

表 G.2 给出的是本书和所有现代英文著作中使用的国际单位的前缀。

表 G.2 国际单位的前缀

名称	符号	因子
毫微微	f	$\times 10^{-15}$
微微	p	$\times 10^{-12}$
毫微	n	$\times 10^{-9}$
微	μ	$\times 10^{-6}$
毫	m	$\times 10^{-3}$
千	k	$\times 10^3$
兆	M	$\times 10^6$
吉	G	$\times 10^9$
太	T	$\times 10^{12}$
拍	P	$\times 10^{15}$

附录 H 部分习题答案

第 10 章

10.1 1.5 V; 1.5 V; 1.5 V; 0 V; 3 V; 1.5 V; 1.5 V; ∞ 10.3 0.35 ~ 0.45 V; 0.75 ~ 0.85 V; 0 V; 1.2 V; 0.45 ~ 0.35 V; 0.35 ~ 0.45 V 10.4 (a) $t_{PLH} = 1.6$ ns, $t_{PHL} = 0.8$ ns; (b) $C = 1.43$ pF; (c) $C_o = 0.86$ pF, $C_i = 0.57$ pF
10.6 0.436; 1.48 mW 10.7 最高工作频率按下列倍数下降: (a) 0.66, (b) 0.44。两种情况下的 DP 均下降 0.44 倍 10.9 器件尺寸的变化对性能参数的改变因数为: 0.81, 1.11, 0.86, 0.77, 1.30, 1.11, 0.86, 1.60. 10.14 9.1 mV; 50 mV 10.19 106 fF; 68.5 ps 10.26 24 10.33 $p_A = p; p_B = p_C = p_D = 2p; n_A = n_B = 2n; n_C = n_D = 2(2n) = 4n$ 10.35 尺寸合适, t_{PHL} 是最小尺寸情况下的 1/4; t_{PLH} 不变 10.38 (a) $0.69 CR_D$; (b) $0.5 CR_D$, 下降 27.5% 10.39 1.152; 1.76 V; 3.25 V; 2.70 V; +5.0 V; 0.58 V; 1.75 V; 1.18 V
10.40 2.4 fF; 10.5 fF; 63.5 ps; 41.2 ps; 52.4 ps; 9.6 fF; 24.0 fF; 72.5 ps; 72.5 ps; 72.5 ps 10.41 $r = 2$; NM_{Lmax} 1.28 V 10.43 1.33; 0.92 V 10.53 (a) 1.62 V; 1.16 V; 15.3 μ A; 351.61 μ A; 183 μ A; 177 ps
10.60 0.67 V; 1.25 V 10.62 1.1 GHz

第 11 章

11.1 2.16 V; 0.93; 1.86 11.3 6 11.11 10.4 μ s; 9.8 V; 5.7 V; ≈ 0.1 V; 21.5 mA; 源电流可达 21 mA (若 $R_{on} = 200 \Omega$), 但是 G_1 被限制为更低的权值 11.13 (a) 1.39 CR ; (b) 10 k Ω ; 721 pF 11.14 97.2%
11.18 16 位 11.19 1024; 1024; 4000 pF; 225 pF; 220 fF/b; 2.8 倍 11.20 $0.3 \mu\text{m}^2$; $0.39 \mu\text{m} \times 0.78 \mu\text{m}$
11.21 60% 11.22 4; 12; 28 11.27 32 Mb 11.29 2 pA 11.30 1.589 mA/V; 11.36 μm ; 34.1 μm ; 1.56 ns
11.31 0.68 mA/V; 0.48 V; 0.21 V; 50%; 7.5 ns 11.32 (b) 2; (c) 1.46 11.34 9; 512; 18; 4608 NMOS 与 512 PMOS 晶体管 11.35 9; 1024; 4608; 512; 5641; 521 11.36 262144; 9; 1022 11.39 2.42 ns; 22 ns, 3.16 V; 1.9 ns 11.41 33.3 MHz; 输出为高的时间为 13 ns; 输出为低的时间为 17 ns 11.44 0.329 V/V; 8.94 V/V; 0.368 V/V 11.45 (a) -1.375 V, -1.265 V; (b) -1.493 V, -1.147 V 11.47 21.2 11.49 7 cm
11.51 $(W/L)_p = 5 \mu\text{m}/1 \mu\text{m}$; 6.5 mA 11.52 2.32 V; 3.88 mA 11.53 对于 R_1 : 50%; 36.5 k Ω ; 20%; 91.1 k Ω ; 对于 R_2 : 50%; 6.70 k Ω ; 20%; 16.7 k Ω ; 50%; $R_1/R_2 = 5.45$; 20%; $R_1/R_2 = 5.45$ 11.54 83.2 ps; 50.7 ps; 67.0 ps 11.56 $(W/L)_{Q_{nA}} = (W/L)_{Q_{nB}} = 2(W/L)_{Q_n}$; $(W/L)_{Q_{pA}} = (W/L)_{Q_{pB}} = (W/L)_{Q_p}$

