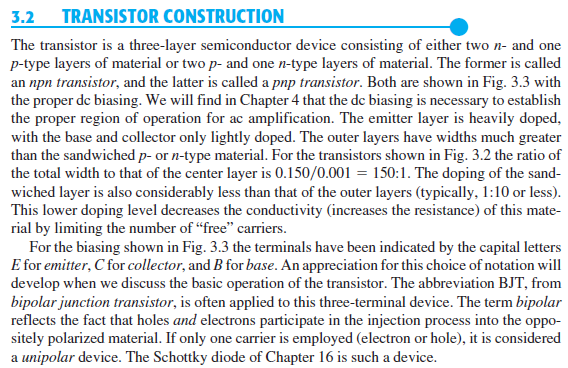
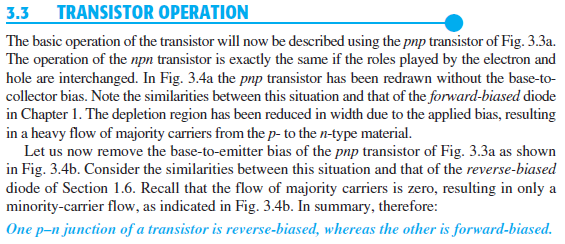
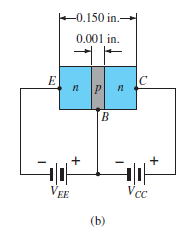
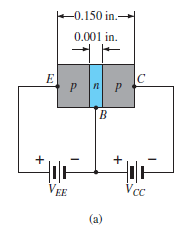
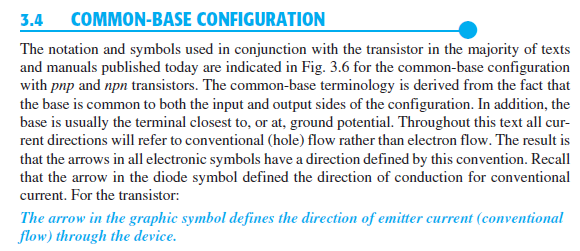
**Lecture 6 (Bipolar Junction Transistors “BJT”)**

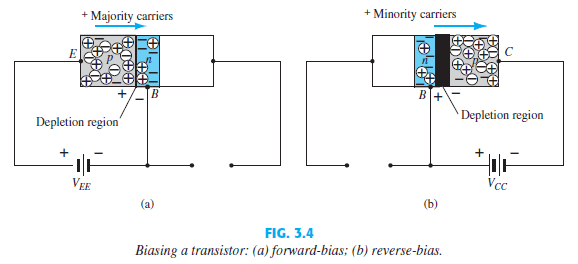


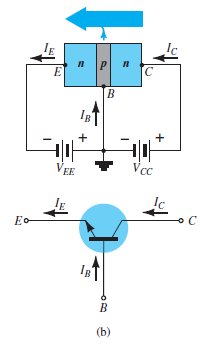
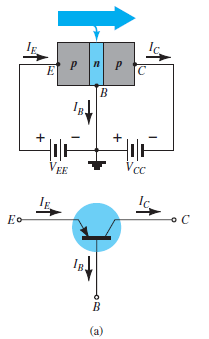


