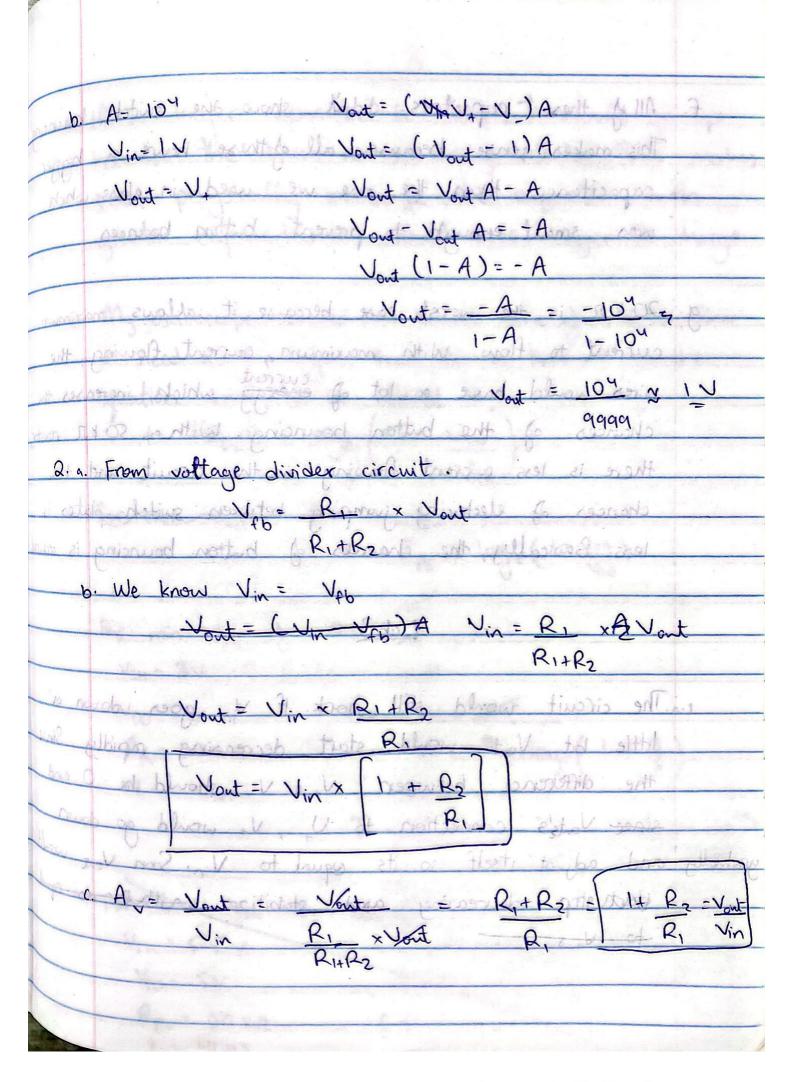
F. All of these corpacitors didn't show the switch bouncing. This makes sense because all of these have a bigger capacitance than the one we used in class, which was small enough to prevent button bounces 20 kg is the worst case because it allows maximum current to flow. With maximum, current flowing, the wires would have a lot of energy which increases the chances of the button bouncing. With a SOKR resider, there is less current flowing in the circuit and the chances of electricity jumping between switch plates is less. Basically, the chances of button bouncing is reduced. VAX 19 = V ALab3 12 - + 34 1.a. The circuit would still work. If Vin goes down or little bit, Voit would start decreasing rapidly. Since the difference between V, a V should be O and since Vortés connection to U, V, would go down gradually and adjust itself so its equal to Vin. Soon Vont would Hart stop decreasing and stabilize sorits or as equal 10 1V 5 V. of Dolx 19



	Decimal Philips
d.	AVEIL MINTELL AVE 170 R. D. D. D. P. P. R. P.
. <u> </u>	R1= 10 KSC
	R2=7 11=1+ R2
	10×103
6	11= 10+x103+R2
_	10×103
	11 × 10 × 103 = 104 + Rz
-	VET 21 900 1 1 10 1 = R2 01 1
	105 = R2
	V (. E. e. spor R2 = 1000 p k & off b
	Victor Comment of the
- V3Fa	1. Note = 2:50 Vo reporter Vset= Vos dies rang ent
	if Vin= OV Voit = VANT Vin R2
	and Alpha Tiv VS
	Q,
	Vout = 25.51. since moR2 =0.
sanbono,	if Vin=15VI for Voit = Des
	THE STATE OF THE S
, ,	and sur para out An octo) atque Ristrianzus
	The limit of
	s. The largest patio would be 3 R2/R, if Vin = 3V.
	The largest ratio would be 5R21R, it Vin=5V.

