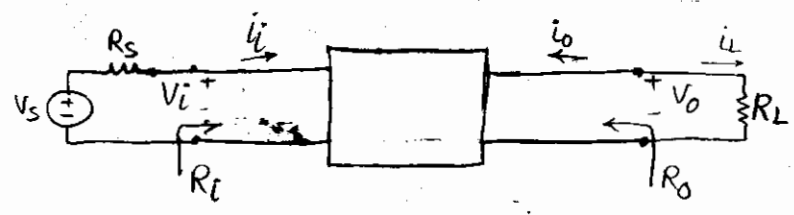


سید دانشگر
 بحث تبدیل جریان سری بین
 صفحه‌های ۳۹، ۴۱ ناقص است.

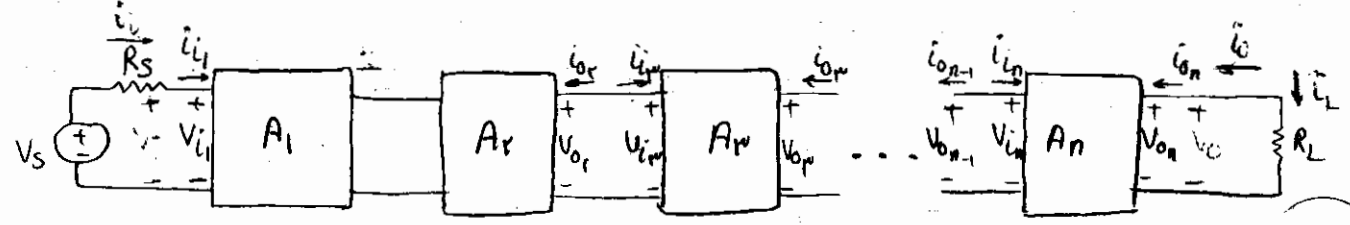
الکترونیک II

موتی‌کننده‌های چندطبقه



(R_i, R_o, A_v, A_i)

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



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

$$= 1 \times A_{v_n} \times 1 \times \dots \times A_{v_r} \times 1 \times A_{v_r} \times 1 \times A_{v_1} \times 1$$

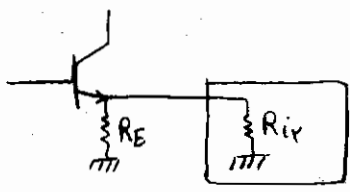
$$\rightarrow A_v = \prod_{i=1}^n A_{v_i}$$

$$A_i = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \left(\frac{I_o}{I_{o_n}} \right) \cdot \frac{I_{o_n}}{I_{i_n}} \cdot \frac{I_{i_n}}{I_{o_{n-1}}} \cdot \left(\frac{I_{i_n}}{I_{o_{n-1}}} \right) \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{I_{o_r}}{I_{i_r}} \cdot \left(\frac{I_{i_r}}{I_{o_r}} \right) \cdot \frac{I_{o_r}}{I_{i_r}} \cdot \left(\frac{I_{i_r}}{I_{o_1}} \right) \cdot \frac{I_{o_1}}{I_{i_1}} \cdot \frac{I_{i_1}}{I_i}$$

$$= (-1) \times (A_{i_n}) \times (-1) \times \dots \times (-1) \times (-A_{i_r}) \times (-1) \times (-A_{i_1}) \times 1$$

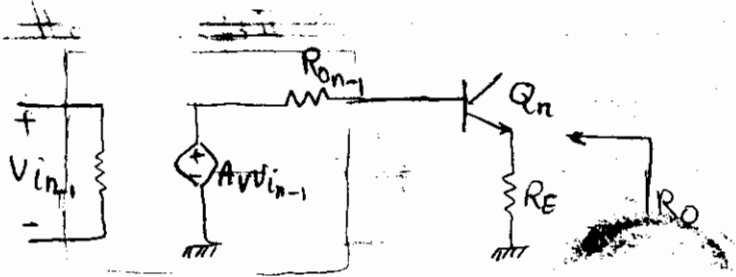
$$\rightarrow A_i = \prod_{i=1}^n A_{i_i}$$

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i}, \quad R_{i1} = \frac{V_{i1}}{I_{i1}} = R_i \quad \rightarrow \quad R_{i1} = \frac{V_{i1}}{I_{i1}} = R_i$$

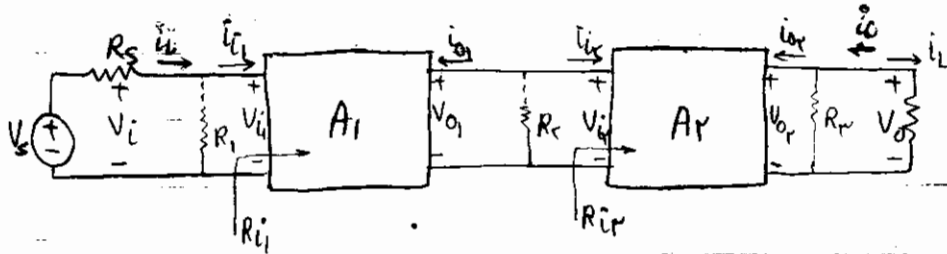


$$R_i = h_{ie} + (R_{EE} \parallel R_{iE}) (1 + h_{fe})$$

$$R_o = \frac{V_o}{I_o} \Big|_{V_{s=0}}$$

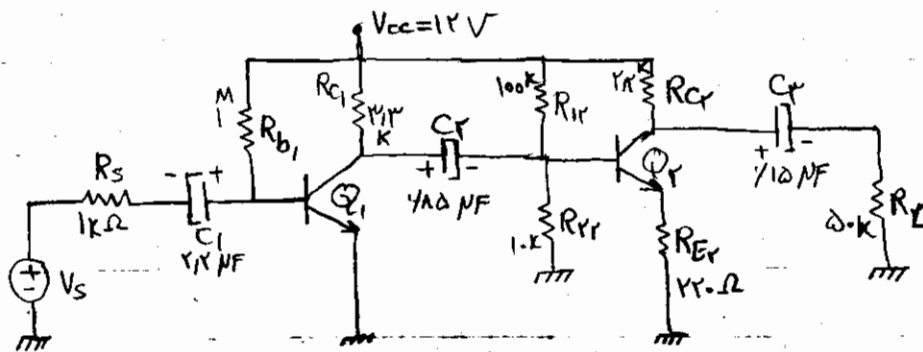


$$\rightarrow R_o = R_E \parallel \left[\frac{R_{on-1} + h_{ie}}{1 + h_{fe}} \right]$$



$$A_i = \frac{I_L}{I_i} = \frac{I_L}{I_{o2}} \cdot \frac{I_{o2}}{I_{e2}} \cdot \frac{I_{e2}}{I_{e1}} \cdot \frac{I_{e1}}{I_{i1}} \cdot \frac{I_{i1}}{I_i}$$

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



مثال =
 $\beta = h_{fe} = 100$
 $V_{BE} = 0.7$
 $r = 2$
 S_i

نقاط ک، A_v ، A_i ، R_i ، R_o ، V_{opp} ، اور فرکانس سیانی بیاید۔

$$V_{CC} = R_{b1} I_{b1} + V_{BE1} \rightarrow I_{b1} = 111 \mu A \rightarrow I_{c1} = 1.11 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = V_{CC} - R_{C1} I_{c1}$$

$$V_{CE1} = 11.1 \text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_1 \begin{cases} I_{c1} = 1.11 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE1} = 11.1 \text{ V} \\ h_{ie} = 1.7 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{B_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot V_{CC}$$

$$I_{C_2} \approx I_{E_2} = \frac{V_{E_2}}{R_{E_2}} = \frac{V_{B_2} - V_{BE_2}}{R_{E_2}}$$

$$I_{C_2} = 2.23 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{B_2} = 22.3 \mu\text{A}$$

