

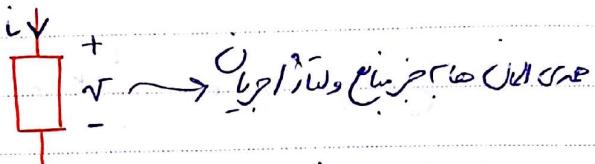
مقدمة في المراجعة

ـ مقدمة في المراجعة دلالة ان درجة الحرارة تؤثر على المقاومة $\leftarrow (R)$

ـ درجة حرارة جهاز

$$V(t) = R I(t) \rightarrow \text{مقدمة في المراجعة}$$

$$V(t) = \log(I(t))$$



TIN (Time Invariant) تغير ثابت باذان $\rightarrow L$ (Linear) خط

TN (Time Variant) تغير ثابت باذان $\rightarrow NL$ (Non Linear) خط

$$V(t) = R I(t) \quad V = RI \quad \leftarrow LTI \quad ①$$

$$V(t) = \frac{\log t}{t} I(t) \quad \leftarrow LTV \quad ②$$

$$V(t) = i^p(t) \cdot \log i(t) \quad \leftarrow NLTI \quad ③$$

$$R(t) = (kt+1) Ri(t) \quad \leftarrow V(t) = (kt+1) i^p(t) \quad \leftarrow NLT \quad ④$$

ـ درجة حرارة جهاز ثابت باذان \rightarrow درجة حرارة جهاز ثابت باذان \rightarrow درجة حرارة جهاز ثابت باذان

$$R(t) = \frac{\partial V(t)}{\partial i(t)}$$

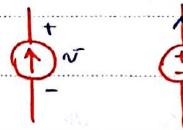
ـ مقدمة في المراجعة \rightarrow مقدمة في المراجعة \rightarrow مقدمة في المراجعة

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بنج دلار، عضوی است به ولتاژ دوسرین باتح جریان عبوری آن نیست.

بنج جریان، عضوی است به جریان عبوری آردن باتح ولتاژ دوسران نیست.



لے درینام جریان ازرسیت باتح جریان.

لے درینام جریان ازرسیت باتح جریان ازرسیت وارد میشود.

بنج میشل \leftarrow Int

\rightarrow کافون جریان ازرسیت \leftarrow مجموع جریان جریان ها که درونی / خودخود را

لے از مکانیکی باتح ازرسیت خروجی میاد میگیرد. فریداد: ~~مسنون~~

$$\sum I = 0$$

* اسٹن \leftarrow اسٹن!

(Lampel) کل k_{VL} و k_{CL} سیارات فنر راه صافی حسنه.

\rightarrow کافون ولتاژ ازرسیت \leftarrow بع جریان ولتاژ ساختمانی خود را بعده صفر نیست.

$$\sum V = 0$$

* اسیارات فریداد (n) سیارات میں جریان چولن میں از مکانیکی

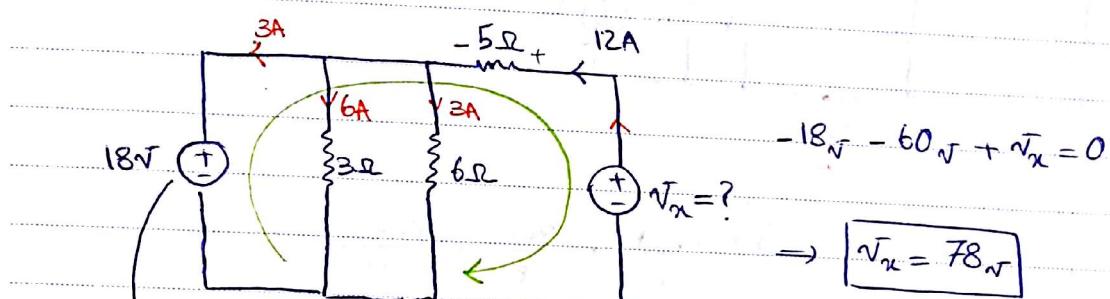
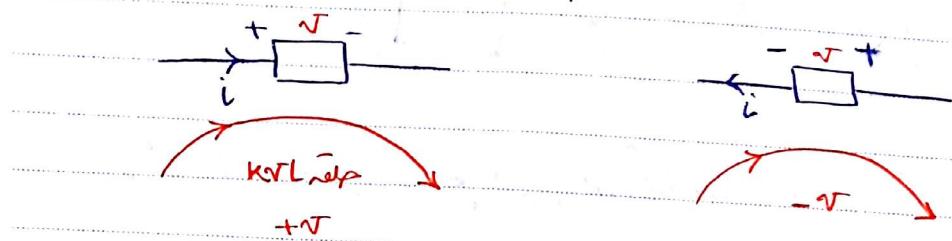
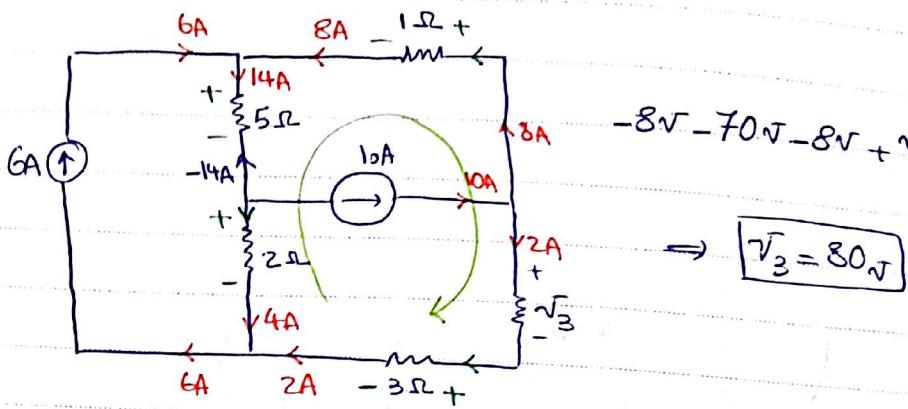
بمحض $n=1$ مکانیکی دیر خواهد بود.

* کافون k_{VL} را میکنند جهت لوحی خارجی نویسم / اسیں میں اس است.

مسنون \leftarrow مکانیکی است به مکانیکی ساختمانی و خود مکانیکی.

$k_{CL} \rightarrow$ تعداد فنرها

$k_{VL} \rightarrow$ تعداد مسونها

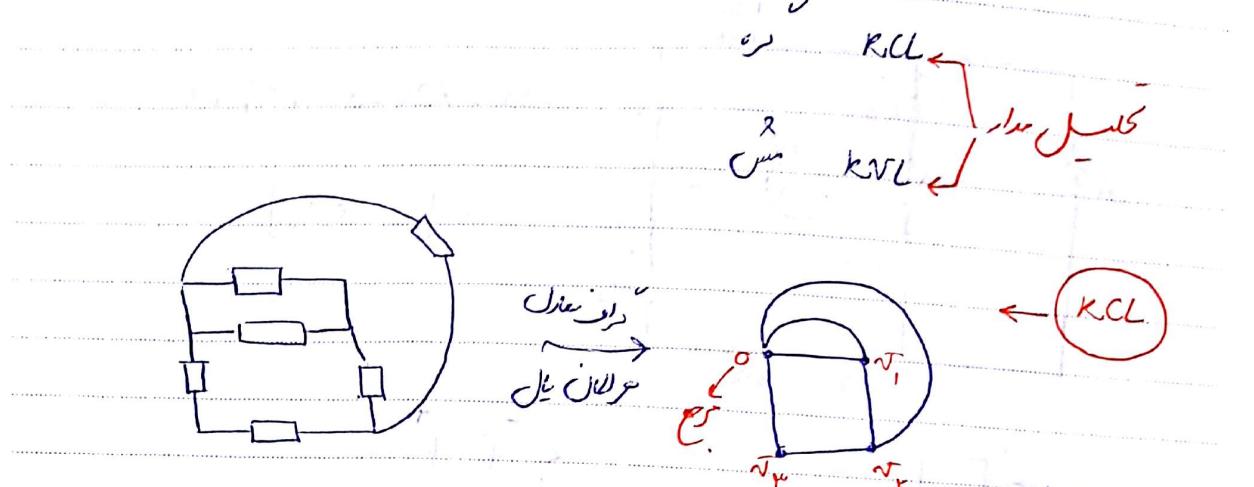


مهم جعل مساحة كل دائرة متساوية
 ازدواج مساحة كل دائرة

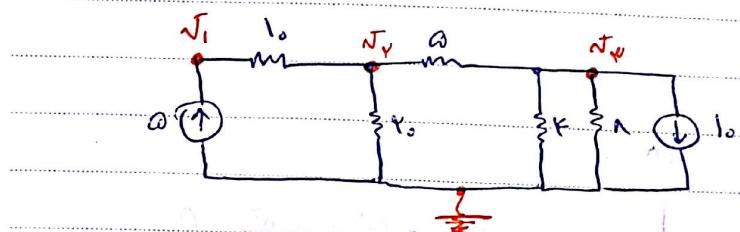
لأن كل دائرة لها نفس المقاومة
 كل دائرة لها نفس المقاومة

مهم جعل مساحة كل دائرة متساوية
 ازدواج مساحة كل دائرة

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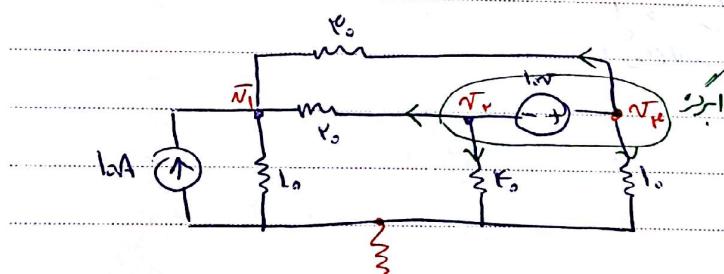


مُدّ بارحة بالاتر ← حجم (طريق ملحوظ عيالات) ←



$$\textcircled{I} \quad -\omega + \frac{V_1 - \bar{V}_T}{i_o} = 0 \quad \textcircled{II} \quad \frac{V_T - V_1}{i_o} + \frac{\bar{V}_{T-c}}{i_o} + \frac{\bar{V}_T - \bar{V}_K}{\omega} = 0$$

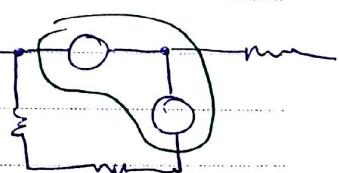
$$\text{II} \quad \frac{\sqrt{\mu - N_F}}{G} + \frac{\sqrt{\mu - \alpha}}{F} + \frac{\sqrt{\mu - \alpha}}{A} + l_0 = 0$$

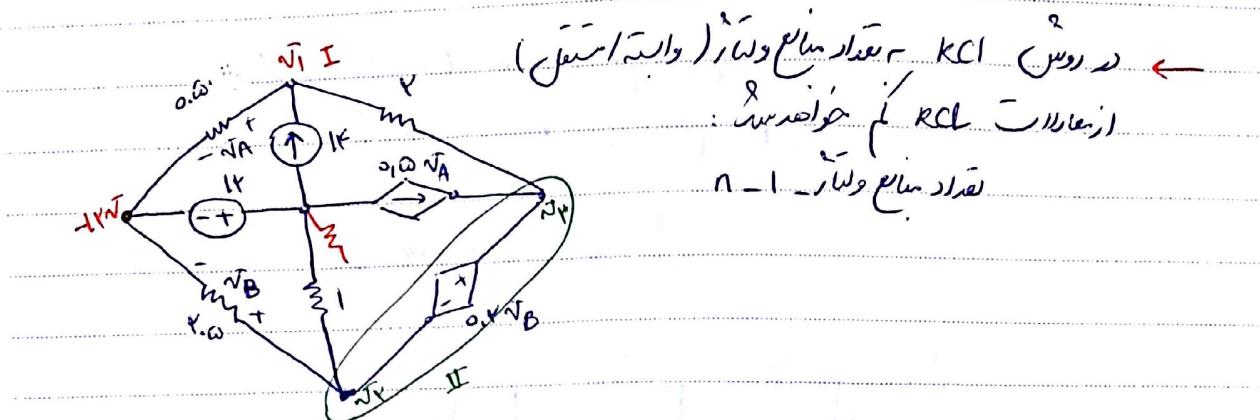


$$\textcircled{I} -1 + \frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\beta}}{\beta} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\gamma}}{\gamma} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \frac{\sqrt{v-v_1}}{x_0} + \frac{\sqrt{v}}{x_0} + \frac{\sqrt{v_2}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{v_2-v_1}}{x_0} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{v_p} - \sqrt{v_g} = 1 + \sqrt{v}$$

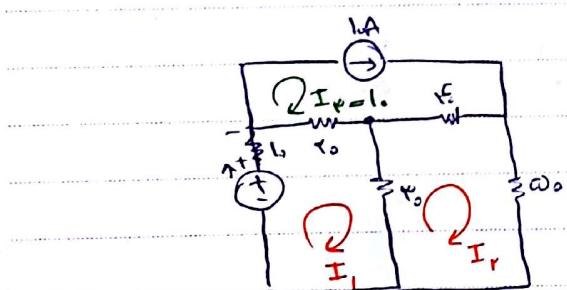
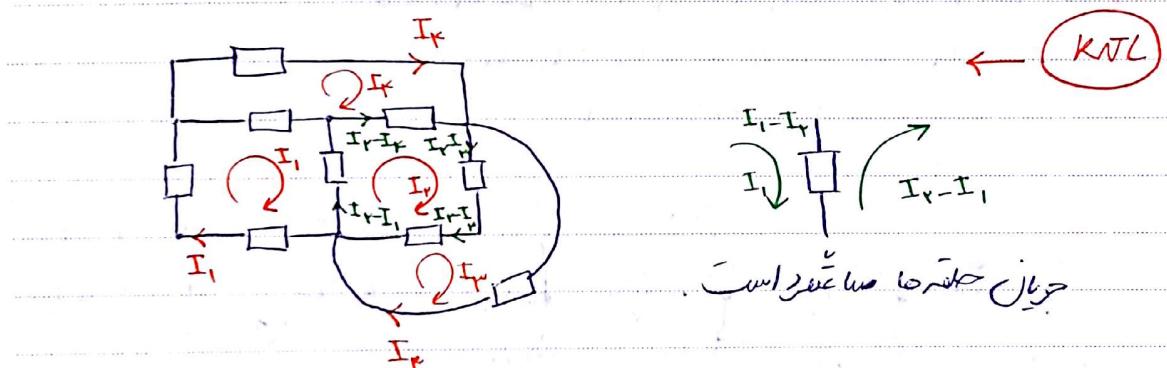




$$\textcircled{I} \quad \frac{\bar{V}_1 + 1k}{1k} - 1k + \frac{\bar{V}_1 - \bar{V}_B}{1k} = 0 \quad \textcircled{II} \quad \frac{\bar{V}_A + 1k}{1k} + \frac{\bar{V}_A}{1k} - 0.5\bar{V}_A + \frac{\bar{V}_A - \bar{V}_1}{1k} = 0$$

$$\bar{V}_A - \bar{V}_B = 0.5\bar{V}_B \rightarrow \bar{V}_A = 1.5\bar{V}_B + \bar{V}_B$$

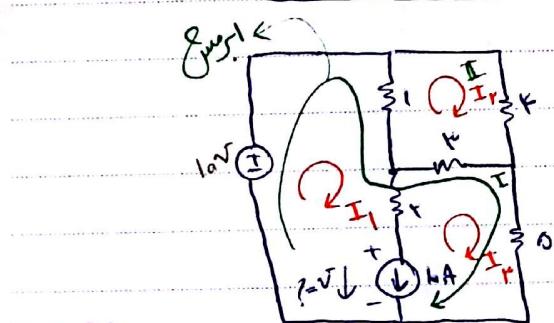
$$\bar{V}_A = \bar{V}_1 + 1k$$



$$\textcircled{I} \quad -1.5 + 1.5I_1 + 1.5(I_2 - I_3) + 1.5(I_3 - I_4) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad 1.5(I_2 - I_1) + 1.5(I_4 - I_3) + 0.5I_4 = 0$$

$$I_4 = 1mA$$



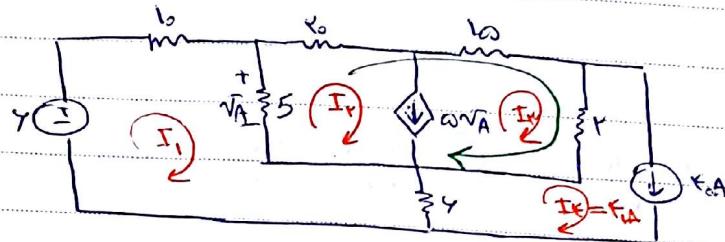
$$\textcircled{I} \quad -1.5 + i(I_1 - I_2) + k(I_2 - I_3) + 0.5I_4 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad i(I_2 - I_1) + kI_3 + k(I_4 - I_2) = 0$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = 1mA$$

أبرد موجة سينية لها مدة دوام T
 أسرع موجة سينية لها دوام T

نهاية دوام جيان - نهاية دوام جيان $\leftarrow k_{NL}$



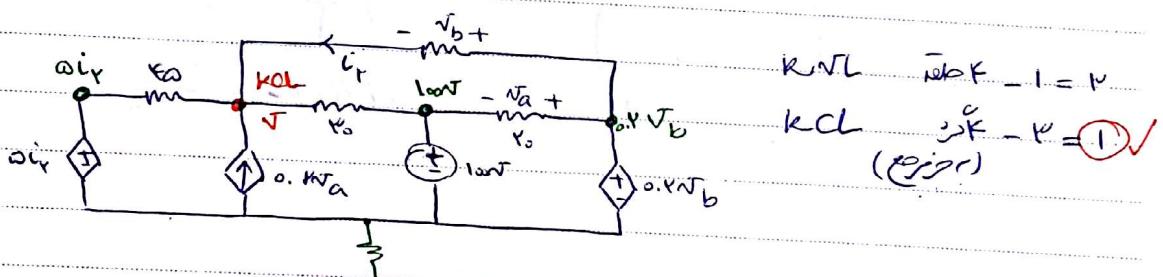
$$\textcircled{I} \quad -V_A + L I_1 + \omega(I_1 - I_F) + V(I_1 - I_F) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \omega(I_F - I_1) + V_A I_F + L I_F + V(I_F - I_F) = 0$$

$$I_F - I_F = \omega V_A = \omega(\omega(I_1 - I_F))$$

$$\rightarrow I_F = \omega V_A - \omega \omega I_1$$

$$I_F = k_A I_1$$

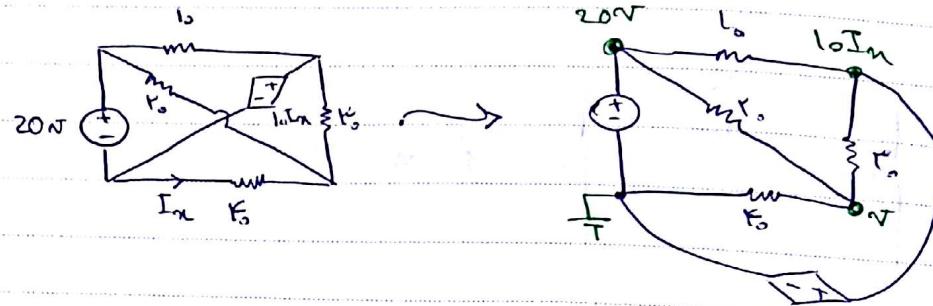


$$\text{KCL: } \frac{V_A - \omega I_F}{R} - \omega V_A + \frac{V_B - I_F}{R} + \frac{V_B - \omega V_B}{\omega C} = 0$$

$$I_F = \frac{\omega V_B - V_B}{\omega C}$$

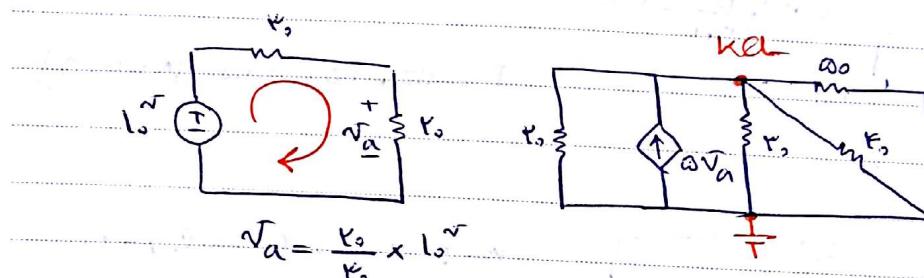
$$V_B = \omega V_B - \omega$$

$$V_A = \omega V_B - I_F$$



$$\frac{V}{R_o} + \frac{V - V_o}{R_o} + \frac{V - I_o R_o}{R_o} = 0$$

$$I_n = \frac{0 - V}{R_o} = -\frac{V}{R_o}$$



$$\frac{V}{R_o} - aV_a + \frac{V}{R_o} + \frac{V}{R_o} + \frac{V}{20} = 0$$

اصل بعثت ← متوافق سعی سقط (دستار جریان) مدار را ب صورت

مدار اعلان نه و دستار جریان های مدار را ب دست

رویم، سپس مجموع این دستار جریان های دستار جریان اصلی

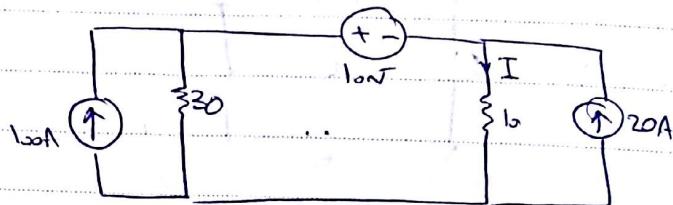
مدار اسلسلی جردن. ← فقط در مدارات خصی برقرار است.

صریح نیست جرید ← مدار باز

صریح نیست دستار ← اصل لواه

اصل اولیه مدار با خطرا باشد.

