







love you



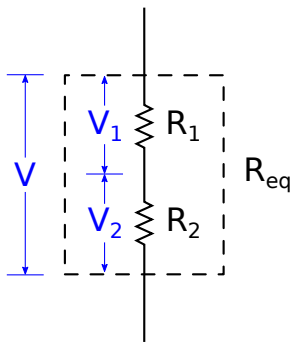




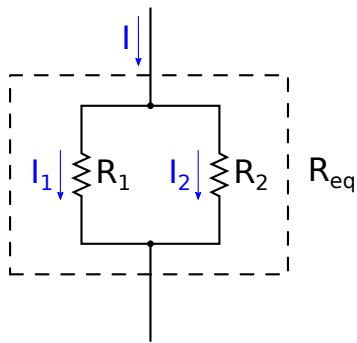




$$P_{\text{diss}} = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$



Series
(a)



Parallel
(b)

Rea

Rep

+

R1

+

R2

+

R3

+

...

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$$

AR 1

AR 2

AR 3





R_1 V

 $R_1 + R_2$



R_2 V

 $R_1 + R_2$



R_2

1

R_1

+

R_2



$$R_1$$

$$1$$

$$R_1$$

$$+$$

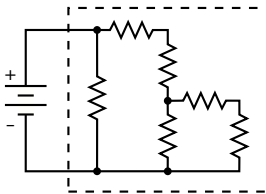
$$R_2$$



R1



















Σ v_i $=$ 0

loop

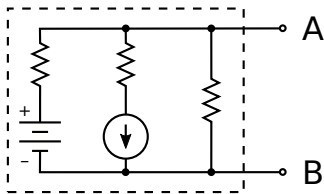


+	-
	
	

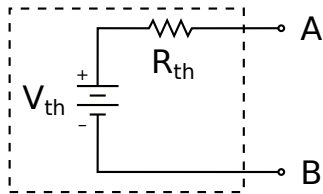
Σ

$$I_i = 0$$

junction



(a)



(b)























$$X_C = - \frac{j}{\omega C}$$







$$\operatorname{Re}(v e^{j(wt + \phi_v)}) = v \cos(wt + \phi_v)$$



$$\operatorname{Re}(e^{j\omega t + \phi_i}) = \cos(\omega t + \phi_i)$$









vejo





Revised 1st

Realized
growth

I

=

V

—

Z

PLEASE VISIT www.dodgsonline.com

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{N}{2} \cos(\phi_v - \phi_i) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(\phi_v - \phi_i)$$

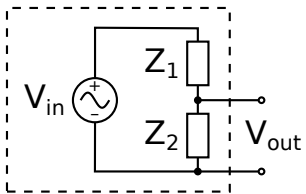
cos²(wt)











winning 1200

v

out

=

22

$$v_{out} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} v_{in}$$

v

out

$$V_{out} = \sqrt{V_{out} * V_{out}}$$



$$\tan \phi = \frac{\operatorname{Im} \left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right)}{\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right)}$$



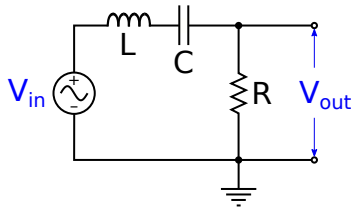
$$A_v = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{|V_{out}|}{|V_{in}|} = \left| \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right)^* \left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \right)}$$



A_v

$=$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$





$$Z_1 = j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{R^2 + (\omega L - 1/\omega C)^2}}$$



$$\frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{R}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)} = \frac{R^2 - jR\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega C} - \omega L}{R}$$

