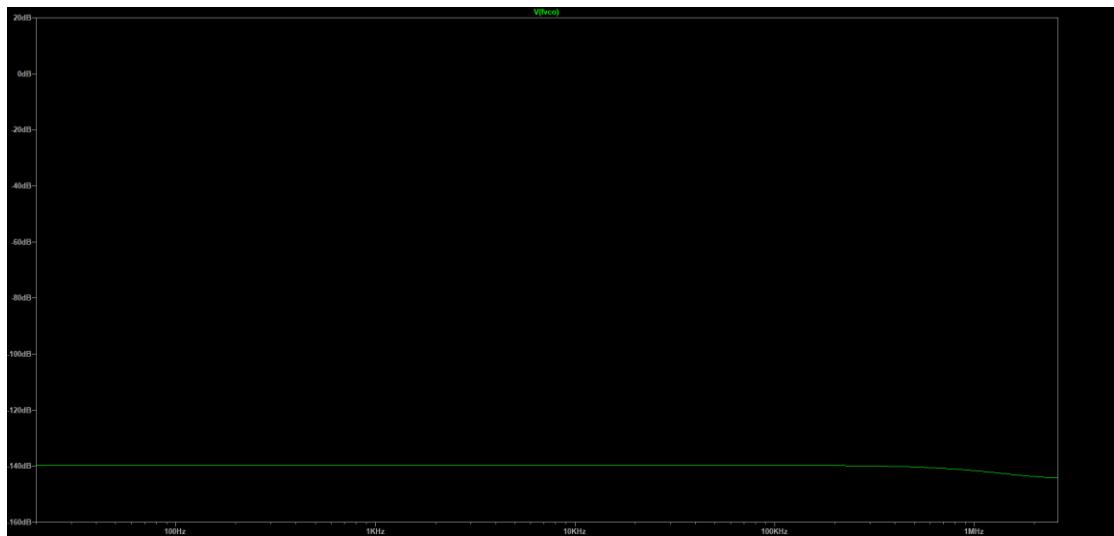
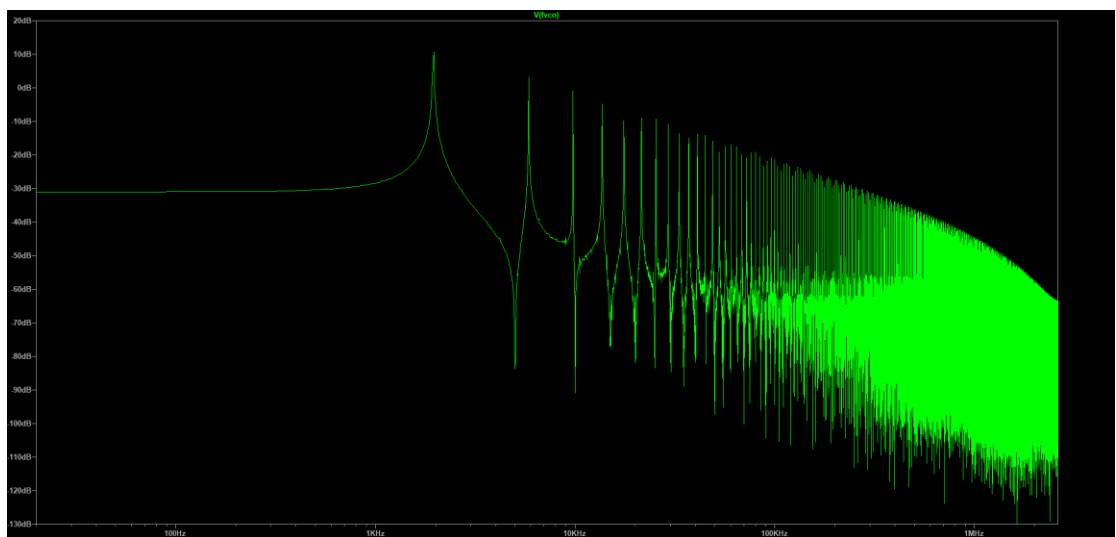


1. On peut trouver $f_0 = 7.5 \times 10^4$ Hz, $f_{max} = 2f_0 = 1.5 \times 10^5$ Hz, Donc la plage est environ 1.5×10^5 Hz