Subject: _____
 Year. _____ Month. _____ Date. _____

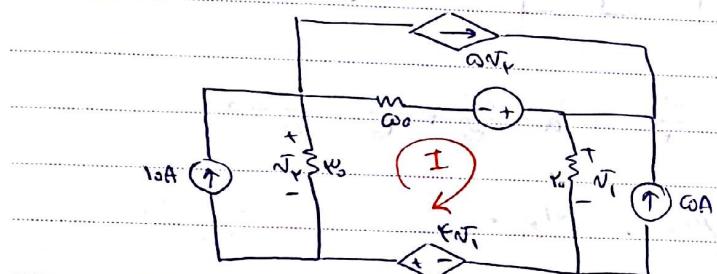


$$\text{I}_{\text{R}_0} : 10A \quad \text{I}_1 = \frac{V_0}{R_0 + R_1} = \frac{10}{2+1} = 10A$$

$$\text{I}_{\text{R}_0} : V_0 \quad \text{I}_T = -\frac{V_0}{R_0^2} = -0.10A$$

$$\text{III}_{\text{R}_0} : \quad \text{I}_K = \frac{V_0 A \times R_0}{R_0 + R_1} = 10A$$

$$I = V_0 + 10 - 0.10 = 10.10A$$

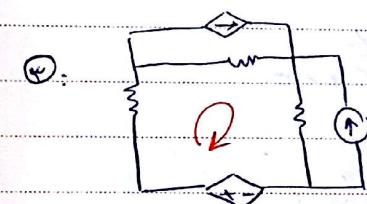
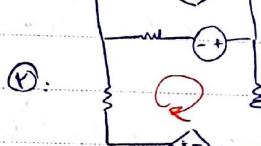
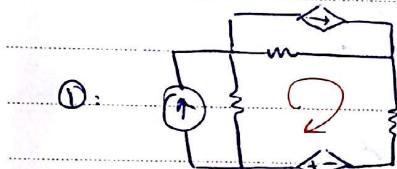


$$V_0 (I - I_0) + \omega_0 (I - \omega V_T) + V_0$$

$$+ K_1 (I + \omega) - \omega V_1 = 0$$

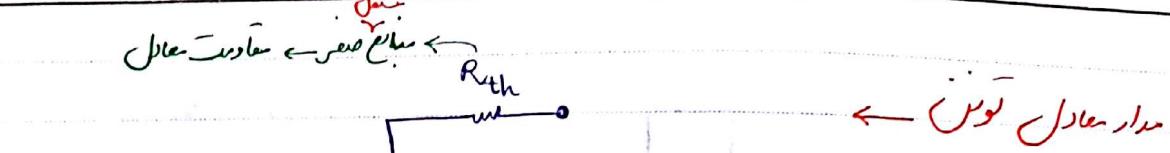
$$V_T = V_0 (I_0 - I)$$

$$V_1 = V_0 (I + \omega)$$



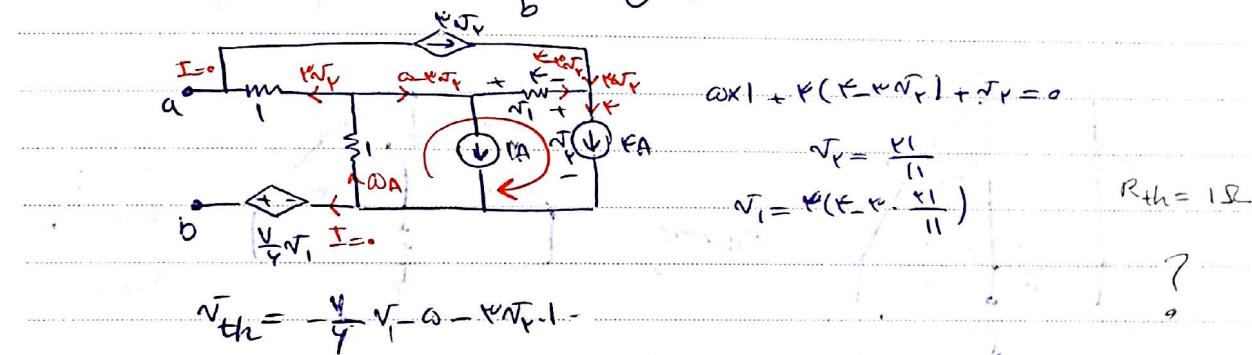
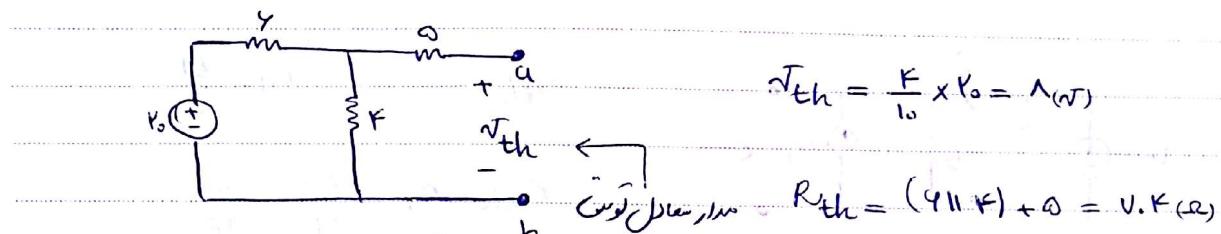
التي تسمى بـ (المصدر المستقل الموقت)
 (مصدر مستقل متغير) ، حيث يعتمد قيمته على قيمة التيار المار

في الماء



جهاز مداری که مدار اصلی و مدار ثابت توان را در یک دوسره مدار داریم که مدار اصلی را در آن داشتیم و مدار ثابت توان را در آن داشتیم.

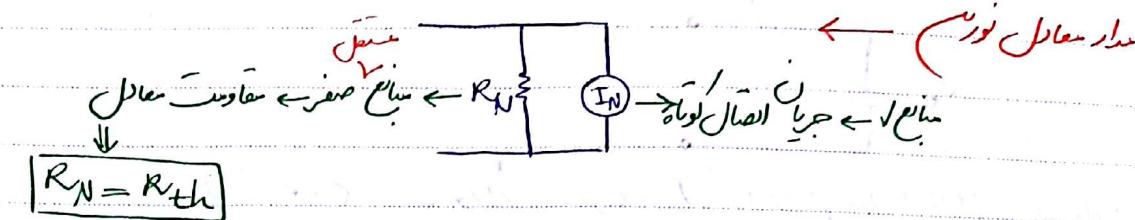
مدار ثابت توان را در مدار اصلی می‌دانیم که مدار اصلی را در مدار ثابت توان داشتیم.



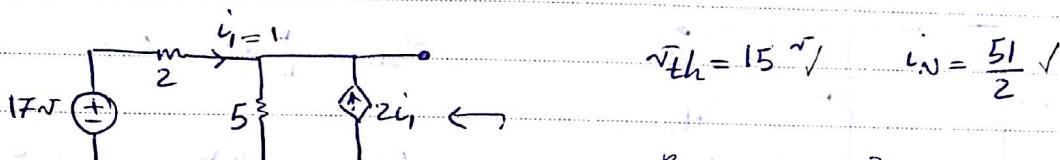
مدار ثابت توان را با استفاده از مدار ثابت توان برابر مدار ثابت توان می‌دانیم.

لذا مدار ثابت توان را با استفاده از مدار ثابت توان برابر مدار ثابت توان می‌دانیم.

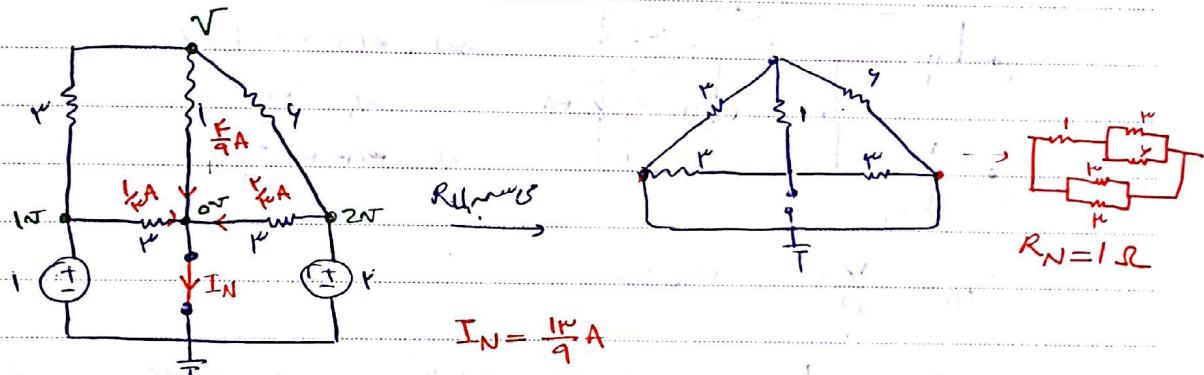
لذا مدار ثابت توان را با استفاده از مدار ثابت توان برابر مدار ثابت توان می‌دانیم.



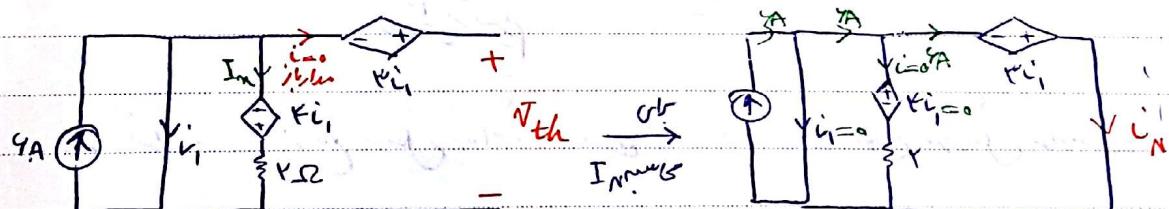
$$V_{th} = \frac{R_{th}}{R_N} \cdot I_N \quad R_{th} = R_N$$



$$R_{th} = R_N = \frac{30}{51} = \frac{10}{17} \Omega$$



$$\frac{V-1}{1} + \frac{V-0}{1} + \frac{V-4}{4} = 0 \rightarrow V = \frac{4}{9} \text{ V}$$



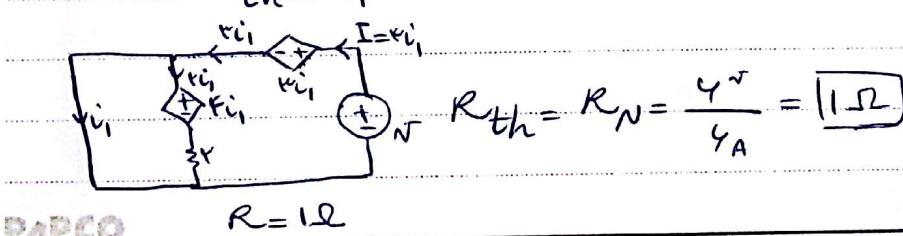
$$-k_i + k_i = 0 \rightarrow I_N = k_i$$

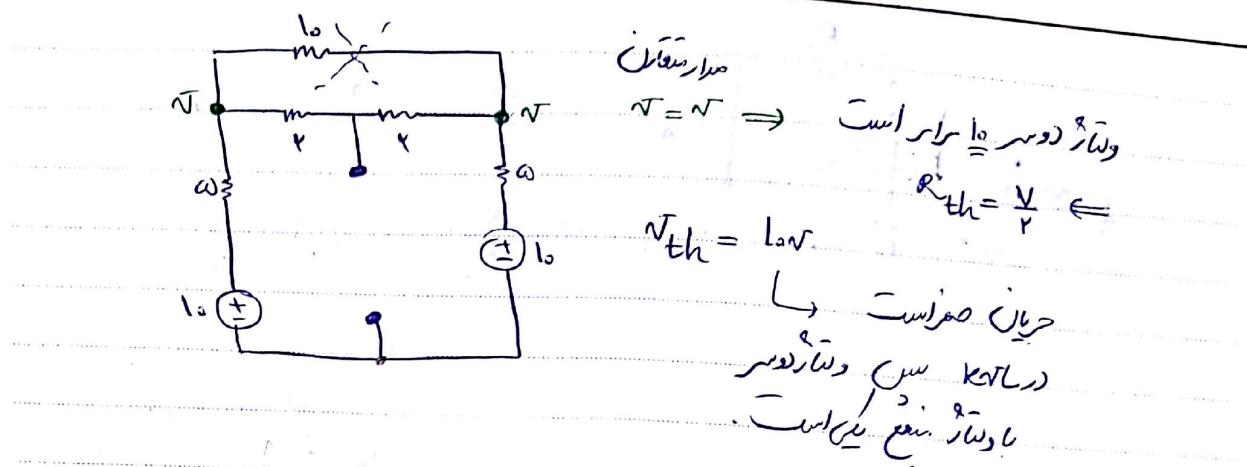
$$k_i = 0 \rightarrow i_1 = 0$$

$$4A = k_i \rightarrow i_1 = 4A$$

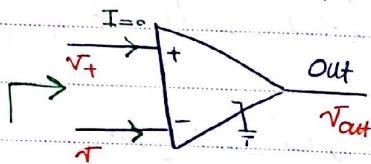
$$V_{th} = k_i = 4V$$

$$i_N = 4A$$





دوستی میان OP-AMP و مدارهای بازخورد



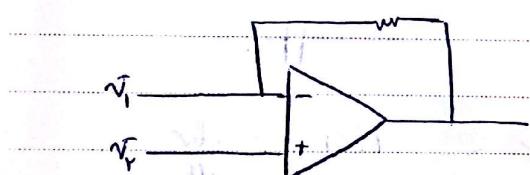
- $$\textcircled{1} \quad (\tau_+ - \tau_-) \cdot A = V_{out}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad R_{in} = \infty \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \text{ لـ} \Omega_{333}$$

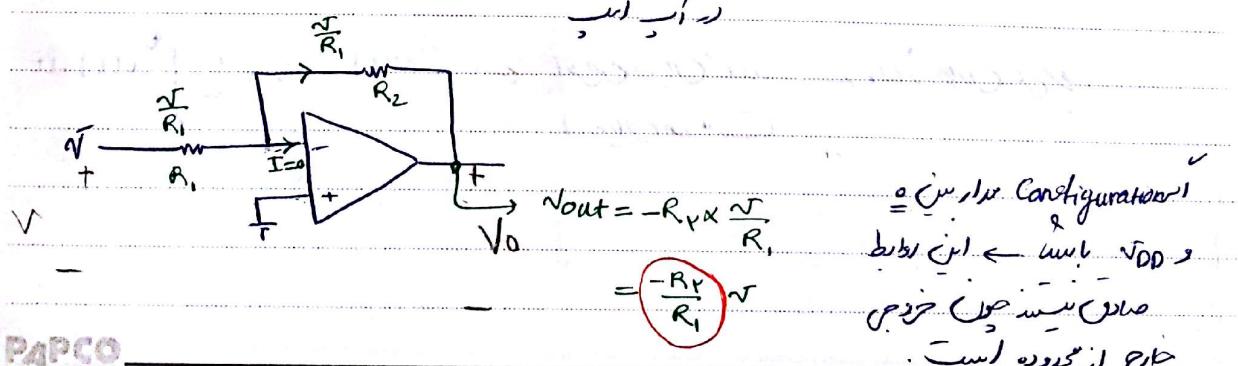
$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sqrt{\omega L} = A \approx \infty$$

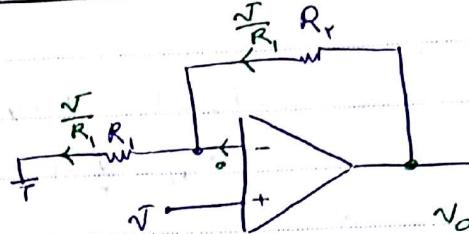
$$\text{جواب} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_+ > V_- \quad \text{جواب صواب} \\ V_+ < V_- \quad \text{جواب خطأ} \end{array} \right\}$$

لے بیانوں میں اس سلسلہ کا جائز استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔



$$\text{Concave} \rightarrow \bar{n}_r = \bar{n}_i$$





$$V_{out} = V_+ + \frac{R_r}{R_1} V = V \left(1 + \frac{R_r}{R_1} \right)$$

حاجز

عاصف زخمی است از این نظر میگذرد.

عاصف است را از این (اللاین) را در میان این دو زخمی میگذرد

عاصف است را از این (اللاین) در میان این دو عناصر زخمی میگذرد

حاجز خوبی حاجز

$$Q = C \cdot V$$

الحاجز خوبی بین این دو

$$I(t) = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(CV) = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i(t) dt = V(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i(t) dt$$

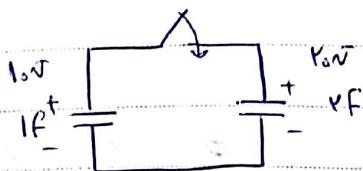
$$i(t) = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$V(t) = V_0 + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i(t) dt$$

لے دے سوی کریں حاصل ہا، عالم بار ایڈیٹ وسٹریکٹ تریک حاصل نہ خواہ ہو سکے
 لے طبقہ حاصل عامل نہ ممکن ہے۔

$$P = RI^2 = \frac{V^2}{R} \quad \leftarrow R \text{ نوں سے } - \text{ نوں سے } +$$

$$E = \frac{1}{r} CV^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{q^2}{C} \leftarrow C \text{ نہ زخمی سکے}$$



$$Q_1 = C_1 V_1 = 10C \quad E_1 = \frac{1}{r} C_1 V_1 r = \omega_0 \quad Q_r = C_r V_r = \Sigma_0 C \quad E_r = \Sigma_0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q = Q_1 + Q_r = \omega_0 C \\ C = C_1 + C_r = \frac{1}{r} F \end{array} \right.$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{\omega_0}{\frac{1}{r}} C = \omega_0 r C$$

لے تینی راں وسٹریکٹ ہو رہے ہیں لے دے سوی کریں!

$$E_1 + E_r = \omega_0 \quad \rightarrow \text{ قبل احتساب} \Rightarrow E = E_1 + E_r$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_0}{r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_0}{r} \right)^2 \\ = 1.0 \left(\frac{\omega_0}{r} \right)^2 \approx FV$$

لے تھا تو اسی صورت سے سعسٹ وار ہو سکدے۔ سڑک جوں گی ووچن سے، حیال میں
 لے دے سوی کریں!

لے جو جیسا کہ حاصل نہ باہم مواد کیمی سے سڑک جوں گی ووچن ہے ممکن ہے۔

$$V = i(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t i(t) dt \quad i = C \frac{dV}{dt} \quad Q = CV \quad - \leftarrow \text{ حاصل} \quad f$$

(Flux linkage)

$$i = V(t_0) + \frac{1}{NL} \int_{t_0}^t V(t) dt \quad V = \frac{d}{dt} (NL\phi) \quad \phi = LI \quad \rightarrow \text{ مذکور ہے}$$

(Flux linkage)

$$V = \frac{d}{dt} (NLi) = NL \frac{di}{dt}$$

Subject

$$C_{eq} = \sum_i c_i \text{ موارد اولیه}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \bar{Z} \cdot \frac{1}{C_i} \quad \text{or} \quad C_{eq}$$

مکتب خانہ

$$C \longleftrightarrow L$$

$$\frac{t}{L_{\text{eff}}} = \Xi \frac{1}{L_i} \quad \text{viele Schleife}$$

$$L_{eq} = \sum L_i \text{ with } i \in \omega$$

$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi$

$$V \longleftrightarrow I$$

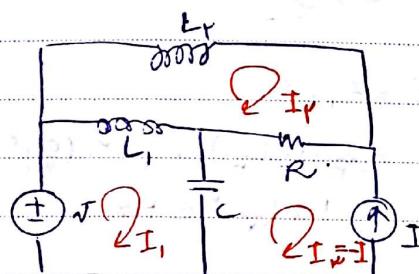
$$L_1 \frac{dI_1}{dt} = L_r \frac{dI_r}{dt} = L_p \frac{dI_p}{dt}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_P$$

أمثلة على
بعض سلطات الولاء والمعاد

$$\int_{L_r}^t L_i \frac{dE}{dt} = L_i(\omega) + L_i T \rightarrow L_i = L_r I_r = L_p I_p \rightarrow \frac{\varphi}{L_q} = \frac{\varphi}{L_i} + \frac{\varphi}{L_r} + \frac{\varphi}{L_p}$$

$$\frac{1}{\zeta_q} = \bar{\zeta} \frac{1}{\zeta_i}$$

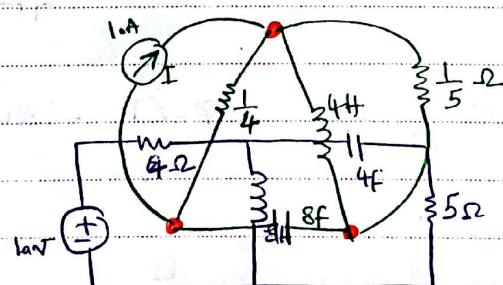


مقدار عادل (حصصي) (عادل / متساوٍ)
 ← وناتج حسابي (وطبقاً لـ نسبية العدالة)

$$\text{جواب KVL} : -V + L_1 \frac{d}{dt}(I_1 - I_x) + V_C + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t (I_1 + I) dt = 0$$

$$P_2 \text{ : } L_r \frac{dI_r}{dt} + R(I_r + I) + L_d \frac{d}{dt}(I_r - I_1) = P$$

ΣR $\frac{1}{R_2}$ $\frac{1}{R_1}$ $\frac{1}{R_3}$ $\frac{1}{R_4}$ $\frac{1}{R_5}$ $\frac{1}{R_6}$ $\frac{1}{R_7}$ $\frac{1}{R_8}$ $\frac{1}{R_9}$ $\frac{1}{R_{10}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{11}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{12}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{13}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{14}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{15}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{16}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{17}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{18}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{19}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{20}}$



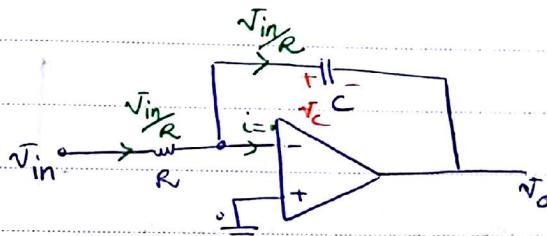
$$V_C = 0 \text{ و مدار سرمهانی و مدار دوسره مدار می باشد}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i = C \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow v = C \int i dt + V_0 \\ v = V_0 + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} i=0 \text{ جریان صفر} \\ \text{لهم} \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = C \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow i = C \int v dt \\ i = i(0) + \frac{1}{C} \int v(t) dt \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} v=0 \text{ ولما} \\ \text{لهم} \end{array}$$

