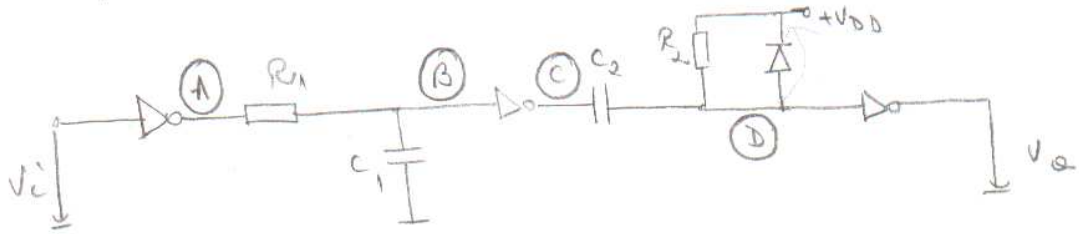


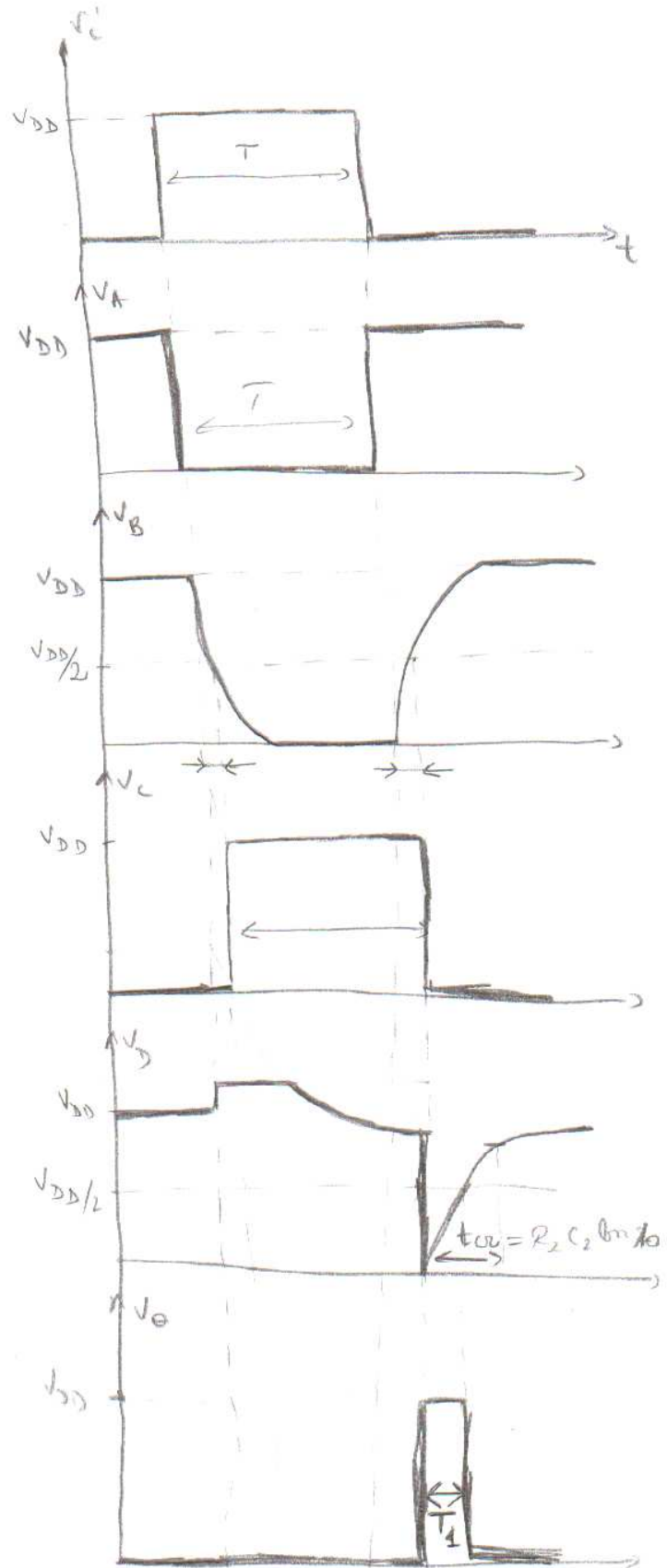
(P1)



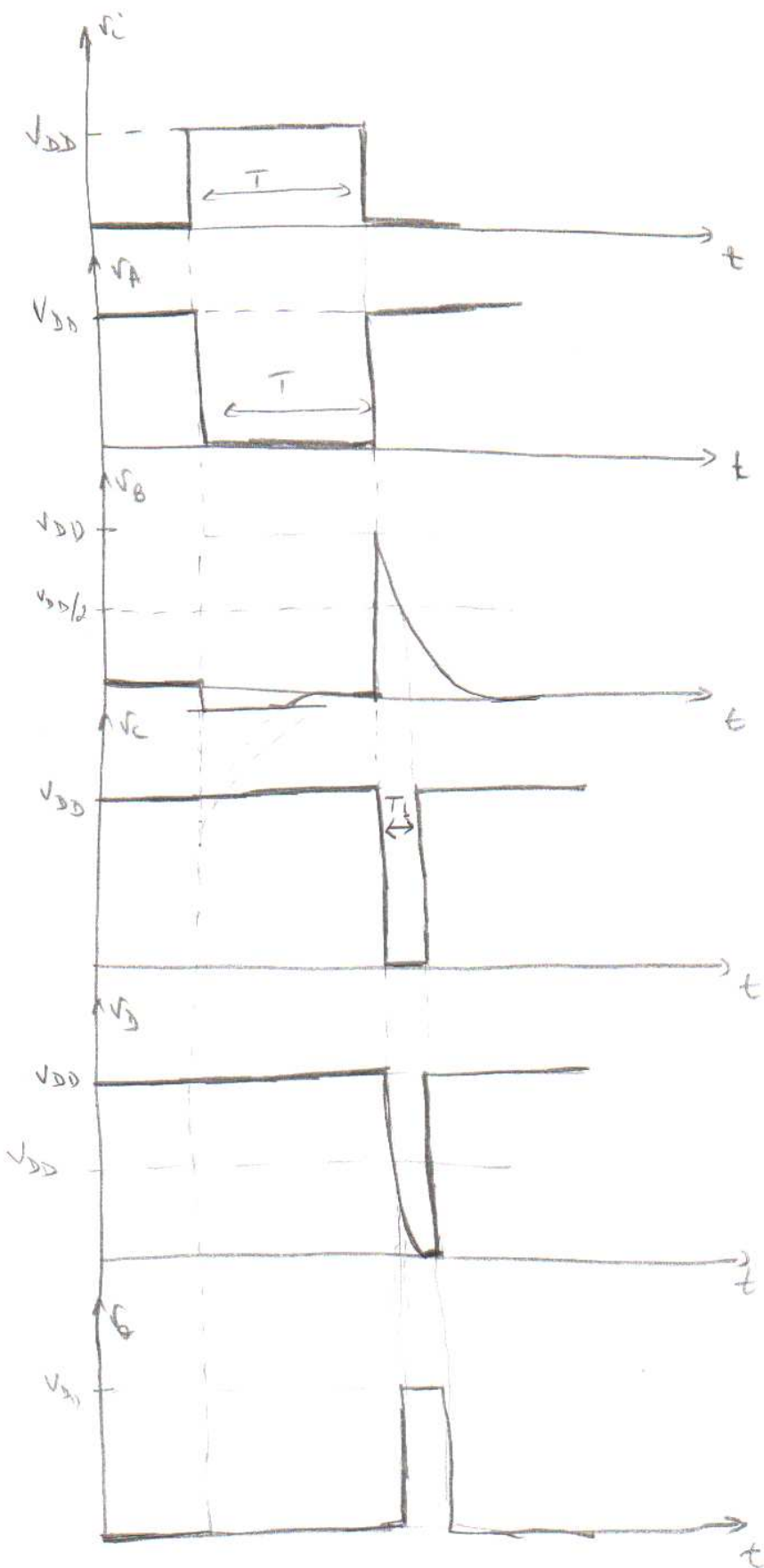
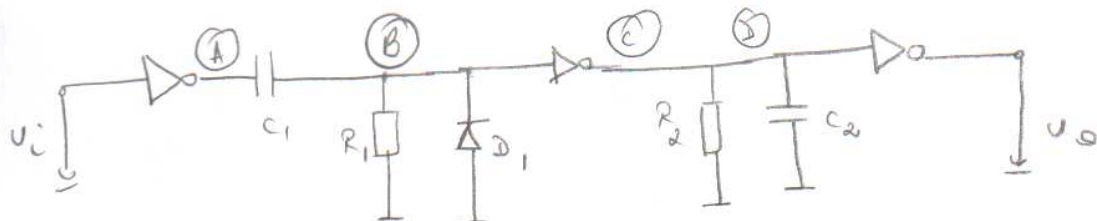
$T_1 = ?$