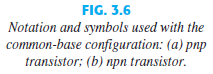




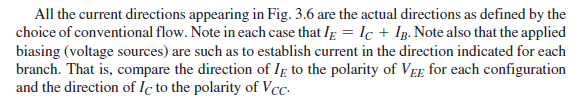


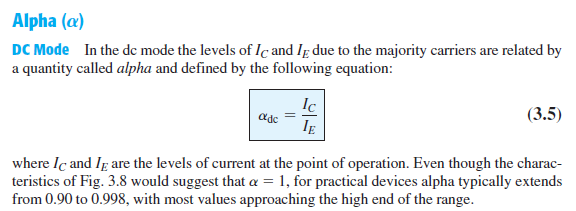


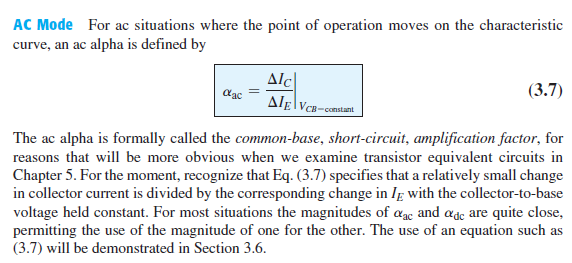


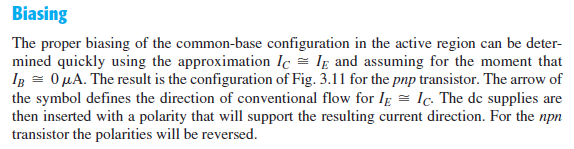


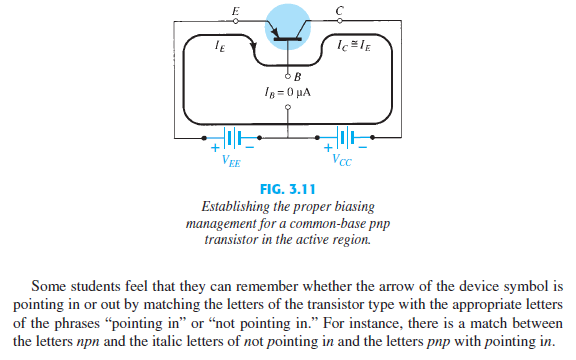


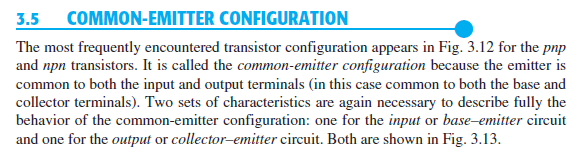


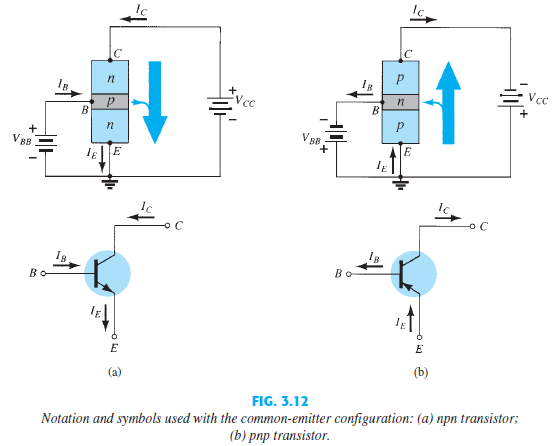


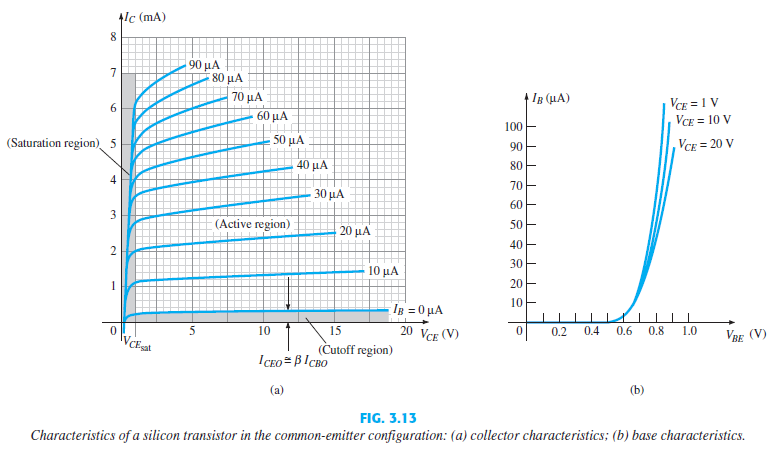


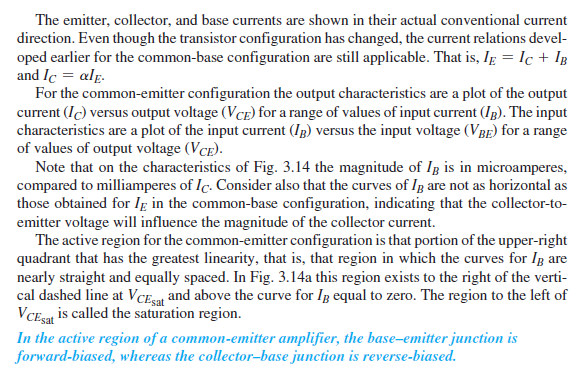


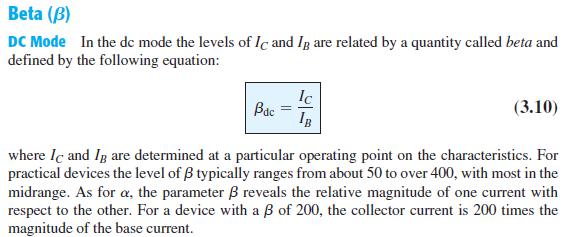


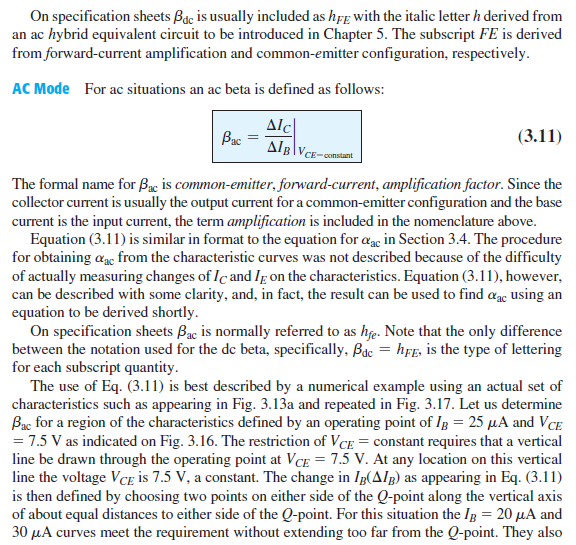


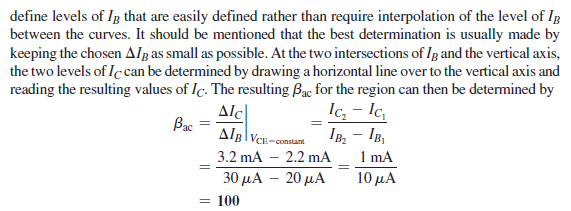


