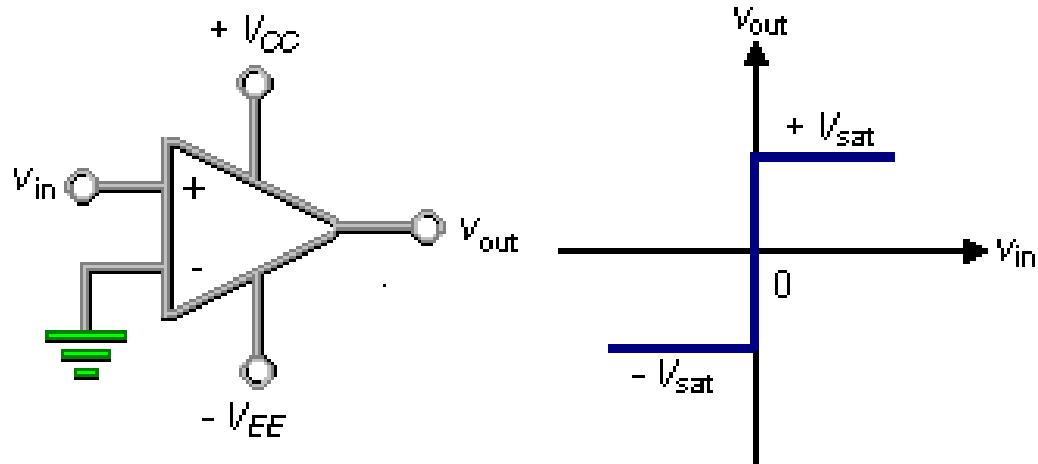
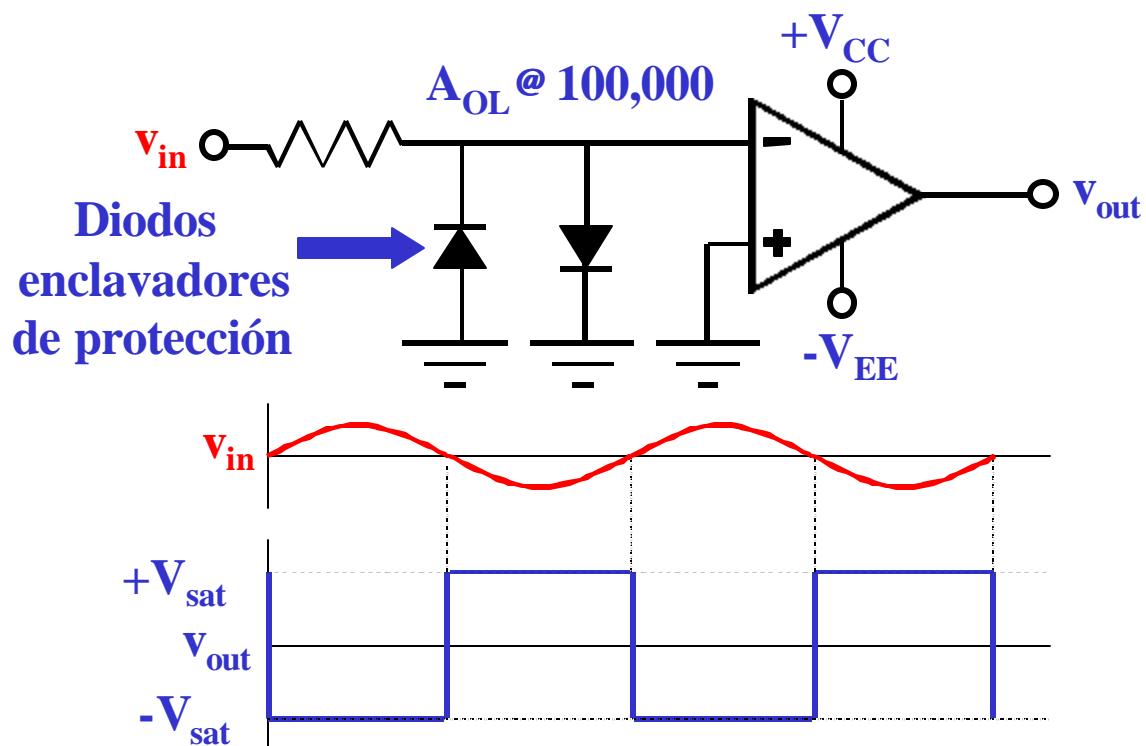