第 12 章

12.1 1 V/V, 0° , 0 dB, 0 dB
0.894 V/V, -26.6° , -0.97 dB, 0.97 dB
0.707 V/V, -45.0° , -3.01 dB, 3.01 dB
0.447 V/V, -63.4° , -6.99 dB, 6.99 dB
0.196 V/V, -78.7° , -14.1 dB, 14.1 dB
0.100 V/V, -84.3° , -20.0 dB, 20.0 dB
0.010 V/V, -89.4° , -40.0 dB, 40.0 dB

12.3 1.000; 0.944; 0.010 12.5 0.509 rad/s; 3 rad/s; 5.90

12.8 $T(s) = 10^{15} / [(s+10^3)(s^2+618s+10^6)(s^2+1618s+10^6)]$, 低通; $T(s) = s^5 / [(s+10^3)(s^2+618s+10^6)(s^2+1618s$

+10⁶], 高通 12.9 $T(s) = 0.2225 (s^2 + 4)/(s+1)(s^2 + s + 0.89)$ 12.11 $T(s) = 0.5/[(s+1)(s^2 + s + 1)$; 极点位于 $s = -1, -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\sqrt{3}/2, 3$ 零点位于 $s = \infty$ 12.13 28.6 dB 12.15 $N=5; f_0 = 10.55 \text{ kHz}, -108^\circ, -144^\circ, -180^\circ, -216^\circ, -252^\circ; p_1 = -20.484 \times 10^3 + j63.043 \times 10^3 \text{ (rad/s)}, p_2 = -53.628 \times 10^3 + j38.963 \times 10^3 \text{ (rad/s)}, p_3 = -\omega_0 = -66.288 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}, p_4 = -53.628 \times 10^3 - j38.963 \times 10^3 \text{ (rad/s)}, p_5 = -20.484 \times 10^3 - j63.043 \times 10^3 \text{ (rad/s)}$; $T(s) = \omega_0^5 / [(s + \omega_0)(s^2 + 1.618\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2)(s^2 + 0.618\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2)]$; 2.78 dB 12.19 $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega; R_2 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega; C = 159 \text{ pF}$ 12.21 $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega; R_2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega; C_1 = 0.159 \mu\text{F}; C_2 = 1.59 \text{ nF}$; 高频增益 = -100 V/V 12.23 $T(s) = (1 - RCs)/(1 + RCs)$; 2.68 k $\Omega, 5.77 \text{ k}\Omega, 10 \text{ k}\Omega, 17.3 \text{ k}\Omega, 37.3 \text{ k}\Omega$ 12.25 $T(s) = 10^6/(s^2 + 10^3 s + 10^6)$; 707 rad/s; 1.16 V/V 12.27 $R = 4.59 \text{ k}\Omega; R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ 12.28 $T(s) = s^2/(s^2 + s + 1)$ 12.30 $T(s) = (s^2 + 1.42 \times 10^5)/(s^2 + 375s + 1.42 \times 10^6)$ 12.33 $L = 0.5 \text{ H}; C = 20 \text{ nF}$ 12.35 $V_o(s)/V_i(s) = s^2/(s^2 + s/RC + 1/LC)$ 12.37 将 R 分为两部分, $2R$ 留在原处, $2R$ 接在输出和地之间 12.39 $L_1/L_2 = 0.235; |T| = L_2/(L_1 + L_2); |T| = 1$ 12.40 对所有晶体管为 $10 \text{ k}\Omega, C_4$ 是: (a) $0.1 \mu\text{F}$, (b) $0.01 \mu\text{F}$, (c) 1000 pF ; 对 $R_5 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ 且 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega, C_4$ 是(a) $0.01 \mu\text{F}$, (b) 1000 pF , (c) 100 pF 12.43 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_5 = 3979 \Omega; R_6 = 39.79 \text{ k}\Omega; C_{61} = 6.4 \text{ nF}; C_{62} = 3.6 \text{ nF}$ 12.44 $C_4 = C_6 = 1 \text{ nF}; R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_5 = R_6 = r_1 = r_2 = 159 \text{ k}\Omega$ 12.48 (a) $T(s) = 0.451 \times 10^4 (s^2 + 1.70 \times 10^8)/(s + 0.729 \times 10^4)(s^2 + 0.279 \times 10^4 s + 1.05 \times 10^6)$; (b) 对 LP 部分: $C = 10 \text{ nF}, R_1 = R_2 = 13.7 \text{ k}\Omega$; 对 LPN 部分: $C = 10 \text{ nF}, R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_5 = 9.76 \text{ k}\Omega, R_6 = 35.9 \text{ k}\Omega, C_{61} = 6.18 \text{ nF}, C_{62} = 3.82 \text{ nF}$ 12.49 $C = 10 \text{ nF}; R = 15.9 \text{ k}\Omega; R_1 = R_f = 10 \text{ k}\Omega; R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega; R_3 = 390 \text{ k}\Omega; 39 \text{ V/V}$ 12.51 $\pm 1\%$ 12.53 (a) 只对 ω_0 , 改变 C_1 和 r 或 R_3 , 或改变 R_2 和 r 或 R_3 ; R_2 和 R_3 更好; (b) 只对 Q_z 只改变 r , 或只改变 R_3 12.55 $R_3 = 141.4 \text{ k}\Omega; R_4 = 70.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ 12.57 $T(s) = -(16s/RC)/(s^2 + 2s/RC + 16/(RC)^2)$; 带通; $\omega_0 = 4/RC; Q = 2$; 中心频率增益 = 8 V/V 12.59 $T(s) = s^2/(s^2 + (C_1 + C_2)s/R_3 C_1 C_2 + 1/R_4 R_3 C_1 C_2)$; 高通; 高频增益 = $1 \text{ V/V}; R_3 = 141.4 \text{ k}\Omega; R_4 = 70.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ 12.60 对一阶部分: $C_1 = 3.18 \text{ nF}$; 对 S 和 K 部分, 接地电容和悬浮电容分别为: $C_2 = 984 \text{ pF}$ 和 $C_3 = 10.3 \text{ nF}$; 对另一个 S 和 K 部分, 相应的电容分别是 $C_4 = 2.57 \text{ nF}$ 和 $C_5 = 3.93 \text{ nF}$ 12.62 ω_0 对 R, L, C 的灵敏度分别为 $0, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, Q$ 的灵敏度分别是 $1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