2. $V1 = 0V$

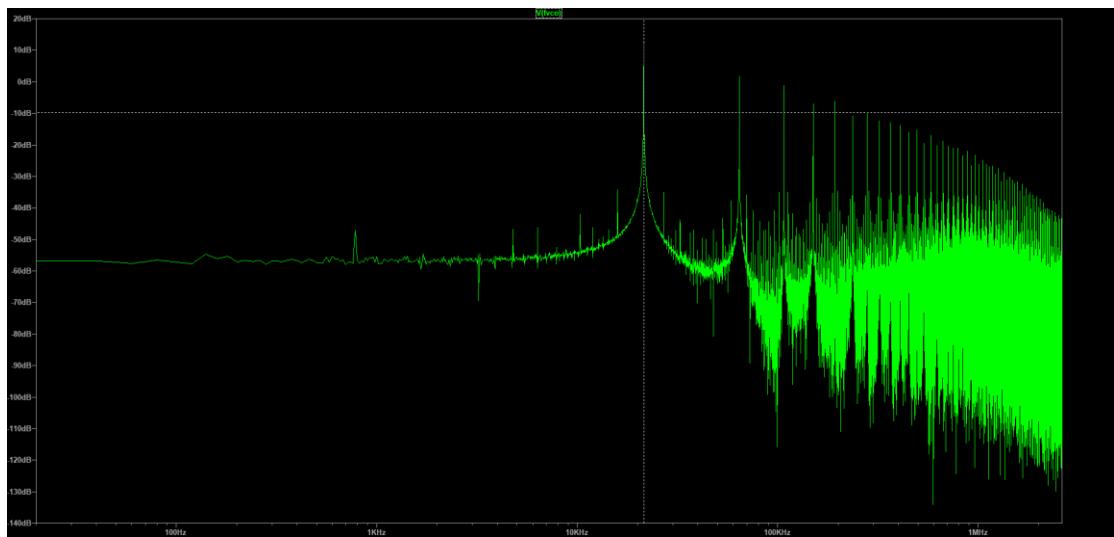


$V1 = 1V$



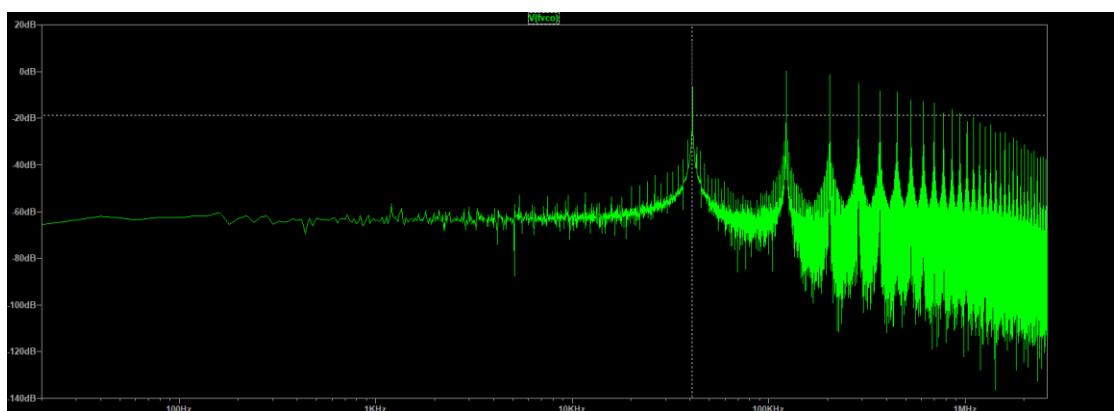
$F = 1.9529389$ KHz

V1 = 2V



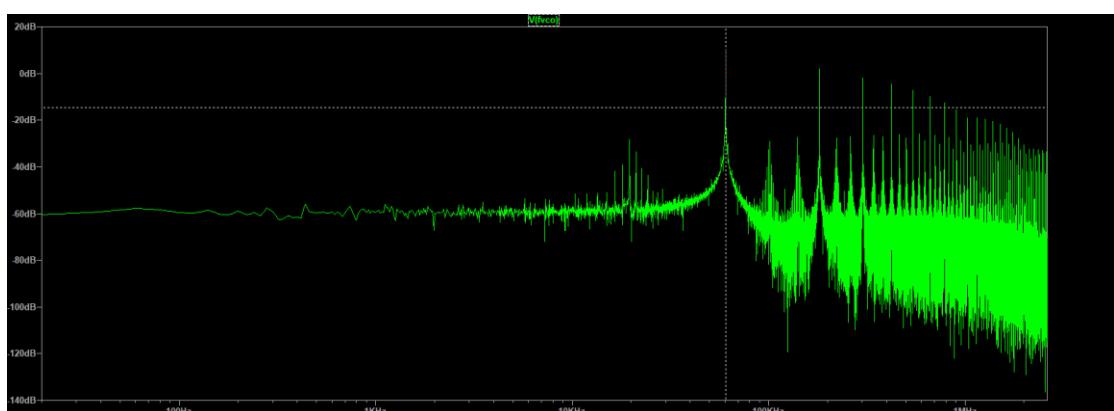
F = 21.521661KHz

V1 = 3V



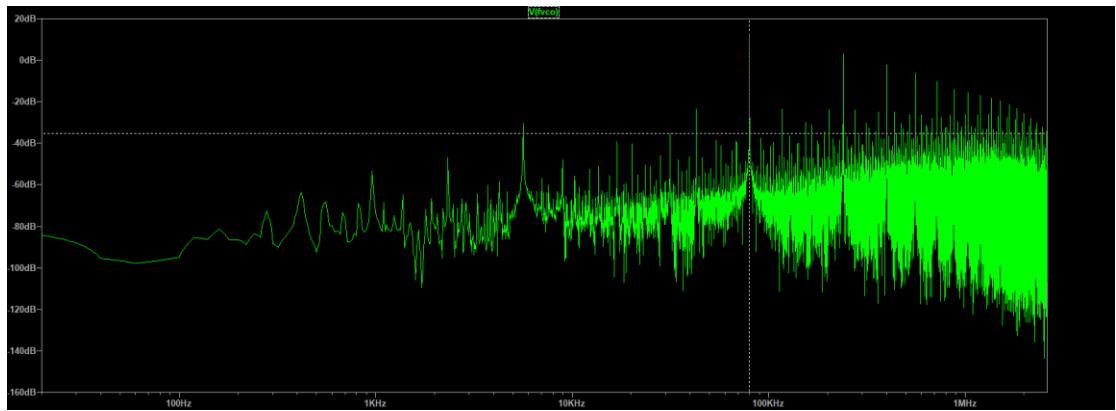
F = 40.843363KHz

V1 = 4V



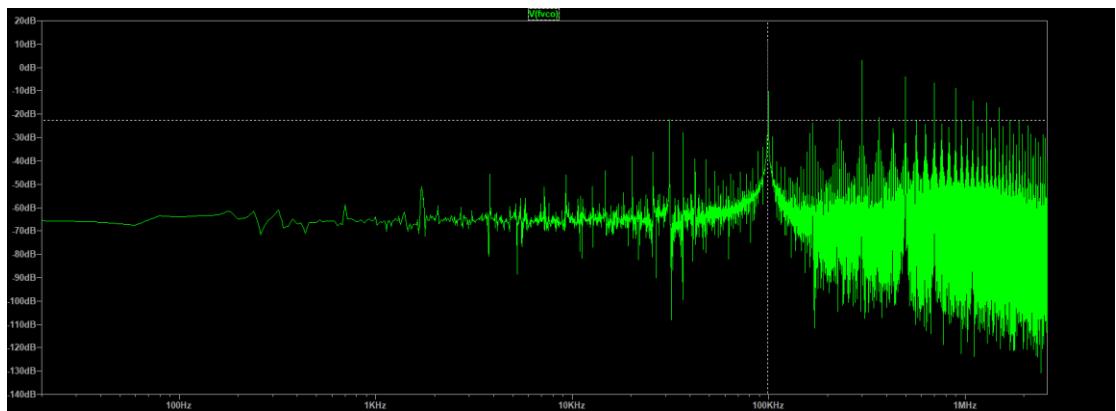