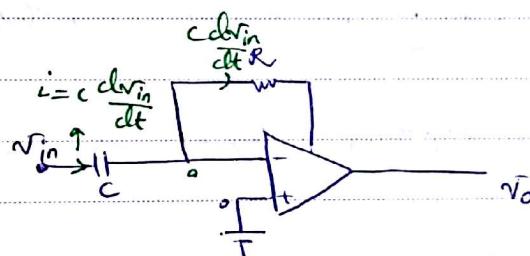
$$v_C = V_0 + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

$$= V_0 + \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{v_{in}}{R} dt$$



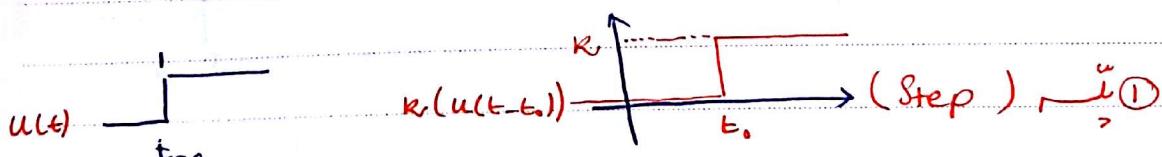
$$v_o = -V_0 - \frac{1}{RC} \int v_{in} dt$$

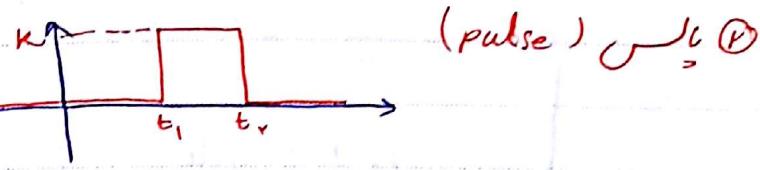
$$v_o = -R C \frac{dv_{in}}{dt}$$



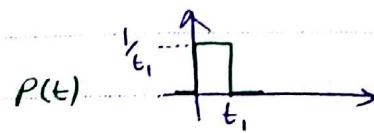
مقدار جریان که در میانه میگذرد برابر با مقدار جریان خروجی است

v_o (زد)





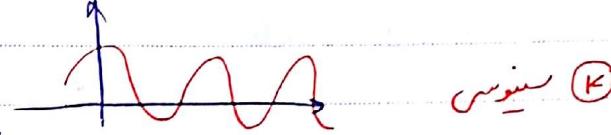
$$k[u(t-t_1) - u(t-t_r)]$$



$$\delta(t) = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow 0} p(t)$$



$\cos(\omega t + \phi)$
 موجة موجة



جذب جذب \rightarrow جذب / انتقام / انتقام

موجة موجة \rightarrow موجة

موجة اول

v_{in}

$u(t)$

v_{in}

R

$$v(t=0) = v_0$$

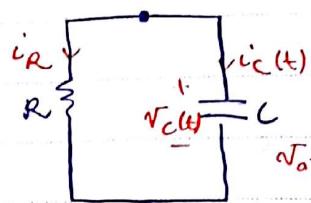
موجة اول

موجة

$\frac{1}{C}$

$$\frac{1}{C} = 0$$

v_0



(i_R) \rightarrow (i_C) \rightarrow $i_R + i_C = 0$

$$V_0 = V(t=0)$$

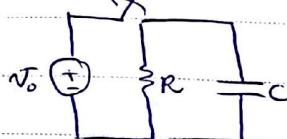
$$\frac{V_C(t)}{R} + C \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dV_C}{dt} = -\frac{1}{RC} V_C$$

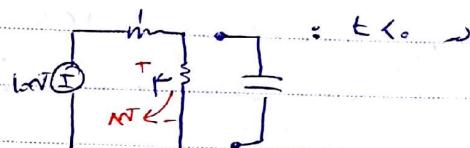
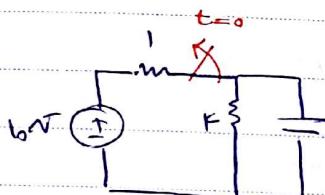
$$V_C(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i_R = i_C = \frac{V_0}{RC}$$

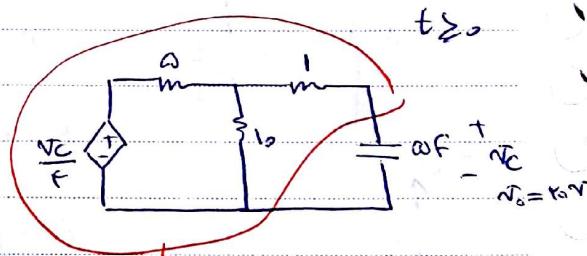
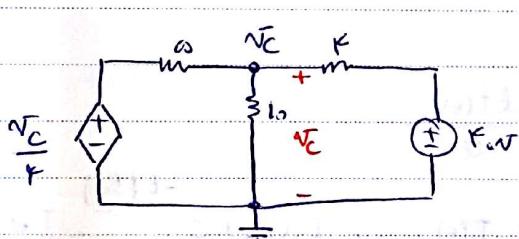
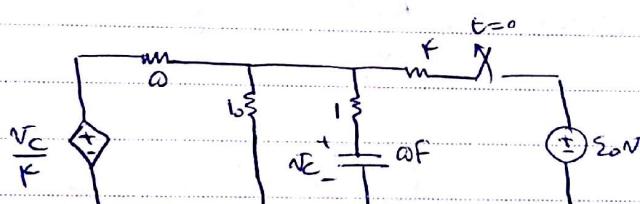
$$t=0, i_R = V_0$$



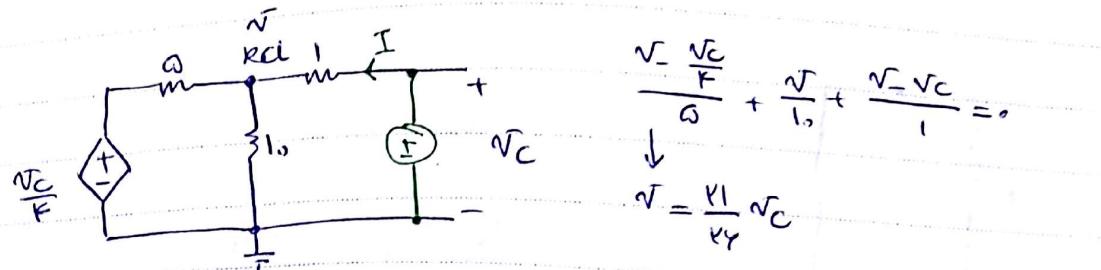
initial $t=0$ $V_C = V_0$
 now C is $\frac{1}{2} C$



$$V_{0c} = V_0 : t > 0 \rightarrow$$



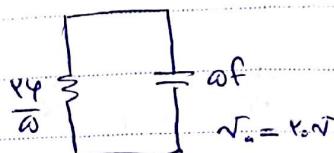
$$\frac{V_C}{F} - \frac{V_C}{\omega} + \frac{V_C}{10} + \frac{V_C - V_0}{F} = 0 \Rightarrow V_C = V_0$$



$$\frac{V}{\omega} + \frac{V}{L} + \frac{V - V_C}{I} = 0$$

$$V = \frac{\omega I}{k_y} V_C$$

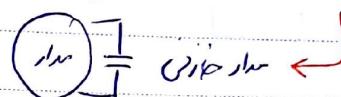
$$I = \frac{V_C - V}{I} = \frac{V_C - \frac{k_y}{\omega} V_C}{I} = \frac{\omega V_C}{\omega + k_y}$$



$$R_{th} = \frac{V_C}{I} = \frac{k_y}{\omega}$$

$$V_C(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{R_{th}}}$$

مدرس صفر (سایه اولیه)



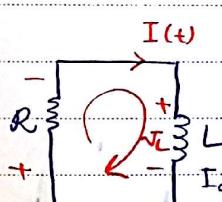
(I_o) مدار

محاسن سریع اولیه را کلی جذب می کنند
ازین مدار باز پسورد ← و سریع ازین بجای جذب اصلی راه
جذب اصلی راه

محاسن سریع اولیه را کلی جذب می کنند
ازین مدار باز پسورد ← و سریع ازین بجای جذب اصلی راه

$$I_L(t) = I_0 e^{\frac{-t}{R_{th}}} \quad V_C(t) = V_0 e^{\frac{-t}{R_{th}C}}$$

① ↴ ② ↴

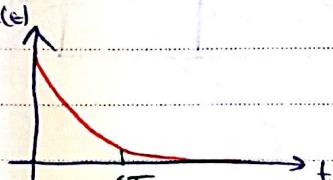


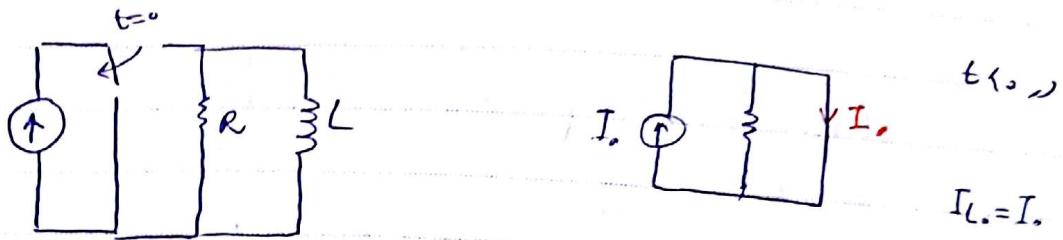
$$V_R + V_L = 0$$

مدرس صفر

$$R I(t) + L \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dI(t)}{dt} = -\frac{R}{L} I(t) \rightarrow I(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t(R)}{L}} = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

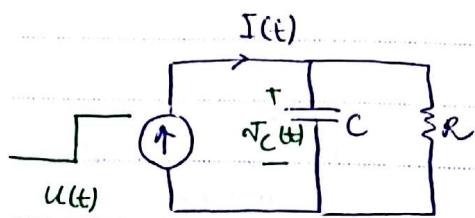




$t \rightarrow \infty$

$$I_L = I_s$$

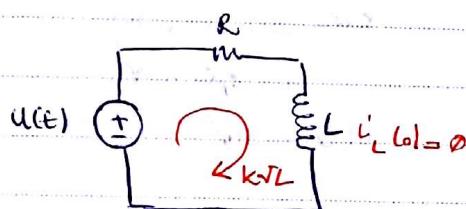
(يهى) مصطلح



$$I(t) = C \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} + \frac{V_C(t)}{R}$$

$$U(t) = C \frac{dV_C}{dt} + \frac{V_C}{R}$$

$$i_C = k e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$



$$U(t) = R i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

(يهى) مصطلح

$$R i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{di_L}{dt} = -\frac{R}{L} i_L$$

$$(H_p) \text{ مصطلح} = R + L_p$$

$$k e^{-\frac{t}{L_p}}$$

$$\text{رهي} \beta = \frac{U(t)}{H(p=0)} = \frac{U(t)}{R}$$

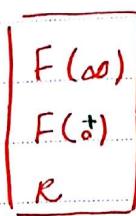
$$\frac{U(t)}{R} + U(t) k e^{-\frac{t}{L_p}} \rightarrow i_L(t) = \frac{U(t)}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{L_p}})$$

$$F(t) = \left[F(\infty) + (F(0^+) - F(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \right]$$

رتبہ اول حصہ

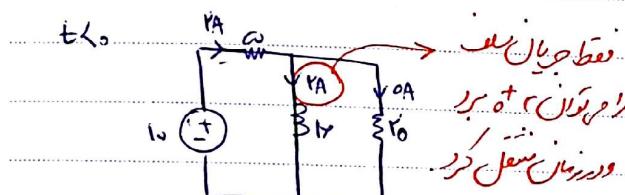
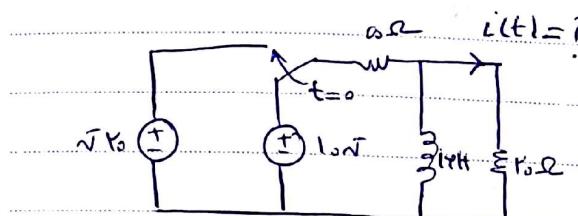
$$T = RC \ln \frac{L}{L_0}$$

جائز است که میتوان این روش را برای محاسبه میانگین



انس سہ ہجزیاں بے دست اور م

$$f(\sigma) = f(\epsilon) \quad \text{حيال مل} \quad \leftarrow \quad f(\sigma^+) = f(\epsilon^+) \quad \text{حيال مل}$$

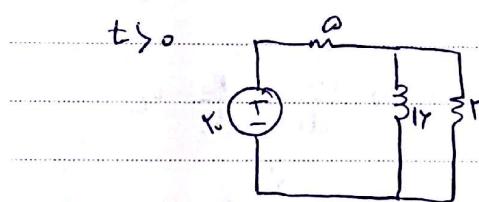


A circuit diagram showing a series RLC circuit. The circuit consists of a resistor (labeled R), an inductor (labeled L), and a capacitor (labeled C) connected in series. A current arrow labeled $i(t)$ flows through the loop in a clockwise direction. The voltage across the inductor is labeled $\omega L i(t)$. The voltage across the capacitor is labeled $\frac{1}{\omega} C i(t)$. The total voltage across the series combination is labeled $E = \omega L i(t) + \frac{1}{\omega} C i(t)$.

$$P_{\text{out}} = P_0(i+r) + P_1(i)$$

$i = \text{ok}$ A ✓

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$



$$R = \Sigma \Omega \sqrt{}$$

$$\Rightarrow i(t) = (q, \varepsilon) e^{-\frac{t}{F}}$$

$f(0)$, $f(\infty)$, R ①

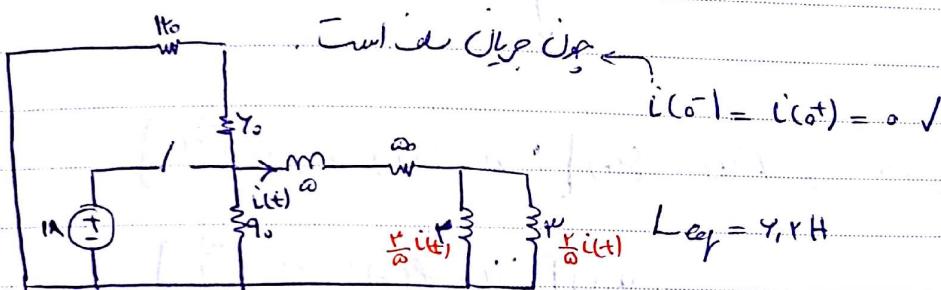
دعا علیکم السرور / دعا علیکم $\leftarrow f(\infty)$ ②

دعا علیکم دعا علیکم $\leftarrow R$ ③

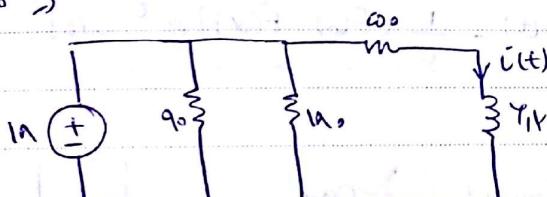
$V_C(0^-) \leftarrow$ معنی $t=0^-$ دعا علیکم $\leftarrow f(0^+)$ ④

$i_C(0^-)$

$i_C(0^+) \leftarrow$ معنی $i_C(0^-) = V_C(0^+) - R$
 معنی $i_L(0^+) \leftarrow$ معنی $i_L(0^-) = i_C(0^+)$



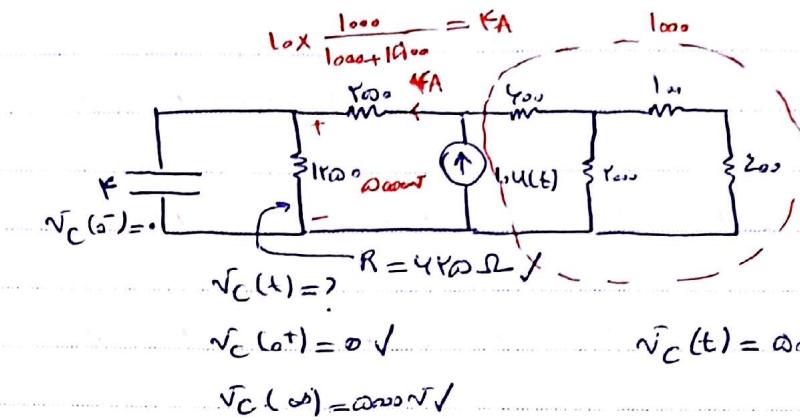
$t \rightarrow 0^+$



$$R_i = \omega_0 \Omega \checkmark$$

$$i(\infty) = \frac{1A(\infty)}{\omega_0} = 0, 144(A) \checkmark$$

$$i(t) = 0, 144 + (0 - 0, 144) e^{-\frac{t}{\omega_0}}$$



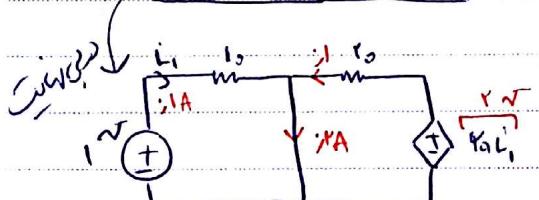
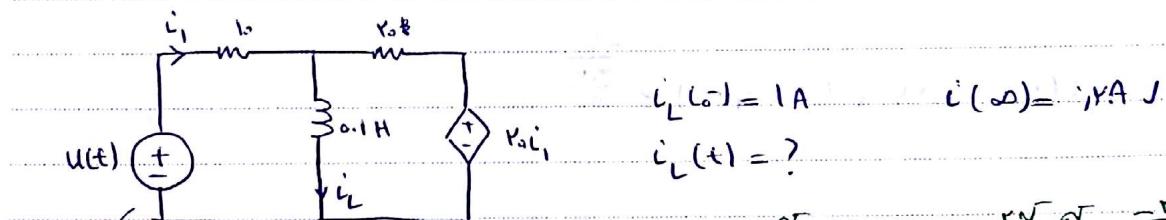
جواب → $F(t) = u(t) [f(\omega) + (f(0) - f(\omega)) e^{-\frac{t}{T}}]$

جواب → $F'(t) = S(t) [f(\omega) + (f(0) - f(\omega)) e^{-\frac{t}{T}}]$

+ $u(t) [(f(0) - f(\omega)) \cdot \frac{-1}{T} e^{-\frac{t}{T}}]$

= $F(0) \cdot \delta(t) - \frac{1}{T} (F(0) - F(\omega)) e^{-\frac{t}{T}} u(t)$

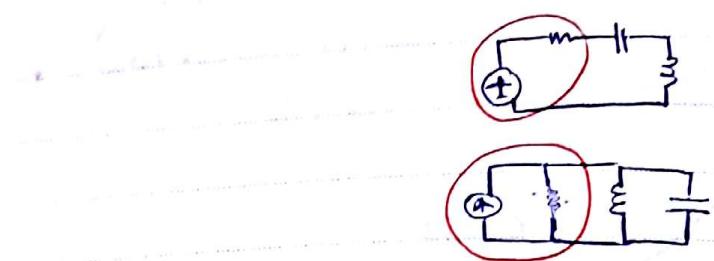
جواب (ramp) \rightarrow $\text{out}(t) = \text{out}_0 + \text{out}_1$



$R = \frac{V}{\frac{\partial V}{\partial I}} = 1 \Omega$

P4PCO جواب $i_L(t) = r + \frac{1}{r} e^{-\frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}}$

$\frac{dV}{dI} = 1 \rightarrow V_{\text{current}} + V_{\text{parallel}}$



فیلتر

وسیط RLC

وسیط RLC

وسیط RLC

موج ایمی دارم

موج می خواهد

موج می خواهد

KCL: $i_R + i_L + i_C = 0$

$\frac{di}{dt}$

$$\frac{1}{R} + i_L + C \frac{dV_{iL}}{dt} = 0$$

ویراکر

$\frac{1}{R} + i_L + C \frac{dV_{iL}}{dt} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{R} + i_L + LC \frac{d^2V_{iL}}{dt^2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d^2V_{iL}}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} V_{iL} = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\omega_0^2 \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

معادله $\rightarrow p^2 + 2\alpha p + \omega_0^2 = 0 \rightarrow p = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$

$$p_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$p_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$i_L(t) = k_1 e^{p_1 t} + k_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

① $\alpha > \omega_0$:

$$k_1 e^{p_1 t} + k_2 t e^{p_2 t}$$

② $\alpha = \omega_0$:

$$k_1 e^{p_1 t} + k_2 t e^{p_1 t}$$

③ $\alpha < \omega_0$:

$$-\alpha \pm j\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} \rightarrow k_1 e^{-\alpha + j\omega_0 t} + k_2 e^{-\alpha - j\omega_0 t}$$

$$k_1 e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega_0 t + k_2 e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega_0 t$$

پنجه $\alpha = 0$:

$$\omega_0 l = \omega_0 \rightarrow k_1 \cos \omega_0 t + k_2 \sin \omega_0 t$$

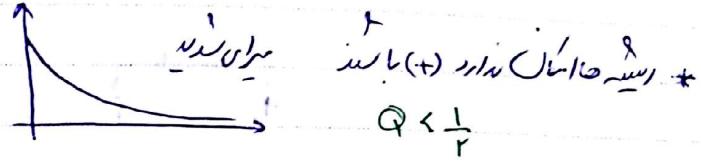
$$-\frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

$\sin R \leftarrow R = \infty \leftarrow$

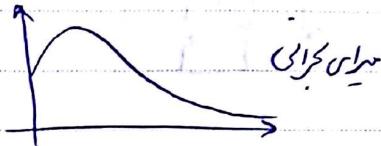
Jun:

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{R\omega} \rightarrow (\text{quality}) \underset{\text{under}}{=} \text{under}$$

