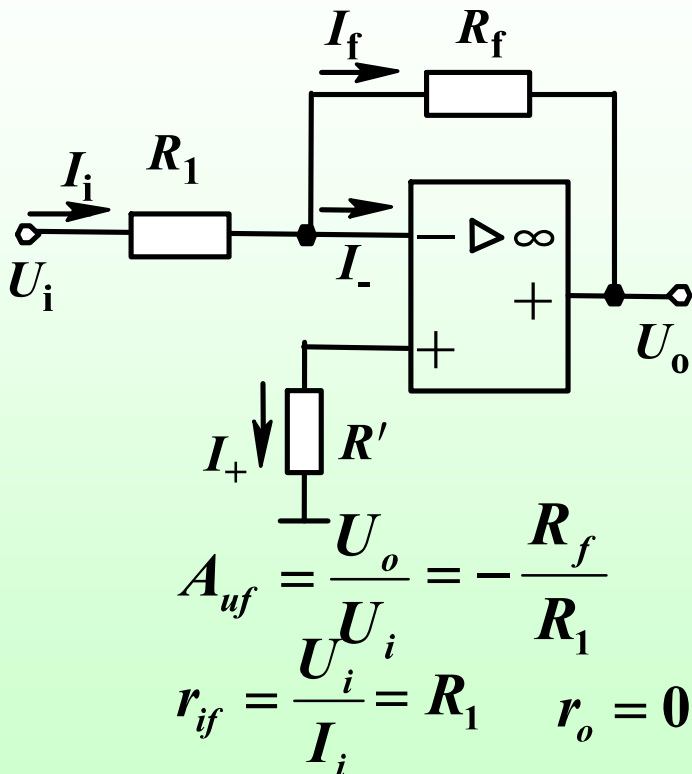


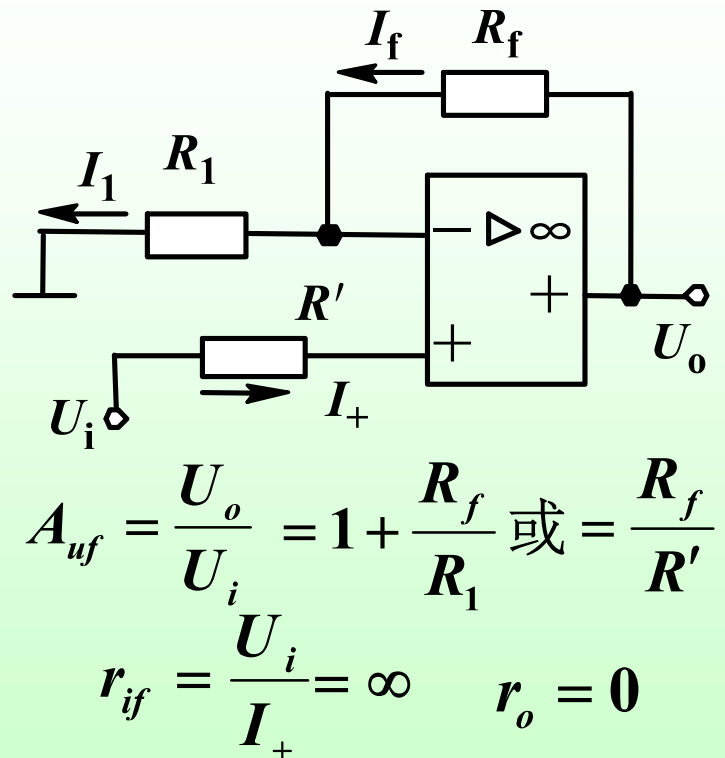
复习（熟练掌握）：

1. 反相比例运算

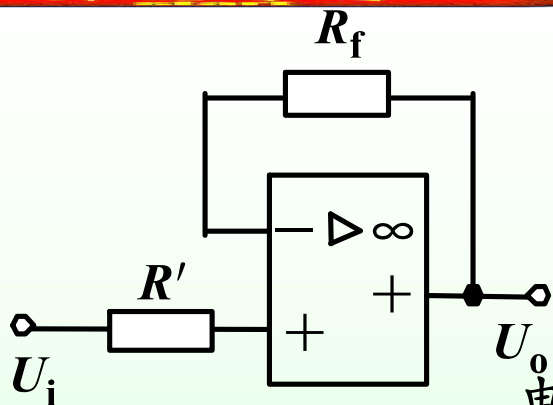


若 $R_f = R_1$ ，称为 **反相器**

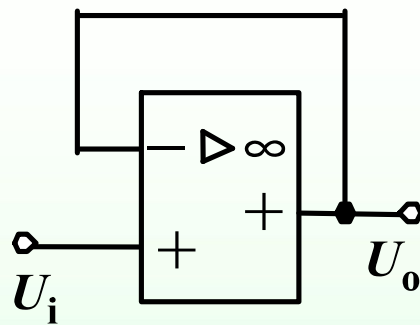
2. 同相比例运算



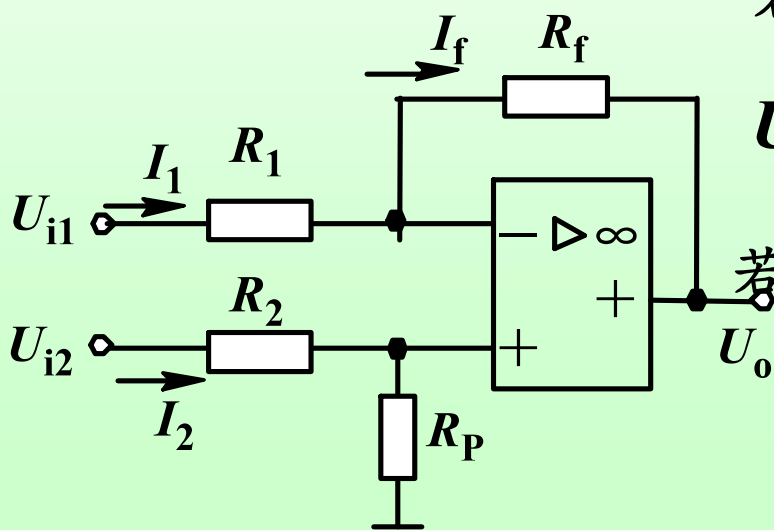
若 $R_1 = \infty$ ，称为 **电压跟随器**



电压跟随器



3. 差动比例运算



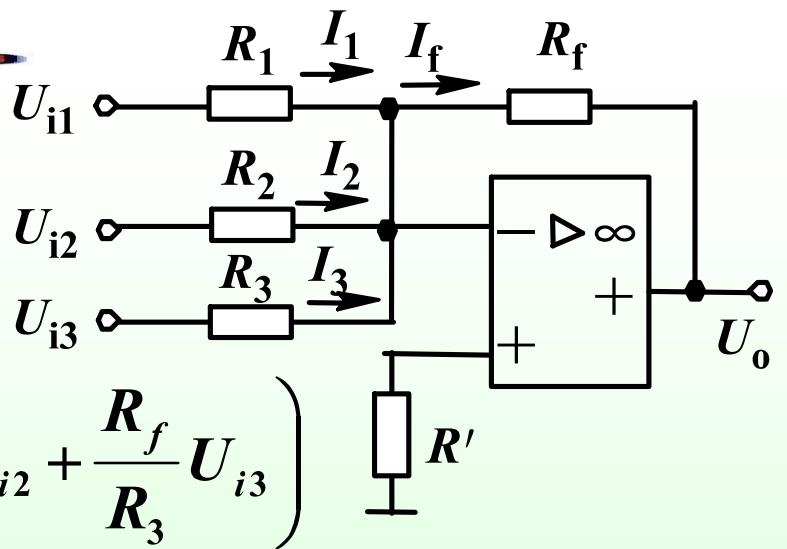