Comparador no inversor

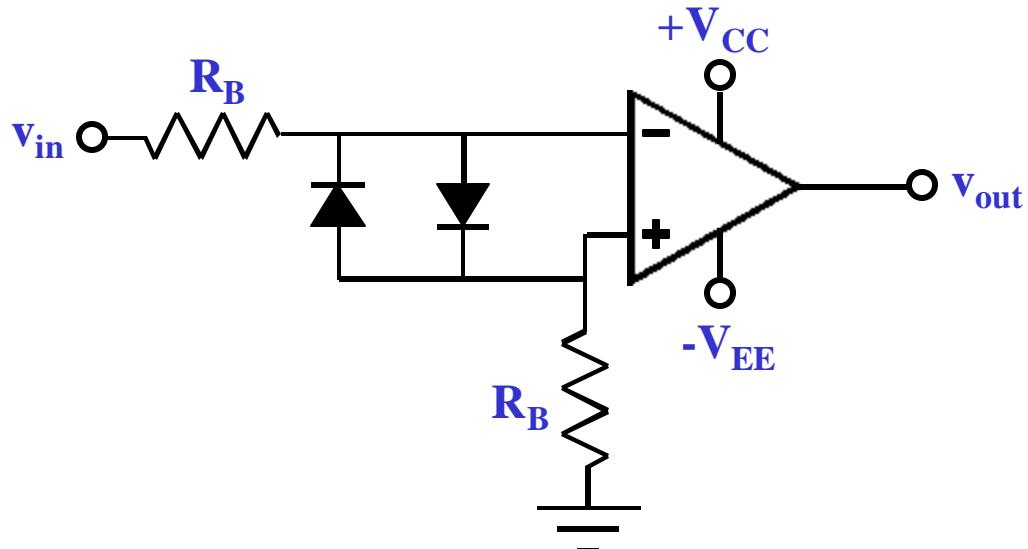


$$V_{in(min)} = \frac{\pm V_{sat}}{A_{OL}}$$

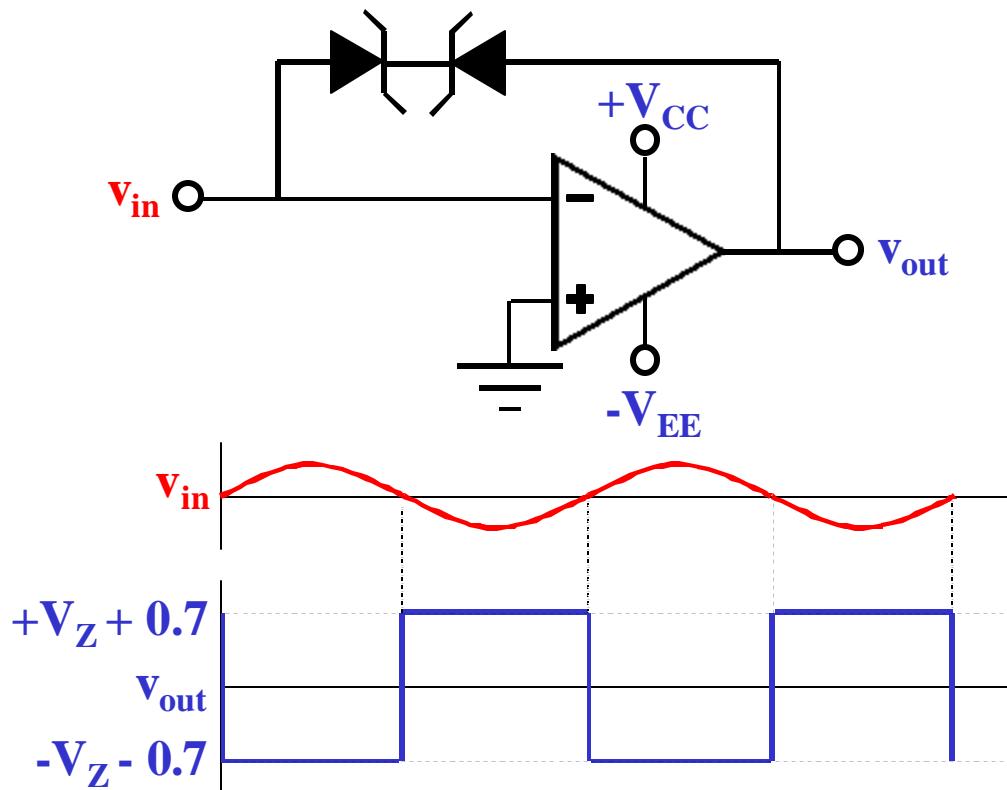
Comparador inversor



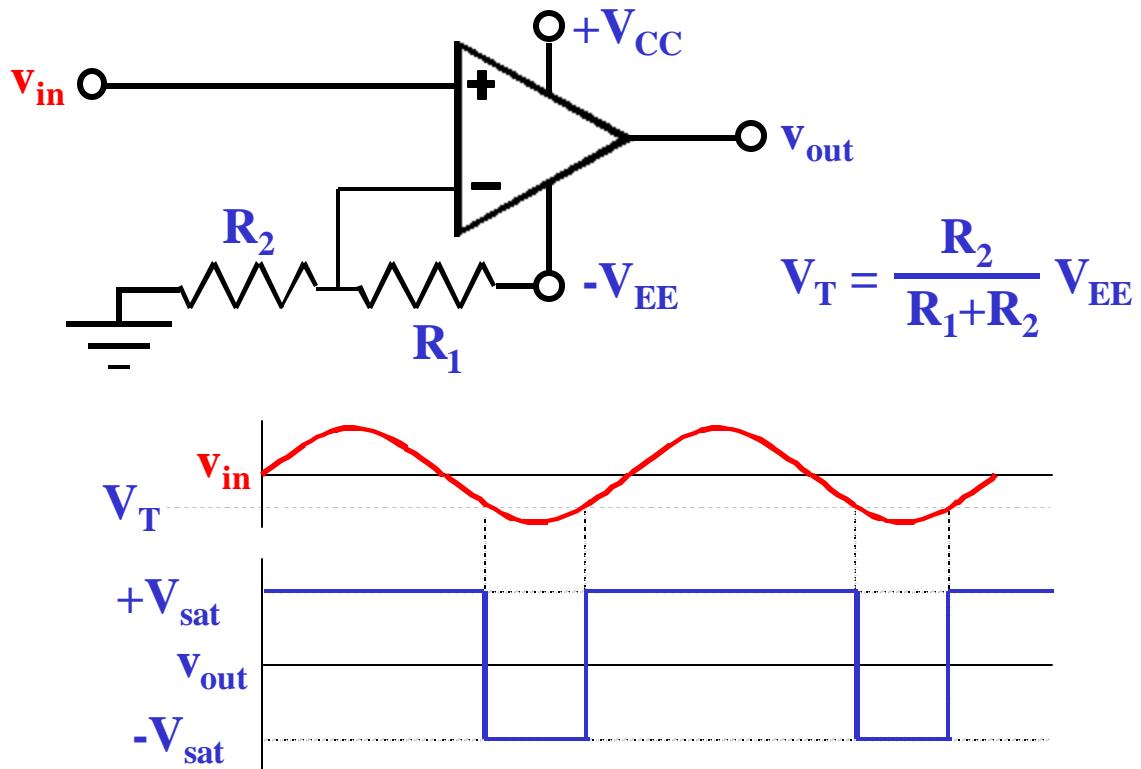
- ❑ Región lineal del comparador
- ❑ Con diodos de sujeción y resistencia de compensación



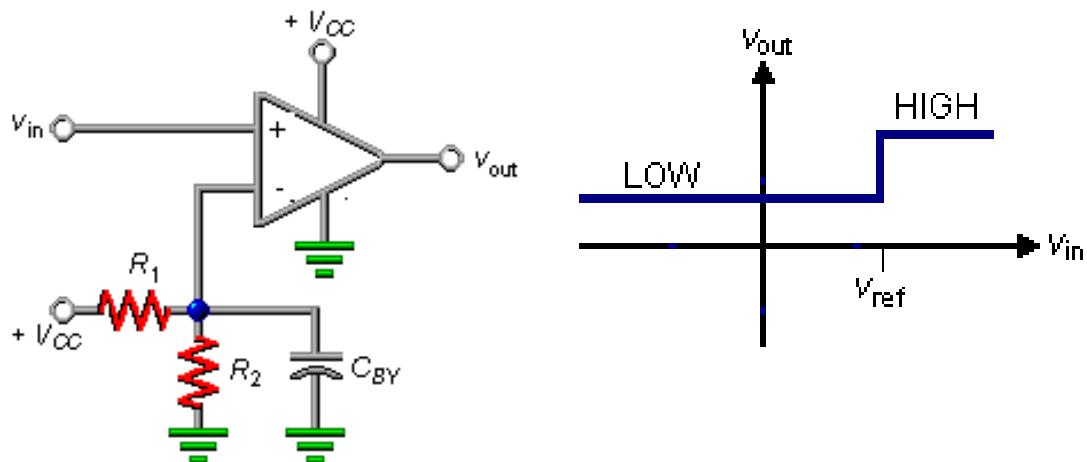
Detector de cruce por cero con salida limitada