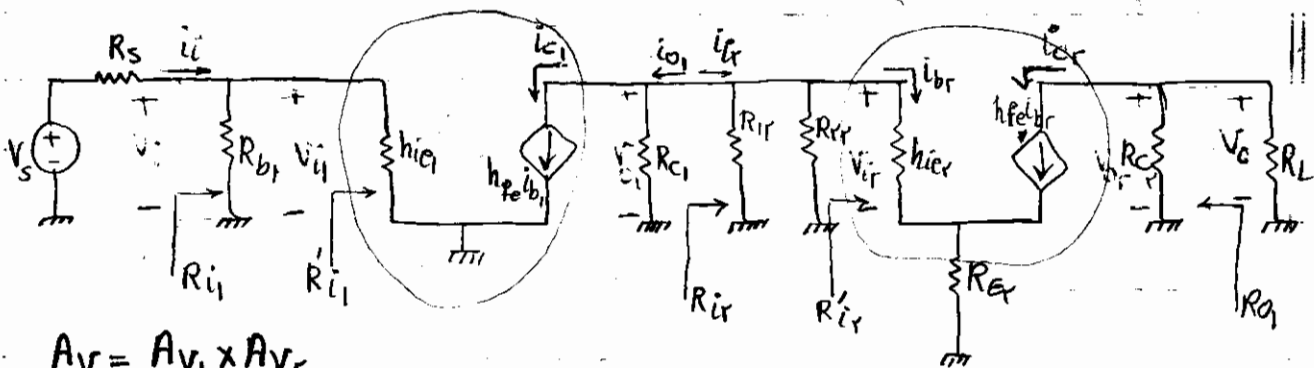
$$I_{R_1} = 100 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_R \gg 10 I_{B_2}$$

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

$$V_{CE_2} = V_{C_2} - V_{E_2} = V_{CC} - R_{C_2} I_{C_2} - R_{E_2} I_{E_2} = 9.14 \text{ V}$$

$$Q_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_C = 2.23 \text{ mA} \\ V_{CE} = 9.14 \text{ V} \\ h_{ie} = 2.2 \text{ k} \end{array} \right.$$



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

$$A_{V_2} = \frac{V_{O_2}}{V_{i_2}} = \frac{-i_{C_2} (R_{C_2} \parallel R_L)}{i_{b_2} h_{ie_2} + (1 + h_{fe_2}) i_{b_2} R_{E_2}} = \frac{-h_{fe_2} (R_{C_2} \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie_2} + (1 + h_{fe_2}) R_{E_2}} = -1.4$$

$$A_{i_2} = \frac{i_{C_2}}{i_{b_2}} = h_{fe_2}$$

$$R_{i_2} = \frac{V_{i_2}}{i_{i_2}} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_{i_2}' = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel (h_{ie_2} + (1 + h_{fe_2}) R_{E_2}) = 4.44 \text{ k}\Omega$$

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

$$\rightarrow Q_2 \left(A_V = -1.4, A_i = 100, R_{i_2} = 4.44 \text{ k}\Omega, R_{O_2} = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega \right)$$

ε

$$A_{v_i} = \frac{V_{o_i}}{V_{i_i}} = \frac{-i_{c_1} (R_{c_1} \parallel R_{i_r})}{i_{b_1} \times h_{i_e1}} = \frac{-h_{f_e} (R_{c_1} \parallel R_{i_r})}{h_{i_e1}} \approx \frac{-(R_{c_1} \parallel R_{i_r}) I_{c_1}}{I_{c_1} V_T} = -\beta_A$$

$$A_{i_i} = \frac{i_{c_1}}{i_{b_1}} = h_{f_e}$$

$$R_{i_i} = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = R_{b_1} \parallel R'_{i_1} = R_{b_1} \parallel h_{i_e1} \approx 1.7 \text{ k}$$

$$R_{o_i} = \frac{V_{o_i}}{I_{o_i}} \Big|_{V_{s=0}} = R_{c_1}$$

→ Qr ($A_v = -\beta_A$, $A_i = 100$, $R_i = 1.7 \text{ k}$, $R_o = 1.2 \text{ k}$)

→ $A_v = -1.4 \times -\beta_A = 113$

$$A_i = \frac{I_L}{I_i} = \frac{I_L}{I_o} \cdot \frac{I_o}{I_{c_r}} \cdot \frac{I_{c_r}}{I_{b_r}} \cdot \frac{I_{b_r}}{I_{c_1}} \cdot \frac{I_{c_1}}{I_{b_1}} \cdot \frac{I_{b_1}}{I_i}$$

$$= -1 \times \frac{R_{c_r}}{R_{c_r} + R_L} \times h_{f_e} \times \frac{R}{(R + R'_{i_r})} \times h_{f_e} \times \frac{R_{b_1}}{R_{b_1} + h_{i_e1}} \approx 100$$

($R_{c_1} \parallel R_{i_r} \parallel R_{i_r}$) ($h_{i_e1} + (1 + h_{f_e}) R_{c_r}$)

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

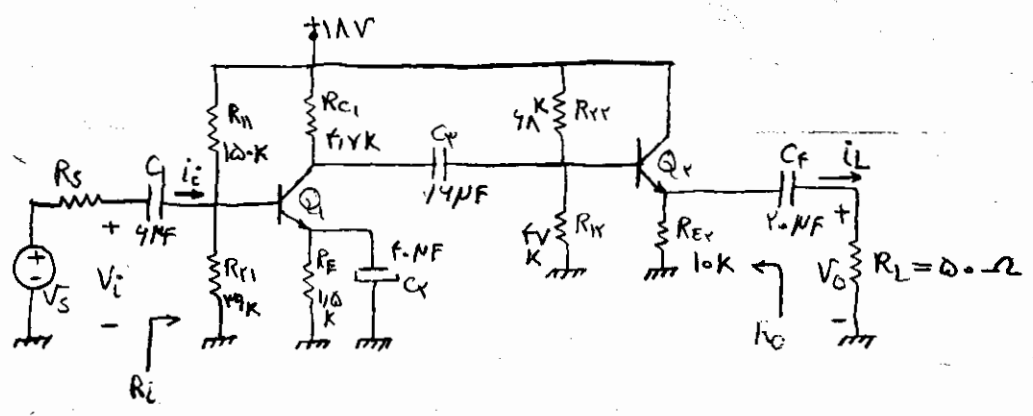
$$V_{c_r} = V_{cc} - \frac{R_{c_r}}{R_{c_r} \parallel R_L} I_{c_r} \rightarrow V_{o_p}^+ = (R_{c_r} \parallel R_L) I_{c_r} = 1.1 \text{ V } v = 1.1$$

$$V_E = R_E I_{c_r} \rightarrow \frac{R_{c_r}}{1} I_{c_r} + \frac{R_{E_r}}{1} I_{c_r} = \frac{V_{c_e r}}{1} \rightarrow V_{o_p}^- = 4 \text{ V}$$

→ $V_{o_{pp}} = 1 \times 1.1 \text{ V} = 1.1 \text{ V}$

($R_{c_1} \parallel R_{i_r}$) $I_{c_1} = V_{o_{i_p}}^+ > 1 \cdot \frac{1.1}{1.7}$ چک کردن جواب بدست آمده:

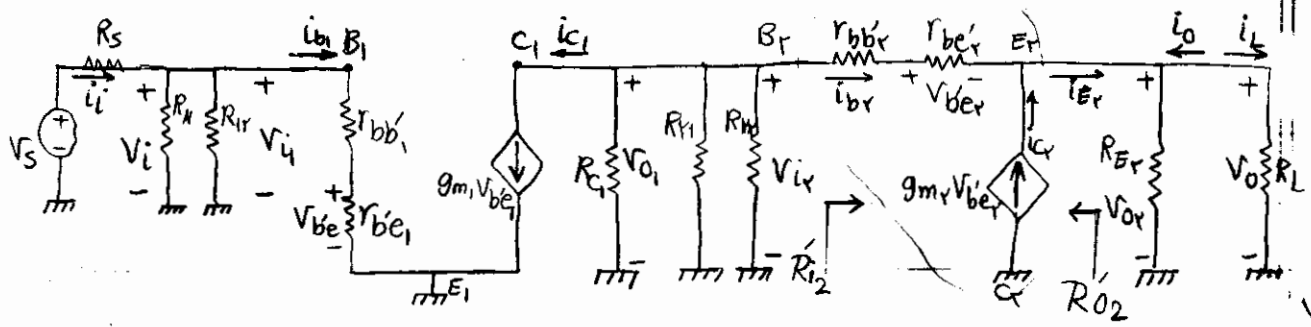
مات



$Q_1 : r_{bb'} = 0, r_{b'e} = 1,1 K, g_{m1} = 41,5 (mA/V)$
 $Q_2 : r_{bb'} = 0, r_{b'e} = 1,1 K, g_{m2} = 20 ms$