	. There are 4 op sumps in the TL974IN.	Ь
4.6	LR, 2 10 KM TO KM	
b	0. Out 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	M1+ 3 12 INH	
	Vcc+ 5 10 103+	
	1n2-128 × 01 9 + 1n3-	
	0,002 7 8 0,013	
	The some shall established is 15	
	. The maximum supply voltage is 12v.	
	1. THE MINIMUM SOLITAGE IS	
e	The minimum voltage is 2.7 V. can The power rails provide voltages greater than 2: so we can operate this device.	۱۷,
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. so we can operate this device. Fin The maximum V, b is ±1 V.	
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. so we can operate this device. Fin The maximum V, b is ±1 V.	
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. so we can operate this device. f. The maximum V,D is ±1 V. g. Is typically is 200-750 nA. The device can	produ
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. So we can operate this device. 1. The maximum V,D is ±1 V. g. 18 typically is 200-750 nA. It device can currents upto 1000 nA too over the full range.	produ
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. so we can operate this device. f. The maximum V,D is ±1 V. g. Is typically is 200-750 nA. The device can	produ
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. So we can operate this device. 1. The maximum V,D is ±1 V. g. 18 typically is 200-750 nA. It device can currents upto 1000 nA too over the full range.	produ
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. So we can operate this device. 1. The maximum V,D is ±1 V. g. 18 typically is 200-750 nA. It device can currents upto 1000 nA too over the full range.	produ
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. So we can operate this device. 1. The maximum V,D is ±1 V. g. 18 typically is 200-750 nA. It device can currents upto 1000 nA too over the full range.	produ
1 ~OQ	The power rails provide voltages greater than 2. So we can operate this device. 1. The maximum V,D is ±1 V. g. 18 typically is 200-750 nA. It device can currents upto 1000 nA too over the full range.	produ

	Design Challenge
	There are the state of the stat
3. m	Vout - Ups = Vp - Vin x Rz Nget = 2.5 V=Vps
0.93.40	19 R. R2= 30 KJ
a	Vin= 0 Vout = 2.50 x 30 x 103 + 2.50 RIF 50 kJZ
	50×103
	6 VN= 5 VY = 6 PF = - 120 × 103 }
	1 SOLVE /
Jan Maria	$V_{in} = 5$ $V_{out} = 0.5 \times 30 \times 10^3 + 2.5$
0.	50×103
	Vort = 1
	Vset = Vsb = 2V = 0 = 1 0 = 1 0 = 1
,	$V_{in} = 0.5$ $V_{out} = (2.5) \times 30 \times 10^3 + 2$
d.	50x103
	V Voit = 0.2V
	VOW 3.2
Cush	Vin = 50 Vout = 2-50 x 30×103 + 2/ 9 8
CIUS	50×103
	Vont = 3.2V
е.	Vdd is 5V.
f.	Vout = 4.V. Vin=0
	Vout = 1 V. Vin=5
9.	These values might differ if Uset \$ 2.5. The

12.0	makes the LEO off time more promin pronounced.
	V28= Vite bus plant out 1 V3E of till and
u.	As I press the button, I can see the length of the
out 6	pulses increasing in the oscilloscope. As I turn the
malaland	potentio meter, the intensity of the LEO changes. This changes
conta	the range of voltage supplied to the LED. As a result,
13.0	turning the USA potentiometer to the extreme ends turns
1 1	If the UED. I can see this as Vont's range rises in
andar.	the oscilloscope. The light is blinking rapidly which
N M	makes its not pleasing up 2 was in all one of
ub sh crub	of benesopy to that behalines led as pheadist
A.	When I attached the capacitos, be the light stopped flickering.
1.1	The quality of the blinks improved and we can see
in i	the grang of the previous
Danny I.	capacitor charging when before blinks. Like the previous problem, changing the potentionneter changed the intensity
brus	problem, cronging the percentage
W. A	of the JED tems or to book some soft touthor
	parcosta son si tapil
of fo	etilore out poggot tright stopped me quality
Marie	DIAKE IS your botter new and much mark more
Juny .	pleasing lucained the know of the attachmenter
20 b	the IEP from eff of minimum to hickest out
	a mitter of I manipular to make the most bono
Aladay	2 strator educado ratingos sult