

Ans to the Q.No: 1

my phone number = 01988920997

$$d_1 = 0$$

~~$$d_4 = 8$$~~

$$d_2 = 1$$

~~$$d_5 = 8$$~~

$$d_3 = 9$$

$$d_4 = 8$$

$$d_5 = 8$$

$$d_6 = 9$$

$$d_7 = 2$$

$$d_8 = 0$$

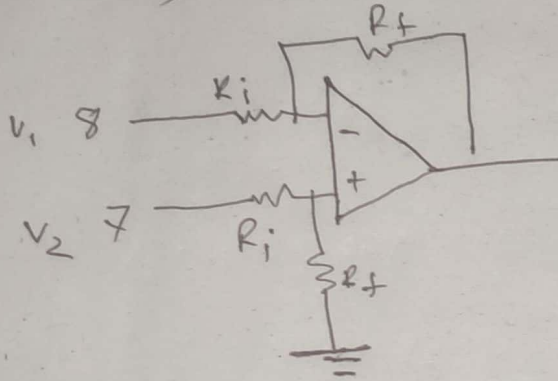
$$d_9 = 9$$

$$d_{10} = 9$$

$$d_{11} = 7$$

Ans to the Q. No: 3

$$d_5 = 8, d_7 = 2$$



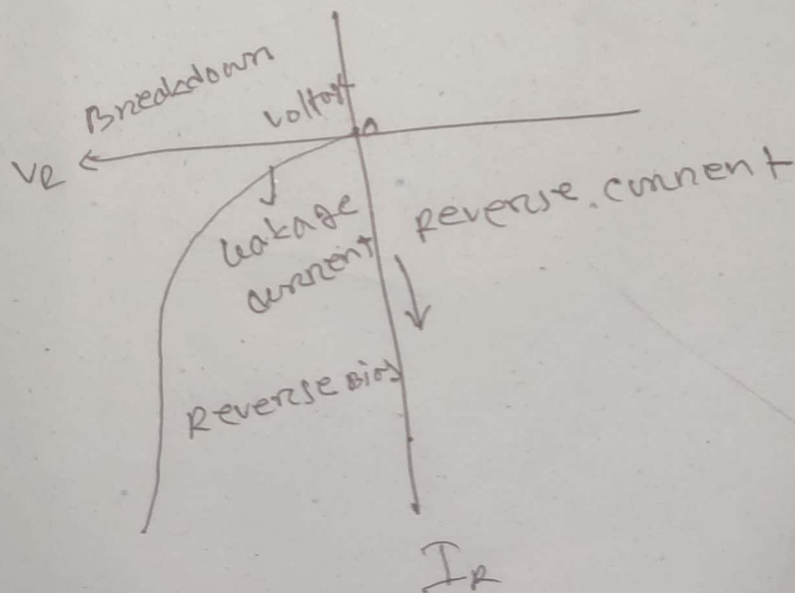
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V_o &= -\frac{R_f}{R_i} \cdot 8 + \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_i}\right) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{R_f}{R_f + R_i} \\ &= -\frac{R_f}{R_i} + 2 \frac{R_f}{R_i} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Ans to the Q.no:4

The maximum reverse bias voltage that can be applied to a pn diode limited by breakdown. Voltage breakdown is characterised by the rapid increase of the current under reverse bias. The corresponding applied voltage is referred to as the breakdown voltage.

Reverse characteristics curve of a pn junction diode.



1. With 0V reverse voltage there is no reverse current.
2. ~~there~~ there is only small current through the junction as the reverse voltage increases.
3. At a point, reverse current \uparrow with the breakdown voltage.
4. After this point the reverse voltage ~~remain~~ remains at approximately breakdown voltage. but I_R increase very rapidly.
5. Breakdown voltage depend ~~a~~ on doping level.

Ans to the Q. No. 5

negative clipper circuit: the clipper that is intended to attenuate negative portion of the input signal can be called as a negative clipper.

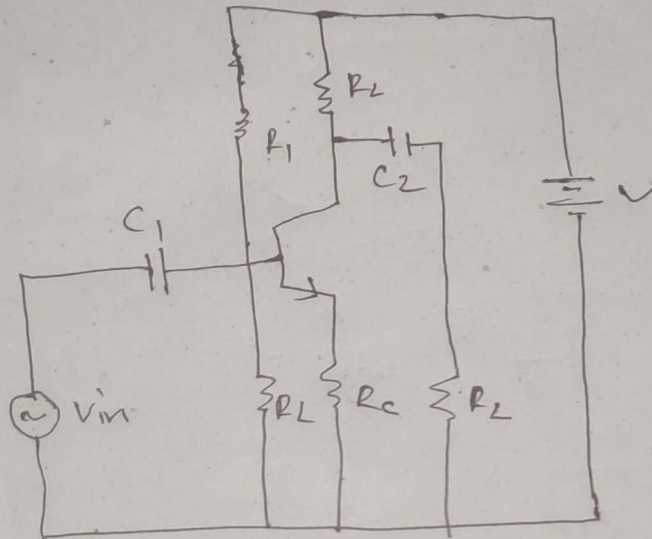
Clippers:

1. A circuit which removes the peak of a waveform
2. Clipper can give a portion out of a positive side of a wave or negative
3. In clipper clipped portion can be decided with reference with voltage applied.

