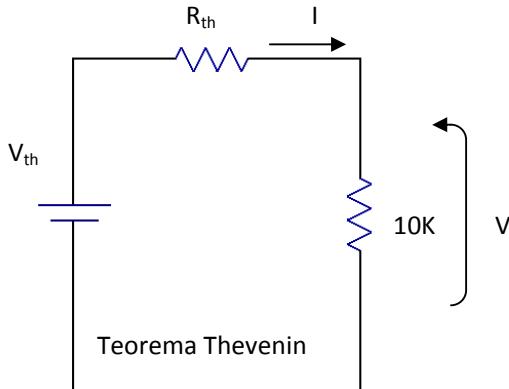


Questão 1

a) Díodo conduzindo:



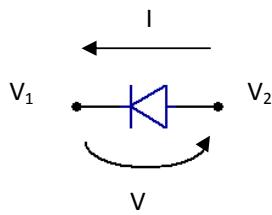
$$V_{th} = \frac{20K}{20K + 20K} \cdot 20 = 10V$$

$$R_{th} = 20K // 20K = 10K$$

$$I = \frac{V_{th}}{R_{th} + 10K} = \frac{10}{10K + 10K} 0,5mA$$

$$V = 10K \cdot 0,5m = 5V$$

b) Díodo cortado



$$V_1 = \frac{10K}{10K + 10K} \cdot 10 = 5V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{20K}{20K + 10K} \cdot 30 = 20V$$

$$V = V_2 - V_1 = 5 - 20$$

$$V = -15V$$

$$I = 0$$

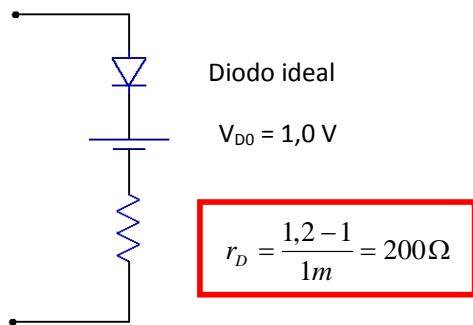
c) D₁ conduz e D₂ cortado

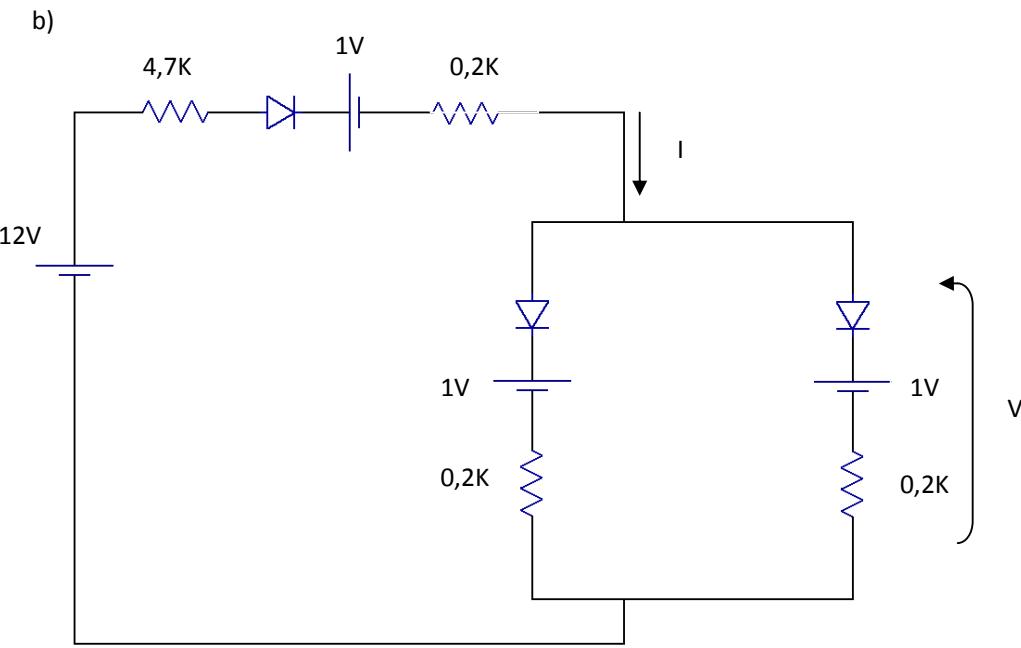
$$I = \frac{10 - 2}{1K} = 8mA$$

$$V = 2V(D_1, \text{conduz})$$

Questão 2

a) Modelo





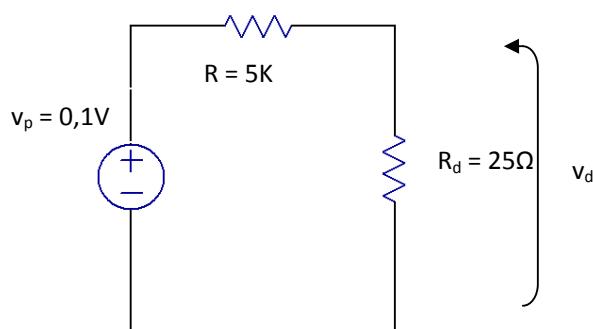
$$I = \frac{12 - 1 - 1}{4,7K + 0,2K + 0,1K} = 2mA$$