第 13 章

13.1 (a) $\omega = \omega_0, AK = 1$; (b) $d\phi/d\omega$ 在 $\omega = \omega_0$ 处是 $-2Q/\omega_0$; (c) $\Delta\omega/\omega_0 = -\Delta\phi/2Q$ 13.3 对同相输入端, 将 LC 连接到地, 把 R 连到输出; $A = 1 + R_f/R_1 \geq 1.0$; 采用 $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega, R_2 = 100 \Omega$ (比方说); $\omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{LC}$ (a) $-\frac{1}{2}\%$; (b) $-\frac{1}{2}\%$; (c) 0% 13.5 最小增益为 20dB; 相移是 180° 13.6 用 $R_2 = R_3 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega; R_3 = R_4 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega; R_1 = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ 13.9 $V_o(s)/V_i(s) = (s/RC)/(s^2 + 3s/RC + 1/R^2 C^2)$; 振幅等于 0 时 $s = 0, s = \infty; \omega_0 = 1/RC; Q = \frac{1}{3}$; 增益出现在 $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ 13.10 $\omega = 1.16/CR$ 13.12 $R_3 = R_6 = 6.5 \text{ k}\Omega; v_O = 2.08 \text{ V}$ (错) 13.13 $L(s) = (1 + R_f/R_1)(s/RC)/(s^2 + s^3/RC + 1/R^2 C^2)$; $L(j\omega) = (1 + R_f/R_1)/[3 - j(1/\omega RC - \omega RC)]$; $\omega = 1/RC$; 对于振荡, $R_f/R_1 = 2$ 13.15 20.3 V 13.17 $A\beta(s) = -(R_f/R_1)/[1 + 6/RCs + 5/R^2 C^2 s^2 + 1/R^3 C^3 s^3]$; $R_f = 29R; f_0 = 0.065/RC$ 13.21 对电路 (a), (b), (d), 特征方程为: $C_1 C_2 L s^3 + (C_2 L/R_L) s^2 + (C_1 + C_2) s + 1/R_L + g_m = 0; \omega_0 = [(C_1 + C_2)/C_1 C_2 L]^{1/2}; g_m R_L = C_2/C_1$; 对电路(c): $LC_1 C_2 s^3 + (C_1 L/R_L) s^2 + (C_1 + C_2) s + 1/R_L + g_m = 0; \omega_0 = [(C_1 + C_2)/C_1 C_2 L]^{1/2}; g_m R_L = C_1/C_2$ 13.23 从 2.016 12 MHz 到 2.017 24 MHz. 13.25 (a) $V_{TL} = V_R(1 + R_1/R_2) - L_+ R_1/R_2, V_{TH} = V_R(1 + R_1/R_2) - L_- R_1/R_2$; (b) $R_2 = 200 \text{ k}\Omega, V_R = 0.0476 \text{ V}$ 13.28 (a) +12V 或 -12V; (b) 频率为 f 幅度为 +12V 的对称方波, 滞后输入 65.4° . 平均最大偏移为 0.1V 13.29 $V_z = 6.8 \text{ V}; R_1 = R_2 = 37.5 \text{ k}\Omega; R = 4.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ 13.31 $V_z = 3.6 \text{ V}, R_2 = 6.67 \text{ k}\Omega; R = 50 \text{ k}\Omega; R_1 = 24 \text{ k}\Omega, R_2 = 27 \text{ k}\Omega$ 13.33 $V_z = 6.8 \text{ V}; R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = R_5 = R_6 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega; R_7 = 5.0 \text{ k}\Omega$; 输出是对称三角波, 其半周期为 $50 \mu\text{s}$, 峰值为 $\pm 7.5 \text{ V}$ 13.35 $96 \mu\text{s}$ 13.36 $R_1 = R_2 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega; R_3 = 134.1 \text{ k}\Omega; R_4 = 470 \text{ k}\Omega; 6.5 \text{ V}; 61.8 \mu\text{s}$ 13.38 (a) $9.1 \text{ k}\Omega$; (b) 13.3 V 13.39 $R_A = 21.3 \text{ k}\Omega; R_B = 10.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ 13.41 $V = 1.0996 \text{ V}; R = 400 \Omega$; 下表各列为 $v_O, \theta, 0.7 \sin \theta$, 误差 %:
0.70V, $90^\circ, 0.700 \text{ V}, 0\%$;

0.65 V, 63.6° , 0.627 V, 3.7%;
 0.60 V, 52.4° , 0.554 V, 8.2%;
 0.55 V, 46.1° , 0.504 V, 9.1%;
 0.50 V, 41.3° , 0.462 V, 8.3%;
 0.40 V, 32.8° , 0.379 V, 5.6%;
 0.30 V, 24.6° , 0.291 V, 3.1%;
 0.20 V, 16.4° , 0.197 V, 1.5%;
 0.10 V, 8.2° , 0.100 V, 0%;
 0.00 V, 0° , 0.0 V, 0%.

13.42 ± 2.5 V 13.45 下表各列为: 电路 v_O/V_T , 电路 v_1/V_T , 理想电路 v_O/V_T , 与理想电路的误差%:

0.250, 0.451, 0.259, -3.6%
 0.500, 0.905, 0.517, -3.4%
 1.000, 1.847, 1.030, -2.9%
 1.500, 2.886, 1.535, -2.3%
 2.000, 4.197, 2.035, -1.7%
 2.400, 6.292, 2.413, -0.6%
 2.420, 6.539, 2.420, 0.0%

