

NO.

DATE. .

计算机与控制工程学院

信息安全专业

王钰 (1310670)

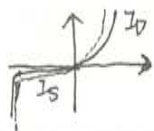
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NO. DATE.

PN结伏安特性

$T \uparrow \rightarrow \dots$



P型  
杂质 +3价

空穴 > 本征 > 电子

N型

+5价

电子 > 本征  $10^{13} (-)$   
> 空穴.

二. 二极管模型

直流电阻  $\frac{V_D}{I_D}$

1. 大信号模型  $\rightarrow$  直流模型.

$V_D$  外加电压,  $\begin{cases} \text{反偏 } V_D \text{ 取负} \\ \text{正偏 } V_D \text{ 取正} \end{cases}$

$$I_D = I_S (e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} - 1)$$

$V_T$  热电势. 室温下  $V_T = 26 \text{ mV}$

$I_S$  反向饱和电流

①  $V_D \gg V_T = 26 \text{ mV}$  时. (如  $V_D = 130 \text{ mV}$ ,  $e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} = 148 \gg 1$ )

$$I_D = I_S \cdot e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}}$$

②  $V_D \ll -V_T = -26 \text{ mV}$  时 ( $V_D = -130 \text{ mV}$ ,  $e^{\frac{V_D}{V_T}} = 0.0067 \ll 1$ )

$$\therefore I_D = -I_S$$

※ 加正向偏压时:

1)  $\therefore I_S = A J_S$   
 $\downarrow$  反向电流  
 结面积 密度

$\begin{cases} \text{两个同材料的二极管并联, 电流大一倍.} \\ \text{两个串联, 面积大的端电压小} \end{cases}$

(2) 电流升高10倍, 正向压降的增量为  $60 \text{ mV}$ . ( $\Delta V_D = 60 \text{ mV}$ )

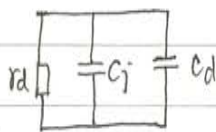
电流加倍 (1 $\rightarrow$ 2, 2 $\rightarrow$ 4, 4 $\rightarrow$ 8)  $\Delta V_D = 18 \text{ mV}$

(3)  $V_D$  的温度系数为  $-2 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ . 即每升高  $1^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_D$  下降  $2 \text{ mV}$ .

二. 小信号模型  $\rightarrow$  交流模型.

① 正偏时

$$\begin{aligned} \text{微变电阻 } r_d &= \frac{dV_D}{dI_D} = \frac{V_T}{I_D} \\ &= \frac{26 \text{ mV}}{I_D} \quad (T = 300 \text{ K}) \end{aligned}$$



$C_j$  势垒电容

$C_d$  扩散电容.

加正向偏压, 势垒

区变窄

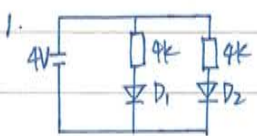
加反向偏压, 势垒

区变宽.

② 反偏时

$$r_d = \infty$$

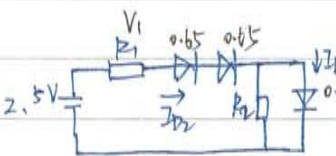
练习:



已知  $V_{D1} = 0.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{D2} = 0.3 \text{ V}$  求通过  $R_1, R_2$  的电流

解:  $D_1, D_2$  都导通, 则  $V_{D1} = 0.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{D2} = 0.3 \text{ V}$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{4 - 0.7}{4 \text{ k}} = \dots \quad I_2 = \frac{4 - 0.3}{4 \text{ k}}$$



$R_2 = 1 \text{ k}$ ,  $V_D = 0.65 \text{ V}$

求  $R_1$  使  $2I_{D1} = I_{D2}$ .

$$I_{D2} = \frac{0.65}{1 \text{ k}} = 0.65 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{D2} = I_1 = \frac{2.5 - 0.65 \times 3}{R_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{D1} = I_{D2} - I_2 \\ 2I_{D1} = I_{D2} \end{cases}$$

分析要点: 二极管

的工作状态

方法: 令二极管

断开, 确定二极管

两端电位差.

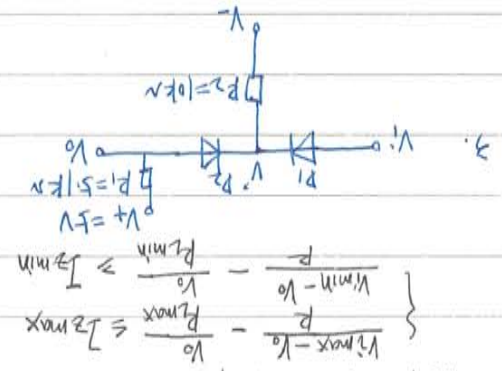
若大于  $V_{on}$  则  $\checkmark$

存在多个时, 令其

两端电位差最大

先导通且端电压为压降  
依次判断

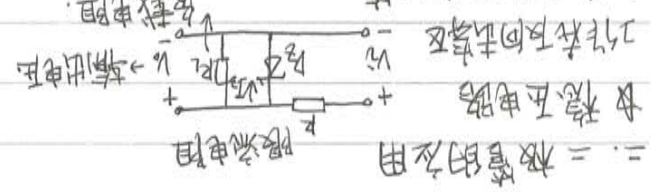
①  $V_i = 0V$  时:



当  $V_i = 0V$  或  $V_i = 4V$  时, 求  $V_o, I_{D1}, I_{D2}$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{V_{i\max} - V_o}{P} - \frac{P}{V_{i\max} - V_o} &\leq I_{Z\max} \\ \frac{P}{V_o} - \frac{P}{V_{i\min} - V_o} &\geq I_{Z\min} \end{aligned} \right.$$

※ 稳压电阻的计算.



$I_1 \uparrow \rightarrow I_2 \uparrow$   
 $R_L \uparrow \rightarrow I_2 \uparrow$

二. 极管的应用

限流电阻

稳压电路

工作在反向击穿区

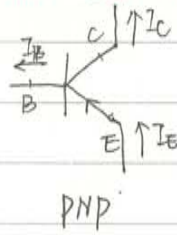
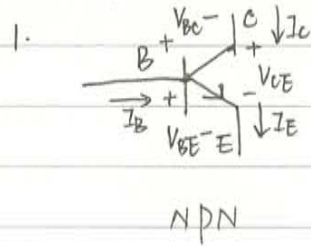
$V_2 \rightarrow$  输出电压

负载电阻

### 第三章 双极型晶体管

$$I_c = I_s e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} \left( 1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A} \right), \quad r_{ce} = \frac{V_A}{I_{CQ}}$$

$$r_{be} = r_b + (1+\beta)r_e = r_b + (1+\beta)\frac{V_T}{I_E}$$



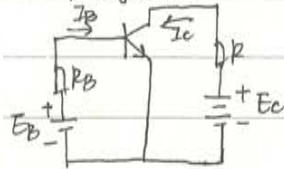
发射结	集电结	放大区
正	反	放大区
正	正	饱和区
反	反	截止区

$V_{BE} > V_{on}$  } 放大区  $V_{CE} > V_{BE}$   $I_c = \beta I_B$   
 饱和区  $V_{CE} < V_{BE}$

$V_{BE} < V_{on}$  截止区  $V_{CE} > V_{BE}$

临界饱和  $V_{BE} = V_{CE}$   $I_c = \beta I_B$

#### 2. 共射组态



#### 3. 晶体管的特性区域

(1) 共射组态大信号特性  $I_c = I_s e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} = \beta I_B$

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

$$I_c = \alpha I_E$$

#### (2) 厄利电压

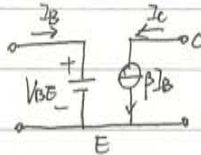
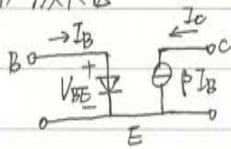
$$I_c = I_c(0) + \Delta I_c = I_c(0) + I_c(0) \cdot \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A} = I_c(0) \left( 1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A} \right)$$

注:  $V_A$  要算.

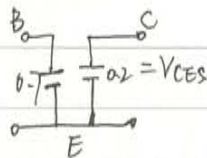
$$I_B = \frac{I_c e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}}}{\beta} \quad I_c = I_s e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} \left( 1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A} \right)$$

#### 4. 大信号模型

##### (1) 放大区:



##### (2) 饱和区





5. h参数(4信号)等效电路. 前提: 已知是放大区.



$$\begin{cases} V_1 = h_{11} i_1 + h_{12} V_2 \\ i_2 = h_{21} i_1 + h_{22} V_2 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{BE} = h_{ie} i_b + h_{re} V_{CE} \\ i_c = \beta i_b + h_{re} V_{CE} \end{array} \right.$$

① 令输入交流开路 ( $i_1=0$ )

得  $h_{12} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = h_{re} = \frac{V_{BE}}{V_{CE}}$

$$h_{22} = \frac{i_2}{V_2} = \frac{i_c}{V_{CE}} = h_{ce}$$

② 令输出交流开路

$$h_{11} = \frac{V_1}{i_1} = h_{ie} = \frac{V_{BE}}{i_b}$$

$$h_{21} = \frac{i_2}{i_1} = h_{fe} = \frac{i_c}{i_b} = \beta$$

6. T模型等效电路.

定义发射结的交流电阻  $r_e = \frac{dV_{BE}}{dI_E}$ .

$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{26\text{mV}}{I_E}$$

$$r_{ce} = \frac{\Delta V_{CE}}{\Delta I_C} \approx \frac{V_A}{I_A} \rightarrow \text{给了 } V_A \text{ 一定算 } r_{ce}$$

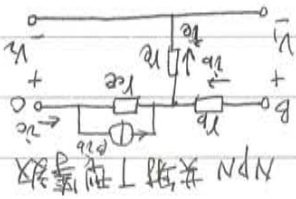
$r_b \rightarrow$  基区材料的体电阻

$$h_{ie} = r_b + (h_{fe}) r_e$$

$h_{re}$  输入不考虑

$$h_{fe} = \beta$$

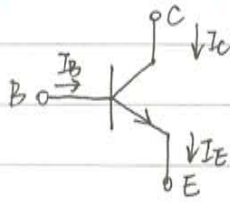
$$h_{oe} = \frac{1}{r_{ce}}$$



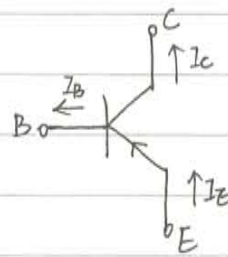
总结：双极型与场效应晶体管的符号与工作区间

$$I_E = I_B + I_C$$

1. 双极型 (三极管)



NPN



PNP

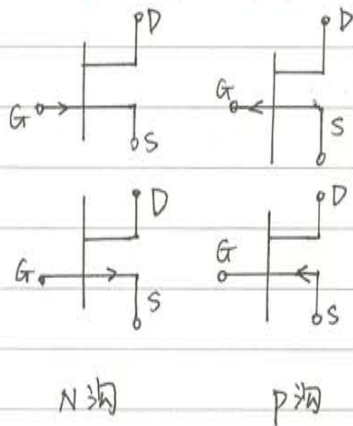
(放大)  $I_C = I_S e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} = \beta I_B$

考虑基区宽度调制效应

$$I_C = I_S e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} (1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A})$$

NPN:	放大区	截止区	饱和区	临界饱和
(PNP符号全部相反)	$V_{BE} > V_{ON}$	$V_{BE} \approx V_{ON}$	$V_{BE} < V_{ON}$	$I_C = \beta I_B$
	$V_{CE} > V_{BE}$	$V_{CE} \approx V_{BE}$	$V_{CE} < V_{BE}$	$V_{CE} = V_{BE}$
	$I_C = \beta I_B$	$I_C = I_B = I_E = 0$		

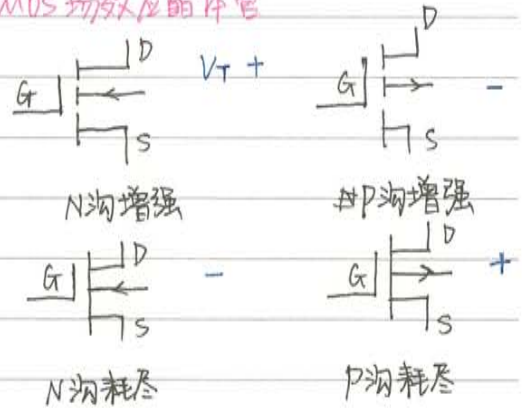
2. 结型场效应晶体管



N沟

P沟

3. MOS场效应晶体管



N沟增强

P沟增强

N沟耗尽

P沟耗尽

N沟:	恒流	截止	电阻	N沟:	饱和	截止	电阻
	$V_{GS} > V_p$	$V_{GS} < V_p$	$V_{GS} \approx V_p$		$V_{GS} > V_T$	$V_{GS} < V_T$	$V_{GS} \approx V_T$
	$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_p$	$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_p$	$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_p$		$V_{DS} > V_{GS} - V_T$	$V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_T$	$V_{DS} \approx V_{GS} - V_T$
	$I_D = I_{DSS} (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p})^2 (1 + \lambda  V_{DS} )$				$I_D = \frac{k_n W}{2L} (V_{GS} - V_T)^2 (1 + \lambda  V_{DS} )$	0	$\frac{k_p W}{L} [(V_{GS} - V_T) - \frac{V_{DS}}{2}] V_{DS}$
							$I_{D阻} = \frac{1}{2} I_{D饱和}$





## 第五章 放大器的工作原理和分析方法

### §1 基本概念 & 主要参数



不失真的必要条件: A为线性网络.

2. 电压增益  $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$

输入电阻  $R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i}$  (从输入端看进去的电阻)

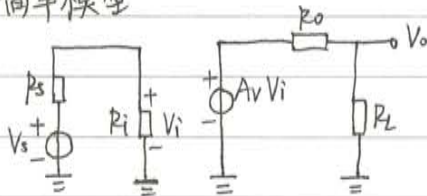
输出电阻  $R_o = \frac{V_o}{I_o}$

3. 分贝 (dB)

$$A_v (\text{dB}) = 20 \log_{10} |A_v|$$

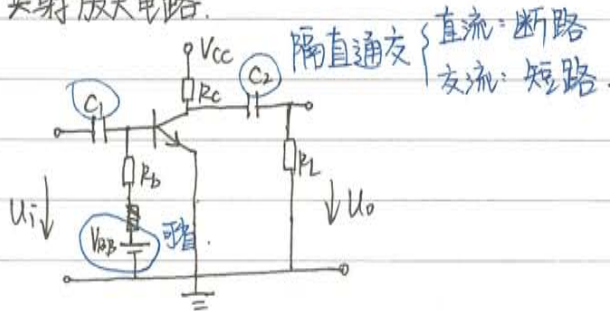
$$A_p (\text{dB}) = 10 \log_{10} |A_p|$$

4. 简单模型

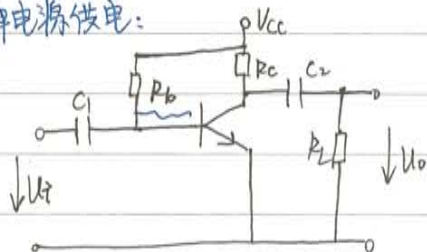


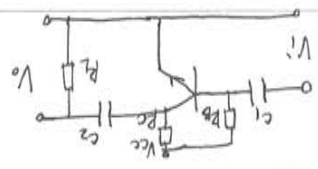
### §2 放大器电路的组成和工作原理

共射放大电路.