① $K_1 e^{-kt} + K_2 e^{-\omega t}$

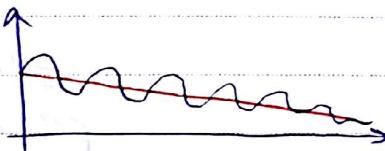


② $K_1 e^{-kt} + K_2 t e^{-kt}$



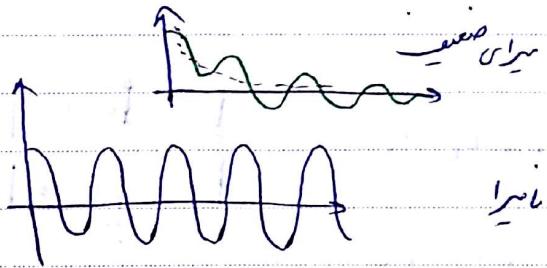
$$Q = \frac{1}{r}$$

③ $K_1 e^{-kt} \cos \omega t + K_2 e^{-kt} \sin \omega t$



$$Q > \frac{1}{r}$$

④ $K_1 \cos \omega t + K_2 \sin \omega t$



$$\therefore Q = \infty$$



$$a) R = 4 \Omega, \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V \cdot \frac{1}{\Sigma F}}} = \sqrt{V} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{V \cdot \frac{1}{\Sigma F}} = \frac{1}{V} \cdot \omega_0$$

$$V_C(\omega) = 0 = V_C(0), (*)$$

$$I_L(\omega) = I_0$$

$$\alpha > \omega_0 \rightarrow \text{overdamped}$$

$$P_{pt}, P_r = -\frac{V}{F} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{V}{F}\right)^2 - 4} \\ K_1 e^{-\alpha t} + K_2 t e^{-\alpha t} = K_1 e^{-\alpha t} + K_2 e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$V_C(t) = K_1 e^{-\alpha t} + K_2 e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\text{Using } \frac{dV_C}{dt} = -K_1 \alpha e^{-\alpha t} - K_2 \alpha t e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\text{at } t=0, \frac{dV_C}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow (*) \quad K_1 + K_2 = 0 \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Sigma F} (-K_1 - \alpha K_2) = -I_0$$

$$\Rightarrow K_1 = N \Sigma, K_2 = -N \Sigma$$

$$b) R = \frac{V\sqrt{4}}{F}$$

$$Q = \frac{C\omega_0}{R\omega} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}}{\frac{1}{R\omega} + \frac{1}{RC}} = \frac{RC}{\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{RC}} = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = R\sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{RC}}} = R\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{RC}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \text{جواب مطلوب}$$

$$V_C(t) = k_1 e^{-\omega t} + k_r t e^{-\omega t} \quad \omega = -\omega = \frac{-1}{RC} = \sqrt{F}$$

$$= k_1 e^{-\sqrt{F}t} + k_r t e^{-\sqrt{F}t} \quad \text{مطابق} \rightarrow V_C(0^+) = 0$$

$$\text{معنی} \rightarrow k_r e^{-\sqrt{F}t} + k_r (-\sqrt{F}) t e^{-\sqrt{F}t} \quad \frac{dV_C(0^+)}{dt} = \Sigma F$$

$$c) R = 1, \omega$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{F} \rightarrow \frac{1}{F} \rightarrow \text{جواب مطلوب}$$

$$V_C(t) = k_1 e^{-\omega t} \sin(\omega_d t) + k_r e^{-\omega t} \cos(\omega_d t)$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{RCL} = F \quad \omega_d = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_d^2} = \sqrt{F}$$

$$V_C(t) = k_1 e^{-\omega t} \sin(\sqrt{F}t) + k_r e^{-\omega t} \cos(\sqrt{F}t) \quad V_C(0^+) = 0$$

$$\frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} = k_1 e^{-\omega t} \cdot \sqrt{F} \cos(\sqrt{F}t) + (-\sqrt{F}) k_r e^{-\omega t} \sin(\sqrt{F}t) \quad \frac{dV_C(0^+)}{dt} = \Sigma F$$

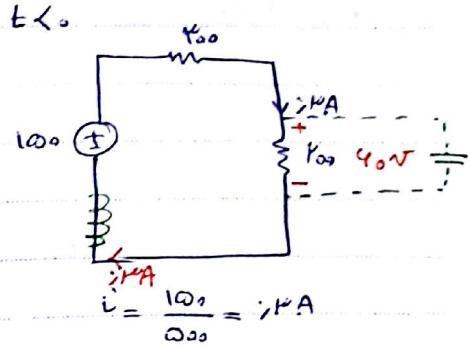
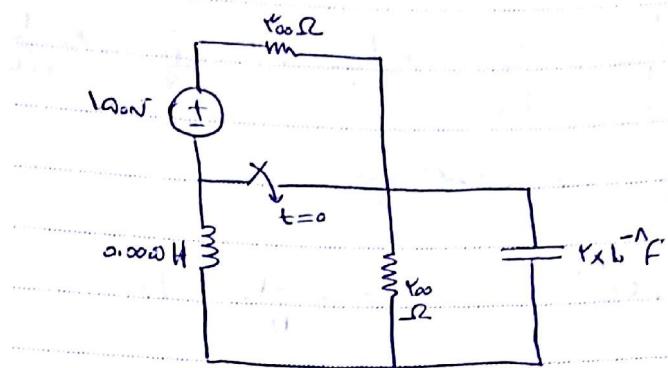
$$\sqrt{F} k_r = \Sigma F \rightarrow k_r = \frac{\Sigma F}{\sqrt{F}}$$

$$d) R = \infty \rightarrow \omega = 0 \rightarrow V_C(t) = k_1 \sin(\omega_d t) + k_r \cos(\omega_d t)$$

$$\omega_d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \sqrt{F} \quad = k_1 \sin(\sqrt{F}t) + k_r \cos(\sqrt{F}t)$$

$$\frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} = \sqrt{F} k_1 \cos(\sqrt{F}t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{F} k_1 = \Sigma F$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\Sigma F}{\sqrt{F}}$$



$t = 0^+$

$V_C(0^+) = V_00$

$i_L(0^+) = -i_R$

$i_C(0^+) = 0$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{R_C} = \frac{1}{K_X K_{00} \times K_X L_0^{-1}} = \frac{1}{K_X \times 10^0 \times 10^0} = \frac{1}{K_X \times 10^0}$

$\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{K_X K_L^{-1}}}{K_X \times 10^0} = \frac{1}{K_X} \times \frac{1}{10^0}$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 e^{S_1 t} + R_r e^{S_r t}$$

$$S_1, S_r \rightarrow -K_X L_0^{-1}$$

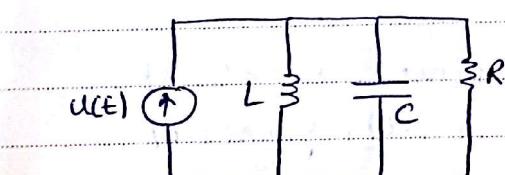
$$V_C(0^+) = V_00$$

$$i_C(0^+) = \frac{dV_C(0^+)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} R_1 + R_r = Y_0 \\ R_1 S_1 + R_r S_r = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R_1 = -K_X \quad R_r = K_X$$

$$\therefore i_R = \frac{V_R}{R_0} \rightarrow \frac{di_R}{dt} = \frac{1}{R_0} \frac{dv_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{R_0} \times 0 \quad i_R(0^+) = i_R(t)$$



$\text{جواب = } U(t) \leftarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{حيث} \quad & \rightarrow V_C(0^+) = 0 \\ & i_L(0^+) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$RCL : i_R + i_C + i_L = U(t)$$

$$i_L + \frac{V_R}{R} + C \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} = i_L + \frac{V_L}{R} + C \frac{dV_L(t)}{dt} = i_L + \frac{L \frac{di_L}{dt}}{R} + CL \frac{d^2i_L}{dt^2} = U(t)$$

حواب بعوص ← حمان حواب میں صلب ← میں نہ ان دے تا
حواب صلب ←

$$جواب محرر = جواب مسأله + جواب سوال$$

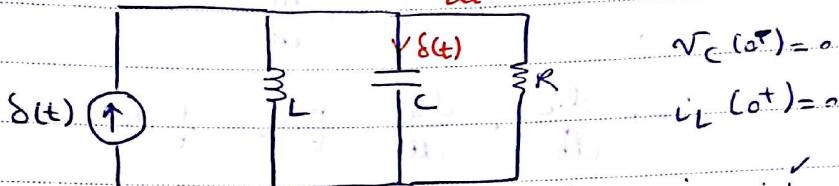
درست حل اول ریاضی هست
← درین بحث صفر و هشت

جواب سوال درین بحث
ستاد درین بحث است
← درین بحث

لیں ساریں K_1 و K_2 بانے ساریں اولیے حل عبارت حاصل رہےں گے

* مرض حنف حمّى حبيبية ذات نسيط آفات في العروق.

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ ol: } \Rightarrow C \frac{d\ln c}{dt} = \delta(t) \rightarrow \frac{d\ln c}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} \delta(t) \rightarrow \ln c(t) = \frac{1}{C}$$



$$\frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + \frac{i}{RC} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} i_L = \delta(t) \times \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$i_L(t) = k_i e^{s_i t} + k_r e^{s_r t} + \underbrace{(k_{max} - k_r)}_{\delta(t)}$$

$$m \leftarrow m \leftarrow N_C(\bar{o}) = 0$$

$$\frac{dC_i}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{1}{i} V_C \rightarrow \frac{dC_i}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{1}{iC}$$

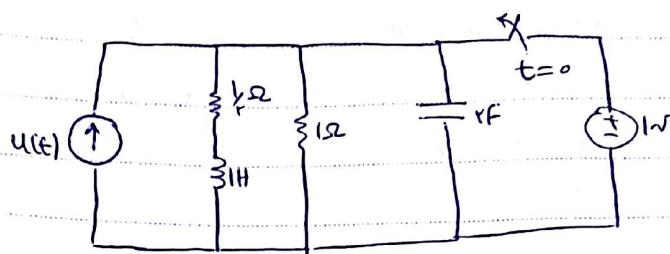
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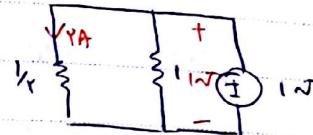
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$$t = 0^-$$

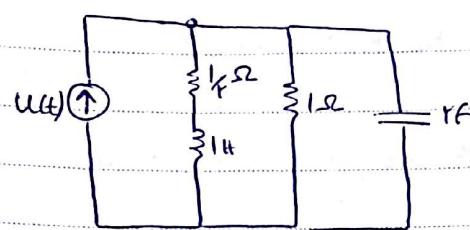
$$\bar{V}_C(0^-) = 1V$$

$$\bar{i}_L(0^-) = rA$$



$$t = 0^+$$

KCL



$$\bar{v}_R = \bar{V}_C = \frac{1}{r} \bar{i}_L + \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$\bar{i}_R + \bar{i}_C + \bar{i}_L = u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L } & r \frac{d\bar{v}_C}{dt} = r \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r} \bar{i}_L + \frac{di_L}{dt} \right) \\ \text{R } & \bar{v}_R = \frac{1}{r} \bar{i}_L + \frac{di_L}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{di_L}{dt} + \frac{di_L}{dt} + \frac{r}{r} \bar{i}_L = \frac{1}{r} u(t)$$

$$p^r + r \alpha p + \omega_0^r = \dots$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\omega_0^r = \frac{r}{F} \rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{F}$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{F} > \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{معنی سریع}$$

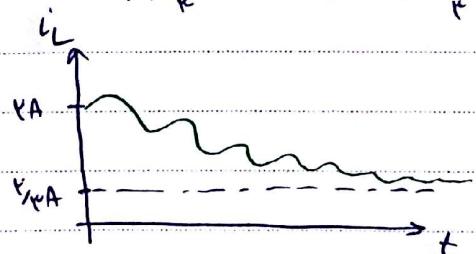
$$\Rightarrow \bar{i}_L = k_r e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t) + k_r e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t) + \underbrace{c_3}_{\text{حرا}} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{r}$$

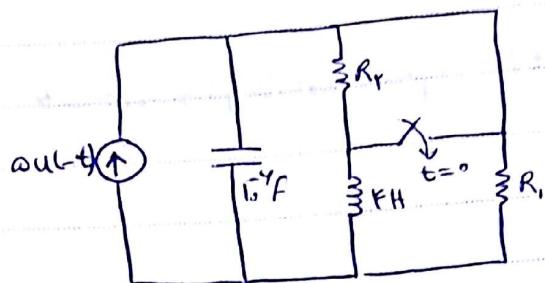
$$\omega_d = \sqrt{|\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2|} = \sqrt{|\frac{1}{F} - \frac{r}{F}|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{F}$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{p}{F}$$

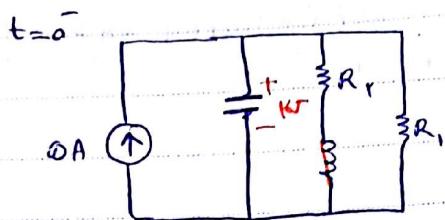
$$\Rightarrow \bar{V}_C(0^-) = 1V \quad \frac{di_L}{dt}(0^+) = \bar{i}_L(0^+) = 0 \quad i_L(\infty) = rA \rightarrow \bar{i}_L(0^+) = rA$$

$$k_r + \frac{r}{F} = rA \rightarrow k_r = \frac{r}{F} \quad k_r = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{F}$$



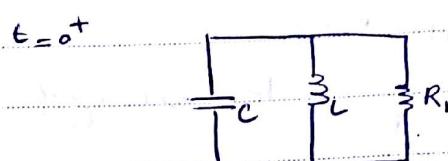


$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{C}(\omega) = k\sqrt{\omega} \\ Q = \frac{1}{F} \end{cases} \quad R_1 > R_2 = ?$$



$$\sqrt{C}(\omega) = \sqrt{C}(\omega) = k\sqrt{\omega}$$

$$\rightarrow R_1 \parallel R_F = \omega F \Omega = \frac{k\sqrt{\omega}}{\omega A}$$



$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\gamma_L} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}}{\frac{1}{RC}} = \frac{R_1 C}{\sqrt{LC}} = R_1 \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$\Rightarrow [R_1 = 100 \Omega]$$

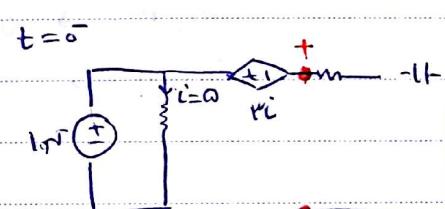
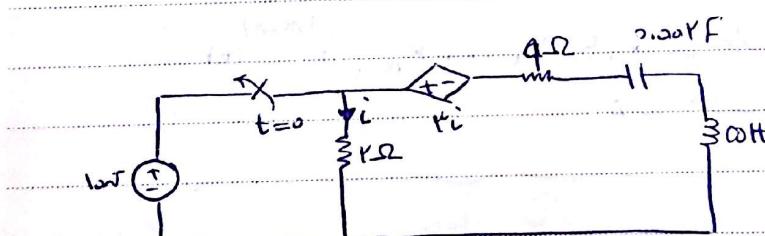
$$\frac{i_{ac} R_F}{i_{ac} + R_F} = \epsilon \rightarrow i_{ac} R_F = \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_2 R_F \rightarrow R_F = \frac{\epsilon_0}{99.4}$$

case RLC

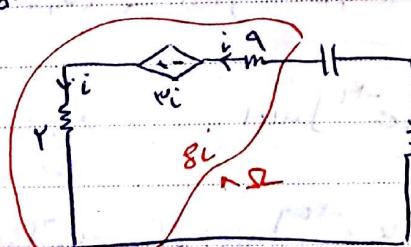
$$\omega = \frac{R}{\gamma L}$$

case RLC

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma RC}$$



$b = \omega^+$



$$i_L(\omega^-) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{C}(\omega^-) = 10\sqrt{-\epsilon i} = -10\sqrt{i}$$

$$\omega_0 = 10$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{\gamma L} = 10 \Omega$$

$$Q = \frac{L}{R} \times \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

initial value

Y.

$$i_c(t) = K_1 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t) + K_r e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t)$$

$\int_{0.1}^t$ $\int_{=1.0}$

$$i_c(0^-) = i_c(0^+) = 0$$

$$\frac{di_c}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{1}{\omega} V_p = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{di_c}{dt}(0^+) = K_1 e^{-\alpha t} \underbrace{\omega_d}_{=1.0} \underbrace{\cos(\omega_d t)}_{=1} \Rightarrow K_1 \approx \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d^r y(t)}{dt^r} + \kappa \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + \gamma y(t) = \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + \gamma \delta(t) \quad \omega(t) = S(t)$$

$$\rho r + \kappa \alpha p + \gamma = 0$$

$$\alpha = \gamma \rightarrow \rho = \frac{\sqrt{\rho}}{\gamma} < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\rho}$$

$$k_1 e^{S_1 t} + k_r e^{S_r t} \quad S_1, S_r = -\gamma \pm \sqrt{\kappa - \gamma} = \begin{cases} -r \\ -r \end{cases}$$

$$= k_1 e^{-t} + k_r e^{-rt}$$

$$y(t) = [k_1 e^{-t} + k_r e^{-rt}] \delta(t)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(*)} \left\{ \frac{d^n y(t)}{dt^n} + \dots = \frac{d^m \omega(t)}{dt^m} \right.$$

$$m \geq n \rightarrow y(t) = k_0 S(t) + \dots + k_{m-n} S^{(m-n)}(t)$$

$$m < n \rightarrow y(t) = 0$$

$$y(t) \text{ or } \dot{y}(t) \rightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = [-k_1 e^{-t} - \kappa k_r e^{-rt}] u(t) + (k_1 + k_r) \delta(t)$$

$$y(t) = [k_1 e^{-t} + k_r e^{-rt}] u(t)$$

$$\frac{d^r y(t)}{dt^r} = [k_1 e^{-t} + \kappa k_r e^{-rt}] u(t) + [k_1 - \kappa k_r] S(t) + (k_1 + k_r) S'(t)$$

$$\rightarrow k_1 + k_r = 1$$

$$k_r = k_1 = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\rightarrow -k_1 - \kappa k_r + \kappa k_1 + \kappa k_r = \gamma \rightarrow \kappa k_1 + k_r = \gamma$$

$$4 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 4y(t) = cu(t) + \frac{r}{\mu} \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} \quad \omega(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$k_1 e^{-t} u(t) \quad 4p + 4 = 0 \rightarrow p = -1 \quad \text{ما يساوي} \leftarrow \text{صواب} \\ R_r \delta(t) \quad (*) \leftarrow \text{أرجو} \quad \text{صواب}$$

$$y(t) = k_1 e^{-t} u(t) + k_r \delta(t)$$

$$4 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 4y(t) = 4k_1 s^t + 4k_r s'(t) + 4k_r \delta(t) = \delta(t) + \frac{r}{\mu} s'(t)$$

$$4k_1 + 4k_r = 1 \rightarrow k_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4k_r = \frac{r}{\mu} \rightarrow k_r = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ry(t) = \frac{d^r c_0(t)}{dt^r} + r \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} + r\omega(t)$$

$$c_0(t) = \text{دروز} \quad \delta(t) \rightarrow y(t) = ?$$

$$y(t) = k_1 e^{-rt} u(t) + k_r \delta(t) + k_r \delta'(t)$$

$$P + r = 0 \quad k_r \delta'(t) + k_r \delta''(t)$$

$$P = -r \\ k_1 e^{-rt} u(t)$$

$$\text{عملية} \rightarrow -r k_1 e^{-rt} u(t) + k_1 e^{-rt} \delta(t) + k_r \delta'(t) + k_r \delta''(t) + r k_1 e^{-rt} u(t) \\ + r k_r \delta(t) + r k_r \delta'(t) = \delta''(t) + r \delta'(t) + r \delta(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + r k_1 = 0 \\ k_r + r k_r = r \end{cases} \rightarrow k_1 = k_r = k_r = 1 \\ k_r = 1$$

پیارالل پاسخ دهنده مجموعه ای از موجات

$$\omega_{\text{sum}} = \sum D_i \omega(t_k) \cdot \delta(t - t_k)$$

$$\omega(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \omega_{\text{sum}} = \int \omega(t') \delta(t - t') dt'$$

$$y(t) = \int dt' \omega(t') h(t - t')$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) * \omega(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \omega(t') h(t - t') dt'$$

عملی عکس بودن در مجموعه ای از موجات

$h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{عملی}} H(s)$ و $\omega(t) \xrightarrow{\text{عملی}} W(s)$

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s) \quad F(s) = \int e^{-st} f(t) dt \quad H(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} h(t) dt$$

① $\mathcal{L}\{f_r(t) + f_i(t)\} = F_r(s) + F_i(s)$

② $\mathcal{L}\{af_r(t)\} = af_r(s)$

③ $\mathcal{L}\{f(t - t_0)\} = e^{-ts_0} F(s)$

④ $\mathcal{L}\{e^{st} f(t)\} = F(s - s_0)$

⑤ $\mathcal{L}\{f(\frac{t}{a})\} = aF(as)$

④ جواب $L\{f'(t)\} = SF(s) - f(0)$

⑤ جواب $L\{-tf(t)\} = \frac{df(s)}{ds}$

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &\xrightarrow{L} 1 \\ u(t) &\xrightarrow{L} \frac{1}{s} \\ -t u(t) &\xleftarrow{L} \frac{-1}{s^2} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} u(t) &\xrightarrow{L} S(t) \\ \frac{1}{s} &\longrightarrow S\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) - u(0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

⑥ جواب $L\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = S^n f(s) - S^{n-1} f(0) - S^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$

⑦ جواب $L\{(-t)^n f(t)\} = \frac{d^n f(s)}{ds^n} \quad \underbrace{f^{-1}(t) = \int f(t) dt}$

⑧ جواب $L\{\int f(t) dt\} = \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{f(0)}{s}$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{u(0)}{s} = \frac{1}{s} \quad u(t) \xleftarrow{L} \delta(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{لما} & f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} SF(s) \\ \text{فـ} & t \rightarrow \infty \quad s \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{لـ} & f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} SF(s) \\ \text{فـ} & t \rightarrow \infty \quad s \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{4s+\omega}{s^2+4s} \quad t=0 \Rightarrow \quad \underset{s \rightarrow \infty}{S\left(\frac{4s+\omega}{s^2+4s}\right)} = 4$$

$$t=\infty \quad \underset{s \rightarrow 0}{S\left(\frac{4s+\omega}{s^2+4s}\right)} = \frac{\omega}{4}$$

لمسات مراجعة

$$\frac{1}{s+a} e^{-at} u(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{(s+b)^n} \frac{1}{(n!)!} t^n u(t) e^{-bt}$$

$$s \rightarrow s'(-t)$$

$$s^r \rightarrow s'(t)$$

i

$$\frac{\omega}{s^r + \omega^r}$$

$$\frac{s^r + j\omega}{s^r + \omega^r}$$

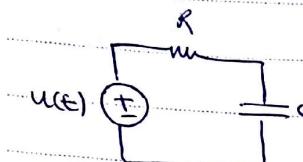
$$\frac{1}{s} \delta(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^r} u(t)$$

$t u(t)$ (ramp)

$$\frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} = \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2j} = \cos(\omega t)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{s} &= \bar{V}_R(s) + \bar{V}_C(s) = R I_R(s) + V_C(s) = \\ &= RC (\bar{V}_C(s) - \bar{V}_C(0)) + V_C(s) \\ &= RCS V_C(s) + V_C(s) \Rightarrow V_C(s) = \frac{1}{s(RC)} \\ &= \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^r + \omega^r} \xrightarrow{\text{L}^{-1}} A u(t) + B e^{-t/\tau_{RC}} u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= \frac{s + \omega^r}{(s+a)(s+b)^n ((s+c)^r + d^r) ((s+\epsilon_1)^m + f_1)^m} \\ &= \frac{(s+c) + dj}{(s+c) + dj} \frac{(s+c) - dj}{(s+c) - dj} \\ &= \frac{k_1}{s+a} + \frac{k_{11}}{s+b} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s+b)^2} + \dots + \frac{k_{1n}}{(s+b)^n} \\ &\quad + \frac{k_{21}}{s+c+dj} \frac{\cancel{k_{21}}}{s+c-dj} + \frac{k_{21}}{s+c-fj} + \frac{\cancel{k_{21}}}{s+c-fj} + \dots + \frac{k_{2m}}{(s+c+fj)^m} + \frac{\cancel{k_{2m}}}{(s+c+fj)^m} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_1 = Y(s)(s+a) \left| \begin{array}{l} k_{1n} (s+b)^n \\ \hline s=-a \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{l} k_{1n} (s+b)^n \\ \hline s=-b \end{array} \right|$$

$$k_{2,n-1} = \frac{d}{ds} Y(s)(s+b)^n \Big|_{s=-b}$$

$$k_{2,n-1} = \frac{1}{i!} \frac{d^i}{ds^i} Y(s)(s+b)^n \Big|_{s=-b}$$

PAPCO

$$k_{21} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{ds^{n-1}} Y(s)(s+b)^n \Big|_{s=-b}$$

Subject:

Year.

