

$$\begin{cases} a_x = \textcircled{3} \\ a_y = \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\langle a|a \rangle = ?$$

$$\langle a| = (a_x, a_y) = (3, 2)$$

$$|a\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle a|a \rangle = (a_x, a_y) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \end{pmatrix} = a_x a_x + a_y a_y = a_x^2 + a_y^2 = 3^2 + 2^2 =$$

$$= 9 + 4 = \textcircled{13}$$

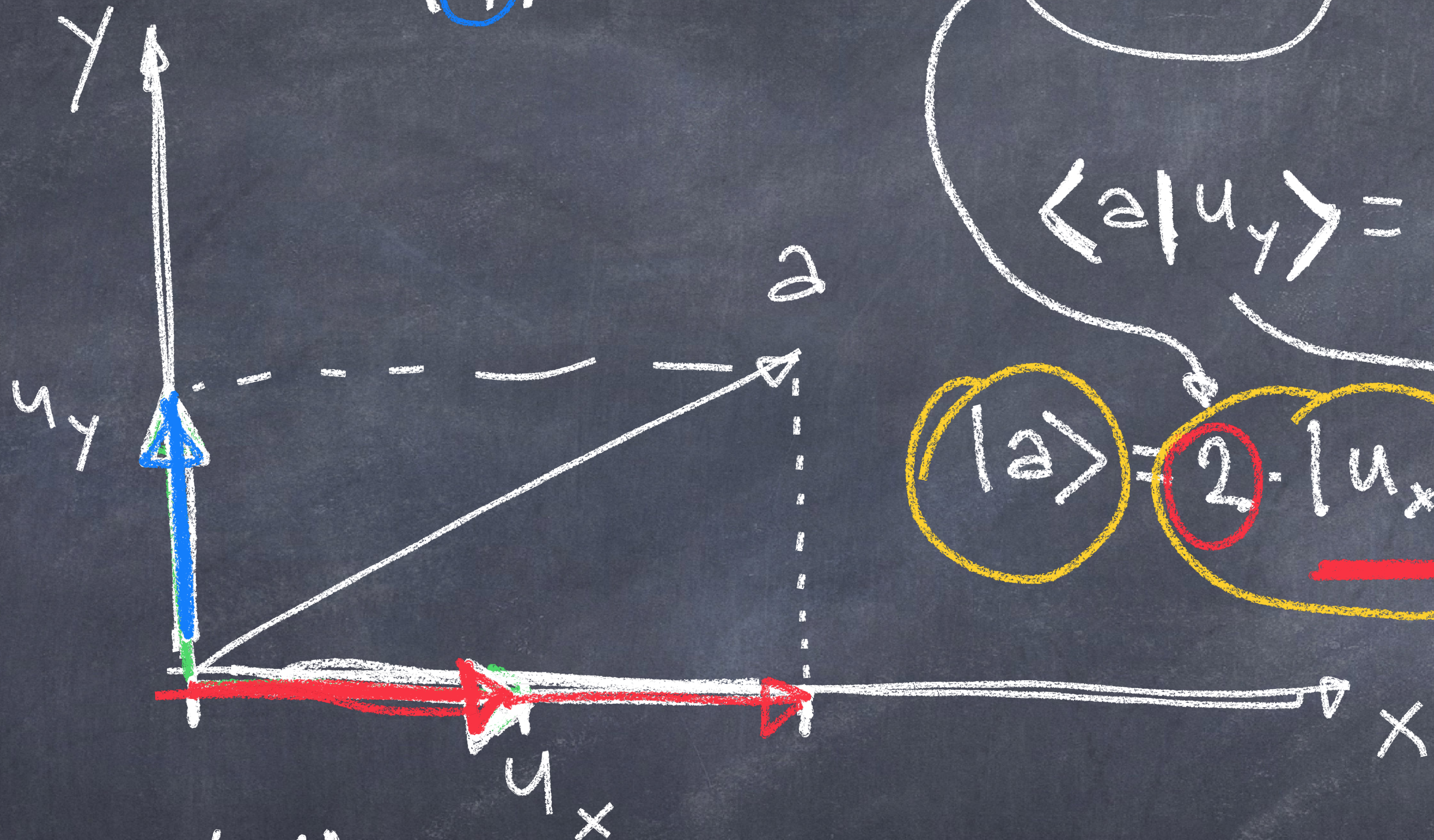
$$= \sum_{k=x,y} \textcircled{a_k a_k}$$

nD

$\langle a|a \rangle$

$$= (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = a_1 a_1 + a_2 a_2 + \dots + a_n a_n$$

$$|a\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\langle a | u_x \rangle = (2, 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\langle a | u_y \rangle = (2, 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$|a\rangle = 2 \cdot |u_x\rangle + 1 \cdot |u_y\rangle$$

$$|u_x\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|u_x| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} = 1$$

$$|u_y\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|u_y| = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} = 1$$

$$\langle u_x | u_y \rangle = (1, 0) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

example Real Numbers:

$$\underbrace{2 + 3 - 0 + 1.5 + \pi + \sqrt{2}}_5 = ? = 6 + \pi + \sqrt{2} \approx 10.55$$

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{5}_5}_{6.5}$$

$$6 + \pi + \sqrt{2} \approx \underbrace{6 + 3.14 + 1.41}_{9.14} = 10.55$$

$$\approx 3.14 \quad \approx 1.41$$

① example Complex Numbers:

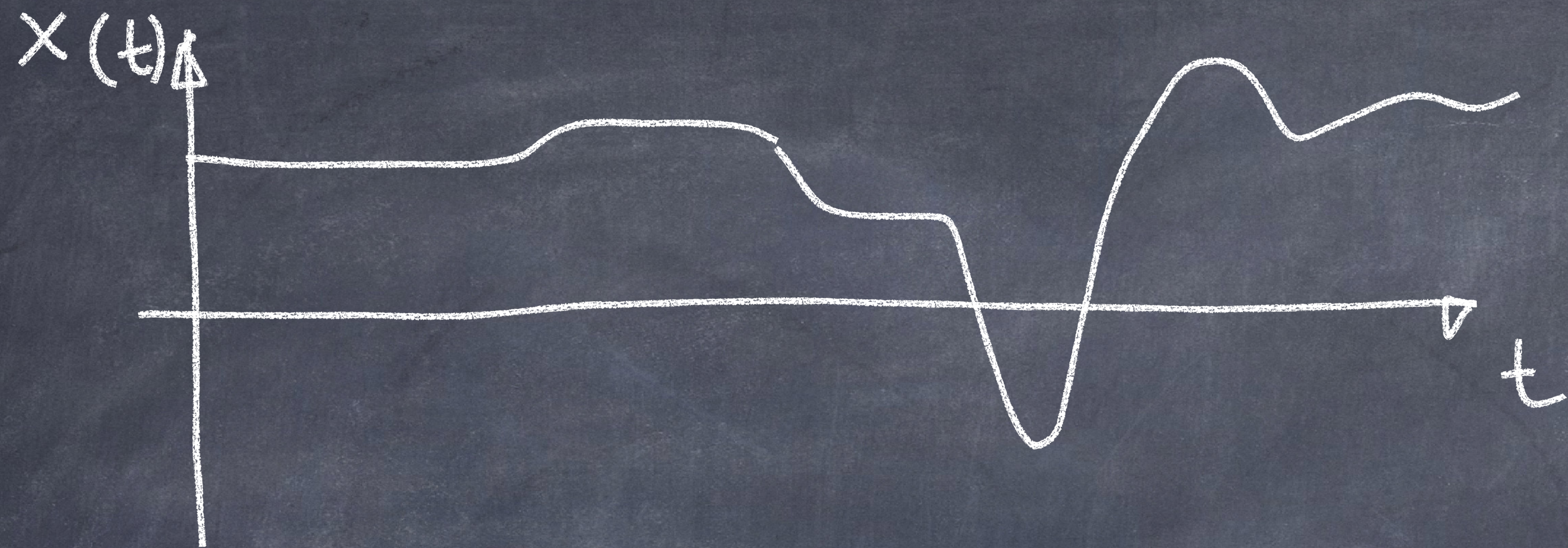
$$z = a + ib$$

$$1 + i2 + 3 - i4 + 0 + i6 = ?$$
$$(1 + 3 + 0) + i(2 - 4 + 6) = 4 + i4$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

②

$$(1 + i2) \cdot (2 + i3) = ? = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot i3 + i2 \cdot 2 + i2 \cdot i3 =$$
$$= 2 + i3 + i4 + i^2 6 = 2 + i7 - 6 = -4 + i7$$



Signal

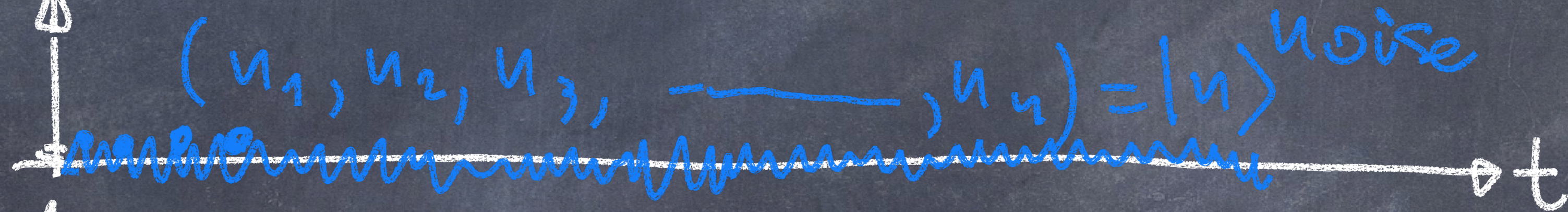
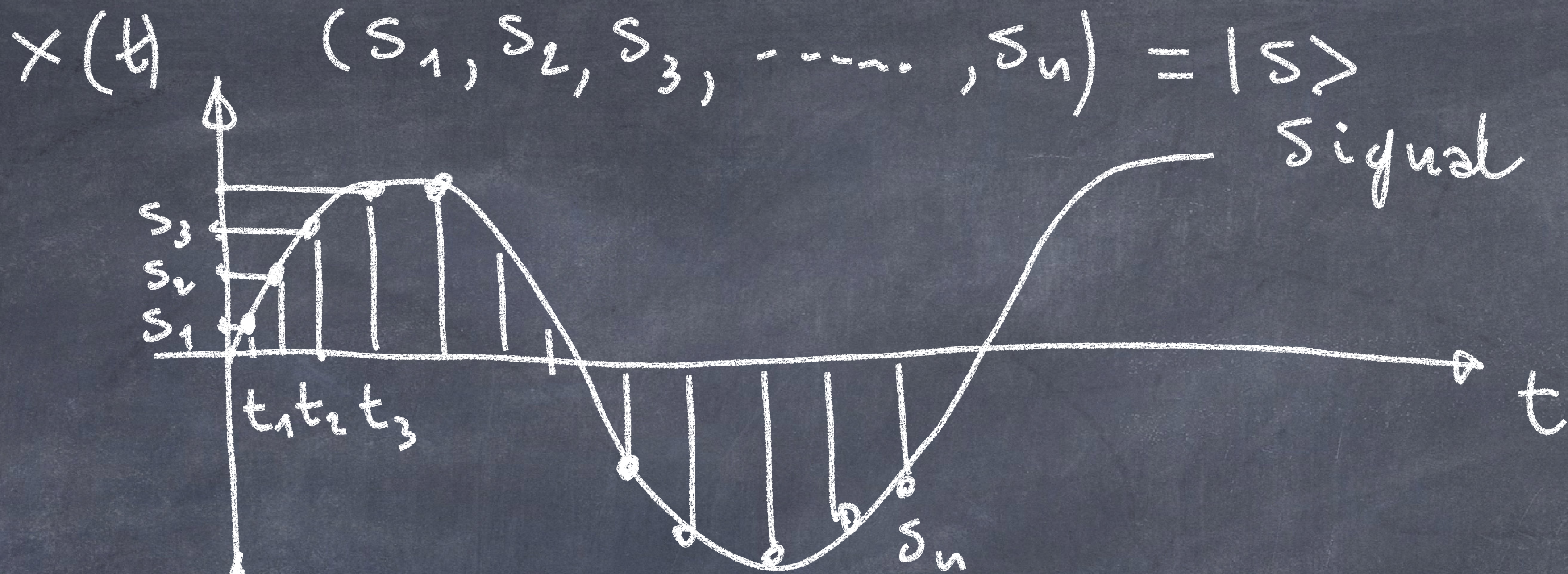