F = 60.639141KHz

V1 = 5V



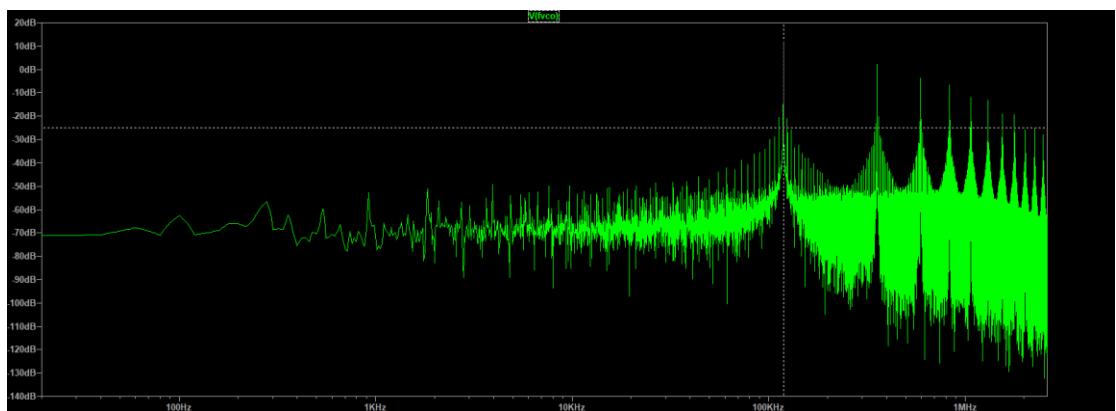
F = 79.771385KHz

V1 = 6V



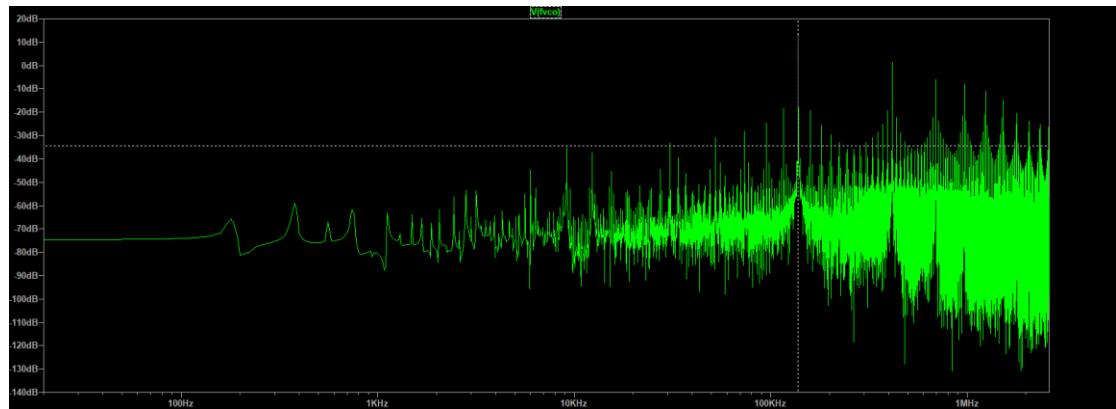
F = 99.178873KHz

V1 = 7V



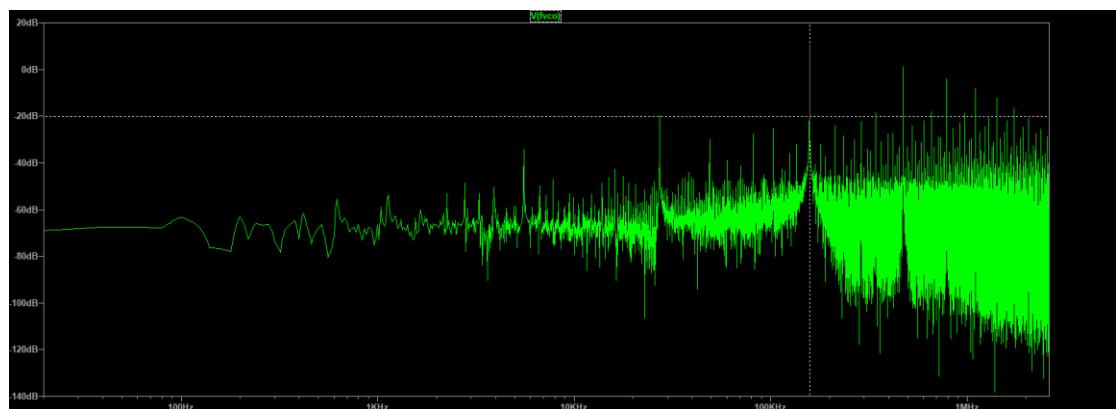
F = 119.39441KHz

V1 = 8V



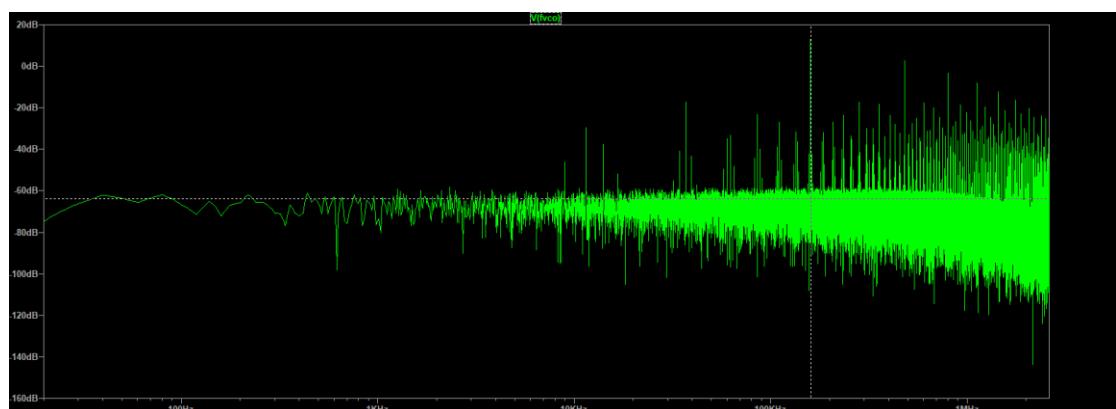
F = 138.04862KHz