若 $R_1 \parallel R_f = R_2 \parallel R_p$ ，则

$$U_o = \frac{R_f}{R_2} U_{i2} - \frac{R_f}{R_1} U_{i1}$$

若对称 $R_1 = R_2, R_f = R_p$ ，则

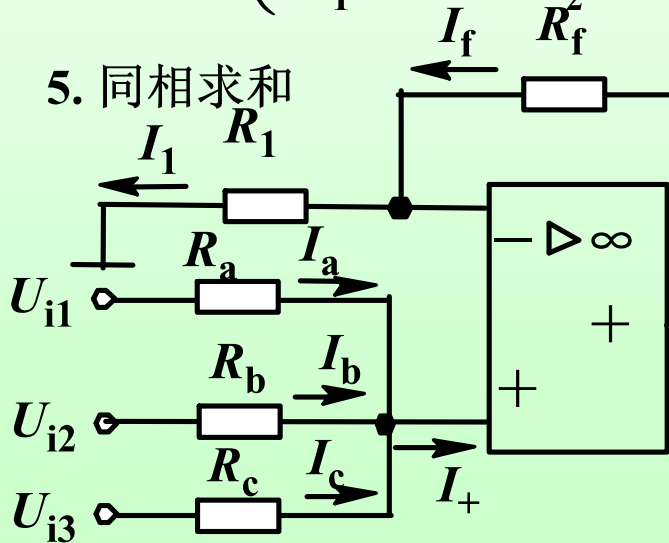
$$U_o = \frac{R_f}{R_1} (U_{i2} - U_{i1})$$

4. 反相求和



$$U_o = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} U_{i1} + \frac{R_f}{R_2} U_{i2} + \frac{R_f}{R_3} U_{i3} \right)$$