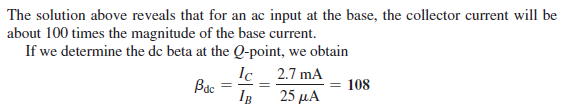


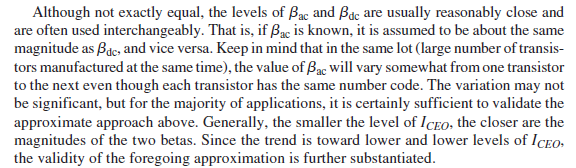


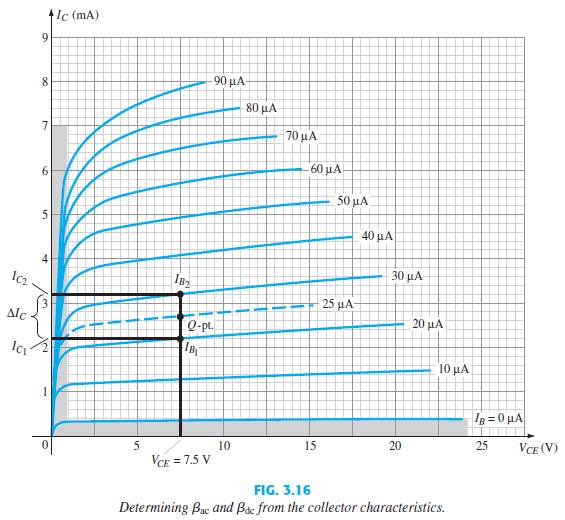


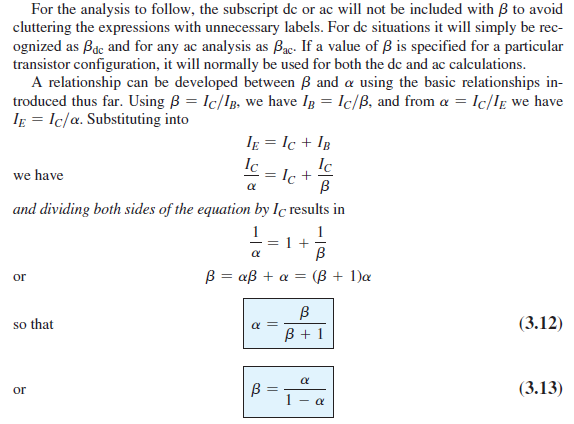


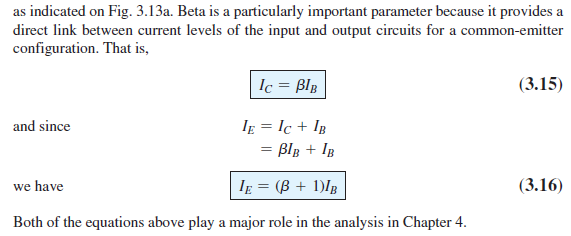


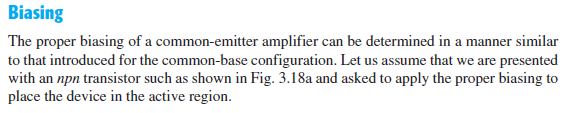


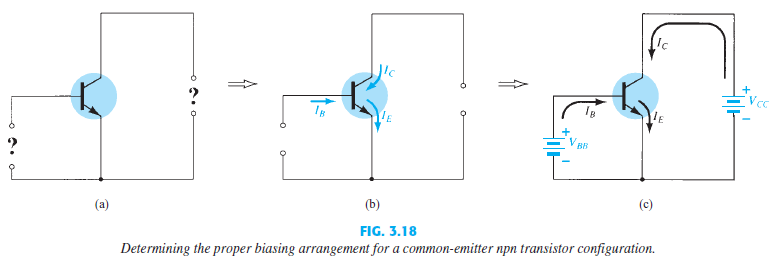


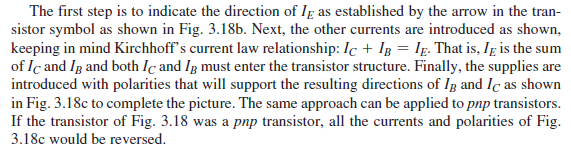


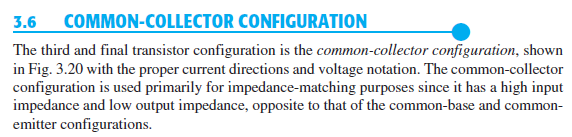


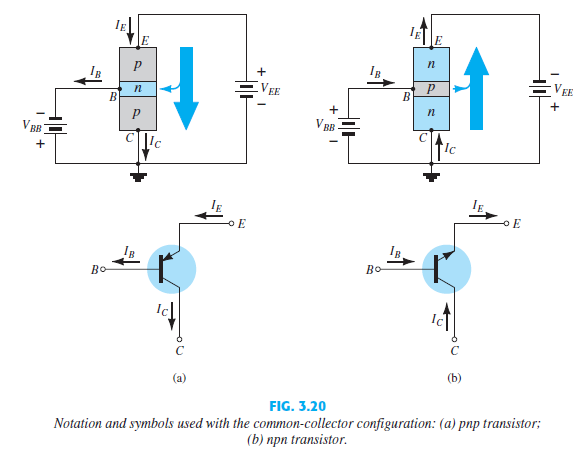


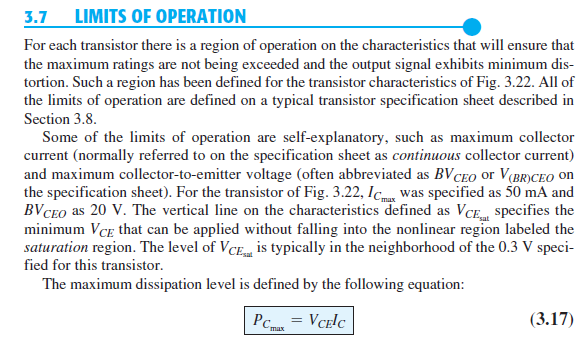


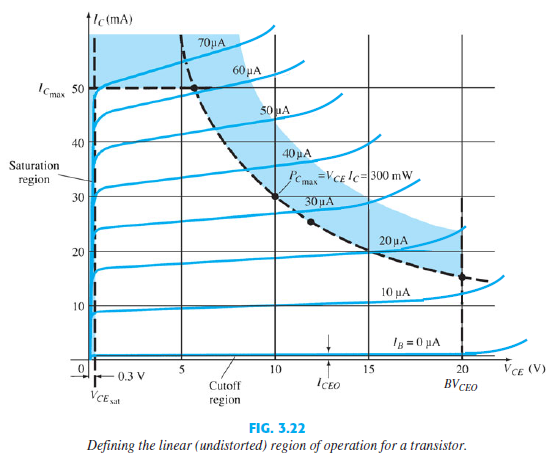


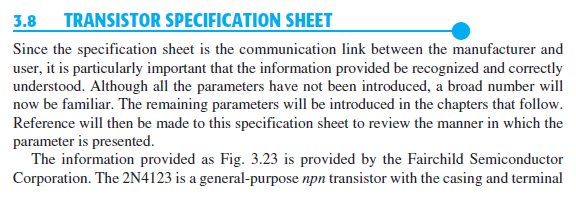


