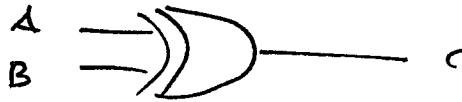


oppgave 1

a) XELLER

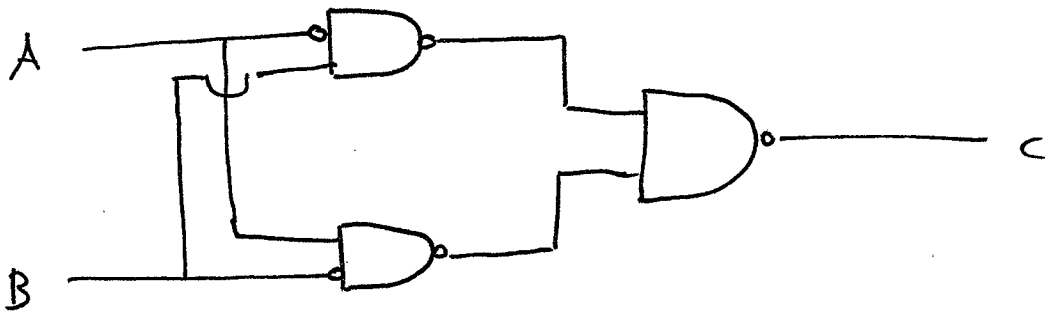


A	B	C
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

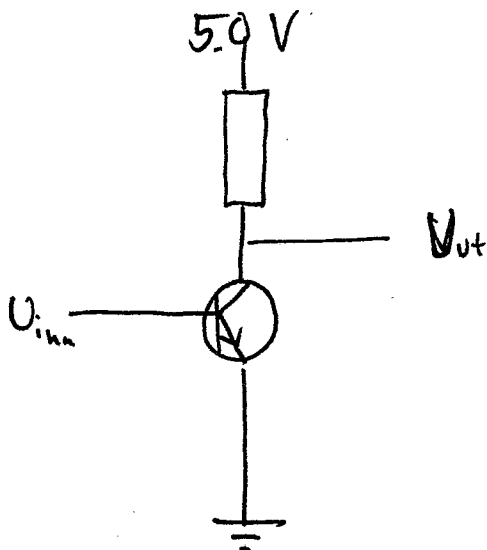
T : Sann
F : Falsk

$$(A \wedge \bar{B}) \vee (\bar{A} \wedge B)$$

$$= \overline{A \wedge \bar{B} \wedge \bar{A} \wedge B}$$



b)



$U_{inn} = 5V$ sann

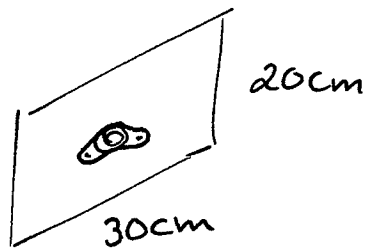
$U_{inn} = 0V$ falsk

$U_{ut} > 3$ sann

$U_{ut} < 2$ falsk

(felles emitterkobling)

oppgave 2



Kjøleplaten vil stråle fra begge sider. Vi får også en konveksjons effekt fra begge sider (oppvarmet luft stiger opp langs kjøleplaten).

Vi regner ut varmeoverføring fra konveksjon når temperaturen til platen er 120°C .

$$\Delta T = 120^{\circ}\text{C} - 20^{\circ}\text{C} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{konv.}} &= 2 \cdot \underbrace{0.20\text{ m} \cdot 0.30\text{ m}}_{\text{overflateareal}} \cdot 1.8 \cdot \underbrace{(100\text{K})^{5/4}}_{\Delta T} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}^{5/4}} \\
 &= \underline{68\text{ W}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Varmeoverføring fra varmestråling er differansen av varme utstråla og varmestråling absorbert

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{stråling}} &= 2 \cdot \underbrace{0.20\text{ m} \cdot 0.30\text{ m}}_{\text{areal}} \cdot \underbrace{0.9}_{\epsilon} \cdot \sigma \left((393)^4 - (293)^4 \right) \\
 &= 101\text{ W}
 \end{aligned}$$

Den maksimale effekten transistoren kan ha

$$\text{er } H_{\text{konv}} + H_{\text{stråling}} = \underline{169\text{ W}}$$

$$a) \quad \frac{I_K}{I_E} = 0.90 = \alpha \qquad \frac{I_K}{I_B} = \beta$$

$$I_K + I_B = I_E$$

$$I_E = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot I_K \qquad \text{så} \qquad I_B = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 \right) I_K \\ = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_K$$

$$\text{så} \quad \frac{I_K}{I_B} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \frac{0.9}{1-0.9} = \underline{\underline{9}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\beta = 9}}$$

b) Signalforsterkingen

$$\Delta I_K \cdot R_1 = \Delta U_{inn}$$

$$\Delta I_E \cdot R_2 = \Delta U_{ut}$$

$$\frac{\Delta U_{ut}}{\Delta U_{inn}} = \frac{\Delta I_K}{\Delta I_E} \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \alpha \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Signalforsterkingen er $0.90 \cdot \frac{1k\Omega}{50\Omega} = \underline{\underline{18}}$