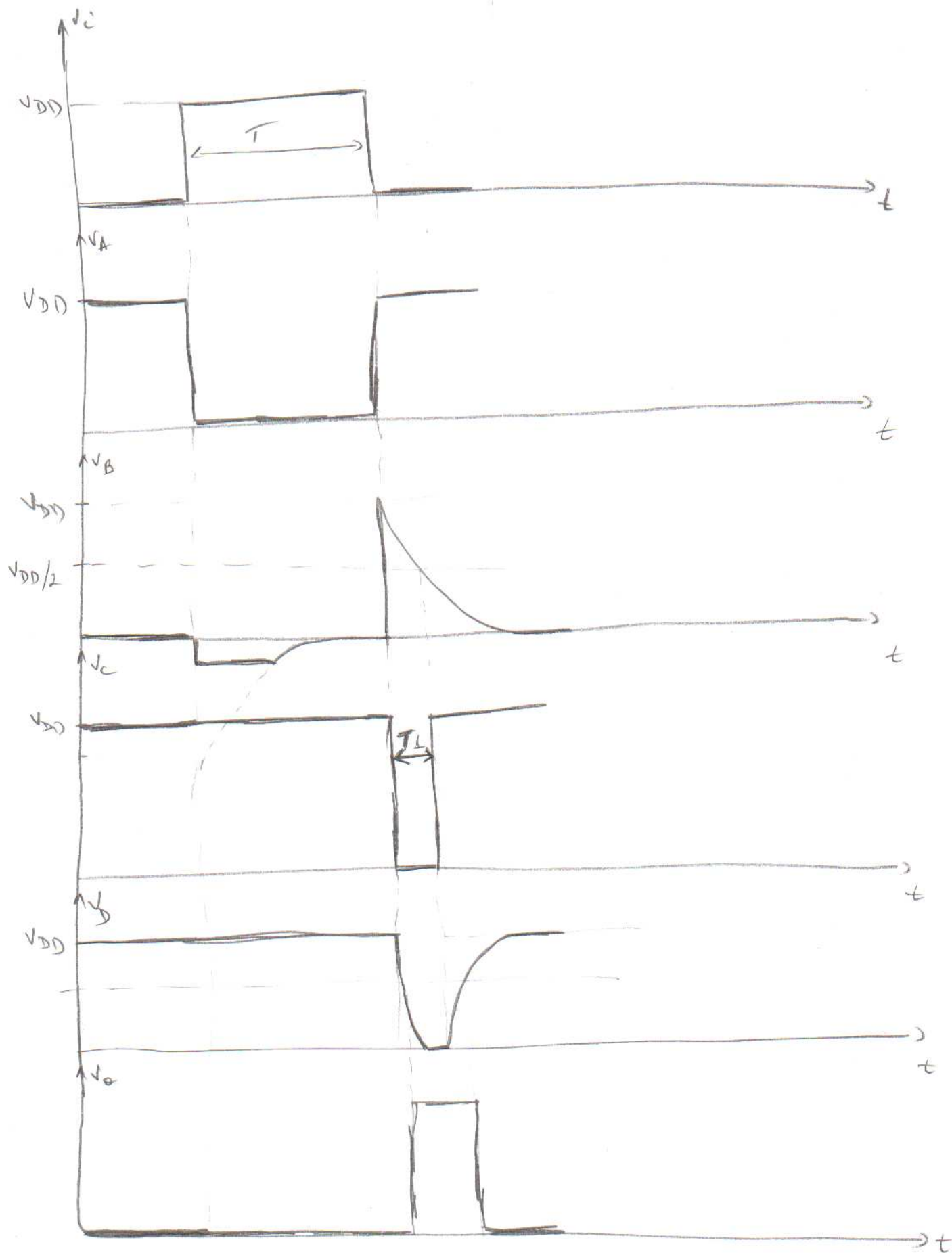
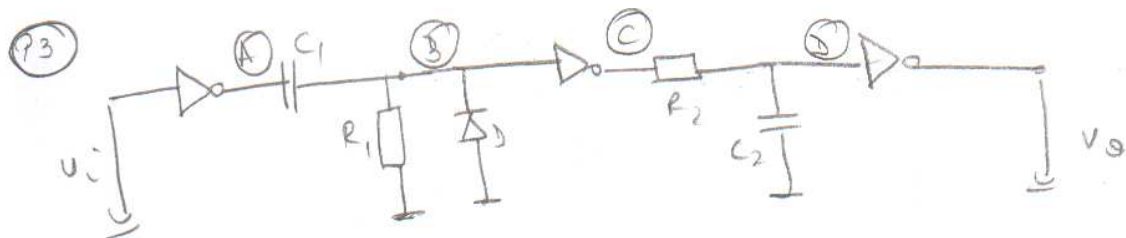
$$V_D(t) = V_{DD} + (0 - V_{DD})e^{-t/\tau}, \tau = R_2 C_2$$