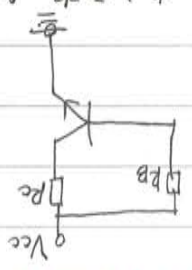


单电源供电:



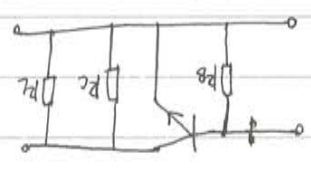


§ 3.1 直流通路和交流通路



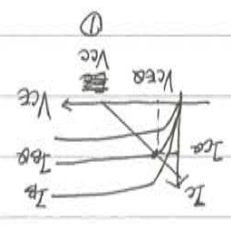
直流通路 (电容断路)

交流通路 (电容短路, 电压为0)



§ 3.2 直流负载线

1. 直流负载线  $V_{ce} = I_c R_c + V_{ce}$



先有直流负载线 找不到“Q”点

还要知道  $I_{BQ}$

2.  $I_{BQ}$  的求法

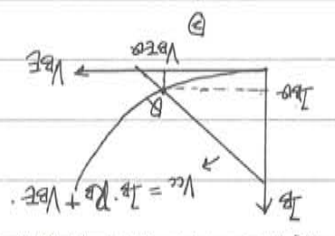
(1) 估算法

假设已知  $V_{BE} = 0.7V$  (硅 0.7 锗 0.2)

$$V_{cc} = I_{BQ} R_B + V_{BE}$$

(2) 图解法

前提: 已知晶体管输入特性曲线



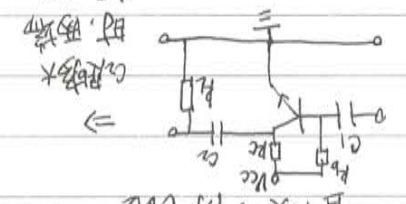
3. 将图2中的  $I_{BQ}$  代入图1即可求得  $Q$  点  $Q(I_{CQ}, V_{CEQ})$

$$V_{ceq} = \frac{V_{cc} - V_{ceq}}{R_c + R_L} \cdot R_L + V_{ceq}$$

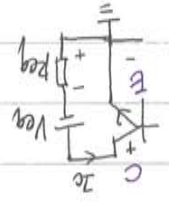
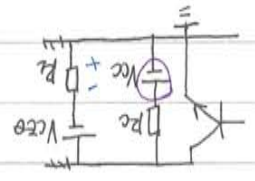
$$R_{eq} = R_c || R_L$$

§ 3.3 交流负载线

直+交  $\Rightarrow$  原电路

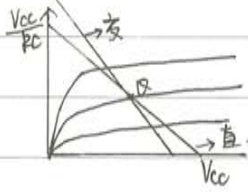


电压  $\approx V_{CEQ}$   
时, 两端  
 $C_2$  短路



交流负载线  $V_{ceq} = V_{ce} + I_c R_{eq}$   
或  $V_{ceq} = V_{ce} + I_{cQ} R_{eq}$

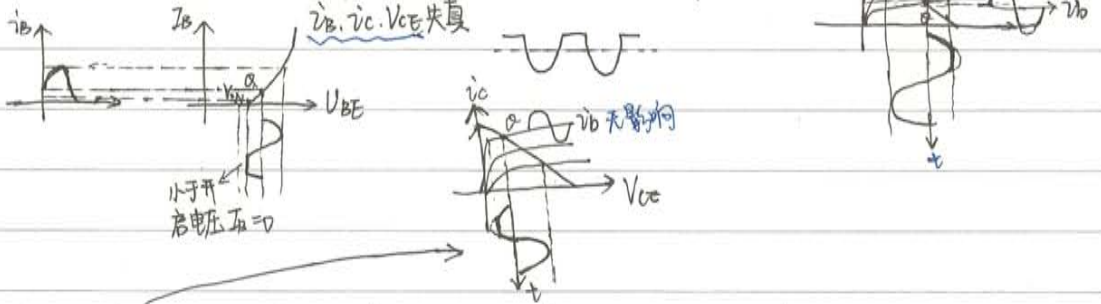
过  $V_{eq} = I_c \cdot R_{eq} + V_{ce}$  和  $\beta I_b$  的即为交流负载线



注: 去掉  $R_L$  (空载时), 交流与直流负载线重合.

### § 3.4 非线性失真与 $\beta$ 的关系

1. 截止失真:  $\beta$  过低, 引起  $V_o$  顶部失真 (NPN管).



2. 饱和失真:  $\beta$  过高, 引起  $i_c, V_{ce}$  失真.  $V_o$  底部失真.



3. 估算最大输出幅度.

① 直流负载线  $\rightarrow V_{CEQ}$ .

② 交流负载线  $\rightarrow V_{eq}$ .

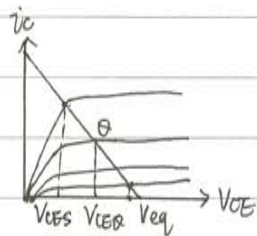
若  $V_{CEQ} > \frac{V_{eq}}{2}$  (中点右侧)

则  $\max = V_{eq} - V_{CEQ}$ , 否则截止失真

使幅度最大:  $V_{CEQ} = \frac{V_{eq} - V_{CES}}{2}$

若  $V_{CEQ} < \frac{V_{eq}}{2}$  (中点左侧)

$\max = V_{CEQ} - \frac{V_{CES}}{0.2V}$ , 否则饱和失真.



### § 4 微变等效电路.

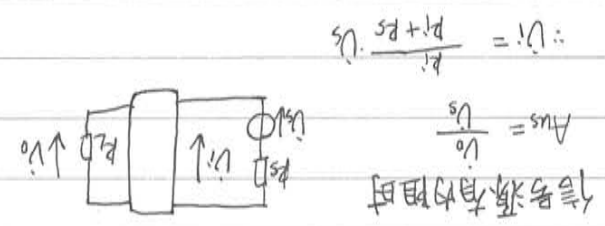
(纯交流)

- 总结:
1. 估算法 (直流) — 求  $R_i$
  2. 图解法 { 分析 }  
最大不失真输出电压
  3. h 参数模型 —  $A_v, R_i, R_o$

4. 输出电压 (求  $R_o$ )

$$R_o = R_c$$

$$\therefore A_{vus} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} A_v$$



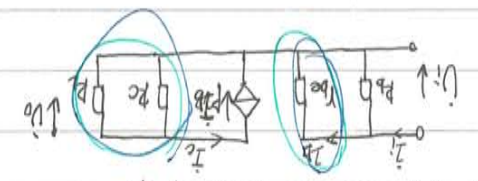
3. 输入电阻

$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{I_i} = R_b \parallel r_{be} \approx r_{be}$$

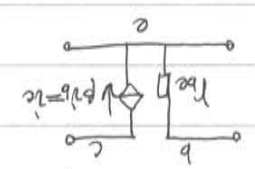
$$V_i = I_B R_c$$

$$V_o = -\beta I_B (R_c \parallel R_L)$$

$$A_v = -\beta (R_c \parallel R_L) / r_{be}$$



2. 电压放大倍数的计算



1. 三极管微变等效电路

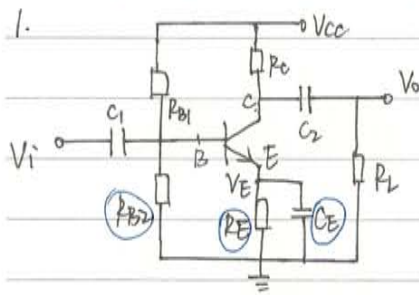
$$r_{be} = R_{b1} + (1 + \beta) \frac{I_{EQ}}{I_{EB}}$$

体电阻  
默认  $300\Omega$   
 $V_T \rightarrow 26mV$   
 $\beta$  很大时  $\approx I_{CA}$



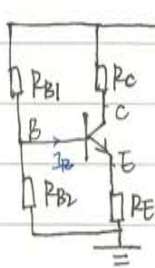
## 第六章 放大器的单元电路

### 与 工作点最稳定的偏置电路



$$I_c \uparrow \rightarrow I_E \uparrow \xrightarrow{V_B \text{ 不变}} V_E \uparrow \rightarrow V_{BE} \downarrow \rightarrow I_B \downarrow \rightarrow I_c \downarrow$$

### 2. 静态工作点的估算



(将  $R_{B1}$ 、 $R_{B2}$  看成串联  $\because I_B$  很小)

$$V_B = \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \cdot V_{CC}$$

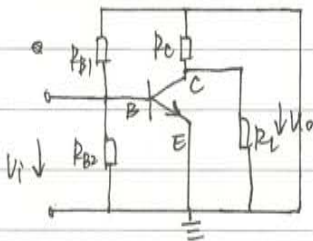
$$V_E = V_B - V_{BE}$$

$$I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E} = \frac{V_B - V_{BE}}{R_E}$$

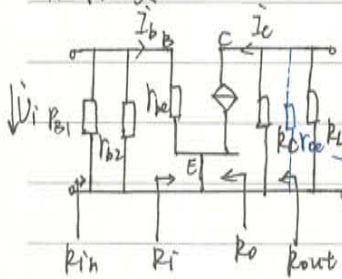
$$I_C \approx I_E$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C - I_E R_E$$

### 3. 交流



### 4. 微变



$$r_{be} = r_b + (1 + \beta) R_{E'} = 300 + (1 + \beta) \frac{V_T}{I_E}$$

$$\dot{U}_i = \dot{I}_b \cdot r_{be}$$

$$\dot{U}_o = \dot{I}_c \cdot (R_C \parallel R_L)$$

$$R_{in} = R_{B1} \parallel R_{B2} \parallel r_{be}$$

$$A_u = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i}$$

$$R_{out} = R_C \quad (\text{去掉 } R_L)$$

$$= -\beta \frac{R_C \parallel R_L}{r_{be}}$$

$$R_i = r_{be}$$

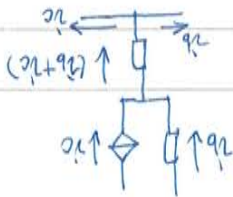
$$R_o = \infty$$

$$r_{ce} = \frac{V_A}{I_{CQ}}$$

若不忽略

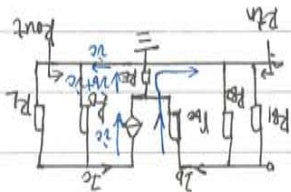
厄利电压时  
rce 的位置

有射极电阻的共射放大电路



互不变

微变等效电路:



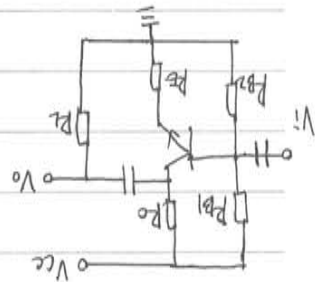
$$v_s = v_b v_{be} + (1+\beta) R_E v_b$$

$$v_o = -\beta v_b (R_C \parallel R_L)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{v_b}{i_b}$$

$$R_{eq} = R_E + (1+\beta) R_E$$

共集放大电路



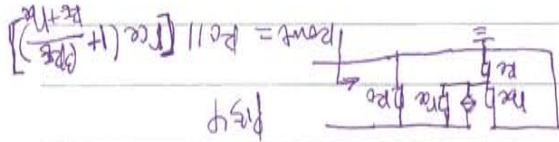
判断组态: 输入(B) 输出(E)

$$\therefore R_{in} = R_B \parallel R_E \parallel R_{eq}$$

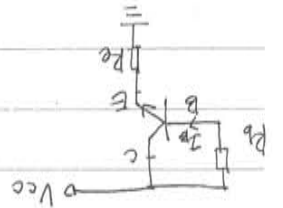
$$R_{out} = R_E$$

射极

有 \$r\_{ce}\$ 时



直流通路及 \$R\_E\$

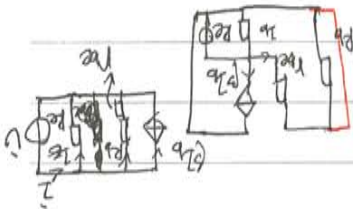


$$V_{CE} = I_B R_B + V_{BE} + I_E R_E$$

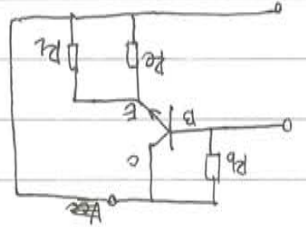
$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B + (1+\beta) R_E}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_E R_E$$



交流通路及微变等效电路



$$v_i = v_b v_{be} + (1+\beta) v_b (R_E \parallel R_L)$$

$$v_o = (1+\beta) I_b (R_E \parallel R_L)$$

射放大电路不同

\$I\_b\$ 上有电流, 与共

$$R_{out} = \frac{v_b}{i_b} = R_E + (1+\beta) R_E$$

$$i = I_E + (1+\beta) I_b$$

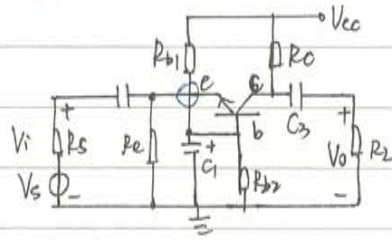
$$R_{in} = R_B \parallel R_{in}$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{v_i}{I_b} = R_B \parallel (R_E + (1+\beta) R_E)$$

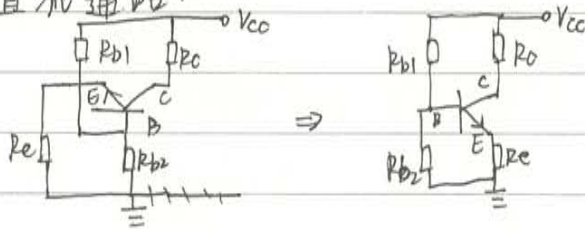
$$1 \approx A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{R_E \parallel R_L}{R_E + (1+\beta) R_E}$$



## 共基放大器



### 1. 直流通路

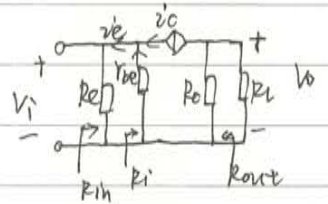
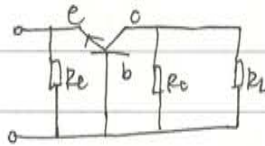
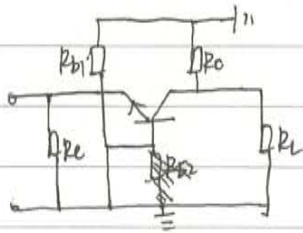


$$V_B = \frac{R_{b2}}{R_{b1} + R_{b2}} \cdot V_{CC}$$

$$I_C = I_E = \frac{V_B - V_{BE}}{R_E}$$

$$V_{OE} = V_{CC} - I_C \cdot R_C - R_E \cdot I_E$$

### 2. 微变 & 交流



$$R_i = \frac{V_i}{-i_e} = \frac{-i_b R_{be}}{-(1+\beta)i_b} = \frac{R_{be}}{1+\beta}$$

$$V_i = -i_b R_{be}$$

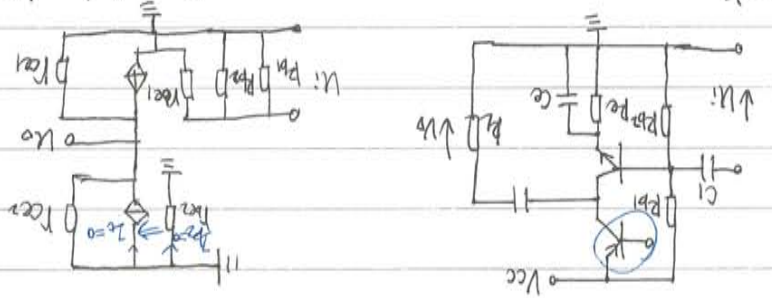
$$V_o = -\beta i_b \cdot (R_c \parallel R_L)$$

$$A_v = \frac{\beta (R_c \parallel R_L)}{R_{be}}$$

$$R_{in} = R_i \parallel R_e$$

$$R_{out} = R_c$$

4 有源负载放大器 (3解. 能画等效. 能解释为啥有源负载更好)



$$V_o = -\beta i_{b1} \cdot (r_{ce1} \parallel r_{ce2})$$

$$V_i = i_{b1} \cdot r_{be1}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-\beta (r_{ce1} \parallel r_{ce2})}{r_{be1}}$$

$$A_{v_{普通}} = \frac{-\beta R_{c1} \parallel R_{c2}}{r_{be}}$$

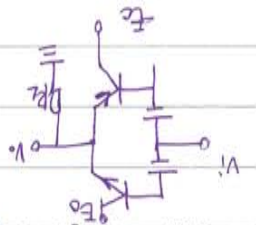
$\therefore r_{ce} \gg R_c$  (晶体管放大区  $r_{ce}$  很大)

$\therefore A_v \gg A_{v_{普通}}$

4 多级放大电路. (会计算放大倍数)

1. 计算方法: 后级的输入阻抗是前级的负载





三. 甲乙类 (Ec-Vces)  
 $V_{om} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CC}$ . 基极驱动公式与“乙类”同.

