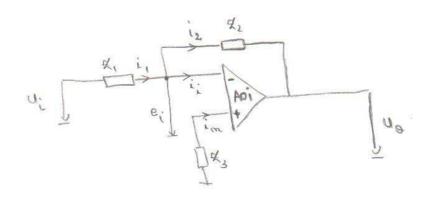
# INFLUENTA PARAMETRILOR REALI AGUPRA PERFORMANTELOR AMPLIFICATOARELOR INTEGRATE IN STRUCTURA INVERSOARE

Schema unui emplificator in surson valizat cu A oz:



esix, tinix, ut minimatule so minole .

$$A_{11} = \frac{u_{0}}{u_{i}} = ?$$

$$i_{1} = 0 \implies i_{1} = i_{2}$$

$$i_{2} = \frac{u_{i} - v_{i}}{z_{1}}$$

$$i_{3} = \frac{u_{i} - v_{i}}{z_{1}}$$

$$i_{4} = \frac{v_{i} - v_{i}}{z_{2}}$$

$$i_{5} = \frac{v_{i} - u_{0}}{z_{2}}$$

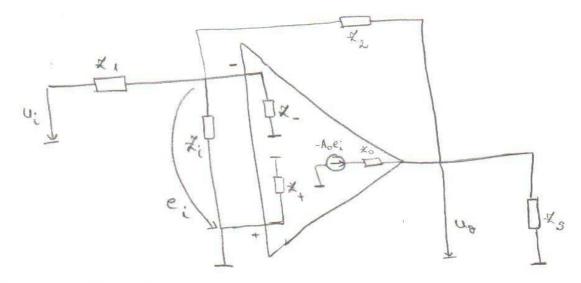
$$i_{6} = \frac{v_{i} - u_{0}}{z_{2}}$$

$$i_{7} = \frac{v_{i} - u_{0}}{z_{2}}$$

$$i_{8} = \frac{v_{i} - u_{0}}{z_{2}}$$

$$v_{6} = 0$$

- · Efectile midealitatie 40
- aux , Sin 3, et salimisam elitery (3)



Oles! - X, este inter 2 puncte la mosé rometaté

- X - X = x (2 ordine de mérune) (X: // X => re

megligiexo X; )

- X = K + 5 K + 2

Circuitul de insire se echisalesta que The Therenin estfel:

Se pode neglija efectul umpedanti de inin utrivelinte (\*\* 1 4 5 K KL)

Ma = - Aorei

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{A_{01}} \left( \frac{1}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} + \frac{1}{\chi_1} \right) = \frac{\mu_i}{\chi_1} + \frac{\mu_0}{\chi_2}$$

$$= \mu_0 \left( \frac{1}{\chi_2} + \frac{1}{A_{01}} \left( \frac{1}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} + \frac{1}{\chi_1} \right) \right) = \frac{\mu_i}{\chi_1}$$

$$A_{ii} = \frac{\mu_0}{\chi_i} = \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_2} + \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1} \left( \frac{1}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} \right) = \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_1}$$

$$= \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_1} \left( \frac{1}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} \left( \frac{1}{\chi_1} + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_2} + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} \left( \frac{1}{\chi_1} + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_2} + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_2} \right)$$

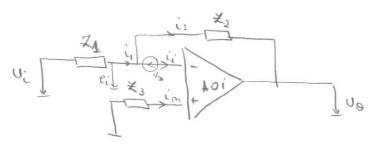
$$= \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{\chi_2} \left( \frac{1}{\chi_1} + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_2} + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_2} \right)$$

Factorul de somplificare el huchi de readje est dat de

$$\exists A_{11} = -\frac{\chi_{2}}{\chi_{1}}. \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\beta_{11}A_{01}}} = -\frac{\chi_{2}}{\chi_{1}}. \frac{\partial z_{1} \sin z_{1}}{1+\varepsilon} \frac{\partial z_{2} \sin z_{1}}{\partial z_{2} \cos z_{2}}$$

· ∞ ← ob ← o ← 3

## Dufluents is, ip, Us asupra complificari



$$\frac{\forall i = 0}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\frac{\forall i}{\forall i \neq 2}$$

$$\frac{\partial ax}{\partial i} = i - i n$$

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial i} = i + i n$$

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial i} = i + i + i n$$

$$im = ip + \frac{iB}{2} - iD = im = ip - \frac{iB}{2}$$

Discusia.