No – inverter con referencia distinta de cero

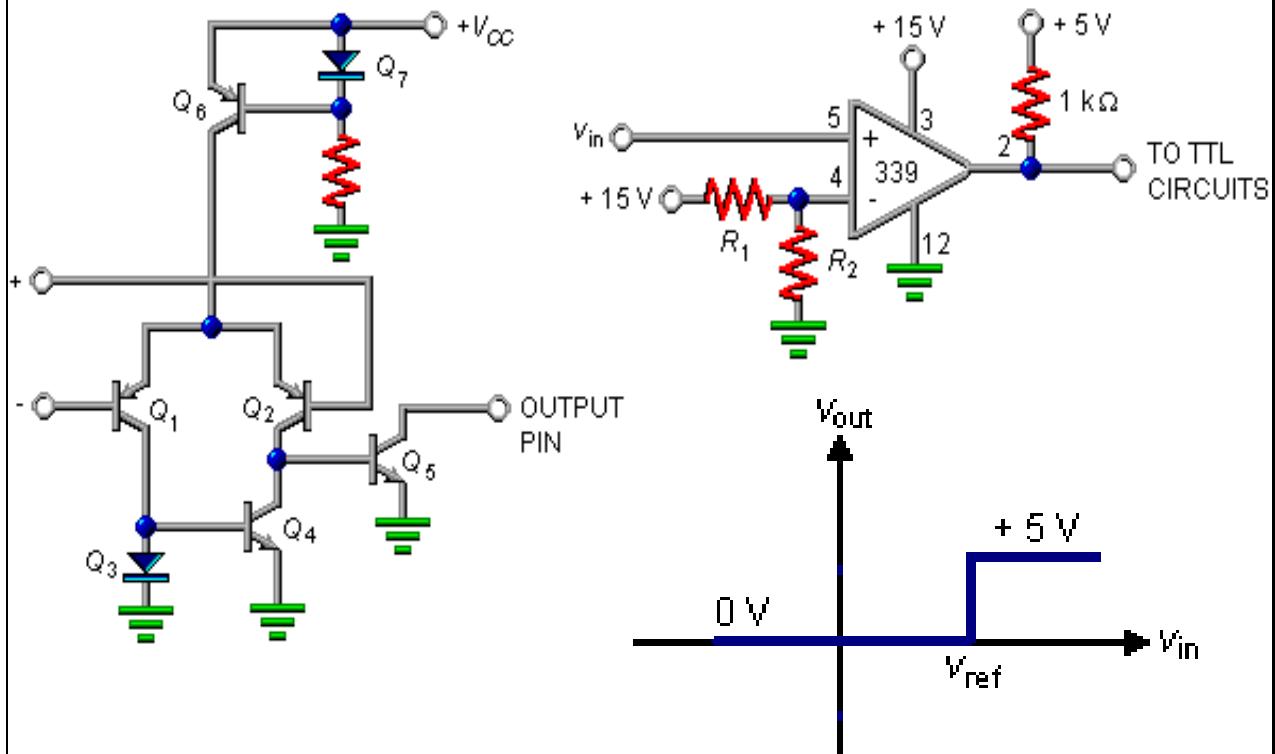


- Capacitor de bypass en el divisor
- Comparadores de fuente simple

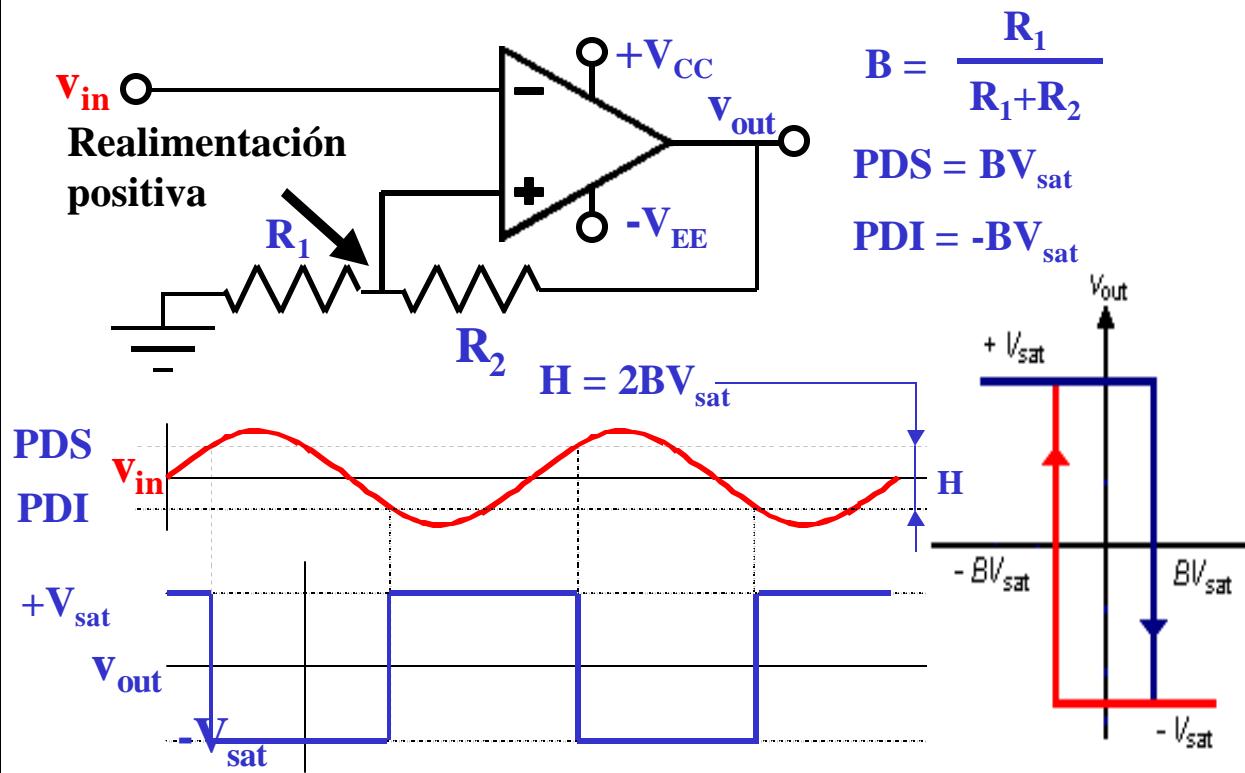


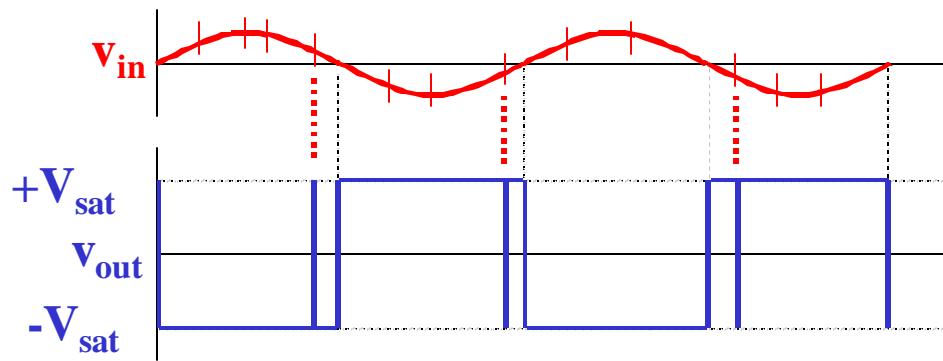
- Comparadores en circuitos integrados

Dispositivos a collector abierto (open collector)