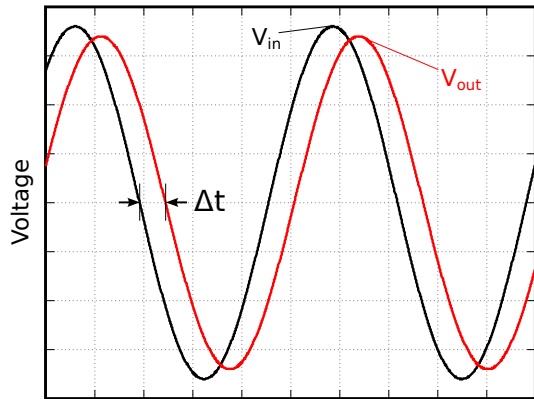
Vote for
the

Went to

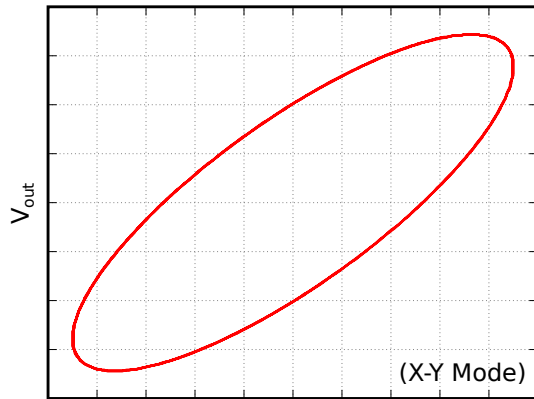


$$\Delta t = \frac{\phi}{\omega} = \frac{\phi}{2\pi f} = \frac{\phi}{2\pi} T$$

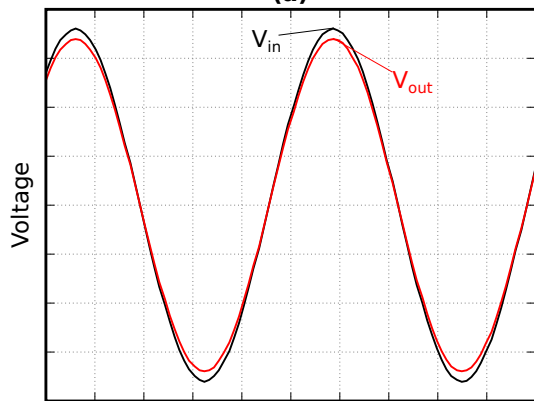




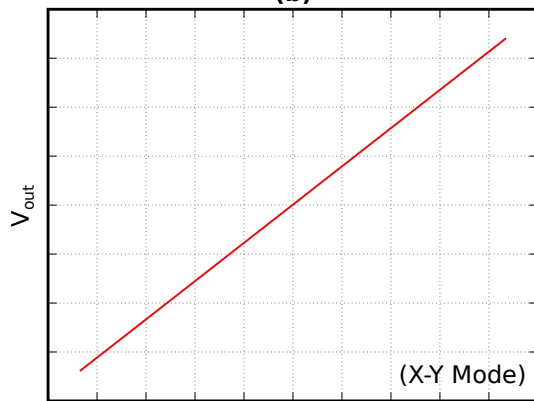
Time
(a)



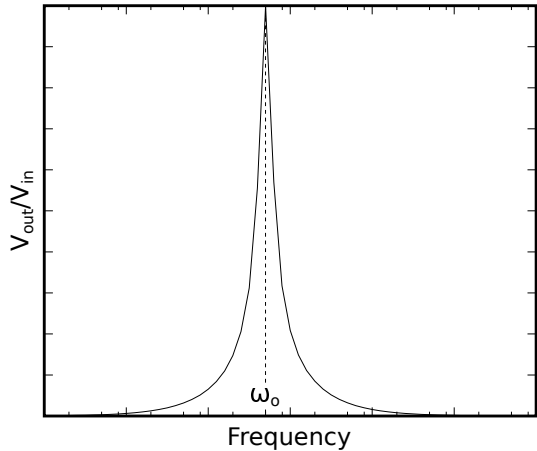
V_{in}
(b)