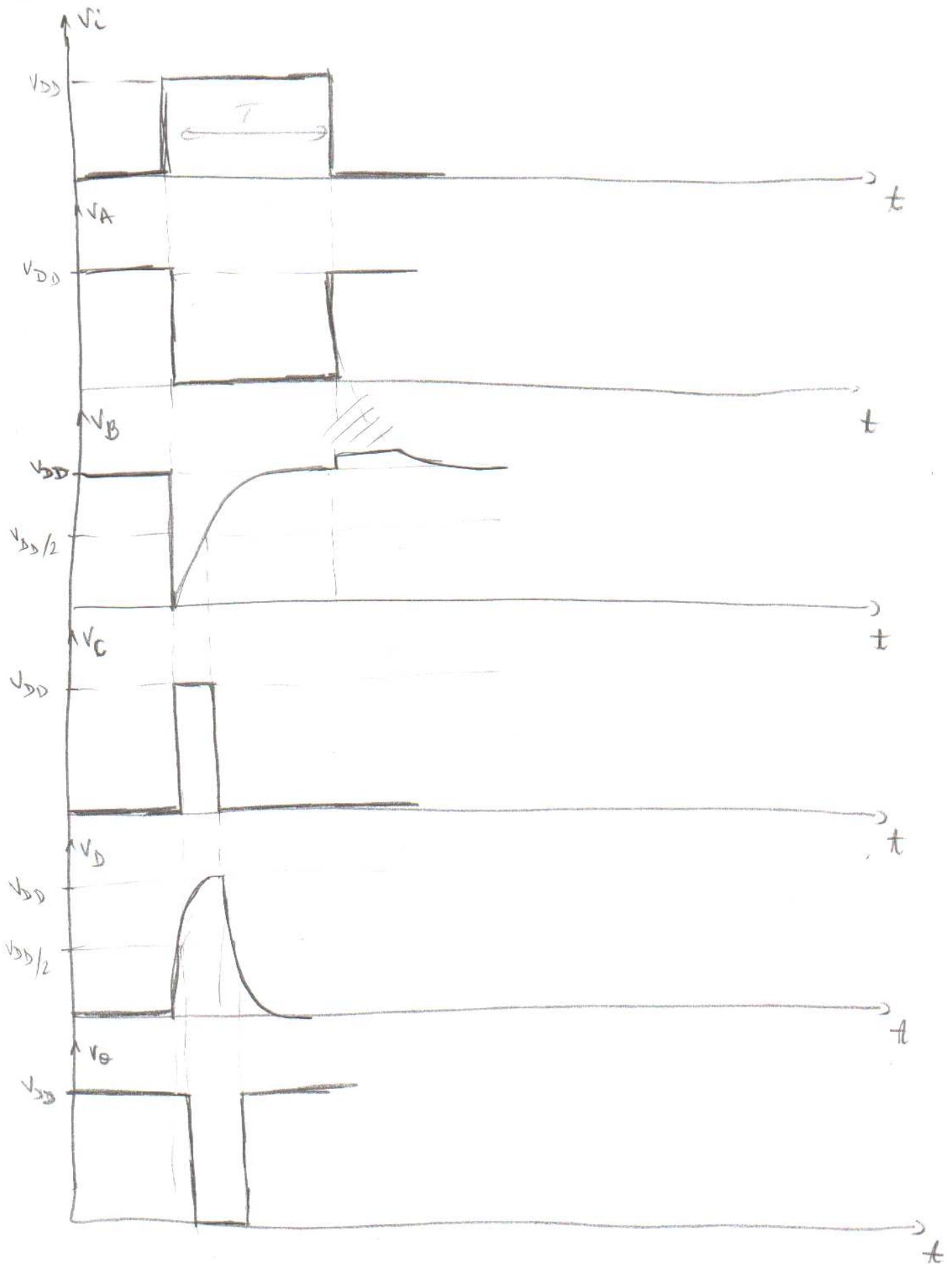
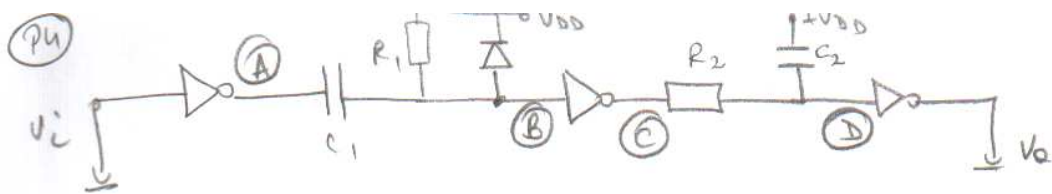
$$T_1 = R_2 C_2 \ln 2$$



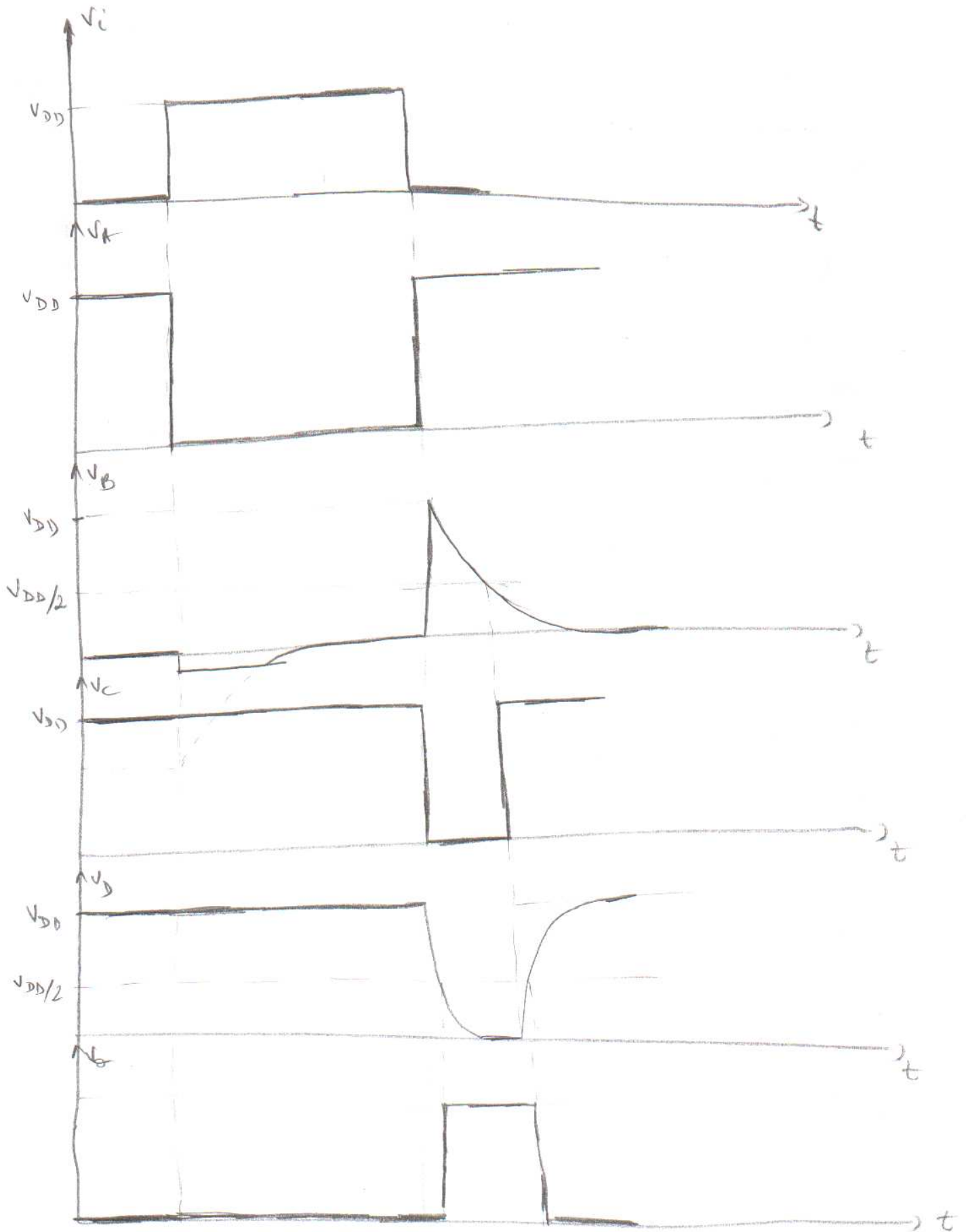
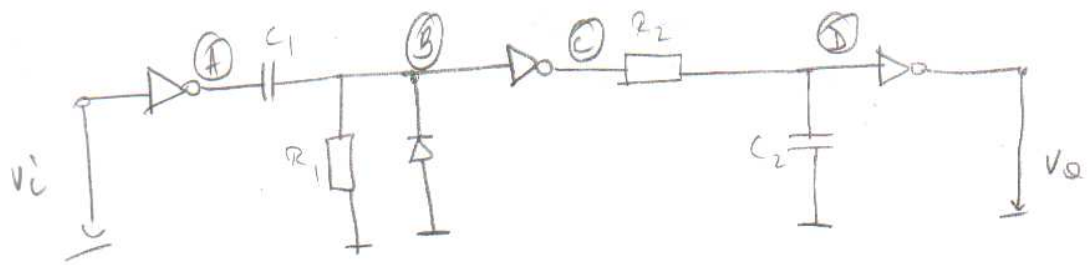
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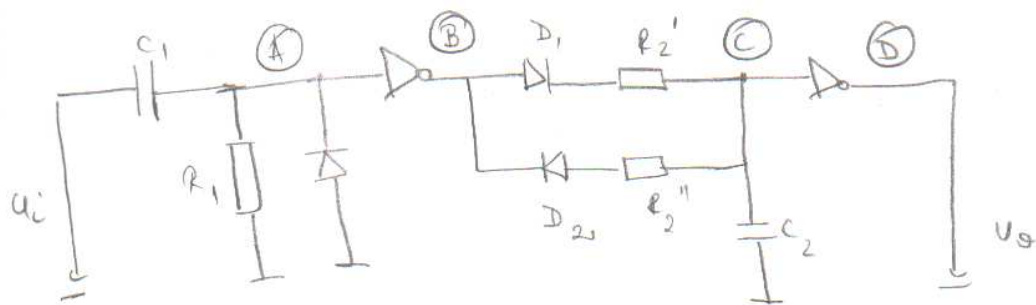