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

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



$$\begin{aligned} (A_{v_r}) &= \frac{V_{or}}{V_{ir}} = \frac{(R_{E_r} \parallel R_L) i_{e_r}}{V_{b'e_r} + V_{or}} = \frac{(R_{E_r} \parallel R_L) (g_{m_r} + \frac{1}{r_{b'e_r}}) V_{b'e_r}}{V_{b'e_r} [1 + (R_{E_r} \parallel R_L) (g_{m_r} + \frac{1}{r_{b'e_r}})]} \\ &= \frac{(R_{E_r} \parallel R_L) (g_{m_r} r_{b'e_r} + 1)}{r_{b'e_r} + (R_{E_r} \parallel R_L) (g_{m_r} r_{b'e_r} + 1)} = -14V \end{aligned}$$

$$i_{e_r}^* = g_{m_r} V_{b'e_r} + \frac{V_{b'e_r}}{r_{b'e_r}} = V_{b'e_r} (g_{m_r} + \frac{1}{r_{b'e_r}})$$

$$(A_{i_v}) = \frac{i_{e_r}}{i_{b_r}} = \frac{V_{b'e_r} (g_{m_r} + \frac{1}{r_{b'e_r}})}{\frac{V_{b'e_r}}{r_{b'e_r}}} = g_{m_r} r_{b'e_r} + 1 = 101$$

$$R_{ix} = \frac{V_{ix}}{I_{ix}} = (R_{ix} \parallel R_{Ry}) \parallel \left(\frac{V_{ix}}{I_{br}} \right) = R_{ix} \parallel R_{Ry} \parallel \left(\frac{V_{be_r} [1 + (R_{E_r} \parallel R_L)(g_{m_r} + \frac{1}{r_{be_r}})]}{V_{be_r} / r_{be_r}} \right)$$

$$= R_{ix} \parallel R_{Ry} \parallel [r_{be_r} + (R_{E_r} \parallel R_L)(g_{m_r} r_{be_r} + 1)] = 4 \text{ k}$$

$$R_{Oy} = \frac{V_{Oy}}{I_{Oy}} \Big|_{V_S=0} = R_{E_r} \parallel \frac{V_{Oy}}{-I_{e_r}} \Big|_{V_S=0} = R_{E_r} \parallel \frac{-V_{be_r} - (R_{C_1} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel R_{Ry}) I_{br}}{-V_{be_r} (g_{m_r} + \frac{1}{r_{be_r}})}$$

$$= R_{E_r} \parallel \left(\frac{r_{be_r} + (R_{C_1} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel R_{Ry})}{g_{m_r} r_{be_r} + 1} \right) = 4 \text{ f } \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow Q_y: A_{V_y} = -14 \text{ V}, A_{I_y} = 101, R_{ix} = 4 \text{ k}, R_{Oy} = 4 \text{ f } \Omega$$

$$A_{V_i} = \frac{V_{O_i}}{V_{I_i}} = \frac{-g_{m_i} V_{be_i} (R_{C_1} \parallel R_{ix})}{V_{be_i}} = -g_{m_i} (R_{C_1} \parallel R_{ix}) = -14 \text{ V}$$

$$A_{I_i} = \frac{I_{C_1}}{-I_{b_i}} = \frac{g_{m_i} V_{be_i}}{\frac{V_{be_i}}{r_{be_i}}} = g_{m_i} r_{be_i} = -100$$

$$R_{i_i} = \frac{V_{i_i}}{I_{i_i}} = R_{i_i} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel \frac{V_{i_i}}{I_{b_i}} = R_{i_i} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel \frac{V_{be_i}}{\frac{V_{be_i}}{r_{be_i}}} = R_{i_i} \parallel R_{ix} \parallel r_{be_i} = 1.1 \text{ k}$$

$$R_{O_i} = \frac{V_{O_i}}{I_{O_i}} \Big|_{V_S=0} = R_{C_1} = 1.1 \text{ k}$$

$$\rightarrow Q_i: A_{V_i} = -14 \text{ V}, A_{I_i} = -100, R_{i_i} = 1.1 \text{ k}, R_{O_i} = 1.1 \text{ k}$$

$$\rightarrow A_V = A_{V_i} \times A_{V_y} = -10 \text{ V}$$

$$A_i = \frac{I_L}{I_i} = \frac{I_L}{I_O} \cdot \frac{I_O}{I_{e_r}} \cdot \frac{I_{e_r}}{I_{b_r}} \cdot \frac{I_{b_r}}{I_{C_1}} \cdot \frac{I_{C_1}}{I_{b_i}} \cdot \frac{I_{b_i}}{I_i}$$

$$= -1 \times \left(\frac{-R_{E_r}}{R_{E_r} + R_L} \right) \times A_{I_y} \times \frac{R_{ix} \parallel R_{Ry} \parallel R_{C_1}}{R_{ix} \parallel R_{Ry}} \times A_{I_i} \times \frac{R_{i_i} \parallel R_{ix}}{R_{i_i} \parallel R_{ix} + r_{be_i}} = -19 \text{ V}$$

$$R_i = R_{i_i} = 1.1 \text{ k}, R_o = R_{O_y} = 4 \text{ f } \Omega$$

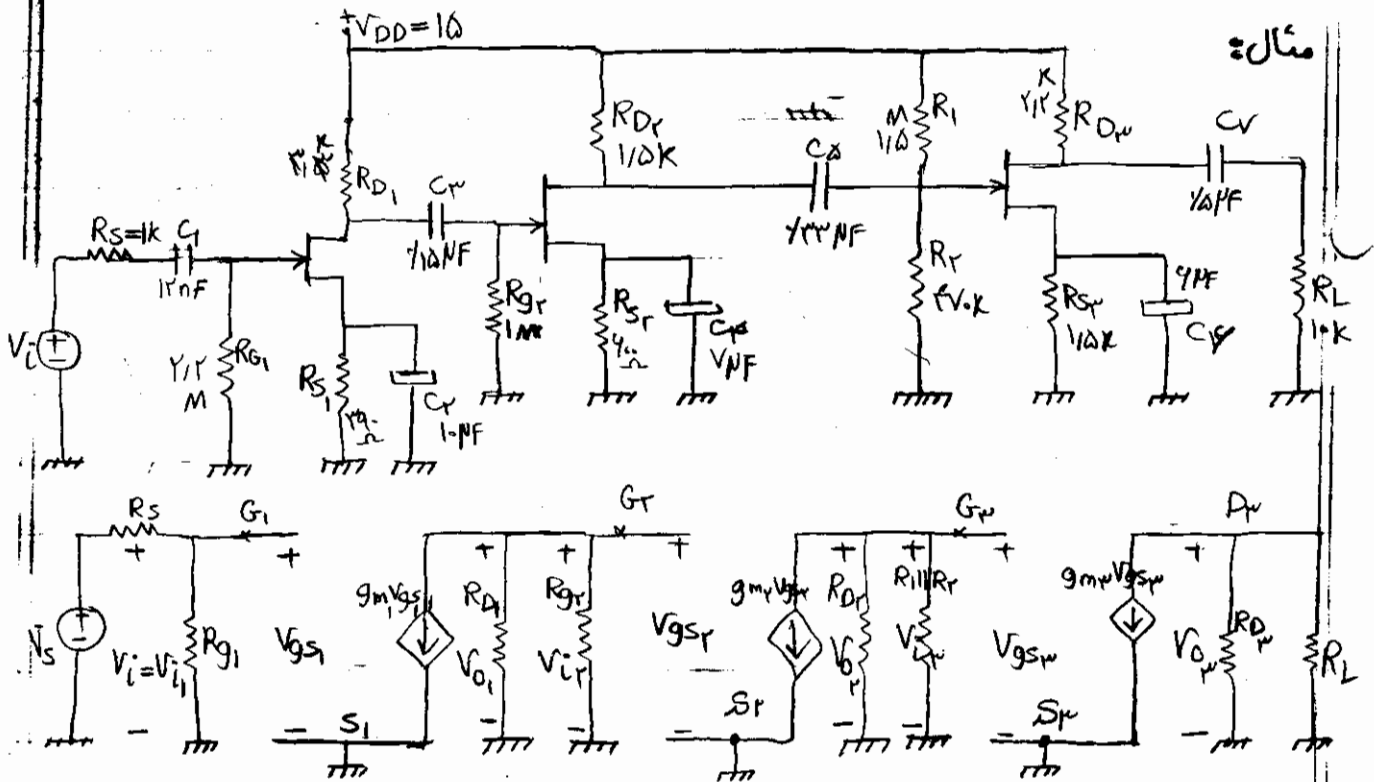
$V_{CE} = 0$ اشباع

$V_{EY} = R_{EY} \times I_{EY} = 4.175$

$V_{Op} = |V_{EY}|$

$V_{Op} = R_{EY} I_{EY} \approx (R_{EY} \parallel R_L) I_{EY}$

با سوسینگ کنی که برای طبقه دوم بدستی آید لازم بررسی سوسینگ طبقه اول نیست.