V1 = 9V



F = 158.33688KHz

V1 = 10V

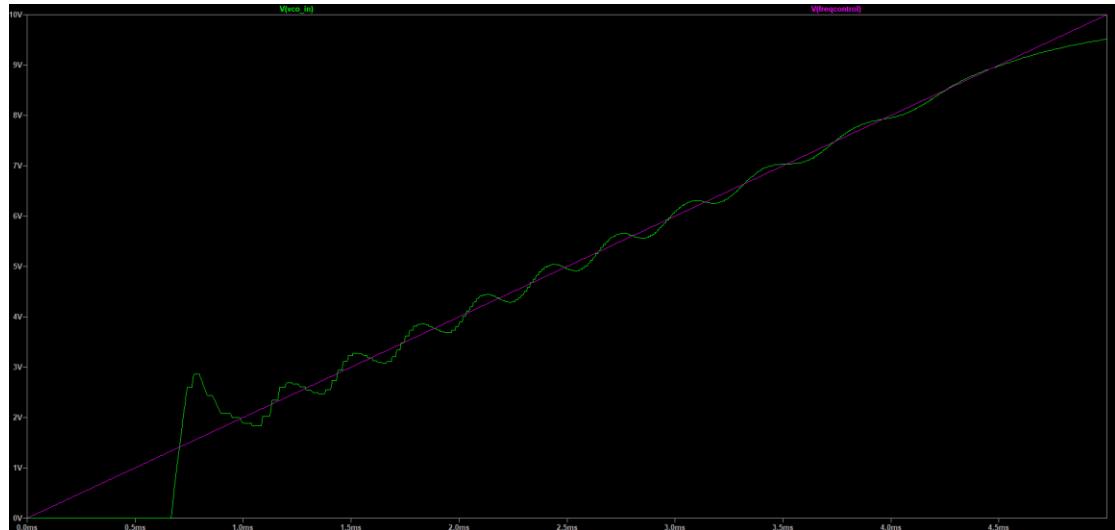


F = 160.91174KHz

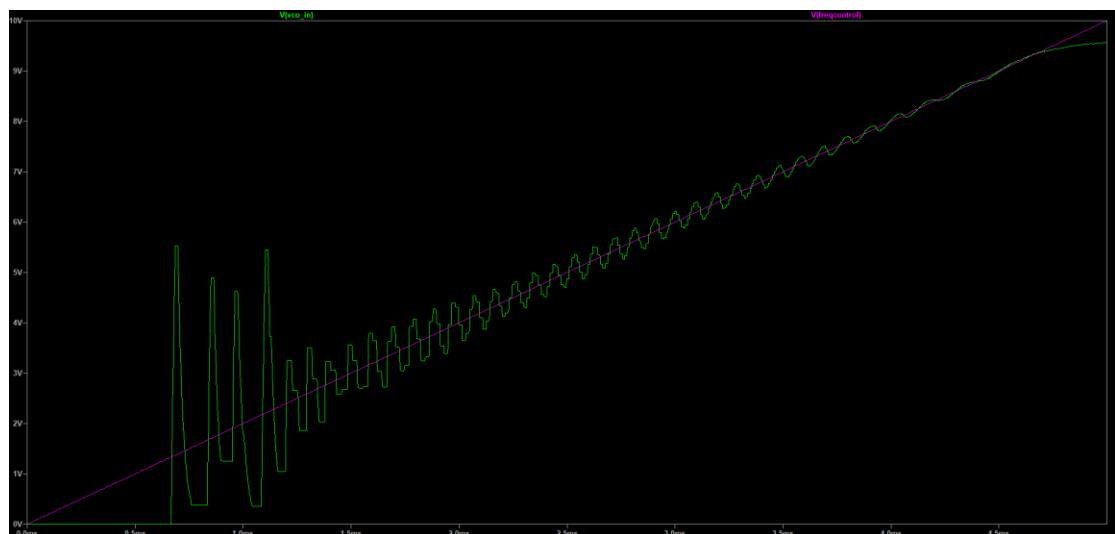
On peut trouver que quand $0 < V1 < 10$, la relation de F et V1 satisfait que $F = 20(V1 - 1)$, et quand $V1 > 9$, F est toujours 160KHZ. Donc le VCO fonctionne bien.

