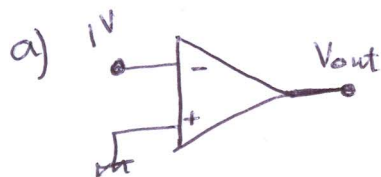
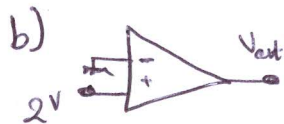


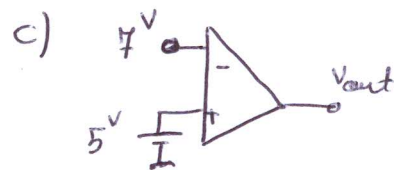
2



$V_{out} = \text{Maximum negative}$
as $V^- > V^+$



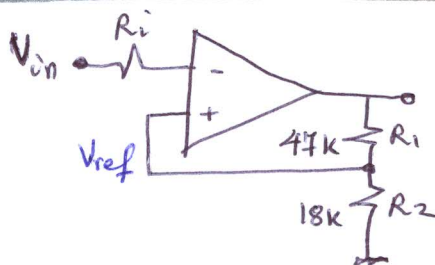
$V_{out} = \text{Maximum Positive}$
as $V^+ > V^-$



$V_{out} = \text{Maximum negative}$
as $V^- > V^+$

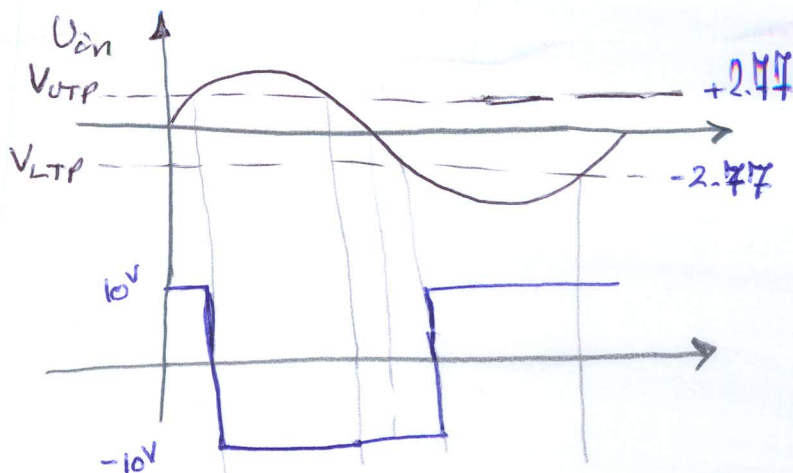
3

$$V_{out(max)} = \pm 10V$$

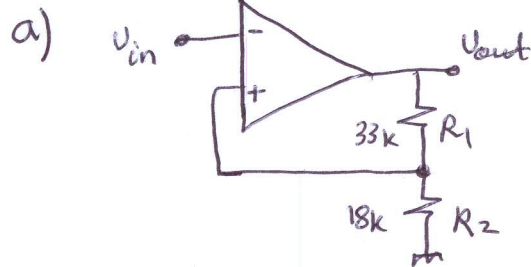


$$V_{UTP} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{out(max)} = \frac{18}{18 + 47} * 10 = 2.769 V$$

$$V_{LTP} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (-V_{out(max)}) = \frac{18}{47 + 18} * (-10) = -2.769 V$$



6



maximum output = $\pm 11V$

$$V_{HYS} = V_{UTP} - V_{LTP}$$

$$\therefore V_{UTP} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (V_{out(max)})$$

$$= \frac{18}{33 + 18} (11) = 3.88V$$

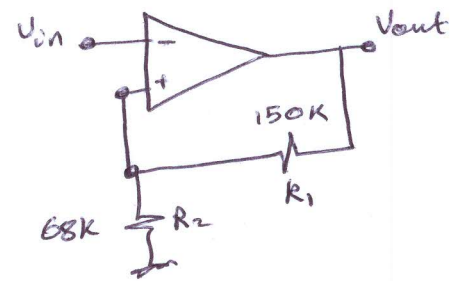
$$V_{LTP} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (-V_{out(max)})$$

$$= -3.88V$$

$$\therefore V_{HYS} = 3.88 - (-3.88)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_{HYS} = 7.76V}$$

