



.....

&

- . 302
- . 232

: μμ

μ , μ 2009

	.....	<b>1</b>
<b>1</b>	.....	<b>2</b>
1.1	.....	2
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μ μ ( 5 ), μ ,  
 YouTube μ . μ ,  
 μ μ  
 . μ μ  
 μ μ , μ ,  
 μ μ . μ ,  
 μ . cyber-  
 μ .  
 μ μ μ .  
 μ ecstasy  
 μ . « μ μ ecstasy  
 μ μ , 95 μ ,  
 μ . μ μ  
 ecstasy. μ : μ  
 ecstasy, μ , μ  
 μ »  
 , μ . «  
 μ μ , μ ecstasy,  
 - , μ ».  
 1.5

**1.5**

μ μ μ  
 μ , μ .  
 50 μ  
 1 10HZ. μ  
 μ μ μ μ .  
 μ μ μ μ .  
 μ μ , μ .  
 μ μ .  
 ( . . μ )  
 .





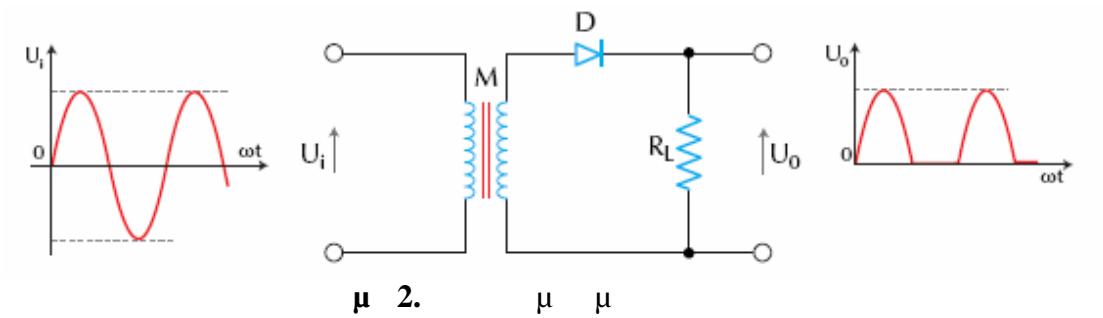
μ  
μ . T 18 Hz  
μ μ .  
dr. Levengood μ (blind  
testing) μ  
μ μ .  
: μ !





## 2.4 二极管整流电路

直流电源 交流电源 二极管 负载电阻



设输入交流电压  $u_i = U_m \sin \omega t$ ，则变压器二次侧电压  $u_2 = \frac{1}{M} u_i = \frac{U_m}{M} \sin \omega t$ 。当  $u_2 > 0$  时，二极管导通，负载电阻  $R_L$  上的电压  $u_o = u_2$ ；当  $u_2 < 0$  时，二极管截止， $u_o = 0$ 。因此，输出电压  $u_o$  为输入电压的正半周，即  $u_o = \frac{U_m}{M} \sin \omega t$  (当  $\sin \omega t > 0$ )， $u_o = 0$  (当  $\sin \omega t < 0$ )。输出电压的平均值  $U_o$  为  $U_o = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u_o dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{U_m}{M} \sin \omega t d(\omega t) = \frac{U_m}{2\pi M} [-\cos \omega t]_0^\pi = \frac{U_m}{2\pi M} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{U_m}{\pi M}$ 。输出电压的有效值  $U_o$  为  $U_o = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u_o^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{U_m}{M} \sin \omega t\right)^2 d(\omega t)} = \frac{U_m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \omega t d(\omega t)}$ 。由于  $\int_0^\pi \sin^2 \omega t d(\omega t) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，所以  $U_o = \frac{U_m}{M} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{U_m}{2M}$ 。可见，输出电压的平均值  $U_o$  是输入电压有效值  $U_i = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$  的  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \approx 0.45$  倍，即  $U_o = 0.45 U_i$ 。输出电压的有效值  $U_o$  是输入电压有效值  $U_i$  的  $\frac{1}{2}$  倍，即  $U_o = 0.5 U_i$ 。二极管的平均电流  $I_D$  为  $I_D = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_D dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{U_m}{M R_L} \sin \omega t d(\omega t) = \frac{U_m}{2\pi M R_L} [-\cos \omega t]_0^\pi = \frac{U_m}{2\pi M R_L} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{U_m}{\pi M R_L}$ 。二极管的平均电流  $I_D$  是负载电阻  $R_L$  上的平均电流  $I_o = \frac{U_o}{R_L} = \frac{U_m}{\pi M R_L}$  的  $\frac{1}{2}$  倍，即  $I_D = 0.5 I_o$ 。二极管的平均功率  $P_{\alpha D}$  为  $P_{\alpha D} = I_D^2 r_f \approx 25 I_D^2$  (mA)。

$$P_{\alpha D} = I_D^2 r_f \approx 25 I_D^2 \quad (2.4.1)$$

二极管的平均功率  $P_{\alpha D}$  是二极管平均电流  $I_D$  的平方乘以二极管的正向导通电阻  $r_f$ 。由于  $r_f$  很小，所以  $P_{\alpha D}$  很小。二极管的平均功率  $P_{\alpha D}$  是负载电阻  $R_L$  上的平均功率  $P_o = I_o^2 R_L$  的  $\frac{1}{4}$  倍，即  $P_{\alpha D} = 0.25 P_o$ 。可见，二极管的平均功率  $P_{\alpha D}$  是负载电阻  $R_L$  上的平均功率  $P_o$  的  $\frac{1}{4}$  倍。





## 2.6

$U_1 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_2 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_3 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_4 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_5 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_6 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_7 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_8 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_9 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{10} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{11} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{12} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{13} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{14} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{15} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{16} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{17} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{18} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{19} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{20} = U_m \sin \omega t$

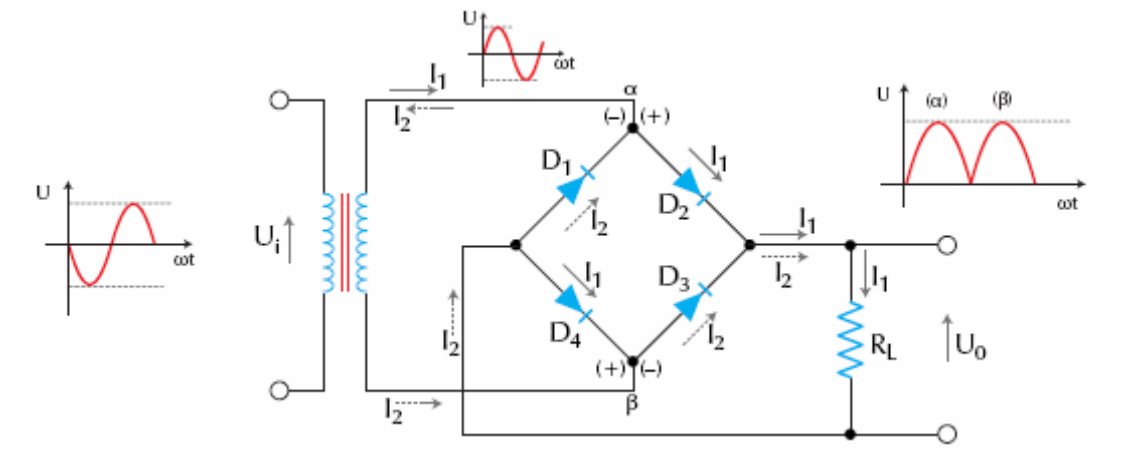


图 4. 桥式整流电路

$U_1 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_2 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_3 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_4 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_5 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_6 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_7 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_8 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_9 = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{10} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{11} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{12} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{13} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{14} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{15} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{16} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{17} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{18} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{19} = U_m \sin \omega t$

$U_{20} = U_m \sin \omega t$





,  $V_p$  ,  $R_L$  ,  $V$  ,  $r = \frac{V}{I}$  , .10,  $r$  :

$$r = \frac{V_{ac}}{V_{dc}} = \frac{I \cdot T}{C} = \frac{I}{C \cdot f} \quad (2.7.2)$$

$V_{ac}$  ,  $V_{dc}$  ,  $I$  ,  $I$  :

$$I \cong \frac{V_{dc}}{R_L} \quad (2.7.3)$$

$T$  ,  $f$  ,  $I$  ,  $H$  :

$$V_{dc} \cong V_p - \frac{I}{2Cf} \quad (2.7.4)$$

$$r = \frac{V_{ac}}{V_{dc}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3} R_L C f} \quad (2.7.5)$$





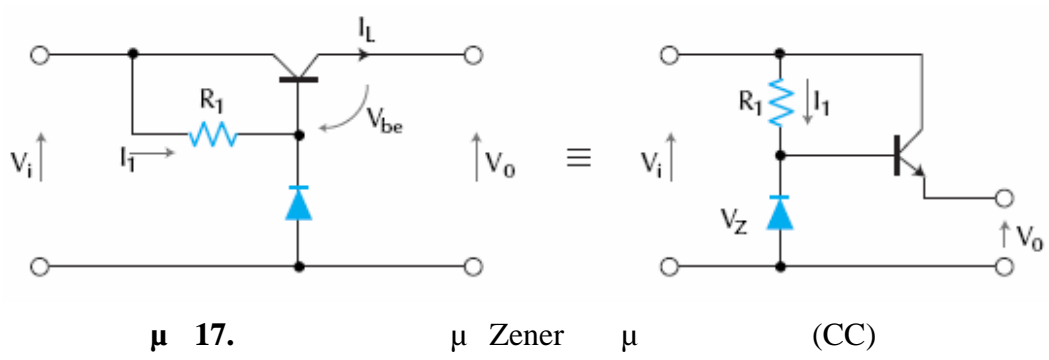






### 2.8.3

Figure 17 shows two equivalent circuit diagrams for a Zener diode-based voltage regulator. The left diagram shows a common-emitter BJT configuration where the base is connected to a Zener diode (labeled  $V_Z$ ) and a resistor  $R_1$ . The emitter is grounded, and the collector is connected to a load resistor  $R_L$ . The input voltage is  $V_i$  and the output voltage is  $V_o$ . The base-emitter voltage is  $V_{be}$  and the load current is  $I_L$ . The right diagram shows a common-collector (CC) BJT configuration where the base is connected to a Zener diode (labeled  $V_Z$ ) and a resistor  $R_1$ . The emitter is connected to a load resistor  $R_L$  and the collector is connected to the input  $V_i$ . The output voltage is  $V_o$  and the current through  $R_1$  is  $I_1$ . Both diagrams are labeled with "17." and "Zener (CC)".

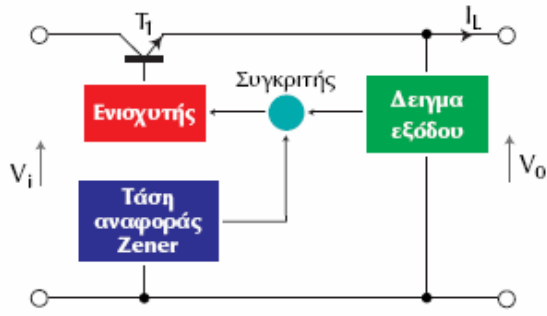


The output voltage  $V_o$  is approximately equal to the Zener voltage  $V_Z$  minus the base-emitter voltage  $V_{be}$ . The Zener voltage  $V_Z$  is constant, and  $V_{be}$  is approximately 0.7 V.

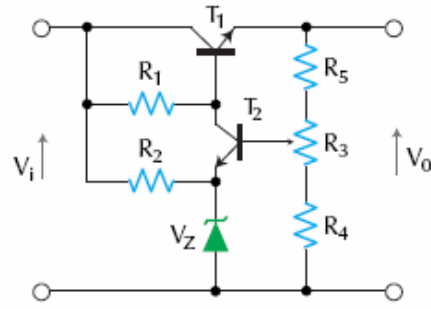
$$V_o = V_z - V_{be} \quad (\mu E V_{be} \cong 0.7 \text{ V}) \quad (2.8.7)$$

### 2.8.4

Figure 18 shows a Zener diode-based voltage regulator circuit. The Zener diode is connected in series with a resistor  $R_1$  and a load resistor  $R_L$ . The input voltage is  $V_i$  and the output voltage is  $V_o$ . The Zener voltage is  $V_Z$  and the current through  $R_1$  is  $I_1$ . The circuit is labeled with "18." and "Zener (CC)".



(α)



(β)

18. ( )

Zener

2.9.

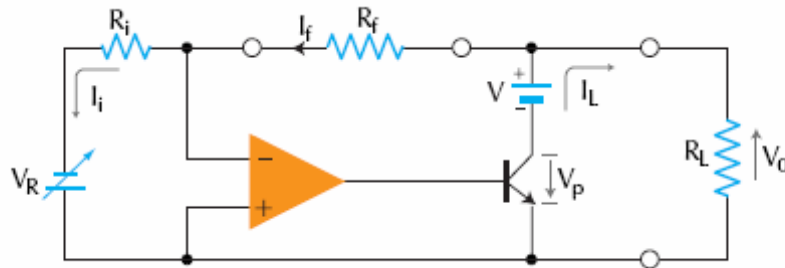
( )

.19

$R_f$

$V$

$I_L$



19.