3. P_c2

$$C2 = 100\text{nF}$$

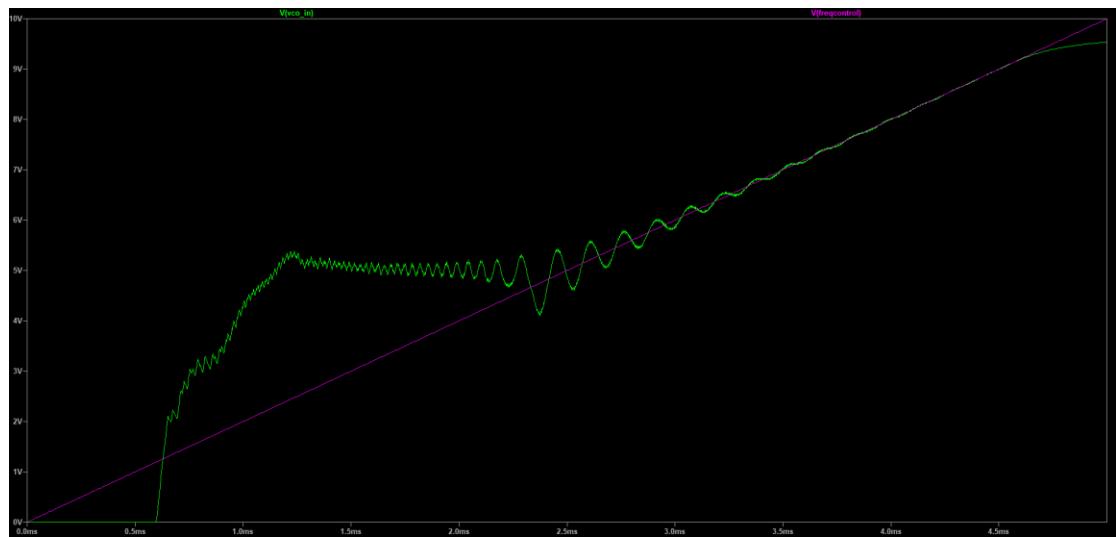


$$C2 = 10\text{nF}$$

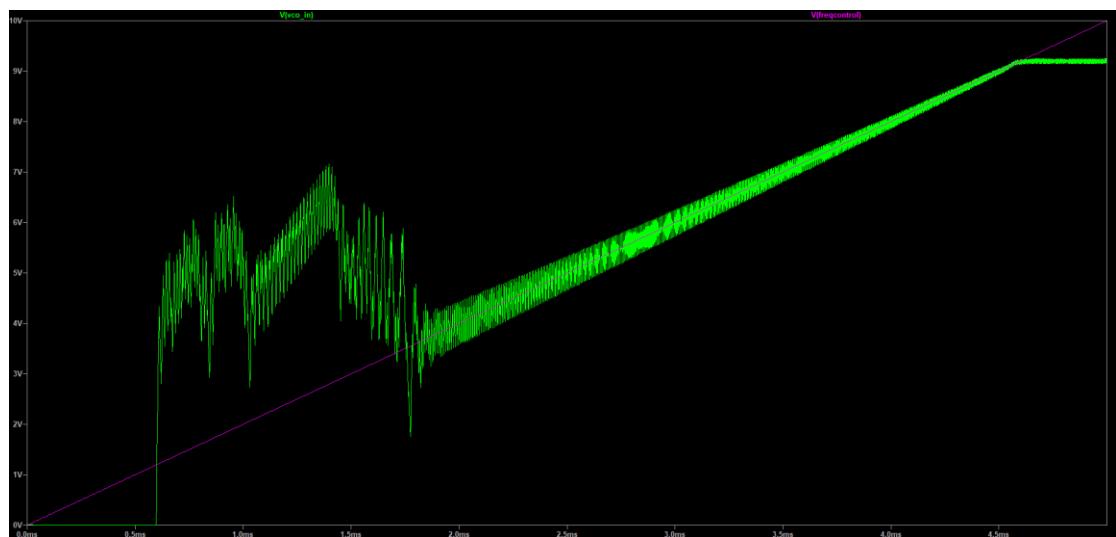


PC1

$$C2 = 100\text{nF}$$

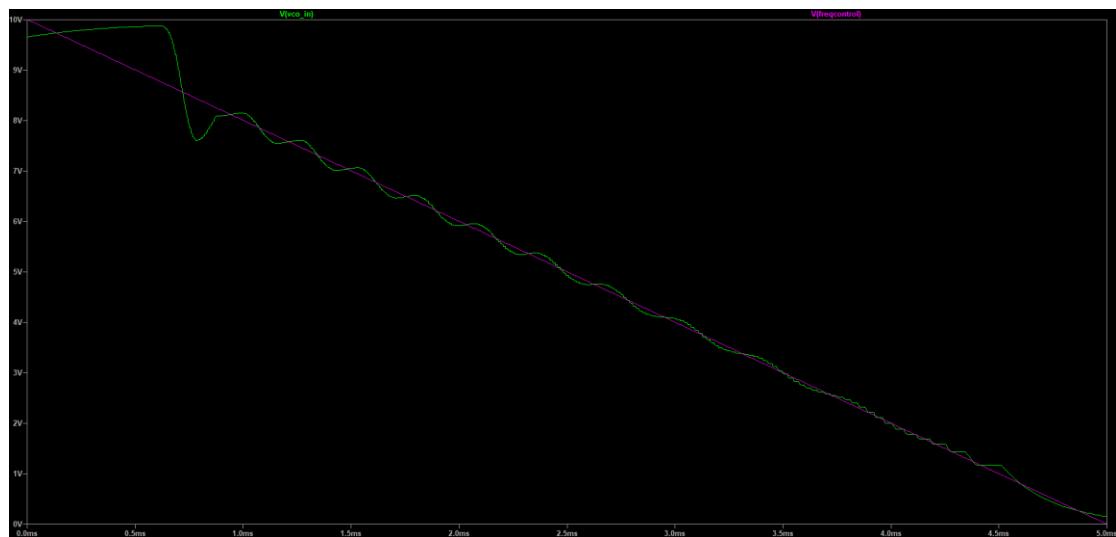


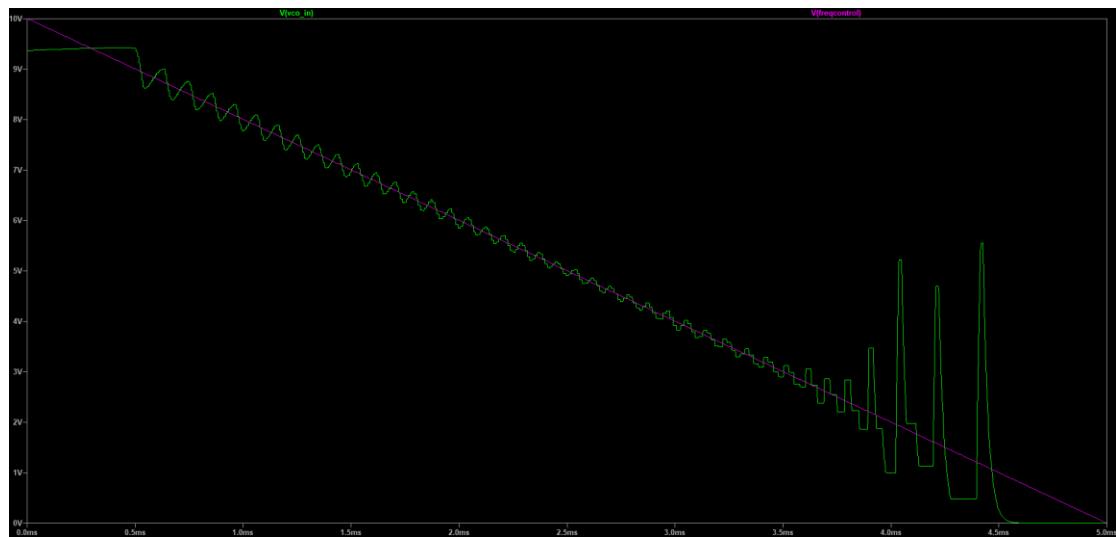
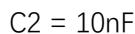
$C_2 = 10\text{nF}$



