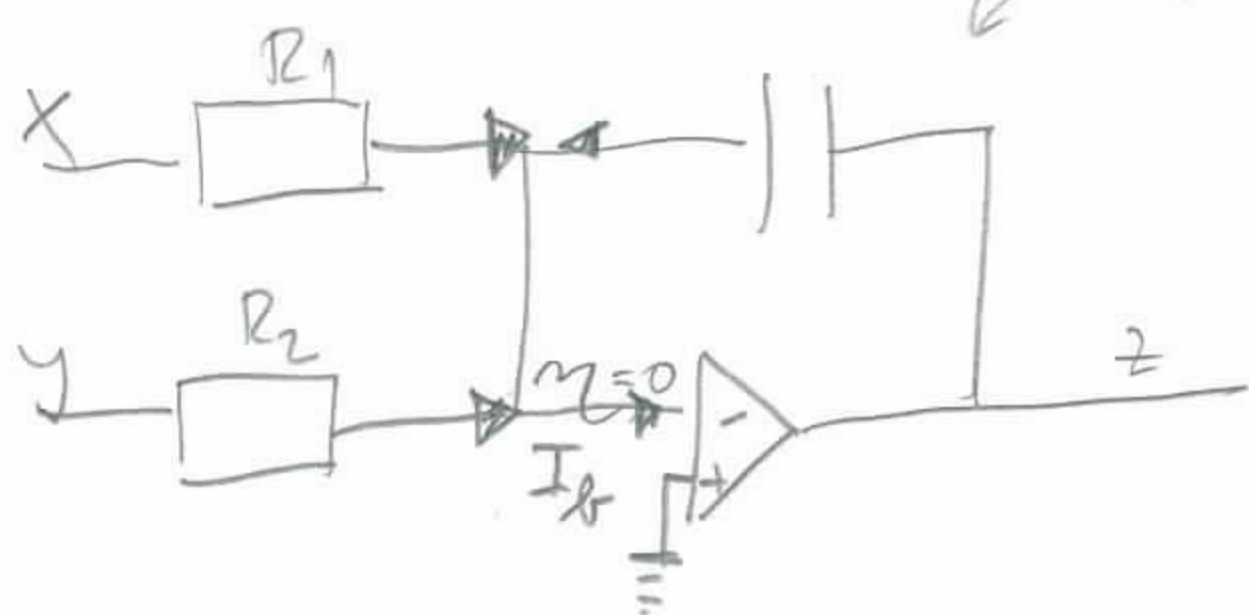


① Naloga:

Vezje na sliki integrira vhodne x in y , vendar z različno utežjo. Torej potrebujemo vezje, ki integrira x in y . Po analogiji s sestavljikom moramo tudi za integrator najti podobneže!



↖ v sestavljiku je tudi upor

zapisemo enačbe:

$$\frac{x}{R_1} + \frac{y}{R_2} + \frac{z}{\frac{1}{Cp}} - I_b = 0$$

Iz slike:

$$-\frac{1}{T_1} \int_{10ms}^{10ms} x dt = -\frac{1}{T_1} \int_{10ms}^{10ms} 1V dt = -1V$$

$$T_1 = 10ms \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{R_1 = 10k\Omega}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{T_2} \int_{40ms}^{50ms} y dt = -2V$$

$$T_2 = 5ms \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{R_2 = 5k\Omega}}$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{1}{Cp}} + \frac{y}{\frac{1}{Cp}} - \frac{1}{Cp} I_b + z = 0$$