2. 最大管耗  $P_T = 0.2 P_{om}$   
 4. 最大管压降:  $V_{CEM} = 2V_{CC} - V_{CES}$

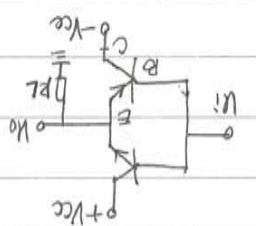
①  $P_o = \frac{V_{om} \cdot I_{om}}{2} = \frac{V_{om} \cdot \frac{V_{CC}}{2R_L}}{2} = \frac{V_{om}^2}{4R_L}$

②  $P_T = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{V_{CC} \cdot I_{om}}{2} - \frac{V_{om}^2}{4R_L} \right)$  < -1管的 >

③  $P_T = P_o + P_T = \frac{V_{CC} \cdot I_{om}}{2} - \frac{V_{om}^2}{4R_L}$

④  $\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_T} = \frac{V_{om}^2}{V_{CC} \cdot I_{om} R_L - V_{om}^2}$

$|V_{CE1}| = |V_{CE2}|$   
 $dV_{CE} = -dV_o$



1. 电压输出幅度  $(V_{CC} - V_{CES}) \sim -(V_{CC} - V_{CES})$

2. (忽略交越失真)  
 $V_{om} = V_{CC} - V_{CES}$

二. 乙类互补对称功放 (推挽输出)

3. 效率:  $\eta = \frac{P_{om}}{P_T} = \frac{V_{CC} I_{CC}}{2V_{CC} I_{CC}} = 0.25$

$P_{om} = \frac{1}{2} (V_{CC} - V_{CES}) \cdot I_{CC} = V_{CC} \cdot I_{CC}$

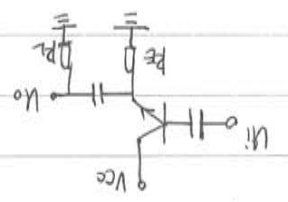
输出功  $P_o = \frac{V_{om} \cdot I_{om}}{2} = \frac{V_{om} \cdot \frac{V_{CC}}{2R_L}}{2} = \frac{V_{om}^2}{4R_L}$

2. 动态功耗

三极管功耗  $P_T = V_{CE} \cdot I_{CB}$

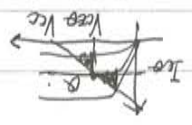
电源提供的平均功率  $P_E = V_{CC} \cdot I_{CB}$

1. 静态功耗



一. 甲类功放

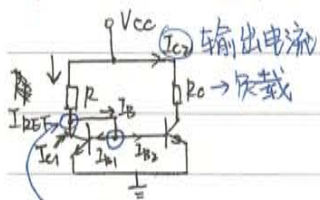
功率输出级



## 第八章 模拟集成电路中的单元电路



多电流镜：要求：会计算输出电流



$$① I_{REF} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R}$$

$$\therefore V_{BE1} = V_{BE2}$$

$$\therefore I_{B1} = I_{B2}, I_{C1} = I_{C2}$$

$$R_o = r_{ce} = \frac{V_A}{I_{C2}} = \frac{V_A}{I_o}$$

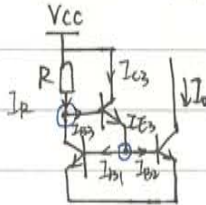
之要针对这个列方程

$$② I_{REF} = I_B + I_{C1} = (I_{B1} + I_{B2}) + I_{C1} = (1 + \frac{2}{\beta}) I_{C1}$$

$$\therefore I_{C2} = I_{C1} = I_{REF} / (1 + \frac{2}{\beta}) \approx I_{REF}$$

多电流失配：实际中  $I_{C2} \neq I_{REF}$

一. 原因一：基极电流 解决方法：增加晶体管减少  $\beta$  造成的电流失配



$$I_o = I_{C2} = I_{C1} = I_R - I_{B3} \quad ①$$

$$I_{B3} = \frac{1}{\beta} I_{E3} = \frac{1}{\beta} (I_{B1} + I_{B2})$$

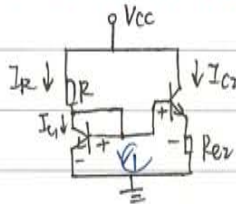
$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot (\frac{I_{C1}}{\beta} + \frac{I_{C2}}{\beta}) = \frac{2 I_o}{\beta(1+\beta)} \quad ②$$

$$\text{由①②得: } I_o = \frac{I_R}{1 + \frac{2}{\beta(1+\beta)}} \approx I_R / (1 + \frac{2}{\beta^2})$$

二原因二：基区调变效应

$$\therefore I_c = I_s e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} (1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A})$$

多微电流源 (widlar)



$$\text{由回路1: } V_{BE1} = V_{BE2} + I_{E2} R_{E2}$$

$$\therefore I_{C2} \approx I_{E2} = \frac{V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}}{R_{E2}} = \frac{\Delta V_{BE}}{R_{E2}}$$

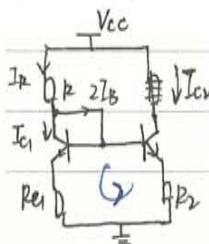
$$\therefore \Delta V_{BE} \text{ 很小 故 } I_{C2} \text{ 很小}$$

$$\therefore I_c = I_s e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} \quad I_{C1} = I_{C2}$$

$$\therefore V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{S1}} - V_T \ln \frac{I_{C2}}{I_{S2}} = I_{E2} R_{E2} = I_{C2} R_{E2}$$

$$\therefore I_{C2} R_{E2} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}} = V_T \ln \frac{I_R}{I_{C2}}$$

多比例电流源



$$V_{BE1} + I_{E1} R_1 = V_{BE2} + I_{E2} R_2$$

$$V_{BE1} - V_{BE2} = I_{E2} R_2 - I_{E1} R_1$$

$$V_T \ln \frac{I_{E1}}{I_{E2}} = I_{E2} R_2 - I_{E1} R_1$$

$$\therefore I_{C1} \approx I_{E1} \approx I_R, I_{C2} \approx I_{E2}$$

$$I_{C2} R_2 - I_{C1} R_1 = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}}$$

$$\therefore I_{C2} = I_R \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{V_T}{R_2} \cdot \left( \frac{I_R}{I_{C2}} \right) = \frac{R_1}{R_2} I_R$$



与差动放大电路

1. 差模信号、共模信号

① 差模电压增益  $A_{vd} = \frac{V_{od}}{V_{id}} = \pm \frac{V_{i1} - V_{i2}}{2}$

$V_{od} = V_{o1} - V_{o2}$

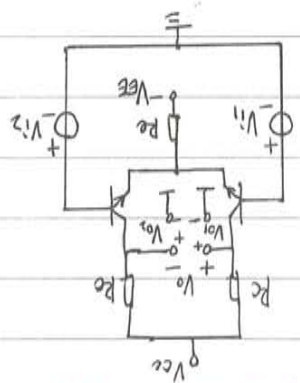
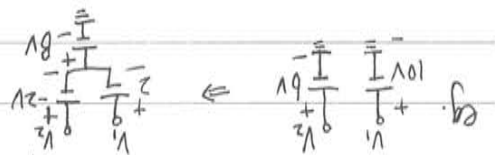
② 共模电压增益  $A_{vc} = \frac{V_{oc}}{V_{ic}} = \frac{V_{o1} + V_{o2}}{2}$

$V_{oc} = \frac{V_{i1} + V_{i2}}{2}$

定义:  $V_{id} = V_{i1} - V_{i2}$  (对于任意信号  $V_{i1}, V_{i2}$ )

$V_{ic} = \frac{V_{i1} + V_{i2}}{2}$

共模抑制比  $k_{CMRR} = \left| \frac{A_{vd}}{A_{vc}} \right| = CMRR$



2. 基本工作原理

① 静态工作点

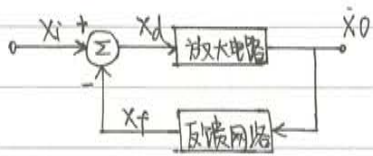
$V_{i1} = V_{i2} = V_{ic} = V_{EE} = 0$

$I_{pe} = \frac{V_{EE}}{-0.7 - (-V_{EE})}$



# 第九章 负反馈

## 负反馈放大电路的方框图



开环放大系数  
 $A_0 = \frac{X_o}{X_d}$   
 (闭环)  $A_F = \frac{X_o}{X_i}$   
 $X_d = X_i - X_f$

不管  $X_f$  的项, 都带反号.

反馈系数  $F = \frac{X_f}{X_o}$

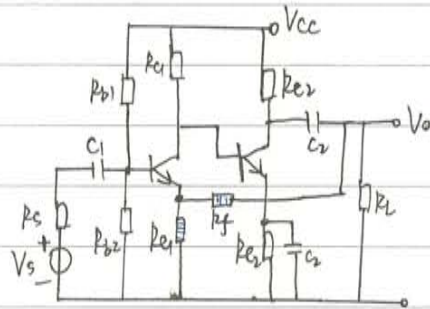
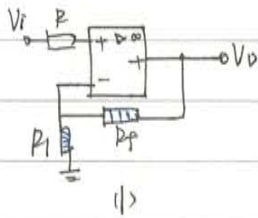
$\Rightarrow A_F = \frac{A}{1+AF}$

环增益  $T = AF$

反馈深度:  $1+AF$

## 负反馈4种类型

### 一. 电压串联负反馈

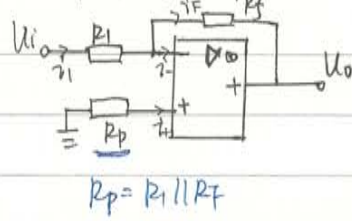




# 第十章 集成运放的应用

## 比例运算电路

### 一. 反相比例运算



$$R_p = R_1 \parallel R_f$$

虚短、虚地

虚断

$$\therefore U_- = U_+ = 0, i_+ = i_- = 0$$

$$\therefore i_1 = i_f$$

$$\therefore \frac{U_i}{R_1} = -\frac{U_o}{R_f}$$

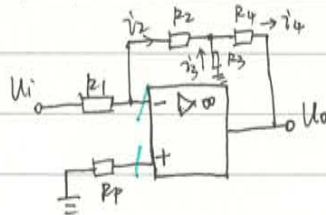
$$A_u = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

$$R_i = R_1$$

特点: 共模输入电压 = 0

输入电阻小  $R_i = R_1$

采用T型反馈网络的反相比例电路. (目的: 在高比例系数时, 为避免  $R_f$  阻值太大)



$$\therefore i_1 = i_2 = \frac{U_i}{R_1}$$

$$\text{又 } i_2 R_2 = i_3 R_3$$

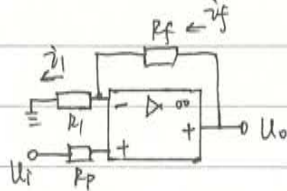
$$\therefore i_3 = \frac{R_2}{R_3} \cdot i_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_3} \cdot \frac{U_i}{R_1}$$

$$\therefore U_o = -i_2 R_2 - i_4 R_4 = -\frac{U_i}{R_1} \cdot R_2 - \left( \frac{U_i}{R_1} + \frac{R_2}{R_3} \cdot \frac{U_i}{R_1} \right) R_4$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{U_o}{U_i} = \dots$$

### 二. 同相比例运算放大器

特点: 输入电阻大 ( $\infty$ )



$$U_- = U_+ = U_i$$

$$i_- = i_+ = 0$$

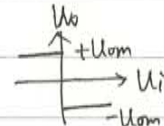
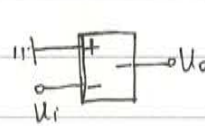
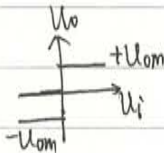
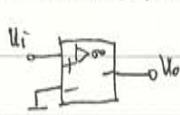
$$\therefore i_1 = i_f$$

$$\frac{U_o - U_i}{R_f} = \frac{U_i}{R_1}$$

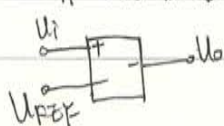
$$\therefore A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

## 比较器

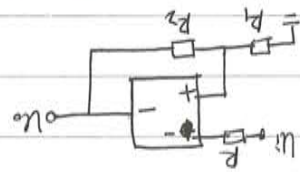
### 一. 过零比较器



### 二. 非零比较器



### 三. 迟滞比较器



$$U_T = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_{om}$$

$$U_{T-} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{om}$$

门限电压

$$(-U_D) \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (U_{om} + U_{ref})$$

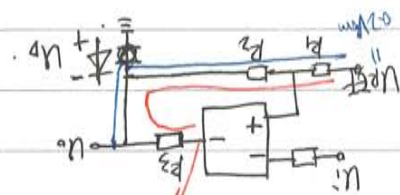
$$U_o \in (-U_D, \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (U_{om} + U_{ref}))$$

① 正饱和

$$U_{T+} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{ref} + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_{om}$$

② 反饱和

$$U_{T-} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{ref} - \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_D$$



$R_1 = R_2 = R$   
 $R_1 = R_2 = R$

$U_o \in (-U_D, +U_D)$

① 正饱和

$$U_{T+} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{ref} + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_D$$

② 反饱和

$$U_{T-} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{ref} - \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_D$$

# 例题

## 第三章 晶体管

1.  $V_{CC} = 15V$ ,  $\beta = 100$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7V$ . 求 (1)  $R_b = 50k\Omega$  时,  $V_o = ?$  (2) 若临界饱和,  $R_b = ?$

解: (1)  $V_{BB} = I_B \cdot R_b + V_{BE}$  **先判断工作在什么区!!!**

$$2 = 50k \cdot I_B + 0.7 \quad \text{假设工作在放大区}$$

$$I_B = \frac{1.3}{50k} = 26 \mu A \quad \text{由 } V_{CE} = 2V > V_{BE}$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 2.6 \text{ mA} \quad V_{BE} > V_{ON}$$

$$\therefore V_{CC} = I_C \cdot R_C + V_o \quad \text{符合假设}$$

$$\therefore V_o = 15 - 2.6 \times 10^{-3} \times 5 \times 10^3 = 2 (V)$$

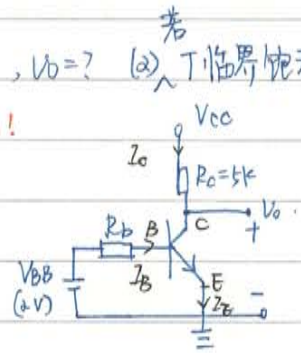
(2) 临界饱和  $\therefore V_{CE} = V_{BE} = 0.7V$ .

$$\therefore V_o = 0.7V$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C} = \frac{14.3}{5k} = 2.86 \text{ mA}$$

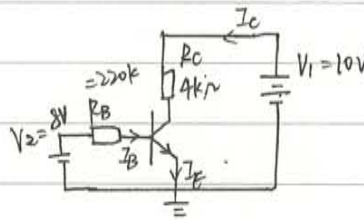
$$I_B = \frac{1}{\beta} I_C = 28.6 \mu A$$

$$R_b = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{I_B} = 45.5 k\Omega$$



2.  $\beta = 100$ , 计算各电流值

$$\text{解: } I_B = \frac{V_2 - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{8 - 0.7}{220k} = 33.2 \mu A$$



假设放大区

$$\therefore I_C = \beta I_B = 3.32 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = V_1 - I_C \cdot R_C = 10 - 3.32 \times 10^{-3} \times 4 \times 10^3 = -2 < V_{BE}$$

$\therefore$  不符合假设.  $\equiv$  极管工作在饱和区

$$\therefore V_{CE} = V_{CC} = 0.7V$$

$$I_C = \frac{V_1 - V_{CES}}{R_C}$$

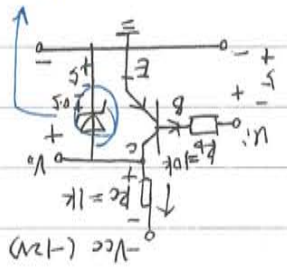
$$I_E = I_B + I_C$$

$$V_{CE} = V_{CES}$$

$$\text{临界饱和 } V_{CE} = V_{BE}$$



3.  $\beta = 50$ .  $|V_{BE}| = 0.2V$ . 饱和管压降  $|V_{CES}| = 0.1V$ .  $V_2 = 5V$ .  $V_0 = 0.5V$ . 当  $V_1 = 0$  时  $V_0 = ?$



二极管先让它  
断路. 看两端  
电压极限相线条  
件时例导题

解:  $V_{BE} = 0.2V$ ,  $V_{CES} = 0.1V$ .

