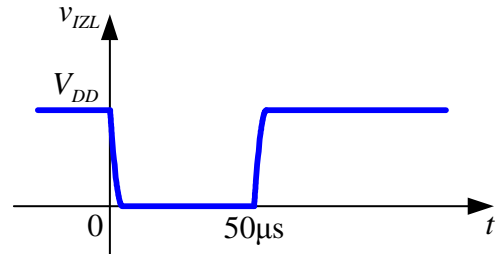


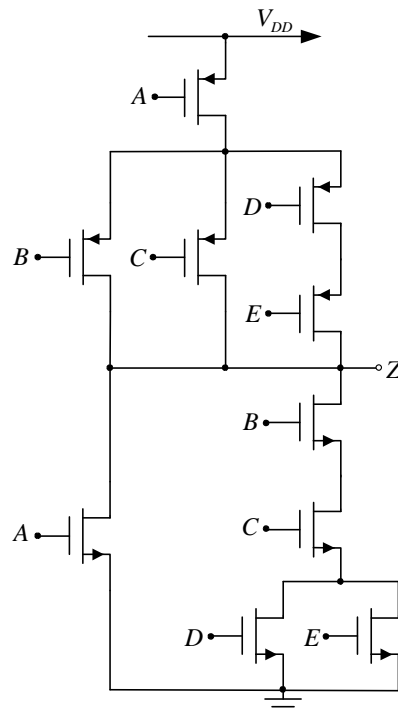
REŠENJA ZADATAKA

3.

$$v_{IZL}(t) = \begin{cases} 5V, & t < 0 \\ 5V \cdot e^{-8,333 \cdot 10^8 \cdot t}, & 0 \leq t < 50\mu s \\ 5V \cdot (1 - e^{-8,333 \cdot 10^8 \cdot (t - 50\mu s)}), & t > 50\mu s \end{cases}$$



4. a) $Z = \overline{A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot (D + E)} = \overline{A + B \cdot C \cdot (D + E)}$

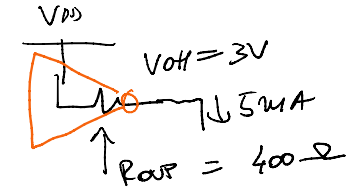


b) $\tau_{pu} = 3 \cdot r_{dsPMOS} \cdot C = 750ps$

$\tau_{pr} = 3 \cdot r_{dsNMOS} \cdot C = 300ps$

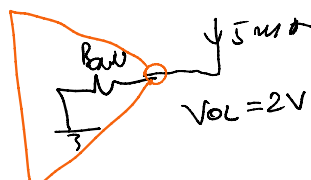
SI ODE I KOLOKVIJUM 2021

1) a)

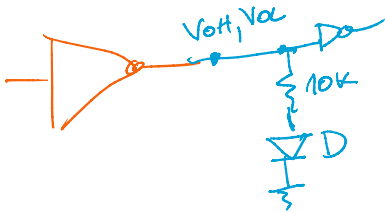


$$V_{DD} - 400\Omega \cdot 5mA = 5V - 2000mV = 3V$$

IZLAZNA ODPORNOST
1 ZA "1" I ZA "0"
JE 400Ω



$R_{pull} = 400\Omega$



KADA JE NA IZLAZU "1" T.J. V_{OH} POSTOJI STRUJA KROZ D
KADA JE NA IZLAZU "0" T.J. V_{OL} STRUJA INVERTORA = 0
 $V_{OH} = V_{DD} - R_{pull} \cdot I_{OH} = V_{DD} - R_{pull} \cdot \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{R_{pull} + 10k}$
 $= 5V - \frac{0.9}{10.9} \cdot 4.3V \approx 5V - 0.17V = 4.83V$

$NM(1) = V_{OH} - V_{IH} \approx 4.8V - 3V = 1.8V$

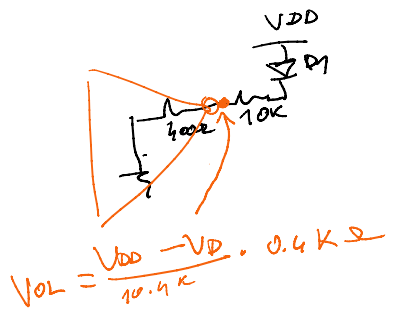
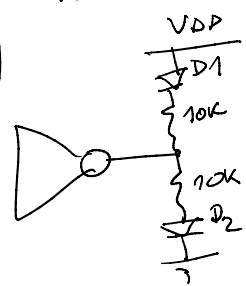
KADA JE NA IZLAZU V_{OL} , POSTOJE STRUJA = 0,
 $V_{OL} = 0V \Rightarrow NM(0) = 2V - 0V = 2V$

b)