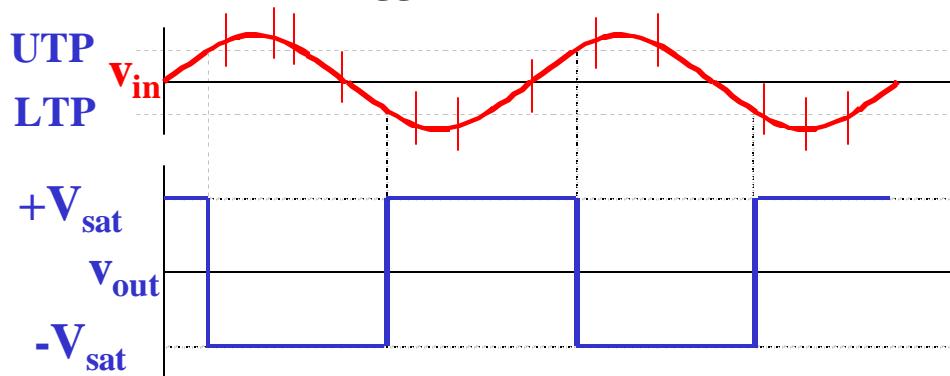


Comparador con Histéresis (Schmitt Trigger)

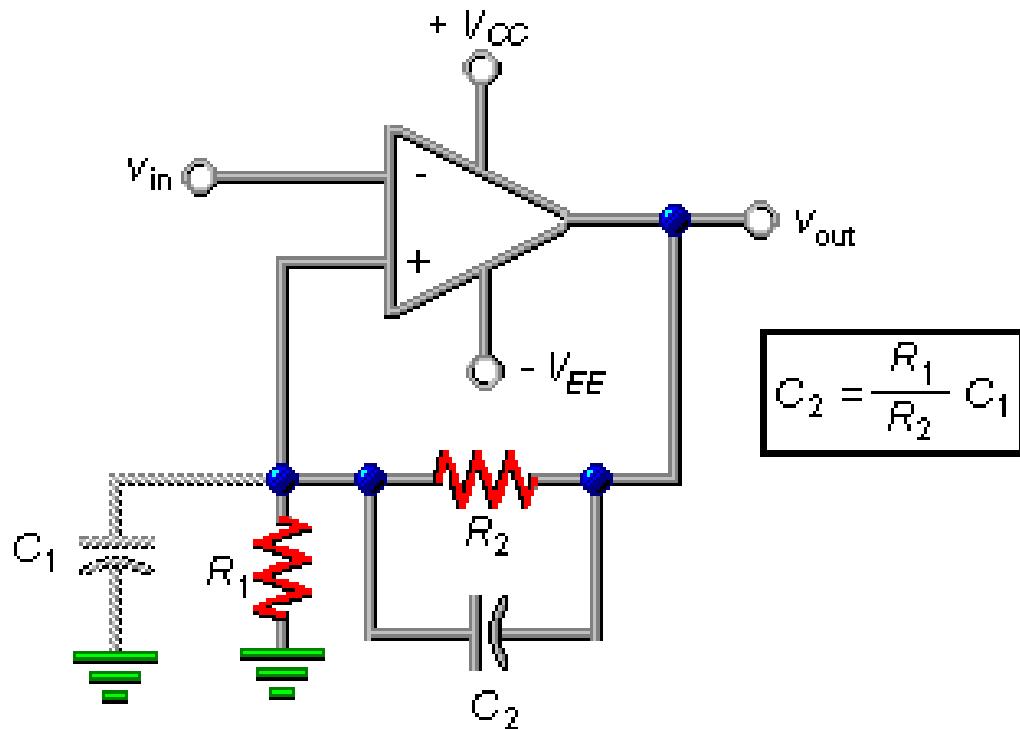




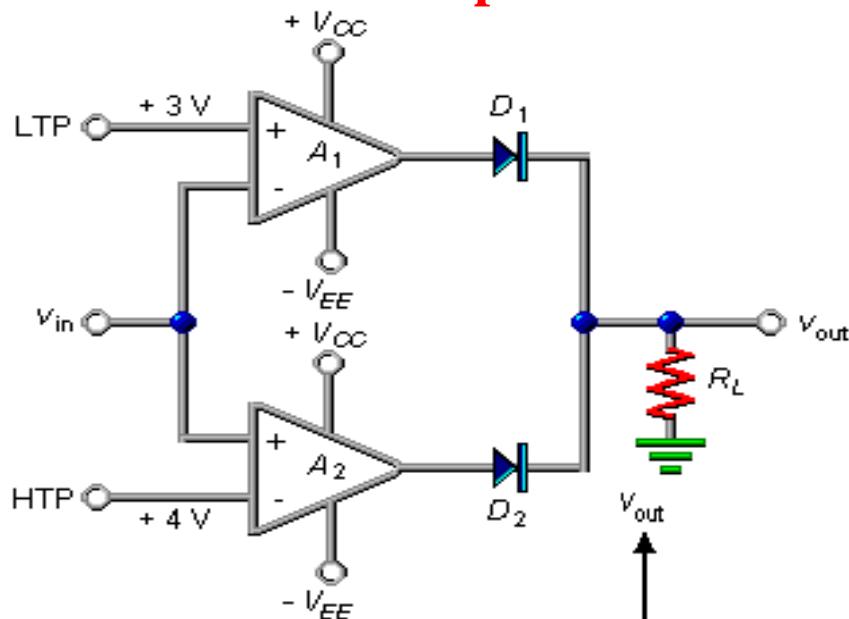
Comparación de un detector de cruce por cero y un Schmitt trigger con señales ruidosas.



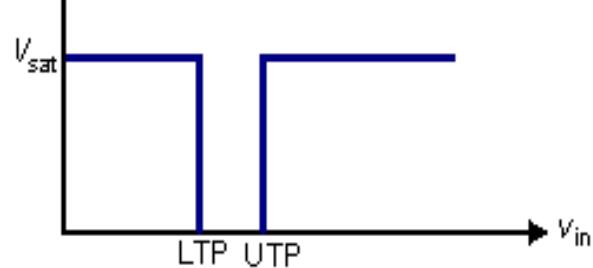
Schmitt trigger con capacitor acelerador