Signal + noise

Vectors



Signals



$(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, s_3 + u_3, \dots, s_n + u_n) = |s\rangle + |u\rangle$

$a + b + c + d + \dots$

$a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$

n - terms

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n \rightarrow \infty} a_k = ?$$

$0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

$a_k = 1$ for each k

$1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1$

n terms

$$= n \rightarrow \infty$$

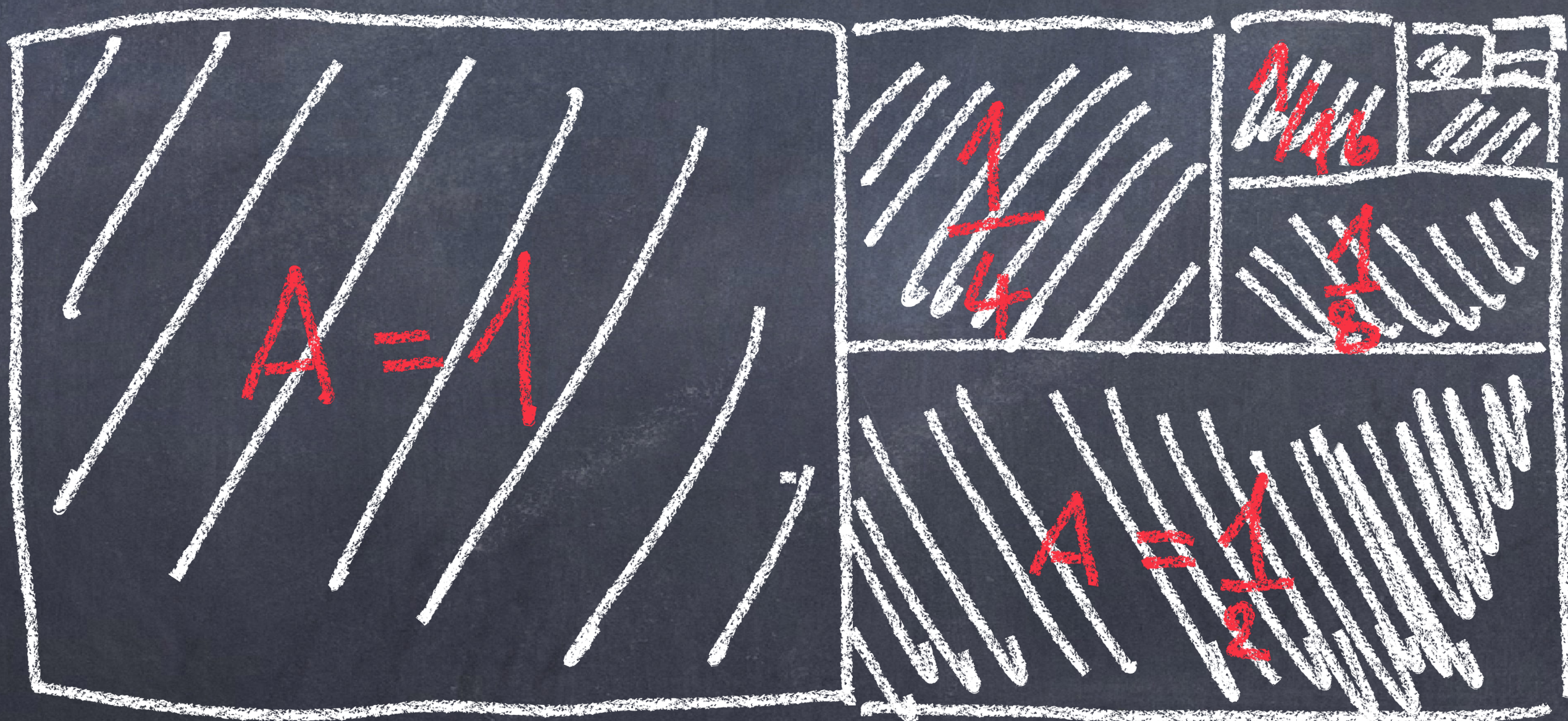
DIVERGES

$a_k = 0$ $0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 = 0$ CONVERGES

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = ?$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

2 =



$$k=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

GEOMETRIC SERIES

$$\frac{d^k}{dx^k} e^{ix}$$

$$\frac{d^0}{dx^0} e^{ix} = e^{ix}$$

$$\frac{d}{du} e^u = e^u \cdot \frac{du}{du} = e^u \cdot 1 = e^u$$

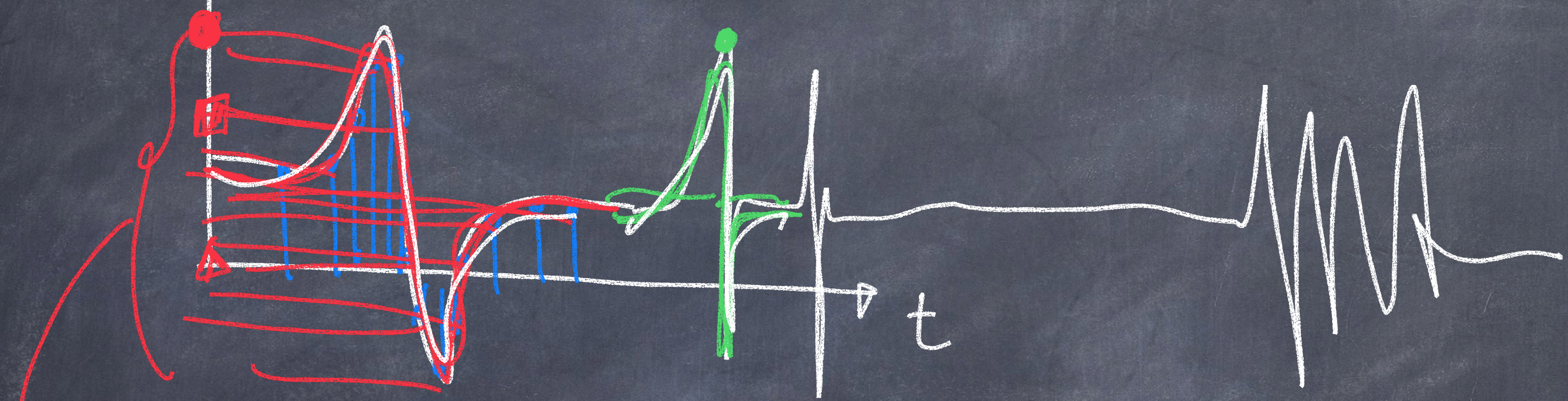
$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{ix} = e^{ix} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(ix) = i \cdot e^{ix}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{ix} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{d}{dx} e^{ix} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} (i \cdot e^{ix}) = i \frac{d}{dx} e^{ix}$$

$$= i \cdot i \cdot e^{ix} = i^2 \cdot e^{ix} = -e^{ix}$$

$$\uparrow \boxed{i^2 = -1}$$

$V(t)$



N



N



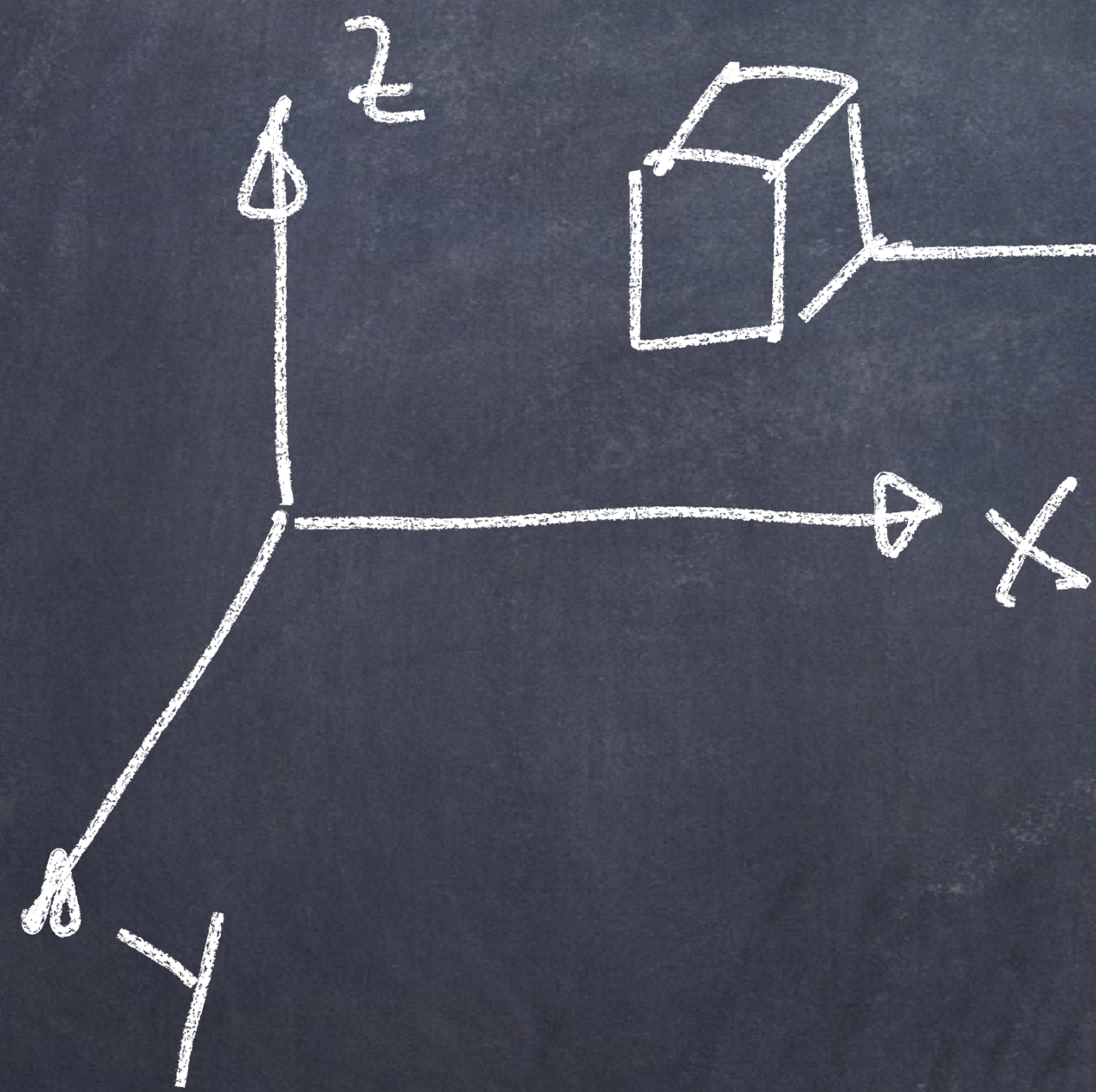
$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$v \rightarrow c$ speed of light