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

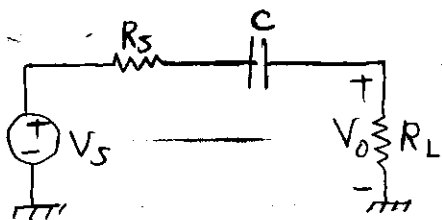
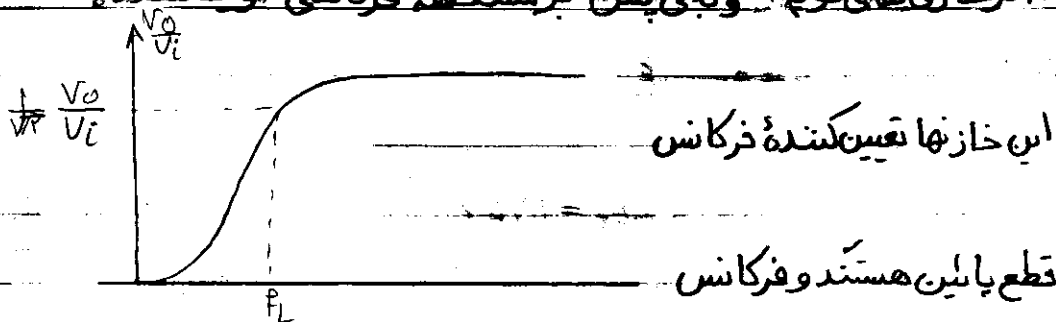
$A_{V3} = \frac{V_{O3}}{V_{i3}} = \frac{-g_{m3} V_{gs3} (R_{D3} \parallel R_L)}{V_{gs3}} = -g_{m3} (R_{D3} \parallel R_L) = -191.18$

$A_{V2} = \frac{V_{O2}}{V_{i2}} = \frac{-g_{m2} V_{gs2} (R_{D2} \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2)}{V_{gs2}} = -g_{m2} R_{D2} = -2$

$A_{V1} = \frac{V_{O1}}{V_{i1}} = \frac{-g_{m1} V_{gs1} (R_{D1} \parallel R_{g2})}{V_{gs1}} = -g_{m1} R_{D1} = -1.25$

$\rightarrow A_V = -191.18$

اثر خازن‌های کوچک و بزرگ بر مشخصه فرکانسی تقویت‌کننده:



قطع بالا را خازن‌های داخلی مدار تعیین می‌کنند.

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

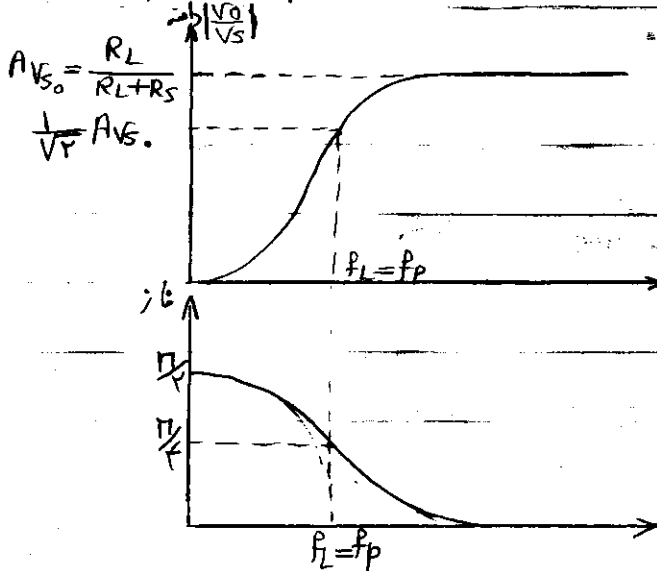
$$s = \frac{-1}{(R_L + R_s) C} = \frac{-1}{\tau_p} \quad , \quad \tau_p = \frac{1}{\omega_p}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_0}{V_s} = \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_s} \times \frac{s}{s + \tau_p^{-1}} \quad , \quad s \rightarrow j\omega$$

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

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

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

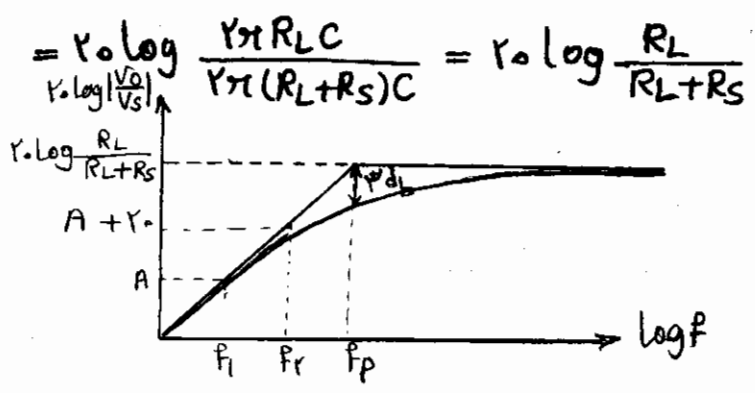


$$\gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log (\pi R_L C f) - \gamma \cdot \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_p} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}$$

A

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

$f \gg f_p$



$$f \ll f_p$$

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

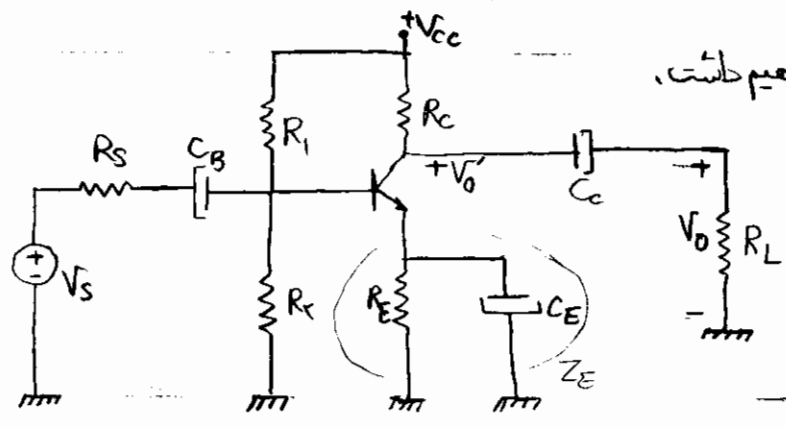
$$f = f_i \rightarrow \gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log \pi R_L C + \gamma \cdot \log f_i$$

$$f = f_r = 10 \cdot f_i \rightarrow \gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log \pi R_L C + \gamma \cdot \log 10 f_i = \gamma \cdot \log \pi R_L C + \gamma \cdot \log f_i + \underbrace{\gamma \cdot \log 10}_{20 \text{ dB}}$$

$$f = f_p \rightarrow \gamma \cdot \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \gamma \cdot \log (\pi R_L C) f_p - \frac{\gamma \cdot \log \sqrt{2}}{10 \log 2} = 20 \text{ dB}$$

در دیاگرام بعد هر قطبی 20db سبب افزایش می دهد و هر صفری 20db سبب کاهش می دهد.