$$\lambda' p = i_D = 0 \Rightarrow M_0 = \left(1 + \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1}\right) U_D \Rightarrow A V$$

• 
$$h_{B}=0$$
,  $U_{B}=0$ ,  $\chi_{B}=0$  =)  $\mu_{0}=\left(1+\frac{\chi_{2}}{\chi_{1}}\right)\chi_{1}||\chi_{2}\cdot\hat{h}_{p}=\left(1+\frac{\chi_{2}}{\chi_{1}}\right)\chi_{1}\chi_{2}$ .  $\hat{h}_{i}=\frac{\chi_{1}\chi_{2}}{\chi_{1}\chi_{2}}$ .  $\hat{h}_{i}=\frac{\chi_{1}\chi_{2}}{$ 

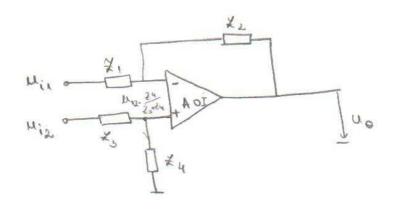
#### Comcluxie:

- · Tompedantile voxule pe ale a loorene sele ramplificatorului teeluie so fie est mai mici si egole
- · Amplificares in bude incluse so fie ret mai mice.

#### @ Efectual derivation termina

Pentru ca influenta marimilar bus, sie sa pie sa fi rest mai mici, trebusice imdeplinite conditaile de mai sus.

### JAMPLIFICATORUL DIFERENTIAL ON ADI



$$\begin{cases} Mid = Mi(-Mix) \\ Mic = \frac{Mi(+Mix)}{2} \end{cases}$$

Din Je. superpoxitivi =>

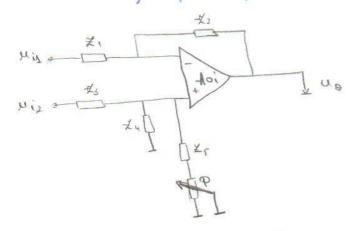
$$\Rightarrow \mu_0 = \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} + \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_2}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \left( 1 + \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} \right) \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_3 + \cancel{x}_4} \right] \mu_{i_0} + \left[ -\frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} - \frac{\cancel{x}_4}{\cancel{x}_1} \right] \mu_$$

Le pure comditie ce simplificare de mad comun of fie o

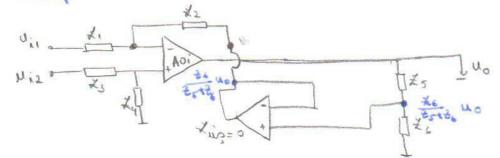
$$|| || || = -\frac{\pm 2}{2} || || + \frac{\pm 4}{3 + 24} || + \frac{\pm 4}{4 \cdot 3} || || = -\frac{\pm 2}{2} || || + \frac{\pm 4}{4 \cdot 3} || || = -\frac{\pm 2}{2} || || || + \frac{\pm 4}{4 \cdot 3} || || = -\frac{\pm 2}{2} || || || + \frac{\pm 4}{2} || || || = -\frac{\pm 2}{2} || || || + \frac{\pm 4}{2} ||$$

Smix=strick: slope if so investor wester is existent

chaosta conditi post ji relixata cu salume:



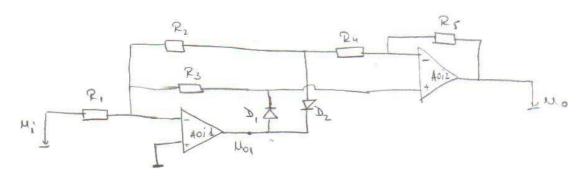
Rigley dificil + learnets de trecere limitaté =>



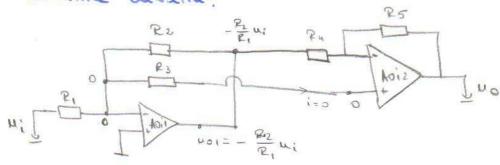
Reglojul semplificació a realiteaxa din Zo ai Zo.