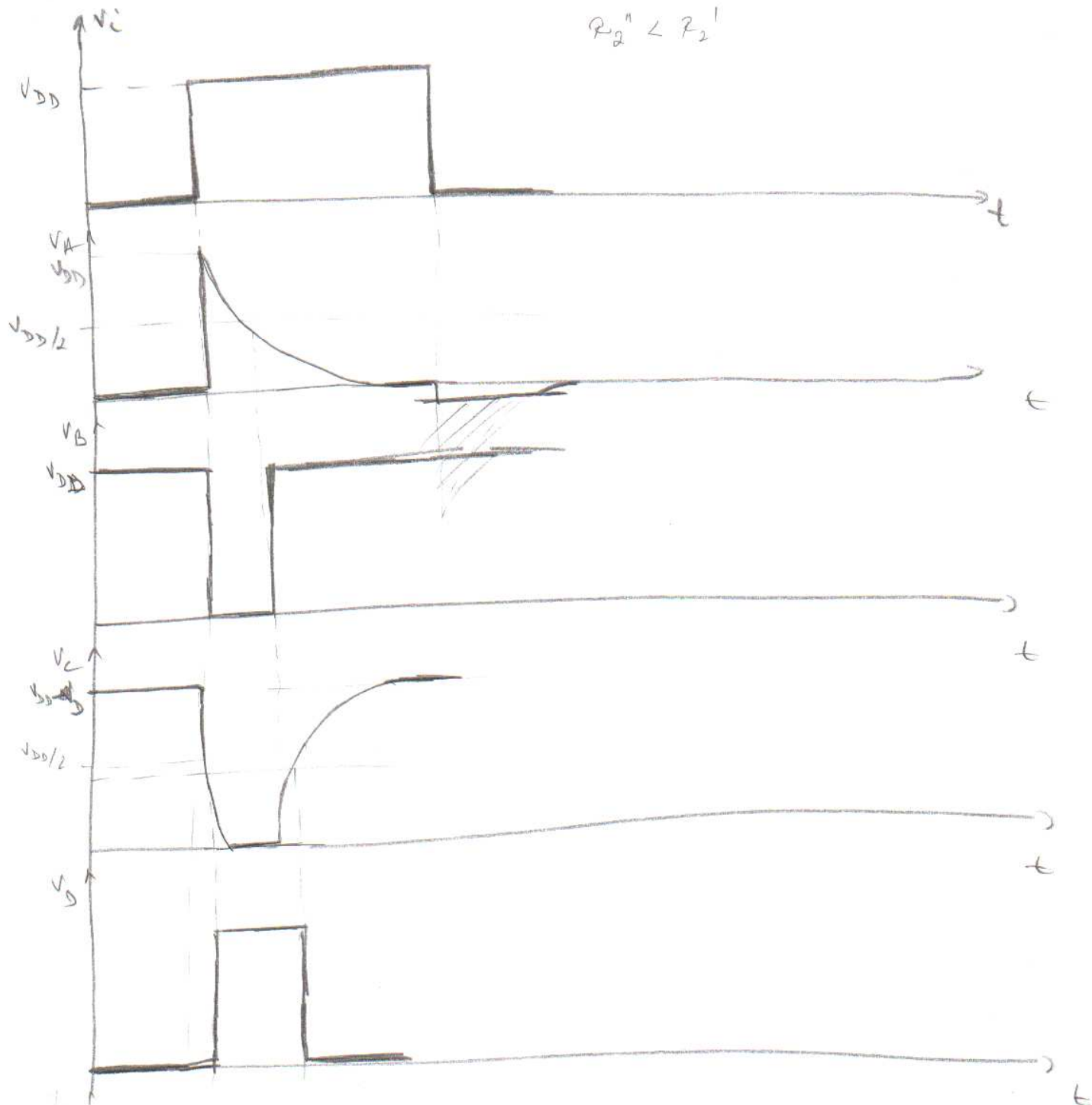
Q5



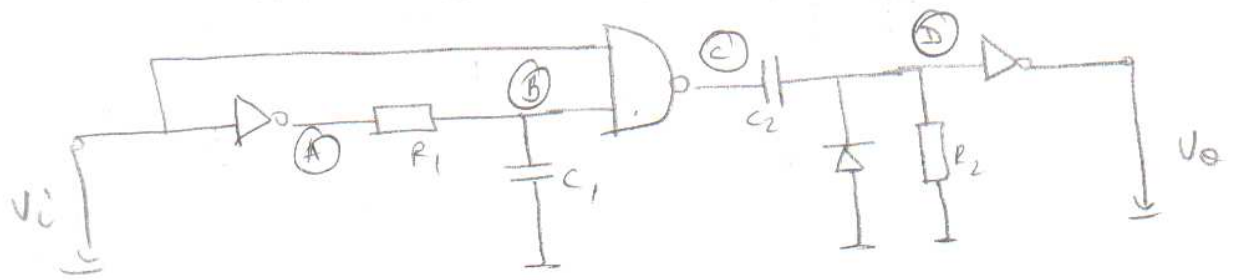
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$$R_2'' < R_2'$$