اگر تعداد خازنهای مدار افزایش یابد برای هر خازن 20 db/decade سبب خصوصیات است.



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

$$C_c = A_{V_S} = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{V_i}{V_s} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{V_i}{V_s} \cdot \frac{V_o'}{V_i} \cdot \frac{V_o}{V_o'}$$

$$= \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \cdot \frac{-h_{fe}[R_c \parallel (\frac{1}{C_c s} + R_L)]}{h_{ie}} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_L + \frac{1}{C_c s}}$$

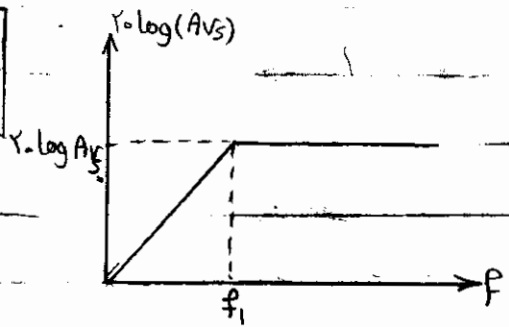
$$\rightarrow A_{V_S} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \times \frac{-h_{fe}(R_L \parallel R_c)}{h_{ie}} \times \frac{s(R_L + R_c)C_c}{1 + s(R_L + R_c)C_c}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

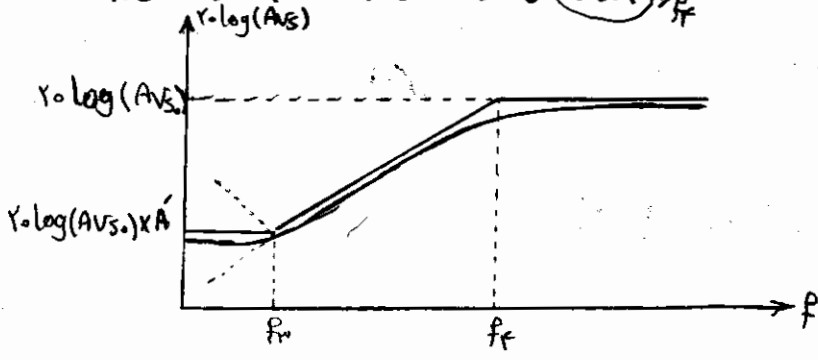
$$\tau_C = R_EC_E, \quad R'_s = R_s || R_1 || R_2, \quad \omega_C = \frac{1}{\tau_C}$$

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

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

$\tau_C > \tau_F$
 $f_C < f_F$
 صرفاً همیشه پالس تراز
 قطبها قرار می گیرند

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



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

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

$$f_C = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_C} = \frac{R_EC_E}{2\pi R_EC_E}$$

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_B \\ C_E \\ C_C \end{array} \right\} = A_{V_S} = A_{V_{S_0}} \times \frac{(R_L + R_C)(R_S + h_{ie})C_B C_C}{1 + S(R_L + R_C)C_C} \times \frac{S^2(1 + S R_{CE})}{1 + S[R_{CE} + [R_S + h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe})R_E]C_B] + S^2 R_E(R_S + h_{ie}) \times C_E C_B}$$

$$\text{به طریقی} \quad A_{V_S} = A_{V_{S_0}} \times \frac{(s+Z_1)(s+Z_2)\dots(s+Z_n)}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)\dots(s+p_n)}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{V_S} = A_{V_{S_0}} \cdot \frac{a_n}{b_n} \cdot \frac{1 + b_1 s_1 + b_2 s_2 + \dots + b_n s_n}{1 + a_1 s_1 + a_2 s_2 + \dots + a_n s_n}$$

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.

$$f_L = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\tau_i} = f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n$$

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

در تقویت کننده فوق:

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

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

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.

$$A_{Vs} = A_{Vs_0} \times \frac{1}{1+jf/f_p} \times \frac{1}{1+jf/f_p} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{1+jf/f_p}$$

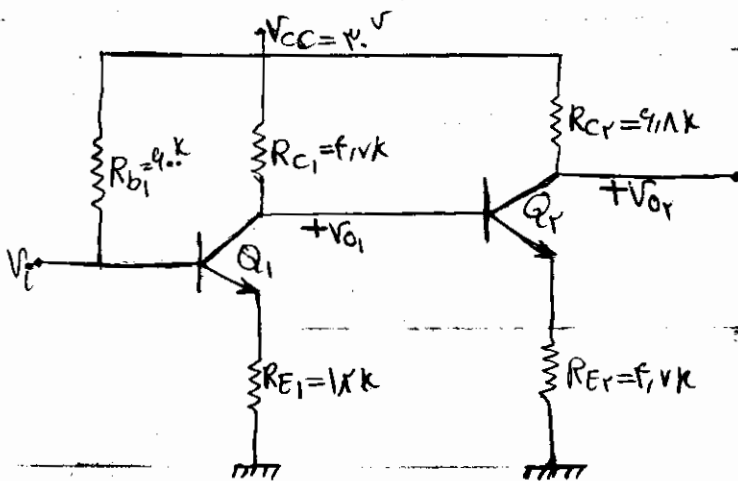
$$, f_1 = f_2 = \dots = f_n = f'_L$$

$$\rightarrow |A_{Vs}| = |A_{Vs_0}| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/f_p)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/f_p)^2}} \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/f_p)^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow |A_{Vs}| = |A_{Vs_0}| \times \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/f_p)^2}} \right]^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} A_{Vs_0}$$

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

کوبلاژ مستقیم (DC) :



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

$$n = 2$$

$$V_{BE} = 0.7V$$

الف) نقاط کار

ب) R_i, A_v

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

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

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = V_{CC} - R_{C1} I_{C1} - R_{E1} I_{C1} \rightarrow V_{CE1} = 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CC} = R_{C1} (I_{C1} + I_{B2}) + V_{BE2} + R_{E2} I_{C2} \rightarrow I_{C2} = 2.1 \text{ mA}$$

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

$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{E2} = V_{CC} - R_{C2} I_{C2} - R_{E2} I_{C2} \rightarrow V_{CE2} = 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$A_v = A_{v1} \cdot A_{v2}$$

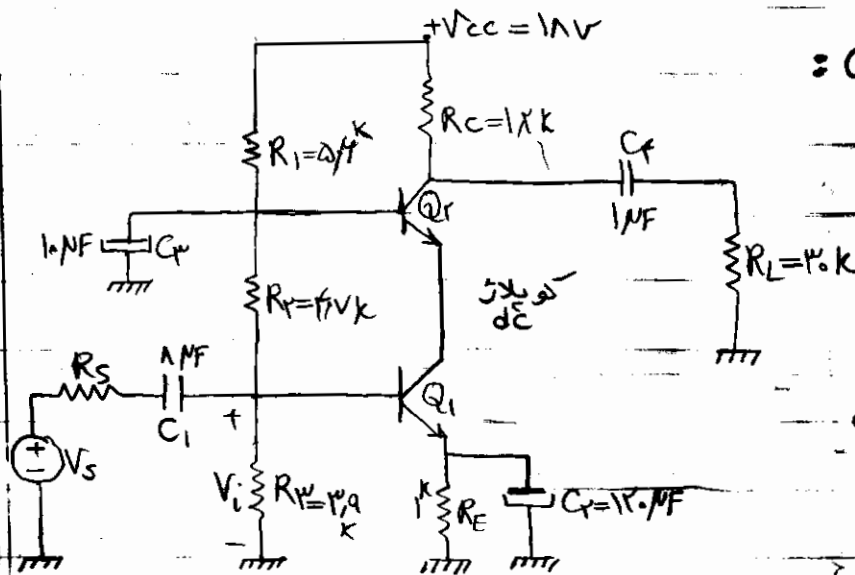
$$A_{v2} = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_{i2}} = \frac{-h_{fe}(R_{c2})}{h_{ie2} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E2}} \approx -\frac{R_{c2}}{R_{E2}} = -1.4 \text{ K} \rightarrow -1.4 \text{ K}$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{i1}} = \frac{-h_{fe}(R_{c1} \parallel R_{i2})}{h_{ie1} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E1}} \approx -\frac{R_{c1}}{R_{E1}} = -1.4 \text{ K}$$

$$R_{i2} = h_{ie2} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E2} = 6 \text{ VVK}$$

$$\rightarrow A_v = 1.96$$

$$R_i = R_{i1} = R_{b1} \parallel [h_{ie1} + (1+h_{fe})R_{E1}] = 1.02 \text{ K}$$