### REDRESOURE de PRECIZIE un 40

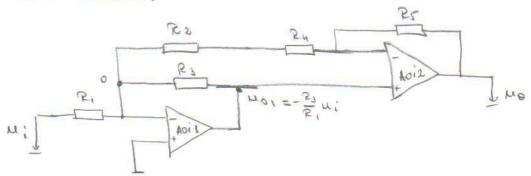
#### - Functio modul-



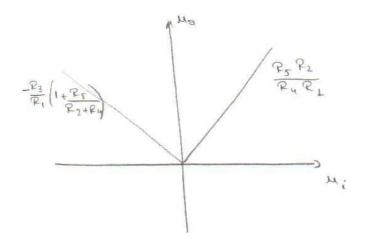
Scheme devine:



Schama de Sina:



#### Cheracteristica va revea forma.



Cax porticular: functio modul => ule 2 pointe re donux in fi egale cu ± L.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} \right) = 7 \\ \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} \right) = 7 \\ \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} \right) = 7 \\ \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} \right) = 7 \\ \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{$$

O solutji a sustui sistem esti: R\_=R\_2=R\_4=R\_5=R

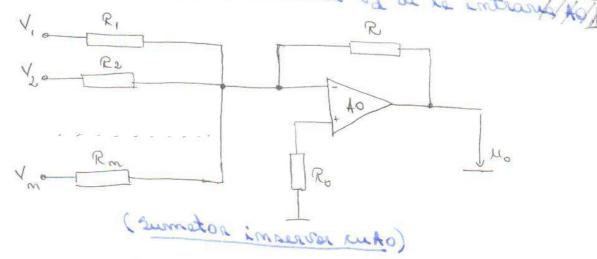
P3 = 2.22 => P3 = 3 P.

In ourte romaltie, rincultal realizate functio modul.

#### · Sumotorul inversor

Chiquitul sumator imversor su 40 realiteaté, la usure se tensuine par este proportionale su suma tensiunilor de la tentrani, su summel schimbeat. In place ronditules per care trebuie so le imdeplimeaxe elemente de riscuit pente realitation perstei pendii, se mai pene si problema influente meidealitatilor 40 persupra tensiunie de usire, elementele ce mai rimportante feind pemplificares de tensiume in lue deschisé a 40, 40 si impedante de introve diferentiale a surduie x.

Schuma de principiu este representato in figuro in rare a presuperne ro re aplica la intrasile circuitului no surve de remenal, v ; v m, prin resistante in resise, R; v m, ian read megativo parale de tensiume re realistato prin resistante R. [Astalicano tensiumi de insiere, vo, in functio de tensiumi de instere roi de parametri de resista pode face in moi muelte moduri, dai al mai rimple este roi re foloresse tessume li uilleman de deburminore re formario la de la intrance la delleman de deburminore re formario i de la intrance la

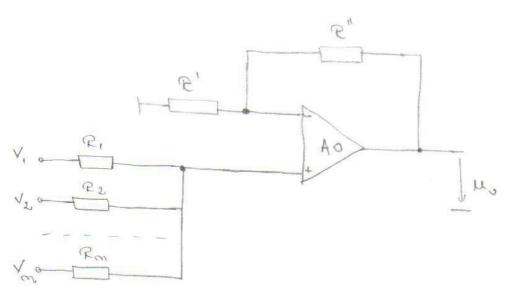


Schume uchivalunto.

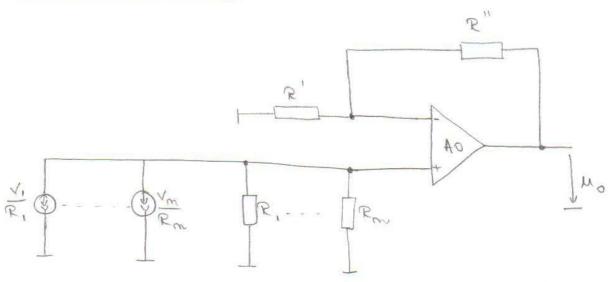
R. R. R. R. A. A. L. A.

