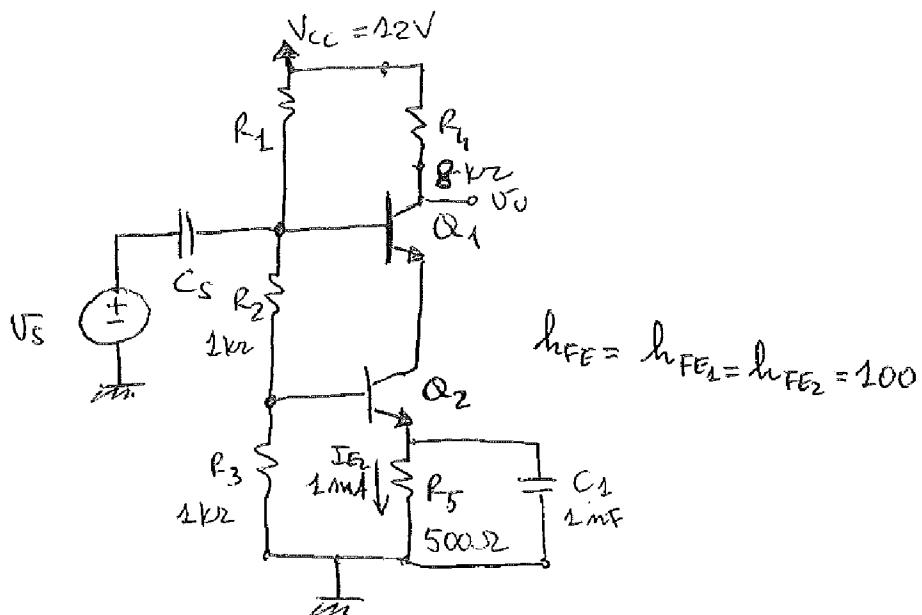
6 punti (4)

Ricavare l'espressione analitica della caratteristica ingresso-uscita nell'intervallo di V_{IN} [-20V; 20 V]. Si considerino per entrambi i diodi $V_y = 0$ V.

**ESERCIZIO N°2**

8 punti (4)

Con riferimento al circuito in figura, determinare R_L e il punto di riposo dei transistori Q_1 e Q_2 , sapendo che $I_{E2} = 1$ mA. Per entrambi i transistori si considerino gli stessi parametri. **Si utilizzi una precisione numerica fino alla quarta cifra significativa.**



ESERCIZIO N°3

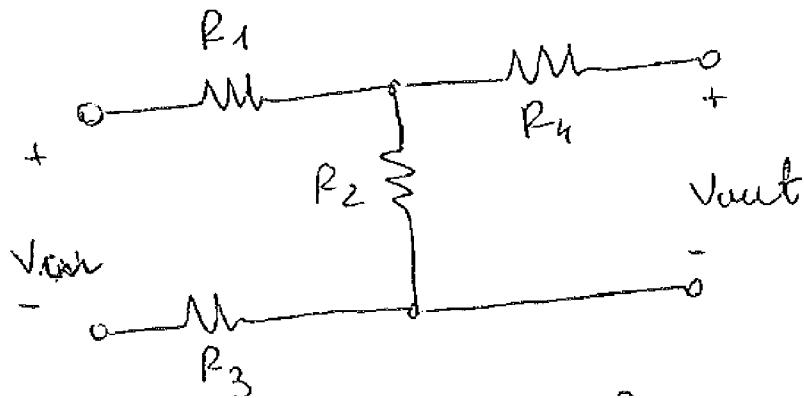
8 punti (4)

Nel circuito mostrato nell'esercizio precedente, si ricavi: 1) l'amplificazione per frequenze infinite 2) gli zeri della funzione di trasferimento $A_v(s) = V_u/V_s$. Per entrambi i transistori si consideri $h_{ie} = 4.8 \text{ k}\Omega$, $h_{fe} = 300$, $h_{oe} = 0 \text{ S}$.

ESERCIZIO N°4

6 punti (4)

Si ricavino i parametri g del circuito mostrato in figura.