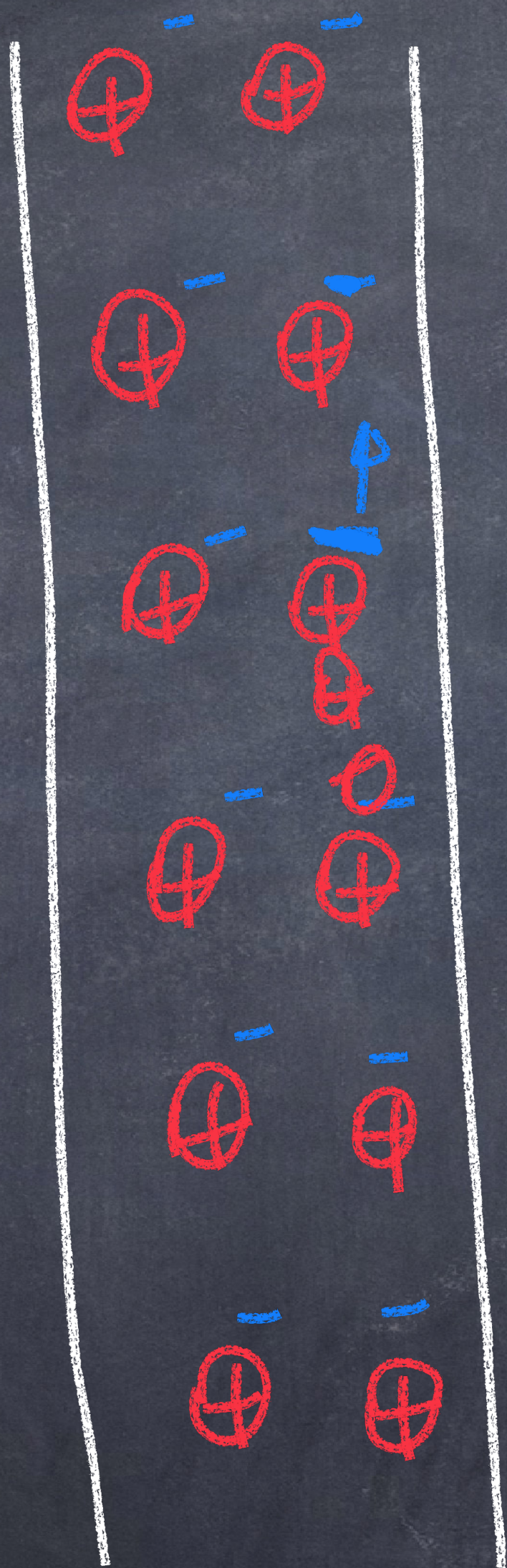
(x, y, z, ct) : 4D

relativity

Lorentz contraction



Cu Cu

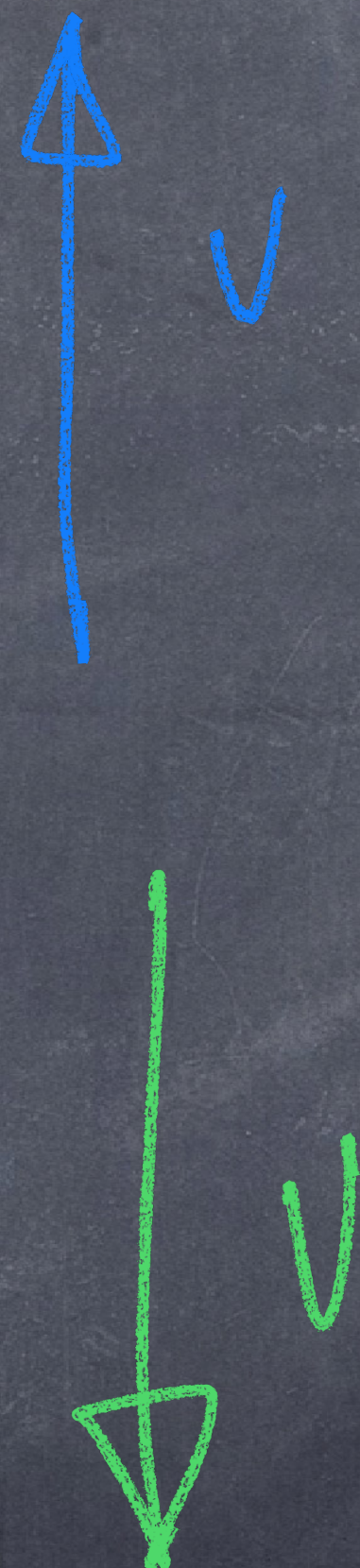
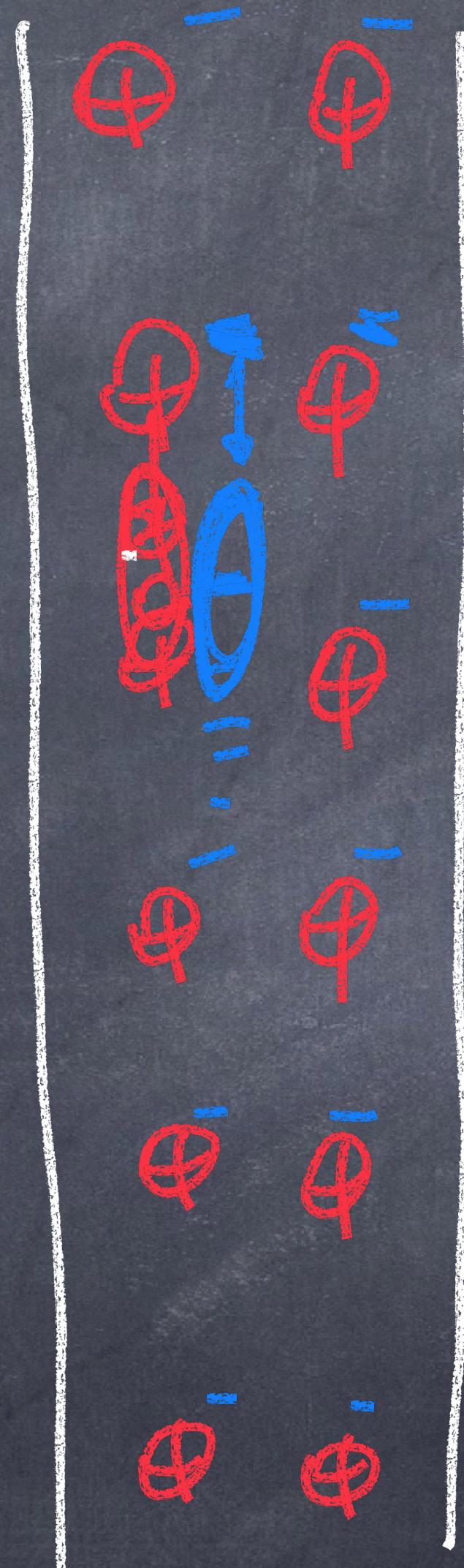