截止区 稳压管反偏

$\therefore V_0 = -V_2 = -5V$

(2)  $V_1 = -5V$ .

$I_B = \frac{5 - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{4.8}{10k} = 0.48mA$

$I_C = \beta I_B = 24mA$

$I_C > I_{CS}$  假设为大区

$V_{CE} = -I_C R_C + V_{CC} = -24 \times 1k + 12 = -12V < V_{EB}$

$\therefore$  不成立. 工作在饱和区.

$V_{CE} = 0.1V$

$\therefore V_0 = -0.1V$

必注: ①先判断(假设)工作区, 后套用公式

②注意是NPN还是PNP.

③临界饱和与饱和的  $V_{CE}$  不同!!

与法型物致极管

1.  $V_p = -3V$ .  $I_{DSS} = 10mA$ . 判断在什么区?

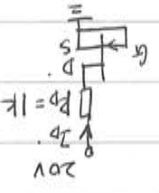
解:  $V_{GS} = 0V > V_p$

$\therefore$  假设为恒流区

则  $I_D = I_{DSS} (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p})^2 = 10mA$

$\therefore V_{DS} = 20 - I_D R_D = 10V > V_{GS} - V_p = 3V$

$\therefore$  假设为区.





2. N沟  $V_p = -2V$ ,  $I_{DSS} = 4mA$ . 判断处在什么区?

解:  ~~$V_{GS} = 0$~~  假设恒流区

$$I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p}\right)^2$$

$$V_{GS} = 0 - V_S = -I_D R_S$$

$$\therefore I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{I_D R_S}{V_p}\right)^2$$

$$I_D = 1 \text{ or } 4 \text{ mA (舍)}$$

$$\therefore I_D = 1 \text{ mA}, \quad \therefore V_{GS} = -1 \text{ V} > V_p = -2 \text{ V}$$

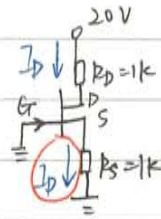
$$\therefore V_{DS} = 20 - 10 = 10 \text{ V} > V_{GS} - V_p = -1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_D = 20 - 10 = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_S = I_D R_S = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_{GS} = 9 \text{ V} > V_{GS} - V_p = -1 \text{ V}$$

$\therefore$  与假设一致.

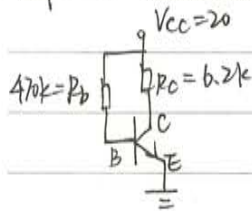


必注: 注意看是N沟还是P沟.

## 第5章 放大器工作原理和分析方法

1.  $\beta = 43$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7 \text{ V}$  求: (1) 静态工作点 (2)  $A_u, R_i, R_o$ . (3) 若波形 是什么失真? 应调节哪件元件? 如何调节?

解: (1) 直流通路



$$V_{CC} = I_C R_C + V_{CE} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{CC} = I_B R_B + V_{BE}$$

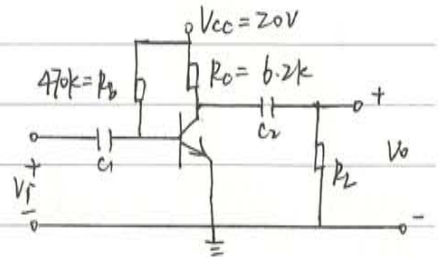
$$20 - 0.7 = I_B \cdot 470k$$

$$I_{BQ} = 41 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = 1.76 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore V_{CEQ} = 20 - 1.76 \text{ mA} \times 6.2k$$

$$= 9.1 \text{ V}$$



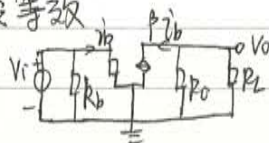
$$R_i = R_B \parallel r_{be}$$

$$R_o = R_C$$

(3) 饱和失真.

应将  $R_B$  调大 减小  $I_B$

(2) 微变等效



$$V_i = i_b R_{be}$$

$$V_o = -\beta i_b (R_C \parallel R_L)$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-\beta (R_C \parallel R_L)}{r_{be}}$$

$V_{CEQ}$   $V_{CEQ}$   $V_{CEQ}$

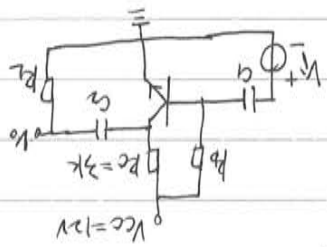
2.  $V_{CE5} = 0.6V$ ,  $I_{CE} = 2mA$ , 求  $P_L = \infty$  或  $P_L = 3k\Omega$  时,  $V_{om} = ?$

解: ①  $P_L = \infty$  时

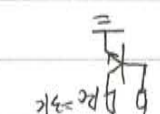
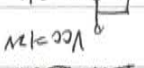
$V_{eq} = V_{CC}$

$V_{CC} = I_{CE} \cdot R_C + V_{CEQ}$   
 $\therefore V_{CEQ} = 12 - 2mA \times 3k$   
 $= 6V$

$V_{CEQ} - V_{CEQ} = 6V$   
 $V_{CEQ} - V_{CEQ} = 5.4V$   
 $\therefore V_{om} = 5.4V$



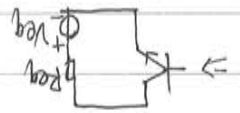
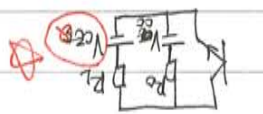
直流通路



②  $P_L = 3k\Omega$  时

$V_{CEQ} = 6V$

交流等效电路:



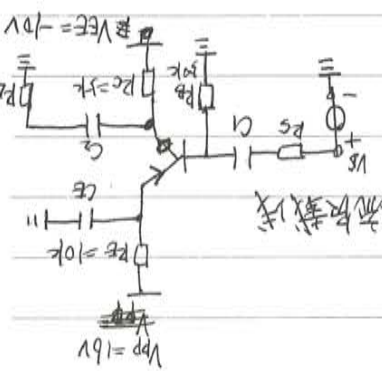
$V_{eq} = V_{CEQ} + \frac{R_L + R_C}{R_L + R_C + R_C} \cdot (V_{CC} - V_{CEQ})$   
 $= 6 + \frac{3 + 3}{3 + 3 + 3} \cdot (12 - 6)$   
 $= 6 + \frac{6}{9} \cdot 6 = 10V$

$V_{eq} - V_{CEQ} = 10 - 6 = 4V$

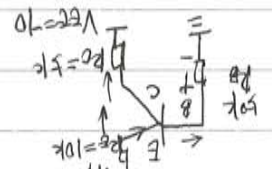
$V_{CEQ} - V_{CEQ} = 5.4V$

$\therefore V_{om} = 3V$

3.  $V_{CE} = 0.7V$ ,  $\beta = 150$ ,  $V_A = \infty$ ,  $r_{be} = 4.36k$ , 求  $R_L$  值, 交流负载线



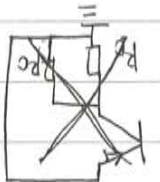
解: ① 直流通路



$V_{pp} = I_C \cdot R_C + V_{CE} + I_B \cdot R_B$   
 $16 = 15.1k \cdot I_C + 0.7 + 50k \cdot I_B$   
 $15.1k \cdot I_C + 50k \cdot I_B = 15.7$   
 $I_B = 15.7k - 16.7$   
 $I_B = 15.7k - 16.7$

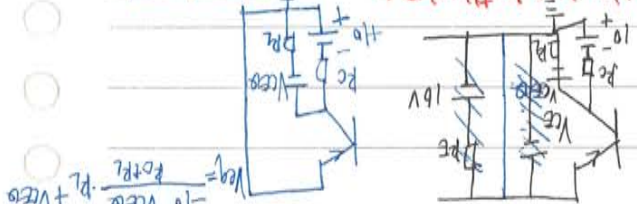
$V_{pp} - V_{CE} = I_C \cdot R_C + V_{CE} + I_C \cdot R_C$   
 $I_B = 15.7k - 16.7$

$V_{CE} = \dots$

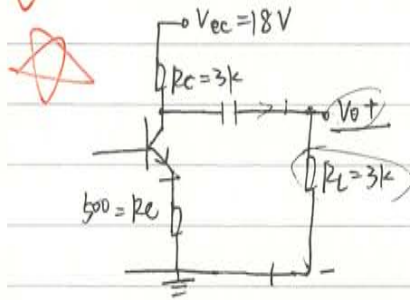


② 交流通路

※ 交流负载线过  $Q$  点, 直流负载线与交流负载线重合  
 (2) 交流负载线过  $Q$  点  
 (3) 交流电路中是  $V_{CEQ}$ !



4.  $V_{BEQ} = 0.7V$ ,  $V_{CES} = 1V$ ,  $\beta = 50$ ,  $I_{CQ} = 2.25mA$ ,  $V_{CEQ} = 10V$ . 求  $V_{om}$ .

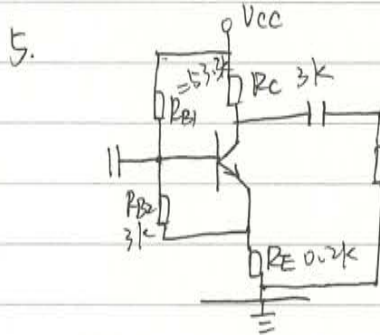


$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} = V_{eq} &= I_{CQ} \cdot (R_c \parallel R_L + R_e) + V_{CEQ} \\ &= 2.25mA (1.5k + 500) + 6 \\ &= 10V \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{eq} - V_{CEQ} = 4V$$

$$V_{CEQ} - V_{CES} = 5V$$

$$\therefore V_{om} = \frac{R_c \parallel R_L}{R_c \parallel R_L + R_e} \cdot 4 = 3V$$

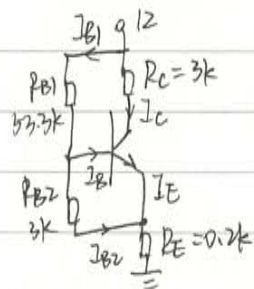


5.  $\beta = 100$ ,  $r_b = 0$ ,  $V_A = \infty$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12V$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.6V$

$V_{CES} = 0$ ,  $R_{B1} = 53.3k$ ,  $R_{B2} = 3k$

(1) Q点 (2) 画直、交流负载线 (3) 求电压增益

1) 直流通路



$$I_{B2} = \frac{V_{BE}}{R_{B2}} = \frac{0.6}{3k} = 0.2mA$$

$$12 = I_{B1} R_{B1} + V_{BE} + [(1+\beta)I_B + I_{B2}] R_E$$

$$\begin{cases} 53.3k I_{B1} + 0.6 + (101 I_B + 0.2mA) 0.2k = 12 \\ I_B = I_{B1} - I_{B2} = I_{B1} - 0.2mA \end{cases}$$

$$53.3k I_{B1} + (101 I_{B1} - 10 \times 0.2mA + 0.2mA) 0.2k = 11.4$$

$$53.3k I_{B1} + 20.2k I_{B1} - 4.04 + 0.04 = 11.4$$

$$73.5k I_{B1} = 15.4$$

$$I_{B1} = 0.21mA$$

$$I_B = I_{B1} - 0.2mA = 0.01mA = 10\mu A$$

$$I_C = 100 I_B = 1mA$$





## 第八章 电流源

1.  $\beta = 20$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.5V$ ,  $V_A = \infty$ , 求  $I_{C2}$  的电流

解:  $I_{B1} \cdot R_1 = I_{B2} R_2 + V_{BE2}$

$$2I_{B1} = I_{B2} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{E3} = I_{B1} + I_{B2} = 3I_{B1} = 3 \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta} = \frac{2I_{C1}}{\beta} \quad (2)$$

$$I_{B3} + I_{C1} = I_R \quad (3)$$

$$I_R \cdot 1k + V_{BE3} + I_{B1} R_1 + V_{BE2} = 11 \quad (4)$$

$$I_R \cdot 1k = 10 - \frac{20I_{C1}}{\beta} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_R = \frac{10 - I_{C1}}{1k} \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \times (3): I_{B3} + I_{C1} = \frac{10 - I_{C1}}{1k}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} I_{E3} + I_{C1} = \frac{10 - I_{C1}}{1k}$$

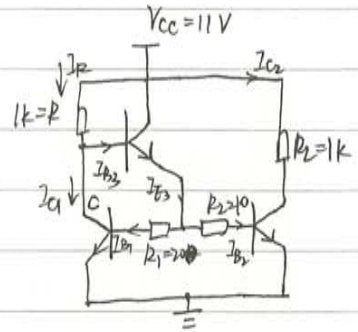
$$\frac{1}{21} \cdot \frac{3I_{C1}}{\beta} + I_{C1} = \frac{10 - I_{C1}}{1k}$$

$$3I_{C1} + 4000I_{C1} = 40 - 4I_{C1}$$

$$4007I_{C1} = 40$$

$$I_{C1} \approx 0.01A$$

$$I_{C2} = 2I_{C1} = 0.02A$$



2.  $\beta$  很大,  $V_A = 80V$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7V$ ,  $V_{CE2} = 15V$ . 求输出电流  $I_O$  和输出电阻  $r_o$ .

$$(1) 15 = I_R \cdot 14.3k\Omega + V_{BE}$$

$$\therefore I_R = \frac{14.3}{14.3k\Omega} = 1mA$$

$$I_R = I_{C1} + I_{B1} + I_{B2}$$

$$\stackrel{0.849}{=} I_{C2} + \frac{I_{C1}}{\beta} + \frac{I_{C2}}{\beta}$$

$$= I_{C2} \cdot 0.849$$

$$\therefore I_{C2} = \frac{I_R}{0.849} = 1.18mA$$

$\therefore$  存在基区调变效应

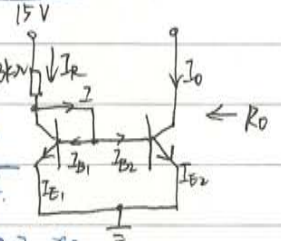
$$I_{C2} = I_{C1} \left(1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A}\right)$$

$$= 1mA \left(1 + \frac{80}{150}\right)$$

$$= 1.19mA$$

$$\frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{V_{CE1}}{V_A}}{1 + \frac{V_{CE2}}{V_A}}$$

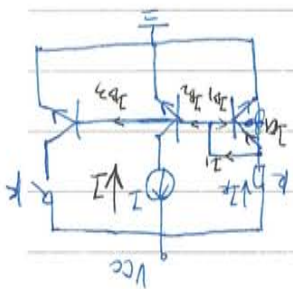
$$= \frac{1 + \frac{0.7}{80}}{1 + \frac{15}{80}} = \frac{80.7}{95}$$



$$(2) r_o = r_{ce} = \frac{80}{800} \times \frac{80}{15} = \frac{V_A}{I_{C0}} = 0.849$$

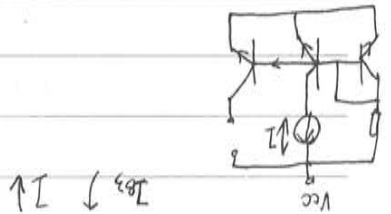
$$I_C = I_{SE} \frac{V_{BE}}{V_A} \left(1 + \frac{V_{CE}}{V_A}\right) = \frac{80}{1.19mA} = 67.2k\Omega$$

3.  $\beta = 50, V_{BE} = 0$ . (1) 开关闭合时,  $I = ?$  (2) 开关断开时, 电流  $I$  是否变化? 为什么?



