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Question 1. what is the range of voltages that represent logic low?

答: 0到1.15V

Question 2. what is the range of voltages that represent logic high?

答: 2.45V到5V

Question 3. what is the difference between static positive and negative logic?

答: 正逻辑用高电平表示逻辑1, 用低电平表示逻辑0.

负逻辑用低电平表示逻辑1, 用高电平表示逻辑0.

Question 4. what voltage activates a P-type transistor.

答: 一个正电压从栅极到衬底

Question 5. what voltage activates a N-type transistor

答: 从衬底到源极负电压.

Question 6. what is the difference between volatile and nonvolatile memory?

答: 易失性存储器就是在关闭计算机或者意外地关闭计算机的时候, 里面的数据会丢失 (内存)

非易失性存储器就是在上述情况下, 数据不会丢失 (像硬盘等外存).

Question 7. what's flash.

答: 单片机芯片里存储数据的, 上面标有93系列的, 在运行过程中不能改.

内存有另外一种, 一种叫易失性存储器. 闪存没有电压保持的条件下, 也能长久地保持数据. 其存储特性类似于硬盘.

Question 8. How much RAM and ROM does our microcontroller have.

答: TM4C123 有32K的RAM, 256K的, 55PROM.

Question 13. what is a flowchart.

答: 流程图用于描述软件算法的图形方式, 显示步骤和步骤之间的顺序.

Question 14. what is a data flow graph.

答: 数据流图是以图形方式显示如何在系统中处理数据. 数据到达输入端口, 由软件模块并在输出端口离开系统. 如果模块内的模块间传递数据, 则存在从模块到模块的箭头.

Question 15. what is a call graph.

答: 调用图是用于描述软件模块如何连接的图形方式. 如果模块A调用模块B, 则在图A中从A到B的箭头.