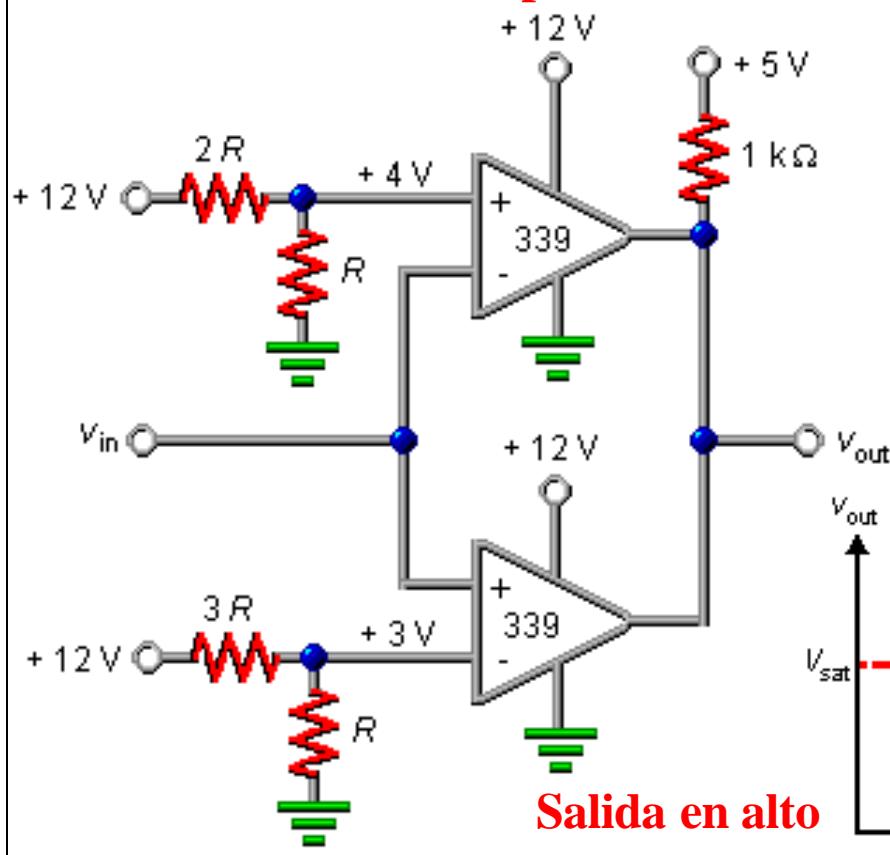
Comparador de ventana



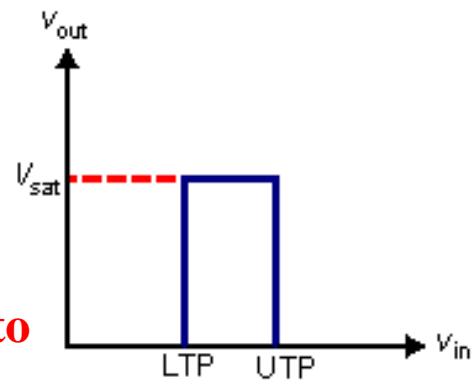
Salida en bajo



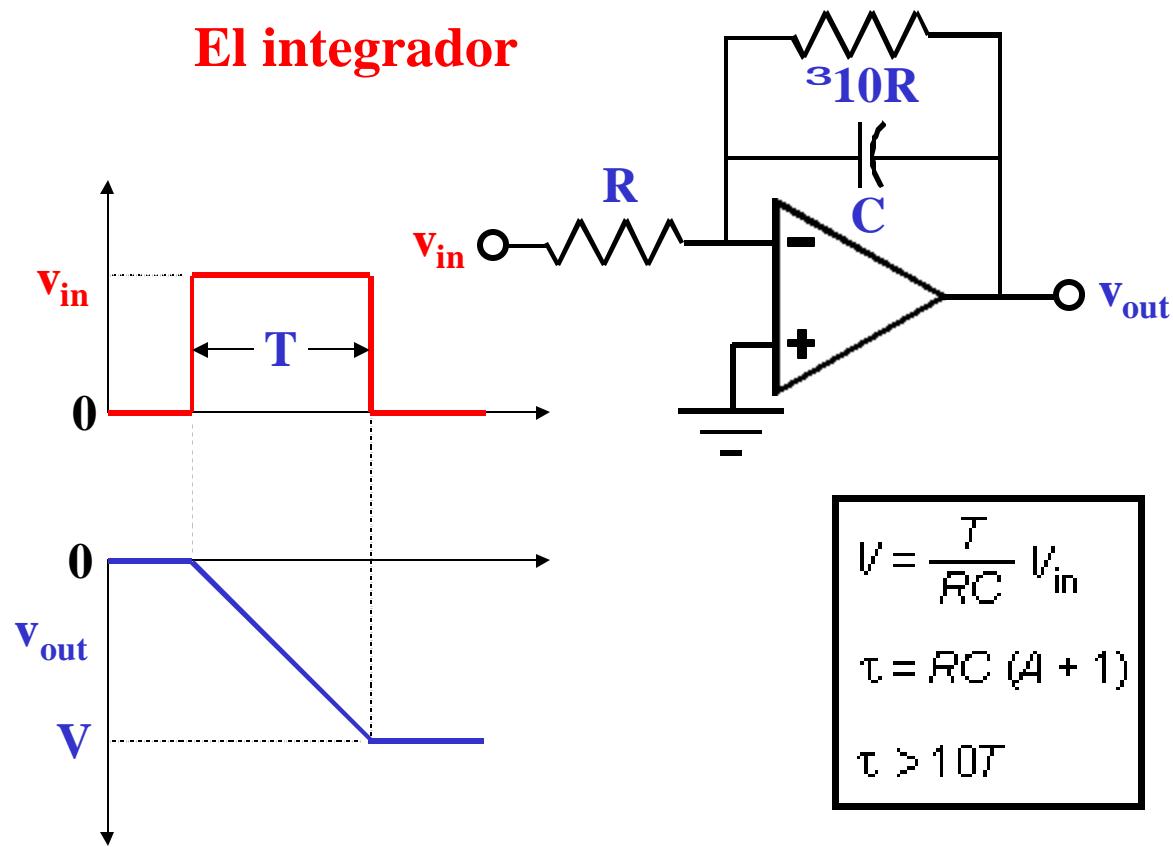
Comparador de ventana



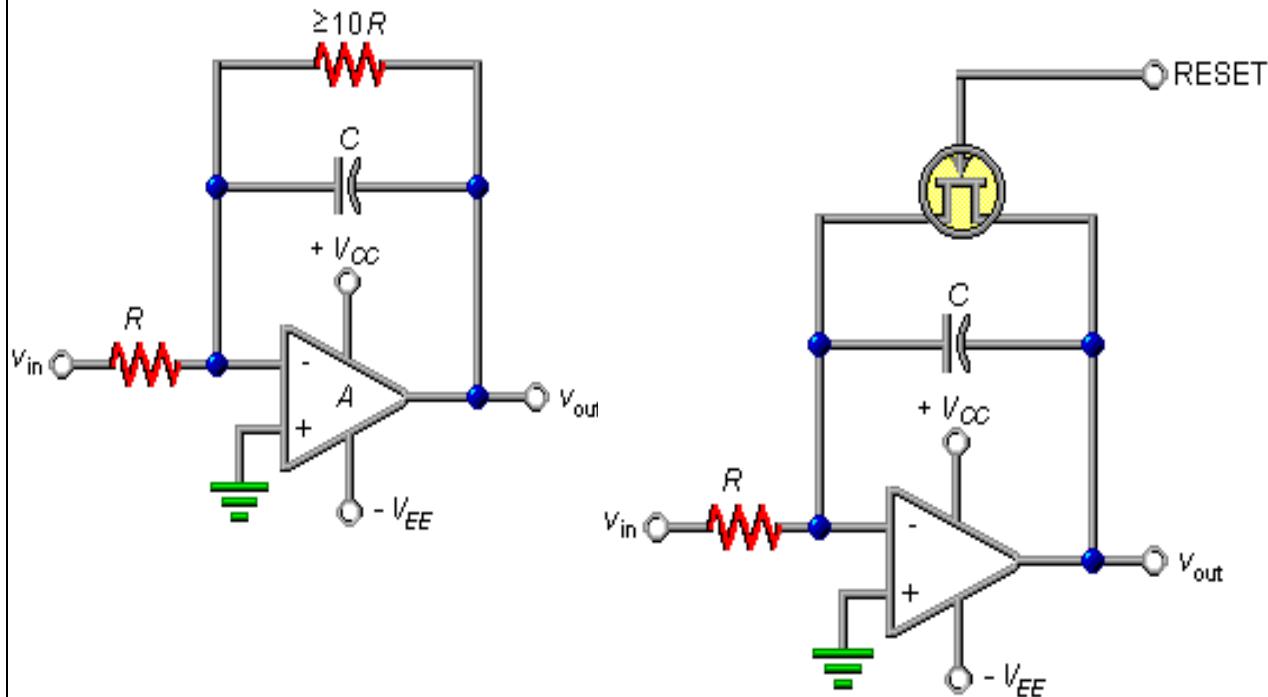
Salida en alto



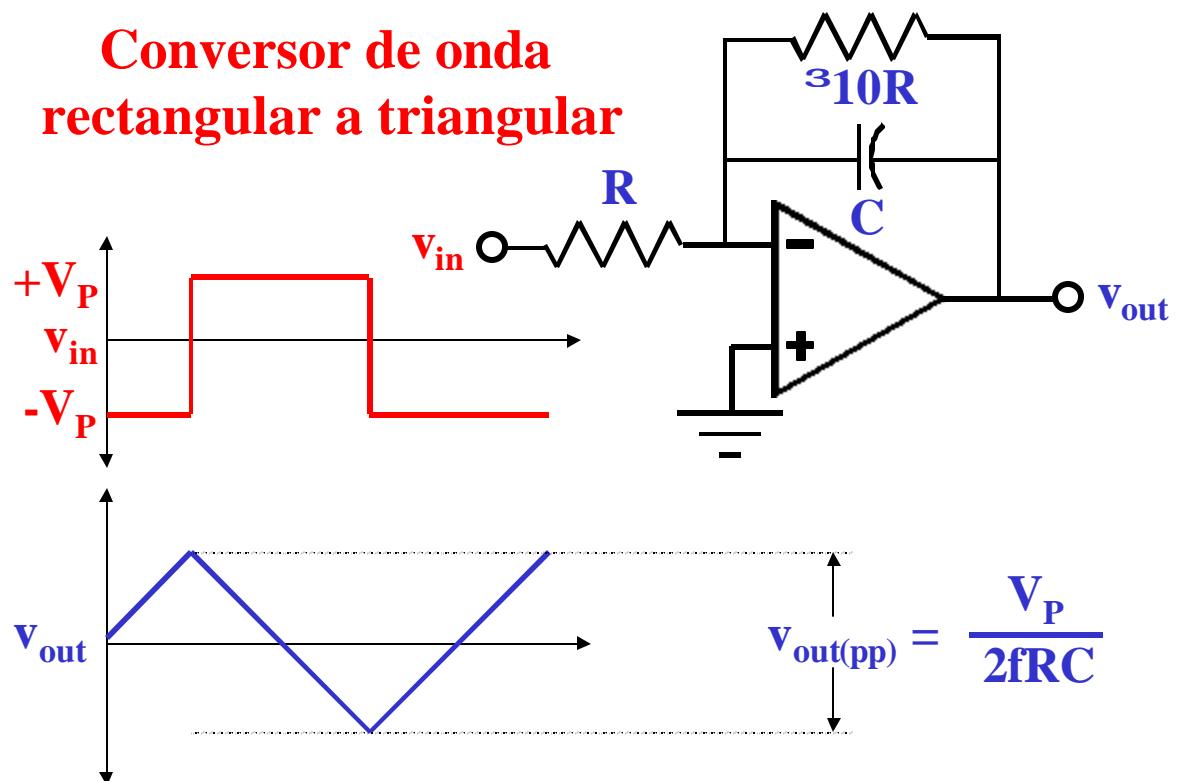