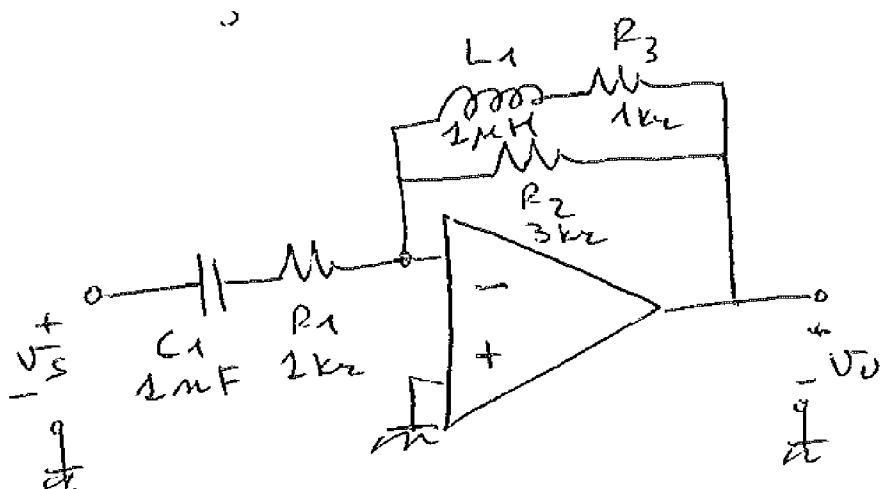


$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_2 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_3 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_4 &= 1 \text{ k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

ESERCIZIO N°5

5 punti (4)

Ricavare la funzione di trasferimento $A_v(s) = V_u/V_{IN}$ del circuito mostrato in figura. Si consideri l'amplificatore operazionale ideale.



1) Per $V_{IN} \leq 0V$, D_1 OFF, D_2 OFF, D_3 OFF (1)

$$\text{Quindi } V_O = 0V$$

Per $0V < V_{IN} \leq 1V$, D_1 ON, D_2 OFF, D_3 OFF

$$V_O = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_S} V_{IN} \quad \text{con } \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_S} = 0,333$$

Per $1V < V_{IN} \leq 2V$, D_1 ON, D_2 ON, D_3 OFF

$$V_O = \frac{R_2 // R_1}{R_2 // R_1 + R_S} (V_{IN} - V_{IN}') + E_2$$

$$\text{con } \frac{R_2 // R_1}{R_2 // R_1 + R_S} = 0,2$$

$$V_{IN}' = 3V$$

Per $V_{IN} > 2V$, D_1 ON, D_2 ON, D_3 ON

$$V_O = \frac{R_3 // R_2 // R_1}{R_3 // R_2 // R_1 + R_S} (V_{IN} - V_{IN}'') + E_2$$

$$\text{con } \frac{R_3 // R_2 // R_1}{R_3 // R_2 // R_1 + R_S} = 0,1429$$

$$V_{IN}'' = 8V$$

(2)

$$2) V_{B2} = V_{BEON} + R_5 I_{E2} = 1,2 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{R3} = \frac{V_{B2}}{R_3} = 1,2 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{R2} = I_{R3} + I_{B2} \quad I_{B2} = \frac{I_{E2}}{\beta_{FE}+1} = 9,901 \mu\text{A}$$

Quindi $I_{R2} = 1,21 \text{ mA}$

$$I_{C2} = \beta_{FE} I_{B2} = 0,9901 \text{ mA} = I_{E1}$$

$$I_{B1} = \frac{I_{E1}}{\beta_{FE}+1} = 9,803 \mu\text{A}$$

$$V_{B2} = R_2 I_{R2} + V_{B1} = 2,41 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{R1} = I_{R2} + I_{B1} = 2,22 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{C1} = I_{B1} \cdot \beta_{FE} = 0,9803 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{C1} = V_{CC} - R_1 I_{C1} = 4,158 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = V_{C1} - V_{B1} + V_{BEON} = 2,448 \text{ V}$$