2



$$V_{UTP} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (V_{out(max)})$$

$$= \frac{68}{150 + 68} (11)$$

$$= 3.43V$$

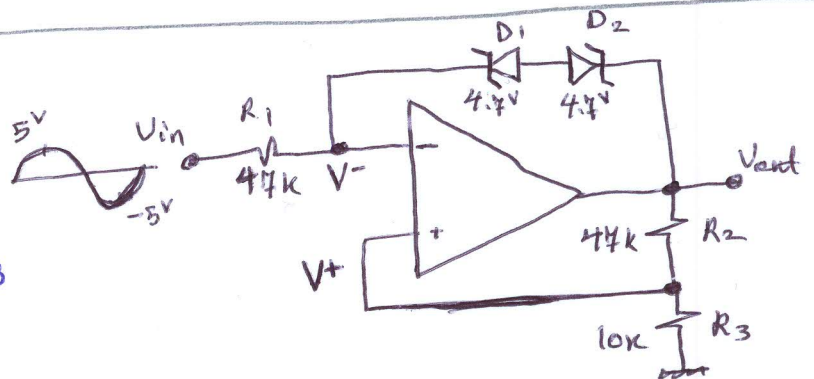
$$V_{LTP} = -3.43V$$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_{HYS} = 3.43 - (-3.43)}$$

$$= \boxed{6.86}$$

8

$$\therefore V^- = \begin{cases} -0.7 - 4.7 + V_{out} & \text{if } D_1 \text{ is FB} \\ & \text{if } D_2 \text{ is RB} \\ 4.7 + 0.7 + V_{out} & \text{if } D_1 \text{ is RB} \\ & \text{if } D_2 \text{ is FB} \end{cases}$$



at any time:

$$V^- = V_{out} \pm 5.4$$

$$\therefore V^+ \approx V^- = V_{out} \pm 5.4 \rightarrow ①$$

$$\therefore V^+ = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} V_{out} = \frac{10}{47 + 10} V_{out} = 0.175 V_{out} \rightarrow ②$$

from ① & ②

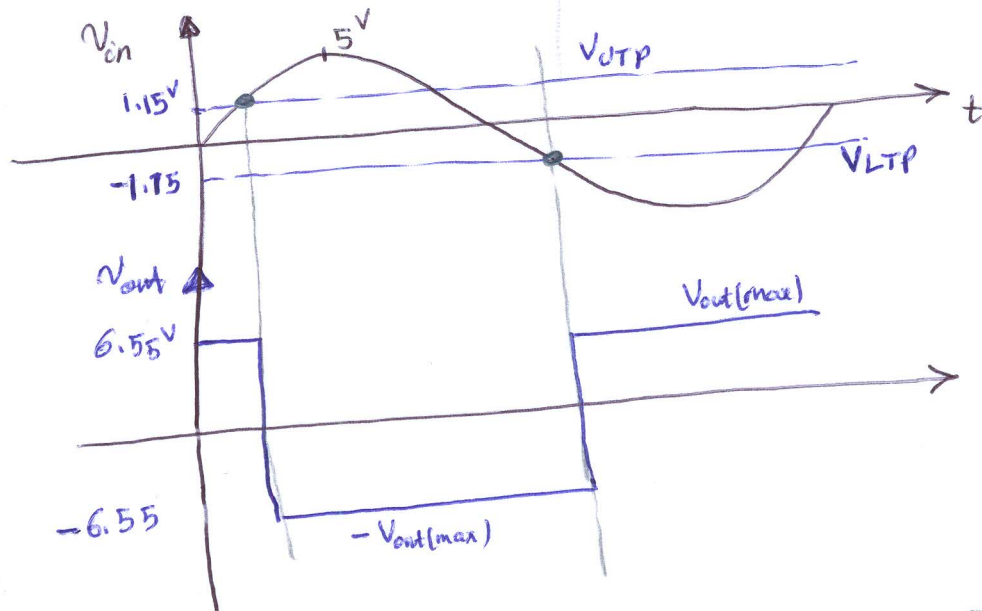
$$\therefore 0.175 V_{out} = V_{out} \pm 5.4$$