Month.

Date. ()

$$H(s) = \frac{1r(s+r_0)}{s(s+a)(s+\epsilon)} = \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_r}{s+a} + \frac{k_\epsilon}{s+\epsilon} + \frac{k_0}{(s+\epsilon)^2}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1r \times r_0}{s \times a} = 1 \quad k_r = \frac{1r \times -\epsilon}{-\epsilon \times a} = -1r$$

$$k_\epsilon = \frac{1r \times -9}{-\epsilon \times \epsilon} = -a \Sigma \quad k_0 = \left(\frac{1r(s+r_0)}{s(s+a)} \right)' \Big|_{s=-\epsilon} = \frac{1r(s+a)s - (s+r_0)r}{(s+a)^2} \\ = \frac{1r \times r \times (-1) - 1r \times -9 \times (-1)}{r^2} = -r + 9 = \checkmark$$

$$h(t) = 1u(t) - 1ae^{-at}u(t) - a\Sigma e^{-rt}u(t) + \Sigma e^{rt}u(t)$$

CE

$$H(s) = \frac{K(s+r_0)}{s(s+a)(s+\omega)r} = \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_r}{s+a} + \frac{k_\omega}{s+\omega} + \frac{k_r}{(s+r_0)r}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^0 Y_p}{s \times q} = A \quad k_r = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^0 -r}{s \times r_0} = -r$$

$$k_\omega = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{Y(s+r_0)}{s(s+a)} \right) \Big|_{s=-r_0}}{(s+r_0)^2} = \frac{1r(s+a)s - (rs+a)}{(s+r_0)^2} \\ = \frac{Y(s+r_0) - Y(s+r_0)(-1)}{s+r_0} = -r + a = \checkmark$$

$$h(t) = A u(t) - 1ae^{-at} u(t) - a\omega e^{-\omega t} u(t) + \omega e^{-rt} u(t)$$

IB1. LB

IB1. L \bar{B}

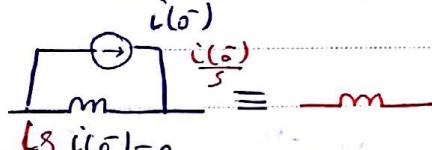
$$* \frac{B}{s+c+dj} + \frac{\bar{B}}{s+c-dj} = rIB1e^{-ct} C_3 (dt + LB)$$

$$\text{استاذ} \quad V(s) = Z(s) I(s)$$

$$V(t) = R I(t)$$

$$V(s) = R I(s)$$

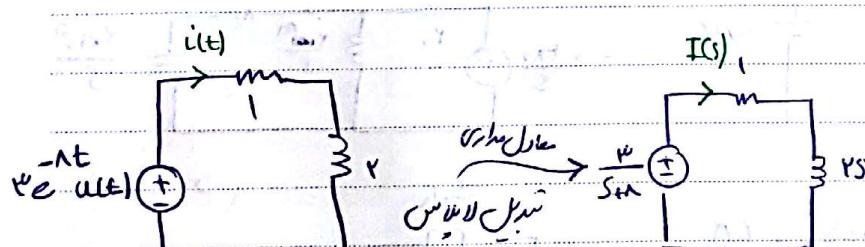
R



$$V(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$V(s) = LS I(s) - L i(c-) LS \\ = LS \left(I(s) - \frac{i(c-)}{s} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{Cs} H \equiv -H \quad i(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt} \quad I(s) = CS V(s) \quad \frac{1}{Cs}$$

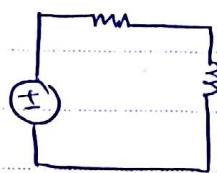


$$\frac{V}{s+n} = I(s).L + I(s).Rs \rightarrow I(s) = \frac{\frac{V}{s+n}}{Rs+L}$$

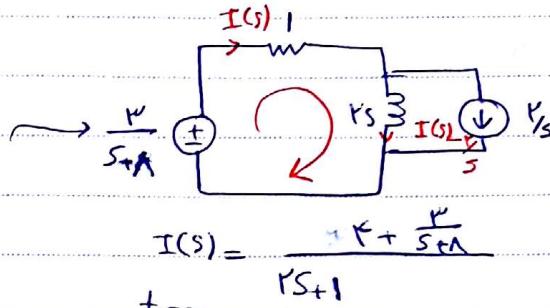
$$AB: A = I(s) \cdot (s+n) \Big|_{s=-n} = \frac{\frac{V}{s+n}}{s+R} \Big|_{s=-n} = -aV$$

$$i(t) = \frac{V}{R} \rightarrow -aV e^{-at} + bV e^{-\omega t}$$

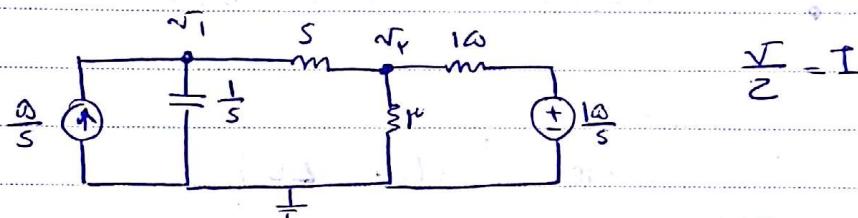
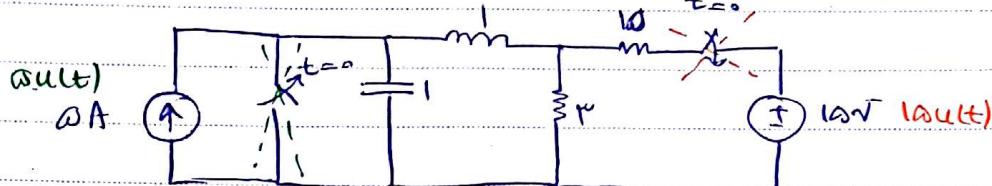
P4PCO



$$i(s) = 4A$$



$$I(s) = \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{U_L}{s + R_L}}$$

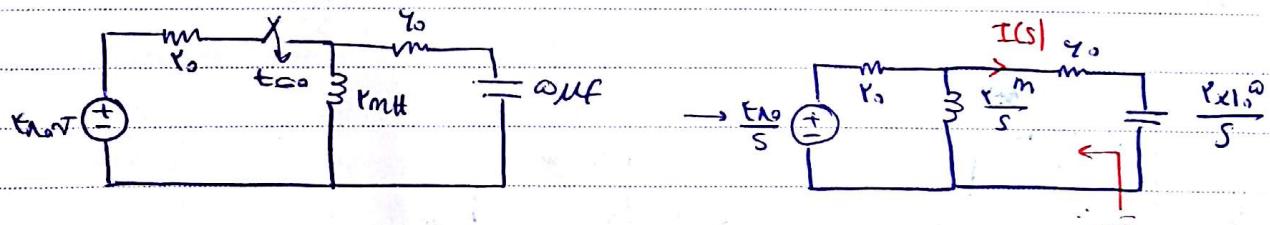


$$\text{KCL: } \textcircled{1}: -\frac{Q}{s} + \frac{\sqrt{I}}{1/s} + \frac{\sqrt{I} - \sqrt{V_r}}{s} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{I} = \frac{\omega(s+r)}{(s+r)(s+1/r)s} \\ \sqrt{V_r} = \frac{\omega r (s+r)}{s(s+r)(s+1/r)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{2}: \frac{\sqrt{V_r} - \sqrt{I}}{s} + \frac{\sqrt{V_r}}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{V_r} - \frac{10}{s}}{10} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{V_r} = \frac{10}{s} + \frac{r \omega r}{s+r} + \frac{-\frac{100}{s}}{s+1/r} \end{array} \right.$$

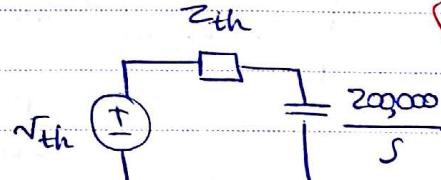
$$\sqrt{I} = \frac{\omega r}{s+r} + \frac{-\frac{100}{s}}{s+1/r} + \frac{10}{s} \rightarrow I = 10u(t) +$$

$$\sqrt{V_r} = \frac{10}{s} + \frac{r \omega r}{s+r} + \frac{-\frac{100}{s}}{s+1/r} \rightarrow V_r = 10u(t) + \frac{r \omega r}{s} e^{-rt} u(t) + \left(\frac{-100}{s} \right) e^{-rt} u(t)$$



$$Z_{th} = (20 + 0.002s) + 60$$

$$\sqrt{th} = \frac{480}{s} \cdot \frac{0.002s}{20 + 0.002s}$$



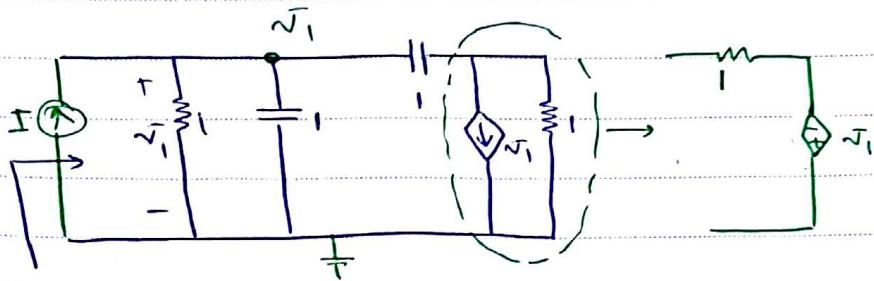
$$B = I(s) \cdot (s + 5000)^2 = 6s = -30000 \quad I(s) = \frac{\sqrt{th}}{Z_{th} + \frac{200000}{s}} = \frac{6s}{(s + 5000)^2}$$

$$A = \frac{d}{ds} I(s) \cdot (s + 5000)^2 = 6 = 6$$

PAPCO

$$I(t) = 6e^{-5000t} u(t) + -30000te^{-5000t} u(t)$$

$$= \frac{A \cdot 6}{s + 5000} + \frac{B - 30000}{(s + 5000)^2}$$

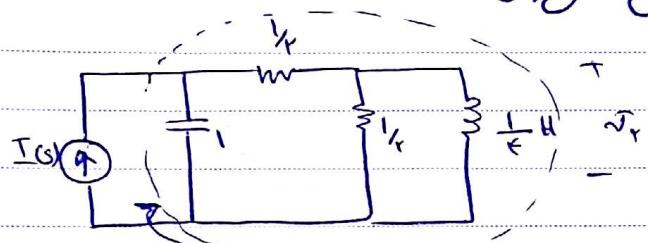


$Z_{th} = ?$

$$-I + \frac{V_1}{1} + \frac{V_1}{1/s} + \frac{V_1 - (-V_1)}{1 + 1/s} = 0$$

$$I = V_1 \left(1 + s + \frac{rs}{s+1} \right) \rightarrow Z_{th} = \frac{V_1}{I} = \frac{1}{1+s+\frac{rs}{s+1}} = \boxed{\frac{s+1}{s+rs+1}}$$

مهم في هذه الخطوة هو إثبات صحة المساواة



$$\frac{V_x(s)}{I(s)} = ?$$

$$Z = \left(\left(\frac{1}{R} \parallel \frac{s}{C} \right) + \frac{1}{L} \right) \parallel \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{و} \cdot I(s) = V_x$$

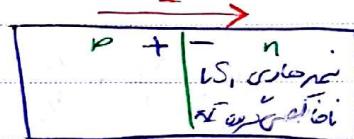
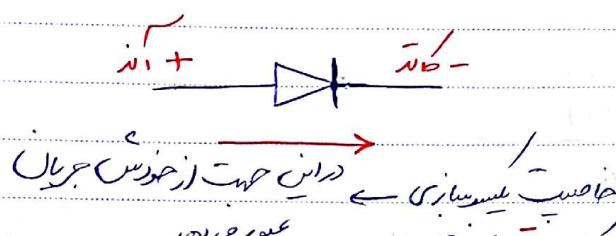
$$V_x = V_1 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{R} \parallel \frac{s}{C} \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{R} \parallel \frac{s}{C} \right) + \frac{1}{L}}$$

$$V_x(s) = \frac{s}{s + rs + r} I(s)$$

مهم في هذه الخطوة هو إثبات صحة المساواة

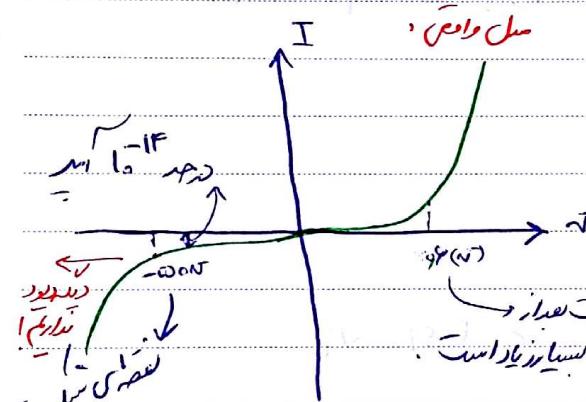
الكثافة

دورة

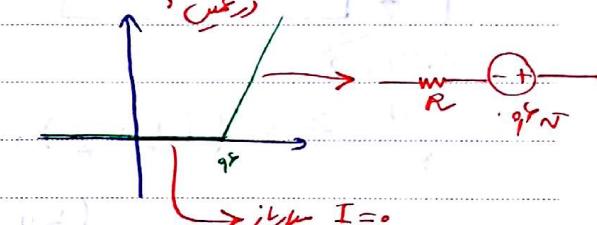


نیمه حبیت \leftarrow $I = I_S e^{\frac{qV}{nKT}}$ (حالت انتقالی) \leftarrow حبیت انتقالی
نیمه حبیت \leftarrow $I = I_S e^{\frac{qV}{nKT}} - 1$ (حالت انتقالی) \leftarrow حبیت انتقالی

لے جیان حبت حبیت حبیت است



لے دیور حبیت حبیت مبارک است



$$i = I_S \left(e^{\frac{qV}{nKT}} - 1 \right)$$

لے جیان دیور دیور دیور

$$I_S = \text{تابع} \left(\frac{1}{T}, \frac{1}{R}, \frac{1}{V} \right)$$

$$1.4 \times 10^{-14} C = \text{تابع} \left(\frac{1}{T}, \frac{1}{R}, \frac{1}{V} \right) \leftarrow \frac{kT}{q} = \frac{1.4 \times 10^{-14} C}{\text{تابع} \left(\frac{1}{T}, \frac{1}{R}, \frac{1}{V} \right)}$$

$$kV^2 + C = \text{تابع} \left(\frac{1}{T}, \frac{1}{R}, \frac{1}{V} \right) \leftarrow T = \text{تابع} \left(\frac{1}{V} \right) \leftarrow n = 1 \leftarrow \text{ذین ۱} \leftarrow \text{ذین } (n < r + 1) \leftarrow n$$

$$1.4 \times 10^{-14} C = \text{تابع} \left(\frac{1}{T}, \frac{1}{R}, \frac{1}{V} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \approx \frac{1}{20 \text{ m}^2} \leftarrow \text{ذین ۰.۵} \text{ متر}$$

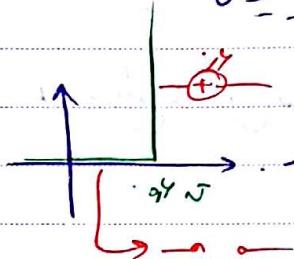
$$n \approx 1$$

$$i = I_S \left(e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1 \right)$$

$$i_2 = e^{\frac{qV}{kT}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{T} - \sqrt{1} &= \ln \left(\frac{I_2}{I_1} \right) \\ &= \frac{qV}{kT} \ln \left(\frac{I_2}{I_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

لے اس وسیع تر افراست میں بھی جو ہال ماڈل کی طرف سے میرا جائے۔
 وسیع دیوبندی تریکٹ جو اپنے محدود حجم سے دور۔

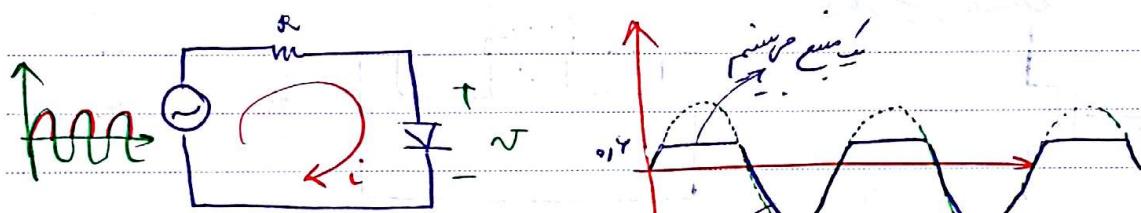


لے سیکھنے کے لئے وسیع دیوبندی نزدیک جو ہے۔

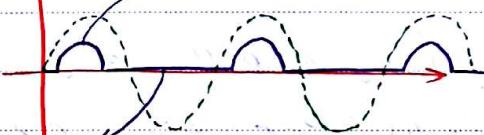
دو حالات دیکھو:

$I = 0$ مداریاں ①

\rightarrow ②



درجات حرارت دیوبندی: 10°C - درجات حرارت



دیوبندی در درجات حرارت اس

دیوبندی در درجات حرارت اس میں سے سیکھنے کا طریقہ رہے۔

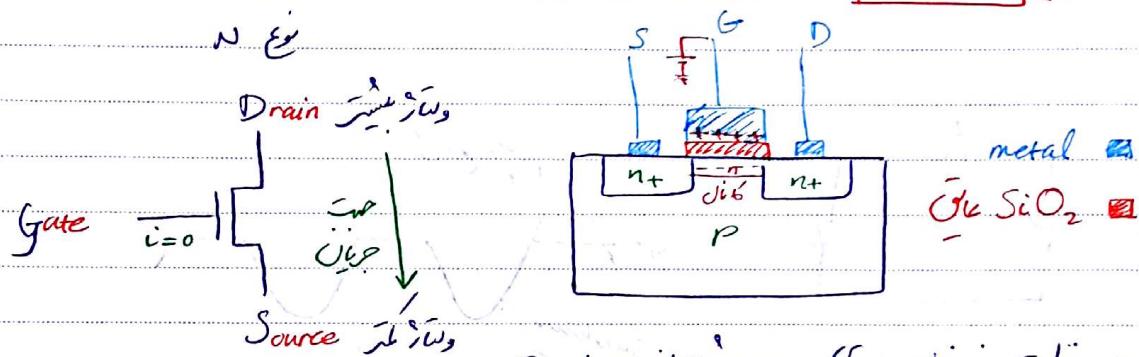
لے وسیع دیوبندی سے سیکھنے کی طریقہ کا جادو ہے، کیونکہ وہ کامیاب ہے۔

جیل میدر \rightarrow BJT \rightarrow فرستر \rightarrow FET \rightarrow جیل میدر

لے نہ یہ طبق رفع دوصل بدنیں؛ متنزہین ربط لات

JFET

Metal Oxide Semiconductor - MOSFET



وَكُنْ يَأْتِي مُتَبَلٌ حَرَسَهُ → سُرِّيَانْ حَرَسَهُ بَرَزَ حَرَسَهُ .
بِدَوْدَوْ قَالَ رَمَجَ → سُرِّيَانْ سُرِّيَانْ + n . وَادِنَاصِيرَهُ كَلْمَهُ بَرَزَ .
بِالْعَلَمِ دَوْلَهُ ← خَوْصَهُ وَنَاصِيرَهُ السِّرِّيَانْ حَرَسَهُ .
Depletion ① Inversion ②

$\sqrt{G} < \sqrt{v_{th}} = \text{نقطة تحول (threshold)}$ $\sqrt{v_{th}}$ \leftarrow v_{th} \rightarrow v_{th} \rightarrow v_{th}

$I_{ds} \uparrow \leftarrow Jib_{ذروت} \downarrow \leftarrow Jib_{جزء} \uparrow \leftarrow \sqrt{G} \uparrow \rightarrow$

$$\mu_n = \frac{E_{\text{on}}}{t_{\text{on}}} \cdot \frac{\omega}{L}$$

$$I_{ds} = k_n \underbrace{\frac{w}{L}}_{\downarrow} \left[(v_{gs} - v_{th}) \bar{v}_{ds} - \frac{\bar{v}_{ds}^r}{r} \right]$$

MnCor

$$\frac{\downarrow E_{on}}{t_{on}}$$

Mobility electron: μ_n

$\text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \mu_{\text{SiO}_2} \cdot t_{\text{ox}}$

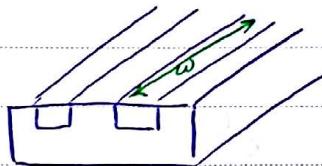
$\text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \mu_{\text{SiO}_2} \cdot \epsilon_{\text{ox}} : \epsilon_{\text{ox}}$

(جیب) طل رازیسٹ (Jib Razisit)