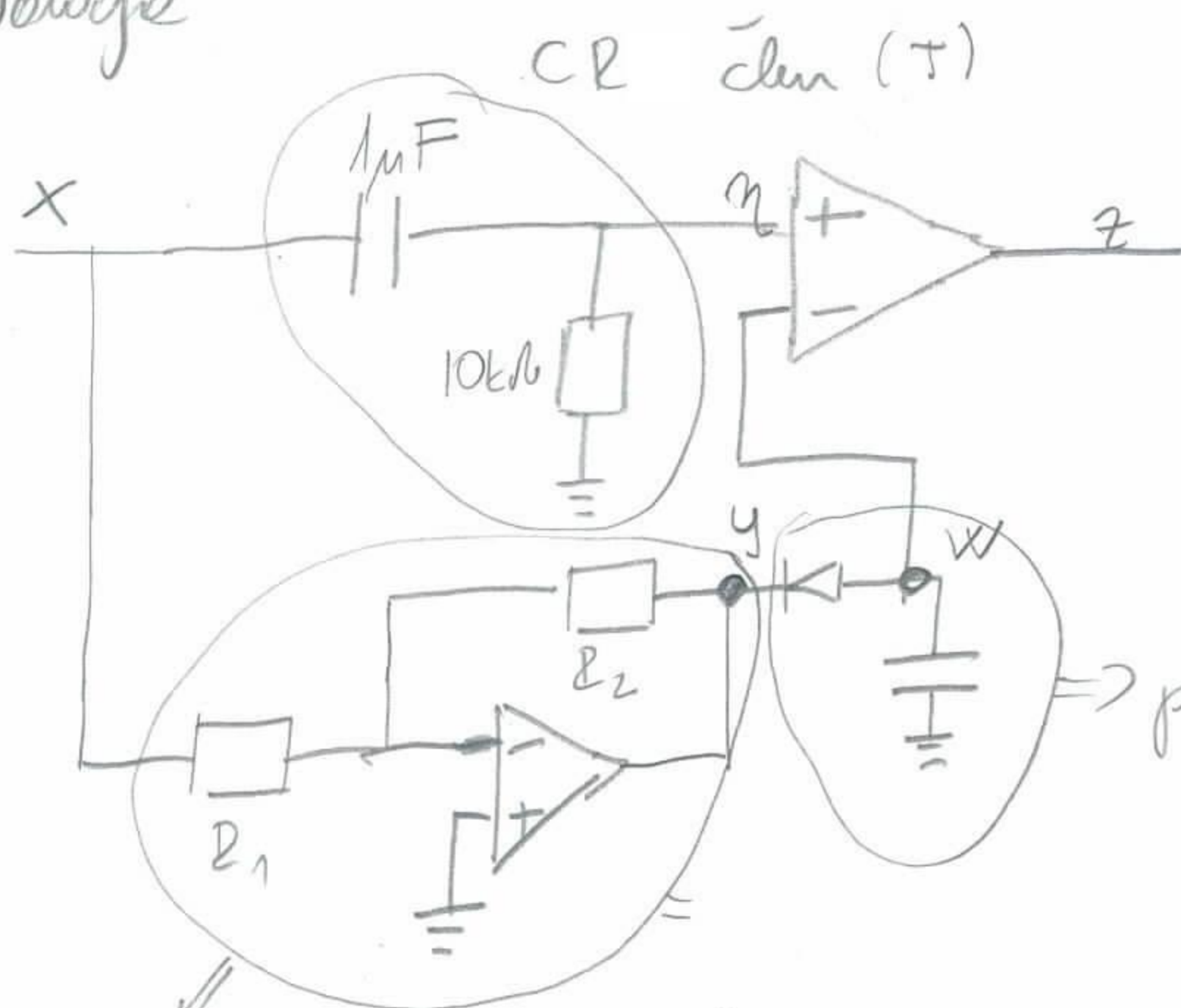
$$z = -\frac{1}{T_1 p} x - \frac{1}{T_2 p} y + \frac{1}{Cp} I_b$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{T_1} \int x dt - \frac{1}{T_2} \int y dt + \frac{1}{C} \int I_b dt$$

Če bi bil $I_b \neq 0$ bi morale dodati člen v z-jem, poimeni konstanta, vst izhodne napetosti!

$$\text{slope} = \frac{1}{1 \mu F} \int_0^{1s} 1 \mu A dt = 1 \frac{V}{s} \Rightarrow \text{tako bi navedena napetost bila } x=y=0$$

② Naloge



→ pomnilnik
amplitude, ki si zapomne
negativne vrednosti!