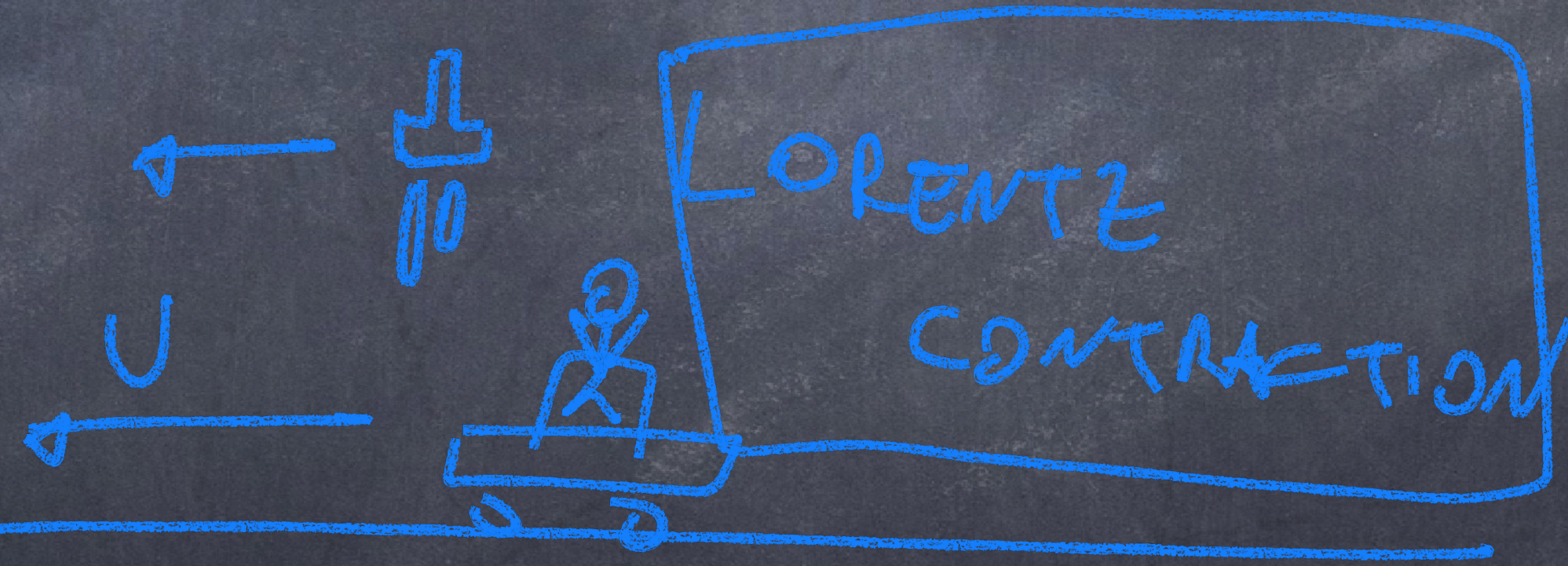
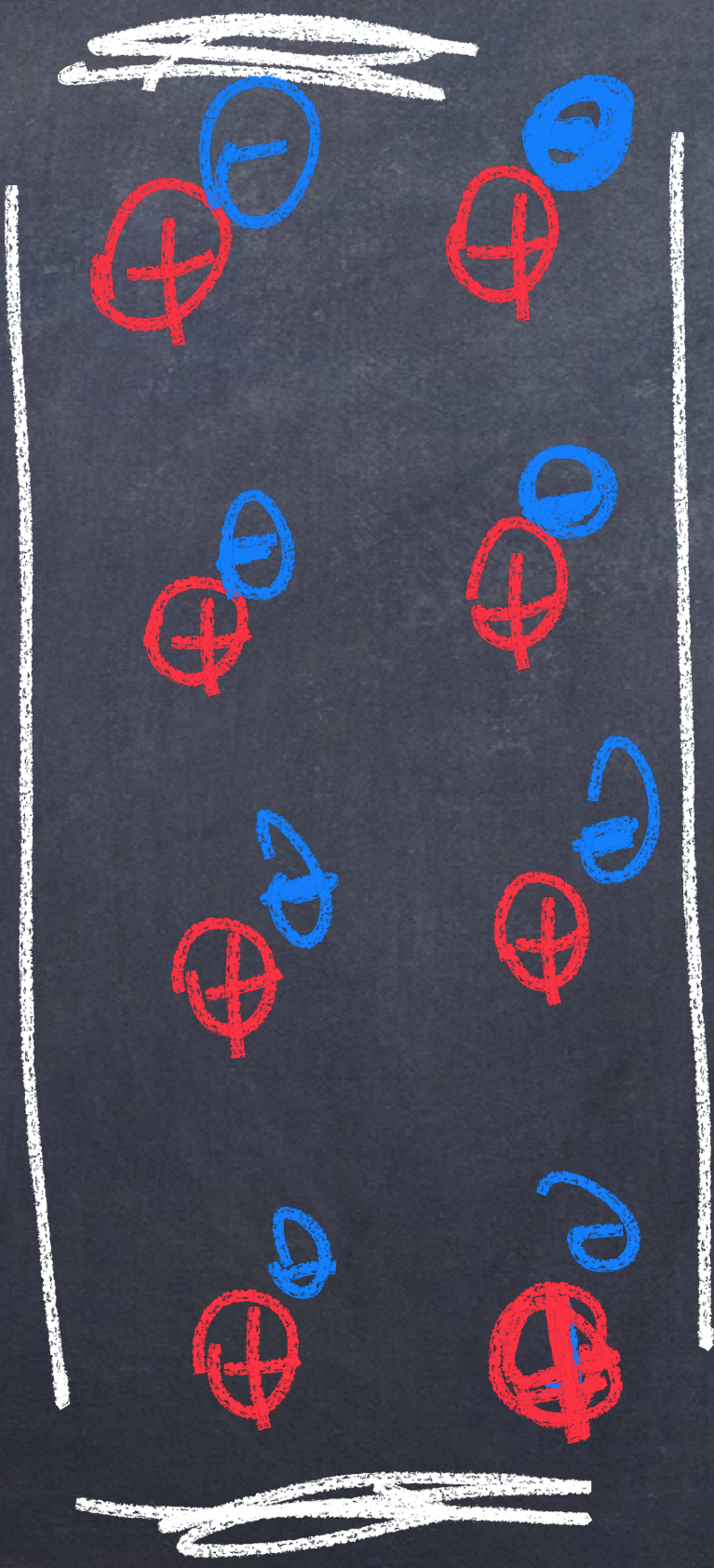
MAGNETIC
FORCE

Two blue arrows point horizontally towards the center of the rod from both sides. The word "MAGNETIC" is written above the arrows and "FORCE" is written below them.

MAGNETIC
FORCE

Two green arrows point horizontally away from the center of the rod towards both sides. The word "MAGNETIC" is written above the arrows and "FORCE" is written below them.





OK

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_1 I_A + R_2 (I_A - I_B) = V_1 \\ R_2 (I_B - I_A) + R_3 I_B + R_4 I_B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_1 I_A + R_2 I_A - R_2 I_B = V_1 \\ R_2 I_B - R_2 I_A + R_3 I_B + R_4 I_B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [(R_1 + R_2) I_A] - [R_2 I_B] = V_1 \\ [-R_2 I_A] + [(R_2 + R_3 + R_4) I_B] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{V} = \underbrace{\mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{R}}_{\mathbf{1}} \cdot \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 + R_2 & -R_2 \\ -R_2 & R_2 + R_3 + R_4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_A \\ I_B \end{pmatrix}$$



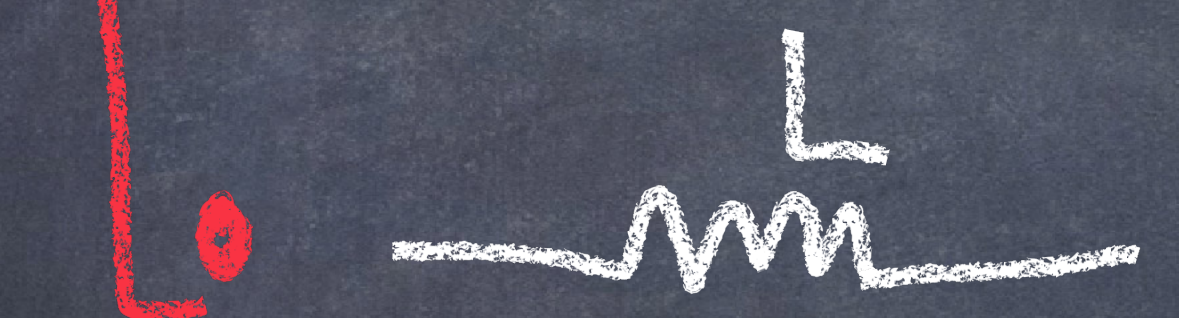
$$Z(\omega) = R$$

$$Z(\omega) = \frac{V(\omega)}{I(\omega)}$$

[IT DOES NOT DEPEND ON ω]