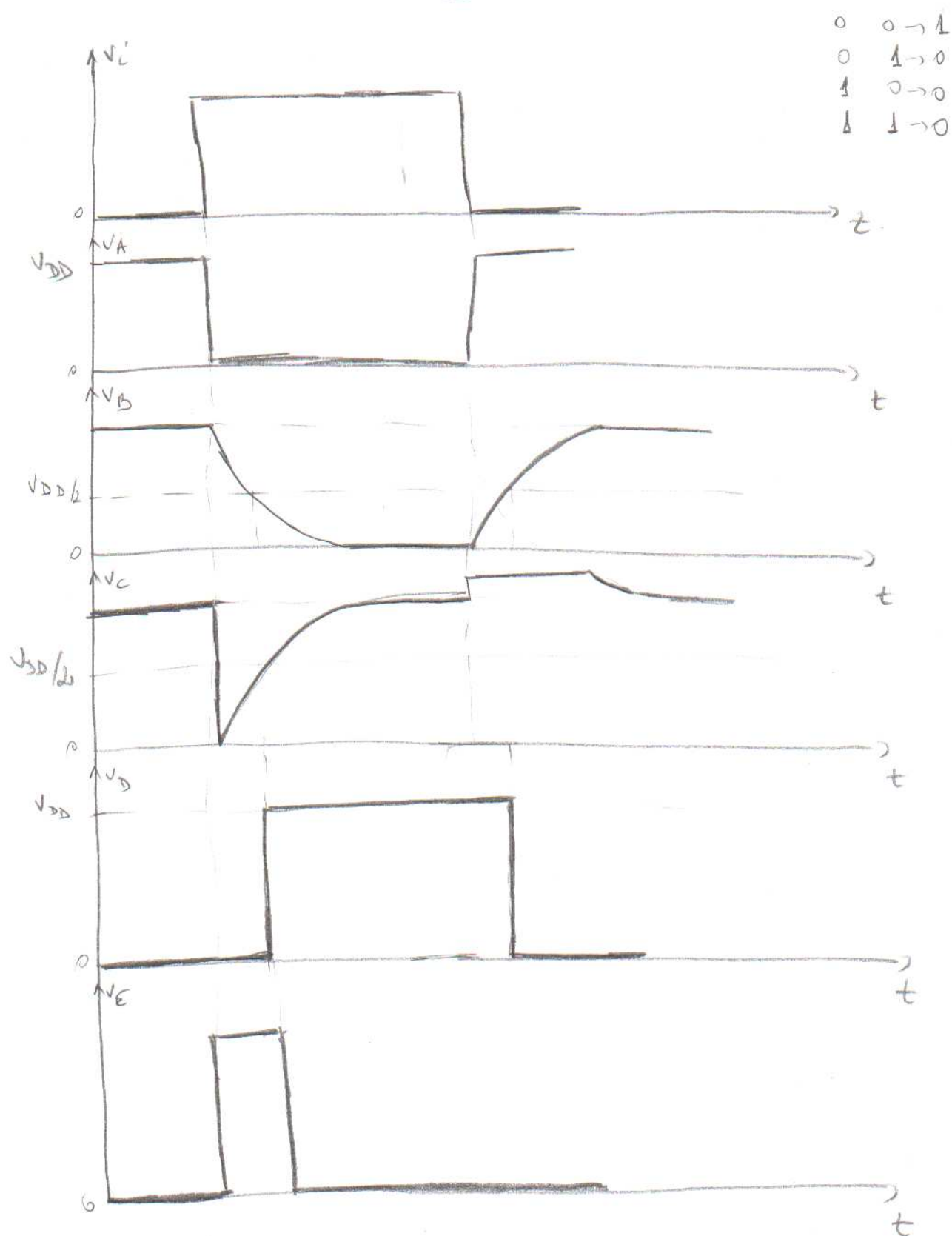
Q4



0	0	→	1
0	1	→	1
1	0	→	1
1	1	→	0

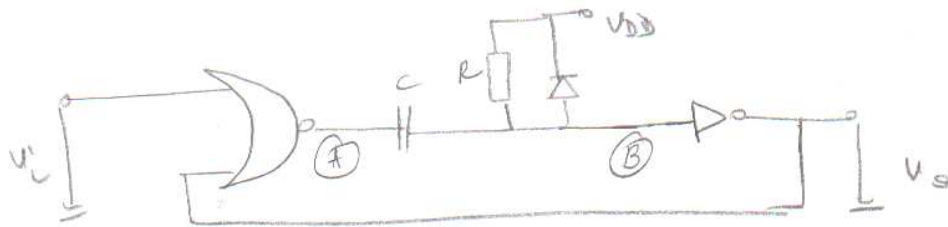


The diagram shows a Schmitt trigger circuit implemented with an OR gate. The input signal  $V_i$  is connected to node A, which passes through an inverter to node B. Node B is connected to the input of the OR gate (pin 1) and also to a resistor  $R_1$  and a capacitor  $C_1$  to ground. The output of the OR gate (pin 3) is node E, which is the output  $V_o$ . Node E is also connected to a resistor  $R_2$  and a capacitor  $C_2$  to the supply voltage  $+V_{DD}$ . A diode  $D$  is connected between  $+V_{DD}$  and node C, which is the other input of the OR gate (pin 2). The output of the OR gate is also connected to node D.

