

CHEATSHEET DEEA

CURSURI

- $\Delta V_{BA} = V_B - V_A$

Prin urmare rezultă circuitul minimul susținut de alimentare.

- KII: Suma algebrică a tensiunilor dintre un echi de rețea e nulă.

- $V_{AB} = V_{A\text{ct}} + V_{C\text{ct}}$

Tensiunea dintre 2 pct. e unică.

- $I = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{dQ}{dt}$

- KI: Suma intensităților curentilor ce intră și ieșă este egală cu suma celor ce ieșă. (mod)

- $P = U \cdot i$ $W = P \cdot t = U \cdot i \cdot t$

Rezistență

→ Ohm: $U = i \cdot R$

→ $V = iR$ $i = \frac{V}{R}$

→ Scurt-circuit: $R=0$

→ Funcționare în gol: $R \rightarrow \infty$

→ R serie: $R_s = \sum_i R_i$

→ R paralel: $\frac{1}{R_p} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$

Capacitatea / Condensatorul

→ $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ [C]s.i.: F

→ DC: condensator = rezistență infinită (mers în gol)

AC: condensatorul se poate comporta ca și $R=0$ (scurtcircuit)

→ Condensator serie: $\frac{1}{C_0} = \sum_i \frac{1}{C_i}$

→ Condensator paralel: $C_p = \sum_i C_i$

Sursă tensiune:

→ ideală = U fixă

→ reală = U în serie cu o R internă

→ stabilizată ~ ideală

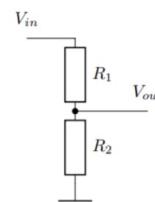
Sursă curent

→ ideală = i fix

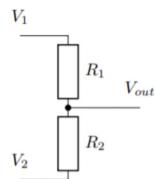
→ reală = R în paralel f. mare

Divizor tensiune:

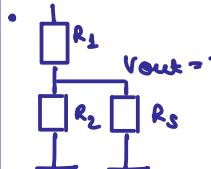
$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



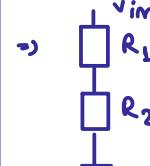
• În cazul în care div. de tensiune este între 2 tensiuni arbitrale cu loc de tensiune arbitrară și măsură, folosim generalizare:



$$V_{out} - V_2 = \frac{(V_1 - V_2) R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

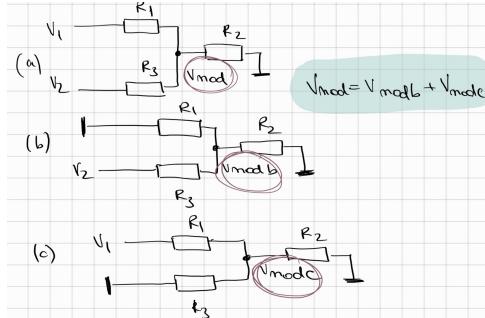


Nu putem aplica divizorul de tensiune \Rightarrow echivalența Thévenin

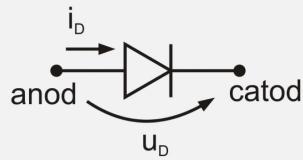


$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow V_E &= V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_L}{R_1 + R_2} \\ R_E &= R_1 \parallel R_2 \end{aligned}$$

Metoda superpozitiei

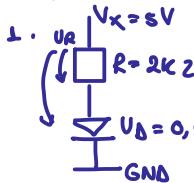


Dioda



→ permite circulația curentului
într-un singur sens
(nu conduce curent, e conectată în sens invers)

Ex. probleme:



U_D = tensiunea la care se deschide dioda

P.p. că dioda e deschisă:

$$V_x = U_D + U_R = U_D + i_R \cdot R$$

$\hookrightarrow i_R = i_D$ (suntem în serie)

$$i_R = \frac{V_x - U_D}{R} = 2 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow$$

⇒ Preocuparea e făcută corectă.

! Dioda

→ junction PN Siliciu
→ substrat tip S;

Tensiune prag: 0,6V - 1V
Curent direct max.: 10mA - 100A
Tensiune inv. max.: 1000V
Curent de saturatie: 10 - 100 mA
Timp comutare: 10 ns - 10 μs
Putere dissipată: 100 mW - 100 W

• Dioda Schottky



→ junction metal - semiconductor
→ substrat Si tip P

Tensiune prag: 0,3V
Curent direct max.: 10mA - 100A
Tensiune inv. max.: 30 - 60 A
Curent de saturatie: 100mA - 1mA
Timp comutare: 100 ps - 100 ms
Putere dissipată: 100 mW - 100 W