.15

$R_v$

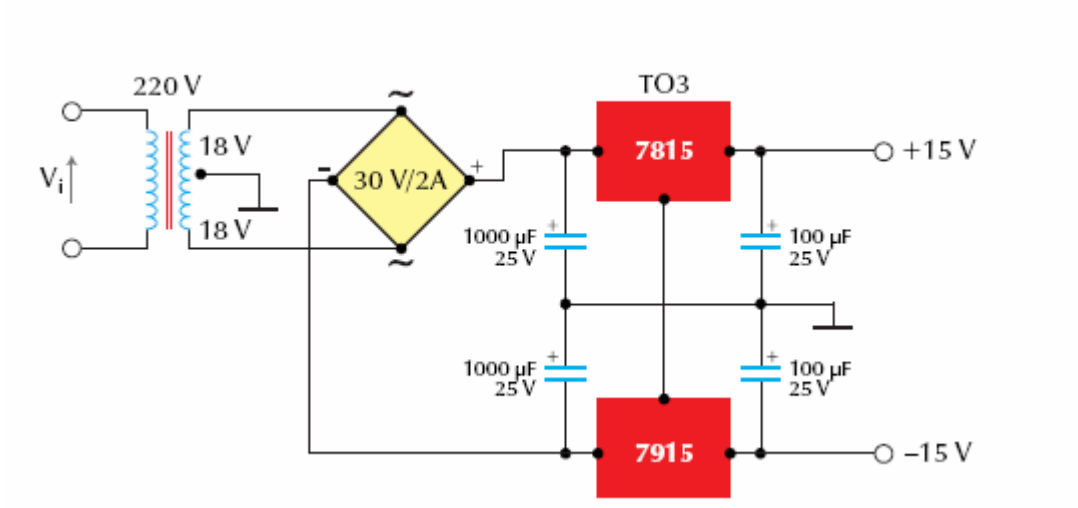








To .25  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\pm 15\text{ V}$

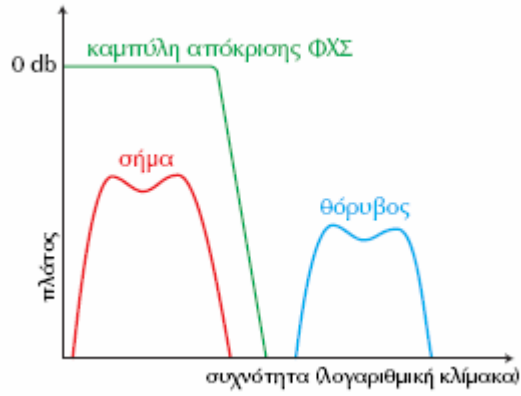


$\mu$  25.  $\mu$   $\pm 15\text{V}$







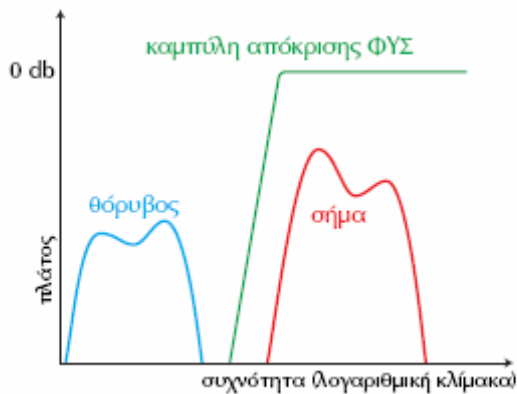


μ 1. ( )

μ ( μ ), μ μ ,  
 .1. μ , μ μ

3.2.2 ( )

dc) μ μ ( . μ .5.2. μ , μ f<sub>2</sub> μ , μ .



μ 2. ( )

μ ( μ μ ), μ μ ,  
 μ μ



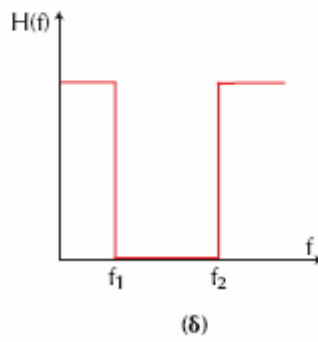
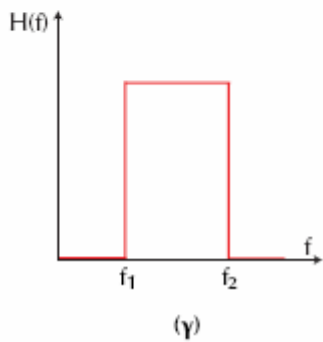
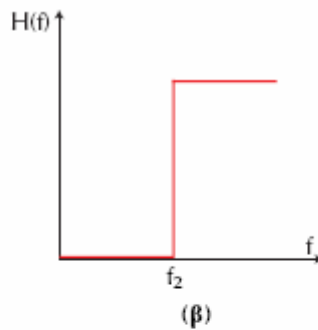
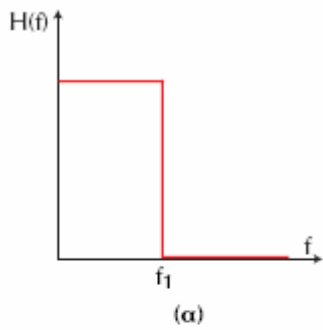




### 3.3.1

4

:  
 · ( )  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (100%)  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 ·  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 ( ) ( ) .  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  .5.7 ( ) , ( ) ,  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$  .



$\mu$  7.  $\mu$  ( ) , ( ) , ( ) , ( ) :











$\mu$

:

$$H(jf) = \frac{K}{1 + j\left(\frac{f}{f_1}\right)} \quad (3.6.1)$$

:

$$K = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \quad (3.6.2)$$

( ) dc, .  $f = 0$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \quad (3.6.3)$$

(3.6.1)  $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
 $|H(j\omega)| = K/\sqrt{2} = 0.707 K$   $20 \log K - 3 \text{ dB}$   
 $\mu$  ( dB).  
 (3.6.2)  $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
 (3.6.3),  $\mu$   $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  :

$$R = \frac{1}{2\pi f_1 C} \quad (3.6.4)$$

$$R_2 = (K - 1) R_1 \quad (3.6.5)$$

$\mu$   $\mu$ ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $K$   
 $f_1, \mu$  ( )  $\mu$   $\mu$   $R_1$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $C$   $\mu$   $R_2$

### 3.7 1

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $C$   $R$   
 $\mu$  .5.11, Sallen-Key, .13.  
 $\mu$  , :





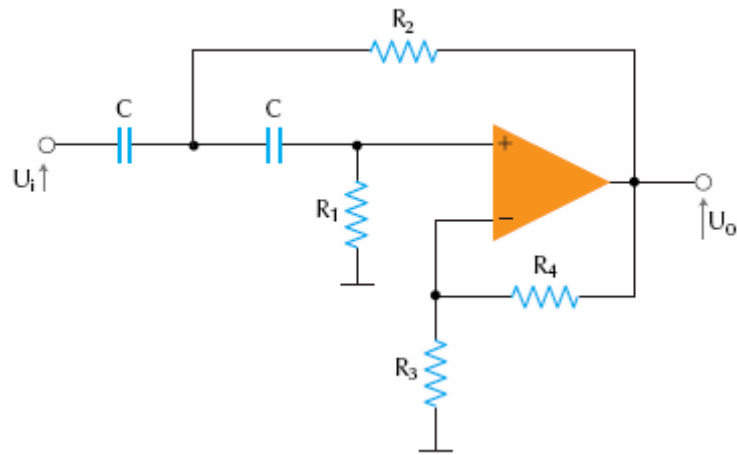
$$C_2 = \frac{4}{\lambda \omega_1 R} \quad (3.8.4)$$

:

$$\lambda = \alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 8(K-1)} \quad (3.8.5)$$

### 3.9 2 $\mu$ Sallen-Key

.14.  $\mu$  2 ,  
Sallen-ey.  $\mu$   
:



$\mu$  14. 2

$$H(jf) = \frac{K \left(\frac{jf}{f_2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{jf}{f_2}\right)^2 + \alpha \left(\frac{jf}{f_2}\right) + 1} \quad (3.9.1)$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi C \sqrt{R_1 R_2}} \quad (3.9.2)$$



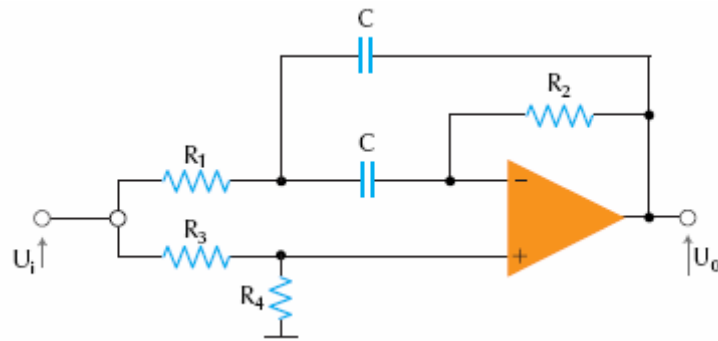




### 3.11

To .16

$\mu$  50 Hz 400 Hz



$\mu$  16. Z ( )

$\mu$

$$H(jf) = \frac{\left(\frac{jf}{f_0}\right)^2 + 1}{\left(\frac{jf}{f_0}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q}\left(\frac{jf}{f_0}\right) + 1}$$

(3.11.1)

Q

$f_0$

$f_0$ ,

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi C \sqrt{R_1 R_2}}$$

(3.11.2)

$\mu$

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{2Q \omega_0 C}$$

(3.11.3)

$$R_2 = \frac{2Q}{\omega_0 C}$$

(3.11.4)

$$R_4 = 2Q^2 R_3$$

(3.11.5)

$\mu$

$\mu$

C  $R_3$ .











$A_f =$   
 $R_{if} =$   
 $R_{of} =$   
 $=$

$\mu$   
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$

$$\beta = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

(4.3.4)

### 4.3.1

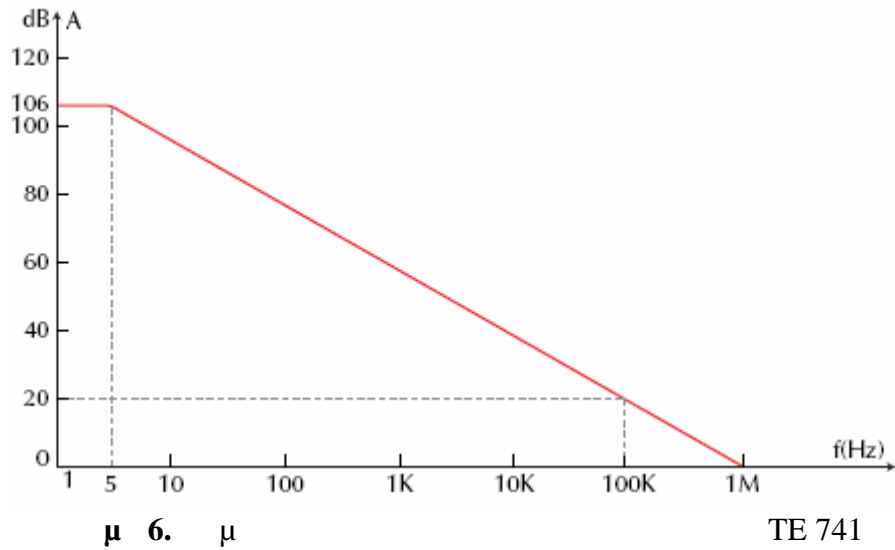
$\mu$

(BW)

( )  
 $\mu$  x  
 $\mu$  f. .6.  
 $\mu$  741C.  
 $\mu$  ( ) 200000 (106 dB)  
 $\mu$  x  
 $\mu$   
 5 Hz,  
 1 MHz (200000 x 5 Hz).  
 1 MHz,  
 1 MHz.  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  x  
 TE 741,  $\mu$  f<sub>1</sub>,  
 $A_0$  3 dB  $\mu$  0 Hz  $\mu$  5 Hz.  
 :

$$f_{if} = (1 + \beta A_0) f_1$$

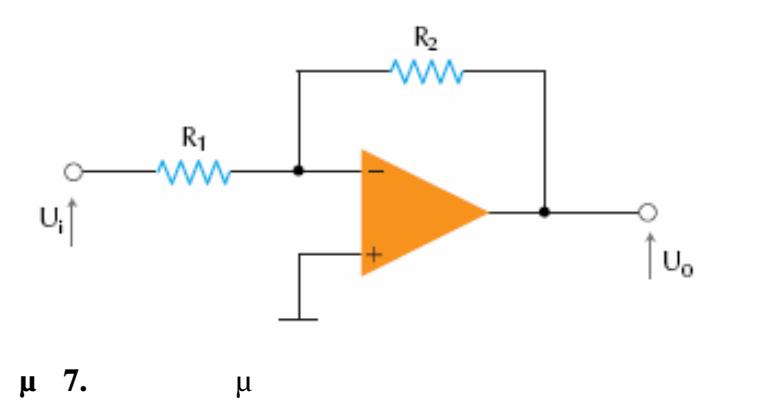
(4.3.7)



$$\mu = \frac{A_{OL}}{1 + A_{OL} \beta}$$

#### 4.4

7.  $\mu$  (  $\mu$  )  $\mu$  -  
 $180^\circ$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 :



$$A_f = \frac{u_o}{u_i} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

(4.4.1)









O  $\mu$  (Slew Rate, SR)  $\mu$

$$SR = \frac{\Delta u_o}{\Delta t_i}$$

(4.7)

,  $\mu$  :  $\mu$  -

$$f_{\max} = \frac{SR}{2\pi \times K \times u_i}$$

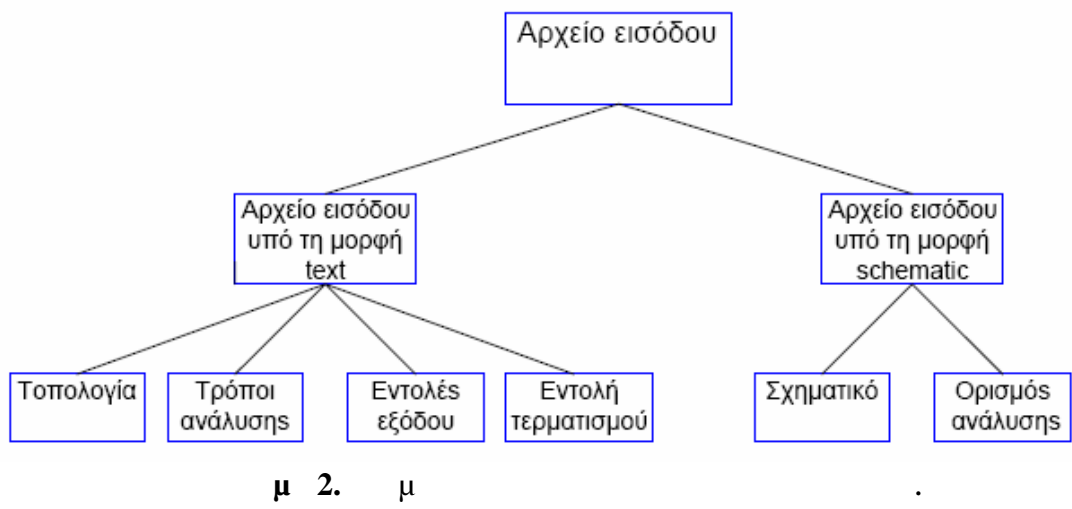
(4.7.1)

,  
 $SR =$   
 $K =$   
 $u_i =$  (p-p).