El integrador



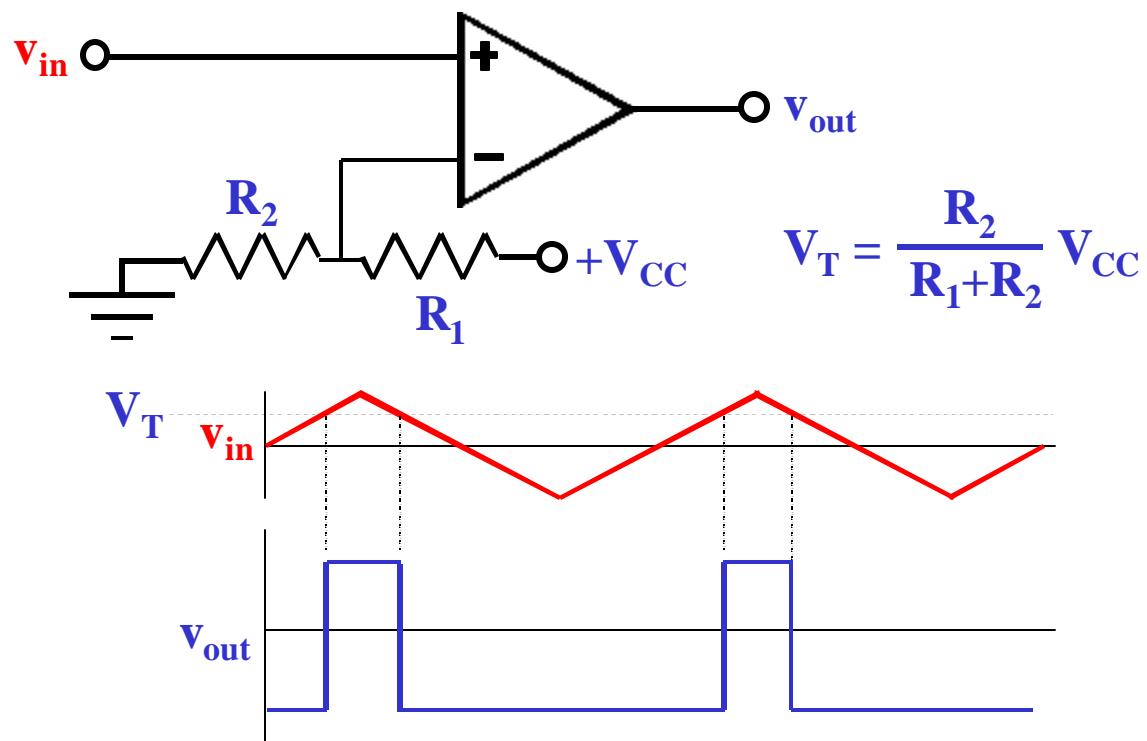
Integrador con corrección de offset



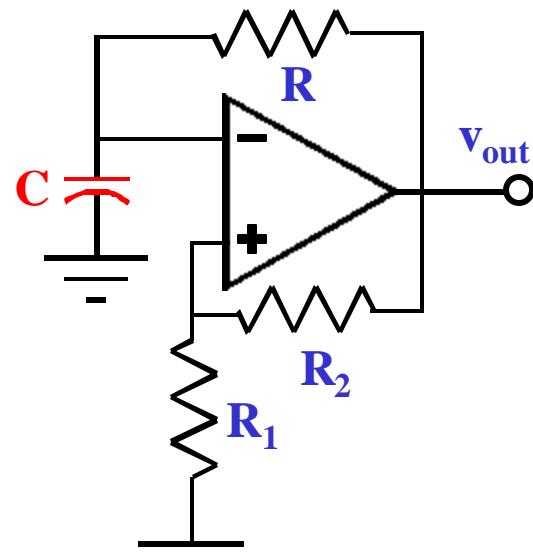
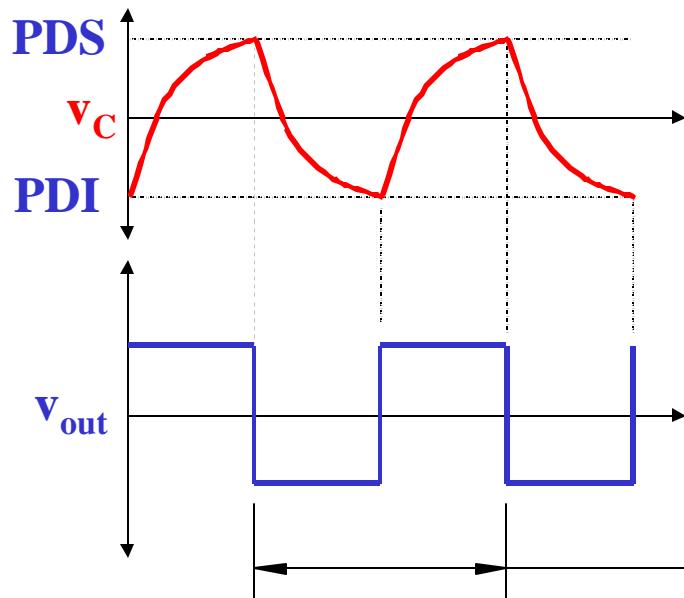
Conversor de onda rectangular a triangular



Convertidor de onda triangular a pulso