Pentou ca route esori so fie reglisabile tuluie ca:

The figure este representation octomes must consider of a constraint of applies of the sound of



Schema edrivalento:



Explication of m = 1 => Mo = 2 M;

insertini de la la la mostra de municipalità de la comminant de la la interiore depende de municipalità de la la interiore de printe de printe de la municipal de la interiore de la messar so fie independent de condition de la messar de plimisser de condition : 2" = m-1)

Luciusi im plus din coole (in curs a fost pomo aici exclusio)

(Pentru micsonarea influenti curum ultime surface?)

al 40, mai este macas sa rexistentele retute pe ale 2 hours
ale 40 so fie egole:

R' 11 R" = 2

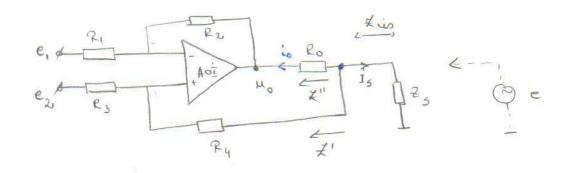
Rexistents de intrare pe care orde ficcare dintre rurrele de remmal se fi:

incomplification at the strange of the strange of a strange of the strange of the

#### ICONVERTOARE UIT ME AD

Comentoonle UT sunt dispositive electronice le rore ( con enix). innisses servaler ele chinque un sonioni. ( xies - x)

#### pemoitsiribil 1/1 robusmos



Pentru ca soluma dim figura so functionere ca un generator de curent, trebuie ca: Xiio = X'11X" o: timba apre es, sau  $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{2!} = o$  (1).

Impedanta de iesire ar calculação posivizand generatorale de la interace (e, = e, = 0) si punand um generator de aumente la iisie in local lui X Im peaste combilir ourem:

Relatio (1) desiras:

=> PoP, P3+ PoP, Py = P2 P3 - P, P3 Ry+ P2 P3 Py - P, P4

(=) 
$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_0 + R_1}$$
, adica ale 5 resistente formasso

raid the (c\*16 thorough un was) hormen butmens (0=0\*) timeristrum is hutmens

$$\dot{I}_{5c} = \frac{e_2}{R_3 + R_4} + \frac{\mu_0}{R_0} = \frac{e_2}{R_3 + R_4} + \frac{-\frac{R_2}{R_1} e_1 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}\right) \cdot e_2}{R_0}$$

## (CIM, quiston)

CH

me as tiring if stoop oritogen introduction is hundredman : coi iom et lesistem lumitais et aircat beginteres

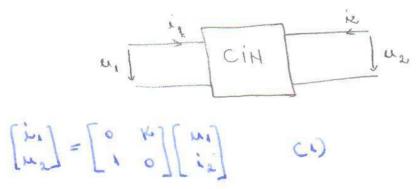
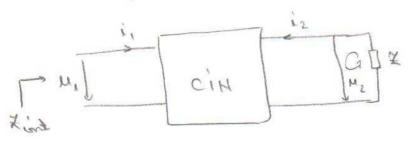
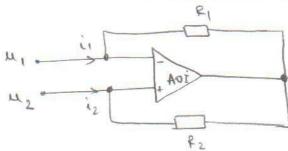


chart cuadriped are proprietates rã impedante rêtato le una dim peredile cole de lessone este proportionale cu relacue una dim peredile cole de lessone estatolar peredia de lessone. megalis a impedanti i tomestata la realable peredia a critadormi a critadormi a critadormi.

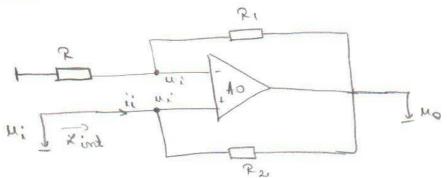


: esupit mi statusary stru His imme a waxilan el shotum O



Comditive: 
$$\mu_1 = \mu_2$$
 $i_1 R_1 = i_2 R_2$ 
 $k_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 
 $i_2 R_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 
 $k_3 = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ 
 $k_4 = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ 
 $k_5 = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 
 $k_6 = \frac{R_2}{R_2}$ 

Cit au rexistente cuploto la introva ruadripolului echisolente

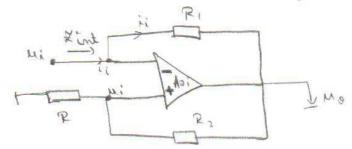


A = 1 + R1 ( schrime pote fi retute ca un Amplificator

$$\frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}} = \frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}} = \frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{R}{R + RL}$$

