

مراجعة امتحان - ٩٩٢٤٠٢٣ - تيرين من ٤

$$I_C = 100 \times I_L = 100 \times 50 = 50 \quad R_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{I_C} = \frac{10}{5} = 2 \quad : 29-8-$$

$$I_B > \frac{I_C}{\beta_{min}} = \frac{50}{100} = 50 \Rightarrow \frac{10 - 0.1V}{R_B} > 50 \rightarrow R_B \leq 194$$

$$I_1 = I_2 = 0.1 \Omega T = \frac{0.1 \Omega}{f} = \frac{0.1 \Omega}{5} = 100 \quad , C = \frac{t_1}{0.149 R_B} = \frac{100}{0.149 \times 194} = 32V$$

$$I_C = 100 I_L = 100 \times 50 = 50 \quad : 3F-A-$$

$$Q_1(sat) \approx V_{CC} = R_{C1} I_{C1} + V_{CE(on)} + R_E I_E \rightarrow V_B = V_{BE(on)} + R_E I_E$$

$$Q_2(sat) \approx V_{CC} = R_{C1} I_{B1} + V_{BE(on)} + R_{E2} I_{E2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{C1} + R_E = 1.14 \\ V_B - 5 R_E = 0.1V \\ 100 R_E + R_{C1} = 144 \end{cases}$$

$$R_E = 1.4 \quad , R_{C1} = R_{C2} = 150 \quad , V_B = 1.1V$$

$$T_r = R_{E2} \ln \left( \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{(V_B - V_{BE}) + V_{CE(sat)}} \right) \rightarrow 100 = 1.4 \ln \left( \frac{9 - 0.1V}{1.1V - 0.1V + 0.1} \right) \rightarrow C = 112$$

جواب (١٠١: ٣٧ - ٨

$$v(0^+) = -\frac{V}{r} \quad , \quad v(\infty) = K \quad , \quad \tau = RC$$

$$v(t) = K + \left( -\frac{V}{r} - K \right) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = K - \frac{19}{r} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = K - \frac{19}{r} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \rightarrow T_1 = 414 \Omega RC$$

: جواب

$$\cancel{\frac{V}{r}} - \frac{V}{r} = -V + \frac{r \Omega}{r} e^{-\frac{T_1}{RC}} \rightarrow T_r = 0.1 \Omega RC$$

$$T = T_1 + T_r = 0.14 \Omega RC + 0.1 \Omega RC = 1.14 \Omega RC$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{1.14 \Omega RC} = 1KHz \rightarrow RC = 44T \rightarrow \begin{cases} R = 10K \\ C = 44T00P \end{cases}$$

Subject:

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$$\text{duty cycle} = \frac{T_1}{T_1 + T_2} \times 100 = \frac{0.144}{1.144} \times 100 = 10\%$$

3. For  $\lambda$

$$v_o(t) = v_{OH} + (v_{TH} - v_{OH}) e^{-t/RC}$$

$$v_{TH} = v_{OH} + (v_{TH} - v_{OH}) e^{-T_1/RC} \rightarrow T_1 = RC \ln \left( \frac{v_{TH} - v_{OH}}{v_{TH} - v_{OH}} \right) = RC \ln \frac{v_{OH} - v_{TH}}{v_{OH} - v_{TH}}$$

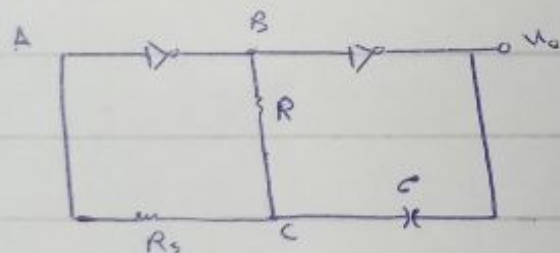
$$v_o(0^+) = v_{TH}, v_o(\infty) = v_{OL}, \tau = RC$$

$$v_o(t) = v_{OL} + (v_{TH} - v_{OL}) e^{-t/RC}$$

$$v_{TH} = v_{OL} + (v_{TH} - v_{OL}) e^{-T_2/RC} \rightarrow T_2 = RC \ln \left( \frac{v_{TH} - v_{OL}}{v_{TH} - v_{OL}} \right)$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = RC \left( \ln \frac{v_{TH} - v_{OL}}{v_{TH} - v_{OL}} + \ln \frac{v_{OH} - v_{TH}}{v_{OH} - v_{TH}} \right)$$

3. For  $\lambda$



$$v_o = 0 \rightarrow v_B = 1 \rightarrow v_A = 0$$

$$v_C = v_A + R_s I_{G1}$$

$$C: \text{charge} \rightarrow v_A = v_T$$

$$\Rightarrow v_C = v_T + R_s I_{G1}$$

$$v_o = 1 \rightarrow v_C(0^+) = v_T + R_s I_{G1} + v_{CC}$$