$$\therefore V_{out} = \frac{\pm 5.4}{0.175 - 1} = \pm 6.55 \quad \therefore V_{out(max)} = \underline{\underline{6.55}} \text{ \& } -(V_{out(max)}) = \underline{\underline{-6.55}}$$

$$\therefore V_{UTP} = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} V_{out(max)} = 0.175 * 6.55 = \underline{\underline{1.15V}}$$

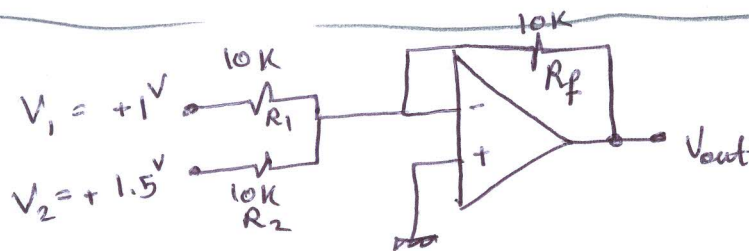
$$V_{LTP} = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} (-V_{out(max)}) = 0.175 * (-6.55) = \underline{\underline{-1.15V}}$$

The output voltage waveform is shown below:



9

a)

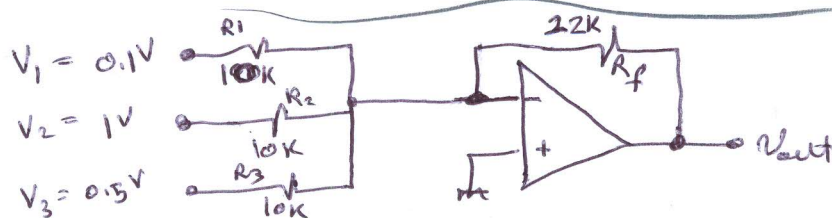


$$V_{out} = -R_f \left(\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2} \right) ; R_1 = R_2 = R_f = 10k\Omega$$

$$\therefore V_{out} = -(V_1 + V_2) = -(1 + 1.5) = -2.5V$$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_{out} = -2.5V}$$

b)



$$R_f = 22k\Omega$$

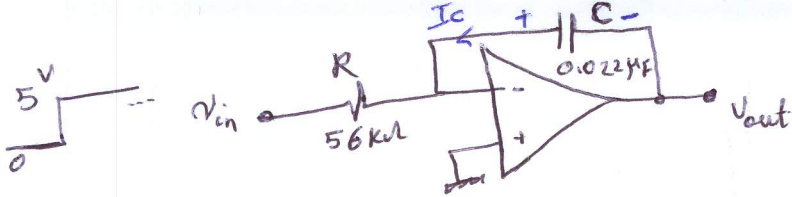
$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 10k\Omega$$

$$V_{out} = -(22k) \left[\frac{0.1}{10k} + \frac{1}{10k} + \frac{0.5}{10k} \right] = -\frac{22}{10} (0.1 + 1 + 0.5)$$

$$= -2.2 * 1.6 = -3.52V$$

$$\therefore \boxed{V_{out} = -3.52V}$$

15



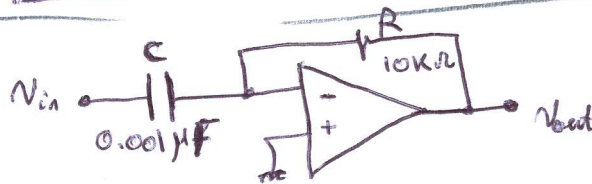
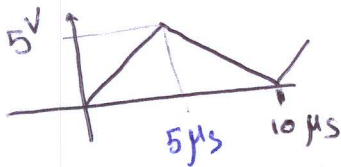
rate of change of the output $\left(\frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta V_{in}} \right) = - \frac{I_C}{C} = - \frac{V_i}{RC}$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta V_{in}} = - \frac{5}{(56 \times 10^3) \times (0.022 \times 10^{-6})} = -4058.44 \text{ V/s}$$

$$= -4058.44 \times \frac{10^3}{10^6} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{for mV} \\ \text{for } \mu\text{s} \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta V_{in}} = 4.06 \text{ mV}/\mu\text{s}$$