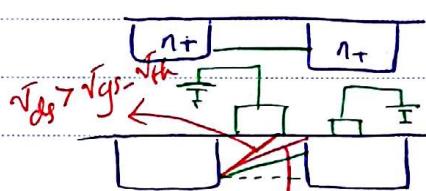


6n+ orbit: L

عن رازیسٹ



عن جیب: L



$V_D = V_S = 0$

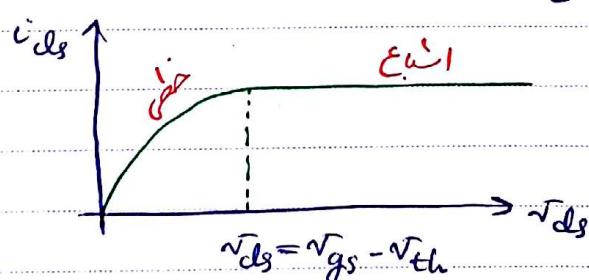
$V_D > 0, V_S = 0$

عوایزیل جیب $V_{GD} = V_{th}$

$V_{GS} - V_{th} \geq V_{DS} \leftarrow V_{GS} - V_{DS} \geq V_{th} \leftarrow V_{GD} \geq V_{th}$ لکھ اور بُنے

$$\underbrace{[(V_{GS} - V_{th})V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{r}]}_{\text{max}} = (V_{GS} - V_{th})(V_{GS} - V_{th}) - \frac{(V_{GS} - V_{th})^2}{r} = \frac{1}{r}(V_{GS} - V_{th})^2$$

$$(V_{GS} - V_{th}) < V_{DS} \rightarrow I_{DS} = \frac{1}{r} k_n \frac{w}{L} (V_{GS} - V_{th})^2 \rightarrow \text{نہیں جیسے جیب میں } I_{DS} \neq 0$$



نہیں جیسے جیب میں اسے کہا جائے گا جیسے جیب میں اسے کہا جائے گا

مقدمة في الدارات السلكية - مراجعة

دورة دراسية واسعة واسعة

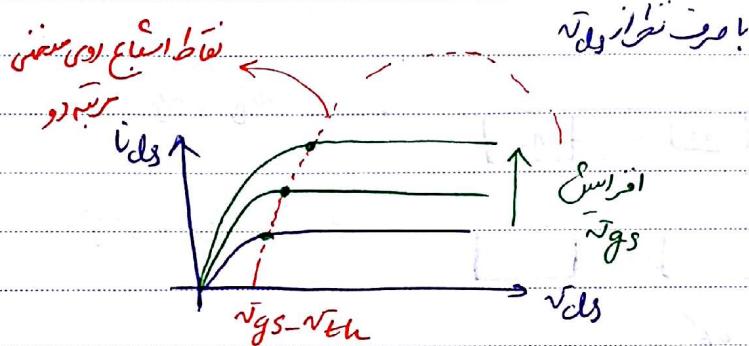
$$K(\bar{v}_{gs} - \bar{v}_{th})^r$$

\downarrow

$$\frac{1}{k_n \frac{w}{L}} \quad \text{اشتع}$$

R_{ds}

$$R_{ds} = \frac{1}{k_n \frac{w}{L} (\bar{v}_{gs} - \bar{v}_{th})}$$



مقدمة في الدارات السلكية

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for nMOS} \\ & \bar{v}_{gs} < \bar{v}_{th} \quad \text{关掉} \quad \text{①} \\ & \bar{v}_{gs} > \bar{v}_{th} \quad \text{开启} \quad \text{②} \end{aligned}$$

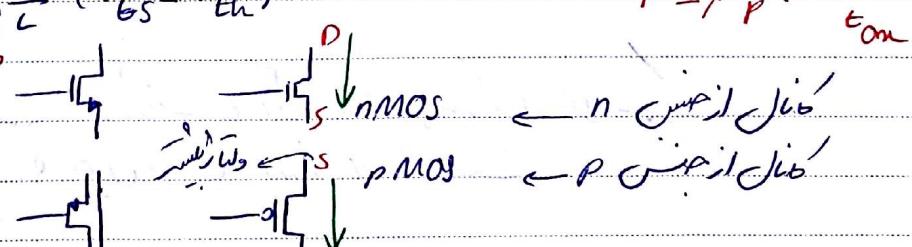
$$\bar{v}_{ds} \leq \bar{v}_{gs} - \bar{v}_{th} \quad \text{关掉} \quad \text{③}$$

$$\bar{v}_{ds} \geq \bar{v}_{gs} - \bar{v}_{th} \quad \text{开启} \quad \text{④}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_{DS} = K'_n \frac{w}{L} \left[(\bar{v}_{gs} - \bar{v}_{th}) \bar{v}_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{v}_{DS}^2 \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad I_{DS} = \frac{1}{2} K'_p \frac{w}{L} (\bar{v}_{gs} - \bar{v}_{th})^2$$

$$K'_p = \mu_p \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{ox}}{\epsilon_{on}}$$

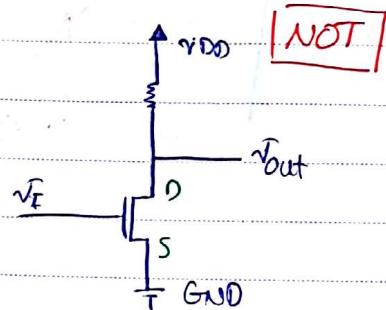


(بالجامعة) UTP or pmos (عمران) سطح السيرفر $\mu_n = \mu_p$ \rightarrow $\mu_n = \mu_p$

$$I_{DS} = 0 \quad \text{لما} \quad \sqrt{I} < \sqrt{V_{th}} \quad (1)$$

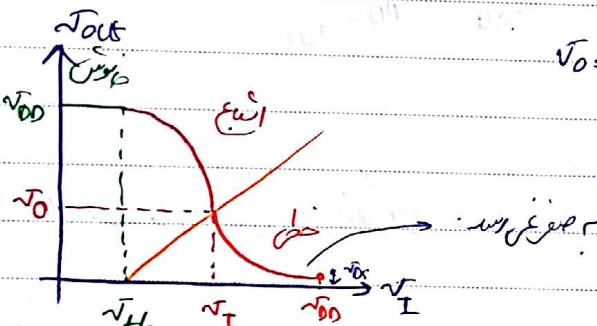
$$I_{DS} > 0 \quad \text{لما} \quad \sqrt{I} > \sqrt{V_{th}} \quad (2)$$

$$I_{DS} = k (\sqrt{I} - \sqrt{V_{th}})^r$$

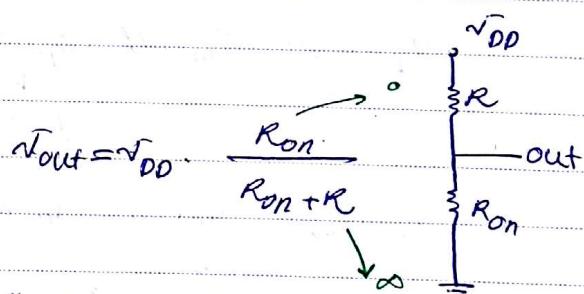


$$V_{out} = V_{DD} - RI_{DS} = V_{DD} - R \cdot k \cdot (\sqrt{I} - \sqrt{V_{th}})^r$$

$$V_o = V_{DD} - R \cdot k \cdot [(\sqrt{I} - \sqrt{V_{th}})^r] \cdot \frac{1}{R} \quad (3)$$



$$V_o = V_I - V_{th}$$

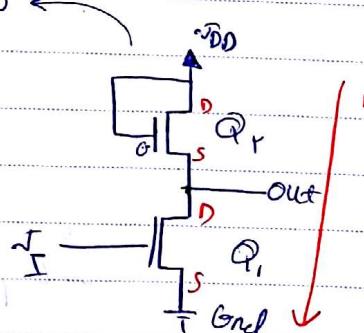


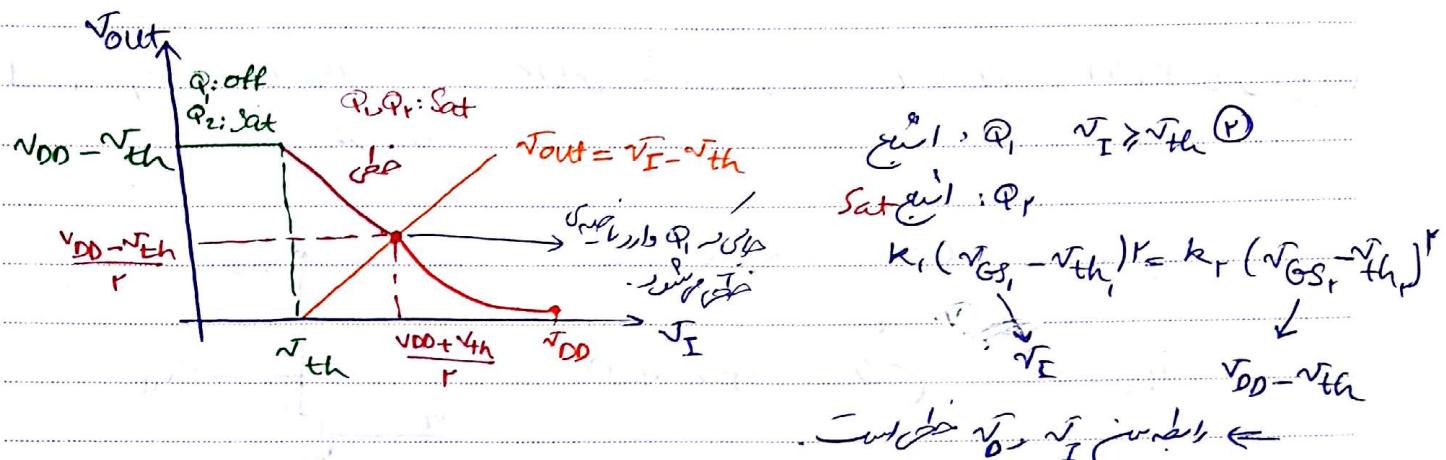
أول إثبات (أولاً) $\rightarrow V_{DS} = V_{GS}$

$$I_{DS} = 0 \quad \text{لما} \quad \sqrt{I} < \sqrt{V_{th}} \quad (1)$$

$$I_{DS} = k (\sqrt{V_{GS}} - \sqrt{V_{th}})^r \leftarrow \text{أول إثبات: } Q_1 \quad \sqrt{V_I} < \sqrt{V_{th}} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out} = V_{DD} - V_{th} \rightarrow \text{أول إثبات: } Q_2$$





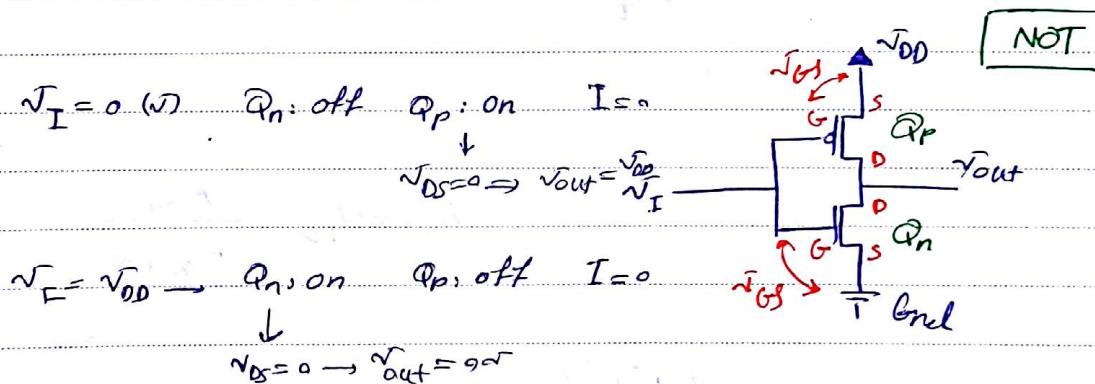
$$V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{th} + \frac{1}{F} V_{DS} \quad (r)$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 V_I V_{out} V_{out} $V_{DD} - V_{out}$

\downarrow \downarrow
 V_{out} V_{out}

\Rightarrow *repeating node*

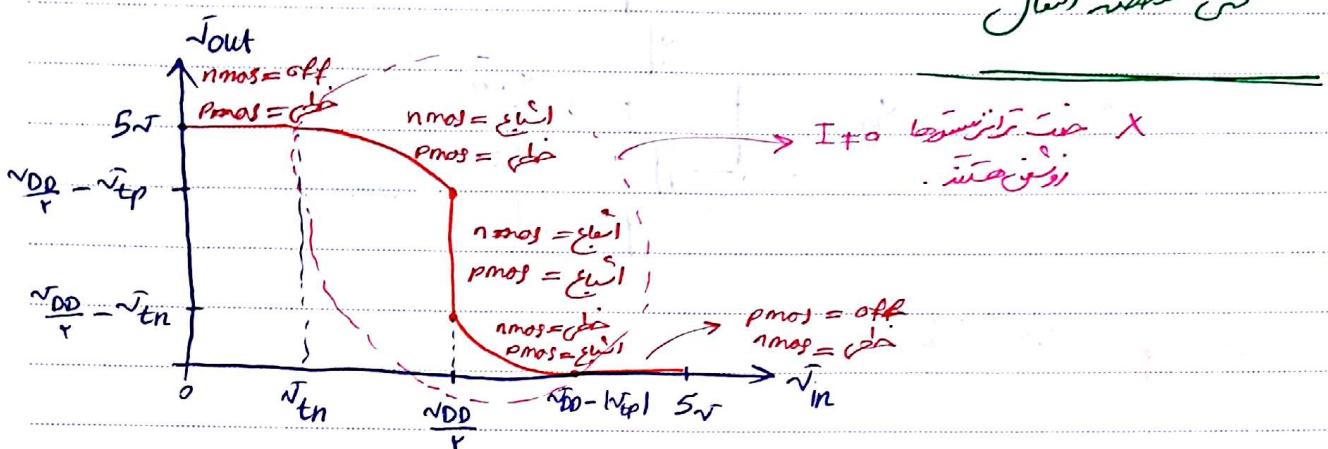
لے آسٹریا نے مارٹنی لارکز ملنی لست، درجہ اختلاف و لارڈ اخوند بردہ



لے رہو و صورتِ حیان صراحت کے قوانین ایسا نہیں

نحوه CMOS مدار دیگری نیست

وَهُدْنَىٰ — إِنَّ رَبَّكَ مَعَ الْمُسْتَقْرِئِينَ



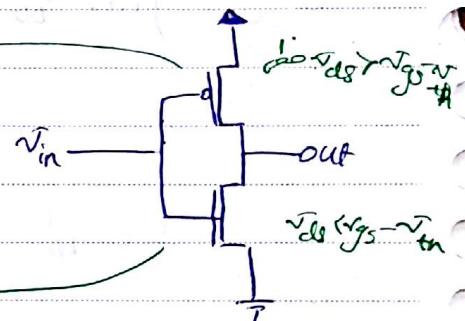
جذب مادم

$I = \frac{1}{2} C_{in} (V_{DD} - V_{in})^2$

$$\text{إذا } V_{ds} < V_{gs} - V_{tp}$$

$$-V_{DD} + V_{out} < V_{in} - V_{DD} - V_{tp}$$

$$V_{out} < V_{in} - V_{tp}$$



$$\text{إذا } V_{ds} > V_{gs} - V_{tn}$$

$$V_{out} > V_{in} - V_{tn}$$

$$I_{dsin} = \frac{1}{2} k_n' \frac{W}{L} (V_{gs} - V_{tn})^2$$

$$= V_{in} - V_{DD}$$

$$I_{dsip} = \frac{1}{2} k_p' \frac{W}{L} (V_{gsip} - V_{tp})^2$$

$$= V_{in} - V_{DD}$$

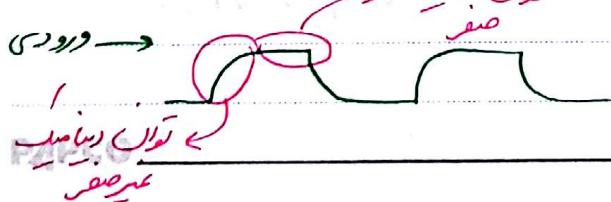
$$V_{in} - V_{tn} = V_{DD} - V_{in} - 1/V_{tp}$$

$$V_{in} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2}$$

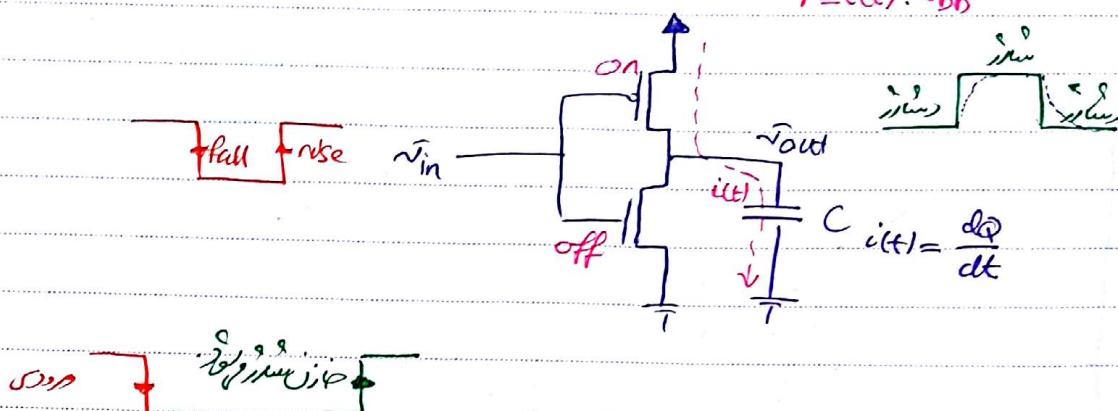
$$\frac{V_{DD}}{2} - V_{tn} < V_{out} < \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - V_{tp}$$

-0.7

حوال مداري و مداري



$$P = i(t) \cdot \sqrt{V_{DD}}$$



$E_{out} = \int i(t) \cdot \sqrt{V_{DD}} = \sqrt{V_{DD}} \cdot \int i(t) = \sqrt{V_{DD}} \cdot \int i(t) = \sqrt{V_{DD}} \cdot Q_C = \sqrt{V_{DD}} \cdot C \cdot \sqrt{V_{DD}}$

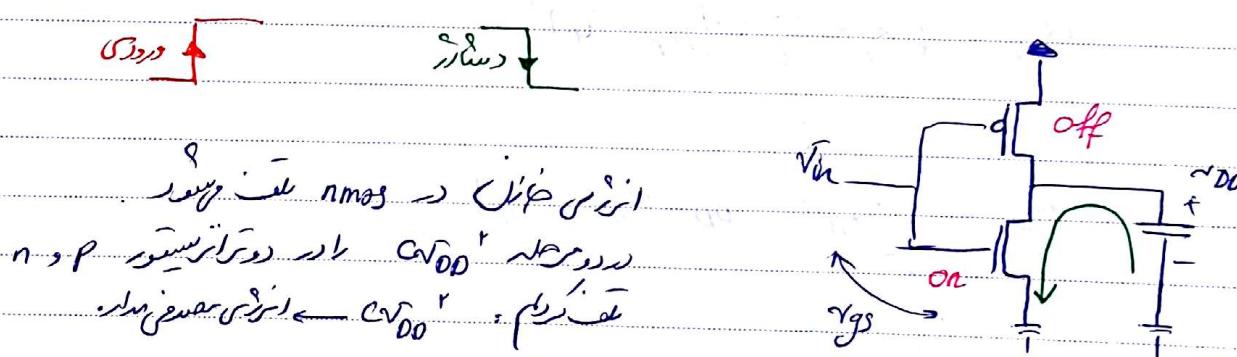
از زیر نظر می‌گذرد
برای این سیستم

برای این سیستم

 $= C \sqrt{V_{DD}}$

$E_C = \frac{1}{2} C \sqrt{V_{DD}}$ → صد فرازی در همان ذرخون
ذرخون که همان ذرخون
ذرخون

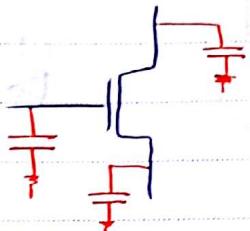
تراترسنور در جاها در خطا است، با این تفاوت علی‌جهت و کوئل آنچه مادر
نهاد از زیر نظر می‌گذرد، این سیستم در تراکت رسنور مادر نهاد



$$P = \frac{E}{T} = E \cdot F = C \sqrt{V_{DD}} \cdot F$$

با اینکه این فرآیند
جزوی بگوییم فرآیند را با میزان بجهان نسبت
کوئل افزایش دهد.