Die un axistanto ruplata la insura cuadripolului estratal



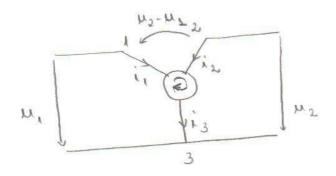
$$\frac{\mu_{i} = \mu_{0}}{R+R_{2}} = \frac{\mu_{0}}{R} = \frac{\mu_{i}}{R}$$

$$\frac{\mu_{i} - \mu_{0}}{R} = \frac{\mu_{i}}{\mu_{i} - \mu_{0}} = \frac{\mu_{i}}{R} = \frac{R_{1}}{R}$$

$$\frac{\mu_{i} - \mu_{0}}{R} = \frac{\mu_{i}}{R}$$

### CONVERTARE de iMPEDANJA] -quidor-

Sinotonul este um olt kuadripal felosit puntuu transformere impedentilar complexe.



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & G \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ -G & o \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

consclusistici à giostocales este obtimeres raleirsi
consclusistici de transfer dece se rotres de l'estimate 1-2-3 in remond
consclusion din figures.

Adica transferred 1 = 2/3 = moso = 3 = 1/2 = moso = 2 = 3/1= moso.

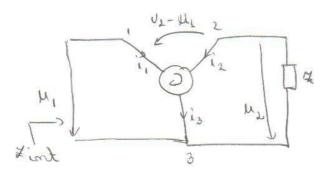
Si pot soir reldich:  $\begin{cases} i_1 = Gun \\ i_2 = -Gun \\ i_3 = i_1 + i_2 \end{cases}$ 

Prim ratina recadripolulii re olitime:

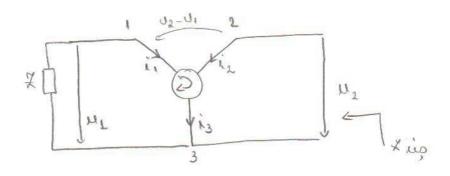
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\lambda}_{1}^{1} = -\dot{\lambda}_{3} & \Rightarrow \dot{\lambda}_{2} = -\dot{\lambda}_{1}^{1} (\Rightarrow) \dot{\lambda}_{1} + \dot{\lambda}_{2} = -\dot{\lambda}_{1}^{1} - \dot{\lambda}_{2}^{1} \\ \dot{\lambda}_{2}^{1} = \dot{\lambda}_{1}^{1} & \Rightarrow \dot{\lambda}_{3} = \dot{\lambda}_{2}^{1} \\ \dot{U}_{1}^{1} = -\dot{U}_{2}^{1} & \Rightarrow \dot{\mu}_{1}^{2} = -\dot{\mu}_{1}^{1} \\ \dot{U}_{2}^{1} = \dot{U}_{1}^{1} - \dot{U}_{2}^{1} & \Rightarrow \dot{\mu}_{2}^{2} = \dot{\mu}_{2}^{1} - \dot{\mu}_{1}^{1} \\ \end{cases}$$

=) 
$$|i_1 = G u_2 = s |i_2| = -G \cdot u_1| = s |i_2| = -G \cdot u_1|$$
  
=)  $|i_2 = -G u_1 = s |-i_1| - i_2| = -G u_2 + G u_1|$   
 $-i_1 + G u_1| = -G u_2 + G u_1| = s |i_1| = G u_2|$ 

Comouncia uni unipedante se poste realiza prin cuplous so la madripal satat la intere rat si la visire.



