



$e^- = e$   
 $e^+ = ?$

$$e^+ = U_s \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) + U_{ref} \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) =$$

$$e^+ = U_s \left( \frac{1}{6} \right) + U_{ref} \left( \frac{5}{6} \right) = \frac{+V_{cc}}{6} + 2,5V \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{sat } 0V \\ \text{sat } 5V \end{array} \right)$$

(+2,5V)

1)  $e \ll 0$  (hypothese)

$e^+ - e^- \geq 0 \quad U_s = +V_{cc} \quad e^+ = \frac{+V_{cc}}{6} + 2,5 = 5V.$

2)  $e \nearrow \quad e^- \nearrow \quad e^+ - e^- \searrow \quad e^+ - e^- = 0 \quad \text{si } e^+ = e^- = e = 5V = \text{sat } 1$

3)  $e \searrow \quad e^- \searrow \quad e^+ - e^- \nearrow \quad e^+ - e^- < 0 \quad U_s = -V_{cc} \Rightarrow e^+ = 0$

4)  $e \searrow \quad e^- \searrow \quad e^+ - e^- \nearrow \quad e^+ - e^- = 0 \quad \text{si } e^+ = e^- = e = 0 = \text{sat } 2$

5)  $e \searrow \quad U_s \text{ reste } = -V_{cc}$