تقویت کننده Cascode

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

$$n = 2$$

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

نقاط کار و گین ولتاژ را در فرکانس

قطع پاسن بیابید.

$$V_{B1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} V_{cc} = 5.94 \text{ V}, \quad V_{B2} = \frac{R_4 + R_5}{R_3 + R_4 + R_5} V_{cc} = 10.9 \text{ V}$$

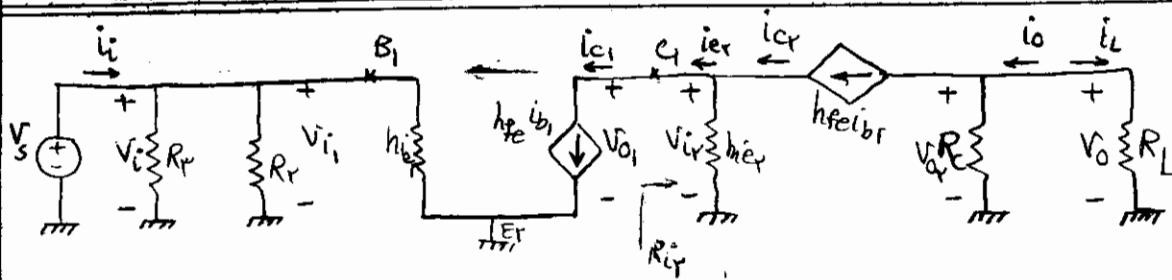
$$I_{C1} = I_{C2} \approx I_{E1} = \frac{V_{B1} - V_{BE1}}{R_{E1}} = 5.24 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE1} = V_{C1} - V_{E1} = (V_{B2} - V_{BE2}) - R_{E1} I_{E1} \approx 7 \text{ V}$$

$$, h_{ie1} = h_{ie2} = 1.1 \text{ K}$$

$$V_{CE2} = V_{C2} - V_{E2} = V_{cc} - R_{c2} I_{C2} - (V_{B2} - V_{BE2}) = 1.4 \text{ V}$$

در هر تقویت کننده: $G \times BW = K$ ثابت
 گین باند پهن



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

$$A_{V2} = \frac{V_{O2}}{V_{I2}} = \frac{-h_{fe} i_{b2} (R_C \parallel R_L)}{-i_{e2} \cdot h_{ie2}} = \frac{h_{fe} (R_C \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie2}} = 99$$

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

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

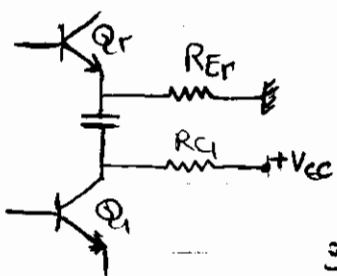
$$\rightarrow A_V = 99 \times (-1) = -99$$

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

اگر خازن C_E را قطع کنیم (برداریم)

$$A_{V1} = \frac{V_{O1}}{V_{I1}} = \frac{-h_{fe} \frac{h_{ie} + R_{B2}}{1+h_{fe}}}{h_{ie1}}$$

در تقویت کننده Cascode با کوپلر خازنی بین Q_1 و Q_2



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

کوپلر DC: $V_{CC} = R_{C1} I_{C1} + V_{CE1} + V_{BE1} + R_{E1} I_{E1}$

کوپلر AC:
$$\begin{cases} V_{CC} = R_{C1} I_{C1} + V_{CE1} + R_{E1} I_{E1} \\ V_{CC} = R_{C2} I_{C2} + V_{CE2} + R_{E2} I_{E2} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$R_{Cx} = R_E \parallel \frac{h_{ie}}{1+h_{fe}} = 12 \Omega \rightarrow \tau_{Cx} = R_{Cx} \cdot C_x = 1.24 \text{ ms}$$

$$R_{Cf} = R_i \parallel R_f = 2.9 \text{ K} \quad , \quad R_{Cf} = R_C + R_L = 3.12 \text{ K} \quad \rightarrow \text{VA}$$

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

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

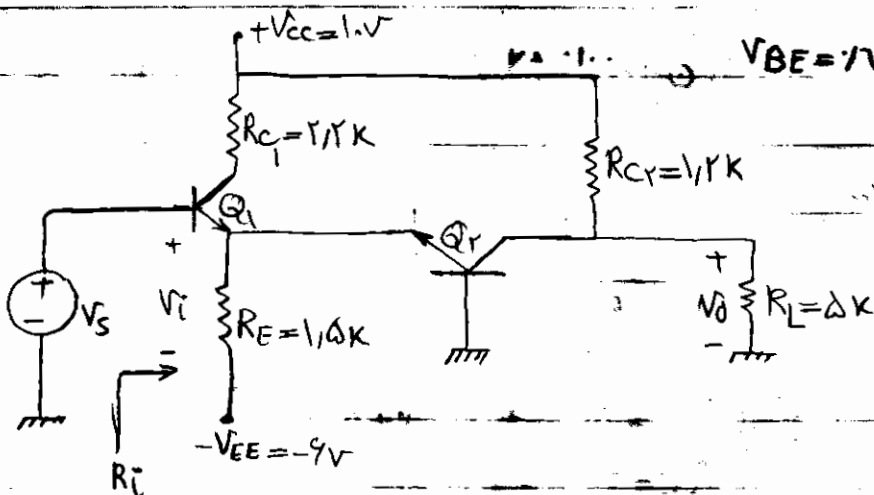
اگر C_f را قطب غالب بگیریم $\rightarrow f_L = f_{Cf} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Cf} \cdot C_f} = 111 \text{ Hz}$

البته در نظر گرفتن C_f به عنوان قطب غالب حالت تقریبی است چون f_{Cf} باید 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



$V_{BE} = 0.7$
 $r_{bb'} = 50 \Omega$
 $r_{be} = 2 \text{ K}$
 $g_m = 50 \text{ ms}$

نقاط کار R_i, A_v

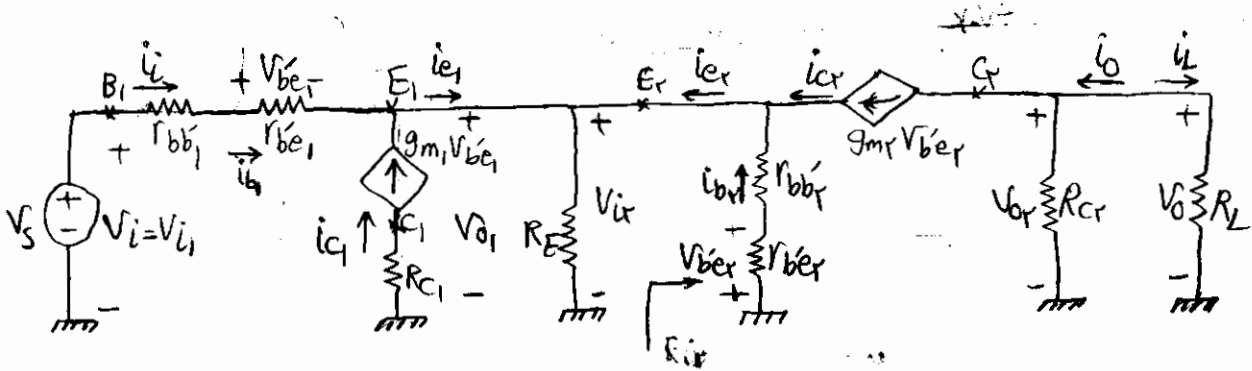
ترانسستورها مشابهند.