解: (1)  $I_P = I_{C1} + I_{B1} + I_{C2} + I_{B2}$   
 $= I + \frac{I}{\beta}$   
 $= \frac{53}{50} I$   
 $V_{CC} = I_P \cdot R + V_{BE}$   
 $I_P = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R}$   
 $\therefore I = \frac{50}{53} \cdot \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R}$

(2) 开关断开



4.  $\beta = 10$  与  $\beta = 50$  2种情况下求  $I_P$   
 解:  $I_P = I_{C1} + I_{C2} + I_{B1} + I_{B2} + I_{B3}$

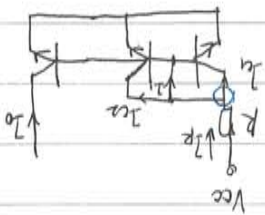
$$= I_0 + I_0 + \frac{I_0}{\beta}$$

①  $\beta = 10$

$$I_P = \frac{I_0}{\beta} = \frac{I_0}{10} = \frac{I}{2}$$

②  $\beta = 50$

$$I_P = \frac{I_0}{50} = \frac{I}{103}$$





1.  $r_d = \frac{V_T}{I_{DQ}}$   
 = 二极管直流电流流电阻

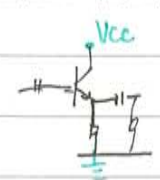
2. FET 的叫“夹断区”不是“截止区”

3. 反馈系数: 电压并联  $F = \frac{V_F}{V_o}$       电流并联  $F = \frac{I_F}{I_o}$   
 电压串联  $F = \frac{V_F}{V_o}$       电流串联  $F = \frac{I_F}{I_o}$

4. 电流镜的题, 若不忽略  $V_A$ , 则  $\frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{V_{CE1}}{V_A}}{1 + \frac{V_{CE2}}{V_A}}$

5. 乙类  $P_o = \frac{V_o^2}{2R_L}$  (实际值)  $V_{om} = V_{CC} - V_{CES}$   
 (平均值)  $P_T = \frac{1}{R_L} (\frac{V_o \cdot V_{CC}}{\pi} - \frac{V_o^2}{4})$  非有效值  $P_{Tm} = 0.2 P_{om}$   
 $P_E = P_o + 2P_T$  最大管压降  $V_{CEM} = 2V_{CC} - V_{CES}$

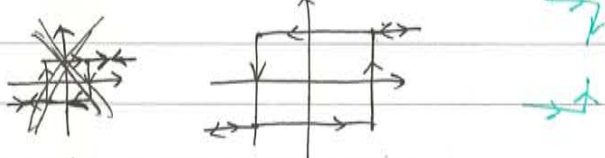
甲类:  $P_o = \frac{1}{2} V_o \cdot I_o$   $V_{om} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CC}$   $I_{om} = I_{CQ}$



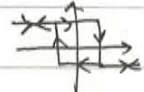
6. 最大不失真幅度: 令  $V_{CEQ} = \frac{V_{CE1} - V_{CES}}{2}$

迟滞比较器:

7.  $V_i$  由同相端引入



$V_i$  由反相端引入



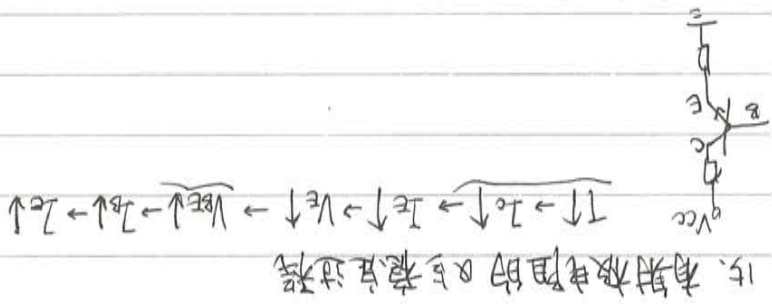
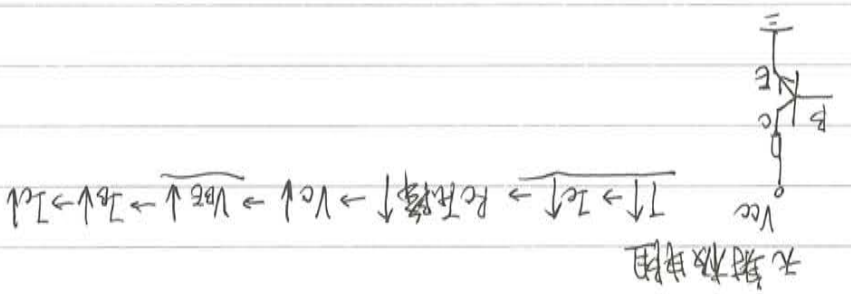
8. 判断工作区时, 结型的 P 沟用 " $>$ " " $<$ " 与 N 相反判断

其他的可用将字母颠倒的办法

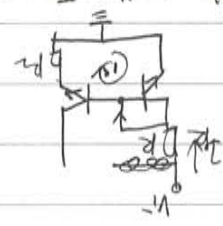
三极管 放大 饱和 截止

9. JFET 恒流(夹断) 可变阻 截止

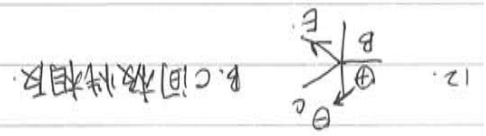
MOS FET 饱和 可变阻 截止



在回路 1 用基尔霍夫电压定律:  $V_{BE} = V_{BE2} + I_E R_E$   
 利用公式  $I_C = I_{SC} e^{V_{BE}/V_T}$   
 $I_Q \approx I_E$   
 $I_Q \approx I_{E2}$

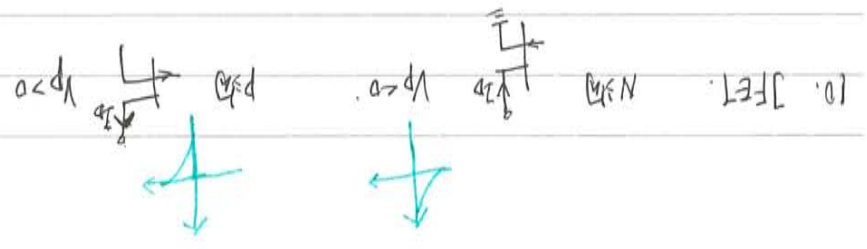


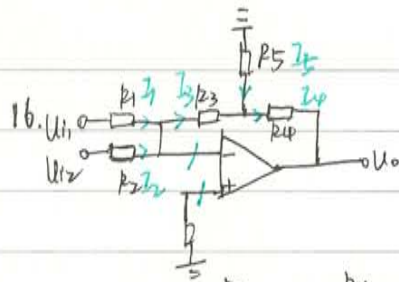
13. 交流特性: 输入、输出阻抗, 电压增益.



11. 当开环增益有限时, 不能用虚短.

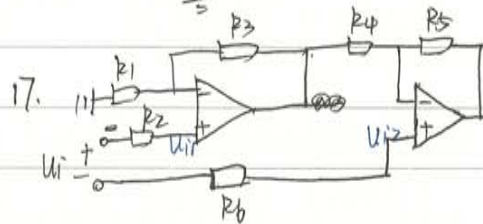
$$V_+ - V_- = \frac{V_o}{A}$$



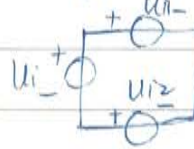


$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

切忌-因为短路就认为  $I_1 + I_2 = I_3 + I_5$



$$U_i = U_{i1} - U_{i2}$$







## 2.3 二极管模型

1. 大信号模型

$$I = I_s (e^{V/V_T} - 1)$$

$I_s$ : 反向饱和电流

$n$ : 与工艺有关的常数. 本课程取  $n=1$

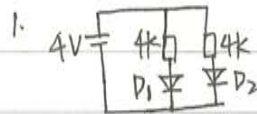
2. 理想模型

3. 恒压降模型

4. 折线模型

练习

※分析要点: = 极管的工作状态  $\begin{cases} on \\ off \end{cases}$

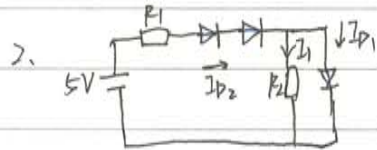
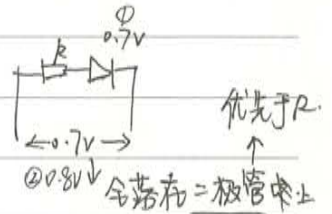


已知:  $V_1 = 0.7V$   $V_2 = 0.3V$

不考虑电阻. 只考虑阴阳极连的电压  
电源

$$I_{D1} = \frac{4 - 0.7}{4K} =$$

$$I_{D2} = \frac{4 - 0.3}{4K} =$$



$R_2 = 1K$ ,  $V_T = 0.65V$

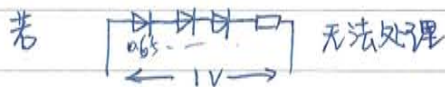
求  $R_1$  使  $I_{D1} = I_{D2}$

$$\textcircled{1} I_R = \frac{0.7 - 0.7}{R} = 0 A$$

$$\textcircled{2} I_R = \frac{0.8 - 0.7}{R} =$$

$5 > 3 \times 0.65 \Rightarrow$  三个二极管都导通.

用  $I = I_s (e^{V/V_T} - 1)$  算 一开各两端电压



误差大!!! 即固定.

$$I_{D1} I_1 = \frac{0.65}{R_2} = \frac{0.65}{1K}$$

$$I_{D2} = \frac{5 - 0.65 \times 3}{R_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{D1} = I_{D2} - I_1 \\ I_{D2} = 2I_{D1} \end{cases}$$



3-5-7.9.13.18

21题

直流 (V) → 相位  
↓  
1000 也是

定性分析 → 理想模型

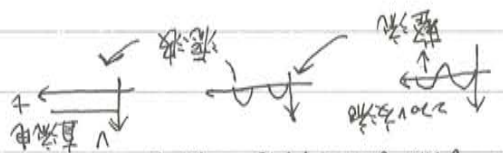
定量分析 → 恒压降

AM 调幅

FM 调频

### 2.4.3 检波电路

### 2.4.2 整流电路 (理想 = 极管)



$V_{BE} > V_{ON}$  放大  
饱和  $V_{CE} < V_{BE}$

$V_{BE} < V_{ON}$  截止

H模型. 前提: 已经判断出是共放大区.

☆ 给  $V_A$  一定算  $r_{ce}$ .

T 与 H 的关系. 计算  $r_{ce}$ .

T 模型

$V_T = 26 mV (300K)$

$$r_e = V_T / I_E$$

↑  
K-1/β

$$r_{ce} = \frac{\Delta V_{CE}}{\Delta I_C} \approx \frac{V_A}{I_{c0}}$$

P75

~~注意!!!~~  
~~注意!!!~~

## 模拟电路

· 非线性

· 二极管

· 三极管

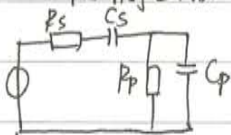
近似?

处理方法: 先线性等效, 再写方程组.

1.2x multisim

重点: 三极管放大电路, 反馈, 集成运放电路

1.1.3 传输函数.



$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_p}{R_s + R_p} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{R_p}{R_p + R_s}\right) \left(\frac{C_p}{C_s}\right) + j\omega\tau_s + j\omega\tau_p} \right]$$

$$\tau_s = (R_s + R_p) C_s$$

$$\tau_p = (R_s \parallel R_p) C_p$$

当  $C_s \gg C_p$  可分别计算

高频  $Z_{C_s} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_s}$   $Z_{C_p} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_p} \rightarrow 0$   $Z_{C_s} = 0$  只计算  $C_p$

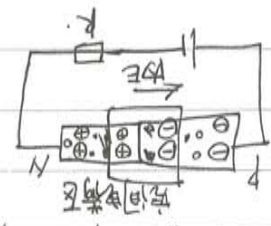
低频  $Z_{C_p} \rightarrow \infty$  只计算  $C_s$

2. PN结的单向导电性

1) 加正向电压 (正偏) —— 电源正极接P区, 负极接N区.

外电场方向与内电场方向相反.

外电场削弱内E. → 耗尽层变窄 → 扩散运动 > 漂移 → 多数载流子扩散形成正向电流  $I_D$ .



2) 加反向电压

外E加强内E → 宽 → 漂移 > 扩散 → 少数载流子形成反向  $I_S$ .

在一定温度下, 由本征激发产生

的少数载流子浓度一定, 故  $I_S$  与外

加电压无关. (与温度有很大关系)

1. PN结方程 (理想)

$$I = I_S (e^{\frac{qU}{kT}} - 1)$$

$I_S$ : 反向饱和电流大小

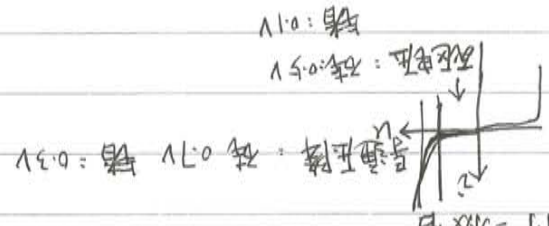
$$V_T = \frac{kT}{q} \text{ 热电压.}$$

$k$  为玻尔兹曼常数  $1.38 \times 10^{-23}$

$q$  电子电荷量  $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$

$T$  热力学温度.

3. 实际二极管



NO.

DATE.

计算机与控制工程学院

信息安全专业

王钰 (1310670)

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NO. DATE.