5. 同相求和



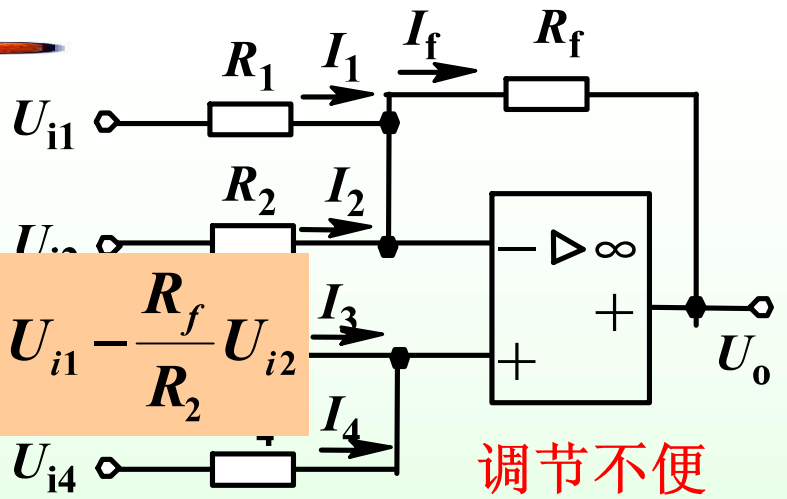
若 $R_a \parallel R_b \parallel R_c = R_1 \parallel R_f$ ，则

$$U_o = \frac{R_f}{R_a} U_{i1} + \frac{R_f}{R_b} U_{i2} + \frac{R_f}{R_c} U_{i3}$$

6. 单运放加减

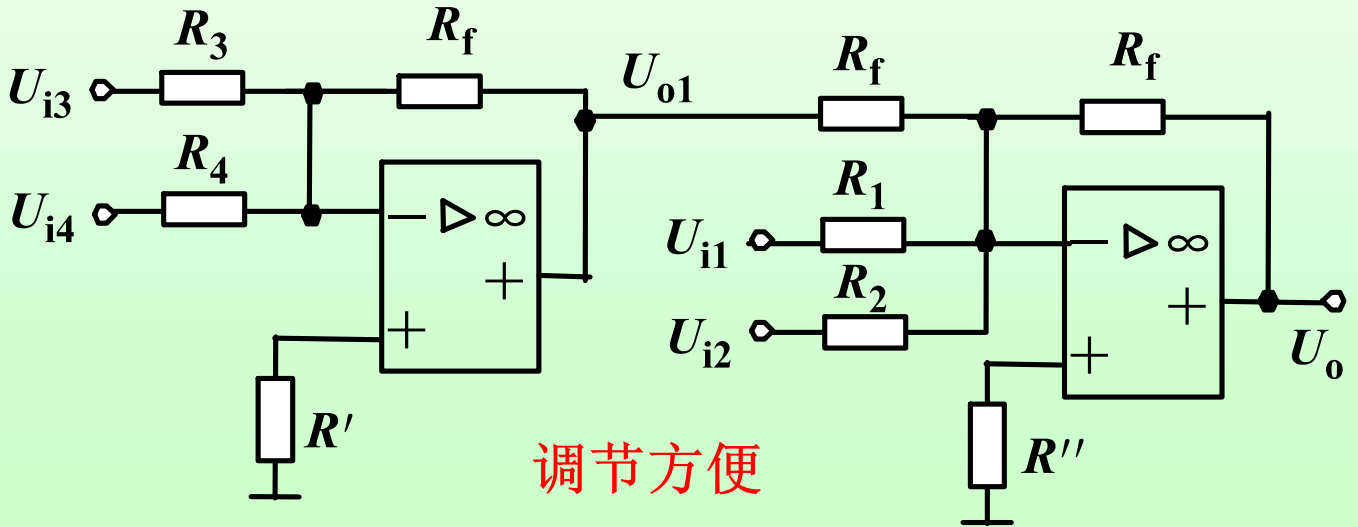
若满足平衡条件，则

$$U_o = \frac{R_f}{R_3} U_{i3} + \frac{R_f}{R_4} U_{i4} - \frac{R_f}{R_1} U_{i1} - \frac{R_f}{R_2} U_{i2}$$



调节不便

7. 双运放加减



调节方便

7.2.3 积分电路和微分电路

一、积分电路

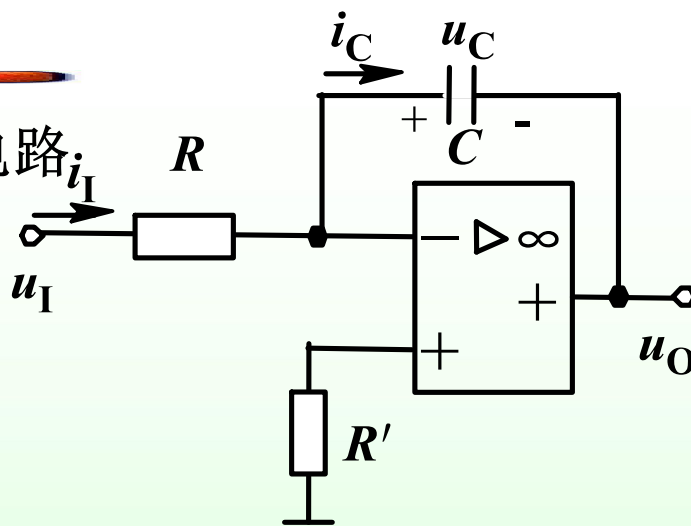


图 7-11 反相积分

$$u_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i_C \cdot dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_C dt + u_C(0)$$