4. P_{c2}

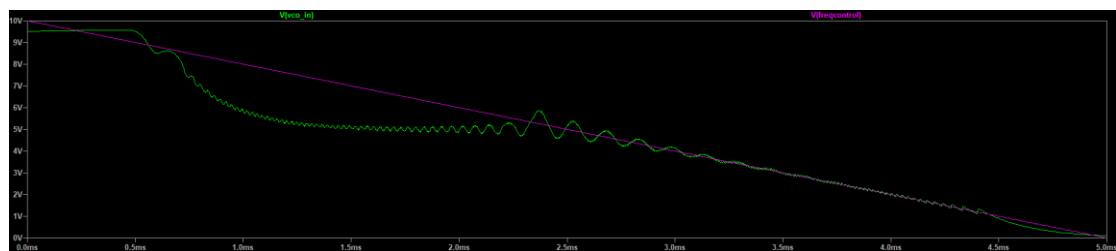
$C_2 = 100\text{nF}$



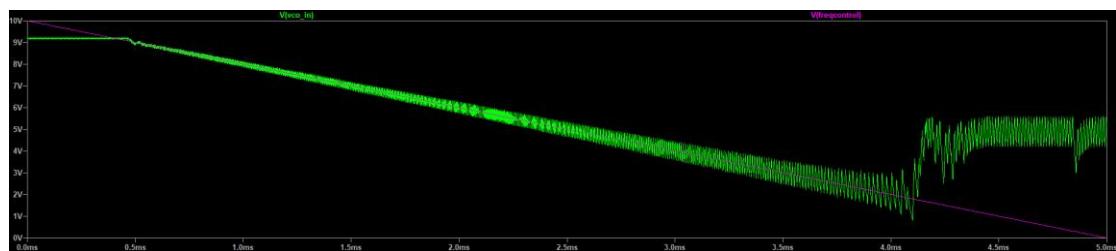


Pc1

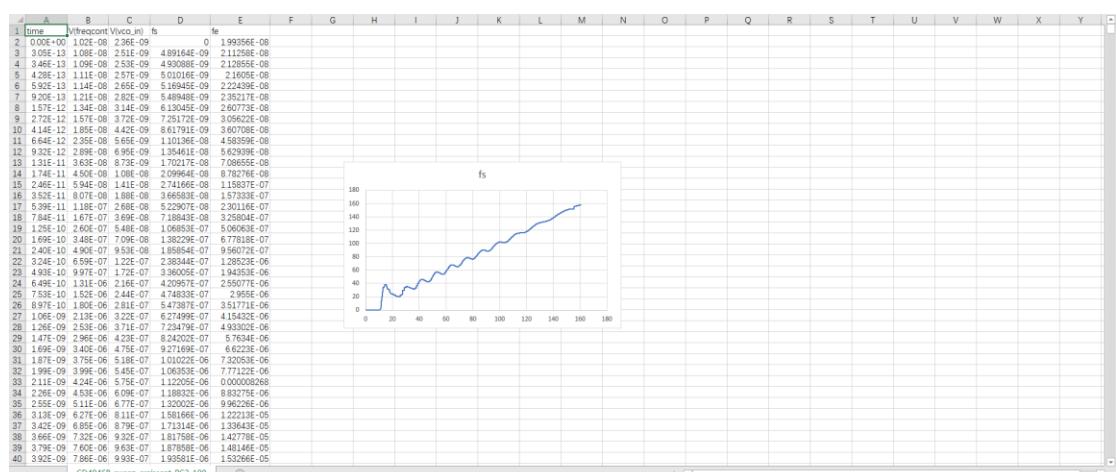
$$C_2 = 100\text{nF}$$



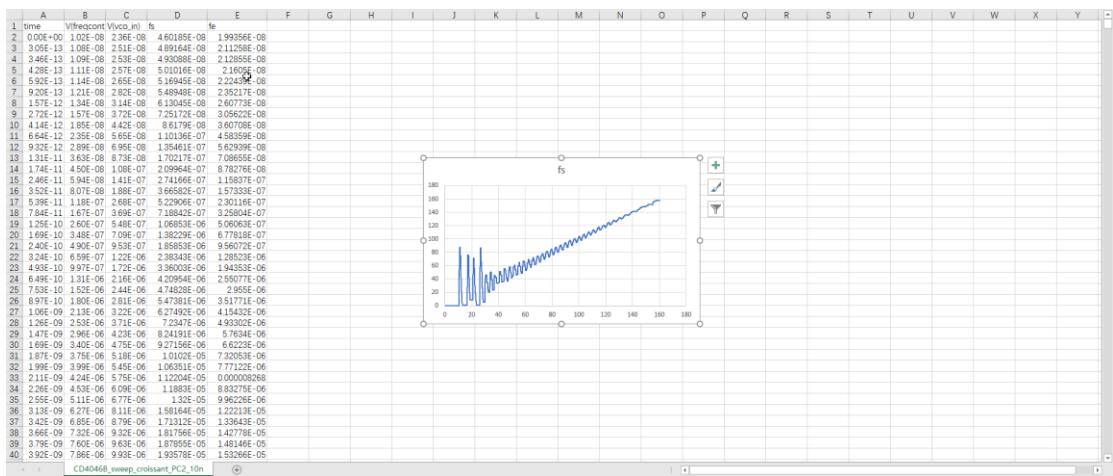
$$C_2 = 10nF$$



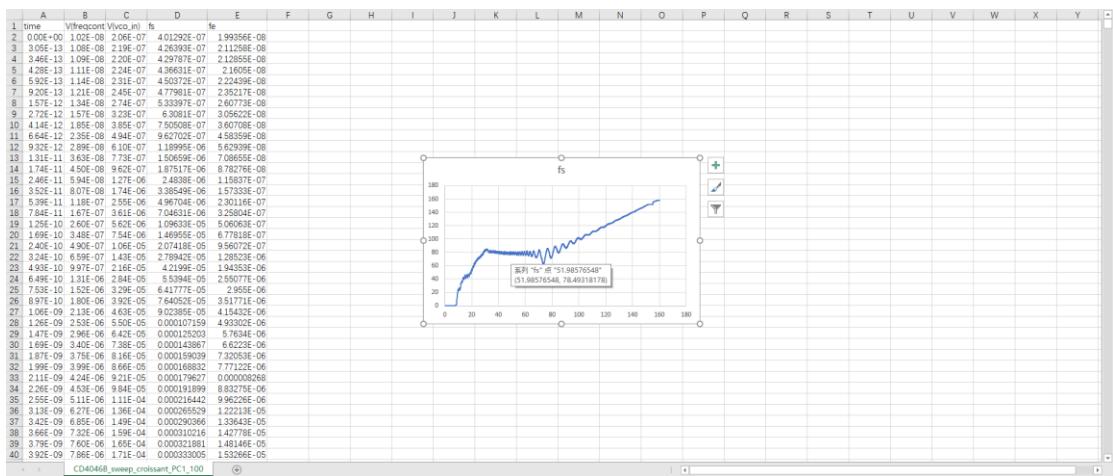
5. On utilise le formule comme IF(C2<1,1.95*C2,IF(C2>9,5.19*C2+108.46,C2*18.503-14.335))
CD4046B sweep croissant PC2 100nF