بایوچیکت کریستال میکروپردازه



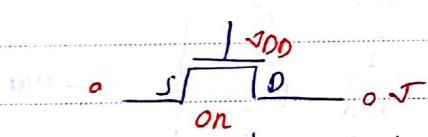
مکانیزم انتقال دهنده

$$\bar{v}_{DD} \leq 0$$

$$\bar{v}_{DD} \leq 0$$

transmission gate

TG

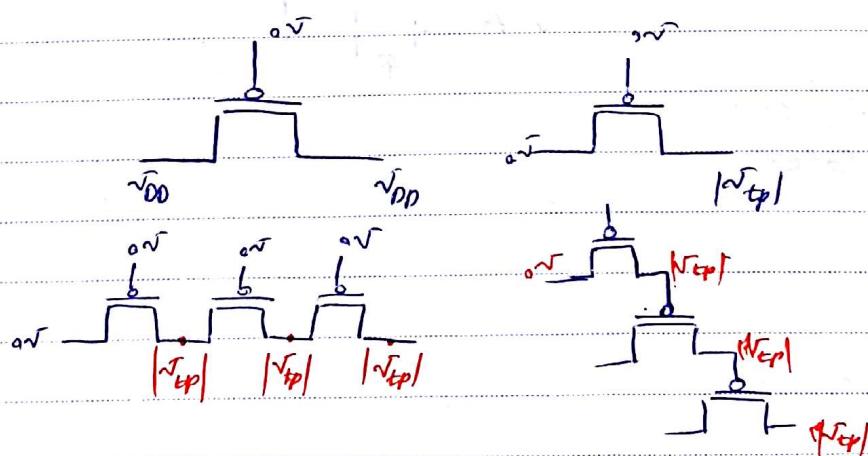
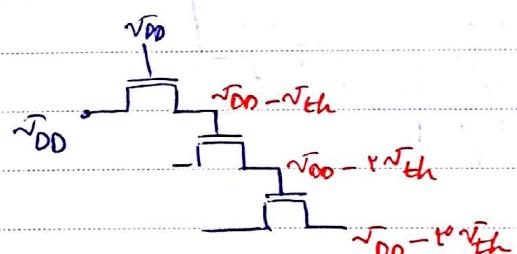
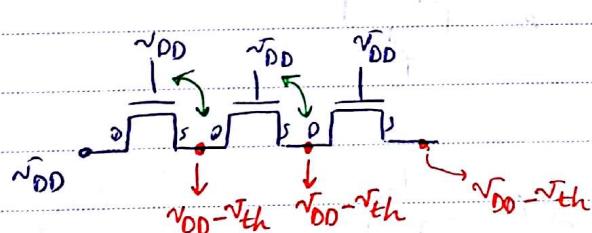
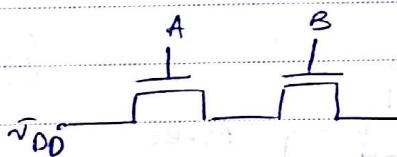


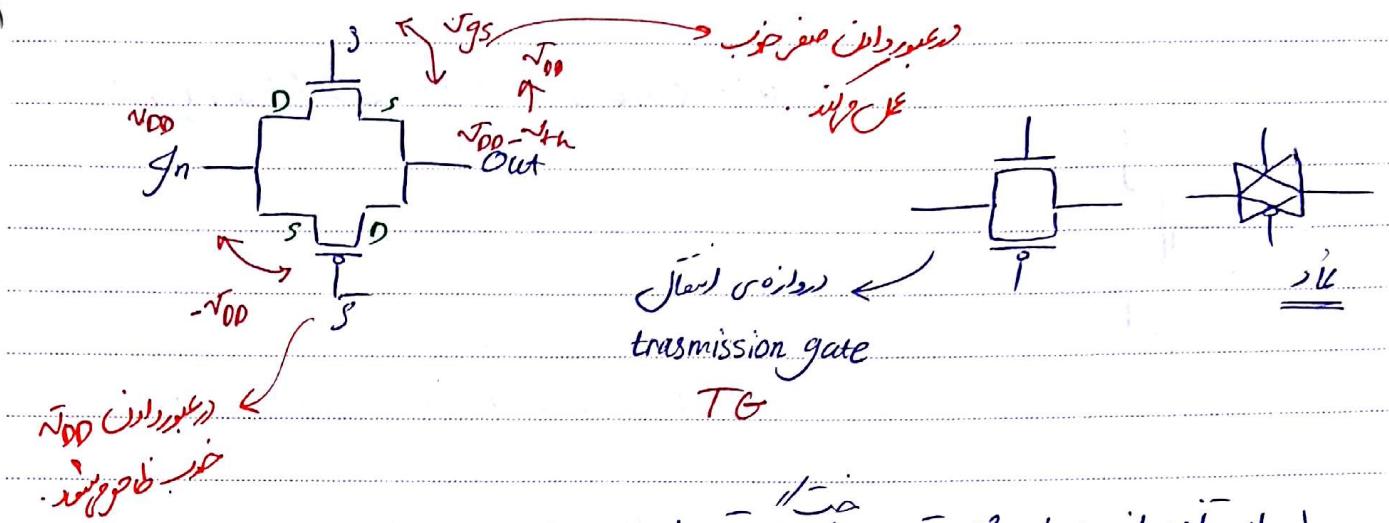
$$\bar{v}_{DD} \leq 0$$

$$\bar{v}_{DD} \leq 0$$

$$\bar{v}_{DD} - \bar{v}_{th}$$

مکانیزم انتقال دهنده با \bar{v}_{DD} · gate

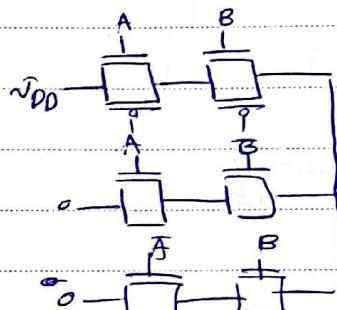




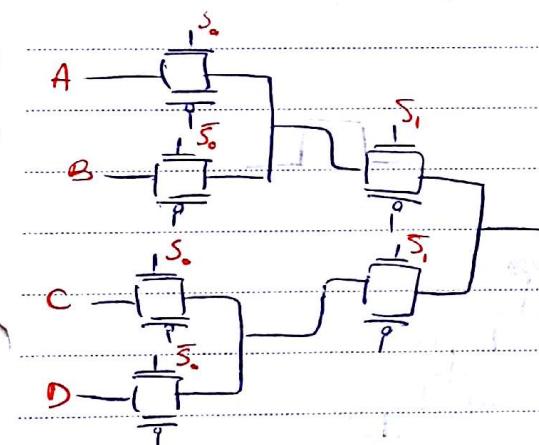
لے استفاده از حبیل صحت دستا سنت ها.

A B AND

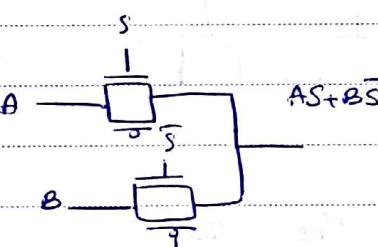
1 1 1
1 0 0
0 1 0
0 0 0



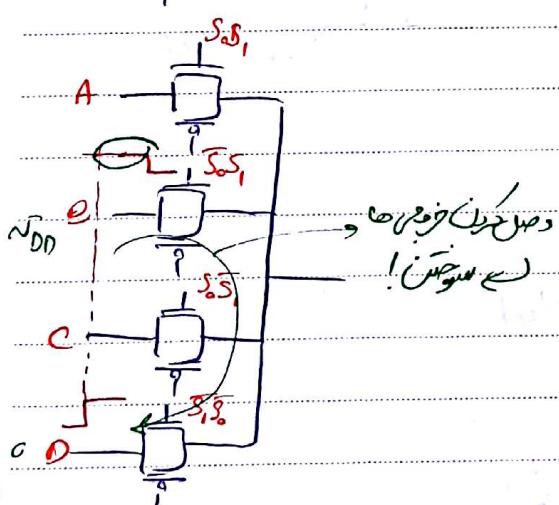
- awt



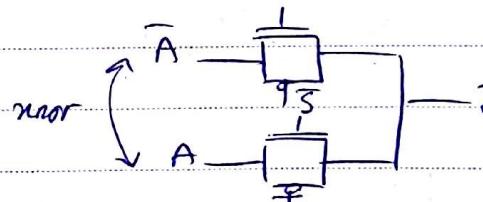
1 mux



new? - 1



دصلیخان خفرخا
لشکر خان

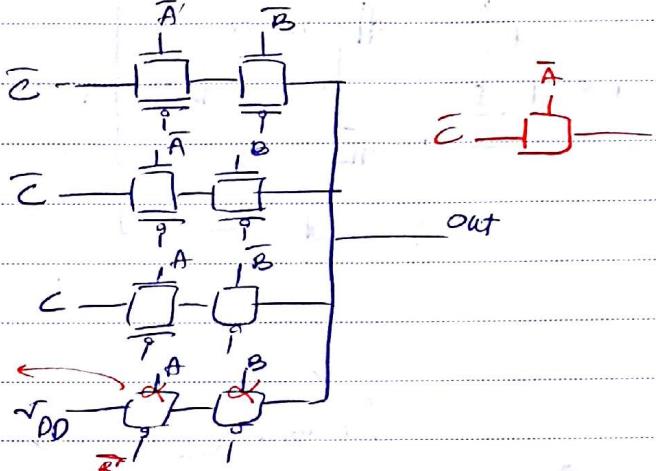


XOR

2

A	B	F
0	0	C
0	1	C
1	0	C
1	1	1

$$f = AB + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}\bar{C}$$

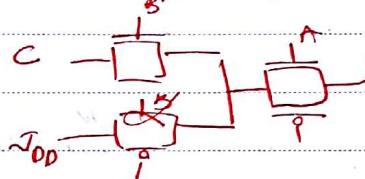
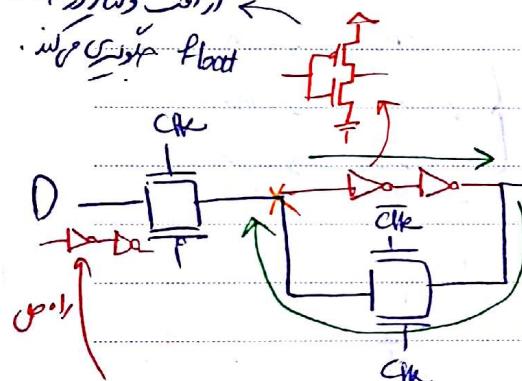


رسانی را می‌توان حذف کرد چنان‌چهار نام و دو بسته است

Centrifugal pump \leftarrow CWL

۲۰۱۹-۱۴۰۸

بَلْطَجْيَةٌ *flat*



Datch

10

اسد و کار خود می باشد

۸۰ نوزاد استهانی

فِي مَحْمَادٍ

دہلی دارالعلوم

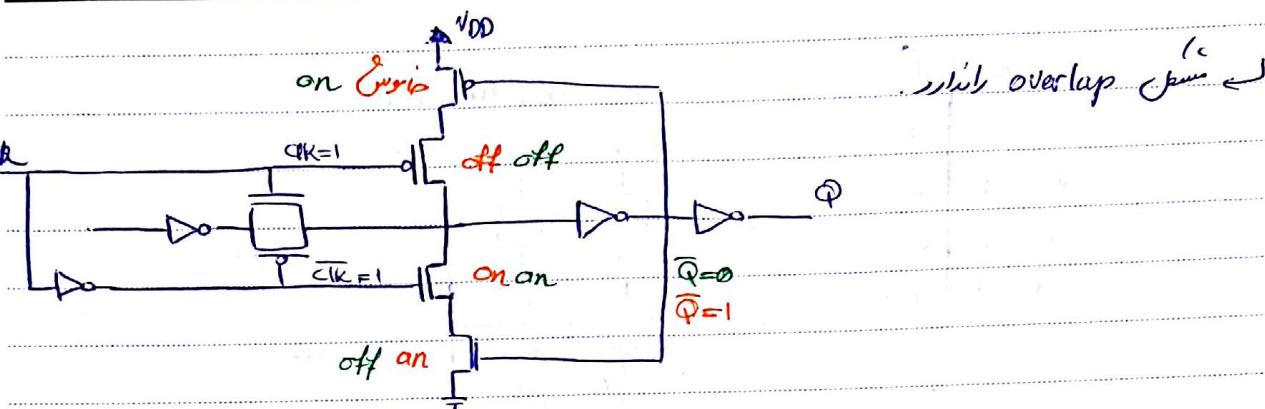
تاریخی میراث از درود را که بزرگان از تاریخ سینما و جهان فرمسم داشتند

جیسون

جعفر بن مسلم

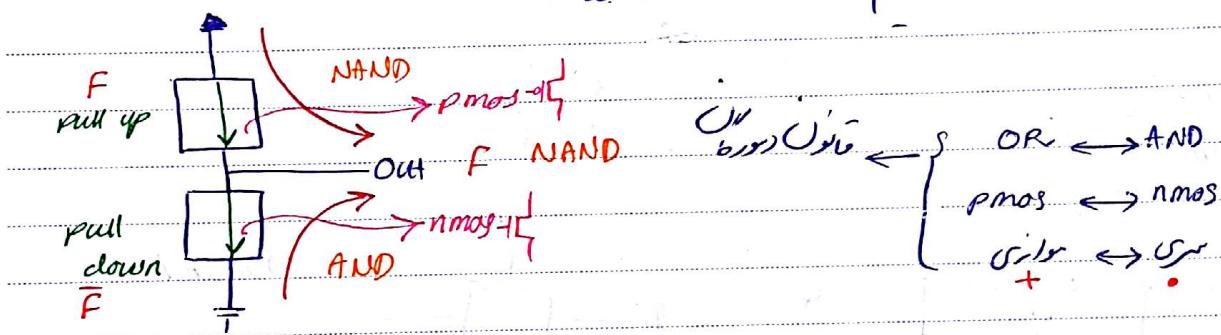
\leftarrow دستگاهی که در میان Clk و Clk' میانجی ایجاد می‌کند.

مکار (جنز) \leftarrow میں



[CMOS]

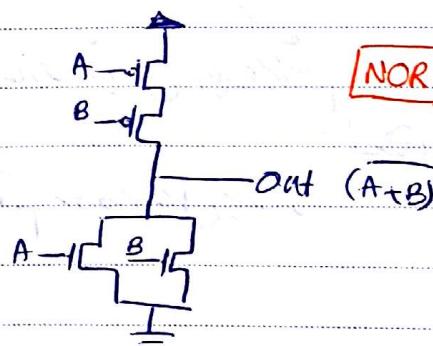
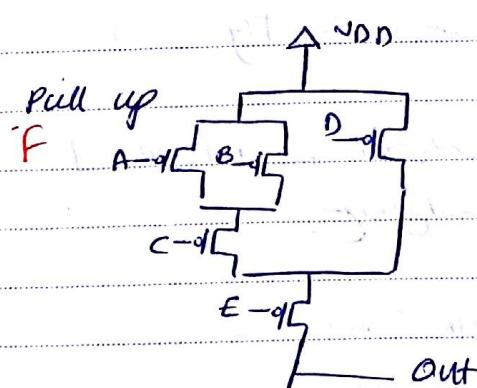
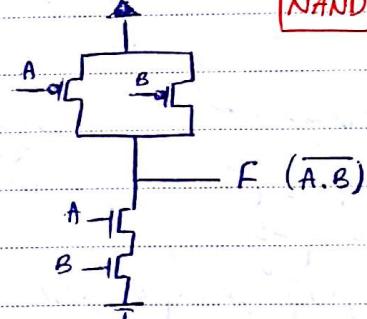
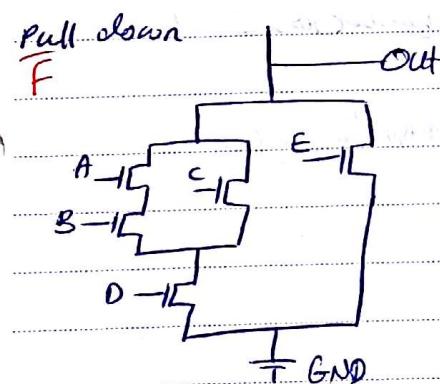
نامه از زیستی نیز باید باشد. جیل از درودی

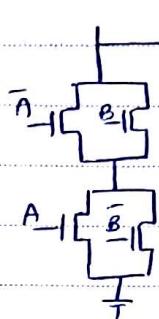
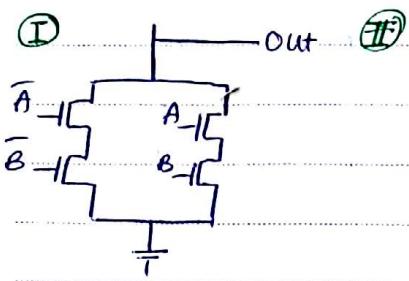


$$F = \overline{(A \cdot B + C) D + E}$$

\leftarrow

[NAND]



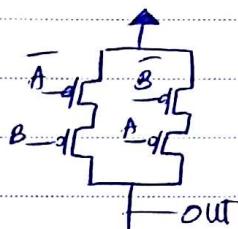
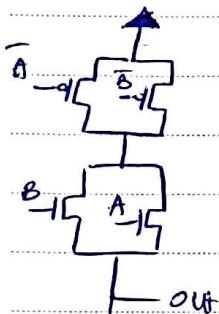


$$XOR = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$$

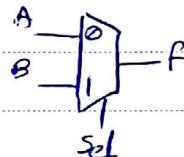
XOR

(I) pull down $\overline{AB} + AB$

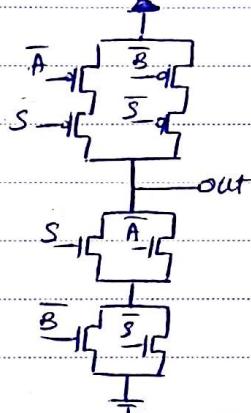
(II) pull down $\overbrace{A+B}$ $(\bar{A}+\bar{B}) \cdot (\bar{A}+\bar{B})$



$$f = \bar{AS} + BS$$

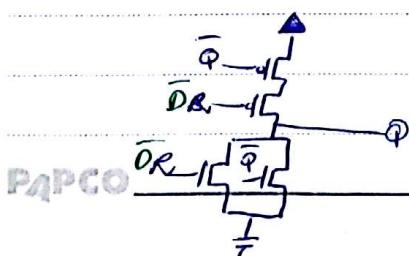
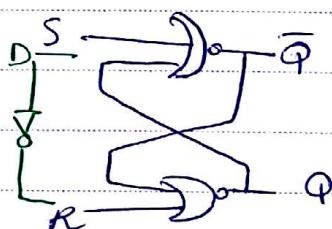
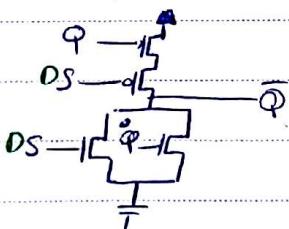


max

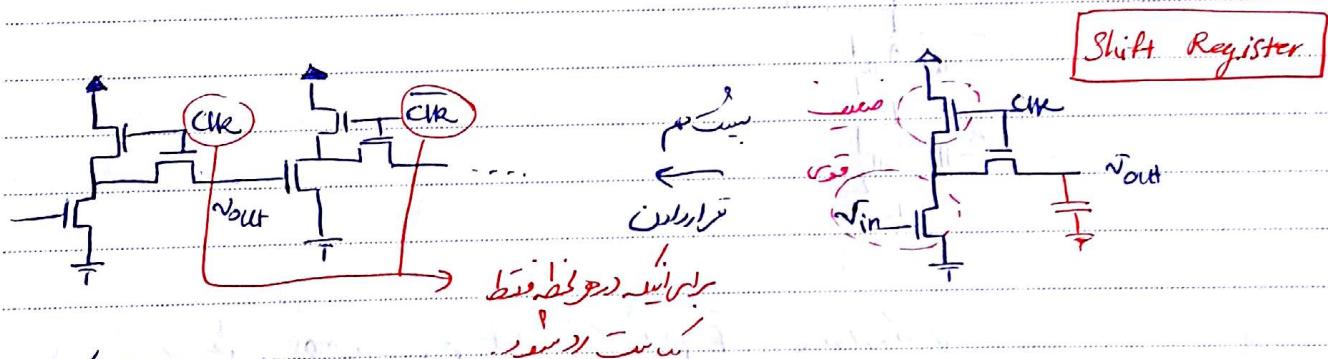
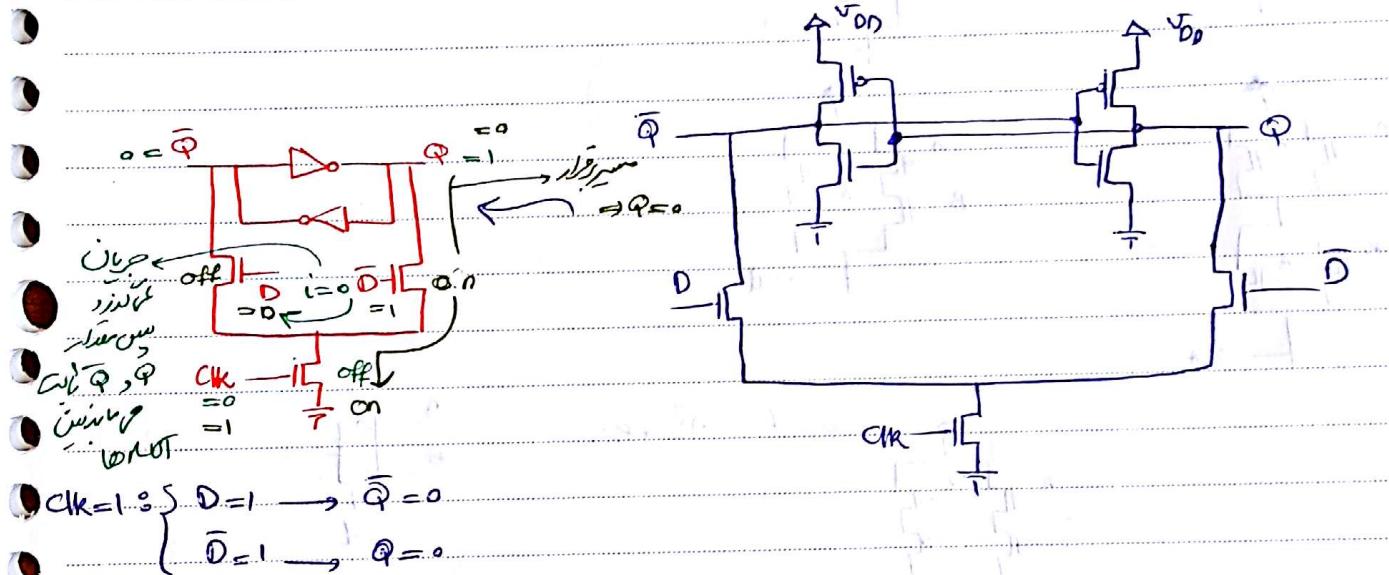


orbitales \leftarrow F $\xrightarrow{\text{Planteo}}$ \leftarrow F \leftarrow cmos $\xrightarrow{\text{jain}}$ \leftarrow X

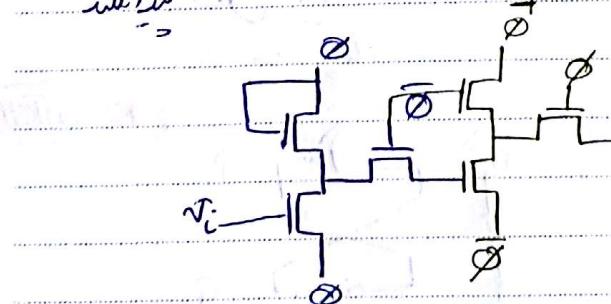
از درودی فقط درست نشل اصل خود را ۲۰۰، END، استاد موسوی و سید جواد
مصطفی نیست. وزیر دودس خود را مصل علی شریعت خوش قناد نام خواند.