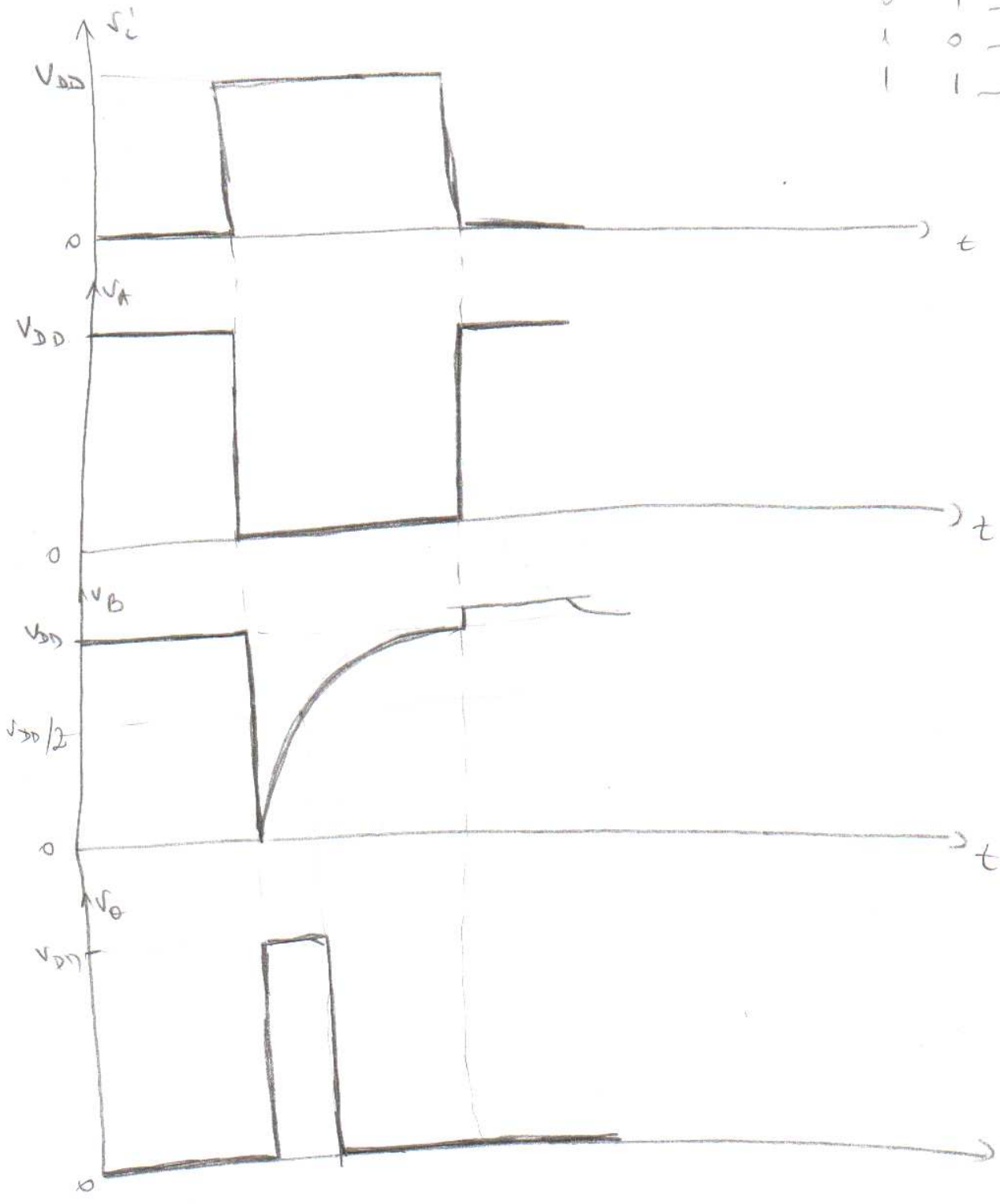




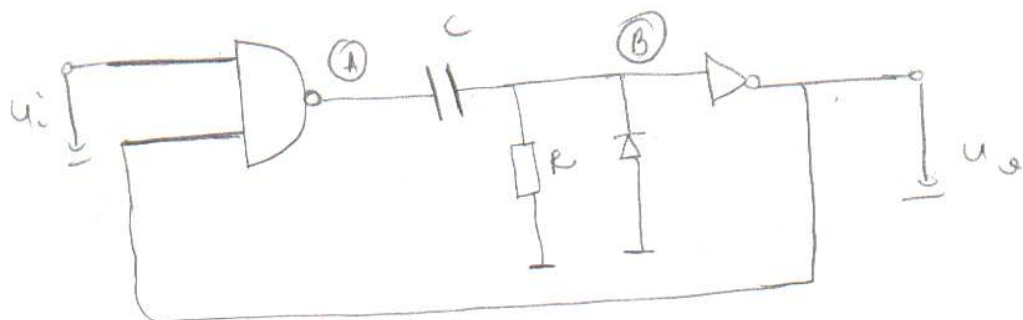
99



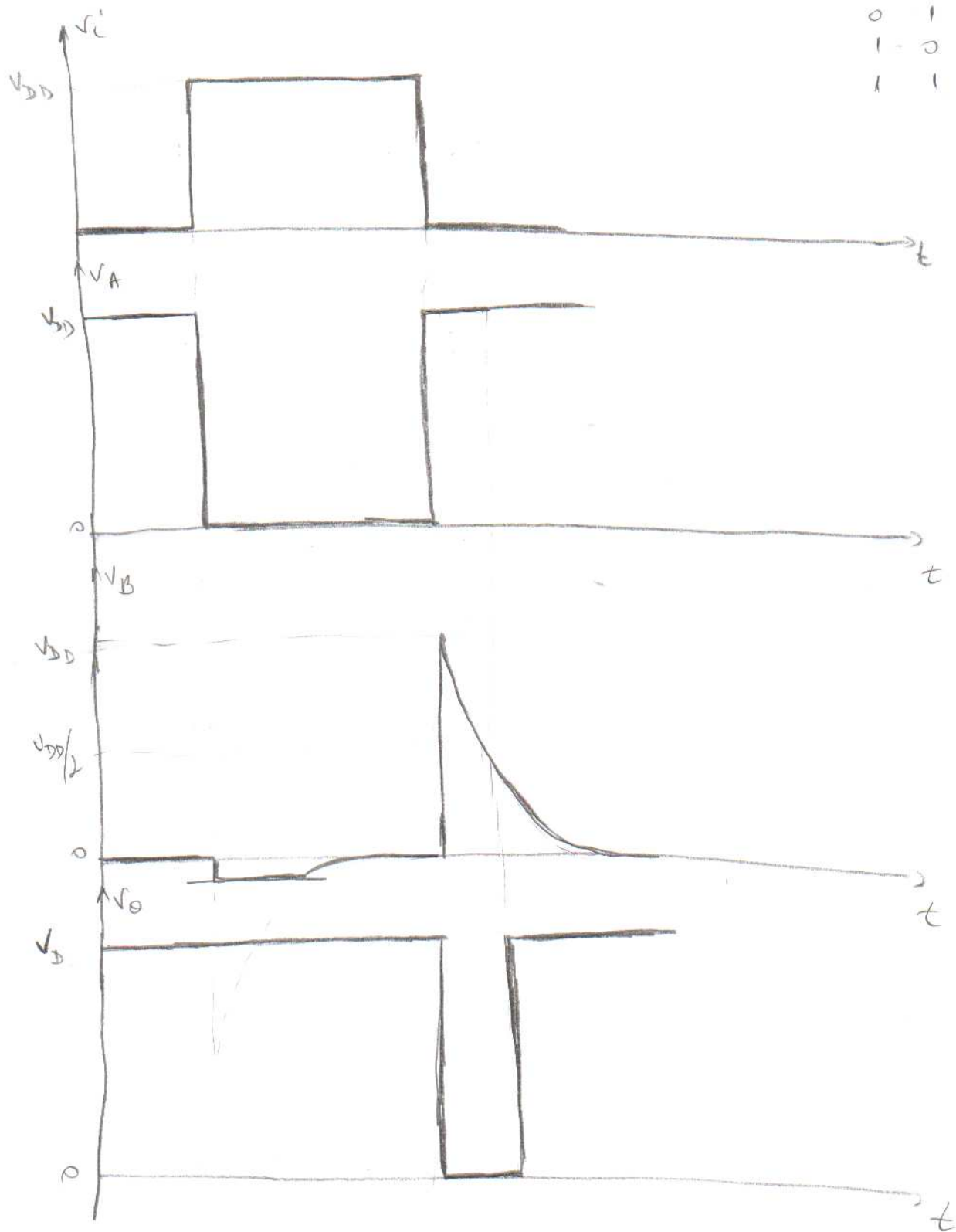
0	0	→ 1
0	1	→ 0
1	0	→ 0
1	1	→ 0



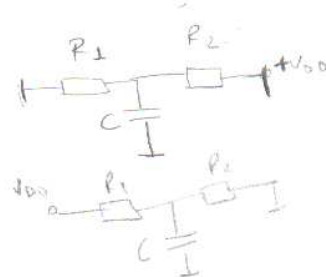
