

calc_decimal_example

Student Group

| First Name | Surname | Matrikel Nr. |
|------------|---------|--------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Table of Contents

g

\$.\quad\$ Calculation example for decimal value

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| value | | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | , 4 | 7 |
| index | i | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -2 |
| place value | B^i | 10^3 1000 | 10^2 100 | 10^1 10 | 10^0 1 | 10^{-1} 0.1 | 10^{-2} 0.01 |
| digit | z_i | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| calculation | $z_i \cdot B^i$ | 2000 | 600 | 50 | 8 | 0.4 | 0.07 |
| Result | $\sum_i z_i \cdot B^i$ | 2658,47 | | | | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| aus (2+3) | $\color{blue}\{i_p\} = \color{blue}\{i_m\} = 0$ | i_p und i_m sind damit definiert |
| aus (6) | $\color{blue}\{i_o\} = i_1$ | i_o ist damit bekannt, wenn i_1 bekannt ist |
| aus (7) und (3) | $i_1 - i_2 - \color{blue}\{0\} = 0$ | |
| | $i_1 = i_2 = i_o$ | |
| | $\color{blue}\{i_1\} = \color{blue}\{i_2\} = \color{blue}\{i_o\}$ | mit (8) und (9): $\boxed{i_1} = \boxed{i_2} = \boxed{i_o}$ und (5) |
| | $\frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{U_2}{R_2} = \frac{U_A}{R_1 + R_2}$ | Spannungsteilerformel, $i = \text{const.}$ |
| (10) | $U_2 = U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ | Spannungsteilerformel |

\$.II.\quad\$ Betrachtung der Spannungsverstärkung

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| aus (0) | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_E}$ | |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_E}$ | mit (4): $U_E = U_2 + U_D$ |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_2 + U_D}$ | |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_2 + U_D}$ | mit (10): $U_2 = U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + U_D}$ | |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + U_D}$ | |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + U_D}$ | mit (1) |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + U_D}$ | |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + U_D}$ | |
| | $A_V = \frac{U_A}{U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + U_D}$ | Erweitern mit $\frac{1}{U_A}$ |
| | $A_V = \frac{1}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{U_D}{U_A}}$ | |
| | $A_V = \frac{1}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{U_D}{U_A}}$ | mit $\frac{1}{A_D} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ |
| | $A_V = \frac{1}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{U_D}{U_A}}$ | Bruch umformen |
| | $A_V = \frac{1}{\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{U_D}{U_A}}$ | |

From: <https://wiki.mexle.org/> - MEXLE Wiki

Permanent link: https://wiki.mexle.org/introduction_to_digital_systems/calc_decimal_example?rev=1631662254

Last update: 2021/09/15 01:30