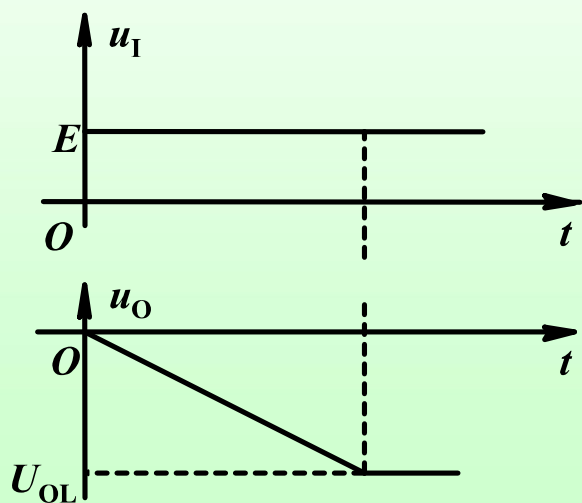
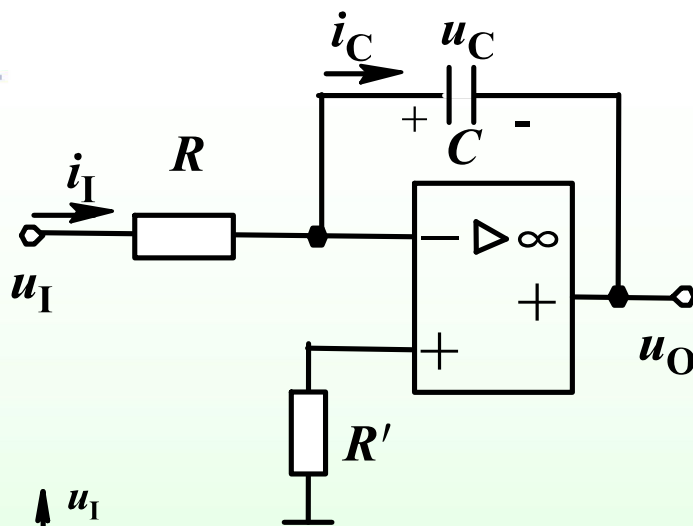
$$u_O = -u_C = -\frac{1}{C} \int i_I dt = -\frac{1}{RC} \int u_I dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{RC} \int_0^t u_I dt + u_O(0)$$