# 第一章 随机变量及其概率

1. 包含  $A \subset B$ . A发生必有B发生

2. 相等  $A=B \Leftrightarrow A \subset B$  且  $B \subset A$

3. 并(和)  $A \cup B$  或  $A+B$ .  $A \cup B$  发生  $\Leftrightarrow$  A, B中至少有一个发生

4. 积  $A \cap B$   $A \cap B$  发生  $\Leftrightarrow$  A, B都发生

5. 差  $A - B$  A发生, B不发生

6. 互斥  $AB = \emptyset$  A, B不可能同时发生

互斥即一个发生必导致另一个不发生.  
故AB互斥则AB不相互独立. 相互独立也不可  
特殊情况下能互斥

7. 对立  $A \cup B = \Omega$   $A = \bar{B}$  每次试验A, B中有且只有一个发生

8. 完备事件组.  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  两两互斥且  $\cup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega$

## 运算律

1. 差化积  $A - B = A\bar{B} = A - AB$

2. 分配律  $(A \cup B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$

$$A \cup (BC) = (A \cup B)(A \cup C)$$

3. 反演律  $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A}\bar{B}$   $\bar{A}\bar{B} = \overline{A \cup B}$

顺序: 逆交并差, 括号优先

$$\overline{AB} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$$

eg. 化简  $\overline{(\bar{A} \cup C) \cap \bar{A}}$

$$= \overline{(\bar{A} \cup C) \cap \bar{A}}$$

$$= (\bar{A} \cap \bar{C}) \cup AC$$

$$= [(\bar{A} \cup B) \cap \bar{C}] \cup AC$$

$$= (\bar{A} \cup B) \cap \bar{C} \cup AC$$

$$= (\bar{A} \cup AC) \cup B\bar{C}$$

$$= A \cup B\bar{C}$$

$$P(ABC) = P(C|AB)P(B|A)P(A)$$

eg2. ABC都不发生  $\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} = \overline{A \cup B \cup C}$

ABC不都发生  $\overline{ABC} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \cup \bar{C}$

3. 概率的定义及计算

$$P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A)$$

1.  $P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$

2.  $A \subset B \Rightarrow P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A)$

任意  $A, B \Rightarrow P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

3. 加法公式:  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

推广:  $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$

$P(A+B+C)$

$$= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) - P(B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

eg.  $P(A) = 0.6, P(B) = 0.7$  何条件下,  $P(A \cap B)$  取 max/min?

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

当  $P(A \cup B) = 1$  时

$$P(A \cap B)_{\min} = 0.3$$

$$\& P(A \cap B) \leq P(A) = 0.6$$

$$P(A \cap B) \leq P(B) = 0.7$$

$$\therefore P(A \cap B)_{\max} = 0.6$$

二. 古典概型

事件个数有限  
等可能性发生

eg1. 摸球 a 白 b 红. 取 m 个恰有 k 个白的概率

不放回 = 项分布

$$P(k \text{ 白}) = \frac{C_m^k \left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right)^k \left(\frac{b}{a+b}\right)^{m-k}}$$

超几何分布

$$P(k \text{ 白}) = \frac{C_m^k C_{a+b-k}^{m-k}}{C_{a+b}^m}$$

eg2. (分房模型) 有 k 个不同球, 等可能落入 N 个盒子

每个球

1) 指定的 k 个盒子中各有一球

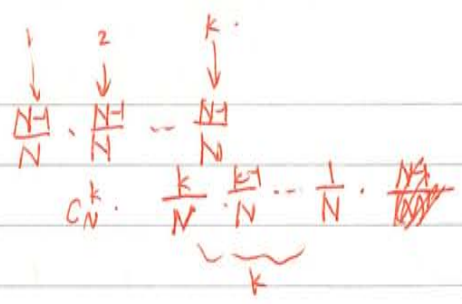
$$\frac{k!}{N^k}$$

2) 指定的一个盒子恰有 k 球

$$\frac{C(N-1, k-m)}{N^k}$$

$$\frac{C_m^k \cdot \frac{k!}{N^k} \cdot \frac{C(N-1, k-m)}{N^k}}{C_m^k \cdot \frac{k!}{N^k} \cdot \frac{C(N-1, k-m)}{N^k}}$$

- (3) 某指定盒中没有球  $\frac{(N-1)^k}{N^k}$
- (4) 恰有 k 个盒子中各有一球  $\frac{C_N^k \cdot k!}{N^k}$
- (5) 至少有两个球在同一盒子中  $1 - \frac{C_N^k \cdot k!}{N^k}$
- (6) 每个盒子至多有一个球  $\frac{C_N^k \cdot k!}{N^k}$



与条件概率

1. 定义:  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$

2. 性质: (1)  $P(\bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i | A) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(B_i | A)$

(2)  $P(A_1 \cup A_2 | B) = P(A_1 | B) + P(A_2 | B) - P(A_1 A_2 | B)$

(3)  $P(\bar{B} | A) = 1 - P(B | A)$

(4)  $P(B_1 - B_2 | A) = P(B_1 | A) - P(B_1 B_2 | A)$

带条件不影响运算性质.

3. 乘法公式:  $P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A)$  ( $P(A) > 0$ )

推广:  $P(A_1 A_2 A_3 \dots A_n) = P(A_1)P(A_2 | A_1)P(A_3 | A_1 A_2) \dots P(A_n | A_1 \dots A_{n-1})$

eg1. 20张钞票中有5张假钞, 从20张中抽2张, 其中一张是假钞, 求2张都是假钞的概率

解:  $P(2张都假 | 其中一张假) = \frac{C_5^2}{C_5^1 C_4^1 + C_5^2} = \frac{10}{85} = \frac{2}{17}$

eg2. 5个产品3个一等2个二等, 不放回抽取, 求: (1) 取三次, 第三次才取得一等品的概率 (2) 取2次已知第二次取得一等品, 求第一次取得一等品的概率

解: (1)  $P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) = P(\bar{A}_1) \cdot P(\bar{A}_2 | \bar{A}_1) \cdot P(A_3 | \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2)$   
 $= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3}$

~~$\frac{A_3^2}{C_5^1 \cdot C_4^1 \cdot C_3^1}$~~   
 ~~$\frac{1 \times 1}{1 \times 4 \times 3}$~~

(2)  $P(\bar{A}_1 | A_2) = \frac{P(\bar{A}_1 A_2)}{P(A_2)} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10}} = \frac{1}{2}$

乘法公式  $P(A|B) = P(A)P(B)$

$$= P(B|A)P(A)$$

$$P(ABC) = P(C|AB)P(B|A)P(A)$$

全概率公式  $P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + \dots + P(A|B_n)P(B_n)$

$$B_1 + \dots + B_n = S$$

贝叶斯公式  $P(B_i|A) = \frac{P(A|B_i)P(B_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n P(A|B_j)P(B_j)}$

常用：  
 $P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|\bar{B})P(\bar{B})$   
 $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|\bar{B})P(\bar{B})}$



## 第二章 随机变量及其分布

### §2. 离散型随机变量及其分布律

#### (一) (0-1)分布

分布律	X	0	1
	$P_k$	$1-p$	$p$

⇒ 伯努利试验 = 二项分布

1. 伯努利试验: 试验只有2个可能结果: A与 $\bar{A}$

2. 二项分布: n重伯努利试验

X服从参数n, p的二项分布:  $X \sim B(n, p)$

→ 泊松定理

⇒ 泊松分布  $n \geq 20, p \leq 0.05$  时可用泊松分布代替二项分布计算.  $\lambda = np$

设随机变量X可能取的值为0, 1, 2, ...

$$\text{若 } P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \quad (\lambda > 0)$$

称X服从参数为 $\lambda$ 的泊松分布:  $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$

### §3. 随机变量的分布函数

1. 定义: 设X是一个随机变量,  $x$ 是任意实数, 函数  $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$ ,  $-\infty < x < \infty$

称X的分布函数

$$\begin{aligned} P\{x_1 < X \leq x_2\} &= P\{X \leq x_2\} - P\{X \leq x_1\} \\ &= F(x_2) - F(x_1) \end{aligned}$$

2. 分布函数的性质

(1)  $F(x)$ 是不减函数

(2)  $0 \leq F(x) \leq 1$

(3)  $\begin{cases} F(-\infty) = 0 \\ F(+\infty) = 1 \end{cases}$

以后提到随机变量X的“概率分布”

$\begin{cases} \text{离散型: 分布律} \\ \text{非~: 概率密度} \\ \text{(X是连续型随机变量时)} \end{cases}$

### §4. 连续型随机变量及其概率密度

1. 定义: 若对 $F(x)$ , 存在非负可积 $f(x)$ 使  $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt$

则X为连续型随机变量,  $f(x)$ 为X的概率密度函数.



2. 性质

(1)  $f(x) \geq 0$

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

(3)  $P\{x_1 < X \leq x_2\} = F(x_2) - F(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx$

(4) 若  $f(x)$  在  $x$  处连续, 则  $F'(x) = f(x)$

特别的, 当  $x$  取任一指定值  $a$  时  $P\{X=a\} = 0 \Rightarrow$  若  $A$  是不可能事件  $\Rightarrow P(A)=0$

$P(A)=0$  为不可能事件

3. 三种重要的连续型随机变量.

(1) 均匀分布  $X \sim U(a, b)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

(2) 指数分布

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

"无记忆性"

(3) 正态分布  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

(1)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{曲线关于 } x=\mu \text{ 对称} \\ \text{当 } x=\mu \text{ 时取 max } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \end{array} \right.$

(2) 当  $\mu=0, \sigma=1$  时,  $X$  服从标准正态分布.

概率密度  $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

分布函数  $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$  另,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{x}{\sigma}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi}$

$\Phi(-x) = 1 - \Phi(x)$   
 $P\{|X| \leq a\} = 2\Phi(a) - 1$

(2) 引理: 若  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

$\therefore$  若  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\left\{\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$

$P\{x_1 \leq X \leq x_2\} = P\left\{\frac{x_1-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x_2-\mu}{\sigma}\right\}$   
 $= \Phi\left(\frac{x_2-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{x_1-\mu}{\sigma}\right)$

§ 随机变量的函数的分布  $f_X(x)$

已知  $X$  的密度函数 (概率分布), 求  $Y=g(X)$  的概率分布  $f_Y(y)$

1.  $g(x)$  不单调 (通法)

① 根据  $Y=g(X)$  判断  $Y$  的范围

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{g(X) \leq y\} \\ &= P\{X \leq h(y)\} \\ &= F_X(h(y)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f_Y(y) &= F'_Y(y) = F'_X(h(y)) \cdot h'(y) \rightarrow \text{关于 } y \text{ 的导数.} \\ &= f_X(h(y)) \cdot h'(y) \end{aligned}$$

2.  $g(x)$  单调

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X[h(y)] \cdot |h'(y)|, & \alpha < y < \beta \rightarrow \text{根据 } X \text{ 的范围} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



### 第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

#### §1 = 二维随机变量

注:  $P(X > a, Y > c) \neq 1 - F(a, c)$

$$P(X > a, Y > c) = P(a < X < +\infty, c < Y < +\infty)$$

$$= F(+\infty, +\infty) - F(+\infty, c) - F(a, +\infty) + F(a, c)$$

1. 定义:  $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$

$(x, y)$  的(联合)分布函数



2.  $P\{x_1 < X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2\} = F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) + F(x_1, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) \geq 0$

3. 性质 = (1)  $F(x, y)$  不减

(2)  $F(-\infty, -\infty) = 0$

$F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1$

$\Rightarrow F(+\infty, -\infty) = 0$

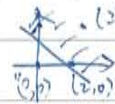
$F(-\infty, +\infty) = 0$

$F(-\infty, y) = 0$      $F_x(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = F(x, +\infty)$

$F(x, -\infty) = 0$      $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = F(+\infty, y)$

利用此性质可判断  $F(x, y)$  能否成为二维 r.v. 的分布函数.

(3)  $F(x, y)$  关于  $x, y$  分别右连续



$F(2, 2) - F(2, 0) + F(0, 0) - F(0, 2)$

$= 1 - 1 + 0 - 1$

$= -1 < 0$

$\therefore$  不能成为

$F(x, y)$

4.  $F(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \int_{-\infty}^x f(u, v) du dv$

(1)  $f(x, y) \geq 0$

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = F(+\infty, +\infty) = 1$

(3) 设  $G$  是  $xOy$  上的区域  $P\{(x, y) \in G\} = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy$

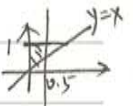
(4)  $\frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y)$

(5)  $P\{X=a, Y=b\} = 0$      $P\{X=a, -\infty < Y < +\infty\} = 0$      $P\{-\infty < X < +\infty, Y=b\} = 0$

与边缘分布 由联合分布函数  $\Rightarrow$  边缘分布函数

1.  $F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq +\infty\} = F(x, +\infty)$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\int_{-\infty}^x f(x, y) dy] dx$



2.  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$

(3)  $\rightarrow$  见后几页

$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$

②  $P(X < 0.5)$   
先下后上  
 $= \int_0^{0.5} dx \int_x^1 8xy dy$

例. 设 r.v.  $(X, Y)$  的联合 d.f. 为

$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} kxy, & 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

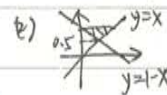
解: (1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow k=8$

(4)  $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$

$= \int_x^1 8xy dy$

$= 4x(y^2) \Big|_x^1$

$= 4x(1 - x^2)$



求 (1)  $k$  (2)  $P(X+Y \geq 1)$  (3)  $P(X < 0.5)$

(3)  $F(x, y)$

(4) 边缘 d.f. 与边缘分布函数

①  $P(X+Y \geq 1)$

$= \int_{0.5}^1 dy \int_{1-y}^y 8xy dx$

$= \frac{5}{6}$

先下后上



### 3. 常用连续型 = 二维随机变量

#### ① 均匀分布

定义: 设 \$G\$ 是有界区域, 面积为 \$A\$. 若 \$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{A}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}\$ 则 \$(X, Y)\$ 服从 \$G\$ 上的 ~

① 若 \$(X, Y)\$ 服从 \$G\$ 上的均匀分布, \$\forall G\_1 \in G\$, 设 \$G\_1\$ 的面积为 \$A\_1\$.

$$\text{则 } P\{(X, Y) \in G_1\} = \frac{A_1}{A}$$

② 边平行于坐标轴的矩形域上的均匀分布的边缘分布仍为均匀分布

例: 设 \$(X, Y) \sim G\$ 上的均匀分布

$$G = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}, \text{ 求 } f(x, y) \text{ (2) } P\{Y > X^2\}.$$

解: (1)  $A = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\therefore f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(2)  $A_1 = \iint_G \mathbb{1}_{\{Y > X^2\}} dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x 2 dy dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P\{Y > X^2\} = \frac{A_1}{A} = \frac{2}{3}$$

或直接  $P\{Y > X^2\} = \iint_G \mathbb{1}_{\{Y > X^2\}} dx dy$ .