$$Z(\omega) = \frac{1}{i\omega C}$$



$$Z(\omega) = i\omega L$$

$$V(\omega) = V e^{i\omega t}$$

$$I(\omega) = I e^{i\omega t}$$

PHASORS \mathbb{C}

good for all R, C, L



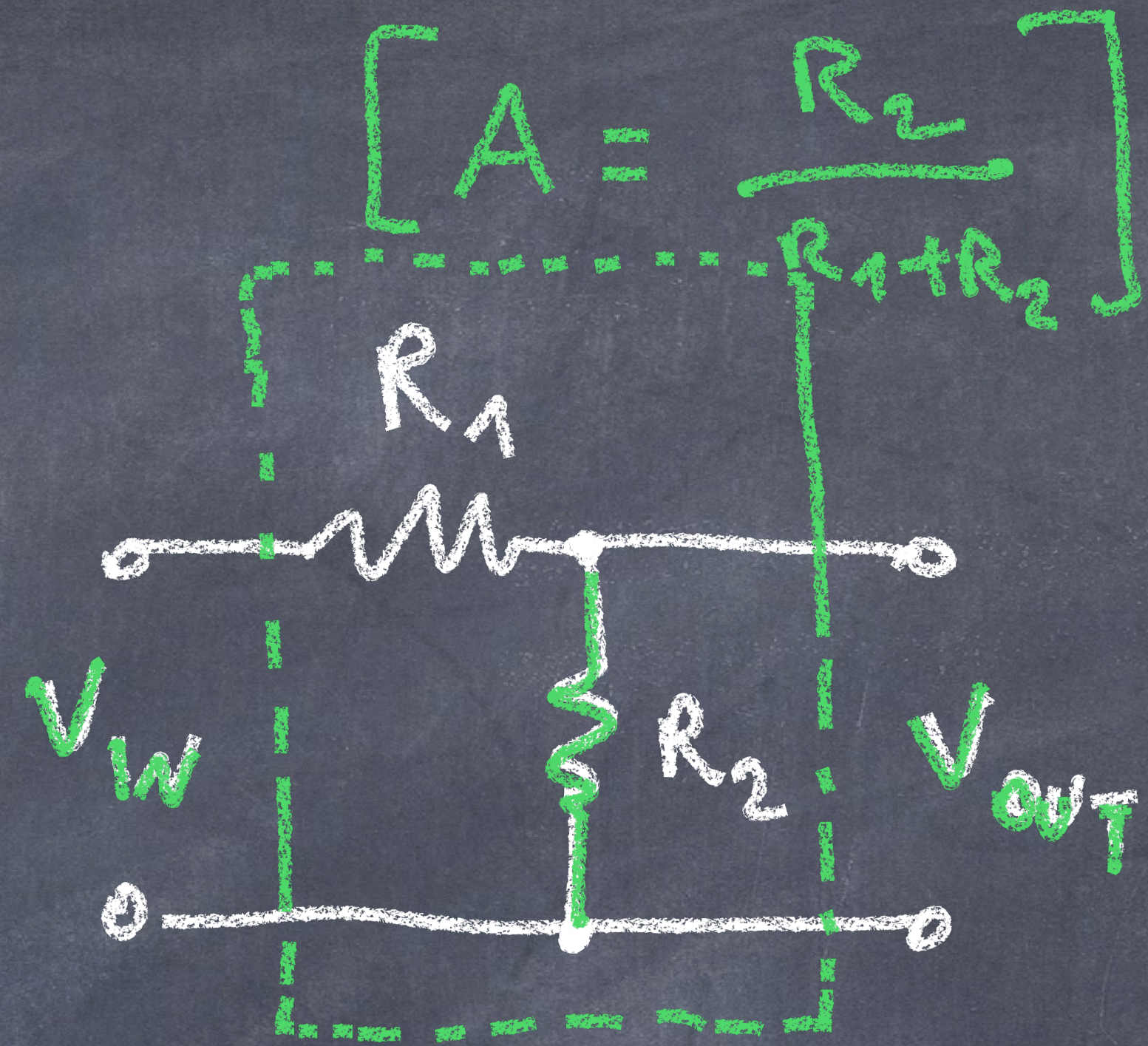
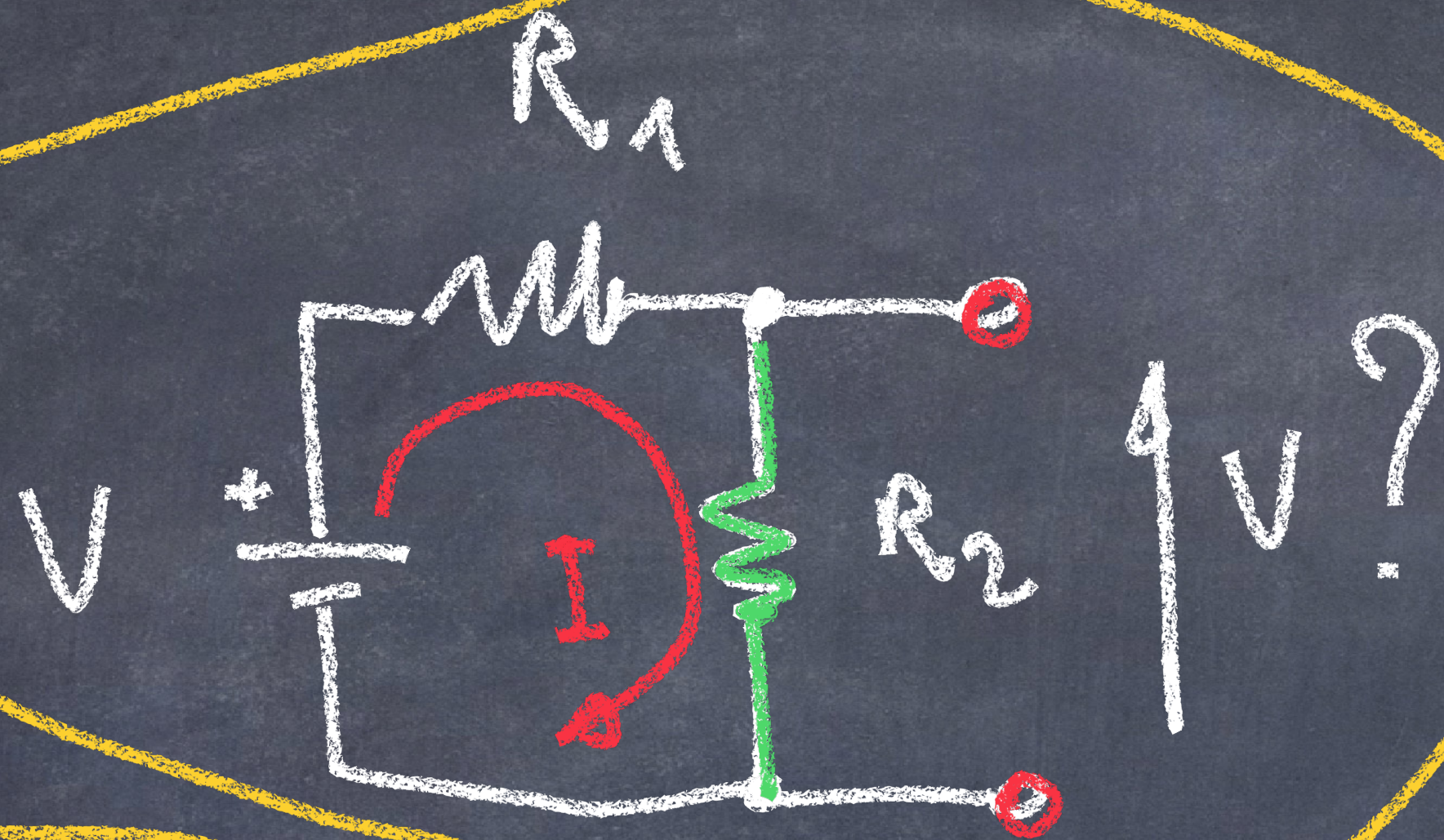
$$V(\omega) = Z(\omega) \cdot I(\omega)$$

$$V = R \cdot I$$

only for resistors

AC } Ohm's Law
DC }

VOLTAGE DIVIDER



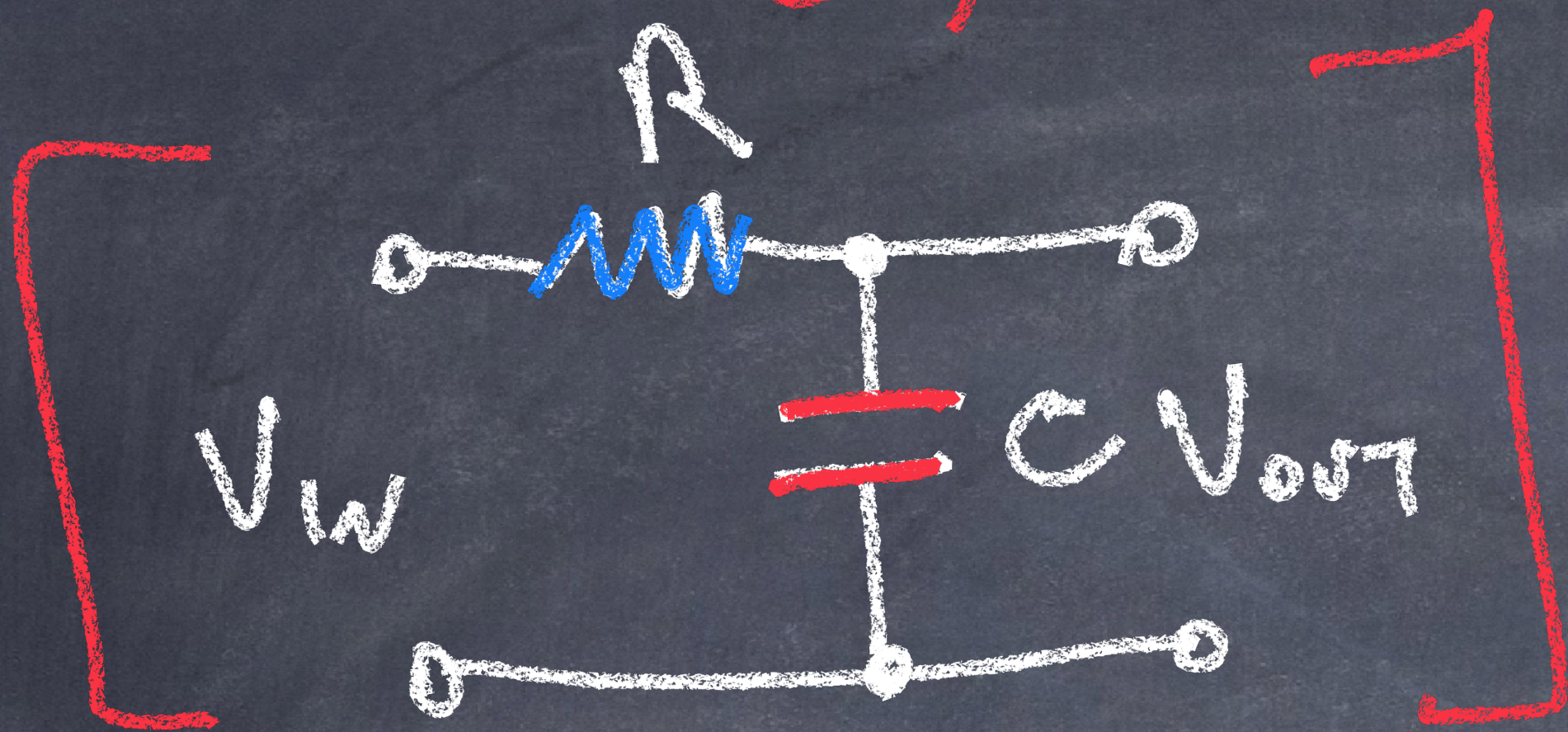
$$V_{OUT} = A \cdot V_{IN}$$



$$I = \frac{V}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_{OUT} = R_2 I = V \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = V_{IN} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