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

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

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

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



$$A_{Vr} = \frac{V_{or}}{V_i} = \frac{-g_{m1} V_{be1} (R_{Cr} \parallel R_L)}{-V_{be1} - \frac{V_{be1}}{r_{bb1}} \times r_{bb1}} = \frac{g_{m1} V_{be1} (R_{Cr} \parallel R_L)}{V_{be1} + r_{bb1}} = 4.8$$

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

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

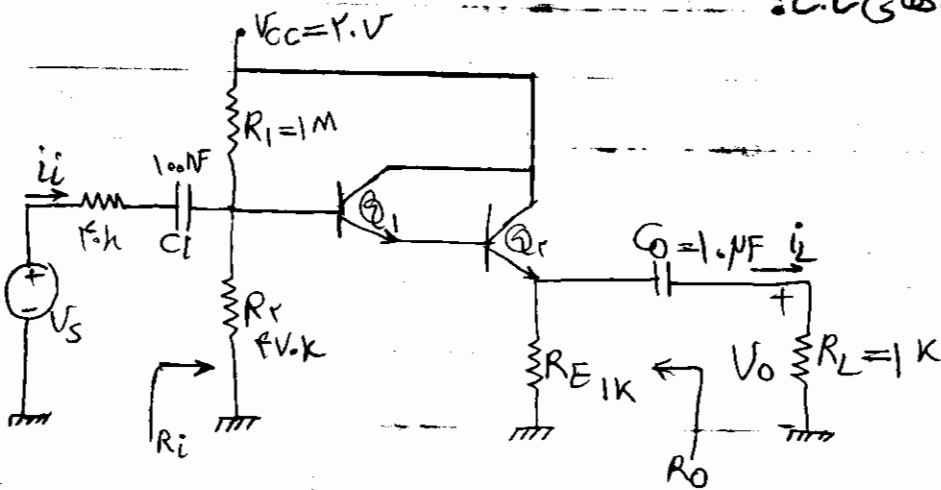
$$A_{V1} = \frac{(1 + g_{m1} r_{be1}) (R_E \parallel R_{i1})}{r_{bb1} + r_{be1} + (1 + g_{m1} r_{be1})} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow A_V = A_{V1} \cdot A_{Vr} = 1.2$$

$$R_{i1} = \frac{V_{i1}}{-i_{e1}} = \frac{-V_{be1} - \frac{V_{be1}}{r_{bb1}} \cdot r_{bb1}}{-(g_{m1} V_{be1} + \frac{V_{be1}}{r_{be1}})} = \frac{r_{be1} + r_{bb1}}{g_{m1} r_{bb1} + 1} \approx r_o$$

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

تمرین سوینگ را در تمرین قبلی و مثال بالا بیاید.

ترکیب تقویت کننده های C.C.:



$$\beta_1 = 120$$

$$\beta_2 = 100$$

$$h_{fe1} = 100$$

$$h_{fe2} = 100$$

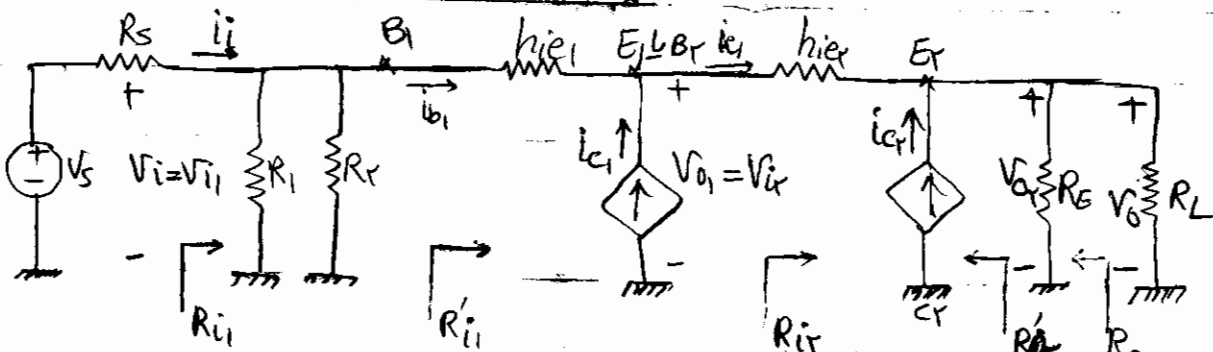
$$\frac{i_o}{i_i} = ? , \frac{V_o}{V_i} = ?$$

$$F_L, R_o, R_i = ?$$

$$V_{B1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{CC} = 417 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{C1} \approx I_{E1} = \frac{V_{B1} - V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}}{R_E} = 417 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{C1} \approx \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta_1} = 4 \text{ mA} , h_{ie1} = 94 \text{ k}\Omega , h_{ie2} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$



$$A_{Vr} = \frac{V_{or}}{V_{ir}} = \frac{i_{c2} (R_E \parallel R_L)}{i_{b2} h_{ie2} + i_{c2} (R_E \parallel R_L)} = \frac{(1 + h_{fe2}) (R_E \parallel R_L)}{h_{ie2} + (1 + h_{fe2}) (R_E \parallel R_L)} = 19.1$$

$$R_{ir} = \frac{V_{ir}}{i_{b2}} = h_{ie2} + (1 + h_{fe2}) (R_E \parallel R_L) = 211.7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{or} = \frac{V_{or}}{i_o} \Big|_{V_{s0}} = R_E \parallel \left[\frac{V_{or}}{-i_{c2}} \right]_{V_{s0}}$$

$$V_{or} = -i_{b2} h_{ie2} - i_{b2} h_{ie1} - i_{b1} (R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_s)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow R_{Ov} &= R_E \parallel \left[\frac{-i_{br} \left(h_{ie1} + \frac{h_{ie1}}{1+h_{fe1}} + \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_S}{1+h_{fe1}} \right)}{-(1+h_{fe1}) i_{br}} \right] \\ &= R_E \parallel \left[\frac{h_{ie1}}{1+h_{fe1}} + \frac{h_{ie1} + R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R_S}{(1+h_{fe1})(1+h_{fe1})} \right] = 19,4 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$R_{i1} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel R'_{i1} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel \frac{V_{i1}}{i_{b1}} = R_1 \parallel R_2 \parallel \underbrace{\left[h_{ie1} + (1+h_{fe1}) R_{iv} \right]}_{V_{i1}/i_{b1}} = 20 \text{ k}$$

$$R_{O1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{-i_{e1}} \Big|_{V_{S=0}} = \frac{-h_{ie1} i_{b1} - i_{b1} (R_S \parallel R_1 \parallel R_2)}{-(1+h_{fe1}) i_{b1}} = 170 \Omega$$

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

$$A_V = A_{Vi} \times A_{Vv} \approx 19V$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= \frac{i_L}{i_i} = \frac{i_L}{i_o} \cdot \frac{i_o}{i_{er}} \cdot \frac{i_{er}}{i_{br}} \cdot \frac{i_{br}}{i_{b1}} \cdot \frac{i_{b1}}{i_i} \\ &= (-1) \times \frac{R_E}{R_E + R_L} \times (-A_{iv}) \times (-A_{i1}) \times \frac{R_1 \parallel R_2}{R_1 \parallel R_2 + R'_{i1}} = 19V \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{ci} = R_S + R_i = 24 \text{ k} \quad R_{co} = R_o + R_L = 1 \text{ k}$$

$$\tau_{ci} = R_{ci} \times C_i = 24,1 \text{ ms} \quad \tau_{co} = R_{co} \times C_o = 10 \text{ ms}$$

$$f_L = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_{ci}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{co}} \right) \approx 20 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V_{OPP, NL} = \begin{cases} V_{CE, T} = 14V \\ V_{OP}^- = 5V = R_E I_E \end{cases} \rightarrow 2 \times 1.7$$

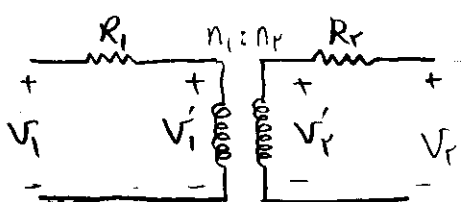
$$V_{OPP} = \begin{cases} V_{OP}^+ = 14V \\ V_{OP}^- = \underbrace{(R_E \parallel R_L) I_E}_{1.7} \end{cases} \rightarrow 2 \times 1.7$$

کوپلاژ ترانسفورماتوری:

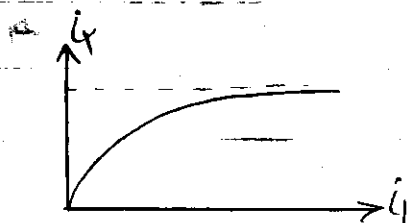
از محاسبات این نوع کوپلاژ این است که اتصال الکتریکی کاملاً قطع بوده و فقط اتصال مغناطیسی است.