② = 二维正态分布 找出积分区域

其边缘分布仍为正态分布

例 2: 在面积为 \$h\$ 的 \$\triangle ABC\$ 中任取一点 \$M\$, \$EM\$ 到 \$AB\$ 的距离为 \$X\$, 求其密度函数 \$f(x)\$

解: 法 1:  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{h}, & \Delta \text{ 内} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{h} dx.$$

法 2:  $F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \frac{S_{EFGB}}{S_{\triangle ABC}}$

$$f(x) = F'(x)$$

#### ③ 条件分布

定义: 对于固定的 \$j\$, 若 \$P\{Y = y\_j\} > 0\$ 则  $f(x|y_j) = \frac{P\{X = x_i, Y = y_j\}}{P\{Y = y_j\}}$

为 \$Y = y\_j\$ 条件下 \$X\$ 的条件分布律



连续:

2. ① 条件概率密度 ( $f_Y(y) > 0$  时):  $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$

$f_Y(y) = 0$  时  $f_{X|Y}(x|y) = 0$

②  $F_{X|Y}(x|y) = P\{X \leq x | Y=y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} dx$   
 $\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} dx$

$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)}$

$F_{X|Y}(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_{X|Y}(x|y) dy$

与相互独立的随机变量

1. 定义: 若  $P\{X=x, Y=y\} = P\{X=x\}P\{Y=y\}$  即  $F(x,y) = F_X(x)F_Y(y)$

则  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立

(1) 连续:  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立  $\Leftrightarrow f(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y)$

(2) 离散: 所有可能的值  $P\{X=x_i, Y=y_j\} = P\{X=x_i\}P\{Y=y_j\}$

应用: 证明  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立  $\Rightarrow$  看  $f_X(x)f_Y(y) = f(x,y)$  是否成立

• 具有可加性的 2 个离散型概率分布

1.  $X \sim B(n_1, p)$ ,  $Y \sim B(n_2, p)$

$\Rightarrow X+Y \sim B(n_1+n_2, p)$   $B(n_1+n_2, p)$

2.  $X \sim P(\lambda_1)$ ,  $Y \sim P(\lambda_2)$

$\Rightarrow X+Y \sim P(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)$

两个随机变量的函数的分布

例:  $Z = X + Y$  分布

1)  $f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy$

or  $f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

b) 若  $X$  与  $Y$  相互独立

$f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$

$f_X$  和  $f_Y$  的卷积公式  $f_X * f_Y =$

eg. 已知  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$Z = X + Y$ , 求  $f_Z(z)$

解: 法1: 图形定限法

$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$

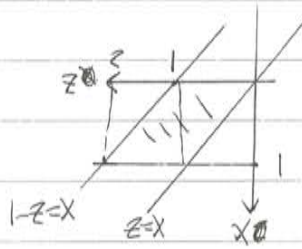
$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 \cdot f_Y(z-x) dx$

$\because Z - X \in (0, 1)$

$\therefore Z - 1 < X < Z$

$\therefore f_Z(z) = \int_{Z-1}^Z f_Y(z-x) dx$

$= \begin{cases} \int_0^Z 1 dx, & 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^1 1 dx, & 1 < z < 2 \\ 0, & z < 0 \text{ or } z > 2 \end{cases}$

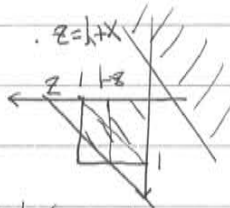


$= \begin{cases} 0, & z < 0 \text{ or } z > 2 \\ z, & 0 < z < 1 \\ 2-z, & 1 < z < 2 \end{cases}$

法2: 从分布函数出发

$F_Z(z) = P\{X+Y \leq z\}$

$= \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy$



$F_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} 1 dx dy$

$= \int_{-\infty}^z 1 + \int_{z-1}^z (z-y) dy$

$= z - \frac{z^2}{2} - 1$

$\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = z - z$

④  $z > 2$  时  $F_Z(z) = 1$

$\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = 0$

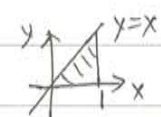
$F_Z(z) = 0$

①  $z < 0$  时

$F_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} 1 dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^z 1 dy = z$

$\Rightarrow f_Z(z) = z$

eg2: 已知  $(X, Y)$  的联合 d.f. 为  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x & , 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0 & , \text{else} \end{cases}$ ,  $Z = X + Y$  求  $f_z(z)$ .

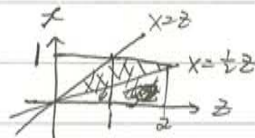
解:   $f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^x 3x dy = 3x \int_0^x dy = 3x^2$

$f_y(y) = \int_0^1 3x dx = \frac{3}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2}$

$f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

$f(x, z-x) = \begin{cases} 3x & , 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0 & , \text{else} \end{cases}$

$0 < z-x < x \Rightarrow \frac{z}{2} < x < z$




$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{z}{2}}^z f(x, z-x) dx & , 0 < z < 1 \\ \int_{\frac{1}{2}z}^1 f(x, z-x) dx & , 1 < z < 2 \\ 0 & , z < 0 \text{ or } z > 2 \end{cases}$

$= \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^2 \Big|_{\frac{z}{2}}^z = \frac{3}{2}(z^2 - \frac{z^2}{4}) = \frac{9}{8}z^2 & , 0 < z < 1 \\ \frac{3}{2}x^2 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}z}^1 = \frac{3}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^2) & , 1 < z < 2 \\ 0 & , \text{else} \end{cases}$

步骤: ① 根据  $f_z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

或  $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_x(x) f_y(z-x) dx$  得出  $f_z(z)$

② 由  $z-x \in (x \text{ 的范围})$  得出  $x-z$  图形  $\rightarrow$  

③ 由图形与  $z$  划分, 得出  $f_z(z)$  表达式

① 商的分布  $z = \frac{X}{Y}$ ,  $z = \frac{Y}{X}$

(1)  $z = \frac{X}{Y}$

$f_{\frac{X}{Y}}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| f(x, xz) dx$

$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z \cos \theta, z \sin \theta) d\theta$

(2)  $z = \frac{Y}{X}$

$f_{\frac{Y}{X}}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |y| f(y/z, y) dy$

② 积的分布  $z = XY$

$f_{XY}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{|x|} f(\frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{x}) dx$

④ 平方和分布  $z = X^2 + Y^2$

$F_z(z) = P\{X^2 + Y^2 \leq z\} = \begin{cases} 0 & , z < 0 \\ \int_{X^2+Y^2 \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy & , z \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$f_z(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & , z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sqrt{z} \cos \theta, \sqrt{z} \sin \theta) d\theta & , z \geq 0 \end{cases}$

(五) 极值分布  $M = \max\{x, Y\}$ ,  $N = \min\{x, Y\}$  分布  
 连续  $F_{\min}(z) = 1 - [1 - F(x(z))][1 - F(y(z))]$   
 离散型 = 直接计算  
 型:  $F_{\max}(z) = F(x(z))F(y(z))$

eg. 已知  $(X, Y)$  的  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3x, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$ ,  $Z = 3X - 2Y$ , 求  $f_Z(z)$

解:  $f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

$0 < 3X - 2Z < X$   
 $0 < 3X - 2Z < X$   
 $\frac{2}{3}Z < X < 2Z$   
 $\frac{2}{3}Z < X < 2Z$

$3Z = Z + 2Y$   
 $Y = Z - 1/2 Z$

$f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$   
 $z > 0$

$0 < 3X - 2Z < X$   
 $0 < 3X - 2Z < X$   
 $\frac{2}{3}Z < X < 2Z$

$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$   
 $z > 0$

$\Rightarrow ax + by + c = x = \frac{a}{a-b-c}(z-b-c)$   
 $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$

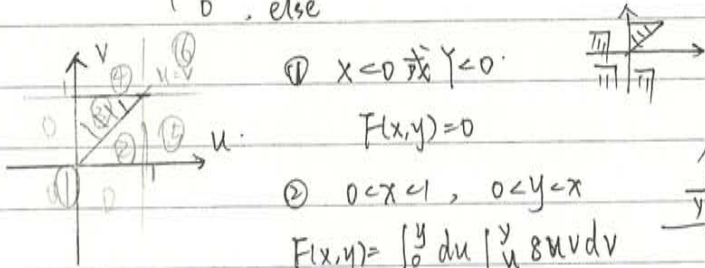
$\frac{2}{3}Z < X < 2Z$   
 $\frac{2}{3}Z < X < 2Z$   
 $\frac{2}{3}Z < X < 2Z$



求 = 二维随机变量分布函数.

① 连续 r.v. 将  $f(x, y)$  取非 0 的区域画出. 将各边界延长. 再根据  $P\{(X, Y) \in G\}$  求出各小区域上的分布函数.  $= \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy$

eg.  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 8xy, & 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$  求  $F(x, y)$ .



①  $x < 0$  或  $y < 0$ .

$$F(x, y) = 0$$

②  $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < x$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_0^y du \int_u^y 8uv dv \\ &= \int_0^y 8u du \int_u^y v dv \\ &= 8 \int_0^y \left[ \frac{1}{2} u^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{4} u^4 \right] du \\ &= 4 \left[ \frac{1}{2} u^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{4} u^4 \right] \Big|_0^y = y^4. \end{aligned}$$

③  $0 < x < 1, x < y < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_0^x du \int_u^y 8uv dv \\ &= 8 \int_0^x u du \int_u^y v dv \\ &= 8 \int_0^x \left( \frac{1}{2} u^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{4} u^4 \right) du \\ &= 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} u^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{4} u^4 \right) \Big|_0^x = 2x^2 y^2 - x^4 \end{aligned}$$

④  $y > 1, 0 < x < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &= \int_0^x du \int_u^1 8uv dv \\ &= 8 \int_0^x u \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} u^2 \right] du \\ &= 4 \int_0^x (u - u^3) du \\ &= 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right) = 2x^2 - x^4 \end{aligned}$$

⑤  $x > 1, 0 < y < 1$

同②

⑥  $x > 1, y > 1$

$$F(x, y) = 1$$

注: 左下角区域肯定是 0



② 离散 r.v.

eg. 求  $(X, Y)$  的分布函数, 已知  $(X, Y)$  的分布律如下:

$Y \backslash X$	1	2
1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 \leq x < 2, y \geq 2 > \frac{1}{3} \\
 & 1 \leq x < 2, x > 2 & \rightarrow \\
 & x \geq 2, y > 2 & \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

tips: ① 最左下角 0

② 每个区域本身的概率为最左下角那儿的概率

③  $F(x, y)$  为本身概率加左边及下边概率.

例题:

1. 设  $X_1, X_2$  的分布律如下, 且满足  $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1$ , 则  $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = 0$

$X_2 \backslash X_1$	0	1
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

解:  $P\{X_1 = X_2\} = P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} + P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} + P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = -1\}$

①  $P\{X_1 X_2 = 0\} = 1 \Rightarrow P\{X_1 X_2 \neq 0\} = 0$

$\therefore P\{X_1 = X_2 = 0\} = P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 0\} - P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = -1\} - P\{X_1 = -1, X_2 = 0\}$

③ 未说  $X, Y$  独立

$\therefore P\{X_1 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1\} + P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} + P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = -1\}$

车 =  $P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\}$

不能按  $P\{X = 1, Y = 0\}$

同理  $P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = -1\} = P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\} = \frac{1}{2}$

$= P\{X = 0\} \cdot P\{Y = 0\}$  计算

$\therefore P\{X_1 = X_2 = 0\} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$

2. 某班车上有人投  $X$  服从  $\lambda$  的泊松分布, 每位乘客中途下车的概率为  $P$ , 且下车与是否相互独立,  $Y$  表示下车人数.  $\lambda > P$  表示下车人数,  $\lambda < P$  表示中途下车的人

(2)  $(X, Y)$  的分布律.

解: (1)  $P\{Y = m | X = n\} = \binom{n}{m} P^m (1-P)^{n-m}$

(2)  $P\{X = n, Y = m\} = P\{Y = m | X = n\} \cdot P\{X = n\} = \binom{n}{m} P^m (1-P)^{n-m} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^n}{n!}, 0 \leq m \leq n$



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几种常见随机变量的概率分布、期望、方差。

分布	概率分布	期望	方差
(0-1)分布	$P\{X=1\}=p$ $P\{X=0\}=1-p$	$p$	$p(1-p)$
$X \sim B(n, p)$ = 二项分布 $\lambda = np$	$P\{X=k\} = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$ $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$	$np$	$np(1-p)$
$X \sim P(\lambda)$ 泊松分布	$P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda}$ $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$	$\lambda$	$\lambda$
均匀分布	$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
指数分布 参数是 $\frac{1}{\theta}$	$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$	$\theta$	$\theta^2$
$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 正态分布	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	$\mu$	$\sigma^2$





## 第4章 随机变量的数字特征

### § 数学期望 (均值)

1.  $E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k p_k$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

#### 2. 性质

(1)  $E(c) = c$

(2)  $E(cX) = cE(X)$

(3)  $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$

(4) <sup>XY</sup> 相互独立 或 不相关  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$

### § 方差

1.  $D(X) = E[(X-E(X))^2] = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$

2. 标准差/均方差:  $\sqrt{D(X)}$ . 记为  $\sigma(X)$

3. 性质: (1)  $D(c) = 0$

(2)  $D(cX) = c^2 D(X)$

(3)  $D(X+c) = D(X)$

(4)  $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y) \pm 2 \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$   $\geq E\{(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))\}$  当  $X, Y$  相互独立或不相关时

(5)  $D(X) = 0$  的充要条件是  $P\{X=E(X)\} = 1$   $D(X \pm Y) = D(X) + D(Y)$

### § 切比雪夫不等式

$$P\{|X-\mu| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2} \quad \mu = E(X) \quad \sigma = D(X), \quad \varepsilon \text{ 为任意正数.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\{|X-\mu| < \varepsilon\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon^2}$$

### § 协方差

1. 定义:  $\operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = E\{(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))\} = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$

推论:  $\begin{cases} \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) = \operatorname{cov}(Y, X) \\ \operatorname{cov}(X, X) = D(X) \end{cases}$

2. 性质: (1)  $\operatorname{cov}(aX, bY) = ab \operatorname{cov}(X, Y)$

(2)  $\operatorname{cov}(X+X_2, Y) = \operatorname{cov}(X, Y) + \operatorname{cov}(X_2, Y)$

与相关系数

1. 定义:  $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\text{SD}(X) \text{SD}(Y)}$

2. 定理:  $|\rho_{XY}| \leq 1$

(2)  $|\rho_{XY}| = 1 \Leftrightarrow P\{Y = ax + b\} = 1$

完全相关  $\rho = 1$   
完全不相关  $\rho_{XY} = 0$

3. 相互独立  $\Leftrightarrow$  不相关

例外:  $(X, Y)$  服从二维正态分布时: 相互独立  $\Leftrightarrow$  不相关.

此时由  $\rho = 0$  验证  $X, Y$  是否相互独立很有用

例 1. 已知甲、乙两箱中装有同种产品, 其中甲装有 3 好 3 次品, 乙箱中仅有 2 件合格品

(1) 乙箱中次品件数的数学期望

(2) 从乙箱中任取一件产品是次品的概率.