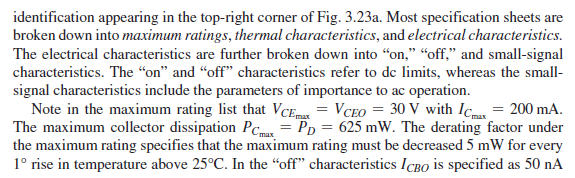


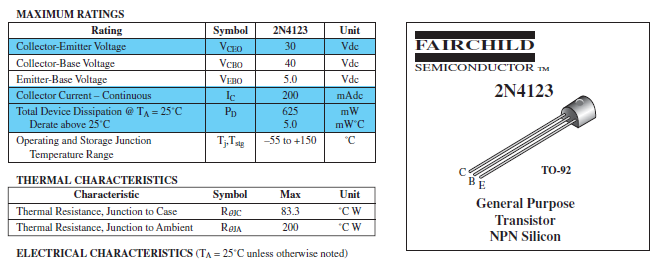












**Chapter 4(DC Biasing BJTs)**

The analysis or design of a transistor amplifier requires a knowledge of both the dc and the ac response of the system. Too often it is assumed that the transistor is a magical device that can raise the level of the applied ac input without the assistance of an external energy source. In actuality,

***any increase in ac voltage, current, or power is the result of a transfer of energy from the applied dc supplies.***