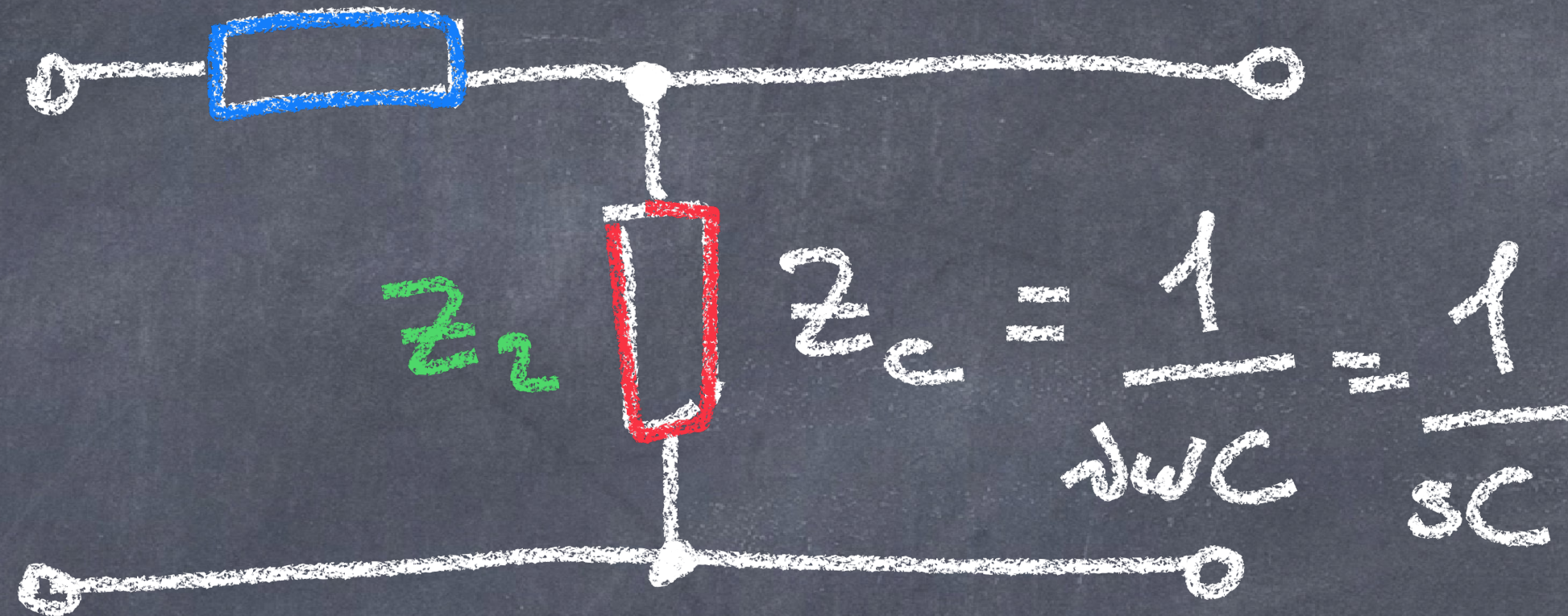
$A(\omega)$



$Z_1 = Z_R = R$

$s = i\omega$

=



$Z_c = \frac{1}{i\omega C} = \frac{1}{sC}$

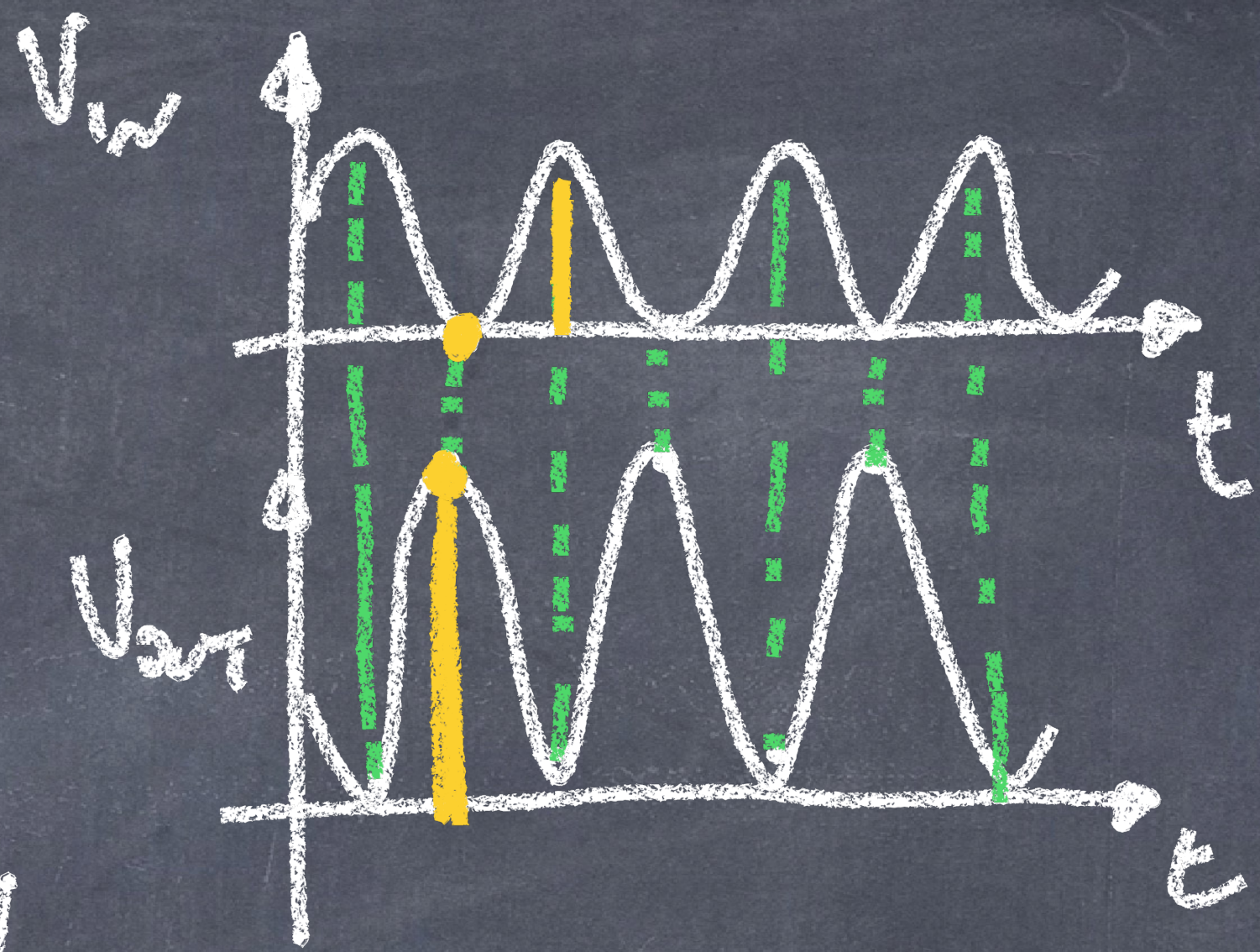
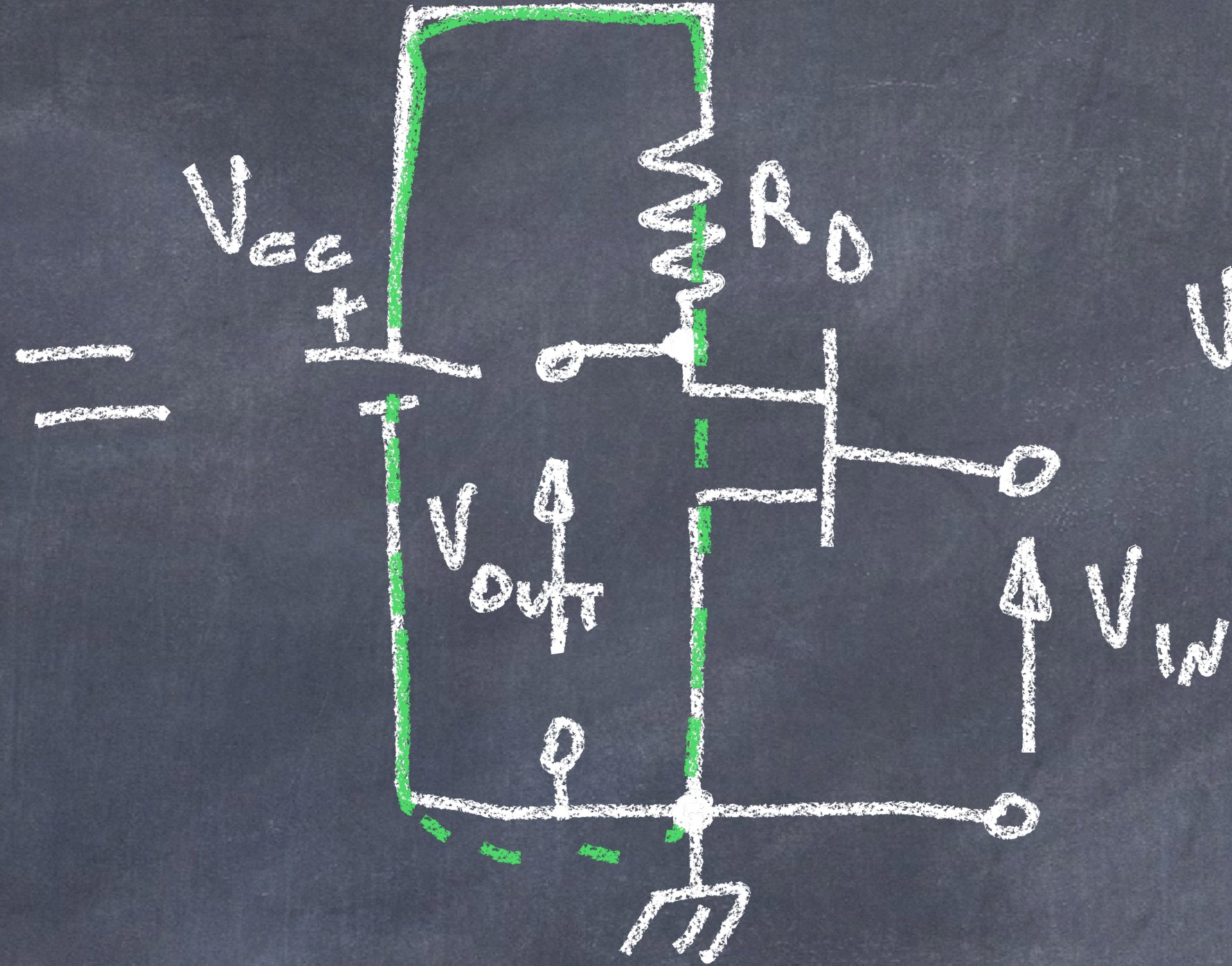
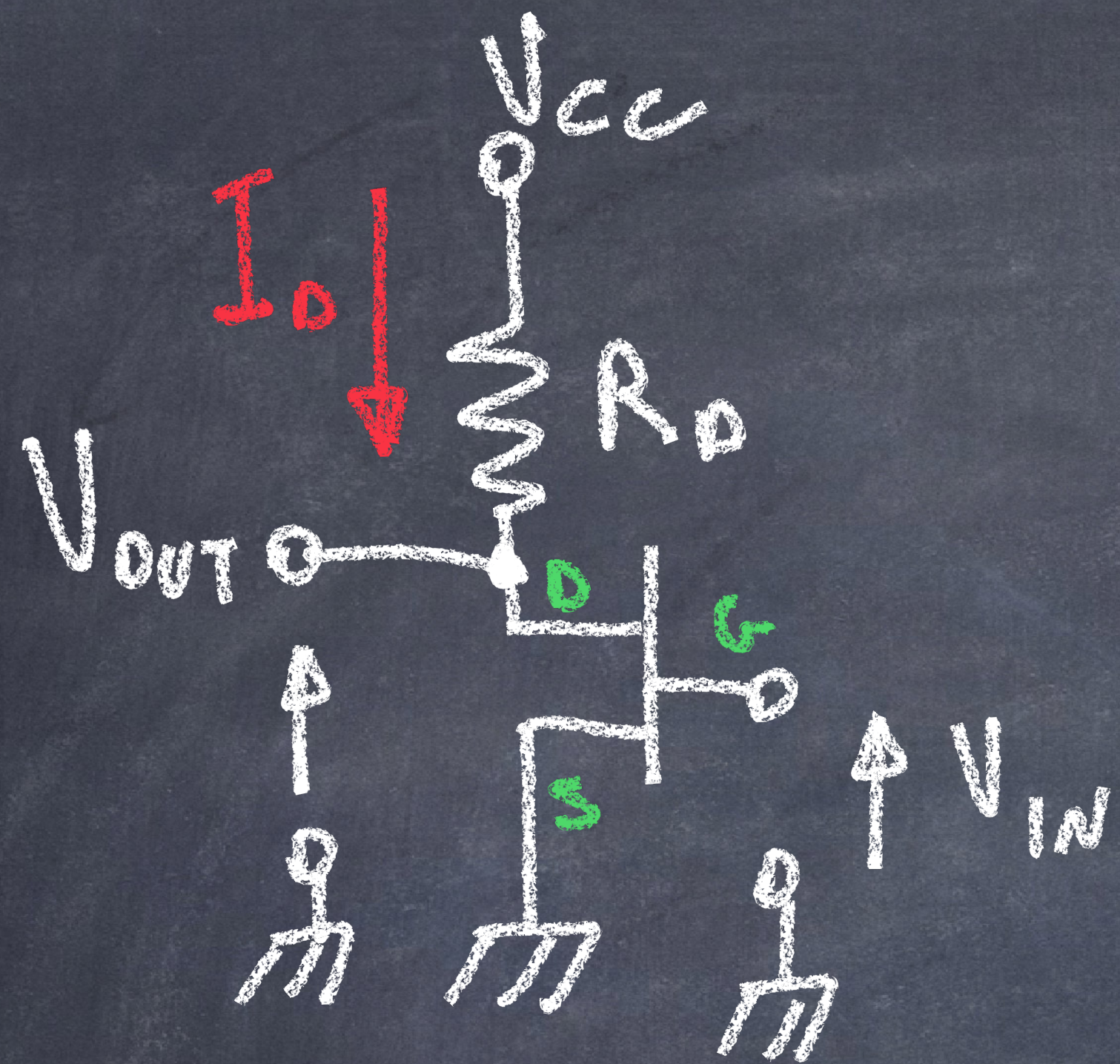
$A = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$