(1)	X	0	1	2	3
	P	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{1}{20}$

$$E(X) = \frac{9 + 2 \times 9 + 3}{20} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) P\{\overset{A}{\text{是次品}}\} = P\{A|X=0\} \cdot P\{X=0\} + P\{A|X=1\} \cdot P\{X=1\} + P\{A|X=2\} \cdot P\{X=2\} + P\{A|X=3\} \cdot P\{X=3\} \rightarrow \text{全概率公式}$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \cdot 0 + \frac{9}{20} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{9}{20} \cdot \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac{3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

也可:  $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{从甲中取出的第 } i \text{ 件是次品} \\ 0, & \text{合格品} \end{cases}$   
 二项分布  
 常用此“分解法”

$X_i$	0	1
P	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2. X 与 Y 的联合分布在以 (0,1) (1,0) (1,1) 为顶点的三角形区域上服从均匀分布, 求

$U = X+Y$  的方差

$$\text{解: } D(U) = D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + \text{cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= E(X^2) - E^2(X) + E(Y^2) - E^2(Y) + E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 2 \, dy$$

$$= 2x \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

$$f(y) = \int_0^1 2 \, dx$$

$$= 2y \quad (0 < y < 1)$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 2x \cdot x \, dx = \frac{2}{3} = E(Y)$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 2x^2 \cdot x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} = E(Y^2)$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_{1-x}^1 2xy \, dx \, dy = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$D(X+Y) = \frac{1}{8}$$

3. 设  $U$  在  $[2, 2]$  服从均匀分布,  $X = \begin{cases} -1, & U \leq 1 \\ 1, & U > 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $Y = \begin{cases} 1, & U \leq 1 \\ -1, & U > 1 \end{cases}$

求  $X, Y$  的联合概率分布

(2)  $D(X+Y)$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$

(1)  $(X, Y) = (0, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 1), (-1, -1)$

$$P\{X=1, Y=1\} = P\{U \leq 1, U > 1\} = 0$$

$$P\{X=1, Y=-1\} = P\{U > 1, U \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P\{X=-1, Y=1\} = P\{U \leq 1, U > 1\} = 0$$

$$P\{X=-1, Y=-1\} = P\{U > 1, U \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2)  $V = X+Y$ .  $D(X+Y) = D[(X+Y)^2] + E[(X+Y)^2]$ . 前提:  $X$  与  $Y$  不独立

$(X+Y)$     2    0    -2

$P$      $\frac{1}{4}$      $\frac{1}{2}$      $\frac{1}{4}$

$$E(X+Y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$E[(X+Y)^2] = 4 \times \frac{1}{4} + 0 = 2$$

$$\therefore D(X+Y) = 2 + 0 = 2$$

4. 将一枚硬币重复抛  $n$  次, 以  $X$  和  $Y$  分别表示正面向上和反面向上的次数, 则  $X$  和  $Y$  的相关系数 =

解  $X \sim B(n, p)$   $Y \sim B(n, 1-p)$

$$\text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{D(X+Y)}{2} = \frac{D(X) + D(Y)}{2} = \frac{np(1-p) + np(1-p)}{2} = -np(1-p)$$

$$E(X) = np(1-p) = D(Y) = np(1-p)$$

$$\text{① } X+Y = n$$

$$\therefore D(X+Y) = D(n) = 0$$

②  $\text{cov}(X, Y)$  联想  $D(X+Y)$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y) \quad \text{或 } \text{cov}(X, Y) = \frac{D(X+Y) - D(X) - D(Y)}{2} = -np(1-p)$$

$$= E\{[X-E(X)][n-X+E(X)]\}$$

$$= -E\{[X-E(X)]^2\} = -D(X)$$

$$= -D(X)$$



典例

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5. 将  $n$  只小球 ( $1 \sim n$  号) 随机的放进  $n$  只盒子 ( $1 \sim n$  号) 中去, 一只盒子装一只球, 若一只球装入同号的盒子中称一个配对, 计  $X$  为总的配对数, 求  $E(X)$

解: 设  $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 球入第 } i \text{ 盒} \\ 0, & \text{未配对} \end{cases}$

$X_i$	1	0
$p$	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{n-1}{n}$

$$\therefore X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \times n = 1$$

6. 若有  $n$  把看上去一样的钥匙, 其中只有一把能打开门上的锁, 用它们去试开门上的锁, 设取到每只钥匙是等可能的, 每试一次未成功则除去该钥匙, 试用下面两种方法求试开次数  $X$  的期望

(1) 写出  $X$  分布律

(2) 不写  $X$  分布律

解: (1)  $P\{X=1\} = \frac{1}{n}$

$$P\{X=2\} = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$\vdots$

$$P\{X=i\} = \frac{1}{n} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{--- # 等差数列求和公式} &= \frac{(a_1+a_n)n}{2} \\ &= na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(1+n)n}{2} = \frac{1+n}{2}$$

(2) 设  $X_i = \begin{cases} i, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次打开} \\ 0, & \text{第 } i \text{ 次未打开} \end{cases}$

$X_i$	<del><math>i</math></del>	0
$p$	<del><math>\frac{i-1}{n}</math></del>	<del><math>\frac{n-i}{n}</math></del>
	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{n-1}{n}$

$$E(X_i) = \frac{i}{n}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (1 + \dots + n) = \frac{n+1}{2}$$



7. 设  $X$  为随机变量,  $c$  为常数, 证明  $D(X) < E\{X-c\}^2$  对于  $c \neq E(X)$  (由于  $D(X) = E\{X-E(X)\}^2$ )

上式表明  $E\{X-c\}^2$  当  $c = E(X)$  时取最小值

解:  $E\{X-c\}^2 = E\{X^2 - 2cX + c^2\} = E(X^2) - 2cE(X) + Ec^2$

$$= E(X^2) - 2cE(X) + E^2(X) + E(c^2) - E^2(X)$$

$$= D(X) + [E(X) - c]^2$$

$$= E\{[X-E(X)]^2\} + [E(X)-c]^2 > D(X)$$

8. 设  $X$  服从  $n$  项分布, 分布律为  $P\{X=k\} = p(LP)^k$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots$  其中  $0 < p < 1$  是常数.

求  $E(X), D(X)$

解:  $E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k p (1-p)^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k p q^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p q^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p q^{k+1}$   
 $= p q - p q^2 + p q^2 - p q^3 + \dots = p q$   
 (注意: 只有  $-1$  项  $\times$  (变量))

$$D(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 p q^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1) p q^{k-2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k p q^{k-1}$$

$$= p q \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1) q^{k-2} + p$$

$$= p q \cdot \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^2 + p$$

$$= p q \left(\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q}\right) + p$$

$$= p q \left[\frac{1+q}{(1-q)^2}\right] + p$$

$$= p q \cdot \frac{1+q}{(1-q)^2} + p$$

$$= p q \left(\frac{1}{1-q} + \frac{1}{1-q}\right) + p$$

$$= p q \left(\frac{1}{1-q} + \frac{1}{1-q}\right) + p = \frac{2p}{1-q} + p = \frac{2p}{1-q} + \frac{p(1-q)}{1-q} = \frac{2p + p - pq}{1-q} = \frac{p(3-q)}{1-q}$$

9. 卡车运水泥, 设每袋水泥的重量  $X \sim N(50, 2.5^2)$ , 问最多装多少袋使总重量

过 2000 的概率不大于 0.05?

解: 设  $Y = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ ,  $E(Y) = E(X) + \dots + E(X) = 50 \times n$ ,  $D(Y) = D(X) + \dots + D(X) = n \times 2.5^2$

则  $Y \sim N(50n, 2.5^2 n)$

$$\therefore P\{Y > 2000\} \leq 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow P\{Y \leq 2000\} \geq 0.95$$

$$P\left\{\frac{Y-50n}{\sqrt{2.5^2 n}} \leq \frac{2000-50n}{\sqrt{2.5^2 n}}\right\} \geq 0.95$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{2000-50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}}\right) \geq 0.95 = \phi(1.645)$$

$$\therefore \frac{2000-50n}{2.5\sqrt{n}} \geq 1.645$$

解得  $n \geq 39$ .

10. 对2个随机变量  $V, W$ . 若  $E(V^2), E(W^2)$  存在, 证明  $[E(VW)]^2 \leq E(V^2)E(W^2)$

解: 设  $g(t) = E[(V+tW)^2] = E[V^2 + 2tVW + t^2W^2] = E(V^2) + 2tE(VW) + t^2E(W^2)$

$\because g(t) > 0$  恒成立, 且  $E(W^2) > 0$ .

$$\therefore \Delta = 4E^2(VW) - 4E(V^2)E(W^2) \leq 0.$$

$$\text{即 } E^2(VW) \leq E(V^2)E(W^2)$$

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## 第六章 样本及抽样分布

**与随机样本** 对总体  $X$  进行  $n$  次重复的独立的观察得到  $n$  个结果  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$   
性质:

(1)  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  都与总体  $X$  具有相同的分布

(2)  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$  相互独立

(3)  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n F(x_i)$      $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$

**与抽样分布**  $\rightarrow$  统计量的分布  
-  $n$  个常用统计量  $\rightarrow$  对样本进行一定的函数变换

1. 样本平均值:  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

2. 样本方差:  $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2)$

3. 样本标准差:  $s = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

4. 样本  $k$  阶(原点)矩:  $A_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k, k=1, 2, \dots$

5. 样本  $k$  阶中心矩:  $B_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^k, k=1, 2, \dots$

### 二. 常用统计量的分布

(一)  $\chi^2$  分布

1. 设  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  是来自总体  $N(0, 1)$  的样本, 则称统计量  $\chi^2 = X_1^2 + X_2^2 + \dots + X_n^2$  服从自由度为  $n$  的  $\chi^2$  分布. 记为  $\chi^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

2. 可加性:  $A \sim \chi^2(n_1), B \sim \chi^2(n_2)$  且  $A, B$  相互独立, 则  $A+B \sim \chi^2(n_1+n_2)$

期望与方差:  $E(\chi^2) = n, D(\chi^2) = 2n$

证:  $X \sim N(0, 1)$  则  $X^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

(二)  $t$  分布

1. 设  $X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim \chi^2(n)$  且  $X, Y$  相互独立, 则称  $t = \frac{X}{\sqrt{\frac{Y}{n}}}$  服从自由度为  $n$  的  $t$  分布 即  $t \sim t(n)$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} - \mu &\sim N(0, 1) \\ \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}} &\sim t(n-1) \\ \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} &\sim \chi^2(n-1) \\ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} &\sim \chi^2(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\bar{Y}/\sigma}{\sqrt{S^2/\sigma^2}} &= \frac{\bar{Y}/\sigma}{\sqrt{S^2/\sigma^2}} = \frac{\bar{Y}}{S} \sim t(2) \\ \therefore \frac{\bar{Y}}{S} &= \frac{\bar{Y}}{S} = \frac{\bar{Y}}{S} \\ \therefore \frac{\bar{Y}}{S} &= \frac{\bar{Y}}{S} \end{aligned}$$

设  $Y = Y_1 - Y_2$ , 则  $Y \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$  即  $Y \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)$

解:  $Y_1 \sim N(\frac{\sigma}{2}, \frac{\sigma^2}{2})$ ,  $Y_2 \sim N(\frac{\sigma}{2}, \frac{\sigma^2}{2})$   
 $Y_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$ ,  $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ ,  $Z = \frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}$ . 证明  $Z$  服从自由度为 2 的  $t$  分布

Q. 设  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$  是来自正态总体的简单随机样本,  $Y_1 = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$

1.  $\bar{X} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$
2. (1)  $\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$
- (2)  $\bar{X}$  与  $s^2$  相互独立

设总体  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)$ , 则:

(四) 正态总体的样本均值与样本方差的分布

(三)  $F$  分布  
 设  $V \sim \chi^2(n_1)$ ,  $W \sim \chi^2(n_2)$  且  $V, W$  相互独立, 则  $F = \frac{V/n_1}{W/n_2}$  服从自由度为  $(n_1, n_2)$  的  $F$  分布, 记为  $F \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

性质: (1)  $F \sim F(n_1, n_2)$  则  $\frac{1}{F} \sim F(n_2, n_1)$   
 (2)  $F(n_1, n_2)$  的  $\alpha$  分位数  $F_{\alpha}(n_1, n_2)$  有表可查



## 第七章 参数估计

NO.

DATE.

### 点估计

### 矩估计法

参数  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$  未知

$$\begin{cases} \mu_1 = E(X) = g(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) \\ \mu_2 = E(X^2) = f(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = D(X) + E^2(X) \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n = E(X^n) = h(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(三) 由方程组解得 } \begin{cases} \theta_1 = g(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) \\ \vdots \\ \theta_n = z(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) \end{cases}$$

例: 将  $\mu_1 = A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i$      $\mu_2 = A_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i^2$  ... 代入 (三) 式解得  $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2, \dots, \hat{\theta}_n$

$$\text{注: } A_2 - A_1^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

例: 书 P151

### 最大似然估计法

$$\text{(一) } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i, \theta)$$

例: 令  $\frac{d}{d\theta} L(\theta) = 0$  解得  $\hat{\theta}$

注: 忽略常数因子不影响估计值.

$\therefore L(\theta)$  与  $\ln L(\theta)$  在同一处取极值

$\therefore$  也可令  $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = 0$ .

不变性 (简单函数下) 最大似然估计值的不变性

例: 求得  $\hat{\theta}_1$ , 再求  $\hat{\theta}_2$  时,  $\therefore J_{\theta_2}$  是具有单值反函数的函数

$\therefore$  可直接  $\hat{\theta}_2 = J_{\theta_2} \hat{\theta}_1$

### 基于截尾样本的最大似然估计

1. 定~~时~~截尾样本     $\hat{\theta} = \frac{S(t_m)}{m} = \frac{t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_m + (n-m)t_m}{m}$

$t_m$  为  $t_m$  时间  $m$  个产品  
 $m$  为定的数    失效

2. 定~~数~~截尾样本     $\hat{\theta} = \frac{S(t_0)}{m} = \frac{t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_m + (n-m)t_0}{m}$

$t_0$  为定的时  
 $m$  为  $t_0$  时间内失效的  
个数.

估计量的评选标准

(一) 无偏性

若  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$  则称  $\hat{\theta}$  为  $\theta$  的无偏估计量

题型: 证明  $x$  是  $\theta$  的无偏估计量.

解法: 只需说明  $E(x) = \theta$  即可

(二) 有效性

若  $D(\hat{\theta}_1) < D(\hat{\theta}_2)$  则  $\hat{\theta}_1$  较  $\hat{\theta}_2$  有效.

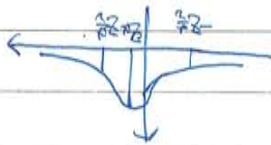
正态总体均值与方差的区间估计

(一) 单总体  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  的情况

1. 均值  $\mu$  的置信区间

(1)  $\sigma^2$  为已知  $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$

$$\therefore P\left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right| < Z_{\alpha/2} \right\} = 1 - \alpha.$$



(2)  $\sigma^2$  为未知

$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$P\left\{ \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \right| < t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

2. 方差  $\sigma^2$  的置信区间

(1)  $\mu$  已知  $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$

$$P\left\{ \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n) < \chi^2 < \chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n) \right\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

注:  $\chi^2$  与  $F$  分布密度

函数不对称.

取  $(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})$  和  $(\frac{\alpha}{2})$ .

(2)  $\mu$  未知

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1).$$

$$P\left\{ \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}(n-1) < \chi^2 < \chi^2_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

二) 两个总体  $N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  和  $N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  的情况

1.  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$

(1)  $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  已知  $Z = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$P\{|Z| \leq Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

(2)  $\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma^2$  未知  $t = \frac{(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$   $S_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$

$$P\{|t| \leq t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

三)  $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$  (3)  $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  未知,  $n, m > 50$

(4)  $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  未知,  $n = m$

2.  $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$

( $\mu_1, \mu_2$  未知)  $F = \frac{s_1^2/\sigma_1^2}{s_2^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(n-1, m-1)$

$$P\{F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1, m-1) \leq F \leq F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1, m-1)\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

三) (0-1) 分布参数的区间估计

$$Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\therefore P\{|Z| \leq Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\} = 1 - \alpha.$$

$$\text{由 } |Z| \leq Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \Rightarrow Z^2 \leq Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 \Rightarrow (n + Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2)p^2 - (2n\bar{x} + Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2)p + n\bar{x}^2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_1 = \frac{1}{2a} (-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) \\ p_2 = \frac{1}{2a} (-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) \end{cases}$$

与单侧置信区间

eg. 已知求  $\mu$  的  $1-\alpha$  的置信区间上限、下限.

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$P\{Z > Z_{1-\alpha}\} = 1 - \alpha \Rightarrow \bar{M} < \dots$$

$$P\{Z < Z_{\alpha}\} = 1 - \alpha \Rightarrow \bar{M}$$

$$(Z_{1-\alpha}, Z_{\alpha})$$

$$(\bar{X}_{1-\alpha}^2, \bar{X}_{\alpha}^2)$$

$$(t_{1-\alpha}(n), t_{\alpha}(n))$$

$$t_{1-\alpha}(n) = -t_{\alpha}(n) \quad F_{1-\alpha}(n, n_2) = \frac{1}{F_{\alpha}(n)}$$