μ , μ μ . μ μ μ μ μ μ . μ μ 2 .



### 5.3.1

### μ text

μμ Orcad-PSpice Lite

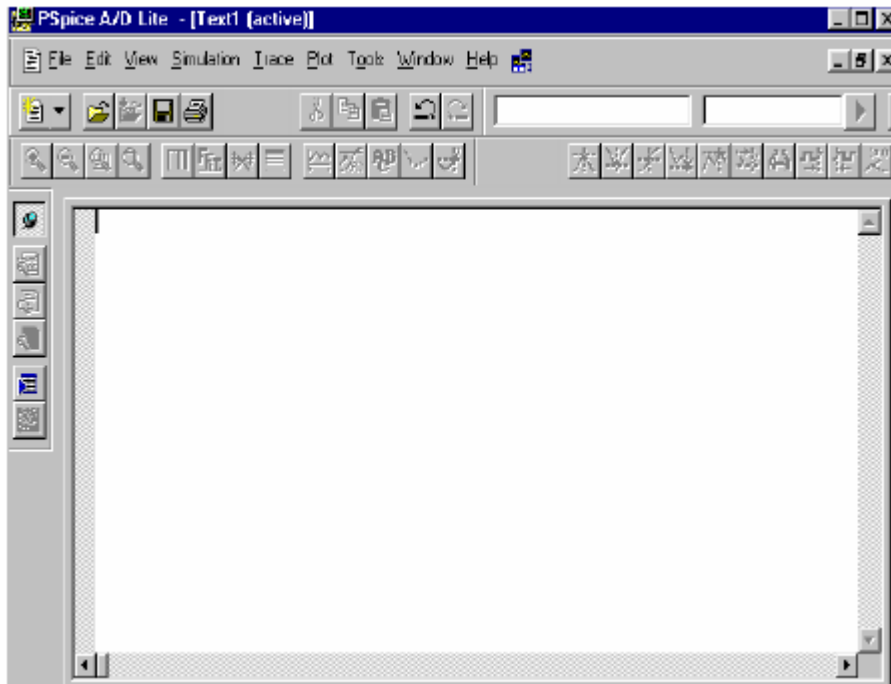
Edition.

μ , μ PSpice AD.

μμ

menu, file,new, text file

μ 3.



μ 3.

Pspice AD.

μ

μ μ .

μ μ

μμ PSpice.

:

1)

μμ

μ

2)

.

μ

.

μ

3)

μμ

.

μ

, Qtest,

. . BJT

Q1, μ

μ

nnp,

μ μ

μ μ

, : . model qtest npn (.....)

M

μ

,

μ μ .



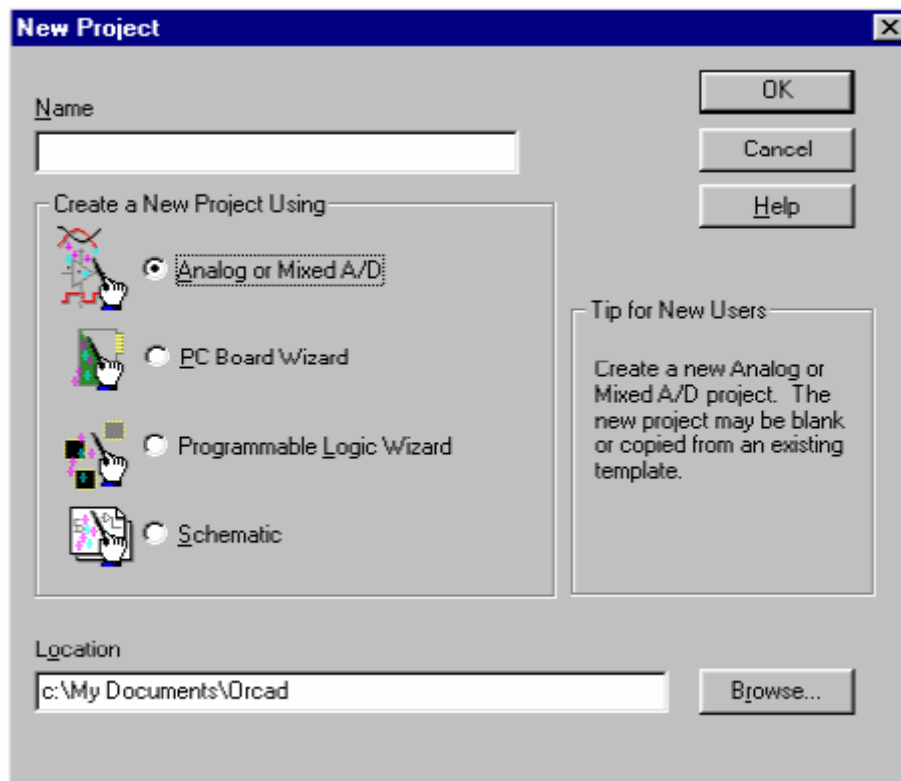


### 5.3.2

#### 5.3.2.1

Capture Cis

menu, file, new, project



Mixed A/D  
5,

Analog or  
Creat a blank project





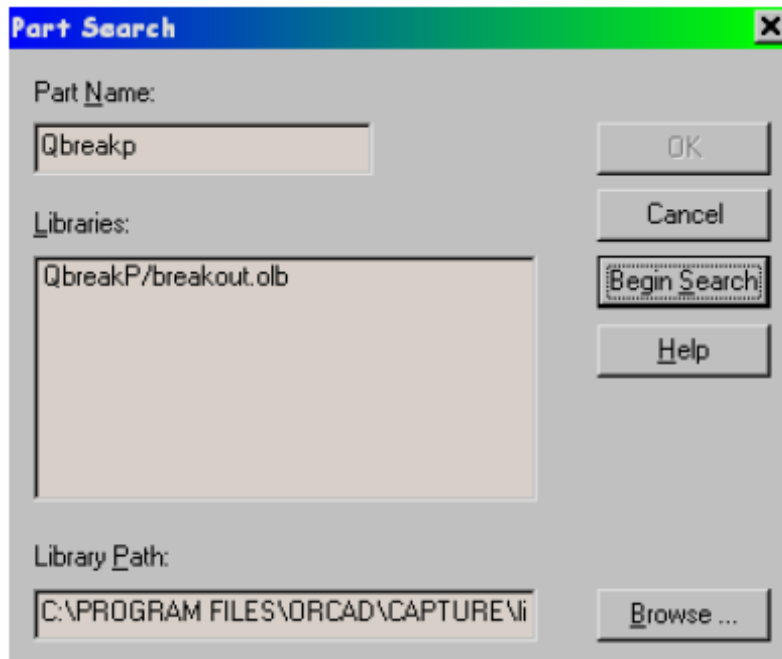
Remove Library Add Library

Part Search OK

Part Name M 9.

Begin Search. A Libraries

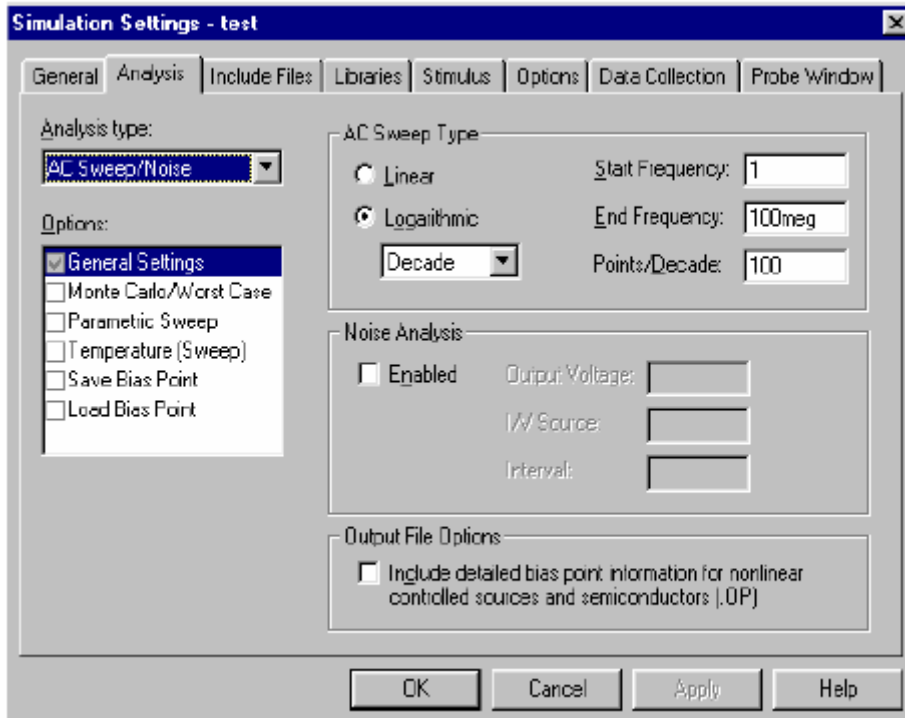
Browse,



9.







μ 12.

μ .

) Bias Point,

μ μ ,

μ μ

μ PSpice.

) Time Domain,

μ

μ ,

μ ,

) AC Analysis,

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ ,

μ

μ

μμ

μ μ

μ

μ

) DC/Sweep Analysis,

μ

μ

μ

μ ,

μ

μ

μ

μμ

μ μ

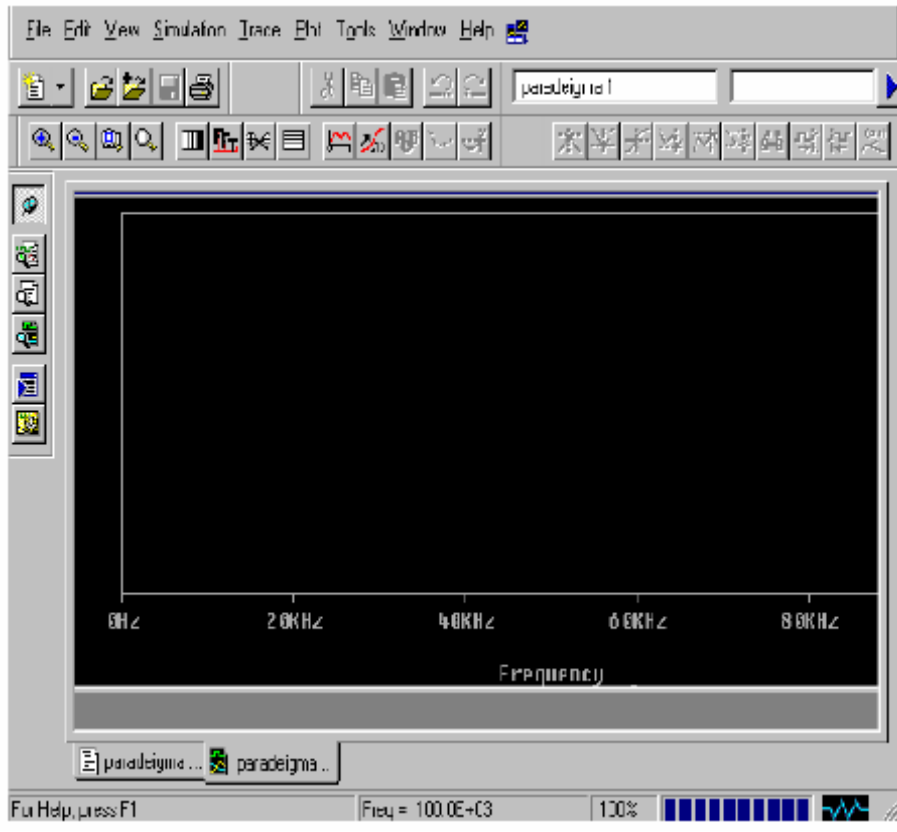
μ

μ



# 5.4

Run  
 menu  
 menu  
 F11.  
 PSpice  
 13.  
 100%,



13.  
 menu Trace Add Trace,  
 14.  
 Currents,  
 . . .

# Analog Operators and Functions

PSpice.

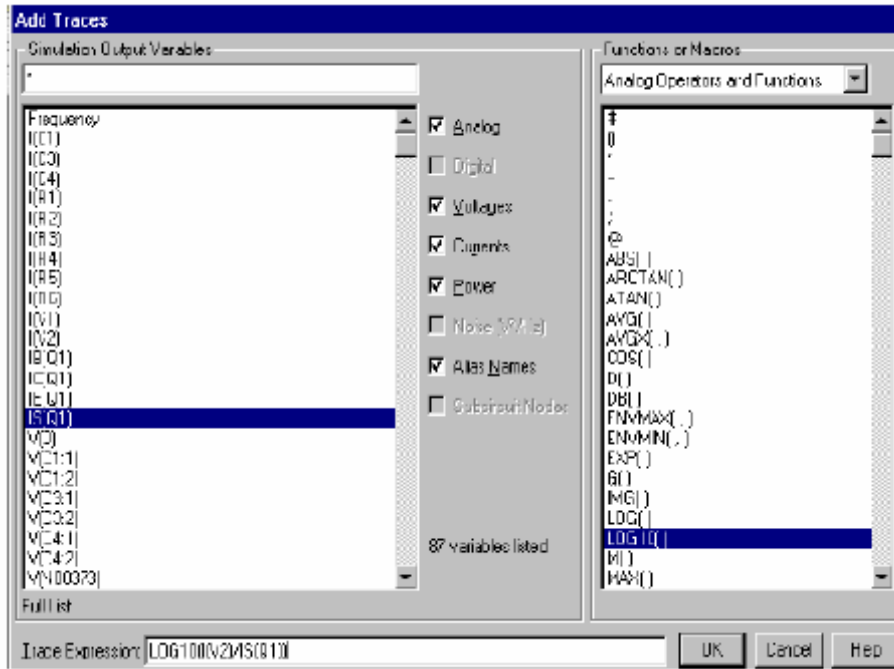
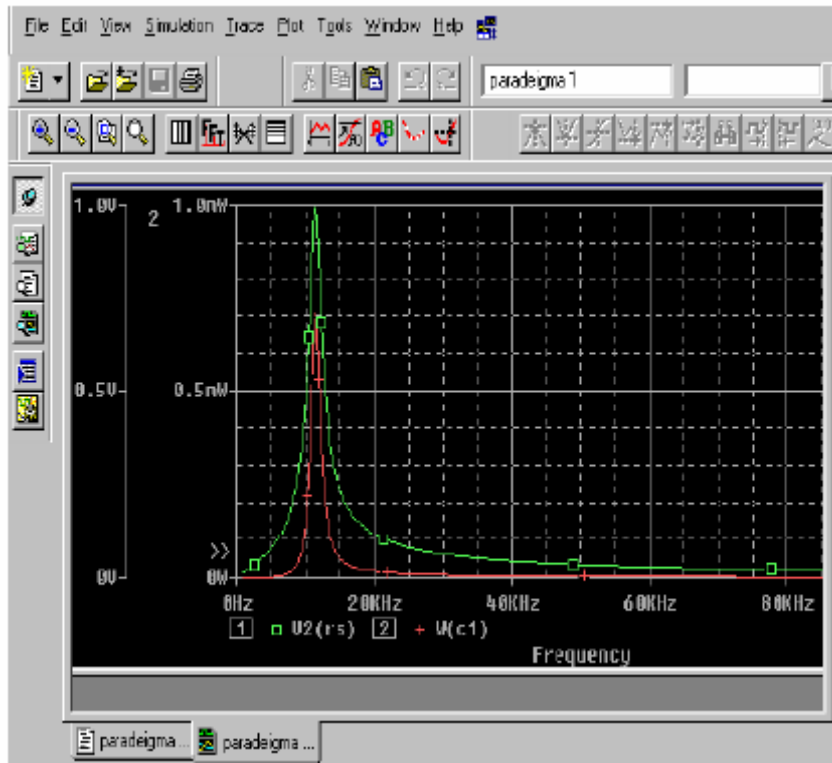


Figure 14.