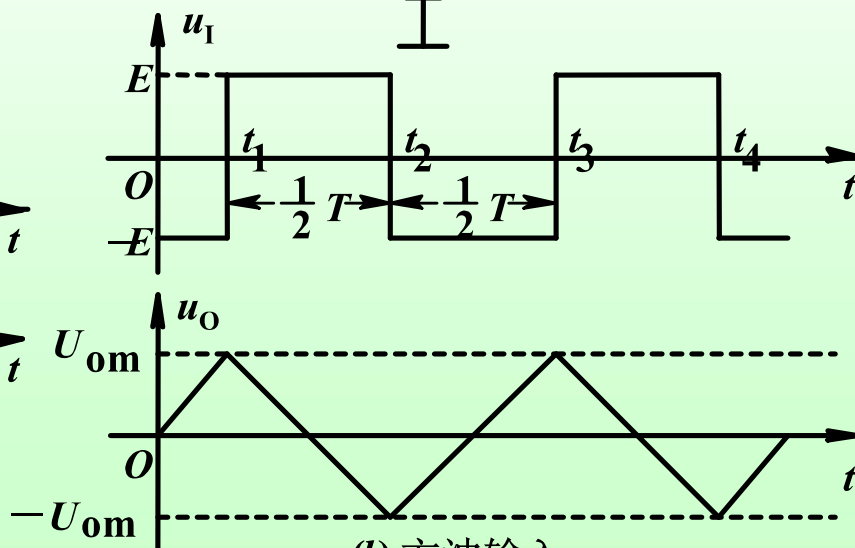
7.2.4 积分电路和微分电路

一、积分电路

积分波形



(a) 阶跃输入



(b) 方波输入

7.2.4 积分电路和微分电路

一、积分电路

积分波形

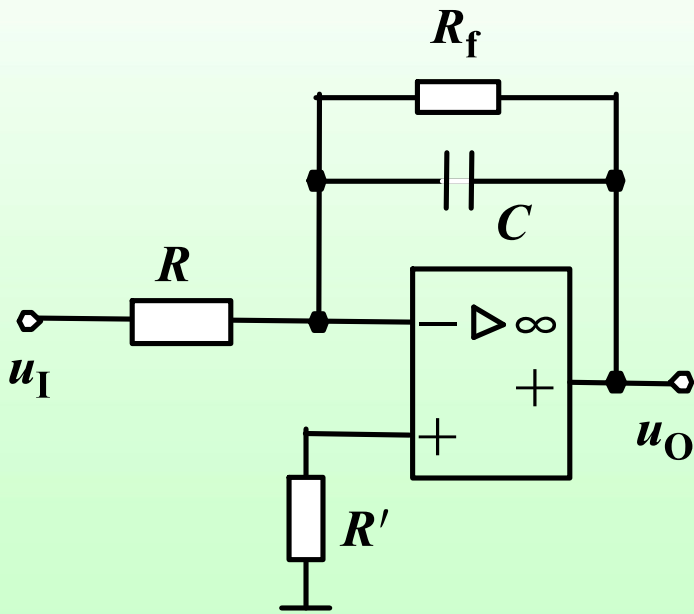
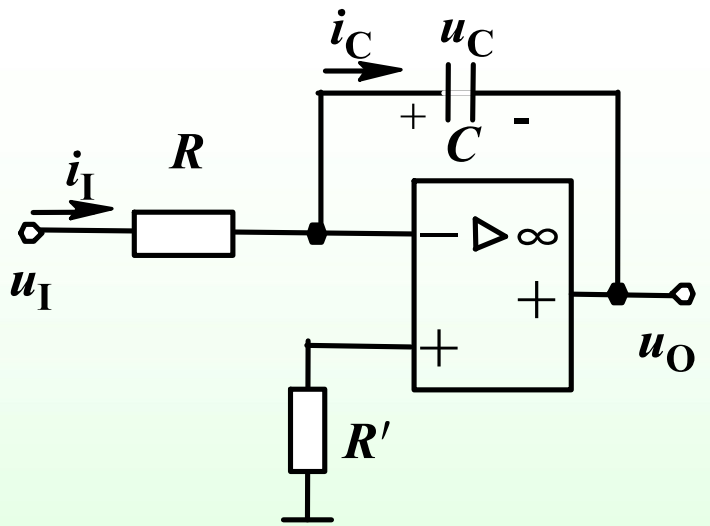
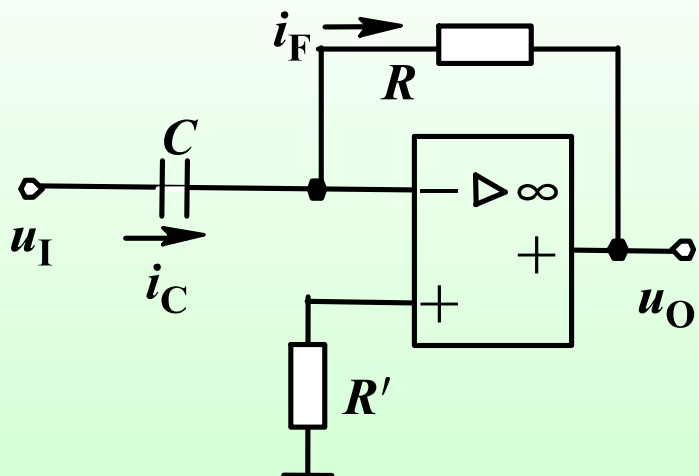


图7-13 实际积分电路

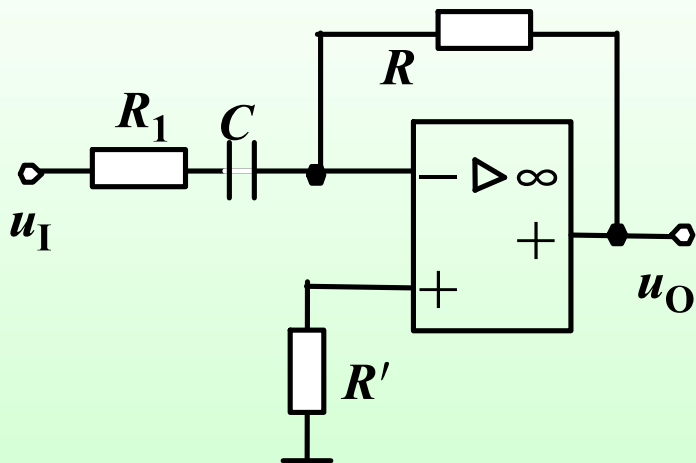


7.2.3 积分电路和微分电路

- 一、积分电路
- 二、微分电路



基本微分电路



实际微分电路

$$u_O = -Ri_F = -Ri_C = -RC \frac{du_I}{dt}$$

波形?