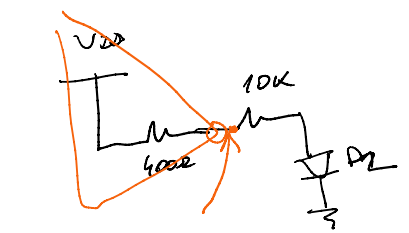
POSTO SU V_{IH} I V_{IL} PODJEDNAKA VADLOBU I OD V_{DD} , MASE POTREBNO JE DA

$|I_{OH}(V_{OH})| = |I_{OL}(V_{OL})|$

VAJLAKJE POSTICI AKO ISTO OPTERETIMO V_{OH} I V_{OL}



KADA JE NA IZLAZU V_{OL} D2 JE ZAKLADENA
KADA JE NA IZLAZU V_{OH} D1 JE ZAKLADENA



$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{10.4k} \cdot 0.4k$
 $NM(1) = V_{OH} - V_{IH} = V_{OH} - \frac{4.3V}{2} = 3V$

$$V_{OL} = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{10.4k} \cdot 0.4k$$

$$NM(0) = V_{IL} - V_{OL} = 2V - \frac{4.3V}{26}$$

JE ZNAK
KUPA JE NA IZLAZU
V_{OH} D₁ JE ZALOZENA

$$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - \frac{V_{OH} - V_D}{10.4k} \cdot 0.4k$$

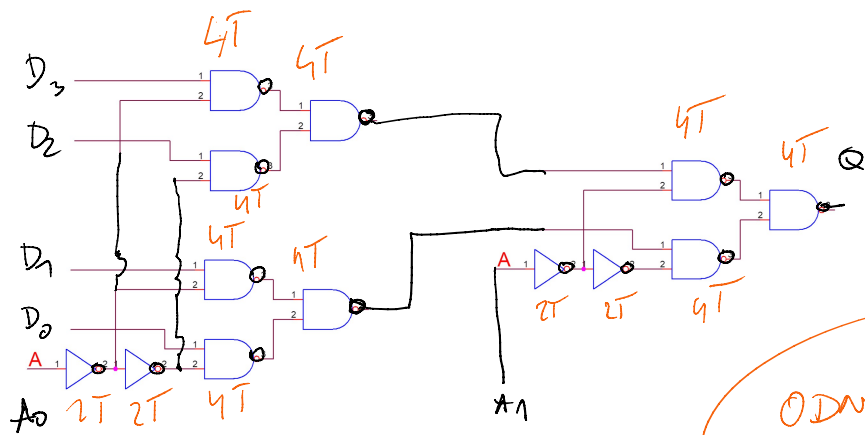
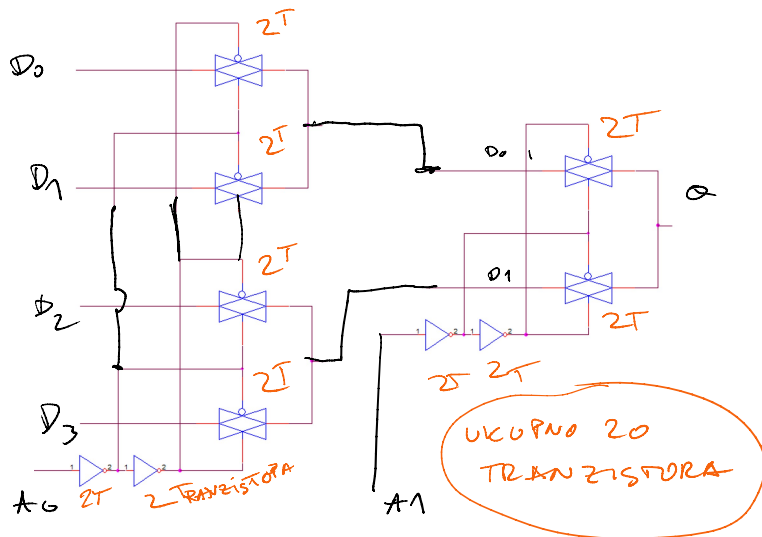
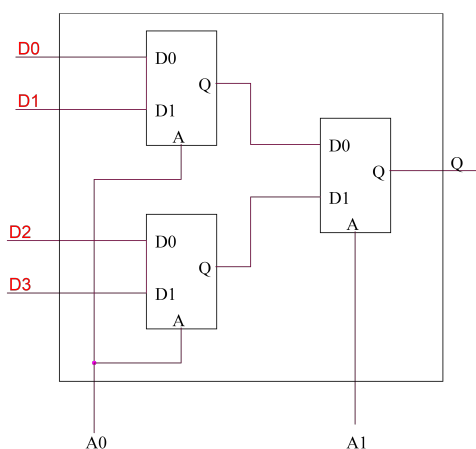
$$NM(1) = V_{OH} - V_{IH} = V_{DD} - \frac{4.3V}{26} - 3V$$

1570!

$$= 2V - \frac{4.3V}{26}$$

2) ZADATOK

Par selekcionih invertora je zajednički za A0



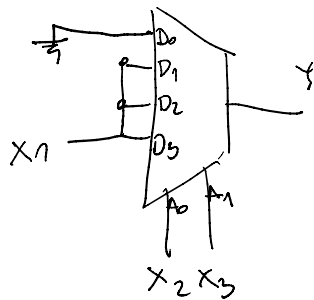
$$n_{tran} = 3 \times 12|_{NI} + 2 \times 4|_{invertori} = 44$$

$$c) y = x_1 x_2 (x_3 + \bar{x}_3) + x_1 x_3 (x_2 + \bar{x}_2) =$$

$$= x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3$$

$$= X_1 X_2 X_3 + X_1 X_2 \overline{X_3} + X_1 \overline{X_2} X_3$$

$$X_1 \cdot A_0 A_1 + X_1 A_0 \overline{A_1} + X_1 \overline{A_0} A_1 + 0 \cdot \overline{A_0} \overline{A_1}$$



POGLEDAJ
 1 ZBIKOV
 z. 4.28