Open the Plot menu, select Axis Settings, and then select User Defined.

Figure 15.





μ 16. μ μ

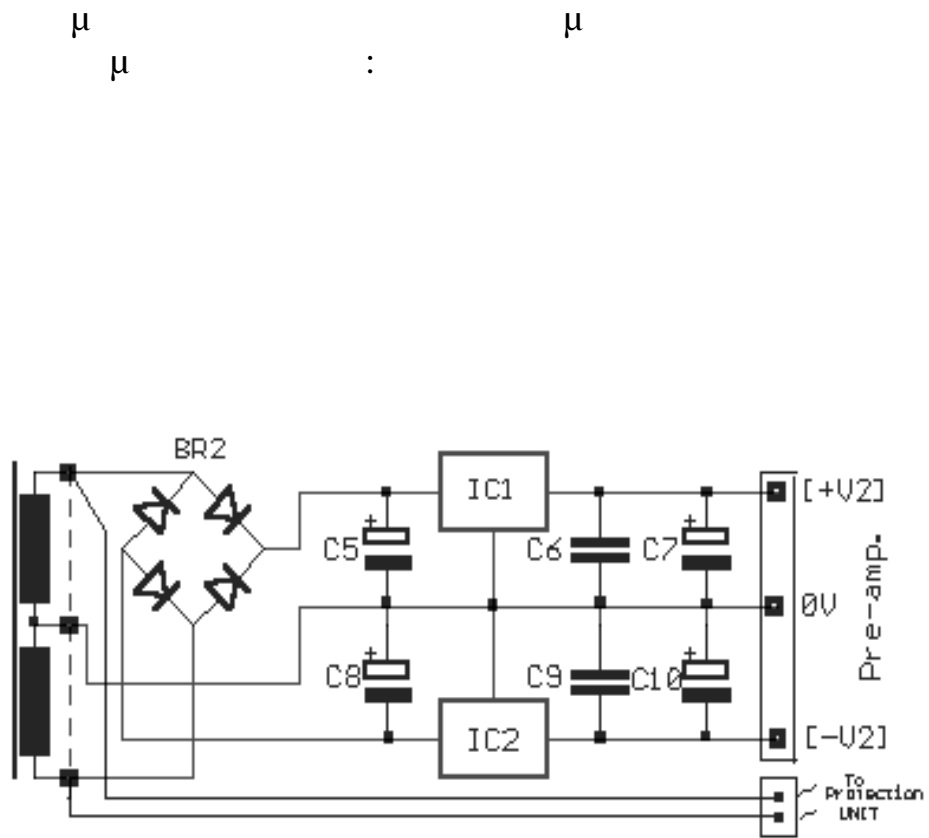
## 5.5

## PSpice

PSpice μ μ  
 μ μ , μ  
 μ μ , μ  
 μ μ , μ  
 μ μ . μ  
 .plot. p, .print

# 6.

## 6.1



μ 1. μ

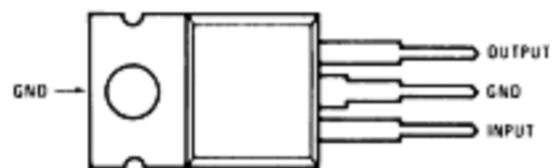
μ μ :

+V2 = +12V

-V2 = -12V

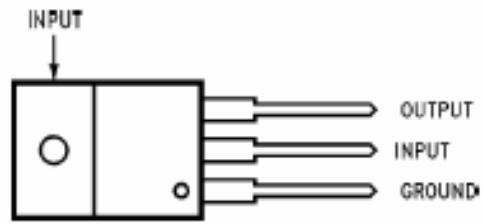
C5 - C8 = 2200uF 25V

IC1 = 7812:



μ 2. μ 7812

IC2 = 7912:



μ 3.

μ 7912

C6 - C9 = 100nF 100V

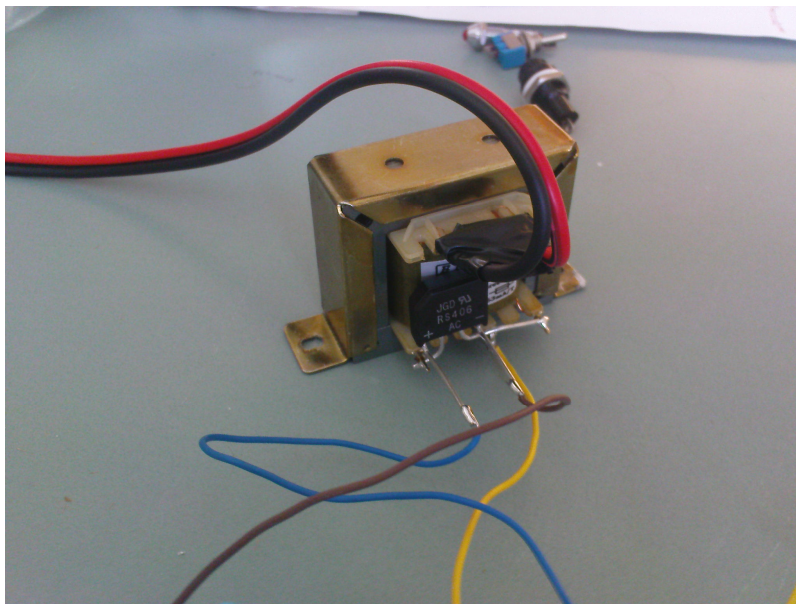
BR2 = Bridge 250V 3A

C7 - C10 = 47uF 25V

F1 = Fuse 2A slow

On/Off

μ 220V



μ 4.

μ

μ

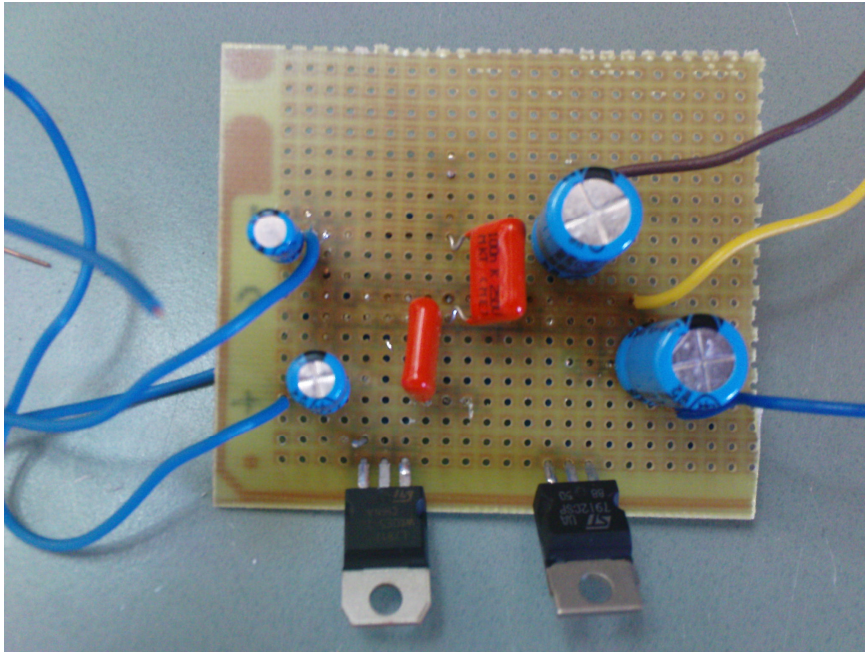
μ

μ

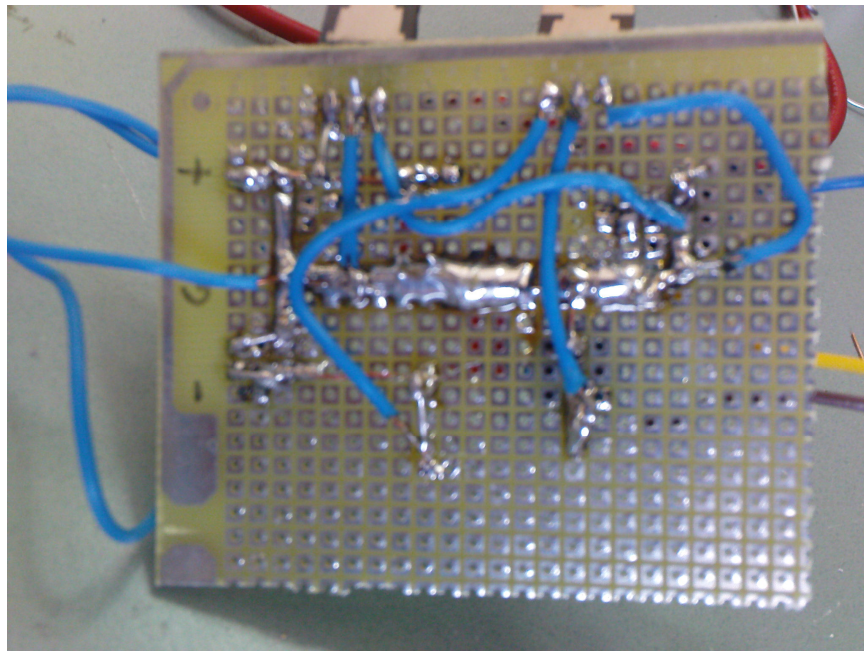
μ

(Breadboard).