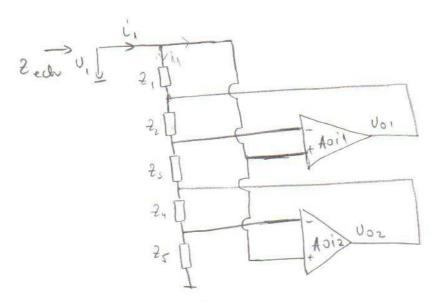
i 1 = G M2 i2 = - G M1



i= Guz

$$\frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{4}} = \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{4}} = \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{4$$

Exemple de girator



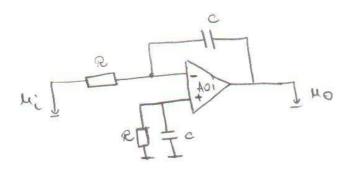
$$\chi = \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_i - \mu_{0i}}$$
 $\chi = \frac{\mu_i}{\chi_i}$ 

=) 
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac$$

$$= \frac{4}{1 + \frac{21}{23} + \frac{2124}{2325} + \frac{21}{23}} = \frac{41 + 345}{41 + \frac{21}{23}} = \frac{41 + 345}{$$

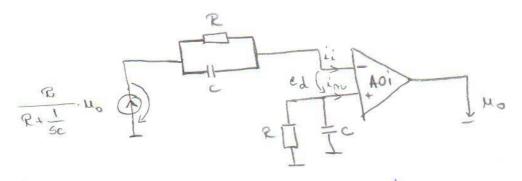
## - influente parametrilor redi-

### (\*) Influents runntilor de introne: i; im ip, id



Pe horma + a 40 a imaora similiare au horma.

4:0=> schema unmatoere:

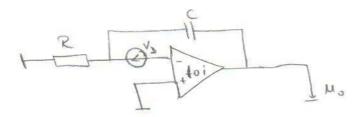


$$H_0 \cdot \frac{25c}{1+R5c} = \frac{R}{9K} \cdot \frac{36c}{1+R5c} \cdot \frac{R}{1+R5c} \cdot \frac{R}{1+$$

di cesis obtinem:

(workstoring of property of the contraction)

### @ Influento tensiunia de ducalez



Comsiduram 4:=0

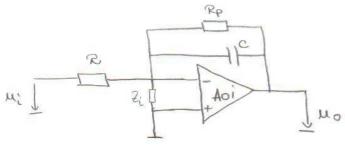
Dups edinalores Thaterin orem Educa:

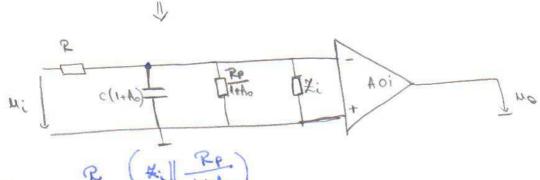
$$\mu_0.\frac{P}{R+\frac{1}{Sc}} = \mu_0 \Rightarrow \mu_0 = \mu_0 \left(\frac{R+\frac{1}{Sc}}{P}\right) = \mu_0 \left(1+\frac{1}{RSC}\right) = \mu_0 \left(1+\frac{1}{RSC}\right)$$

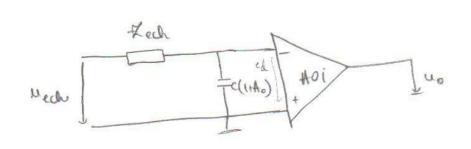
Adumin efectual rumulation =>

L' Si olisenso co up (s) or due integnazo es t trelinic limited

Honfluenta to, #i, Rp - nexistenda de prinderi a







$$\mu_{o}(s) = -A_{o}KE\left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{\mathcal{V}'}{1+\mathcal{V}'s}\right)$$