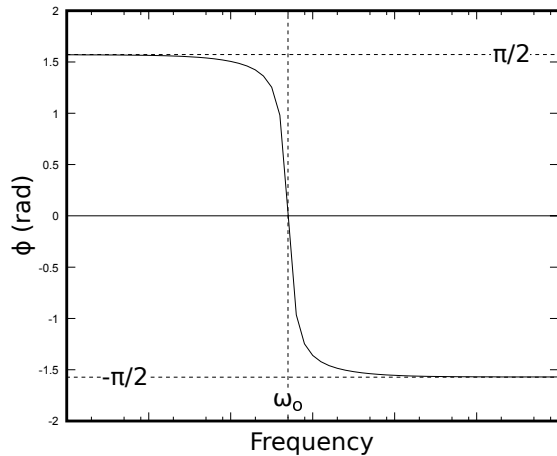
Time
(c)



V_{in}
(d)



(a)



(b)

love

—

win





$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

love



A

v

=

V

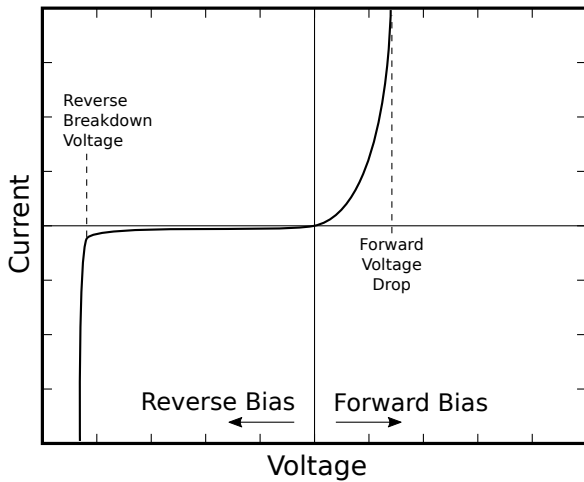
out

/

V

in





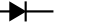


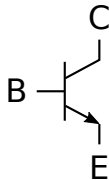
1

0

→

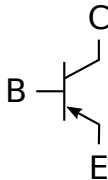
0





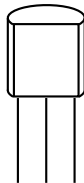
NPN

(a)



PNP

(b)



E B C

(c)



VERE

$$I_C = I_0 \left(e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{kT/e}} - 1 \right)$$



9

=

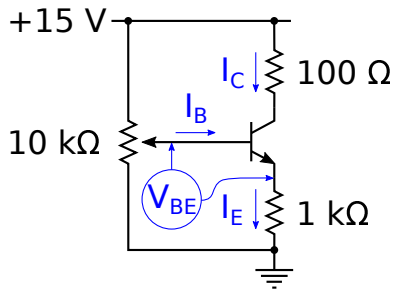
10

x

10-

10

130x10-22







$$r_e = \frac{dV_{BE}}{dI_C} = \frac{kT/e}{I_C}$$

A pixelated, black and white graphic of the text "25 Years". The numbers "25" are on the left, followed by the word "Years" in a stylized, outlined font. The entire graphic is composed of large, square pixels, giving it a retro, digital appearance.

VE

WE

SE

0.