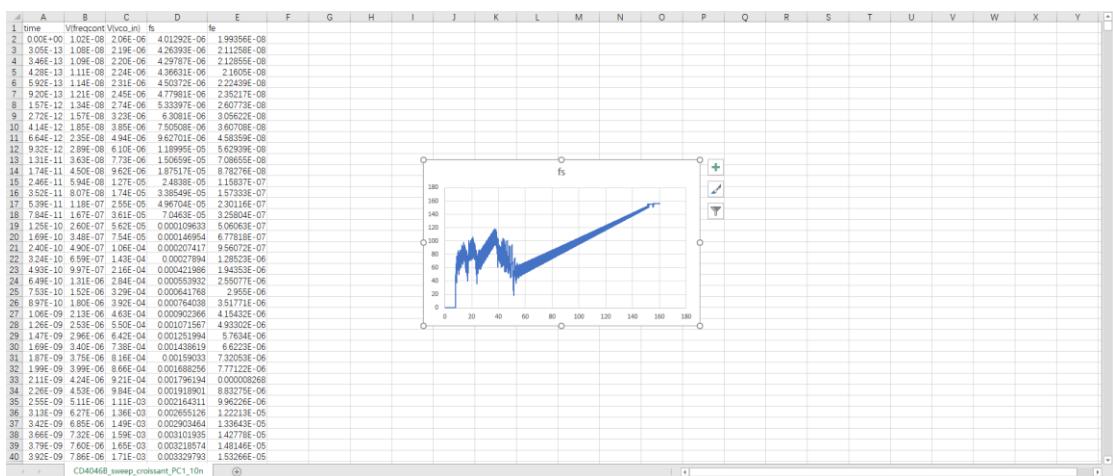
CD4046B_sweep_croissant_PC2_10nF



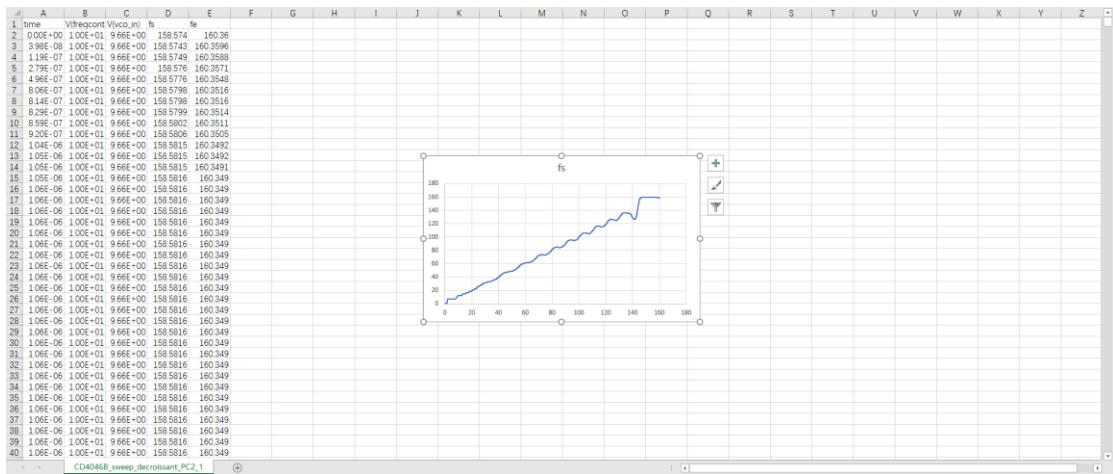
CD4046B_sweep_croissant_PC1_100nF



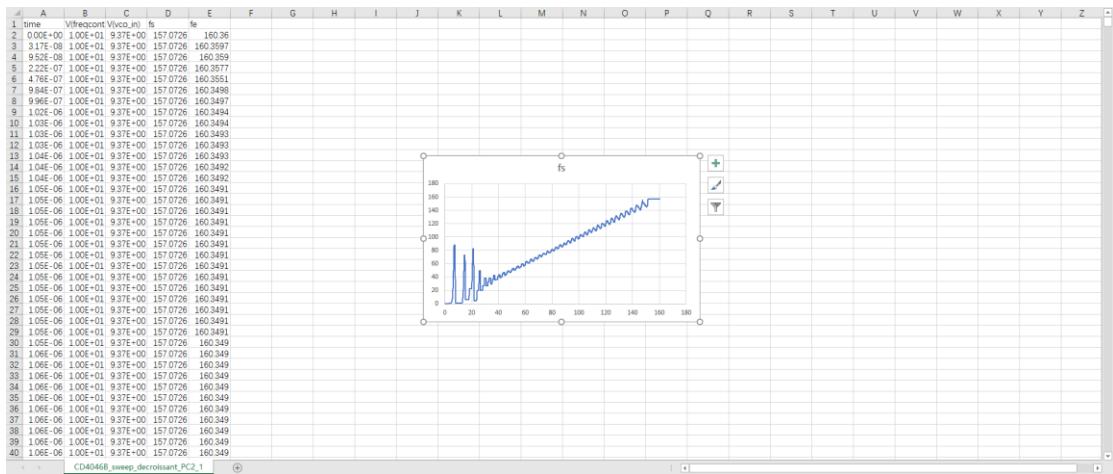
CD4046B_sweep_croissant_PC1_10nF



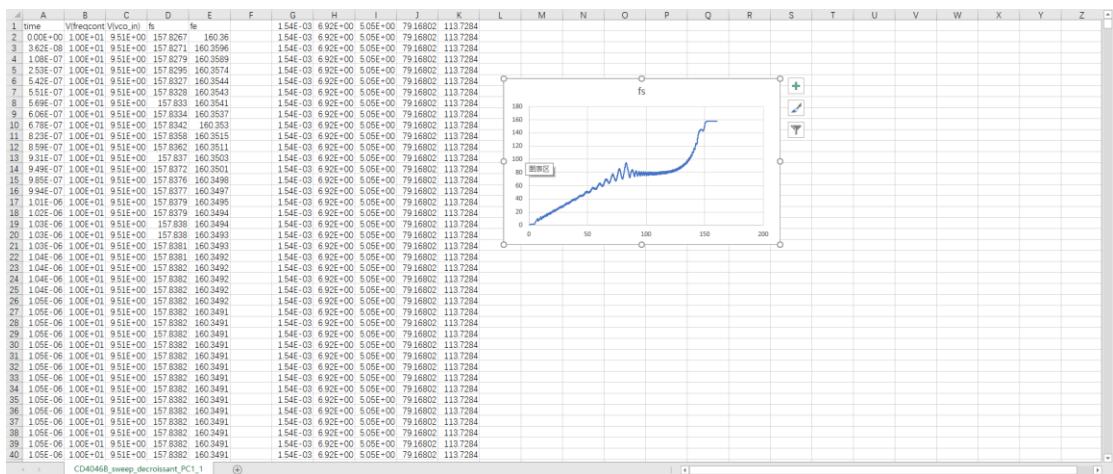
CD4046B_sweep_decroissant_PC2_100nF



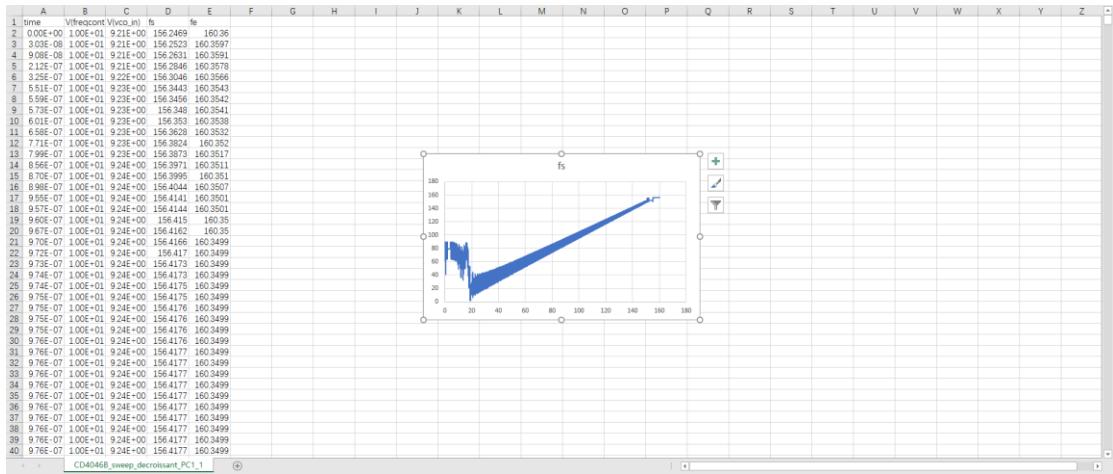
CD4046B_sweep_decroissant_PC2_10nF



CD4046B_sweep_decroissant_PC1_100nF



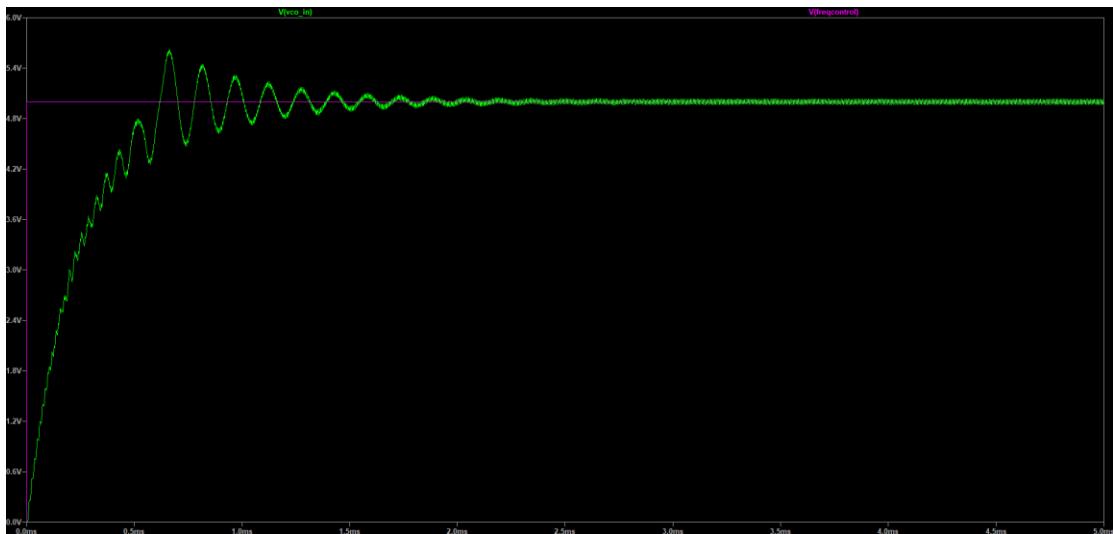
CD4046B_sweep_decroissant_PC1_10nF



Q3.