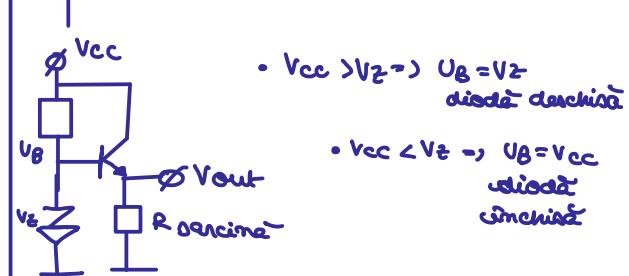
→ avantaje: → cădere tens. redusă
→ dezavantaje: → tens. inv. redusă
→ curv. de sat. mai mică

• LED (light-emitting diode)

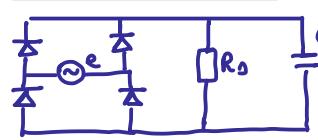
→ diode semiconductoare ce emite lumină la polarizare directă a juncțiunii p-n
→ cădere de tensiune: 1,6V - 4V

• Dioda Zener

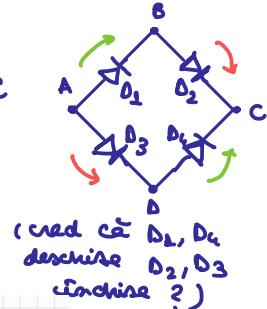
→ Diodă deschisă în sens invers.



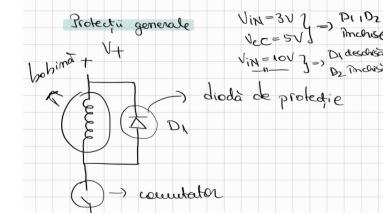
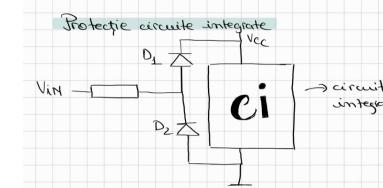
• Punte redresare:



(inversăm polarizarea sursei?)

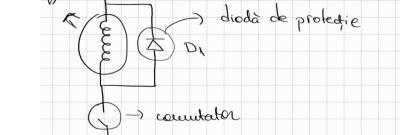


(cred că D1, D4
deschise D2, D3
închise?)



$V_{IN} = 3V \quad \rightarrow D_1, D_2$ inchisă

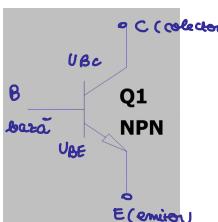
$V_{CC} = 5V \quad \rightarrow D_1$ deschisă
 $V_{IN} = 10V \quad \rightarrow D_2$ inchisă



→ comutator

! O diodă e deschisă dacă dacă e arătată de la tensiune mai mare la tensiune mai mică.

• TBIp \rightarrow Transistor Bipolar (NPN)



(Polarizare juncționi) Regimuri lucru:

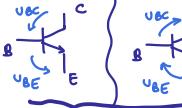
RAN = regim activ normală

RAI = regim activ inversat

BL = blocat

SAT = saturatie

RAN



$$i_c = \beta i_b = i_{ce_0} \rightarrow \text{neconscută}$$

β (Parametru Beta) : 20-300

- PSF (Punctul Static de Funcționare)

$i_c, i_e, i_b, U_{BE}, U_{CE}, V_{CB}$

se dă β, U_{BE} și pt. fiecare transistor există i_c, U_{CE} (dintre ele se deduc și i_e, i_b, U_{BE}, U_{CB})

Pagini:

1) Se redescrăzăt schema echiv. în regim static

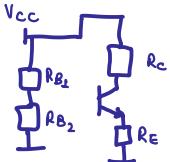
2) Se calculează i_c

\rightarrow Bucle pt. k_2 care, în general, cuprinde juncț. BE

Dacă nu, se găsește pct. în care se poate calcula V folosind Thevenin / div. de tensiune și se reia procesul.

3) Se calculează U_{CE}

$\hookrightarrow K_2$



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

$$U_E = U_B - U_{BE}$$

$$U_E = i_E \cdot R_E \Rightarrow i_E = \frac{U_E}{R_E} \quad i_E = i_c$$

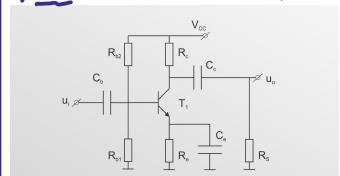
$$U_{CE} = V_{CC} - U_{RE} - U_{BE}$$

$$U_{RE} = i_c \cdot R_E$$

(?) Vezi probleme: Drive Daria sau Curs 3)

• Conexiuni fundamentale

1) EC (emitor comun)



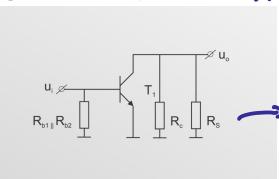
(VEZI MAI ÎNȚĂ
NODELE CU H)

4 pag. num.