7.2.4 对数和指数运算电路

一、对数运算

$$i_D = I_S \left(e^{\frac{u_D}{U_T}} - 1 \right) \approx I_S e^{\frac{u_D}{U_T}}$$

$$i_I = \frac{u_I}{R} = i_D \approx I_S e^{\frac{u_D}{U_T}}$$

$$u_O = -u_D$$

$$u_O \approx -U_T \ln \frac{u_I}{RI_S} \quad (u_I > 0)$$

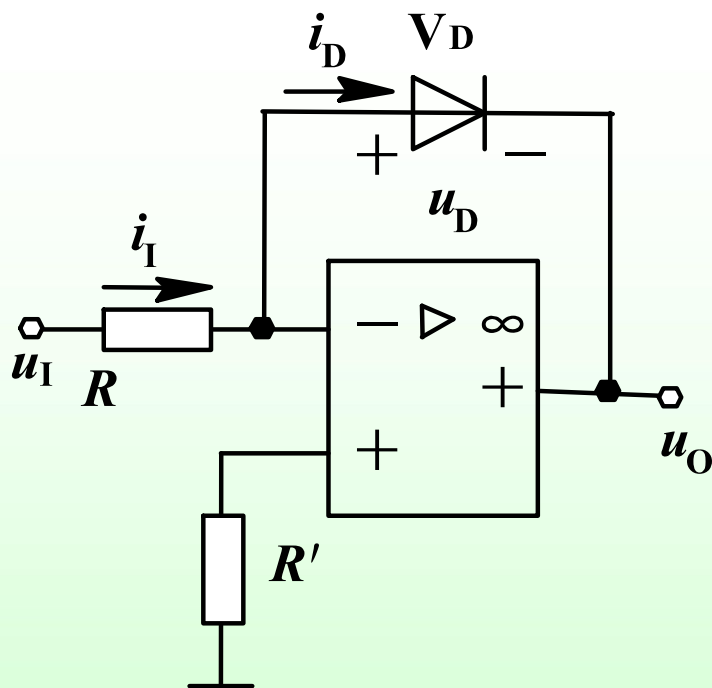


图7-15 基本对数运算电路

7.2.4 对数和指数运算电路

一、对数运算

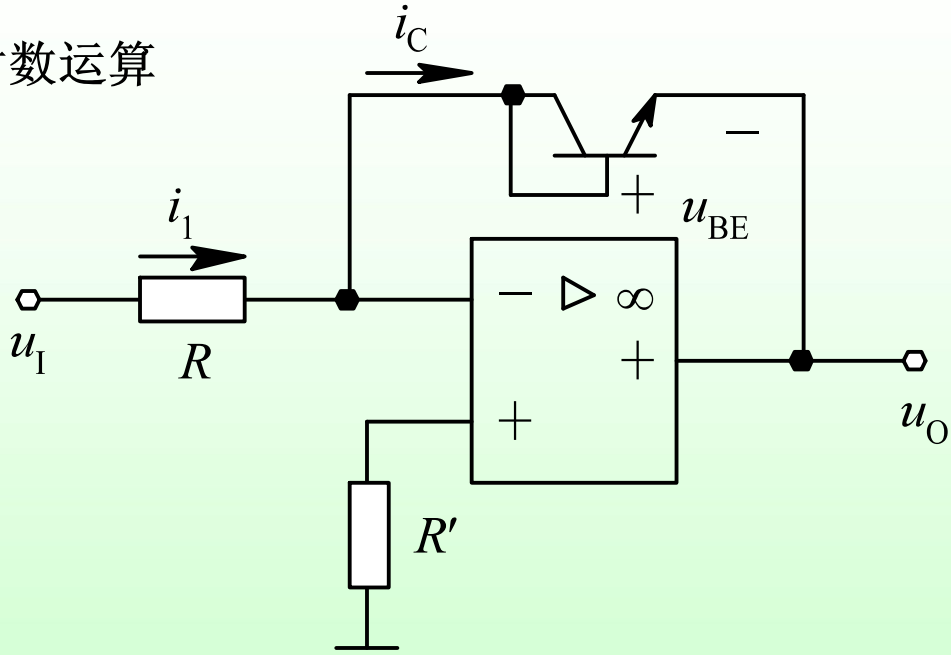


图7-16 用三极管的对数运算电路

7.2.4 对数和指数运算电路

- 一、对数运算
- 二、指数运算

