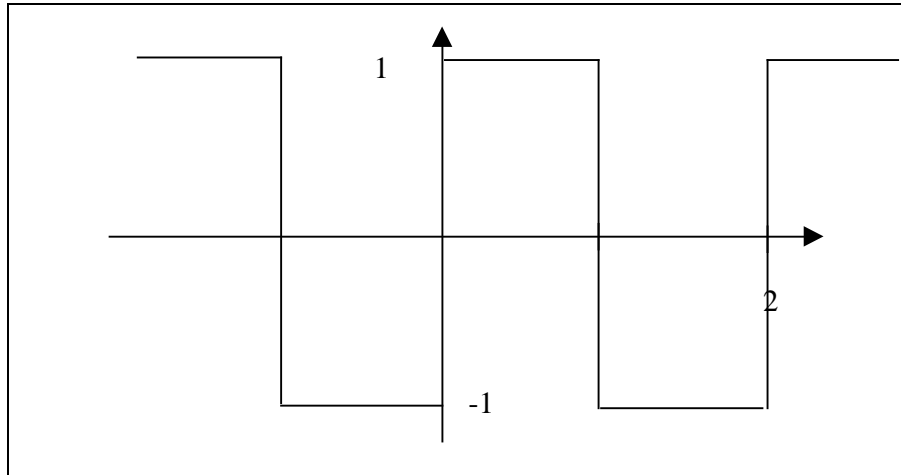


**Physics 440**  
**Quiz 10**  
**17-Mar-2000**

**Name:**

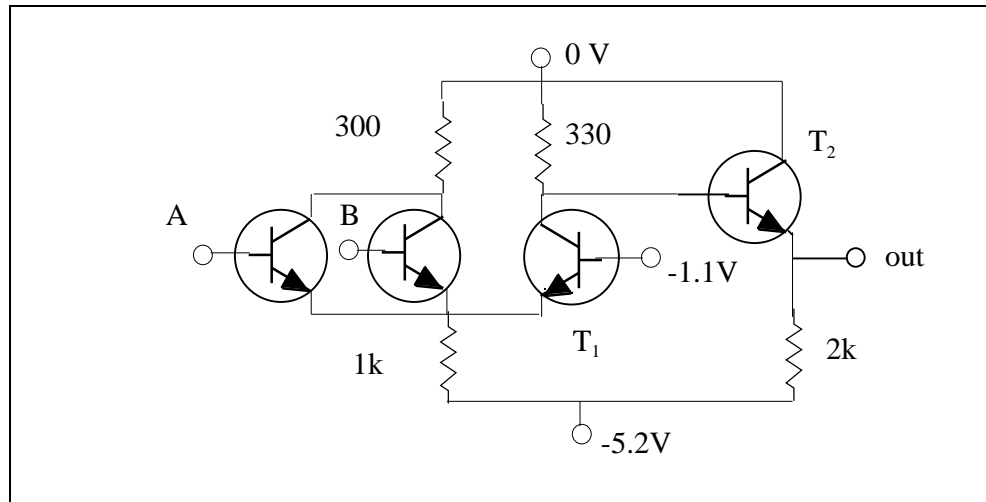
1. (2 pts) Find the leading term in the Fourier Series for the wave shown in the graph below.



**Solution:** Since the function is odd ( $f(-t) = -f(t)$ ) only the sine series need be considered. Thus we need to find the term:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\theta) \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\sqrt{2}} d\theta \\ a_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) \sin(\theta) d\theta + \int_0^{\pi} (1) \sin(\theta) d\theta \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \cos(\theta) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \cos(\theta) \Big|_0^{\pi} \right\} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Explain how the circuit below works under various conditions of the inputs A and B. Logic level 1 = -0.75 V and logic level 0 = -1.55 V.



Write down a truth table for this circuit.

**Solution:** With both A and B inputs at logic 0 (-1.55 V) neither transistor A nor B conducts. Transistor  $T_1$ , however is on. The drop across the 330 resistor is sufficient to bias  $T_2$  off which gives -5.2 volts or logic 0 for the output. If either A or B inputs are raised to -0.75 volts the transistor conducts adding more emitter current to the 1k emitter resistor thus raising the common emitter point. This decreases the current in  $T_1$  and thereby raises its collector voltage. This makes  $T_2$  conduct making the output 0V less the  $V_{CE}$  of  $T_2$ , which is small. The output is logic 1. Clearly, this is an OR circuit with truth table:

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A OR B</u>
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1