- $A_u \rightarrow$ mare neg.
- $A_p \rightarrow$ depinde de sarcina
- $Z_i \rightarrow$ de zecă - cinci
- $Z_o \rightarrow$ depinde de i_c (de PSF)
- $A_i \rightarrow$ mare
- $A_p \rightarrow$ f. mare
- $Z_i \rightarrow$ mediu (prea mic, astăzi)
- $Z_o \rightarrow$ mediu (prea mare, r_o, k_{tr})

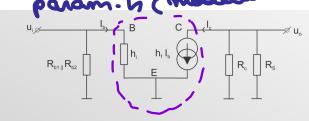
• P.p. că transz. e polarizat corect (RNA).

• Studiem comportamentul circuitului în alternativ (dinamic):



\rightarrow sarcina \rightarrow uo în funcție de R_s

• Înloc. juncț. cu param. h (modelat de tranzistor)

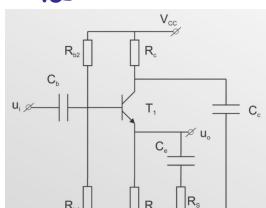


$$\begin{cases} A_{u0} = \frac{U_0}{U_1} = -\frac{h_f}{h_i} R_C || R_L \\ Z_i = h_i || R_{B1} || R_{B2} \\ Z_o = R_C \\ A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_1} = \frac{U_0}{R_S} \frac{2i}{U_1} \end{cases}$$

$$i_{c0} = \frac{U_1}{h_i} \quad i_c = h_f i_{c0} = U_1 \frac{h_f}{h_i}$$

$$U_{o0} = -i_c (R_C || R_L) = -U_1 \frac{h_f}{h_i} R_C || R_L$$

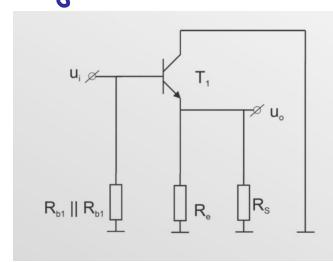
2) CC (colector comun)



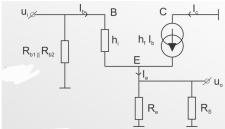
- $A_u \rightarrow$ subunitate
- $A_i \rightarrow$ mare
- $A_p \rightarrow$ medie
- $Z_i \rightarrow$ mare (zeci de k.ohm)
- $Z_o \rightarrow$ mic (doar pt. intrare / ieșire)

- Repartorul pe emitor este un f. bun etaj de adaptare.
- Repetor de tensiune \rightarrow conex. CC

• Regim dinamic:



• Înlocuiesc transistorul cu param. h (modelul de transistor):



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_u \approx 1 \\ Z_i = R_e \parallel (h_{ie} + (R_{e1} \parallel R_{e2})h_{fe}) \\ Z_o = R_c \parallel \frac{R_{c1}h_{fe}}{h_{ce}} \\ A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_{in}} = \frac{u_o}{R_s} \frac{Z_i}{Z_{in}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_i = i_{in}h_{ie} + u_o$$

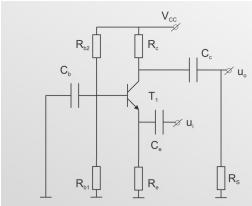
$$u_o = i_{in}(R_e \parallel R_s)$$

$$i_{in} \approx i_{in}^c = h_{fe} i_{in}$$

$$u_i = \frac{i_{in}^c}{h_{fe}} h_{ie} + i_{in}^c (R_{e1} \parallel R_{e2})$$

$$i_{in}^c = \frac{u_i}{(R_{e1} \parallel R_{e2}) + \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe}}} \approx \frac{u_i}{(R_{e1} \parallel R_{e2})}$$

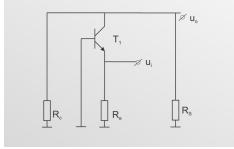
3) BC (bază comună)



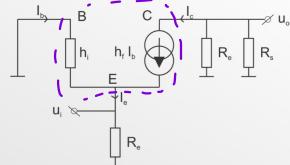
$$A_u \xrightarrow{\text{marea posibilitate}} \text{depinde de } i_{in} \text{ (PSP)}$$