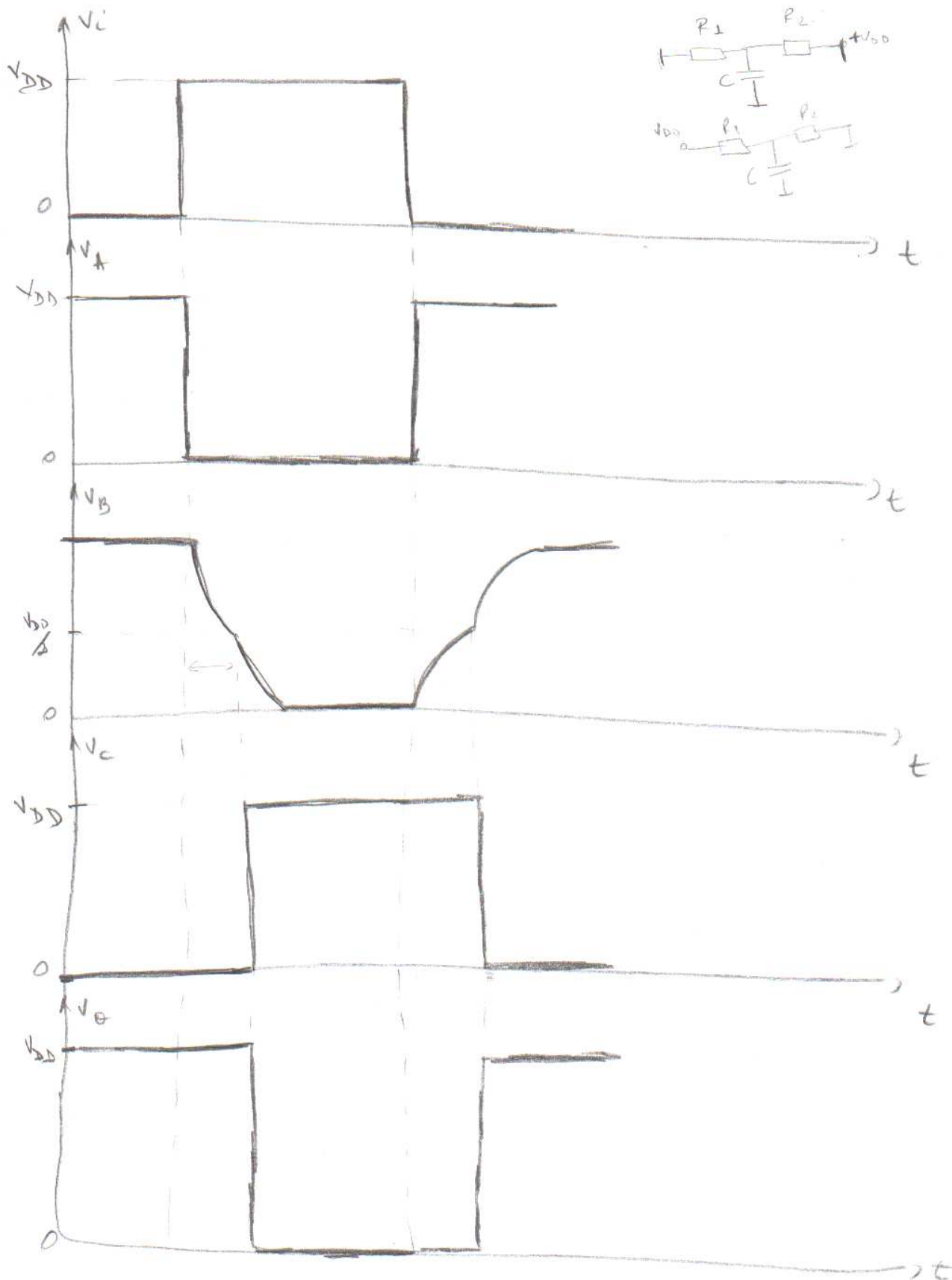
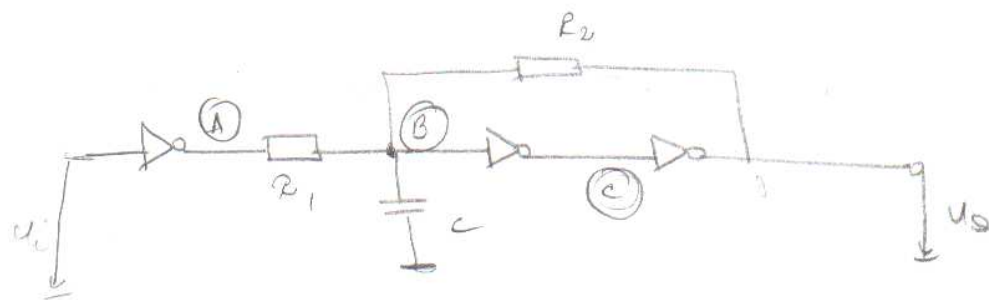
P30



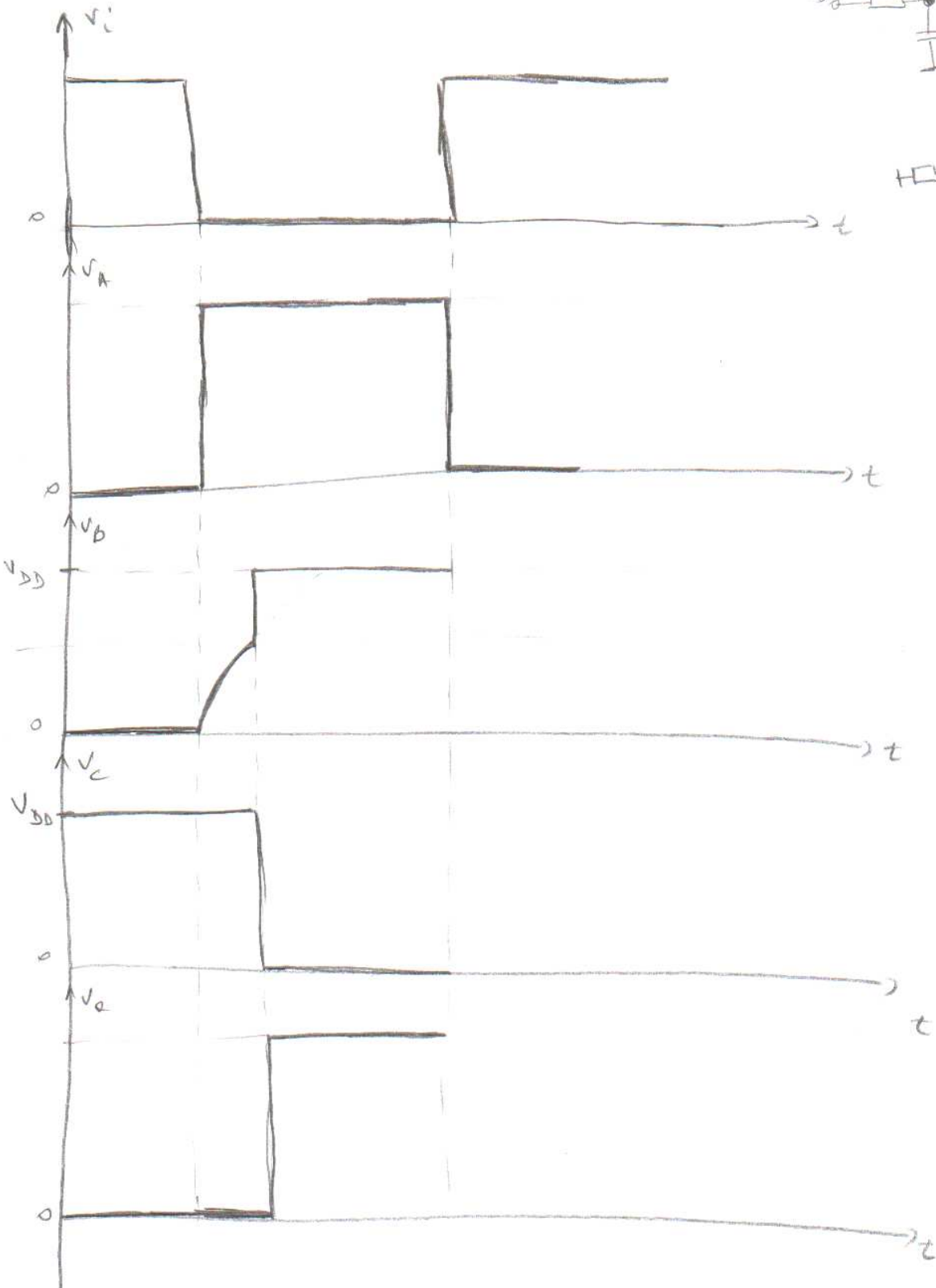
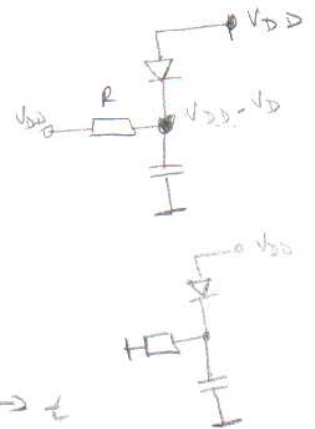
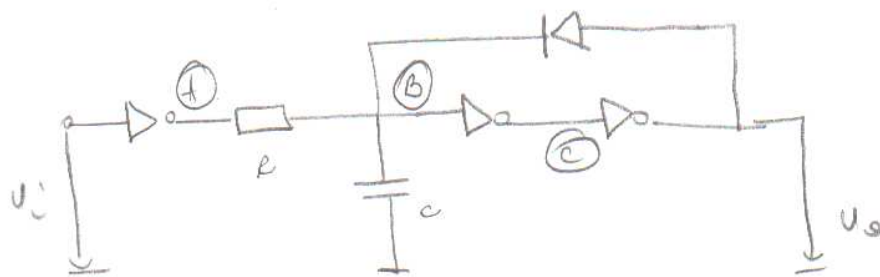
0	0	→	1
0	1	→	1
1	0	→	1
1	1	→	0