$$V = I + 0,2k \cdot I / 2 = 1,2V$$

Questão 3

a) Como $I_D = 2mA$

$$r_d = \frac{nV_T}{I_D} = \frac{2.0,025}{2m} = 25\Omega$$



$$v_{d(pico)} = v_p \frac{r_d}{R + r_d}$$

$$v_{d(pico)} = 0,1 \frac{25}{5K + 25} \cong 0,5mV$$

b) Condição de pequeno sinal

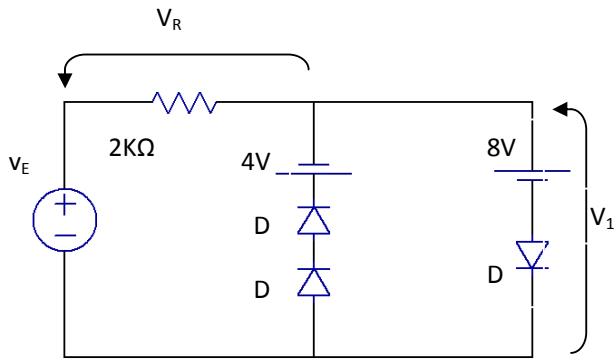
$$v_d \ll nV_T = 2.25 = 50mV$$

Como $v_d = 0,5mV \ll 50 mV \Rightarrow$ condição de pequeno sinal está garantida.

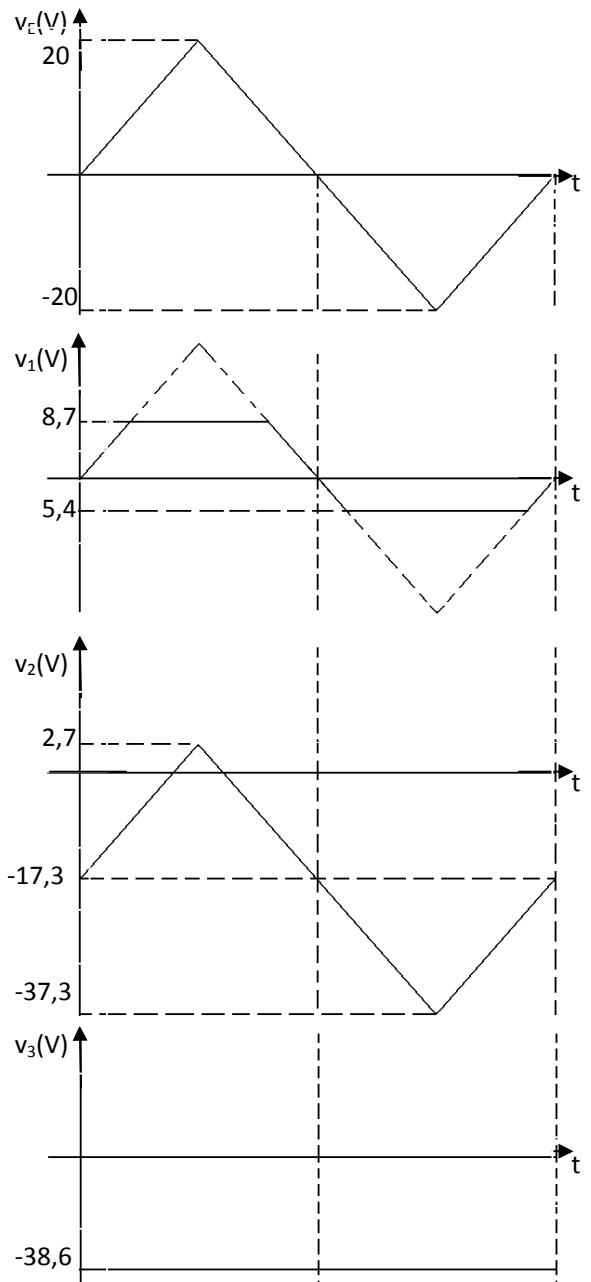
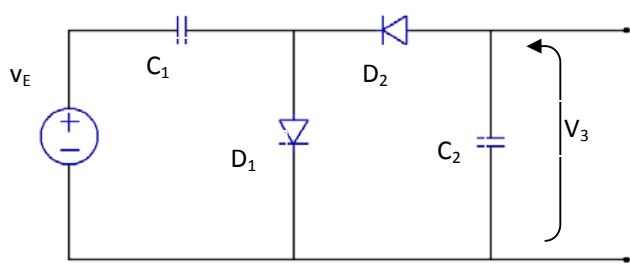
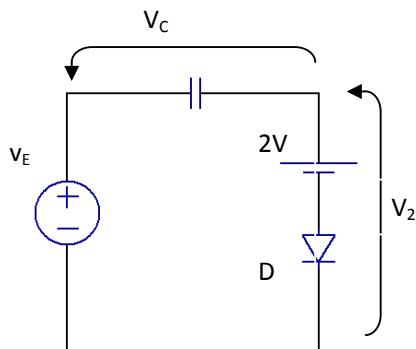
Questão 4

Considerando $V_{D0} = 0,7V$

Círculo limitador \Rightarrow superior em 8,7V e inferior em -5,4V



Círculo grampeador \Rightarrow superior em 2,7V



Círculo dobrador de tensão