- $A_i \rightarrow (-1)$
- $Z_i \rightarrow \text{mică} \quad (\text{zeci de } \Omega)$
- $Z_o \rightarrow \text{mare}$
- Bun pt. intrare în curent
- Trans. se comportă la legătură ca un generator de curent și în regim dinamic
- Scheme cu AM pot fi fol. ca sursă dinamică sau ca generație de curent constant

• Regim dinamic:



• Param. h:



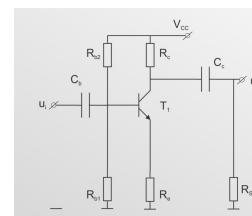
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_u = \frac{(R_{c1} \parallel R_{c2})h_{fe}}{h_{ie}} \\ Z_o = R_c \\ Z_i = R_{e1} \parallel \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe}} \approx \frac{h_{ie}}{h_{fe}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$i_{in} = -\frac{u_i}{h_{ie}}$$

$$i_{in} = -\frac{u_i}{h_{ie}} h_{fe}$$

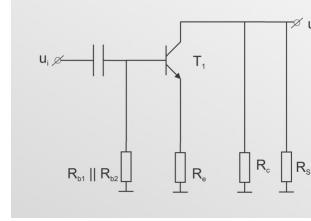
$$\begin{aligned} u_o &= -i_{in} (R_{c1} \parallel R_{c2}) = \\ &= \frac{u_i}{h_{ie}} (R_{c1} \parallel R_{c2}) h_{fe} = \\ &= u_i S (R_{c1} \parallel R_{c2}) \end{aligned}$$

4) SD (sarcina distanțată)

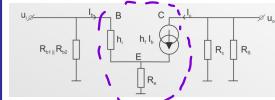


- $A_u = \text{amplificare controlată curent}$
- A_i
- $Z_i = \text{mare} \quad (\text{ok})$
- $Z_o = \text{mare} \quad (\text{nu ok})$
- Util pt. circuite simple, amplificare fixă, sau ap. T-Bip

• Regim dinamic:



• Param. H:



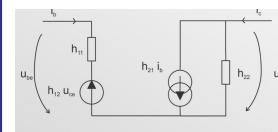
$$u_{be} \approx u_i \quad i_{in} \approx \frac{u_i}{R_{e1}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_u \approx -\frac{R_{c1} \parallel R_{c2}}{R_{e1}} \\ Z_i = R_{e1} (h_{ie} + R_e h_{fe}) \\ Z_o = R_c \end{array} \right.$$

$$u_o = -i_{in} (R_{c1} \parallel R_{c2})$$

! Model

• Modelul complet:



$$(u_{be}) = (h_{11} \ h_{21}) (i_{in})$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{be} = h_{11} i_{in} + h_{21} u_{ce} \\ i_{in} = h_{22} i_{in} + h_{12} u_{ce} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet h_{11} \text{ leagă } u_i \text{ de } i_{in} \Rightarrow h_{11} \quad (u_{be}) \quad (i_{in})$$

$$\bullet h_{21} \text{ leagă } i_{in} \text{ de } i_{in} \Rightarrow h_{21} \quad (i_{in}) \quad (i_{in})$$

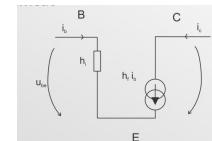
$$\bullet h_{12} \text{ leagă } u_i \text{ de } u_o \Rightarrow h_{12} \quad (u_{be}) \quad (u_{ce})$$

$$\bullet h_{22} \text{ leagă } i_{in} \text{ de } u_o \Rightarrow h_{22} \quad (i_{in}) \quad (u_{ce})$$

SE poate neglija!

$$\Rightarrow (u_{be}) = (h_{11} \ h_{21}) (i_{in})$$

• Modelul simplificat:



• AMPLIFICATOARE

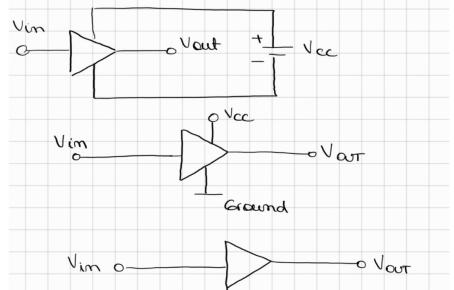
↓
tensiune curent
trans -
impedanță
(înțeles curent, i
înțeles tensiune)

trans -
conductanță
(înțeles tensiune)
(înțeles curent)

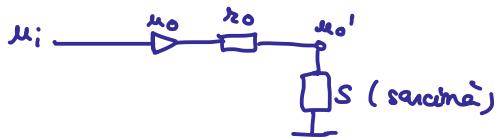
• Amplificator de tensiune:

U_i U_o amplificat de A ori
semnul

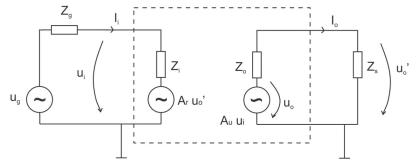
Formă de reprezentare



• Nec e ideală $\Rightarrow R$ întremit



• Model general:



$$[U_i = U_g \frac{Z_i}{Z_i + Z_g}] \quad (\text{seamănă cu un divizor de tensiune})$$

! IDEAL $Z_i \rightarrow +\infty, Z_o \rightarrow 0, A_u \rightarrow +\infty$

Vrem $Z_i \gg Z_g$: $[U_o' = U_o \frac{Z_s}{Z_o + Z_s}]$

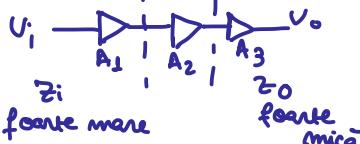
$$A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_i}$$

$$A_p = A_u \cdot A_i$$

(amplificare de putere)

$$[A_{u'} = A_u \frac{Z_s}{Z_s + Z_o}]$$

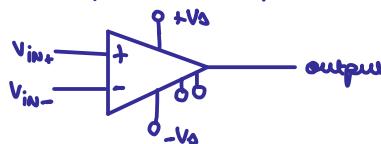
Etaje de amplificare:



$$\begin{cases} Z_i = Z_{i1} \\ Z_o = Z_{o3} \\ A = A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot A_3 \end{cases}$$

GRILĂ: proprietăți sunte AO ideal:
• amplificarea infinită înzile la inv.
• curent de înțeles 0

• AO (Amplificator operational)

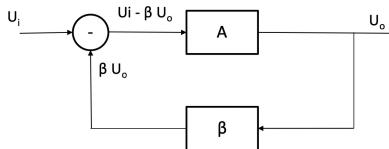


ex.: $V_d = 5$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{OUT} &= A_d (V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}) \\ V_{IN+} > V_{IN-} &\Rightarrow V_{OUT} = 5V \\ V_{IN+} < V_{IN-} &\Rightarrow V_{OUT} = 0V \end{aligned}$$

$\uparrow SV$
 $\downarrow 0V$

• Reacție negativă AO ideal:



$$U_o = A (U_i - \beta U_o)$$

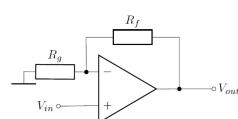
$$U_o (1 + A \beta) = AU_i$$

$$U_o = \frac{A}{1 + A \beta} U_i$$

$$U_o = \frac{1}{1/A + \beta} U_i$$

Pt $A \gg \Rightarrow$ Amplif = $1/\beta$

AO - cu reacție negativă



$$V_r = V_- = V_{out} [R_g / (R_g + R_f)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= [R_g / (R_g + R_f)] \gg 1/\beta = [(R_g + R_f) / R_g] = 1 + R_f/R_g \\ \Rightarrow \text{Amplif} &= 1 + R_f/R_g \end{aligned}$$

$$V_o = A \times V_i \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{in} = V_o / A \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{in} = V_o / (1 + R_f/R_g) \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{in} = V_o R_g / (R_g + R_f) \Rightarrow$$

$$V_{in} = V_-$$

• Proprietăți AO ideal

$$\rightarrow V_{out} = A_0 (V_{in+} - V_{in-})$$

$$\rightarrow A_0 = \infty$$

$$\rightarrow R_{in} = \text{negativ}: V_{in+} = V_{in-}$$

$$\rightarrow i+ = i- = 0$$

$$\rightarrow A_{uI} = \infty \text{ (amplificare infinită)}$$

$$\rightarrow Z_{in} = \infty \text{ (impedanță întrare inf.)}$$

$$\rightarrow Z_{out} = 0 \text{ (impedanță ieșire nulă)}$$

GRILE:

• AO tipic \rightarrow offset voltage de ordinul sute de microV

AO – proprietăți

▪ Obs val reale:

$$A_u: 10^5 - 10^6$$

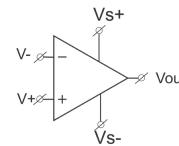
$$R_{in}: 10^6 - 10^{12}$$

$$I_{in}: 10^{-8} - 10^{-11}$$

$$v+ + v- = v_+$$
 (todo o offset)

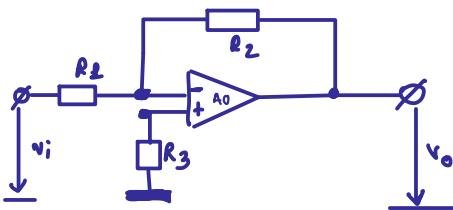
$$i+ + i- = 0$$
 (to do o offset)

▪ GBP – de introdus și acesta limitează



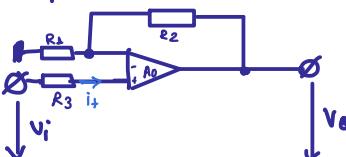
• Rail-to-rail output = tensiunea de decalaj (offset voltage) este de ordinul sutela de microV.

