

Looking at something under
"Static Conditions" versus "Dynamic Conditions":

Dynamic Conditions are often either a little bit more complicated, or on some times a lot more complicated.

Analyzing a Transistor Circuit under Dynamic Conditions is a lot more complicated than under Static Conditions.

- Dynamic "Slopes" come into play.
- Methods of "Coupling" become important considerations.
 - Direct Coupling
 - RC Coupling
 - Impedance Coupling
 - Transformer Coupling
 - Optical Coupling
- Even the characteristics of the device often change.
 - Input and Output Impedances
 - Gain
 - Inter-Electrode-Coupling
- As the frequency increases, as in VHF, UHF, and above, often there are factors that come into play that can really complicate things, such as Microwave Frequencies.
- **Reactance** often plays an important part in these situations, so understanding both Static and Dynamic Conditions can really help when we evaluate various circuits.

Note:

I have the Radar/Microwave endorsement on my Comercial FCC 1st Class License.

ddf – WA7RSO – 09/24/2020