$A = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$
 $= \frac{Z_c}{Z_R + Z_c}$

$= \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1}{sRC + 1} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$





INVERTED

$$V_{R_D} = R_D I_D$$

$$V_{CC} = V_{R_D} + V_{DS} = R_D I_D + V_{OUT} \Rightarrow V_{OUT} = V_{CC} - R_D I_D$$

$$I_D = g_m V_{GS} = g_m V_{IN}$$

const?

$$V_{OUT} = V_{CC} - R_D g_m V_{IN}$$



$$R_0 I_0 + V_{DS} = V_{CC}$$

$$I_0 = g_m V_{GS} \Rightarrow V_{GS} = \frac{I_0}{g_m} = V_{DS}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$$

CURRENT MIRROR

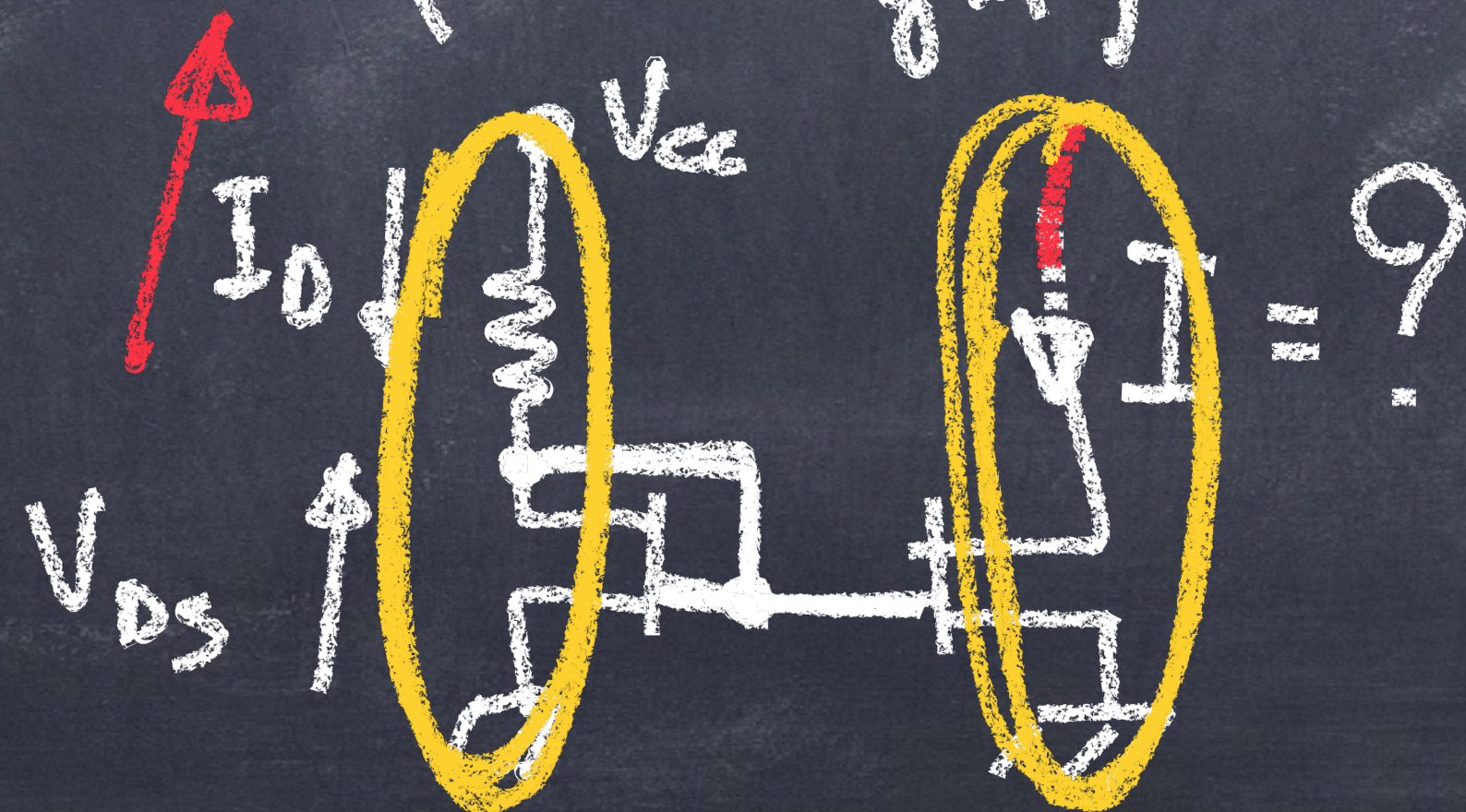
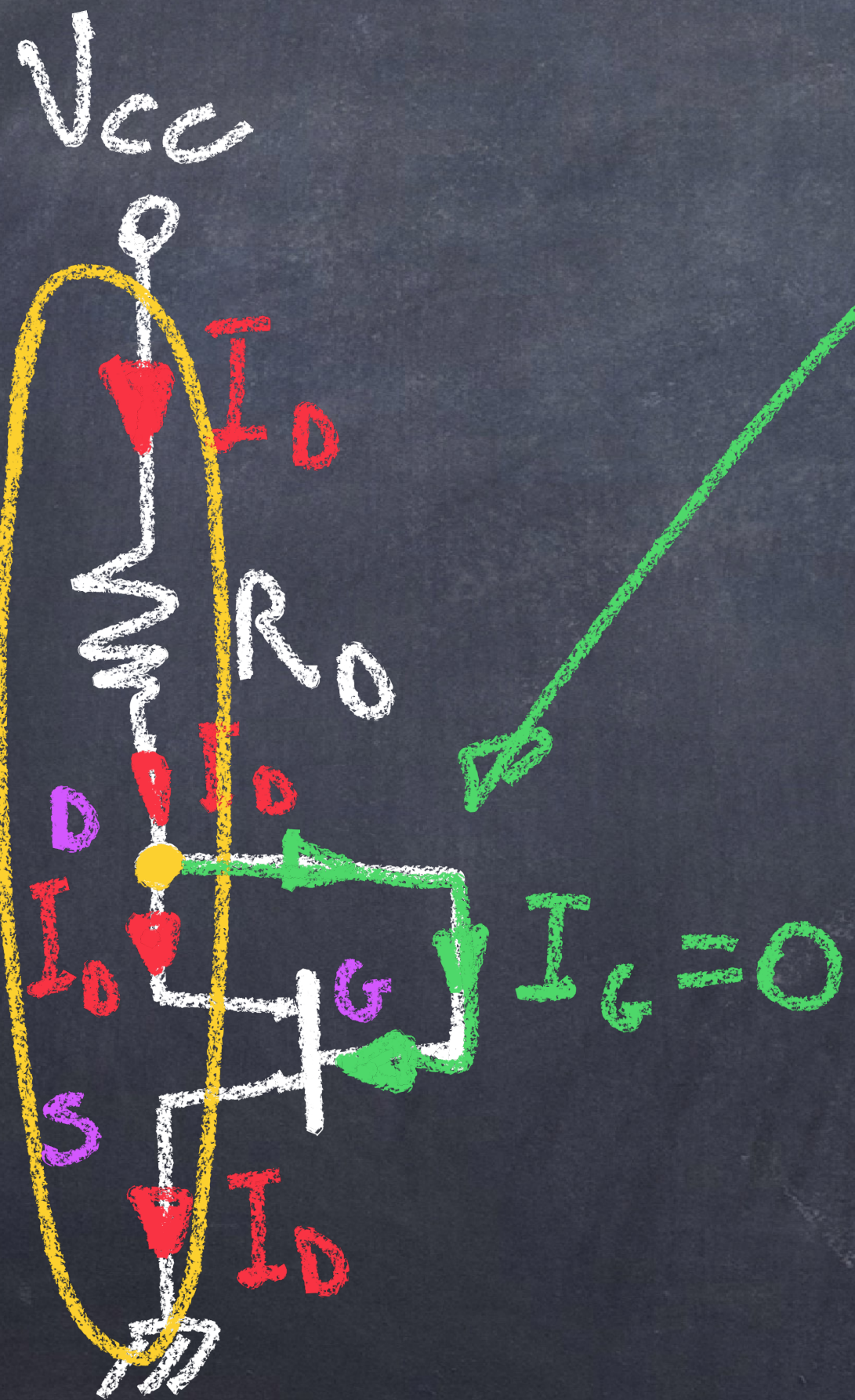
CURRENT GENERATOR



$$R_0 I_0 + \frac{I_0}{g_m} = V_{CC}$$

$$I_0 \left(R_0 + \frac{1}{g_m} \right) = V_{CC} \Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_0 + \frac{1}{g_m}}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_0 + \frac{1}{g_m}}$$