• Amplificatorul inversor:



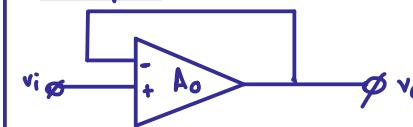
$$V_{out} = -V_i \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} \quad (\text{offset prin metoda potențialelor la noduri})$$

• Amplificatorul neinvensor:



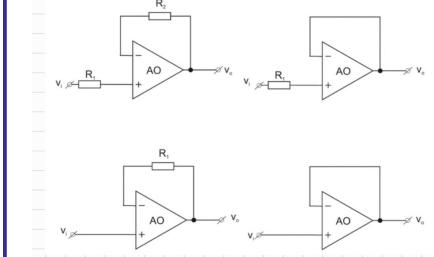
$$V_{out} = V_i \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_3}\right) \quad (-+)$$

• AO repetitor

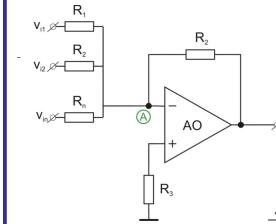


$$V_{out} = V_{in}$$

Variante de AO repetitor

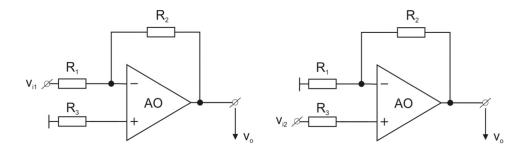


• AO sumator inversor



$$V_{out} = -R_2 \sum_{j=1, N} \frac{u_{ij}}{R_j}$$

• AO inversor-neinvensor



inversor

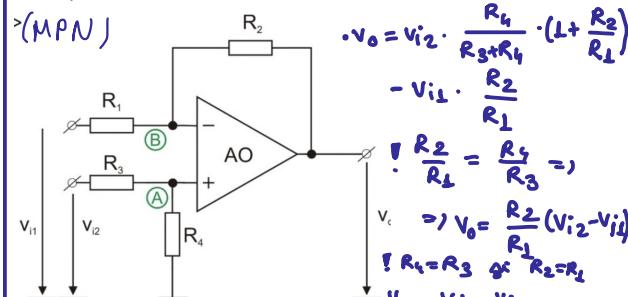
neinvensor

$$V_{out} = -V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} + V_{in} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

(metoda superpozitiei)

• Amplificator diferențial cu AO:

> (MPN)



$$\begin{aligned} V_{out} &= V_{in2} \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \\ &- V_{in1} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} \end{aligned}$$

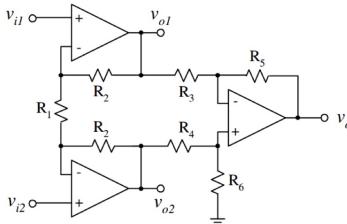
$$\therefore \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_4}{R_3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_{in2} - V_{in1})$$

$$\therefore R_4 = R_3 \text{ și } R_2 = R_1$$

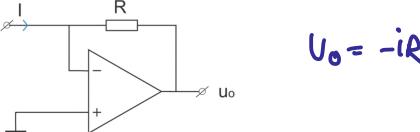
$$V_{out} = V_{in2} - V_{in1}$$

• INA (amplificator de instrumentație)

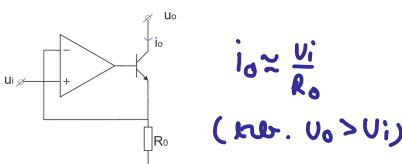


$$V_o = \left(\frac{R_5}{R_3} \right) \left(\frac{R_1 + 2R_2}{R_1} \right) (v_{i2} - v_{i1})$$

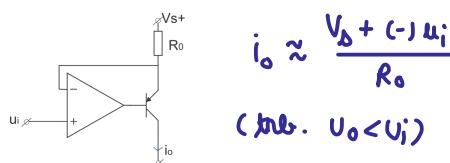
• Converator curent - tensiune:



• Sursă de curent 1:

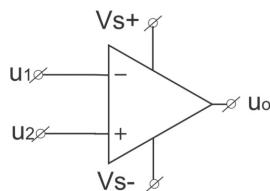


• Sursă de curent 2:



• COMPARATOR

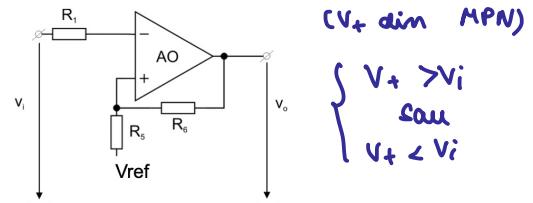
• Comparator:



$$U_1 > U_2 \Rightarrow U_o = V_{S+}$$

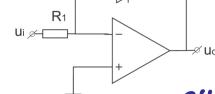
$$U_1 < U_2 \Rightarrow U_o = V_{S-}$$

• Comparator cu histeresis:



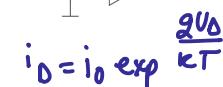
• Logaritmator

$$i_D = i_0 \exp \frac{qU_o}{kT}$$

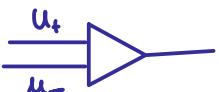
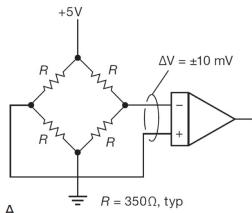


• Exponențiere

$$V_o = -R i_0 e^{\frac{qU_i}{kT}}$$



• AMPLIFICATOR DIFERENTIAL



Amplificarea componentelor diferențiale:

$$\begin{cases} V_{id} = V_{i1} - V_{i2} & (\text{diferit}) \\ V_{ic} = (V_{i1} + V_{i2})/2 & (\text{comun}) \end{cases}$$

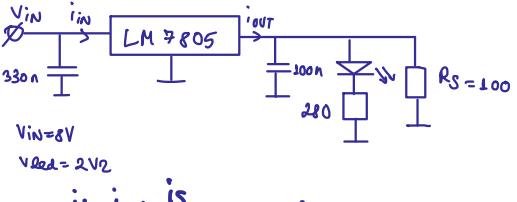
$$V_o = A_{vd} \cdot V_{id} + A_{vc} \cdot V_{ic}$$

• CMMR

- Factor de rejetare al modului comun
- Capacitatea amplificatorului diferențial de a amenda tensiunea de intrare comună:

$$\text{CMMR} = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{A_{vd}}{A_{vc}} \right)^2 = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{A_{vd}}{\sqrt{A_{vc}}} \right)$$

• Stabilizare de tensiune ?



$$P_u = \text{putere utilă} = i_{out} \cdot V_{out}$$

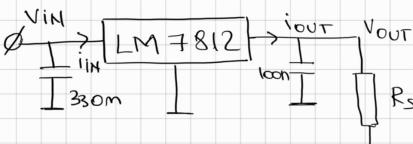
$$P_c = \text{putere consumată} = i_{in} \cdot V_{in}$$

$$M = P_u / P_c$$

$$V_{in} > V_{out} \rightarrow \text{pt. o funcționare corectă}$$

$$V_{in} - V_{out} > V_D \rightarrow \text{dat de producător}$$

i_Q = Quiescent current



$$i_{in} = i_{out} + i_Q$$

$$i_Q = 0 \Rightarrow i_{in} = i_{out}$$

• FILTRE

- Un filtre electronic este un circuit electronic ce modif. amplitudinea și caracteristica de fază a unui semnal, în fct. de frecvența acestora
- Modif. amplitudinea unei componente, în fct. de frecvența lor.
- Pt. eliminarea zgomotelor și evidențierea componentelor de frecv. de interes.

$$H(f) = \frac{V_{out}(f)}{V_{in}(f)}$$

↪ fct. de transfer

• Notiuni necesare:

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \quad \begin{cases} f = 0 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow i = 0 \\ f = \infty \Rightarrow i = \text{MAX} \end{cases}$$

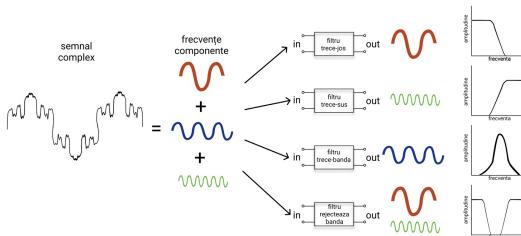
$$V_{out} = V_{in} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\bullet \omega = 2\pi f \\ &\bullet \text{Conductanță: } G = \frac{1}{R} \end{aligned}$$

GRILE!

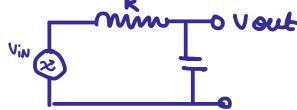
• FTg / FTS

↪ frecv. de tăiere este frecv. la care puterea semnalului de ieșire scade, făcând ca puterea să fie lăsată de către, cu 50%.