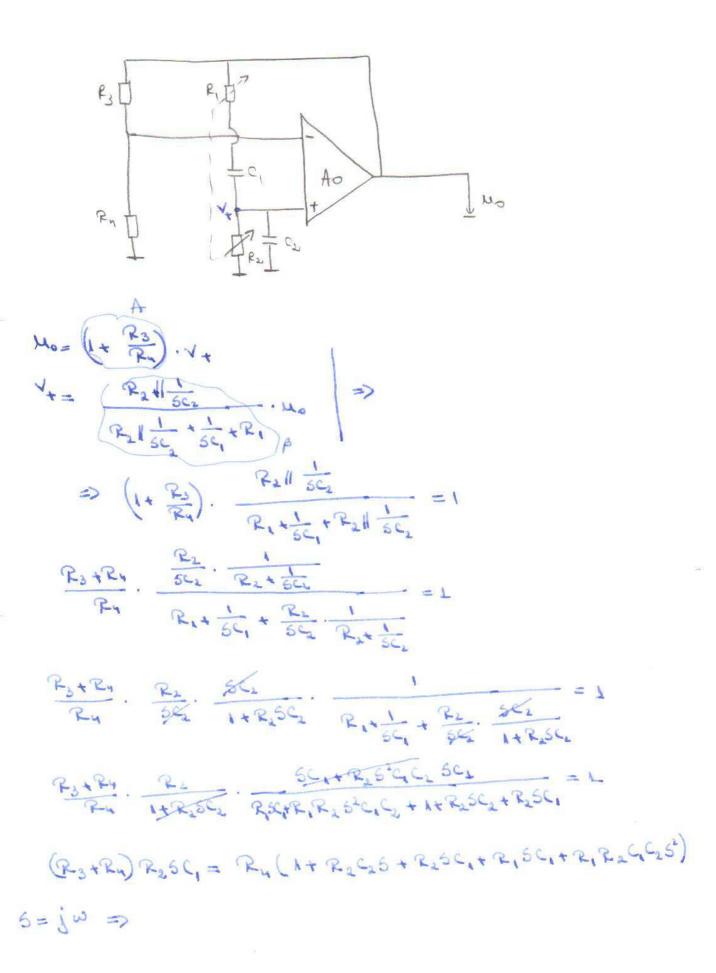
$$\mu_{o}(s) = -KA_{o}E\left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{\mathcal{V}'}{\mathcal{V}'\left(\frac{1}{s'} + s\right)}\right)$$

$$\mu_{o}(t) = -KA_{o}E\left(1 - e^{-t|\tau'|}\right)$$

Dexistend in suis Taylor =>  $\mu_{o}(t) = -K h_{o} E \left(K_{o}(t-\frac{t}{U}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{t}{U}\right)^{2} + \dots\right) = -K h_{o} E \left(\frac{t}{U} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{t}{U}\right)^{2} + \dots\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K h_{o} E \frac{t}{U} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{U}\right) = -K$ 

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### - im pund Wiem-



(P3+P4) P2 jw(= P4(1+P2C,jw+P2C,jw+P1C,jw+P1P2C,c2w2)

Ry-R, R, Ry C, C2 W2 = 0 => R, R, C, C2 W2 = 1 => W2 = 1

RaRaCIW+RARGEW= RaRucaW+RARGEW+RIRUCIW

R2 P3 C1 - R2 R4 C2 - R1 R4 C1 =0

P2 R3 C1 = P2 R4 C2 + R1 R4 CL 1: R4

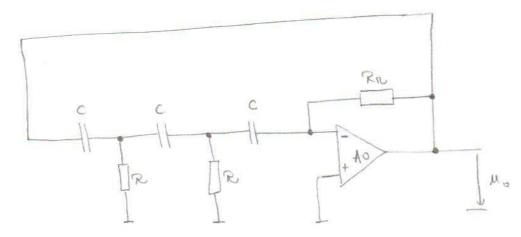
R2C1 R3 = R2C2 + R1C1 1: R2C1

 $\frac{R_3}{R_4} = \frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{R_1}{R_2}$ 

 $2000 | R_1 = R_1 = R$   $| C_1 = C_2 = C$   $| R_3 = 2R_1$ 

Complitie de remonsere a oscilation este pA>1.
In practice R3 x 2R4 => A= 1+ R3 = 3.

#### 105CILATOARE ru REJEA de DEFAZARE) (Oscilator ru rulie tip 775)



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$$\mathcal{E}_{21} = \mathcal{U}_{0} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{1} = \mathcal{U}_{0} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{5c}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{21} = \mathcal{R}_{5c} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{1} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{5c}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{1} = \mathcal{R}_{5c} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{1} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{5c}$$

Aplicand teoruma his utillman in modul 4, rexulto:

: minitalo elelulas briantes?

Decorne 00 (b) +0, est necesar so fie indeplinité conditie:

Dan:

Formula representational situation in Barkhausen pentru escilational presentation. Pentru un regim reinescidal permanent, s= [wo, resulta empresa frecuenti de oscilationi se presentationi de oscilationi se oscilationi de differenta se oscilationi de differenta se oscilationi.

Pendru amonsana oscilatilor este muesar ra: