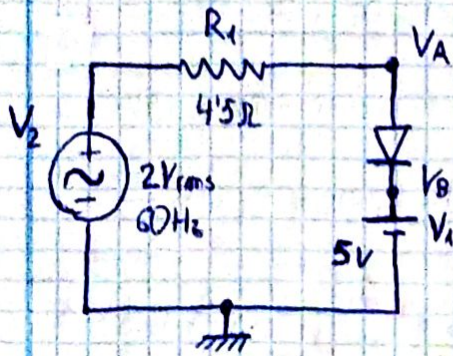


PRÁCTICA 5 - TC



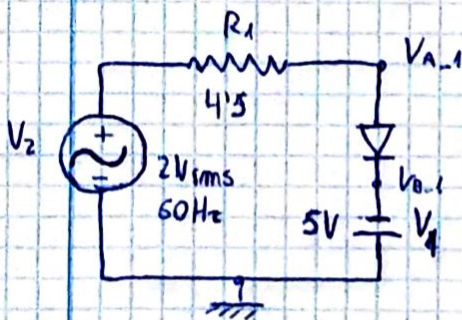
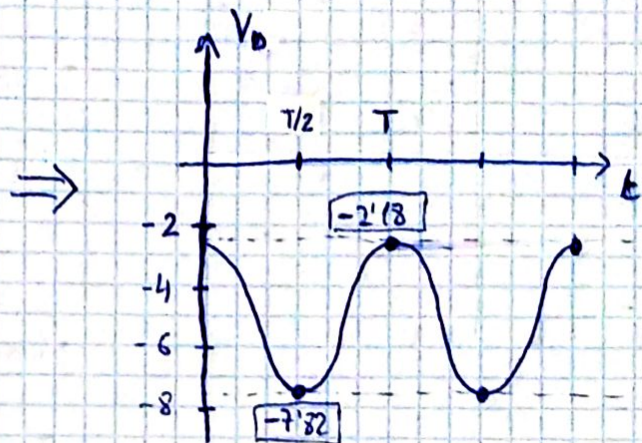
$$V_m = V_{rms} \cdot \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2.82V$$

$$V_D = \pm V_m - 5V$$

$$T = \frac{1}{60} s$$

* Amplitud:

$$\begin{cases} 2.82 - 5 = -2.18V \\ -2.82 - 5 = -7.82V \end{cases}$$



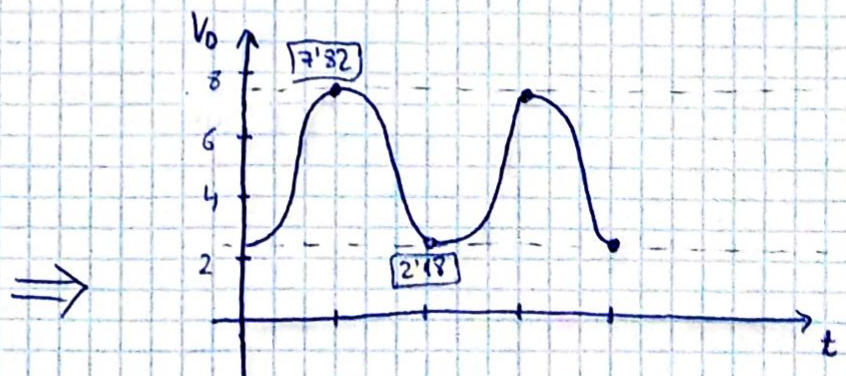
$$V_m = 2.82V$$

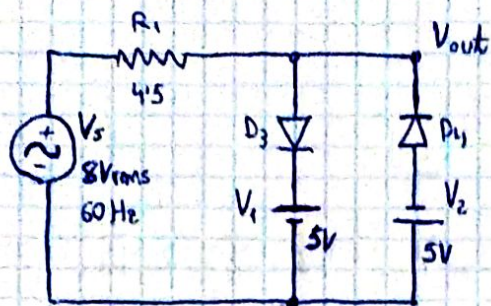
$$V_D = V_{A1B.1} = \pm V_m - (-5)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{60} s$$

* Amplitud:

$$\begin{cases} 2.82 + 5 = 7.82V \\ -2.82 + 5 = 2.18V \end{cases}$$





• Suponiendo D_3 y D_4 ON

Imposible tener $5V$ y $-5V$

• Suponiendo D_3 ON y D_4 OFF —

D_3 se comporta como cortocircuito

$$V_{out} = 5V$$

• Suponiendo D_3 OFF y D_4 ON —

D_4 se comporta como cortocircuito

$$V_{out} = -5V$$

• Suponiendo D_3 y D_4 OFF —

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D_3 \rightarrow V_{out} < 5V \\ D_4 \rightarrow V_{out} > -5V \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow -5 < V_{out} < 5$$