13.47 $R_1 = R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ (比方说); 3.18 V 13.49 $R_1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$; $R_2 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$; $R_3 = 45 \text{ k}\Omega$; $R_4 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$; $C = 0.16 \mu\text{F}$ (角频率为 1 Hz) 13.53 采用同相输入端接 v_A 的运放, LED 接在输出端和反相输入端之间, 电阻 R 接在反相输入端和地之间; $I_{\text{LED}} = v_A/R$ 13.54 $i_M = C \text{ kv}/\text{dt}$; $C = 2.65 \mu\text{F}$; $i_{M120} = 2i_{M60}$; $i_{M180} = 3i_{M60}$; 作为输入幅度固定的线性频率计, 电容 C 与波形幅度的变化有关; 1.272 mA 13.55 10 mV, 20 mV, 100 mV; 50 个脉冲, 100 个脉冲, 200 个脉冲

第 14 章

14.1 上限(适用于所有情况): 4.7 V, 5.4 V; 下限: -4.3 V, -3.6 V; -2.15 V, -1.45 V 14.4 152 Ω ; 0.998 V/V; 0.996 V/V; 0.978 V/V; 2% 14.6 V_{CC} 14.9 5 V 14.11 4 V; 12.8%; 11.1 k Ω 14.13 5.0 V 的峰值; 3.18 V 的峰值; 3.425 Ω ; 4.83 Ω ; 3.65 W; 0.647 W 14.15 \hat{V}_o^2/R_L ; $V_{SS}\hat{V}_o/R_L$; \hat{V}_o/V_{SS} ; 100%; V_{SS} ; V_{SS}^2/R_L ; $V_{SS}/2$; 50% 14.17 2.5 V 14.19 12.5 14.21 20.7 mA; 788 mW; 7.9°C; 37.6 mA 14.23 1.34 k Ω ; 1.04 k Ω 14.25 50 W; 2.5 A 14.27 140°C; 0.57 V 14.29 100 W; 0.4°C/W 14.31 0.85 Ω 14.33 0 mA, 0 mA; 20 μA , 22.5 μA ; -20 μA ; -22.5 μA 14.35 1.96 mA; 38.4 μA ; 流出基极 1 且流入基极 2; 3.4 μA ; 277 k Ω ; 0.94 V/V 14.37 0.033 mA; 66 mA/V; -66 V/V; 13.6 k Ω 14.39 $R_1 = 300 \text{ k}\Omega$; $R_2 = 632 \text{ k}\Omega$; 9.48 V; -10.65 V 14.41 13 Ω ; 433 mV; 0.33 μA 14.43 $R_1 = 60 \text{ k}\Omega$; $R_2 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$; 0.01 μA 14.45 $I_{E1} = I_{E2} - 17 \mu\text{A}$; $I_{E3} = I_{E4} - 358 \mu\text{A}$; $I_{E5} - I_{E6} = 341 \mu\text{A}$; 10.5 V 14.47 14 V; 1.9 W; 11 V 14.49 $R_3 = R_4 = 40 \Omega$; $R_1 = R_2 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ 14.51 40 k Ω ; 50 k Ω 14.53 $L = \mu_n(v_{GS} - V_t)/U_{\text{sat}}$; 3 μm ; 3 A; 1 A/V

附录 B

B.2 $h_{11} = 2.6 \text{ k}\Omega$; $h_{12} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$; $h_{21} = 100$; $h_{22} = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}$

B.3 $y_{11} = 1/r_\pi + s(C_\pi + C_\mu)$; $y_{12} = -sC_\mu$; $y_{21} = -sC_\mu + g_m$; $y_{22} = 1/r_o + sC_\mu$

附录 C

C.1 $Z_T = V_{oc}/I_{sc}$ C.3 1 V, 0.90 k Ω ; 0.526 V C.5 $R_m = (r_\pi + R_B)/(1 + g_m r_\pi)$

附录 D

D.2 $V_o(s)/V_i(s) = R_2/(R_1+R_2)$ D.4 10^5 rad/s D.6 HP; 10 rad/s D.7 $v_o(t) = 10(1 - e^{-t/10^{-6}})$; $v_o(t) = 10 e^{-10^6 t}$
D.9 3.5 ns D.11 -4.67 V D.13 -6.32 V; 9.5 ms D.15 14.4 μ s

附录 E

E.1 $V_o(s)/V_i(s) = RC_1s/(1 + sR(C_1 + C_2))$; STC, $C_{eq} = C_1//C_2$; 高通; 零点在 0 Hz; 极点在 1.59 Hz
E.5 10 kHz; 5.1 kHz; 1.05 kHz E.10 0 dB, -90° ; +0.04 dB, -95.0°