25





10

11

12

13





VERSES

10

11

12

13

h

FE

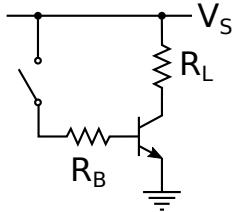
se

100

VERGE OF



re=2522/252
mna





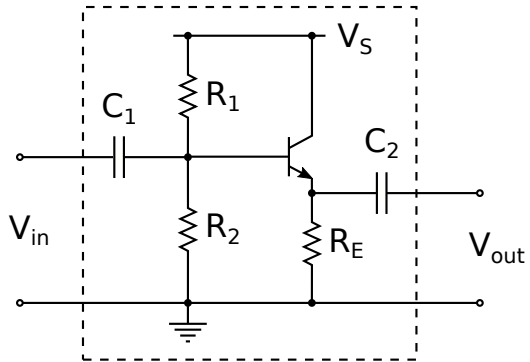








A pixelated, black and white graphic of the text "100% for 2". The characters are rendered in a thick, blocky, and slightly irregular font, reminiscent of early digital art or video game text. The "1" is a simple vertical bar with a short horizontal top. The "0" is a circle with a thick border. The "00" is followed by a percentage sign "%". The word "for" is in a similar blocky style, with the "o" being a circle. The "2" is also blocky, with a horizontal base and a curved top. The entire text is set against a white background.









Pr

1

2

VB

se

VE

+

0

.

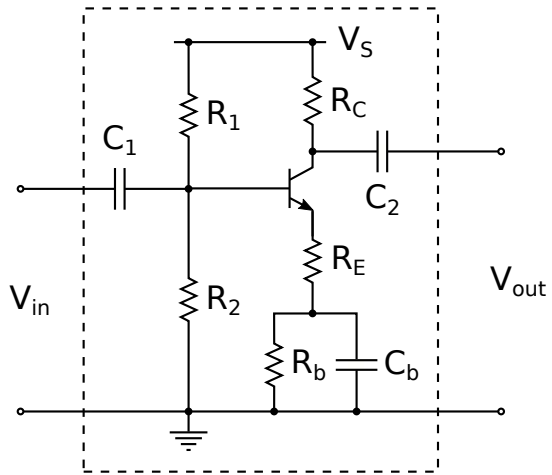
0

ve

APPAREL

Q1





$$A_v = -\frac{R_C}{R_E}$$













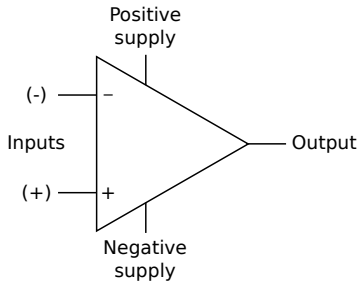
AR1|AR2|AR3|AR4|AR5|AR6|AR7|AR8|AR9|AR10

R1

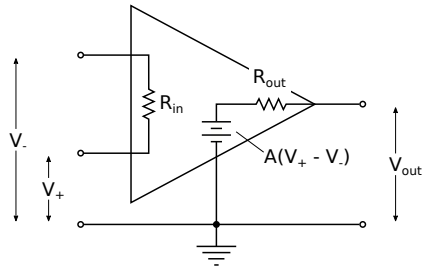
||

R2

REPAIR + REPAIR



(a)



(b)



1. *What is the main purpose of this study?*

2. *How was the data collected?*

3. *What are the key findings?*

4. *What are the implications of the study?*

1. *Wavelength*







R

over

—

0



103

105



Pinpoint, Asport, Rort

vs + = vs = vs

V+

W

V_

W

V

out

W

V

V+

✓

V

—

—

Vout

—

—

V

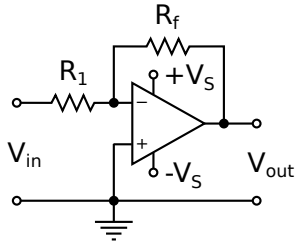
1

0

1

2

2





$$I = \frac{V_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{-V_{out}}{R_f}$$

