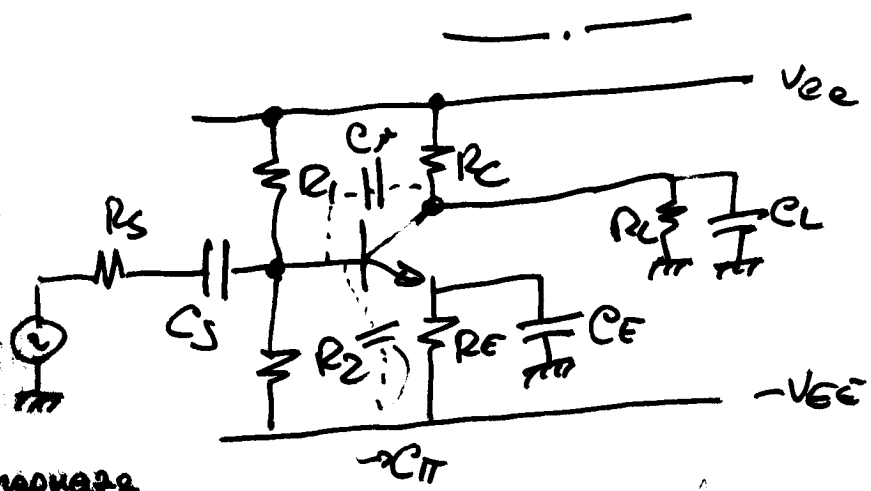
Alta frequenza ⇒ C_1 e C_2 in P.P. effettivamente aperti

$$f_\pi = \frac{1}{2\pi\,(R_S \parallel (R_1 \parallel R_2))\cdot C_{gs}} \qquad f_B = \frac{1}{2\pi\,(R_D \parallel r_o \parallel R_L)\cdot C_L}$$

La più bassa tra f_H ed f_B è polo dominante.



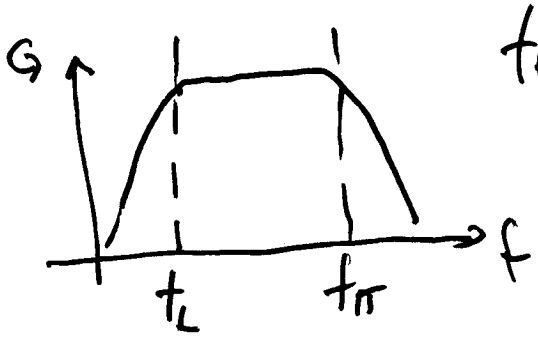
Bassa frequenza

$$f_S = \frac{1}{2\pi\left[R_S + (R_1 \parallel R_2) \parallel h_{fe}\cdot r_e\right]\cdot C_S} \qquad / \qquad f_E = \frac{1}{2\pi\left[R_E \parallel \left(r_e \parallel \frac{(R_1 \parallel R_2)}{h_{fe}}\right)\right]}$$

$$f_L = f_S + f_E$$

Alta frequenza

$$f_\pi = \frac{1}{2\pi\left(R_S \parallel (R_1 \parallel R_2) \parallel h_{fe}\cdot r_e\right)\cdot C_\pi} \qquad / \qquad f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi\,(R_e \parallel R_L \parallel R_o)\cdot C_L}$$



$$f_H = f_\pi \parallel f_M = \frac{f_\pi \cdot f_M}{f_\pi \cdot f_M}$$

* Aggiungere in $f_\pi \cdot C_\pi + AC_\mu$

↳ Effetto Miller C_μ amplificata da base