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

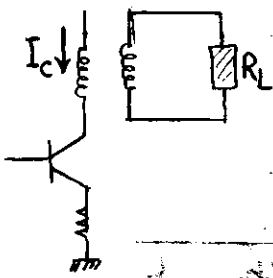
همچنین از معایب دیگر جریان ترانسفورماتور است. (به علت تلفات هسته).



$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} \neq \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

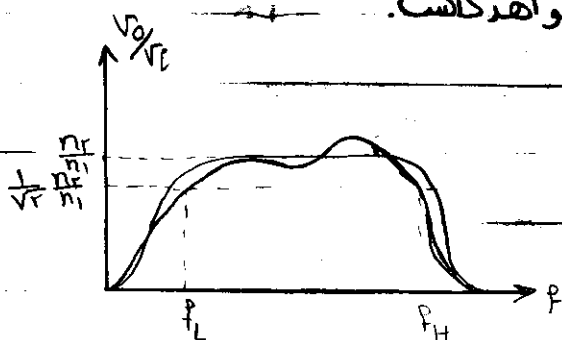


$$\frac{I_2}{I_1} \neq \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

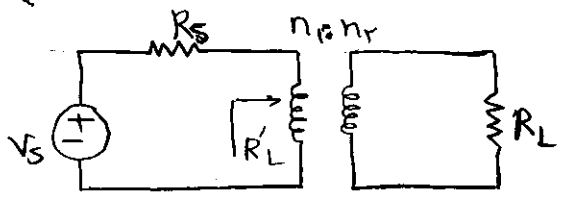


ترانسفورماتور هم دارای فرکانس قطع خواهد بود و در فرکانسهای بالا به علت تولید خازن

مدار LC بوجود آمده و در تقاطع تشدید خواهد داشت.



انتقال توان ماکزیمم از پارامترهای نسبتاً خوب برای ترانسفورماتور حساب می‌شود



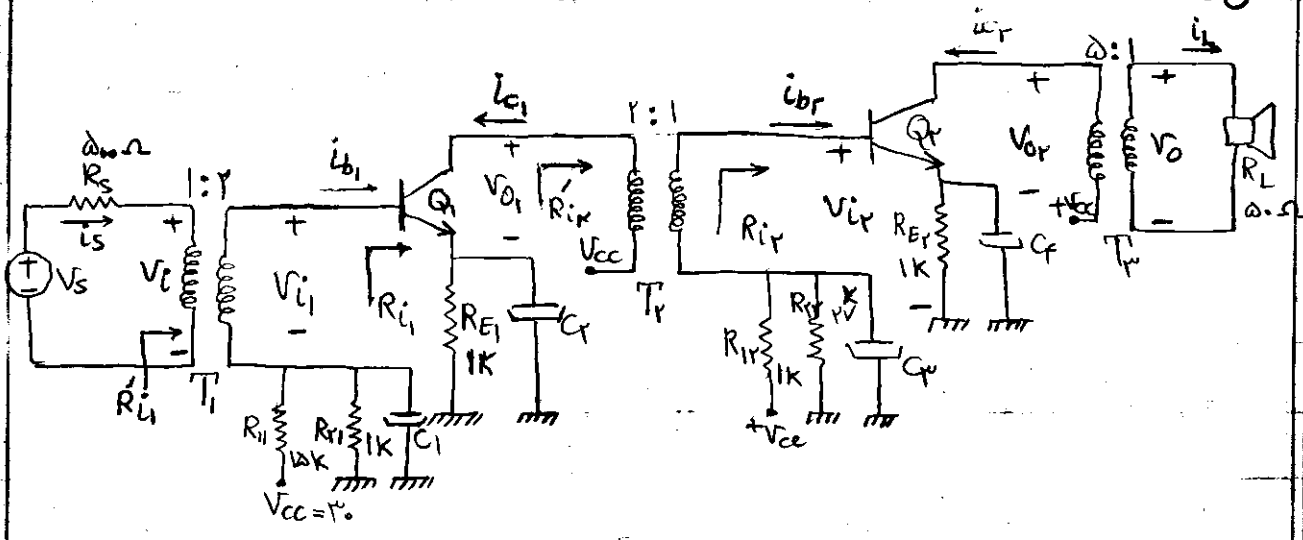
از اهمیت زیادی برخوردار است:

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

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 $f_{L_{T1, T2}} = 15^{\text{Hz}}$, $\beta_r = h_{fe_r} = 50$, $\beta_1 = h_{fe_1} = 100$

$f_L = 15^{\text{Hz}}$, $C_1 \dots f = ?$, R_{i1} , R'_{i1} , $\frac{V_{L1}}{V_S} = ?$, $\frac{V_O}{V_S} = ?$

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

$$V_{B2} = \frac{R_{13}}{R_{12} + R_{13}} V_{cc} , I_{C2} \approx I_{E2} = \frac{V_{E2}}{R_{E2}} = \frac{V_{B2} - V_{BE2}}{R_{E2}} = 1 \text{ V} \cdot \mu\text{A}$$

$$h_{ie1} = r_{i1} \text{ k}\Omega, \quad h_{ie2} = \omega/\omega \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_{V_S} = \frac{V_o}{V_S}$$

$$A_{V_r} = \frac{V_{or}}{V_{ir}} = \frac{-h_{fe2} R'_L}{h_{ie2}} = \frac{-h_{fe2} \left(\frac{n_{1r}}{n_{2r}}\right)^2 R_L}{h_{ie2}} = -11.1$$

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

$$A_{V_i} = \frac{V_{oi}}{V_{ii}} = \frac{-h_{fe1} (R'_{ii})}{h_{ie1}} = \frac{-h_{fe1} \left(\frac{n_{1i}}{n_{2i}}\right)^2 R_{ii}}{h_{ie1}} = -23.7$$

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

$$= \frac{n_{2r}}{n_{1r}} \times A_{V_r} \times \frac{n_{2i}}{n_{1i}} \times A_{V_i} \times \frac{n_{2i}}{n_{1i}} \times \frac{R'_{ii}}{R'_{ii} + R_S}$$

$$, R'_{ii} = R_{ii} \left(\frac{n_{2i}}{n_{1i}}\right)^2 = h_{ie1} \left(\frac{n_{2i}}{n_{1i}}\right)^2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \rightarrow A_{V_S} = 120$$

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

$$= \left(-\frac{n_{2r}}{n_{1r}}\right) \cdot (h_{fe2}) \cdot \left(-\frac{n_{1r}}{n_{2r}}\right) \cdot (h_{fe1}) \cdot \left(\frac{n_{2i}}{n_{1i}}\right) = 25000$$

فرضی کنیم $f_{cr} = f_{cf} = \omega_0$ (چون در هر حال C_f و C_r مقادیر کمی هستند و قطب

غالب خواهند بود)

$$f_1 = \frac{f'_{L1}}{\sqrt{2k-1}} = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{2 \times 10 - 1}} = 130 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\rightarrow f_{c1}, f_{cr} \rightarrow f'_{Lr} = f_L - f'_{L1} = 20 \text{ Hz}$$

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

$$R_{Ci} = R_{i1} \parallel R_{i2} \parallel [R'_s + R_{i1}] \quad , \quad R'_s = R_s \left(\frac{\beta_{i1}}{\beta_{i2}} \right)^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad R_{Ci} = 110 \Omega$$

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

$$R_{Cp} = R_{i2} \parallel R_{r2} \parallel 100 = 990 \Omega \quad , \quad R_{Cf} = R_{E2} = 1K$$

لذا روشی که در پیش گرفته بودیم نادرست بود و باید فقط خازن C_p را قطب غالب می گرفتیم و خازن C_f را همراه با C_p محاسبه می کردیم. اگر روش قبلی را ادامه دهیم:

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

$$C_{p2} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Cp} f'_{Lr}} = 13 \mu F \quad , \quad C_f = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{Cf} f'_{Lr}} = 3.2 \mu F$$

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.