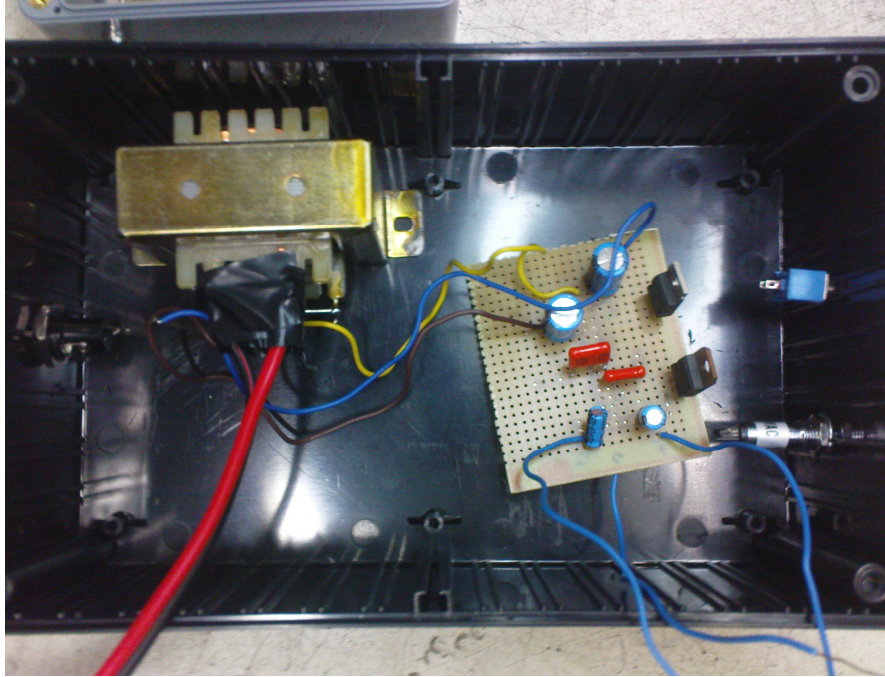


μ 6. μ



μ 7. μ

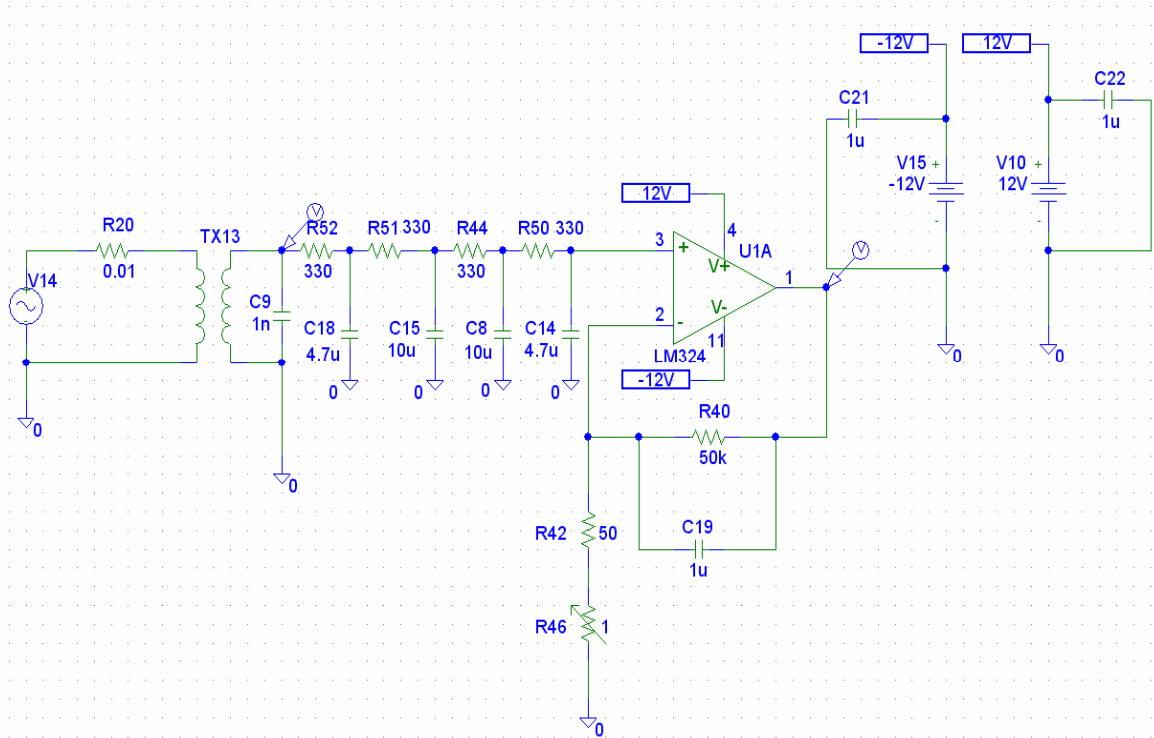




μ 8. μ

## 6.2

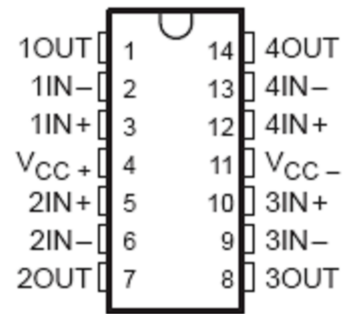
$\mu$  :  $\mu$



$\mu$  1.  $\mu$   $\mu$  ( )

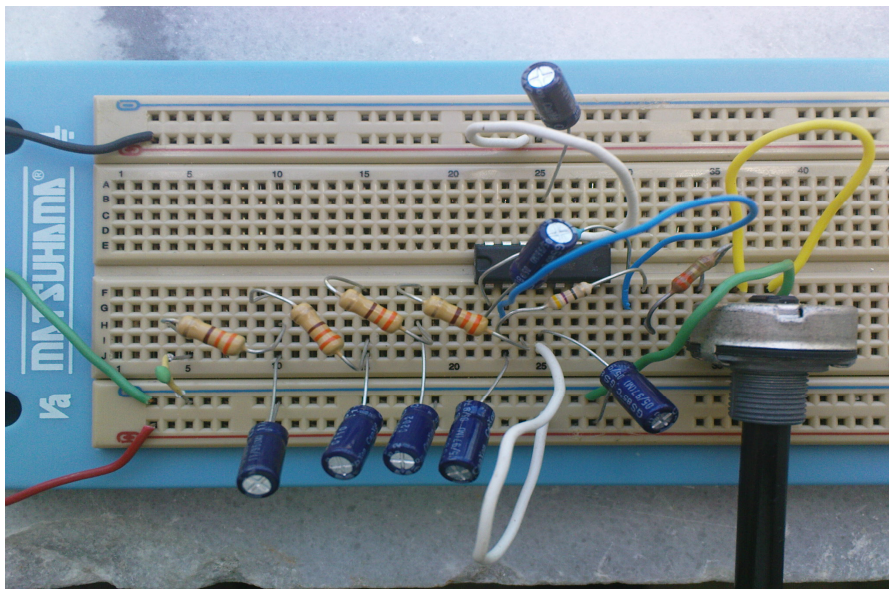
$\mu$   $\mu$  :

- LM 324 (  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  )
- TL074)
- R20 = 0.01
- R52 - R51 - R44 - R50 = 330
- R42 = 50
- R40 = 50
- R46 =  $\mu$  (0-100 )
- C9 = 1n
- C18 - C14 = 4.7u
- C15 - C8 = 10u
- C19 - C22 - C21 = 1u



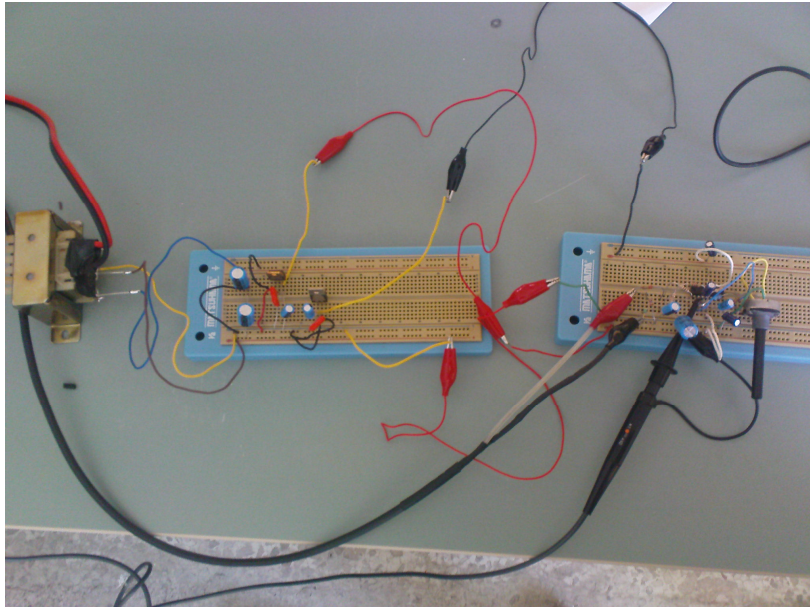
μ 2. μ TL074

μ μ μ μ (Breadboard).



μ 3. μ (Breadboard)

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ . μ



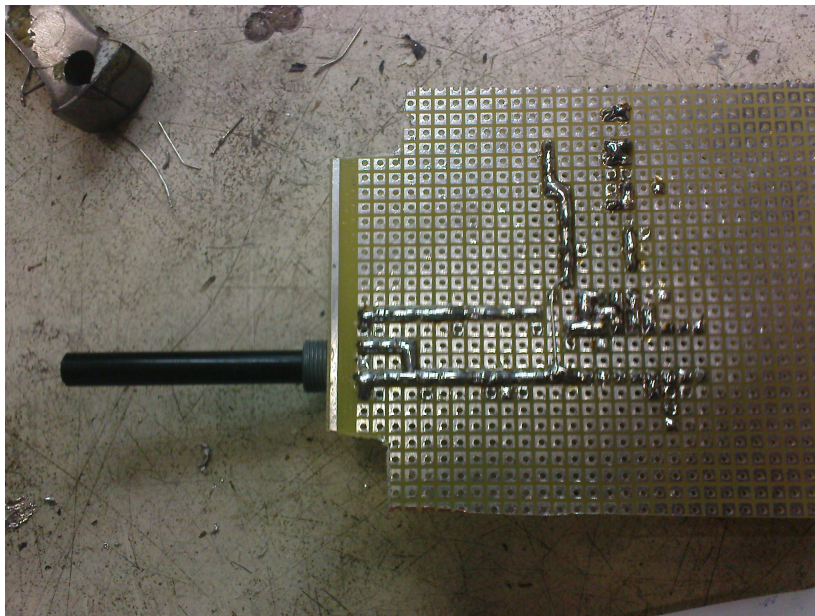
μ 4. μ - (Breadboard)

μ

μ

μ

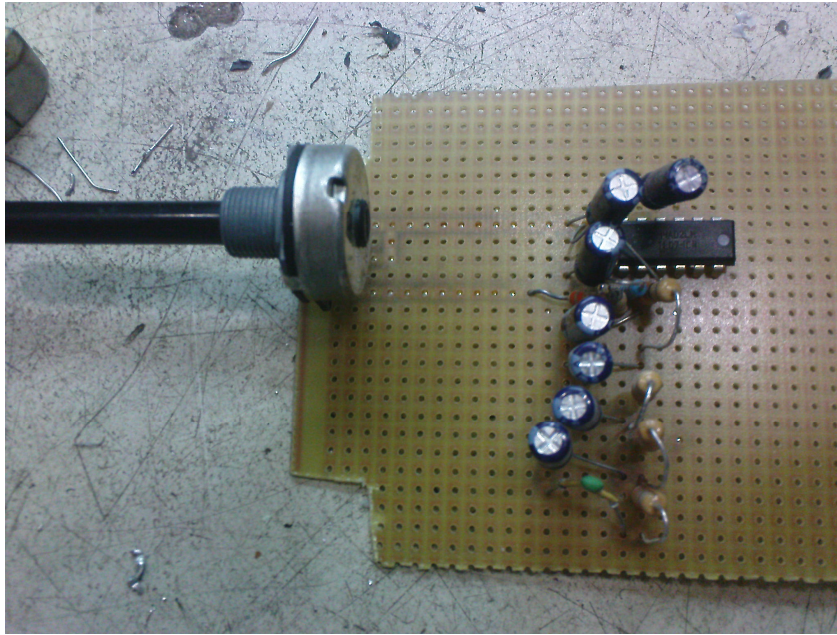
μ



μ 5.

μ



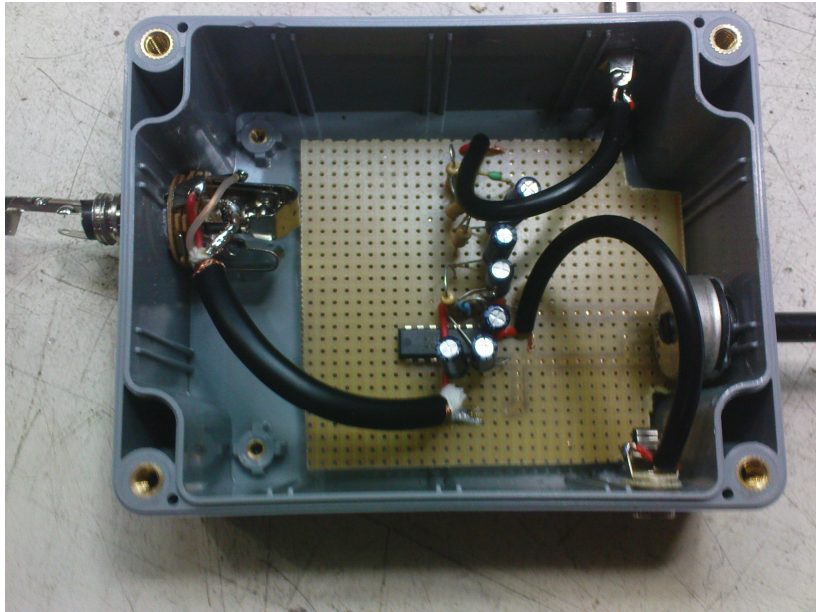


μ 6. μ

μ



μ 7. μ



μ 8. μ

μ μ

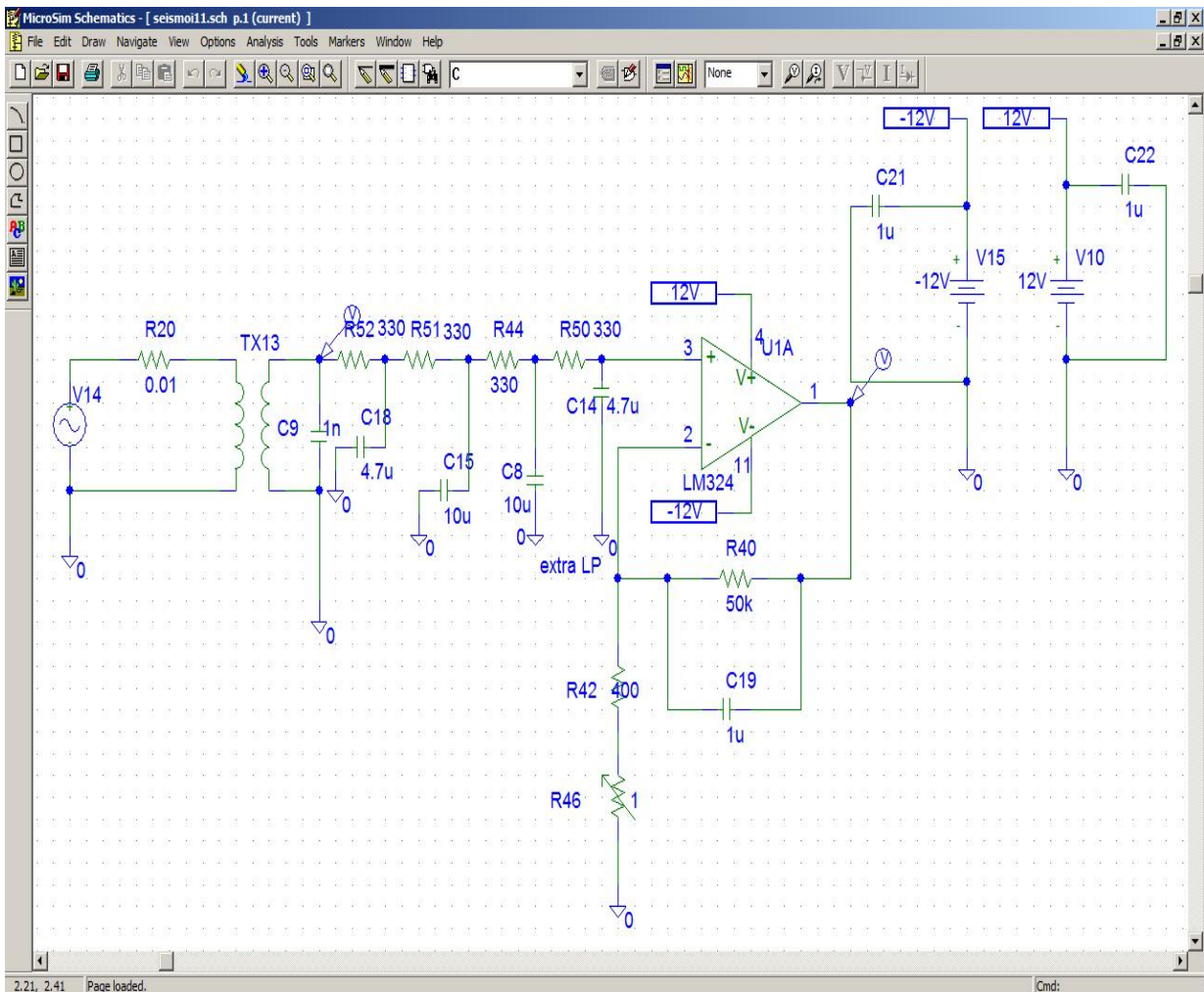
:

- 1.
- 2.
3. μ μ
- 4.
- 5.
6. μ
- 7.
- 8.
9. μ
10. RCA
11. mono mini jack
12. jack ¼

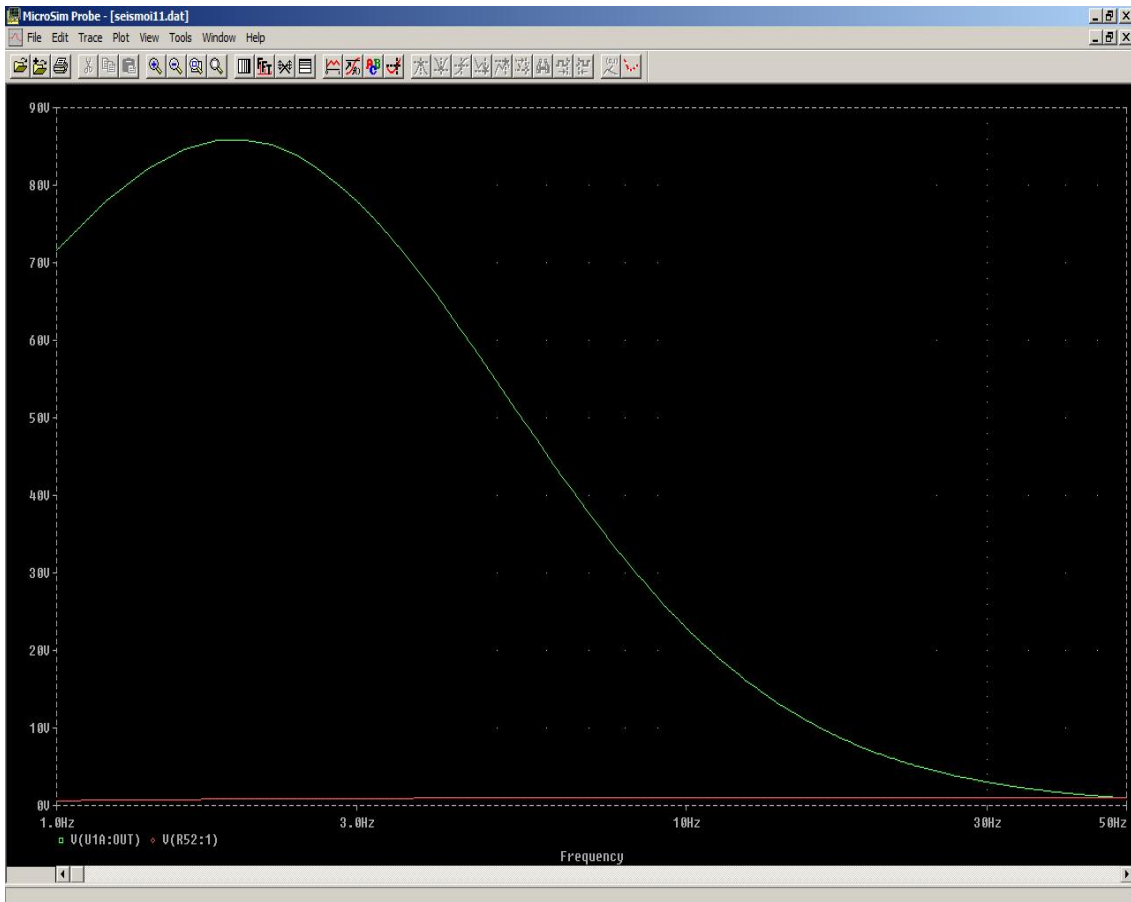
# 7.

## 7.1

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  P-SPICE  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :

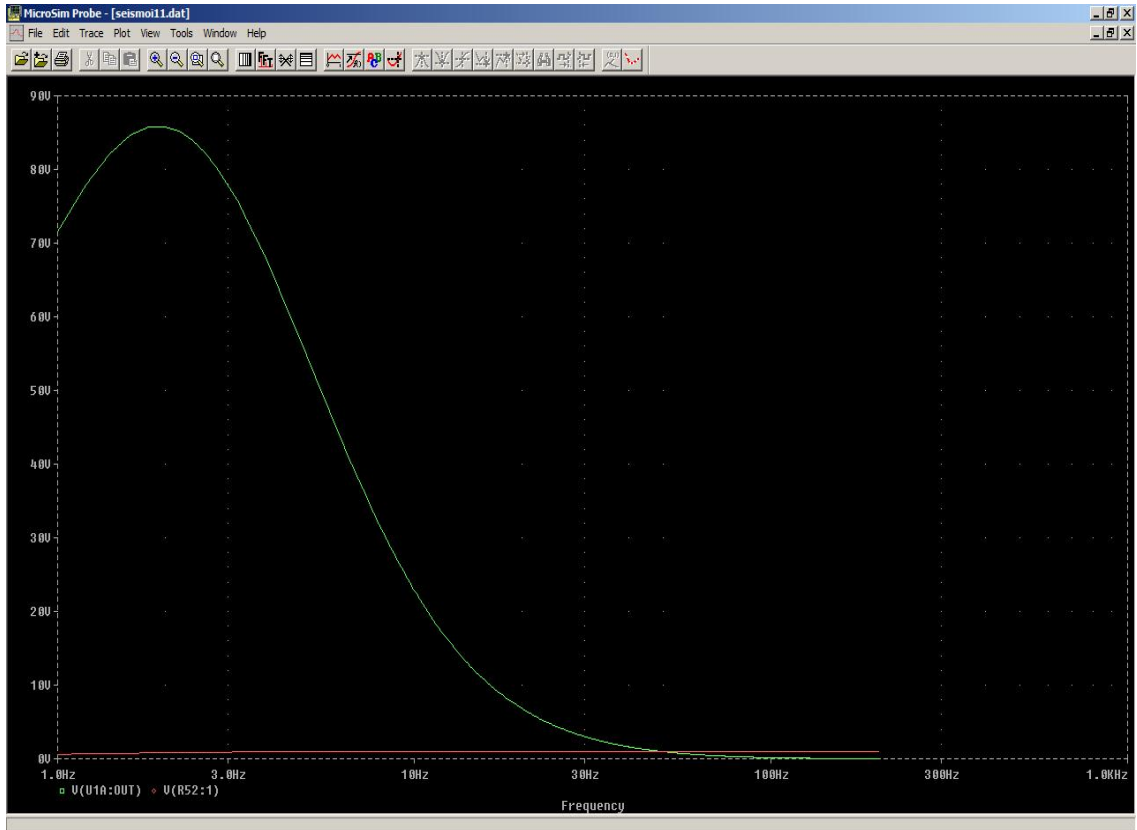


$\mu$  1.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  P-Spice

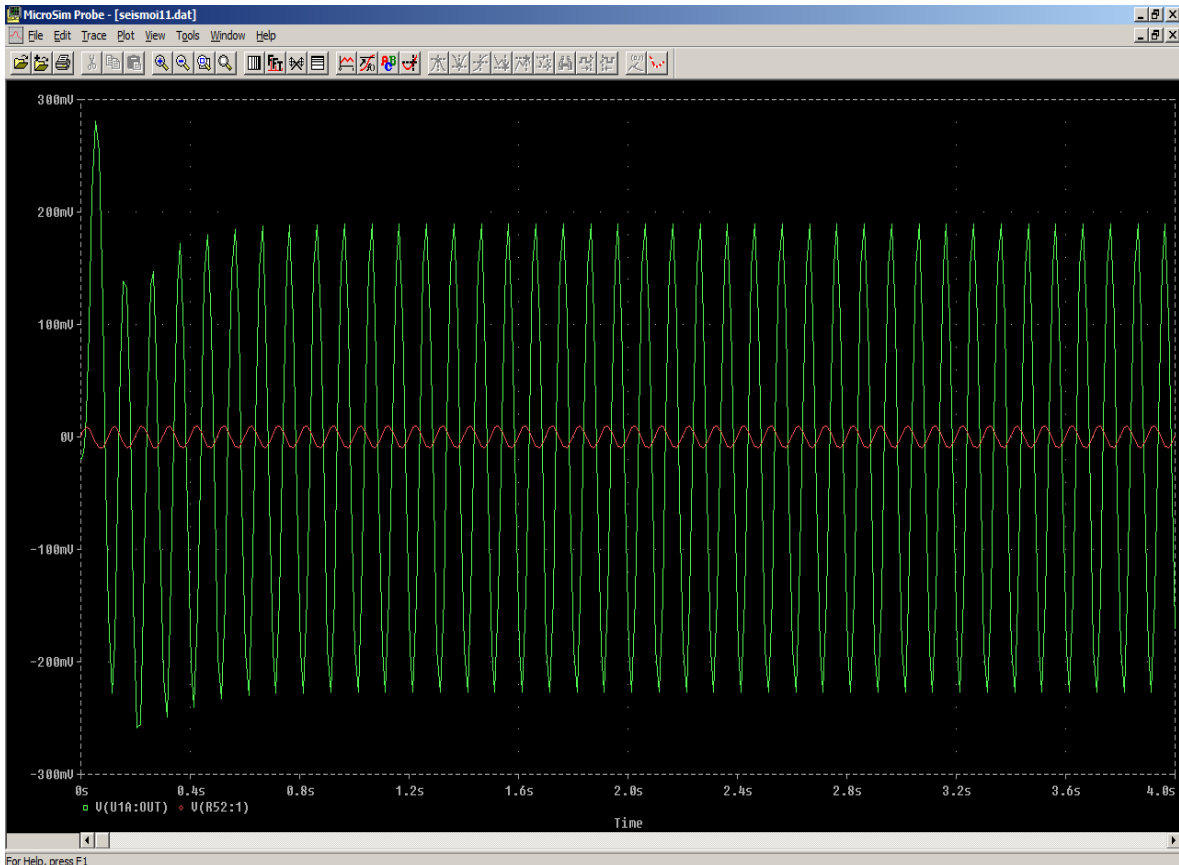


$\mu$  2. ( )





**μ 3.** ( )



$\mu$  4. ( )

1 volt.      0.6 V       $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$       2 Hz       $\mu$       71 V      1 z       $\mu$   
 $\mu$             $\mu$            49 z      86 V  
1.                                $\mu$

## 7.2

$\mu$

### 7.2.1 $\mu$

(breadboard)

$\mu$

$\mu \pm 12V$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

\	F(Hz)	Vin	Vout	Decibel(dB)
1	0.5	0.14	5.0	31.0
2	1	0.14	8.4	35.5
3	2	0.14	10.8	37.7
4	3	0.14	10.2	37.2
5	4	0.14	8.4	35.5
6	5	0.14	7.2	34.2
7	6	0.14	6.4	33.2
8	7	0.14	2.6	32.0
9	8	0.14	4.6	30.3
10	9	0.14	4.0	29.1
11	10	0.14	3.4	27.7
12	11	0.14	3.0	26.6
13	12	0.14	2.6	25.3
14	13	0.14	2.3	24.3
15	14	0.14	2.0	23.0
16	15	0.14	1.9	22.6
17	16	0.14	1.7	21.6
18	17	0.14	1.6	21.1
19	18	0.14	1.4	20.0
20	19	0.14	1.2	18.6
21	20	0.14	1.1	17.9
22	25	0.14	0.8	15.1
23	30	0.14	0.6	12.6
24	35	0.14	0.4	9.10
25	40	0.14	0.3	6.60
26	50	0.14	0.2	3.00
27	60	0.14	0.16	1.10
28	70	0.14	0.12	-1.30
29	80	0.14	0.08	-4.80

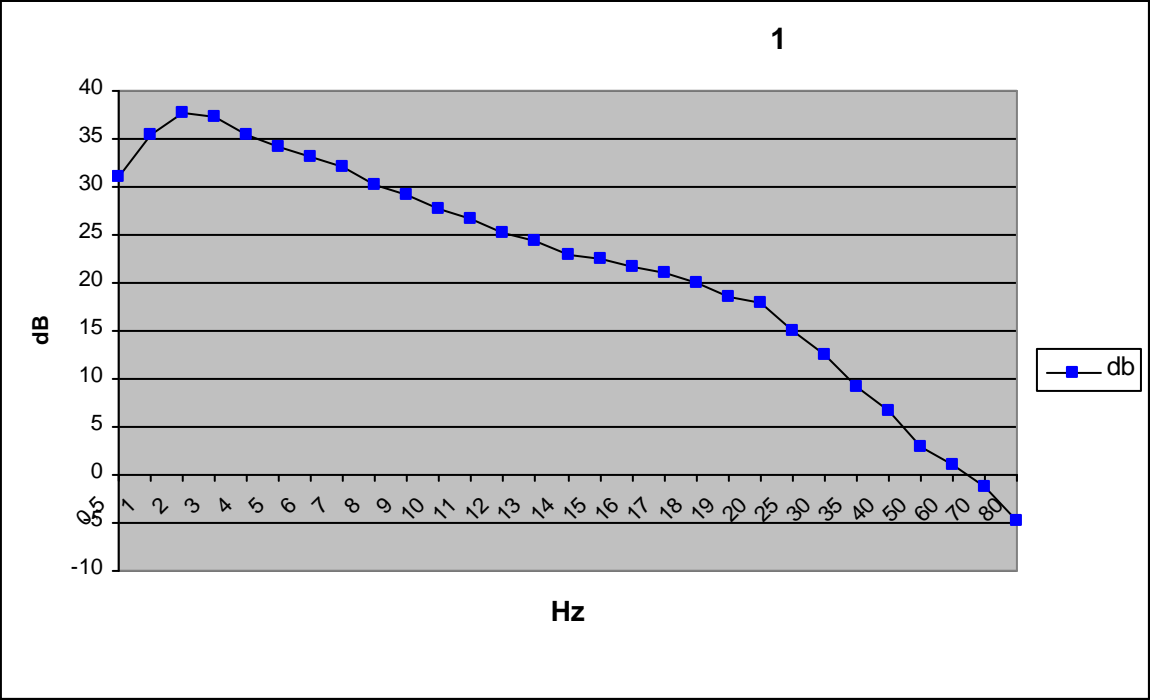
1.