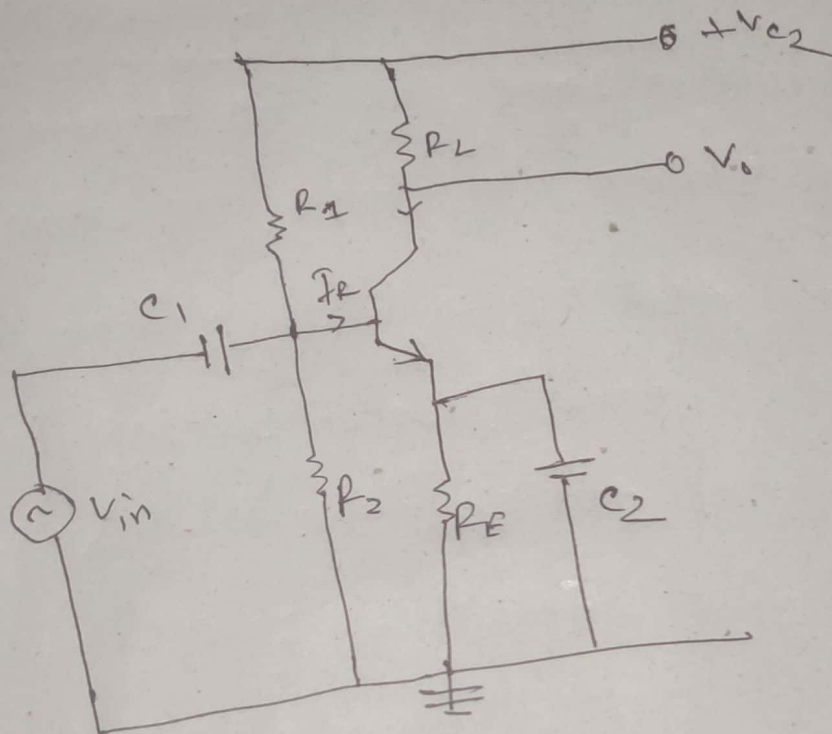
Half wave Rectifier:

1. A rectifier that allows one half cycle of an AC voltage waveform to pass, blocking the other.
2. Half wave rectifiers can only give a positive or a negative wave as output
3. In half wave rectifier we can get a complete positive or negative wave.

Ans to the Q.no: 6



Ans. to que no: 7



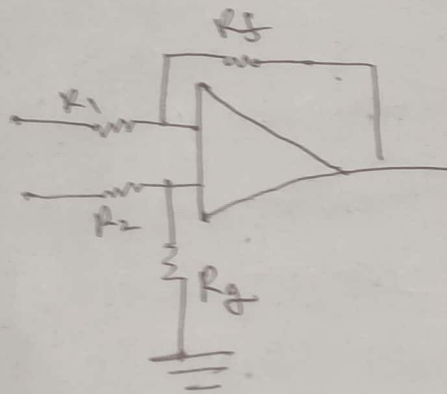
A simple signal amplifier using Bipolar junction Transistor.

Ans to the Q-no: 9

Hence,

$$V_1 = V_3 = 9$$

$$V_2 = V_4 = 8$$



$$V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \cdot 9 + \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2}\right) 8 \cdot \frac{R_f}{R_f + R_L}$$

$$= -9 \frac{R_f}{R_1} + \frac{(R_2 + R_f)}{R_2} \cdot \frac{R_f}{(R_f + R_L)} \cdot 8$$

$$\therefore V_o = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \cdot 9 + 8 \frac{R_f}{R_2}$$

Ans,

Ans to the Q. no: 7

Oscilloscope: An oscilloscope is a laboratory instrument commonly used to display and analyze the wave form of electronic signals. In effect the device draw a graph at the instant signal voltage as a function of time this display is broken up into so-called horizontal divisions. Time is displayed from left to right on the horizontal scale.

Function generator: A function generator is a specific form of signal generator that is able to generate wave form with common shapes. Unlike RF generator and some others that only create sine wave the function generator is able to create repetitive waveform with a number of common shapes.

Ans to the Q. no: 10

In this situation we faced a lot type of difficulties by doing study normal school colleges are stop : long time. private university's are doing online classes. Because at online class students can not go to ~~university~~ university and did there classes. so there kind life can be provide. In this pandemic situation. I am from a ~~bus~~ business family. so this time business is going so bad financial crisis is a lot. I can not to not side always I fear work my heart that I can be killed by covid-19 : or affected by covid-19 pandemic it means pain full time so we ~~say~~ it's a heavy pain.