مکانیزم و دفعہ میں ترتیب میں اسے \neg \wedge \vee \rightarrow $\neg \neg$ کے نامیں لکھا جاتا ہے۔



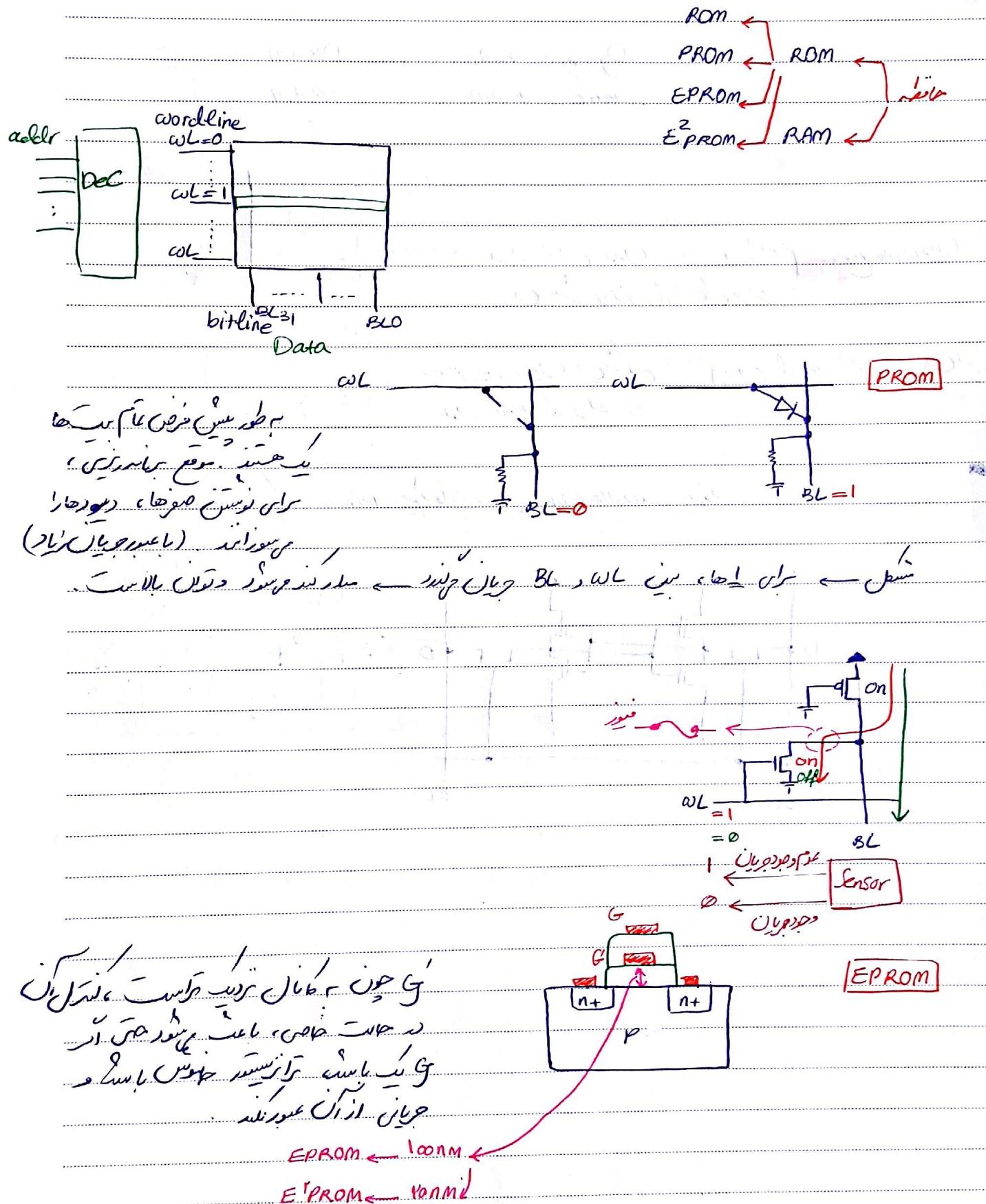
The diagram shows a sequence of rectangular pulses representing GMR signals. The first pulse is labeled "initial". A red circle highlights a point where two pulses overlap. Below the pulses, the text "overlap in GMR" is written next to an arrow pointing towards the overlapping region.



precharge \rightarrow $Q_{\text{cap}} \leftarrow Q = 1 - C_{\text{ext}}$

Evaluate \rightarrow Preorder $\leftarrow \emptyset = 1$
it's a single node

ارسیں جن CR مکانوں سے من تھے اس کا دل کہ اگر یہ ایک سوتھی و نیجی

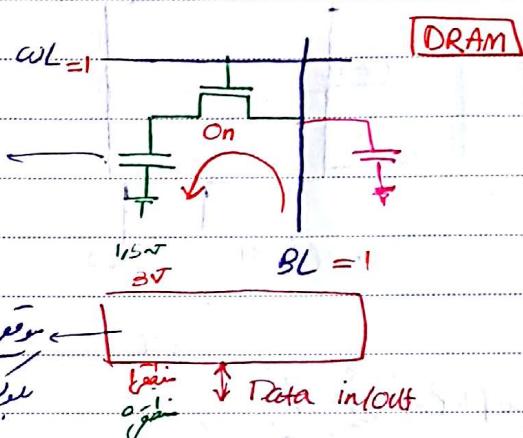


Subject: Subject

Year. Month.

Date. ()

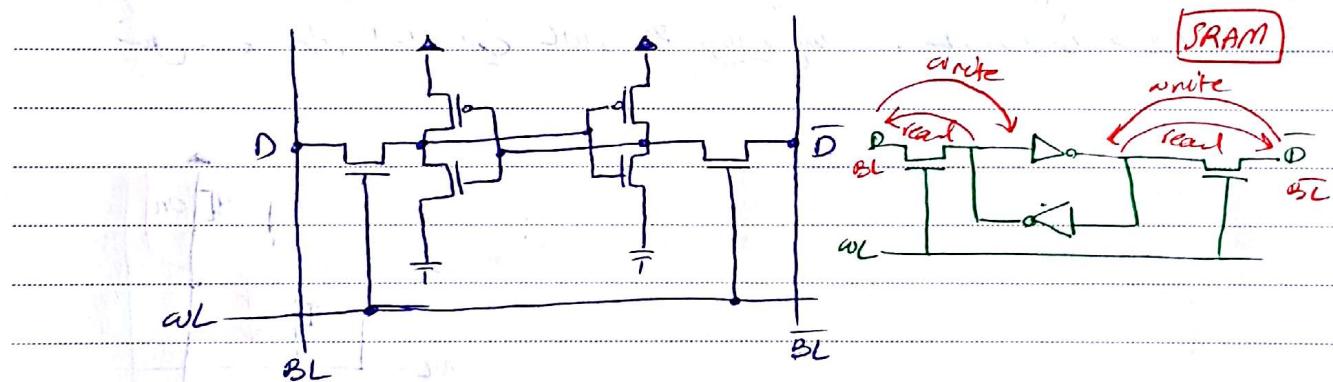
Year Month Date



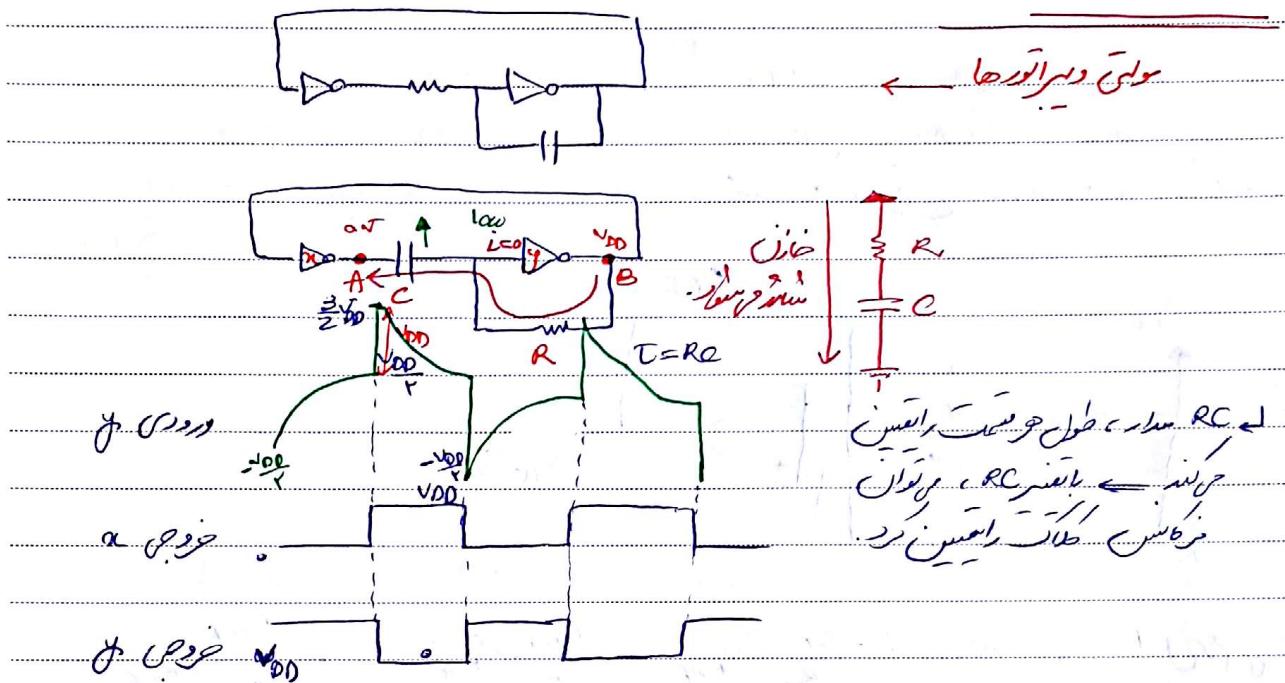
أَسْأَرَهُ اِنْ هُوَ اِنْ تَرَكَهُمْ لَيَقْبَلُوهُمْ اِنْ هُوَ اِنْ سَعَى بِهِمْ كَمْ هُوَ

أَسْأَرَهُ اِنْ هُوَ اِنْ تَرَكَهُمْ لَيَقْبَلُوهُمْ اِنْ هُوَ اِنْ سَعَى بِهِمْ كَمْ هُوَ

أَسْأَرَهُ اِنْ هُوَ اِنْ تَرَكَهُمْ لَيَقْبَلُوهُمْ اِنْ هُوَ اِنْ سَعَى بِهِمْ كَمْ هُوَ



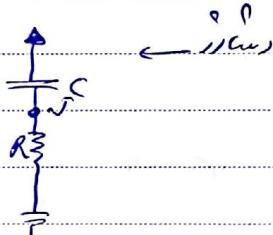
(Vibrators) *لارج (لارج)*



$$\sqrt{V_0} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{V_{DD}}$$

$$\sqrt{V(\infty)} = 0$$

$$V(t) = \sqrt{V(\infty)} + (\sqrt{V_0} - \sqrt{V(\infty)}) e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{V_0}}{\sqrt{V_{DD}}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sqrt{V_{DD}}}{\sqrt{V_{DD}}} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \rightarrow 3e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = 1 \rightarrow R_{\text{eff}} t = RC \ln 3$$

$$\text{period} = 2RC \ln 3$$

6 Jun

انواع دیجیتال

A/D

A2D

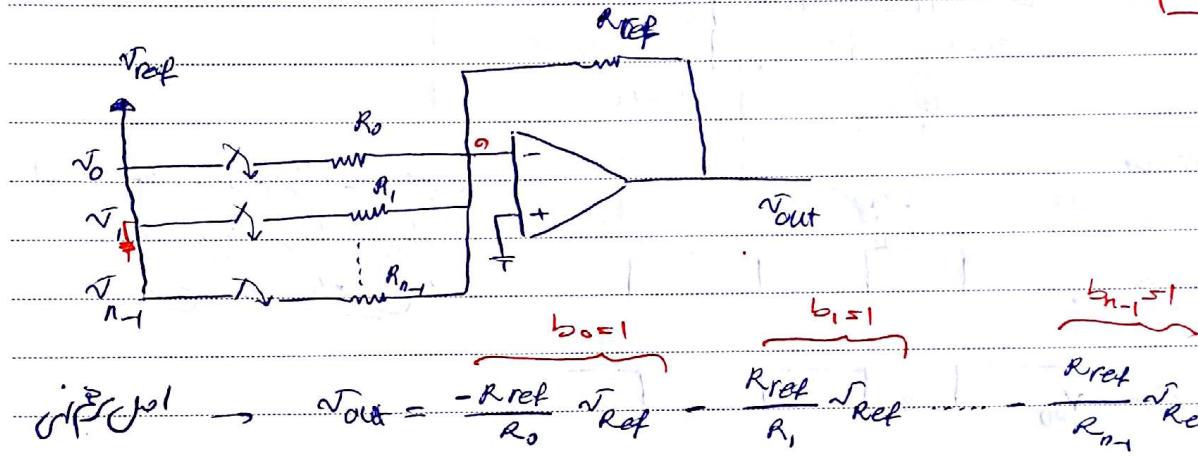
انواع آنalog

D/A

D2A

انواع دیجیتال

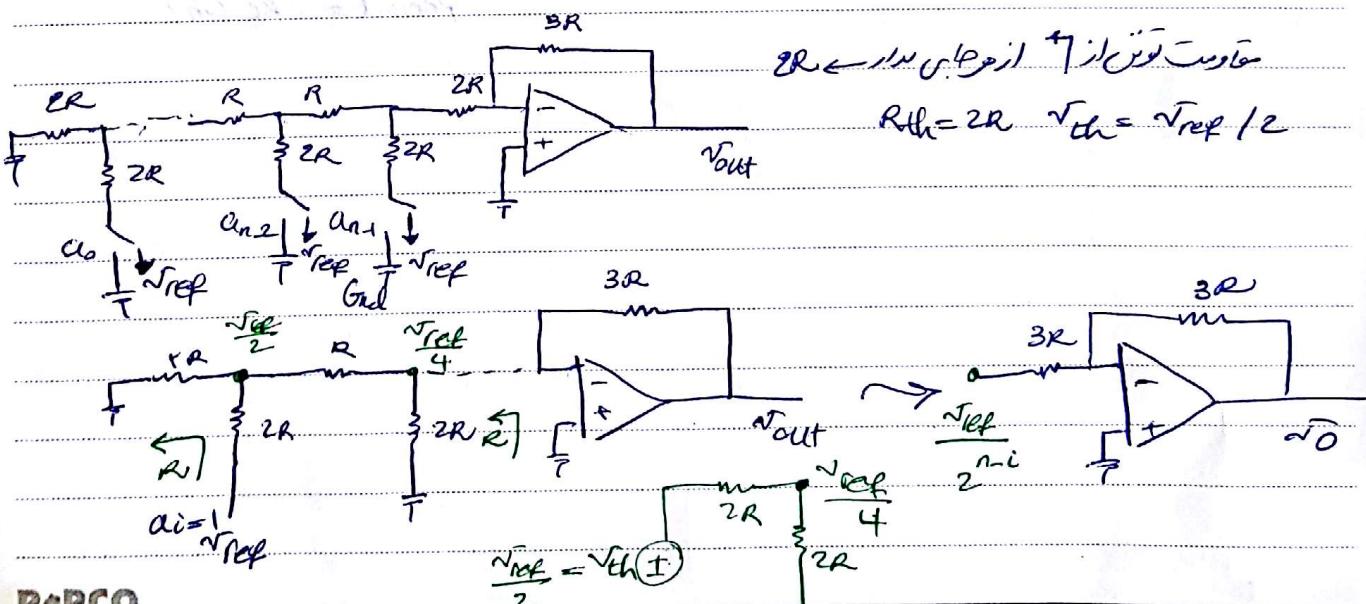
(D/A)



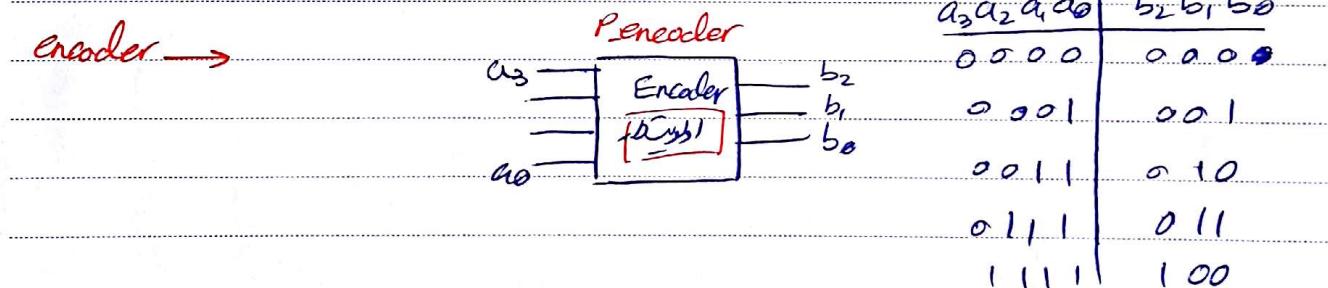
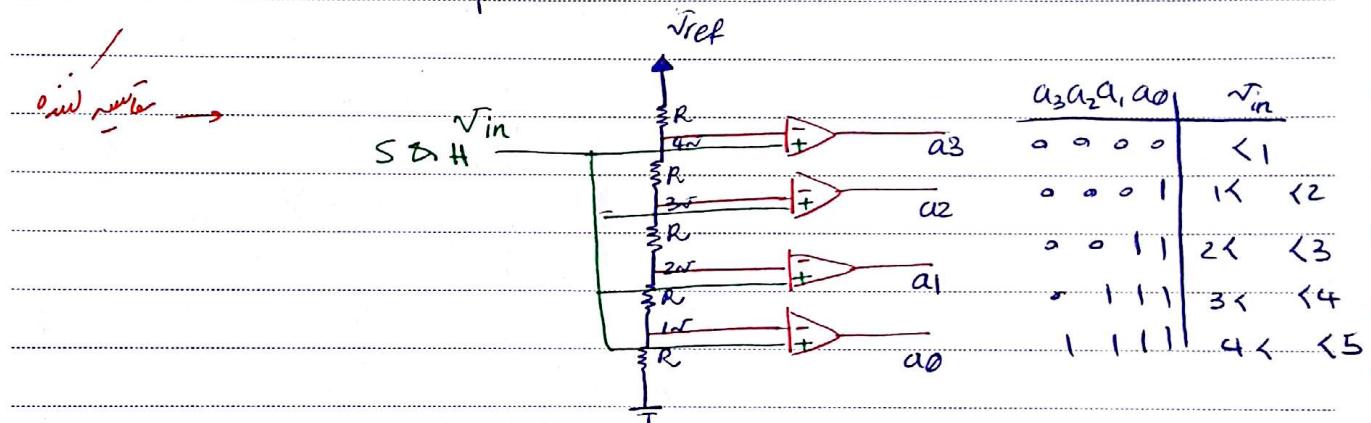
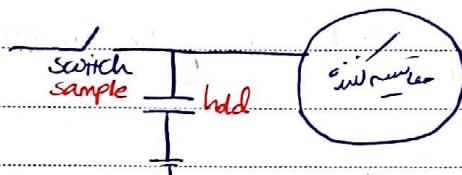
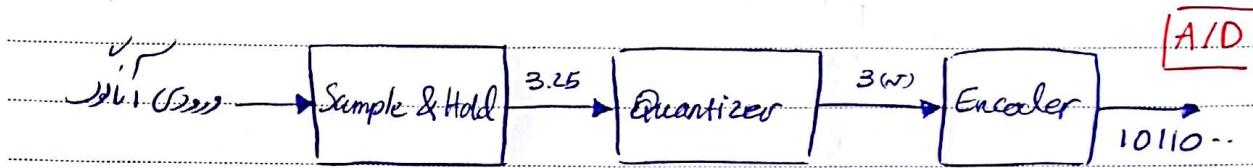
$$\text{from } R_i = \frac{R_{ref}}{2^i} \Rightarrow -R_{ref} V_{ref} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i 2^i$$

پس از اینجا

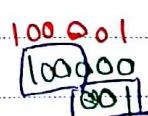
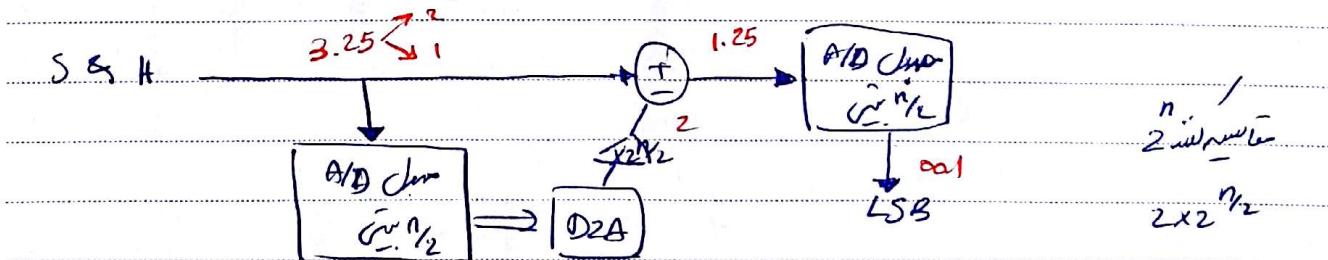
جهت رفع خطا



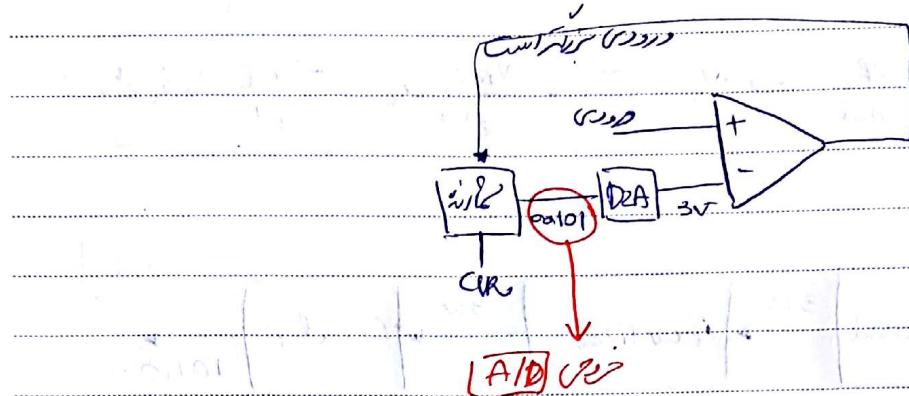
$$V_o = -\frac{V_{ref}}{2^{n-i}} \rightarrow V_o = \bar{Z} - \frac{V_{ref}}{2^{n-i}} a_i = \boxed{\frac{-V_{ref} \bar{Z} a_i}{2^n}}$$



X \Rightarrow $\sum a_i 2^{n-i}$ \leftarrow n-bit X
out writer \Rightarrow $\sum b_i 2^{n-i}$ \leftarrow n-bit ✓



Subject: _____
Year. _____ Month. _____ Date. ()



وَجْهِيَّةِ الْمُنْتَهِيَّاتِ مُنْتَهِيَّاتِ الْمُنْتَهِيَّاتِ