$$u_D = u_I - u_- = u_I$$

$$i_D \approx I_S e^{\frac{u_D}{U_T}} = I_S e^{\frac{u_I}{U_T}}$$

$$u_O = -i_F R = -i_D R$$

$$= -I_S R \cdot e^{\frac{u_I}{U_T}}$$

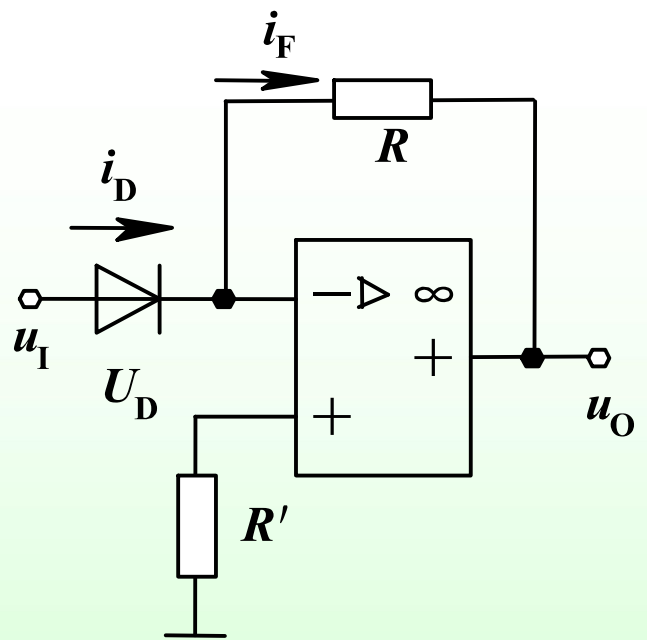


图 7-17 基本指数运算电路

7.2.5 乘法运算电路

一、实现乘

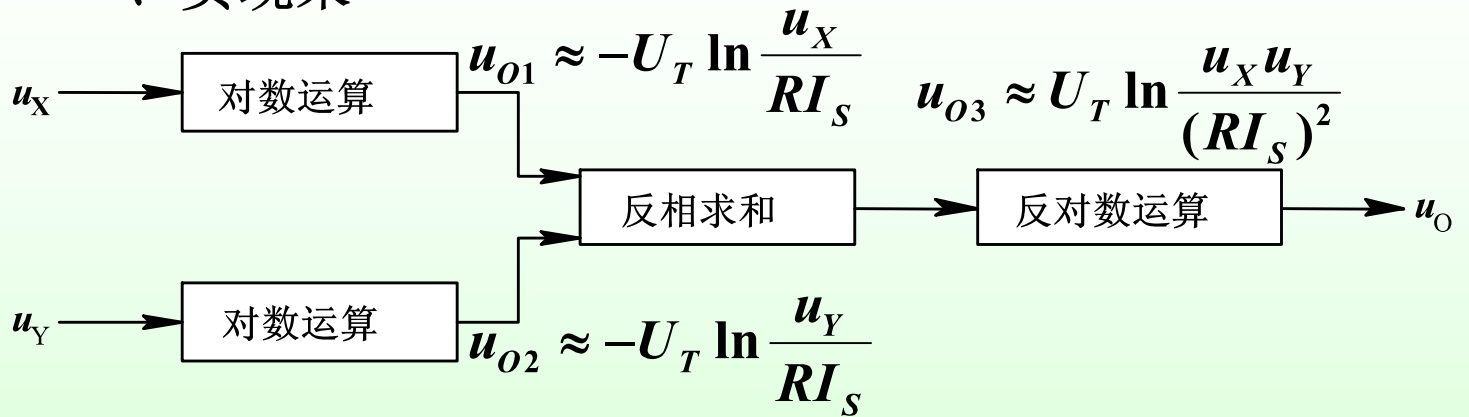


图 7-18 简单乘法器框图

$$u_O = -I_S R \cdot e^{\frac{u_{O3}}{U_T}} = -I_S R \cdot e^{\ln \frac{u_X u_Y}{(R I_S)^2}} = -\frac{u_X u_Y}{R I_S} = -k u_X u_Y$$