16



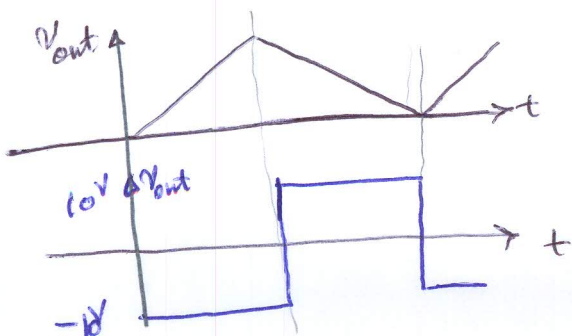
← Differentiator

As the output is proportional to derivative of V_{in} , then V_{out} should be a square wave.

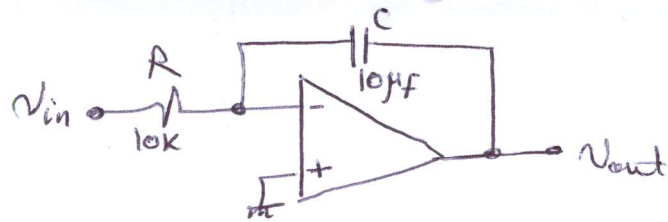
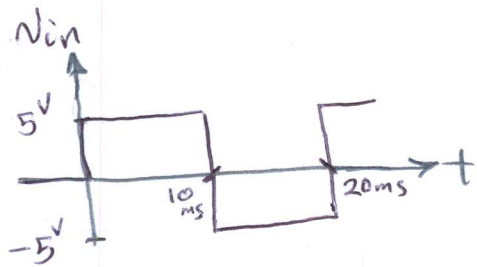
$$\therefore V_{out} = - \left(\frac{\Delta V_{in}}{\Delta t} \right) RC$$

$$\therefore V_{out} = \begin{cases} - \left(\frac{5-0}{5\mu-0} \right) \times 10K \times 0.001\mu, & 0 < t \leq 5\mu\text{s} \\ - \left(\frac{0-5}{10-5\mu} \right) \times 10K \times 0.001\mu, & 5\mu\text{s} < t < 10\mu\text{s} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -10 \text{ V}, & 0 < t \leq 5\mu\text{s} \\ +10 \text{ V}, & 5\mu\text{s} < t < 10\mu\text{s} \end{cases}$$



19



← Integrator

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta V_{out}}{\Delta t} = - \frac{V_{in}}{RC}$$

$$= \begin{cases} - \frac{(5)}{10 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} & , 0 < t \leq 10\text{ms} \\ - \frac{(-5)}{10 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} & , 10\text{ms} < t \leq 20\text{ms} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -50 \text{ V/s} & , 0 < t \leq 10\text{ms} \\ +50 \text{ V/s} & , 10\text{ms} < t \leq 20\text{ms} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -50 \times \frac{1}{10^3} \text{ V/ms} & , 0 < t \leq 10\text{ms} \\ +50 \times \frac{1}{10^3} \text{ V/ms} & , 10\text{ms} < t \leq 20\text{ms} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -0.05 \text{ V/ms} & , 0 < t \leq 10\text{ms} \\ +0.05 \text{ V/ms} & , 10\text{ms} < t \leq 20\text{ms} \end{cases}$$

at $t = 10\text{ms}$:

$$V_{out} = 0 - 0.05 \times 10 = -0.5 \text{ V}$$

at $t = 20\text{ms}$:

$$V_{out} = -0.5 + 0.05 \times (20 - 10) = 0 \text{ V}$$