$\mu$

$\mu$

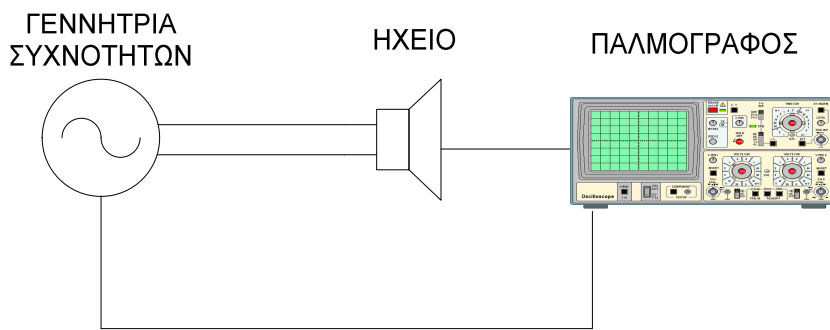
$\mu$

.



## 7.2.2

μ  
μ μ ± 12 V μ



\	F(Hz)	Vin	Vout	Decibel(dB)
1	0.5	1.0	19	25.6
2	1	1.0	18	25.1
3	2	1.0	15	23.5
4	3	1.0	13	22.3
5	4	1.0	11	20.8
6	5	1.0	9.0	19.1
7	6	1.0	7.5	17.5
8	7	1.1	6.5	15.4
9	8	1.1	6.0	14.8
10	9	1.1	5.5	13.9
11	10	1.1	5.0	13.1
12	11	1.1	4.0	11.2
13	12	1.1	3.6	10.3
14	13	1.1	3.2	9.3
15	14	1.1	2.9	8.4
16	15	1.1	2.6	7.4
17	16	1.1	2.4	6.8
18	17	1.1	2.2	6.0
19	18	1.1	2.1	5.6
20	19	1.1	1.9	4.7
21	20	1.1	1.8	4.3
22	25	1.1	1.3	1.4
23	30	1.0	1.0	0
24	35	1.0	0.8	-1.9

2. μ μ





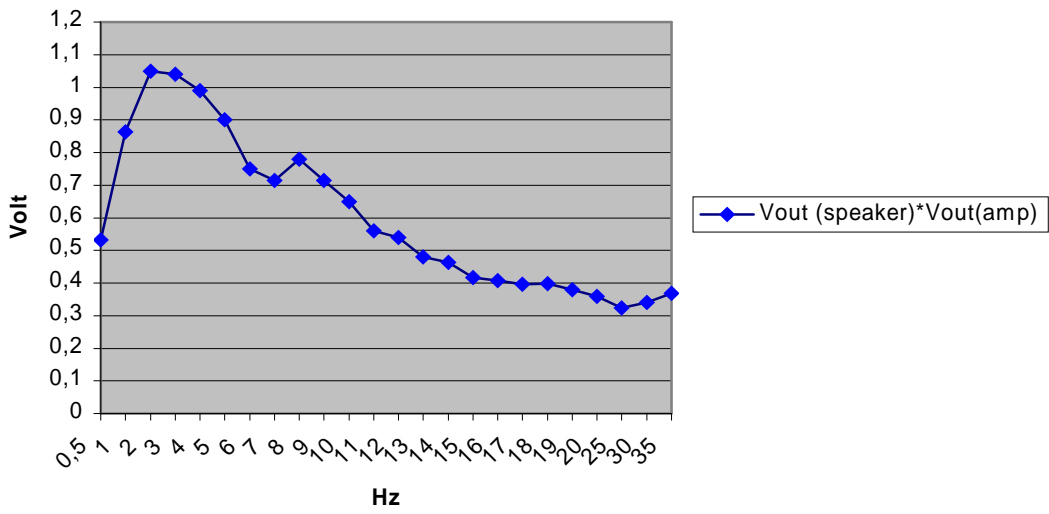








4



### 7.3

1.

$\mu$

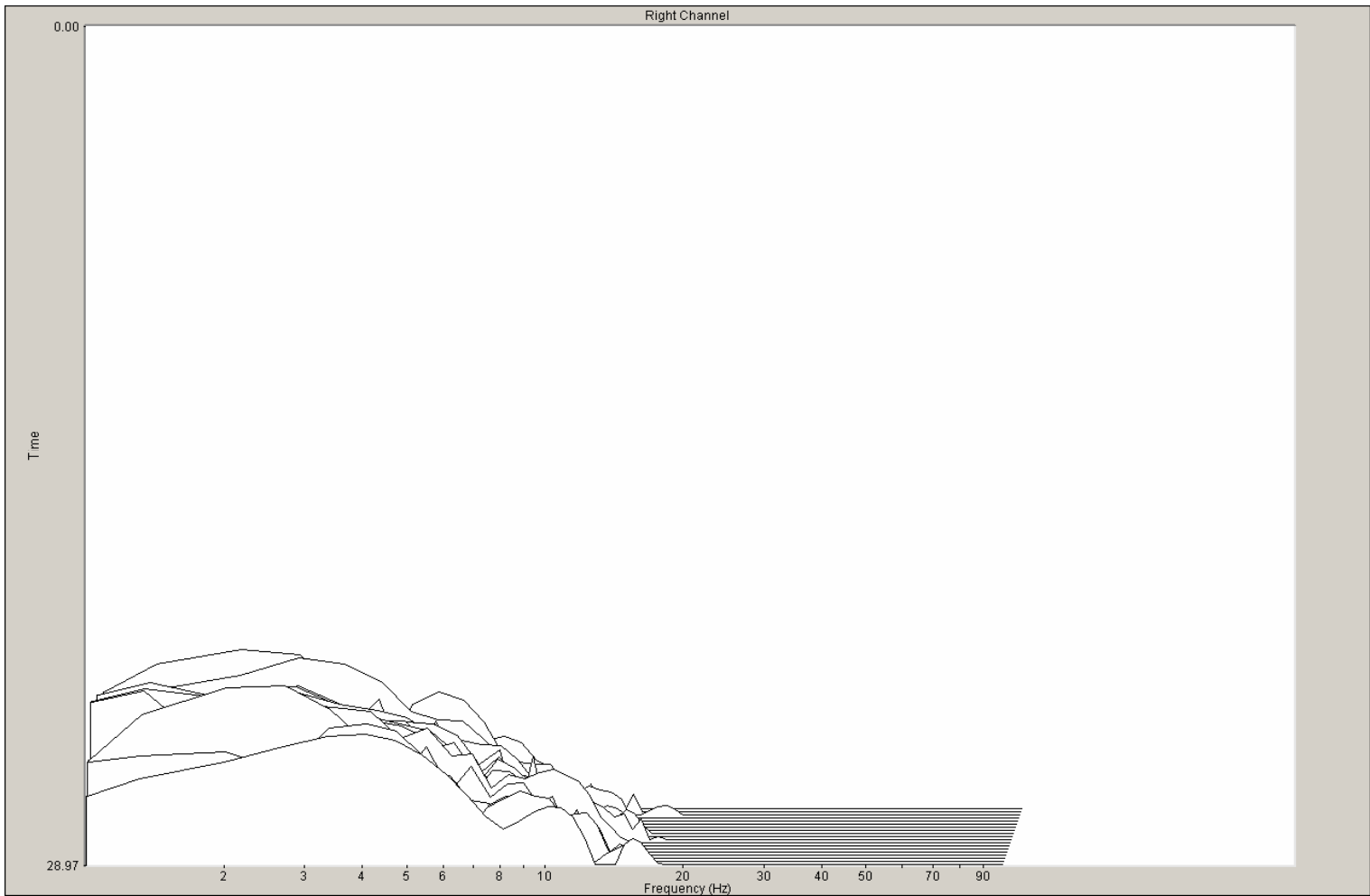
$\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$  .

$\mu$

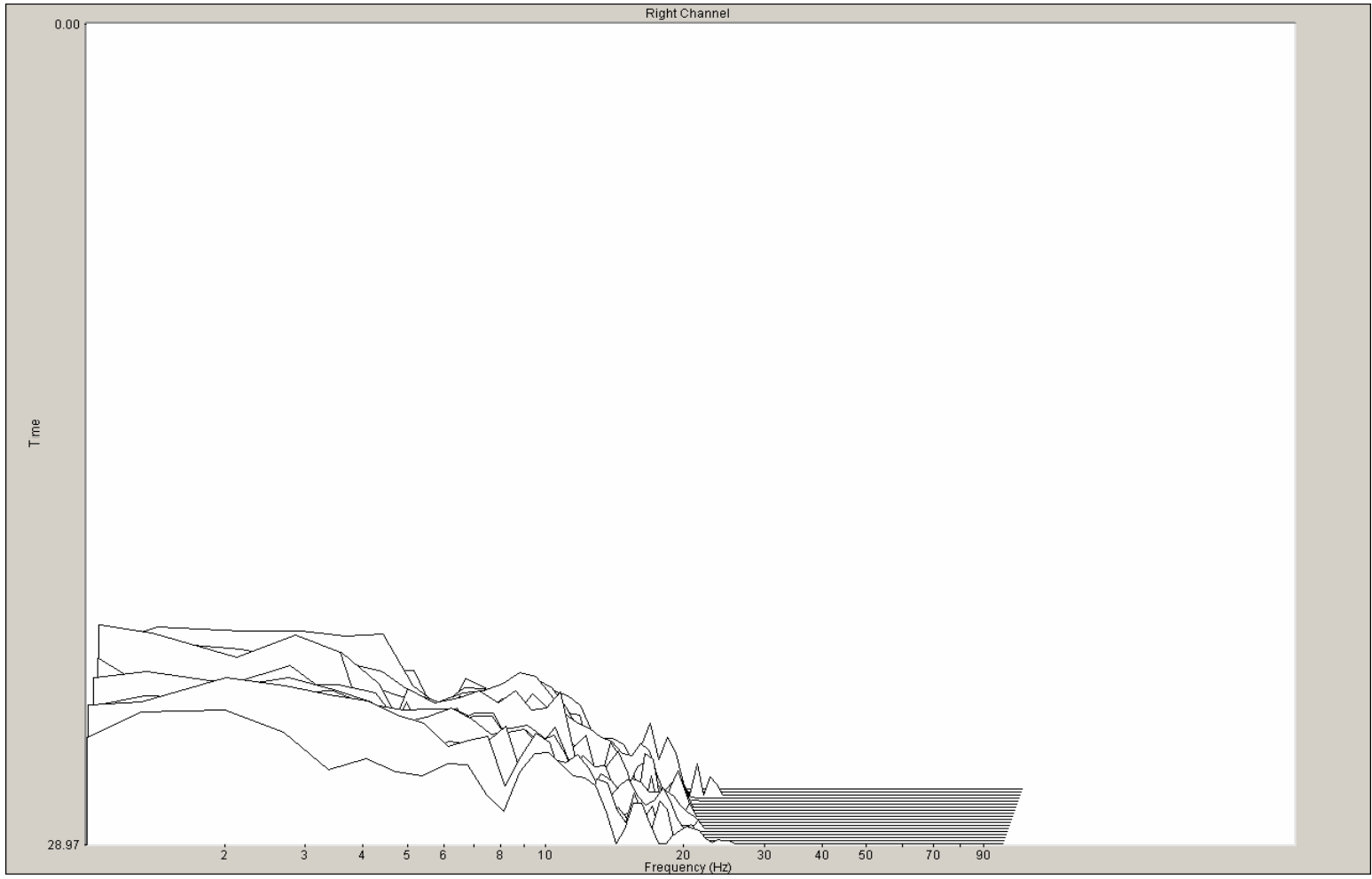
$\mu$

.

$\mu$



2.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .



3.