Q_1 in zona
altra diretta

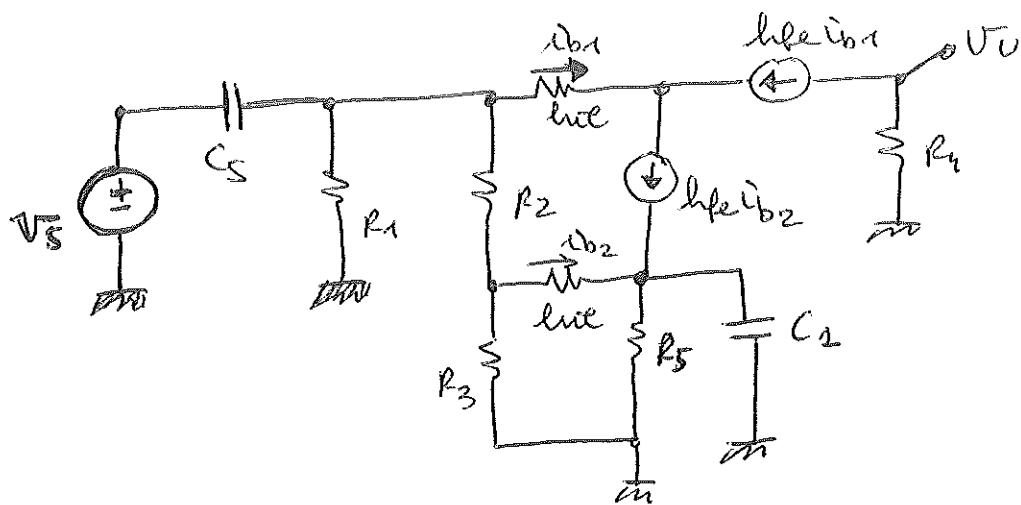
$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{B2} = V_{B1} - V_{BEON} - V_{E2} = V_{B1} - V_{BEON} - R_5 I_{E2} =$$

$$= 1,21 \text{ V}$$

Q_2 in zona altra diretta

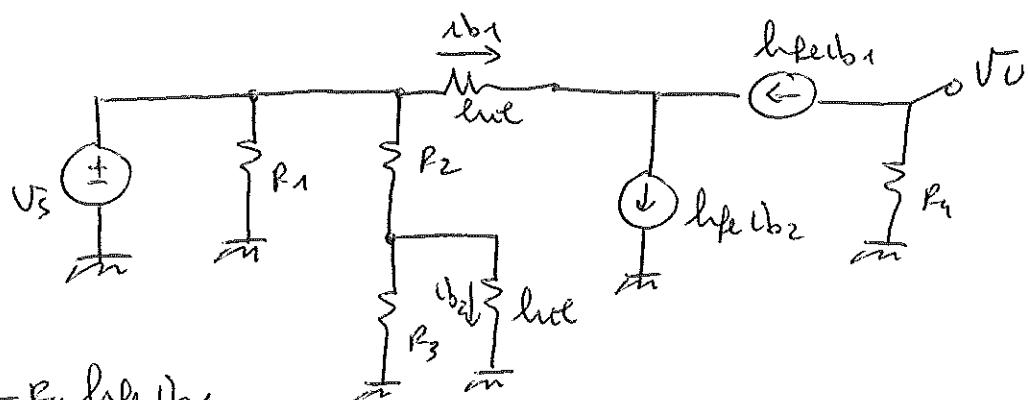
3)

3)



$A_V(s)$ aura la siguiente forma

$$A_V(s) = \frac{A_{V_{DD}} \sqrt{s + \omega_0}}{(s + \omega_{p1})(s + \omega_{p2})}$$

Av_{oo}

$$V_O = -R_4 \text{lfe} I_{b2}$$

$$\text{lfe} I_{b2} = (\text{lfe} + 1) I_{b2} \Rightarrow A_{o2} = \left[\frac{\text{lfe} + 1}{\text{lfe}} \right] I_{b1}$$

$$V_S = \text{lve} I_{b2} + R_2 \left(I_{b2} + \frac{\text{lve} I_{b2}}{R_3} \right)$$

$$V_S = \left[\text{lve} + R_2 + \frac{R_2 \text{lve}}{R_3} \right] I_{b2}$$

$$\text{Quindi } V_O = -R_4 \text{lfe} \frac{\text{lfe}}{\text{lfe} + 1} \frac{V_S}{\text{lve} + R_2 + \frac{R_2 \text{lve}}{R_3}}$$

$$A_{V_{DD}} = - \frac{\text{lfe}^2 \cdot R_4}{(\text{lfe} + 1)(\text{lve} + R_2 + \frac{R_2 \text{lve}}{R_3})} = -225,7$$

(4)

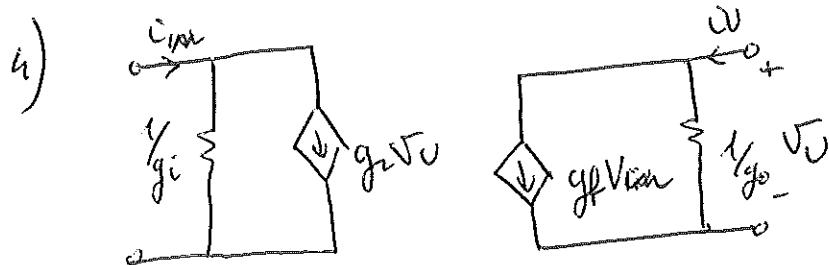
$$\text{Se } R_5 \parallel \frac{1}{C_{15}} \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow i_{b2} = 0$$

$$\text{Ma allora anche } i_{b1} = 0 \Rightarrow V_U = 0$$

Quindi gli zeri sono in

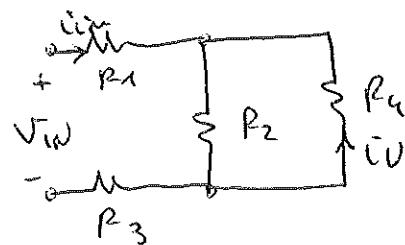
$$S_1 = 0 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{1}{R_5 C_1} = 2 \text{ Krad/sec}$$



$$\begin{cases} i_U = g_f V_{in} + g_o V_U \\ i_{in} = g_i V_{in} + g_o V_U \end{cases}$$

$$g_f = \left. \frac{i_U}{V_{in}} \right|_{V_U=0}$$

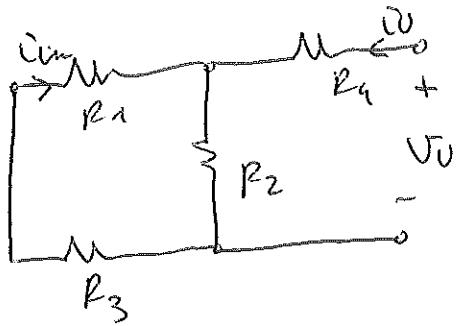


$$i_{in} = \frac{V_{in}}{R_1 + R_3 + R_2 || R_4}$$

$$i_U = -\frac{R_2}{R_3 + R_2} i_{in} \Rightarrow g_f = -\frac{R_2}{R_3 + R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1 + R_3 + R_2 || R_4} = -2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ S}$$

(5)

$$g_o = \frac{i_{in}}{V_U} \Big|_{V_{IN}=0}$$



$$\begin{aligned} g_o^{-1} &= R_4 + R_2 \parallel (R_1 + R_3) = \\ &= 1,667 \text{ k}\Omega \\ g_o &= 6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ S} \end{aligned}$$

$$g_m = \frac{i_{in}}{V_U} \Big|_{V_{IN}=0}$$

$$i_{in} = -\frac{i_U R_2}{R_2 + R_3 + R_1}$$

$$i_U = g_o V_U$$

$$g_m = -\frac{R_2}{R_3 + R_2 + R_1} \cdot g_o = -2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ S}$$

$$g_i = \frac{i_{in}}{V_{IN}} \Big|_{V_U=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_i &= [R_1 + R_2 \parallel R_4 + R_3]^{-1} = \\ &= 4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ S} \end{aligned}$$