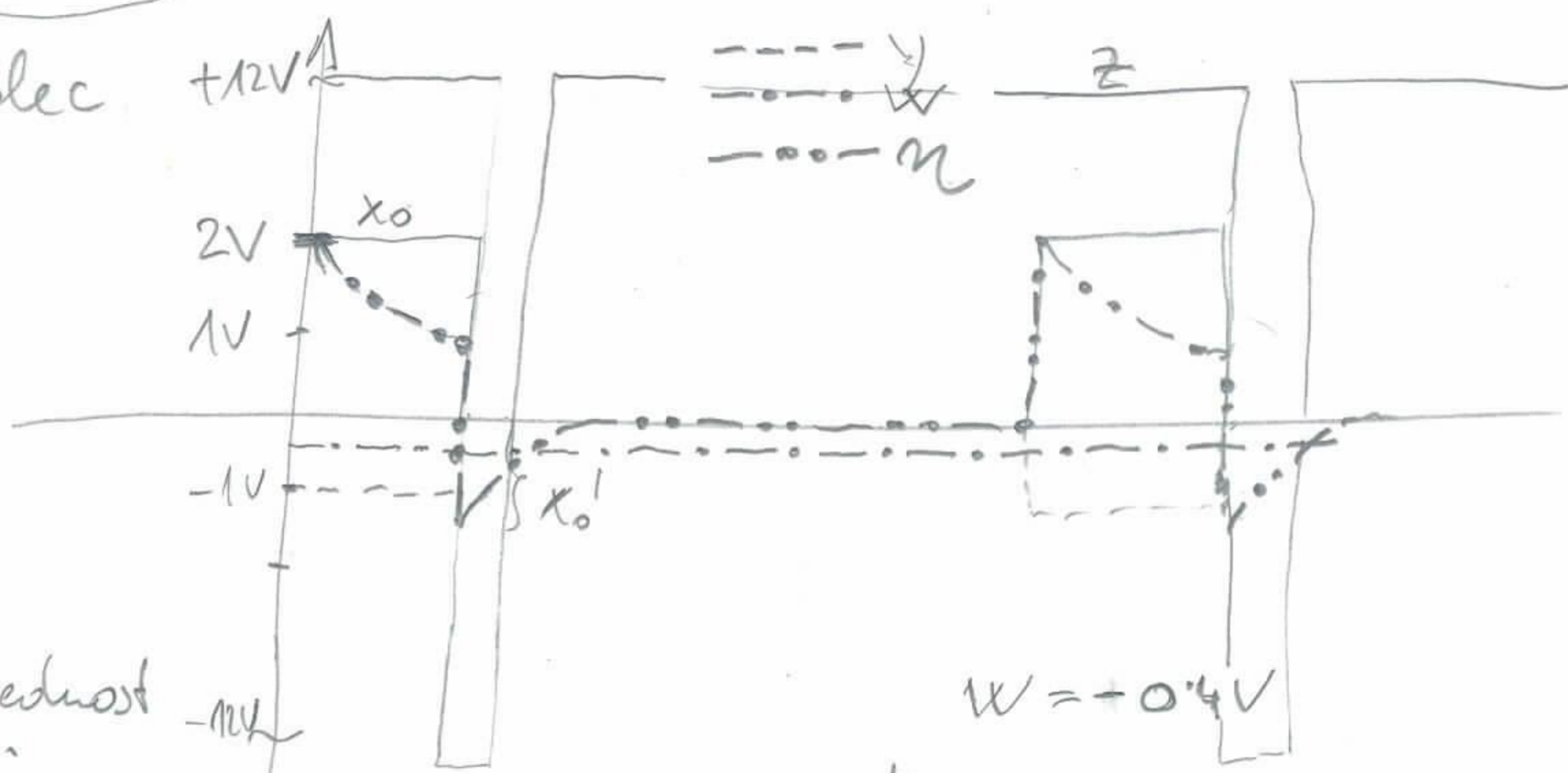
invertirajoča cevlec

$$y = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} x = -\frac{1}{2} x$$

$$w = -\frac{1}{2} x_0 + V_D$$

→ pomnilnik
amplitude
si zapomne vrednost
ki je preobrnjena
za $V_D = 0.6V$.

Namerno $-1V, -0.4V!$



$$x_0 e^{-\frac{t_0}{T}} - x_0 = w$$

$$x_0 (e^{-\frac{t_0}{T}} - 1) = w$$

$$e^{-\frac{t_0}{T}} = 1 + \frac{w}{x_0}$$

$$\ln(1 + \frac{w}{x_0}) = -\frac{t_0}{T}$$

$$-T \ln(1 + \frac{w}{x_0}) = t_0$$

$$-10ms \ln 0.8 = t_0$$

$$t_0 = 2.2ms$$

Če ji $t_0 = 0.04s$

$$x_0 (e^{-\frac{t_0}{T}} - 1) e^{-\frac{t'}{T}} = -w \rightarrow t_0 \text{ ji } -w = 0.4V$$

amplitude x_0'

$$x_0' e^{-\frac{t'}{T}} = -w$$

$$t' = -T \ln(-\frac{w}{x_0'})$$

$$t' = 16ms$$

③ Naloga:

	D_0	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4	D_5	D_6	b_0	b_1	b_2
8 STANJ ↓ 3 biti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$b_2 = D_3 \leftarrow$ samo če je D_3 prižgan je zadost.

$b_1 = D_1 \bar{D}_3 + D_5 \leftarrow$ če je D_1 prižgan je $b_1 = 1$ ne glede na D_2 za vse ostale pa ni izpolnjen $\bar{D}_3$. Ostane samo D_5 .

$b_0 = D_0 \bar{D}_1 + D_2 \bar{D}_3 + D_4 \bar{D}_5 + D_6$
glede na samo po sebi je $b_0 = 1$ v naslednjem pa ne

$$b_1 = \overline{(D_1 \cdot D_3)} \cdot D_1 \cdot \overline{(D_5 \cdot D_3)} = \overline{(D_1 + D_3)} \cdot D_1 \cdot \bar{D}_5 = \bar{D}_3 \cdot D_1 \cdot \bar{D}_5 = \bar{D}_3 D_1 + \bar{D}_5$$

$$b_0 = \overline{(D_0 \cdot D_1)} \cdot D_0 \cdot \overline{(D_2 \cdot D_3)} \cdot D_2 \cdot \overline{(D_4 \cdot D_5)} \cdot D_4 \cdot \overline{D_6 \cdot D_6}$$

↙ po
novejšem
logiku

DELILEC močestnosti, da se osredotočimo na to!

$$D_0 > 0.5V$$

$$D_1 > 1.5V$$

$$D_2 > 2.5V \rightarrow x = 3V \Rightarrow b_0 = 1$$

$$D_3 > 3.5V \Rightarrow b_1 = 1$$

$$b_2 = 0$$

Če zamenjamo upori:

$$1 = D_0 > 0.625 \quad x = 3V$$

$$1 = D_1 > 1.875 \Rightarrow b_0 = 0$$

$$0 = D_2 > 3.125 \Rightarrow b_1 = 1$$

$$b_2 = 0$$