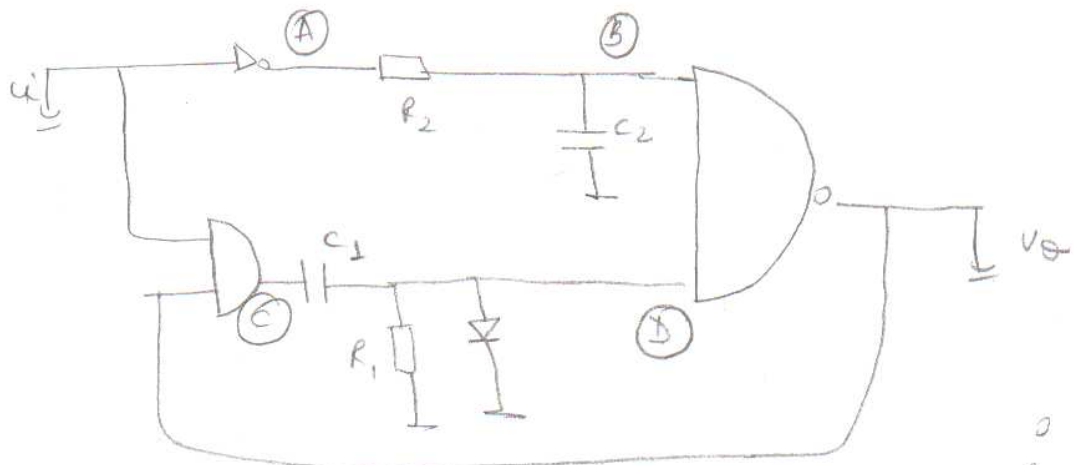
Р11



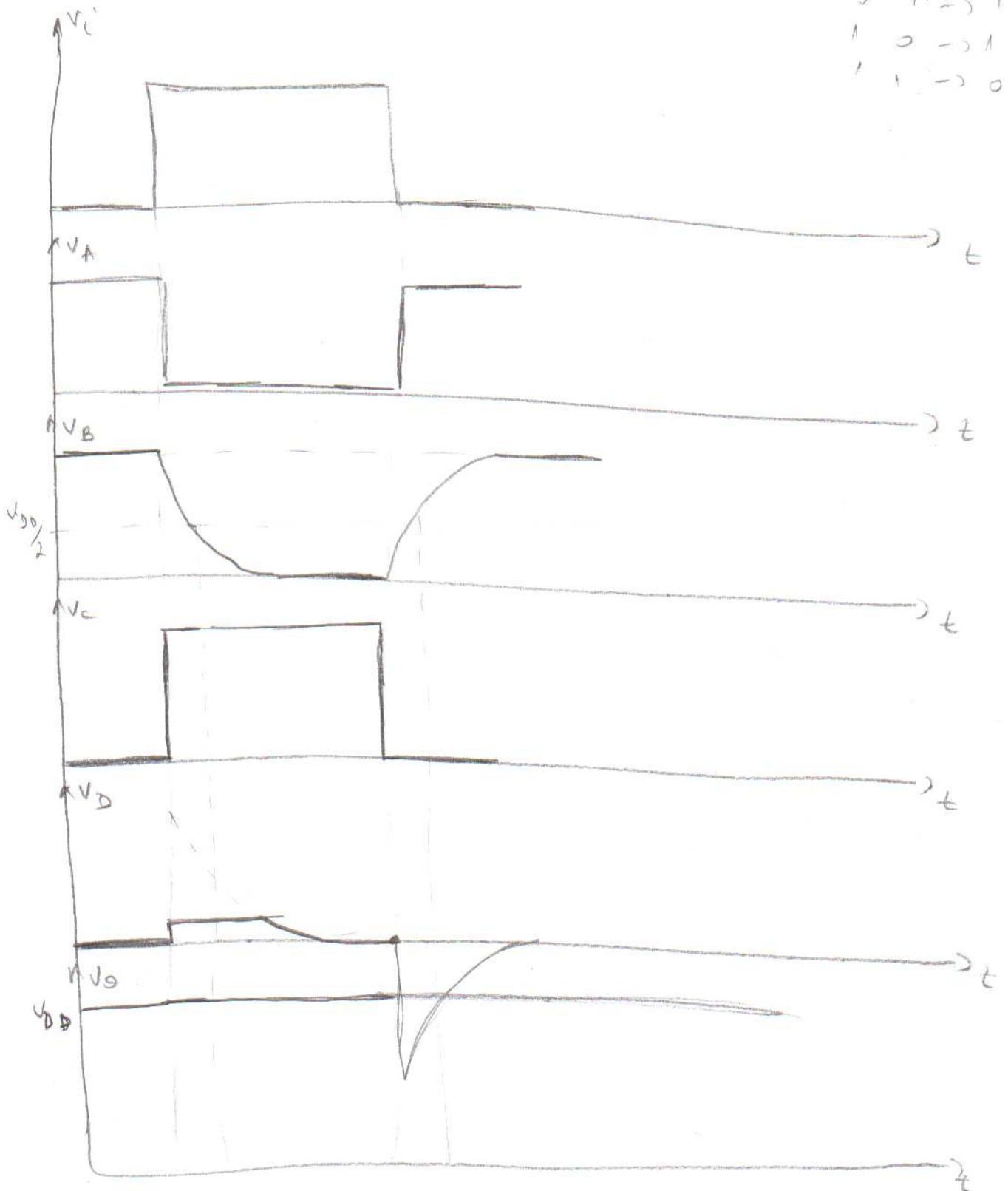
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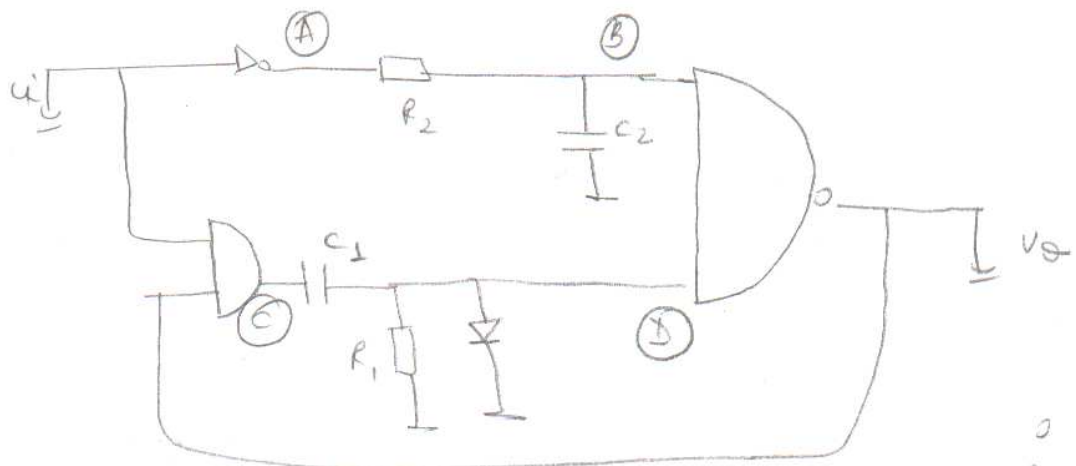
PLB



0	0	→	1
0	1	→	1
1	0	→	1
1	1	→	0



P13



0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