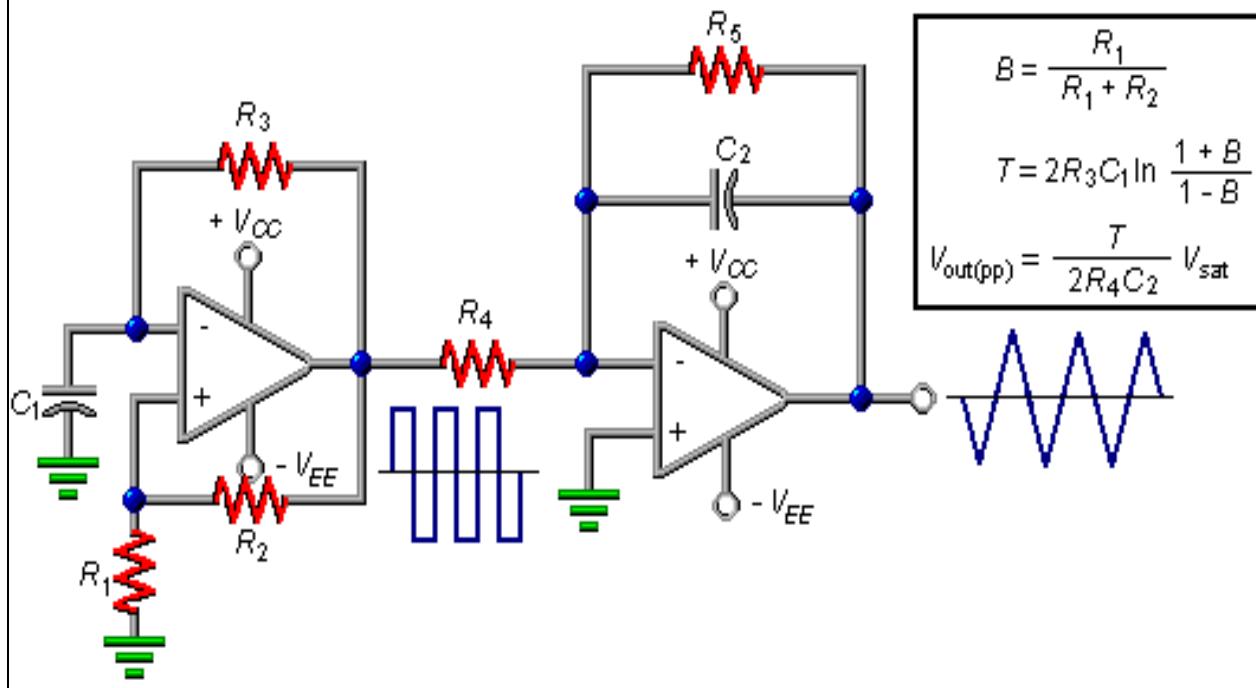


Oscilador de Relajación

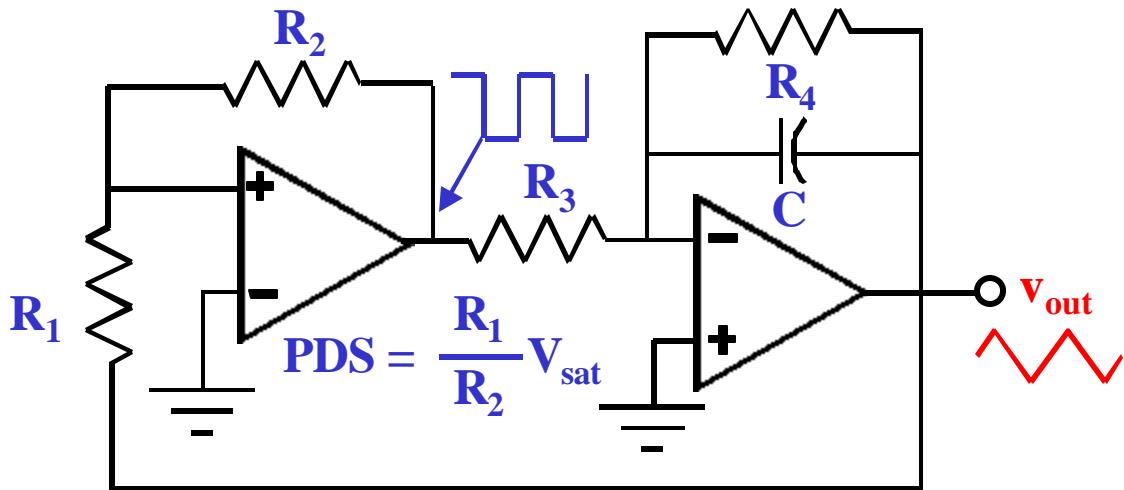


$$T = 2RCl \ln \frac{1+B}{1-B}$$

Generador de onda triangular

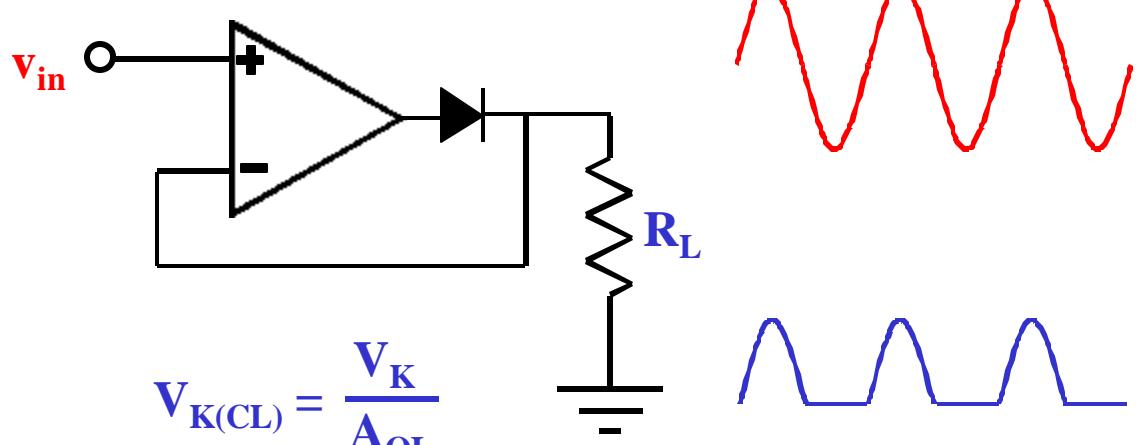


Generador de onda triangular (otro circuito)