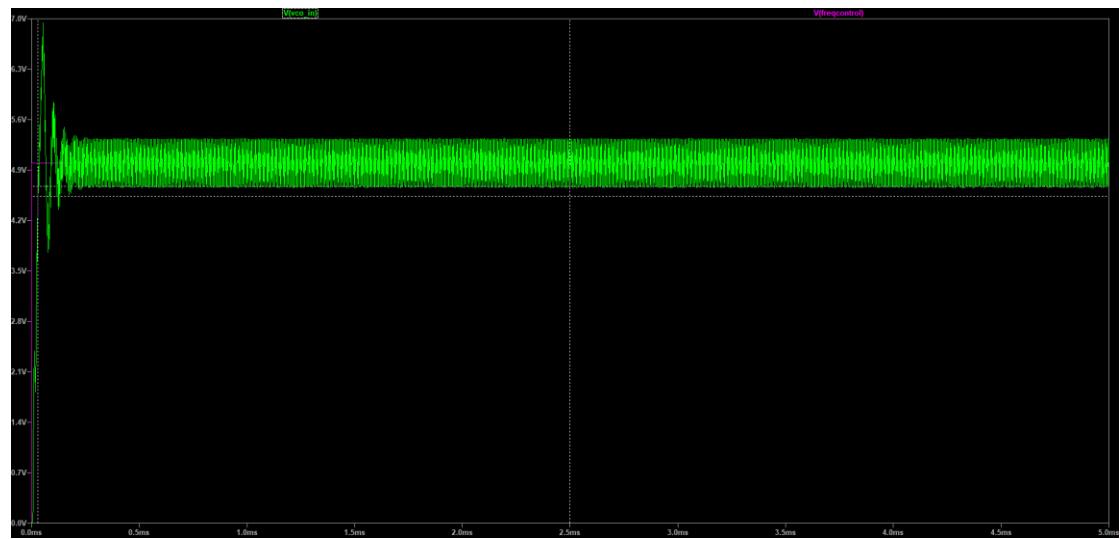
PC1

C2 = 100nF



T = 485.77671μs

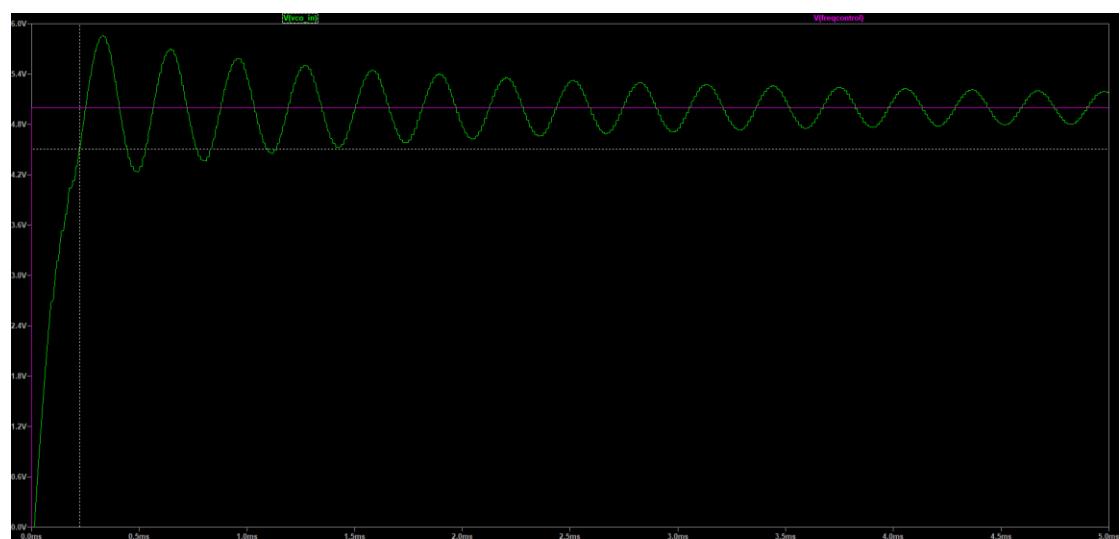
C2 = 10nF



$$T = 29.522308\mu\text{s}$$

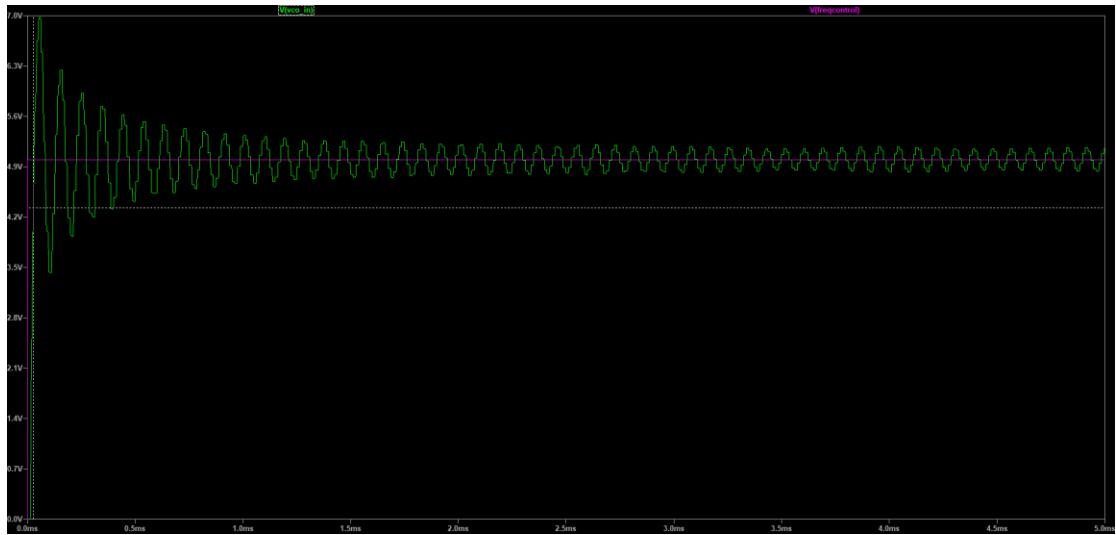
PC2

C2 = 100nF



$$T = 222.46344\mu\text{s}$$

$C_2 = 10nF$



$$T = 26.838701\mu s$$

On sait que $\tau = RC$

Donc, pour $R = 1.8K\Omega, C = 10nF$

$$\tau = 18\mu s$$

Mais, on trouve que pour PC1, $\tau = 29.522308\mu s$, PC2, $\tau = 26.838701\mu s$

pour $R = 1.8K\Omega, C = 100nF$

$$\tau = 180\mu s$$

Mais, on trouve que pour PC1, $\tau = 485.77671\mu s$, PC2, $\tau = 222.46344\mu s$