$$I = g_m V_{GS} = I_0$$





\equiv NOT \rightarrow

x	y
0	1
1	0



\equiv NOT

	y	y'	y''
\uparrow	1	0	1
\downarrow	0	1	0



\equiv NOT



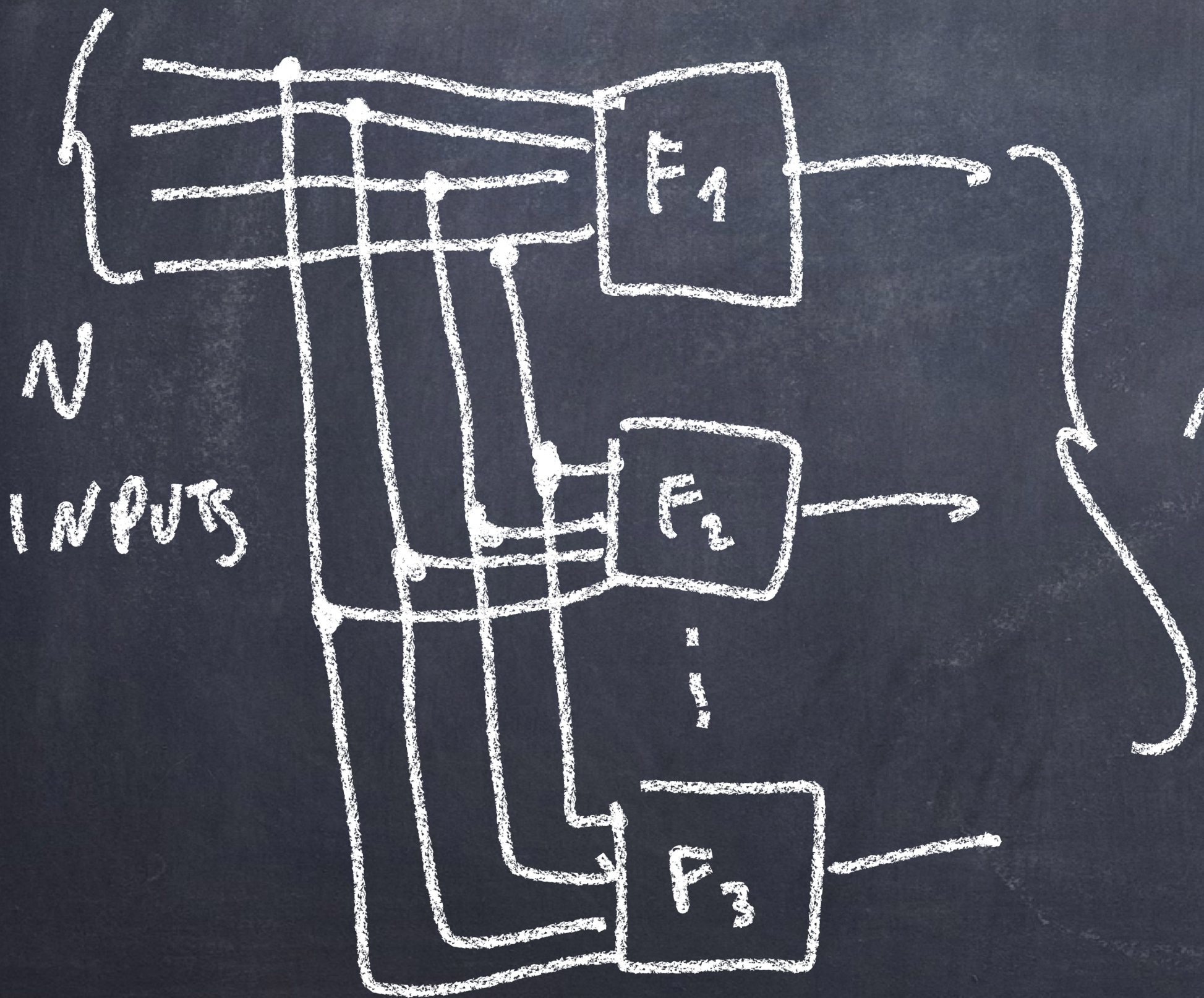


$$Y = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$$

↑
1 OUTPUT

N-INPUTS

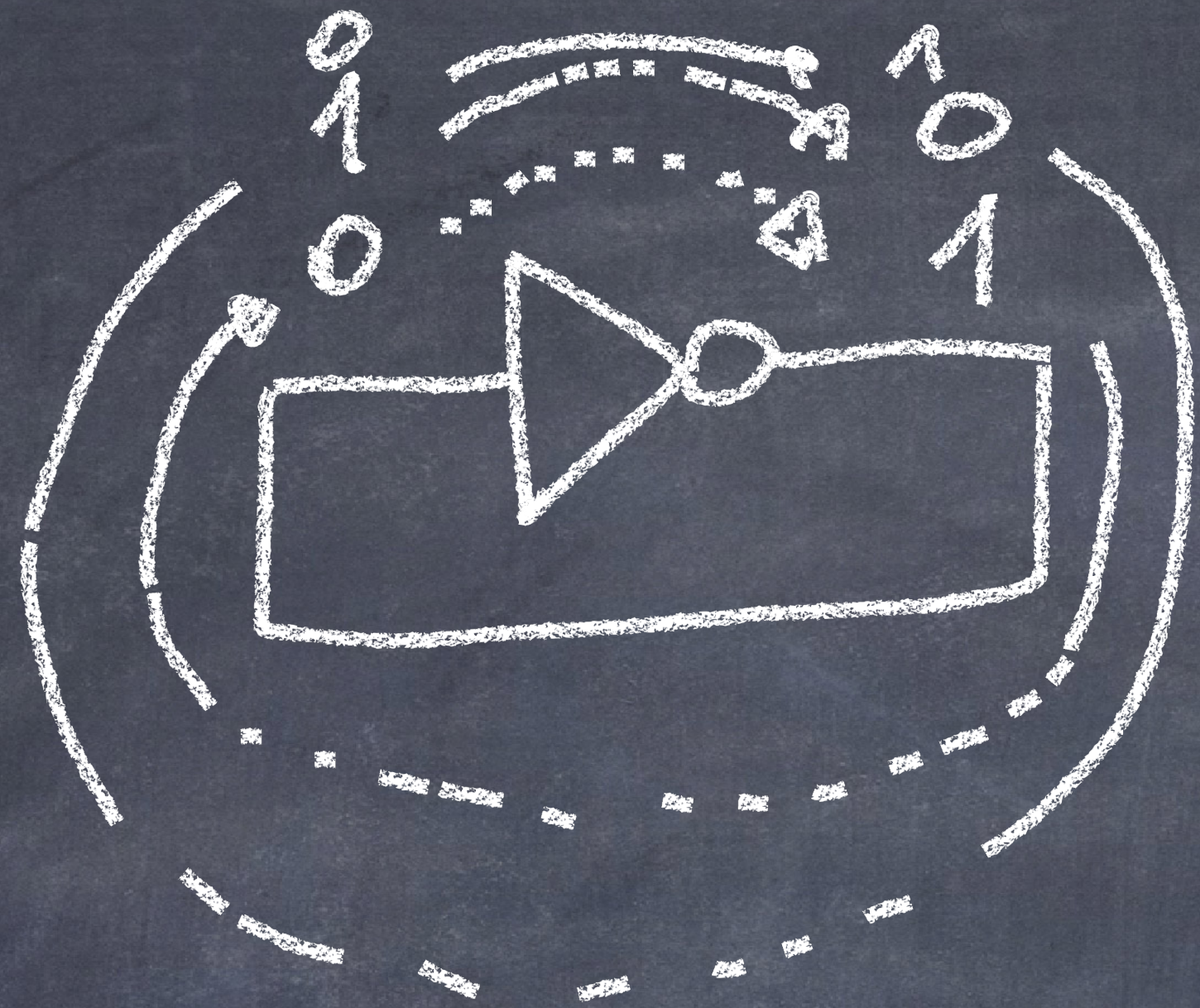
COMBINATIONAL LOGIC
CIRCUITS



M-OUTPUTS

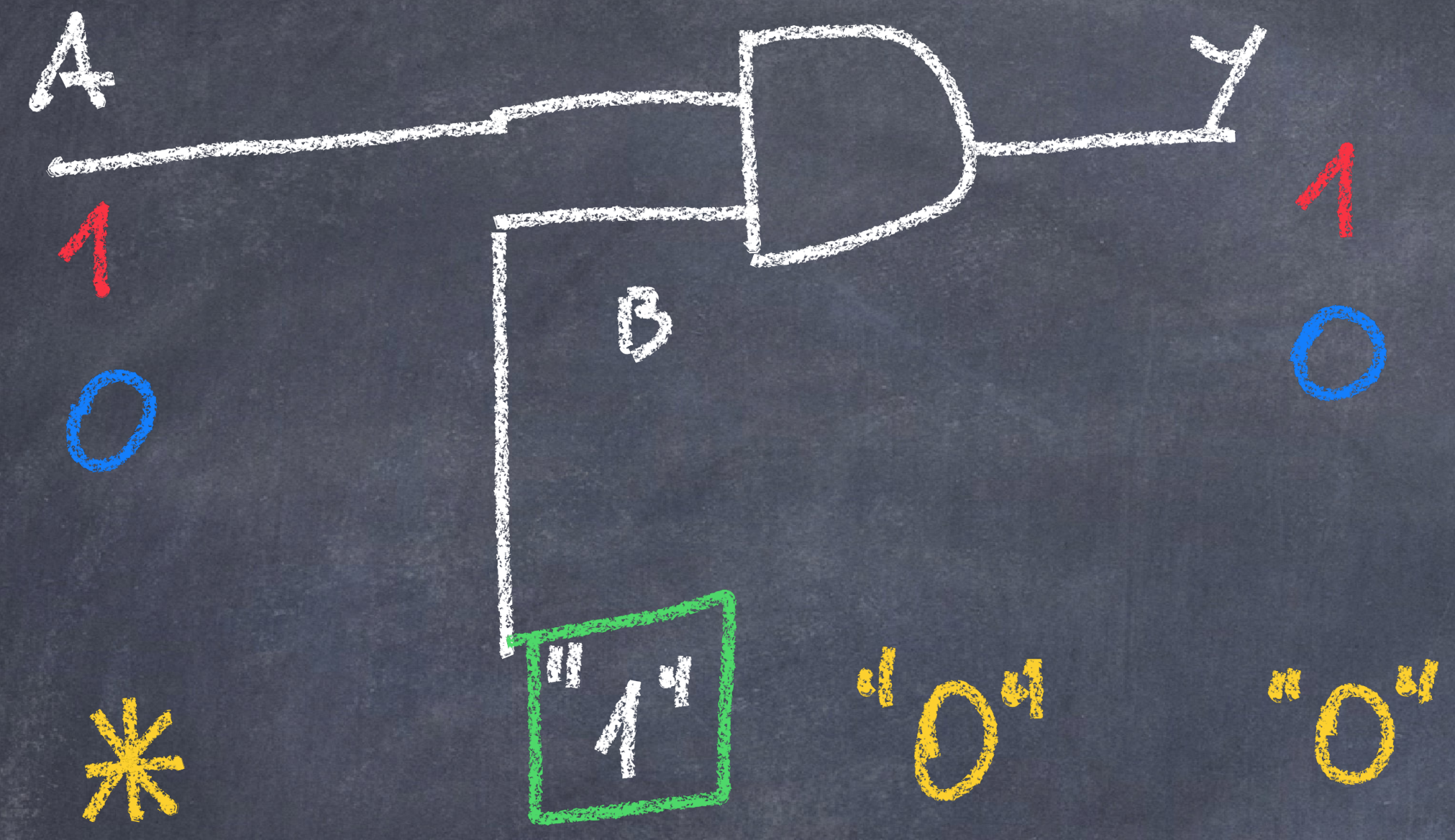
TRUTH TABLES





? UNDEFINED
.
[NON-LOGICAL]

GATWE



AND

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