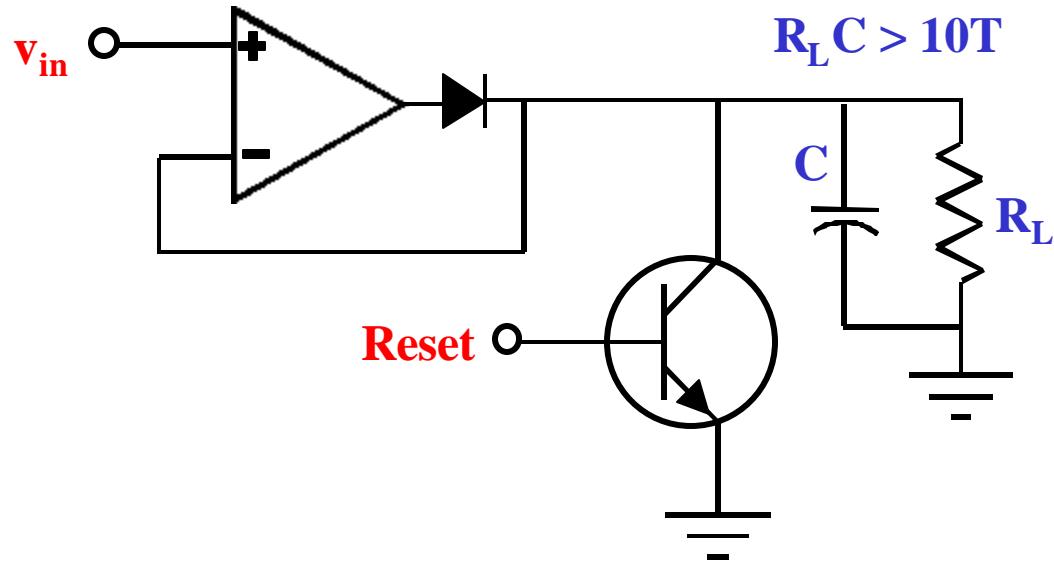
$$H = 2PDS \quad V_{out(pp)} = H \quad f = \frac{R_2}{4R_1 R_3 C}$$

Rectificador activo de 1/2 onda

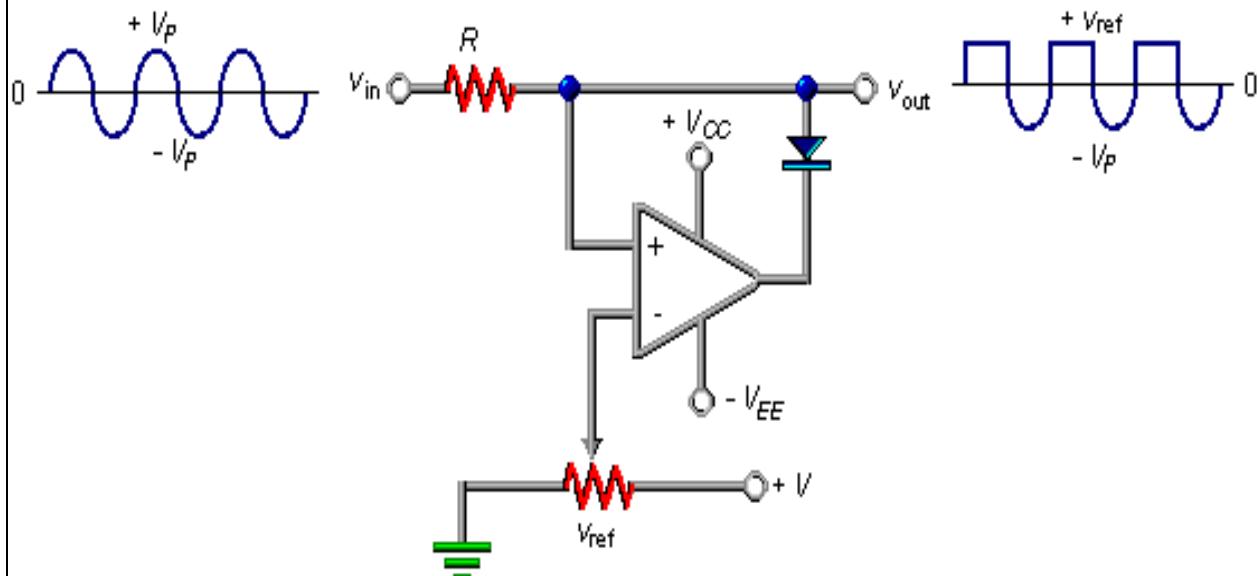


- La realimentación negativa permite rectificar tensiones menores a la tensión de codo del diodo
- El A.O. aisla los circuitos impidiendo los efectos de carga

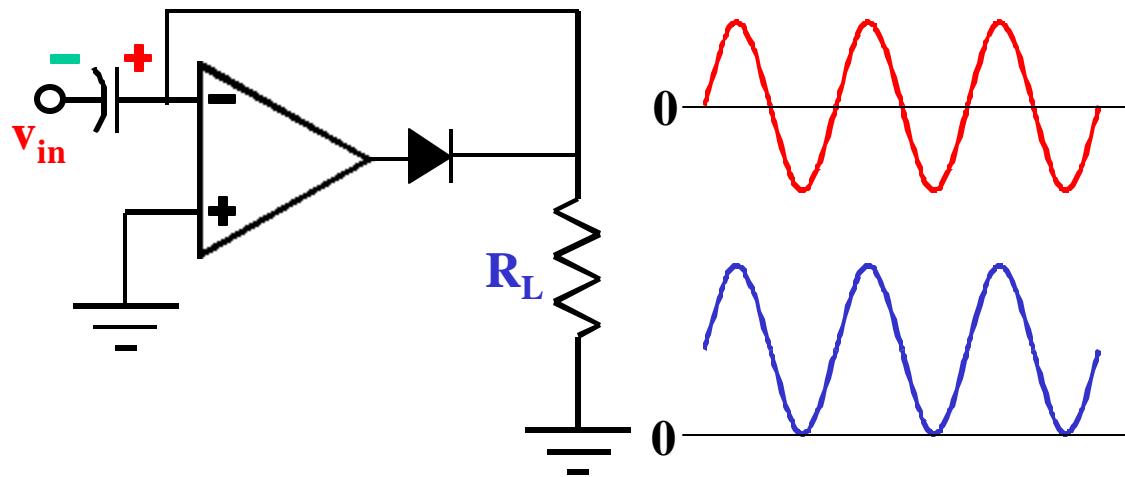
Detector de pico activo con reset



Recortador positivo, activo.



Sujetador positivo, activo.



- La relientación negativa del A.O. permite sujetar señales con amplitudes menores que la tensión de codo del diodo.

El diferenciador