Filtul trece-jos (FTJ)

↪ LPF pasiv de ordin 1



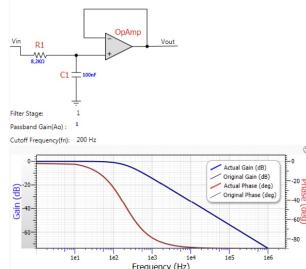
$$V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{in}} \cdot \frac{X_C}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}}$$

$$\text{unde } X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

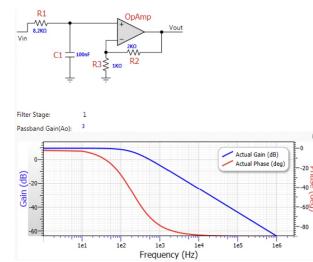
Banda de trecere, pct. de -3dB

- pct. unde amplificarea de putere scade la jumătate
- tensiunea scade de radical din 2 ori
- se mai mărește pct. de -3dB
- GRILE:
 - filtre de ord. 1 → -20 dB/dec
 - ord. 2 → -40 dB/dec
- tensiunea este la 70,7% din val. max. din banda de trecere

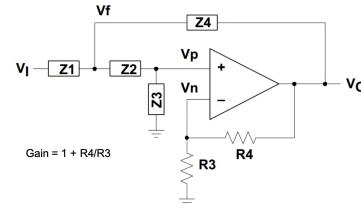
FTJ ord 1, cu buffer, 200Hz



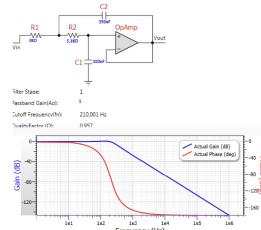
FTJ ord 1, gain 3, 200Hz



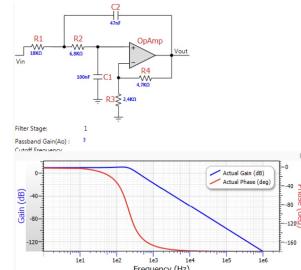
Sallen-Key



FTJ Activ de ord 2, gain 1, 200Hz (Sallen-Key)

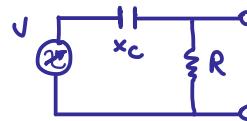


FTJ Activ de ord 2, gain 3, 200Hz (Sallen-Key)



Filtru trecător-de-sus (FTS)

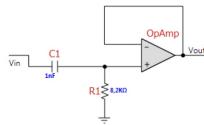
↪ HPF pasiv de ord. 1



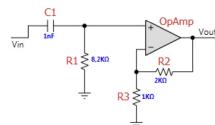
$$V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{in}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

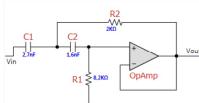
FTS ord 1, cu buffer, 20kHz



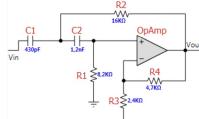
FTS ord 1, gain 3, 20kHz



FTS Activ de ord 2, gain 1, 20kHz (Sallen-Key)

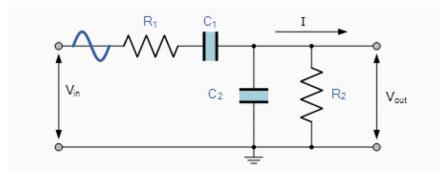


FTS Activ de ord 2, gain 3, 20kHz (Sallen-Key)

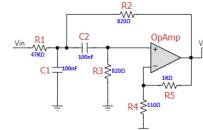


Filtru trecător-bandă (FTB)

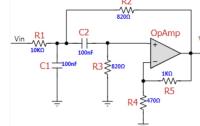
FTB (BPF) pasiv de ordin 1



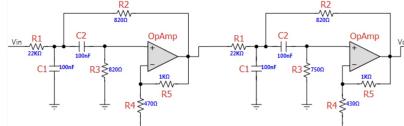
FTB Activ de ord 2, gain 1, 2kHz cu 100Hz



FTB Activ de ord 2, gain 5, 20kHz cu 100Hz



FTB Activ de ord 4, gain 5, 20kHz cu 100Hz



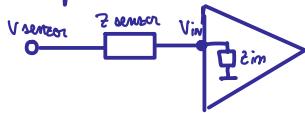
• Filtru rejectare branda

FRB Activ de ord 2, gain 1, 50Hz cu 10Hz



!GRILĂ:

Amplificator meideal:



$$V_{im} = V_{senior} \cdot \frac{Z_{im}}{Z_{senior} + Z_{in}}$$