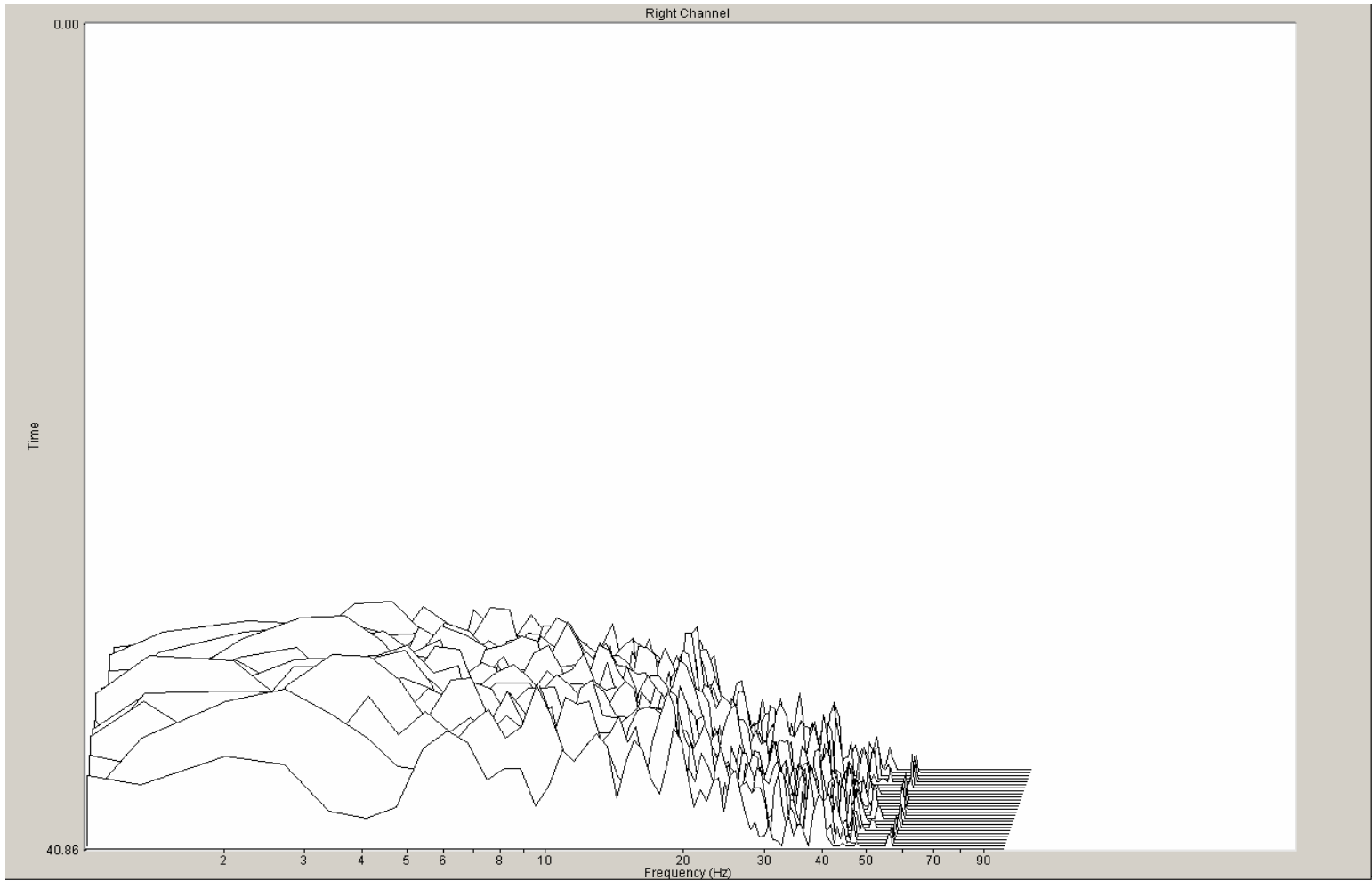
$\mu$

$\mu$

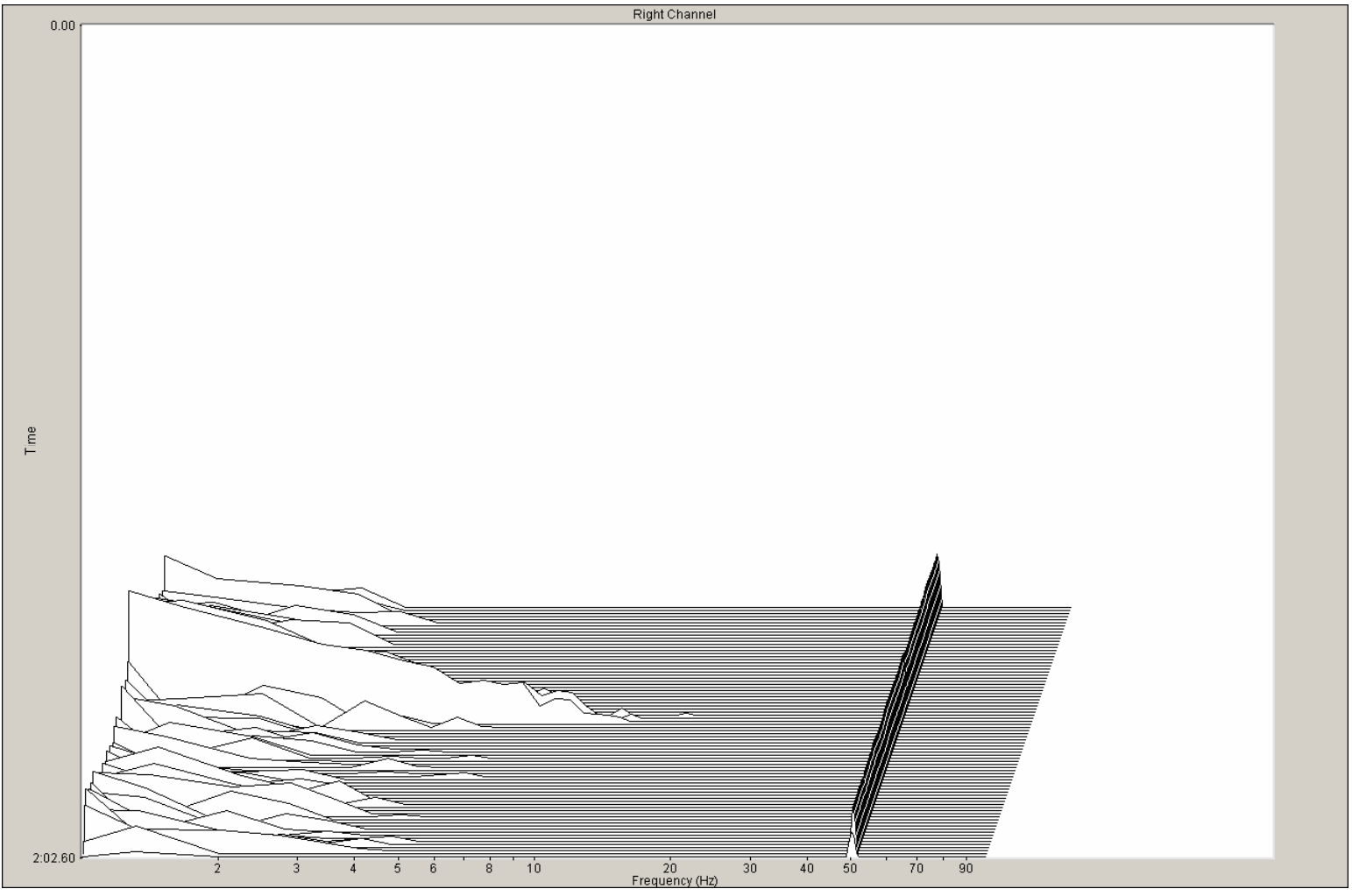
$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

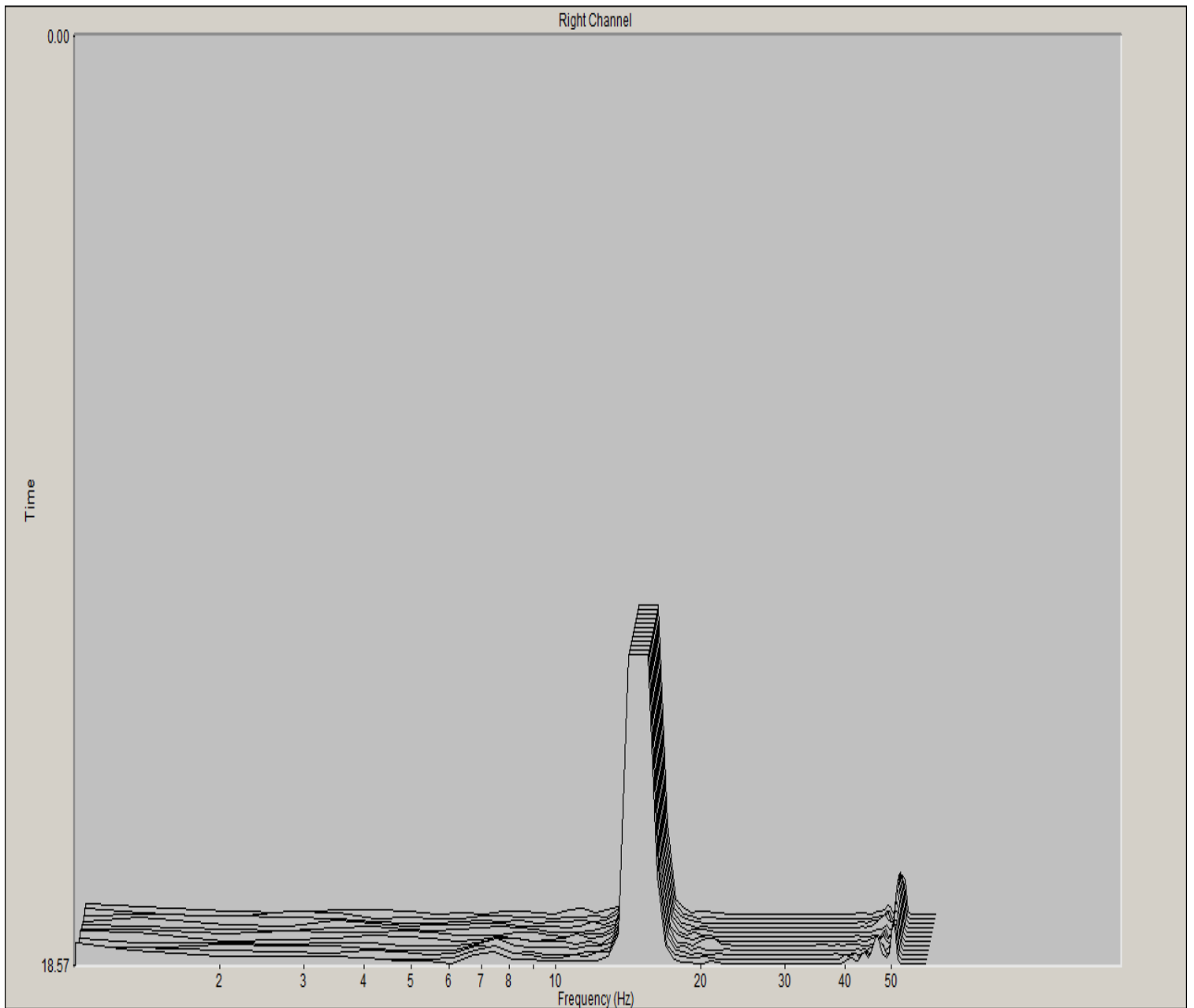


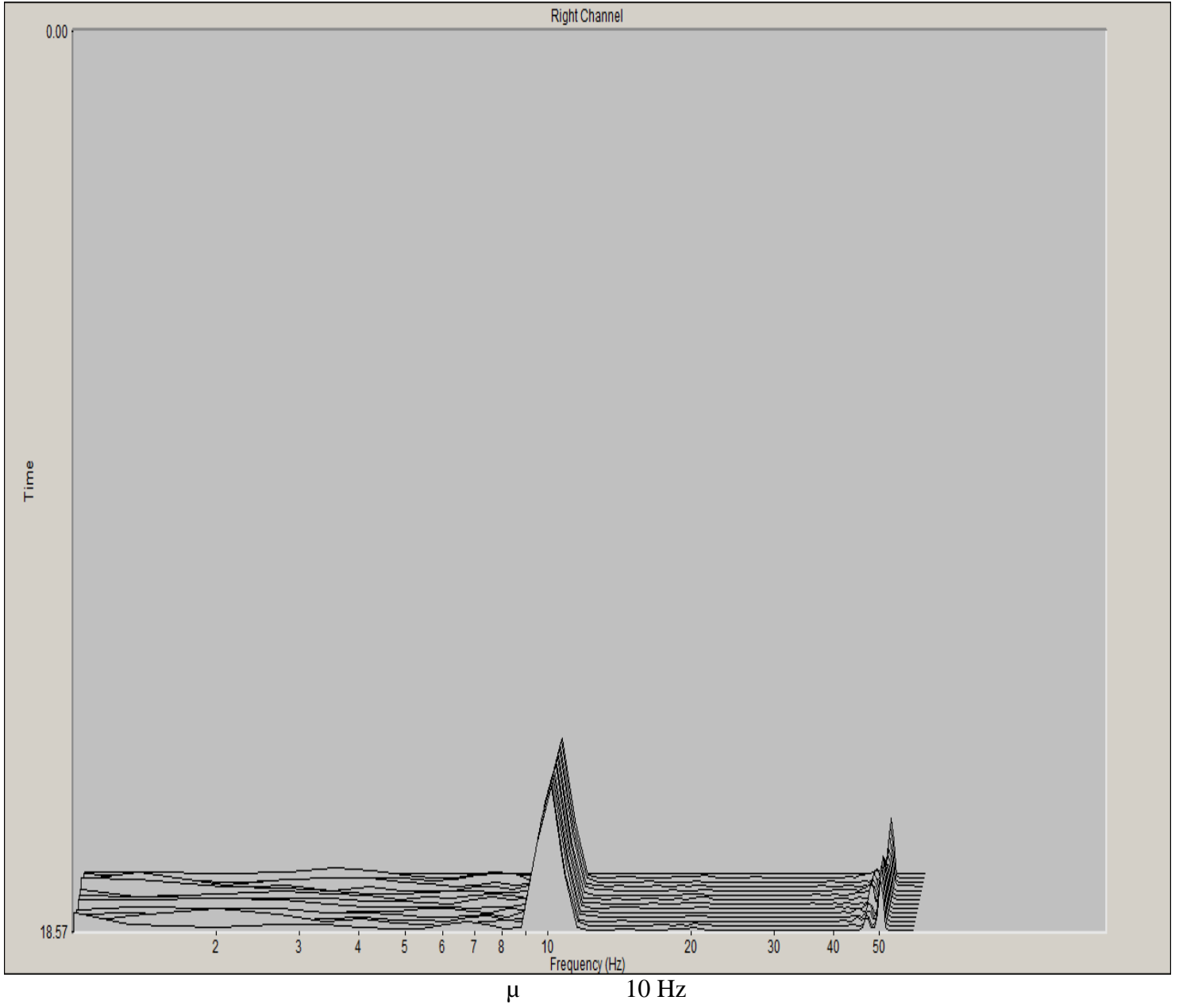
4.  $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .











shifting)

μ μ μ ( , pitch  
μ μ μ . μ  
μ μ μ μ . μ  
μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ .

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- [2] , Kaufman-Seidman
- [3] The Art Of Electronics, Paul Horowitz – Windfield Hill

- [1] <http://el.science.wikia.com/>
- [2] <http://www.nexushellas.gr/>
- [3] <http://www.ceid.upatras.gr/>
- [4] <http://www.focusmag.gr/>
- [5] <http://www.skepdic.gr/>
- [6] <http://www.boards.ie/>
- [7] <http://users.otenet.gr/~athsam/database.htm>
- [8] [http://denethor.wlu.ca/PSpice/pspice\\_tutorial.html#IIA](http://denethor.wlu.ca/PSpice/pspice_tutorial.html#IIA)