k 的单位为 V^{-1}

7.2.5 乘法运算电路

一、实现乘

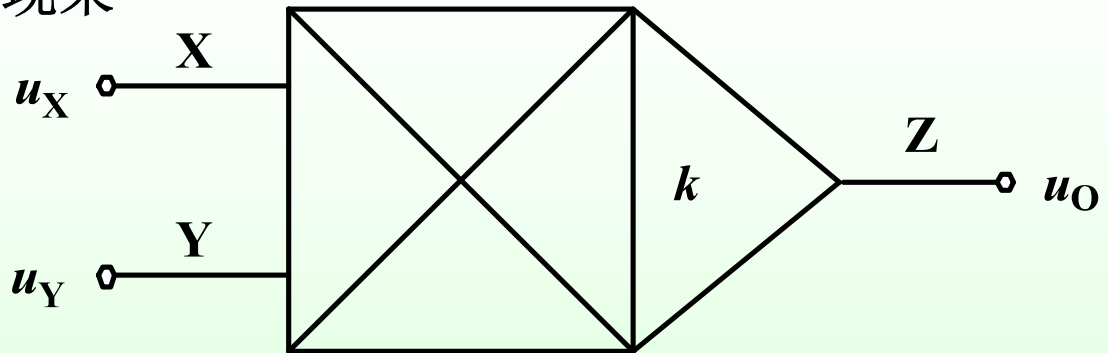


图 7-19 集成乘法器电路符号

$$u_O = k u_X u_Y$$

当 $u_X = u_Y = u_I$ 时 $u_O = k u_X u_Y = k u_I^2$ 实现对输入信号的平方

问题： 如何实现对输入信号的立方、四次方？

7.2.5 乘法运算电路

- 一、实现乘
- 二、实现除

$$u_Z = k u_{X2} u_O$$

$$\frac{u_{X1}}{R_1} + \frac{u_Z}{R_2} = 0$$

$$u_O = -\frac{R_2}{k R_1} \frac{u_{X1}}{u_{X2}}$$

当 $R_1 = R_2$, 则

$$u_O = -\frac{1}{k} \frac{u_{X1}}{u_{X2}}$$

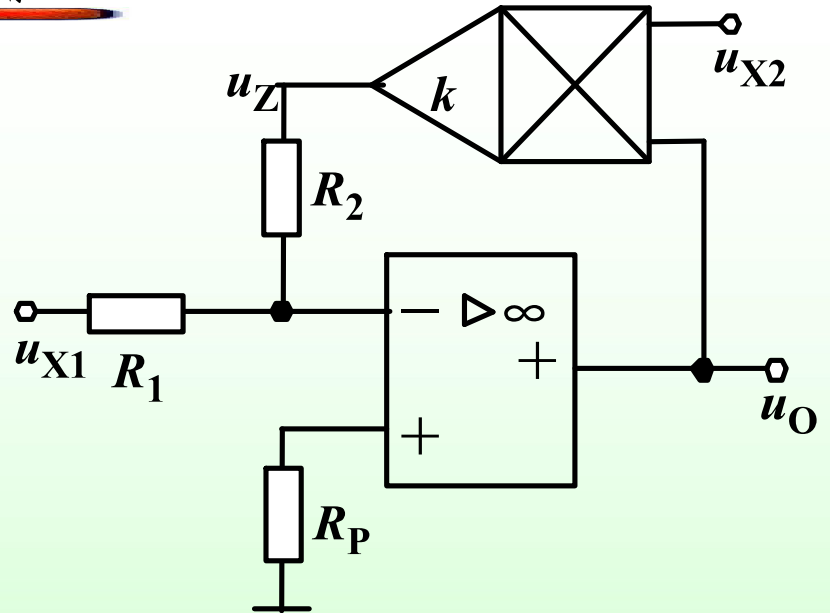


图 7-20 除法电路

7.2.5 乘法运算电路

- 一、实现乘
- 二、实现除
- 三、开平方

$$\frac{u'_I}{R_1} + \frac{u_Z}{R_2} = 0$$

而 $u'_I = -u_I, u_Z = ku_o^2$, 故

$$u_o = \sqrt{\frac{R_2}{kR_1}} u_I \quad \text{选取 } R_1 = R_2, \text{ 则 } u_o = \sqrt{\frac{u_I}{k}}$$

问题： 如何实现对输入信号开立方、四次方？

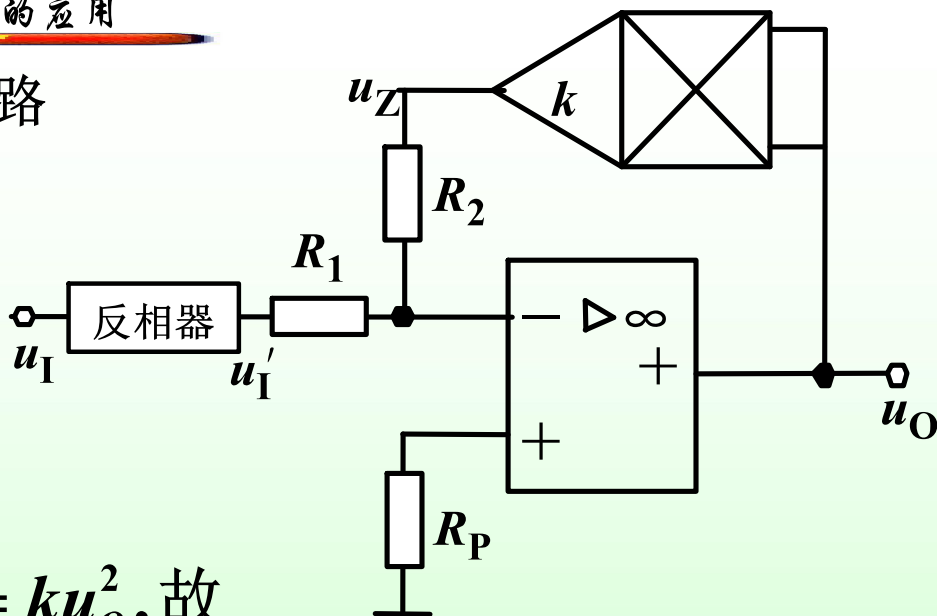


图 7-21 开平方电路 ($u_I > 0$)

小结：

1 熟练掌握比例运算、加减运算电路的分析与设计方法，特别注意平衡的原则。

2 熟练掌握积分运算电路的分析与计算方法，掌握波形变换的原理与参数计算。

3 对模拟乘法器不作要求。

作业：P185 12, 27 预习：7.3, 7.4