$$A_v = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

ROZ

||

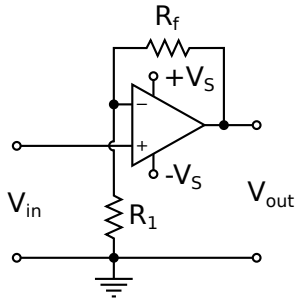
RF

Rece

Pr

1

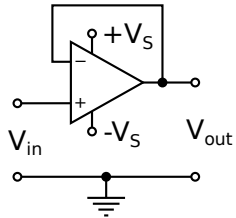
Pr



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

$$A_v = 1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}$$

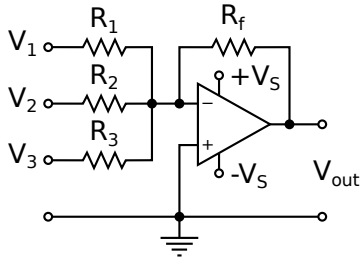
ARCADE + ARCADE











V1

R1

V2

R2



V3

R3



V_{out}



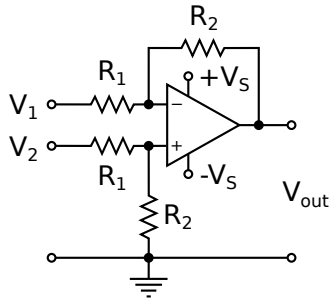
R_f



$$V_{out} = - \left(\frac{R_1}{R_f} V_1 + \frac{R_2}{R_f} V_2 + \frac{R_3}{R_f} V_3 \right)$$

Pr

Pr





V_1

—

V_2

R_1

V_2

$-$

V_+

R_1

$$V_{-} - V_{out}$$

$$R_2$$



V

+

—

R₂

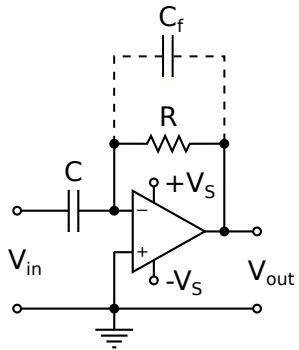
$$V_+ = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_2$$



