

02/27/17

2/27/2017

one

Secondary winding amp

Primary winding amp

Diagram of a common-emitter amplifier circuit. The input signal i_B is applied to the base. The base is biased by a voltage divider consisting of R_1 and R_2 connected to V_{CC} . The emitter is connected to ground through a resistor R_E . The collector is connected to V_{CC} through a load resistor R_L . The output voltage v_{CE} is taken across the collector resistor. The circuit is shown with a transformer symbol at the input, indicating an AC source.

Graph of the load line and Q-point. The vertical axis is i_B and the horizontal axis is v_{CE} . The load line is a straight line with a negative slope, labeled $i_C = -i_B$. The Q-point is marked on the load line, corresponding to the operating point of the transistor. The Q-point is labeled Q and its coordinates are i_C and v_{CE} .

Primary Anxiety

$$E = V_{CC} - R_L I_{RL}$$

$$\pi \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} \, dx$$

was PAFAM as R_f

for patient's sleep

$$\text{total} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{F}(u_E, i_B) = F_c + \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial u_E}(u_{\alpha}) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial i_B}(i_{\alpha}) + \dots \text{higher orders}$$

$$v_c - I_B = v_c = g_m v_{ce} + \beta i_b \quad \text{signal}$$

$$\text{total} = \text{bias} + \text{variance}$$