$$v_{out} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}(v_1 - v_2)$$











W

out

—

—

R

$$V_{in} = \frac{Q}{C}$$

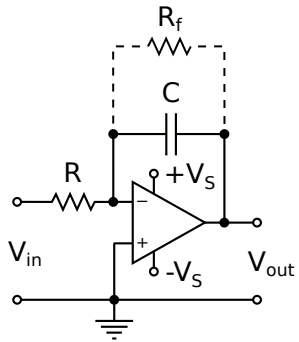
1

=

$\frac{dQ}{dt}$

$$V_{out} = -RC \frac{dV_{in}}{dt}$$





I

$=$

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R}$$

$$V_{out} = -\frac{Q}{C}$$



$$Q = \int dq = \frac{1}{R} \int v_{in} dt$$

$$V_{out} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_{in} dt$$



DC
Voltage
Source



Resistor



Capacitor



Inductor



DC
Current
Source



Potentiometer



Ground



Diode



AC
Source



NPN
Transistor



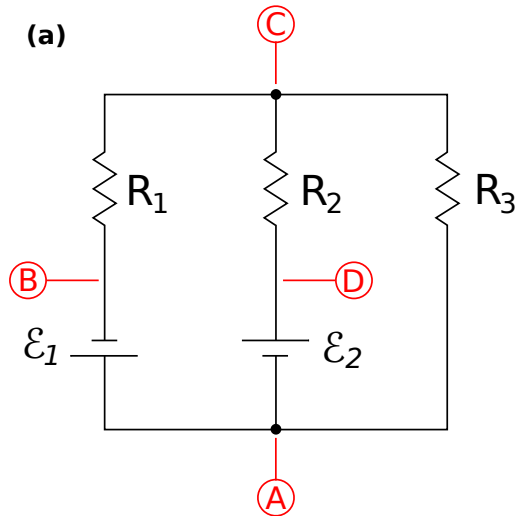
PNP
Transistor



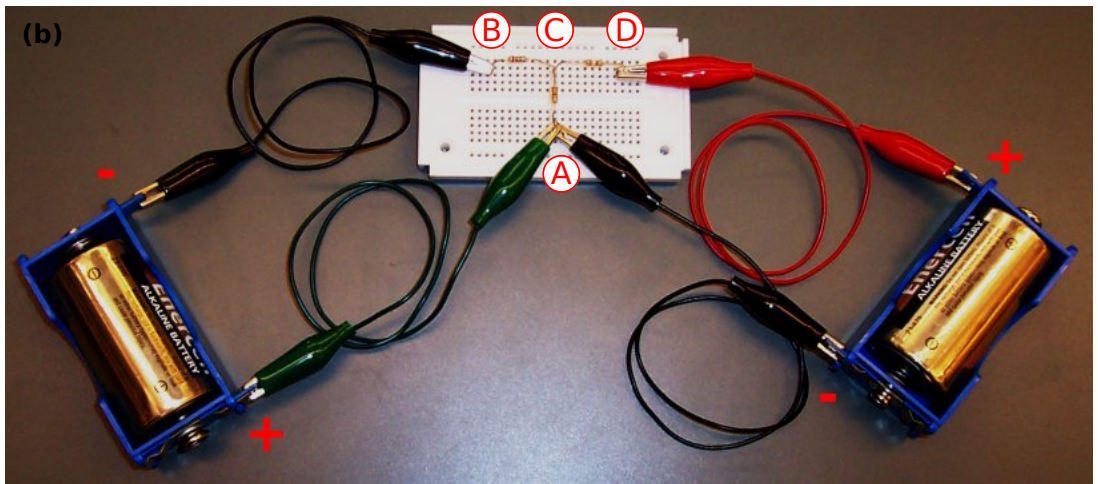
Op Amp

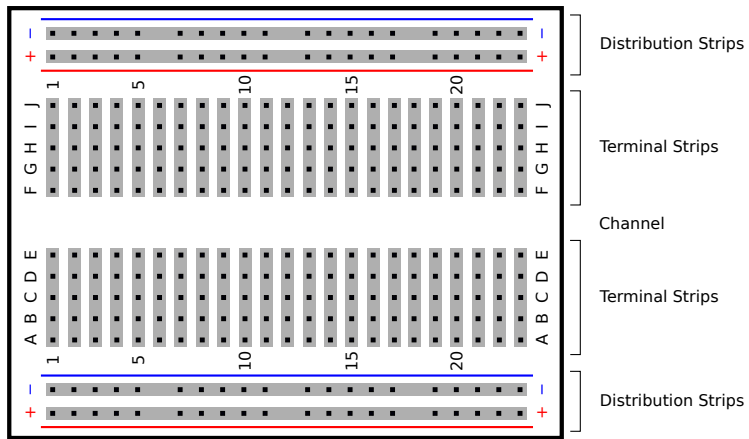


(a)



(b)



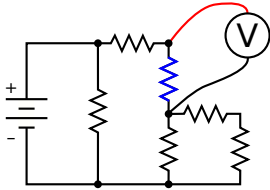


color	black	brown	red	orange	yellow	green	blue	violet	gray	white
digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
multiplier	1	10	100	1k	10k	100k	1M	10M	100M	1000M

$$R = [\text{band1}][\text{band2}] \times 10^{[\text{band3}]} \quad \begin{array}{l} \pm 5\% \text{ (gold)} \\ \pm 10\% \text{ (silver)} \end{array}$$

$$A \equiv 64 \times 10^2 \quad 2 \equiv 64 \times 100 \quad 2 \equiv 6400 \quad 2$$

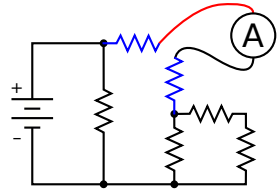
13202



(a)



(b)



(c)

T n n n n e 1

T H N E S

$$dB = 10 \log \left(\frac{\text{Thing}_2}{\text{Thing}_1} \right)$$

Thinner

100

Thinning 1

1

0

—

1

2



$$10 \log \left(\frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \right) = 10 \log \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 10(-0.3010) = -3.01$$

As a result of the

1

2

3

4

1 A v 1 A v m x 1