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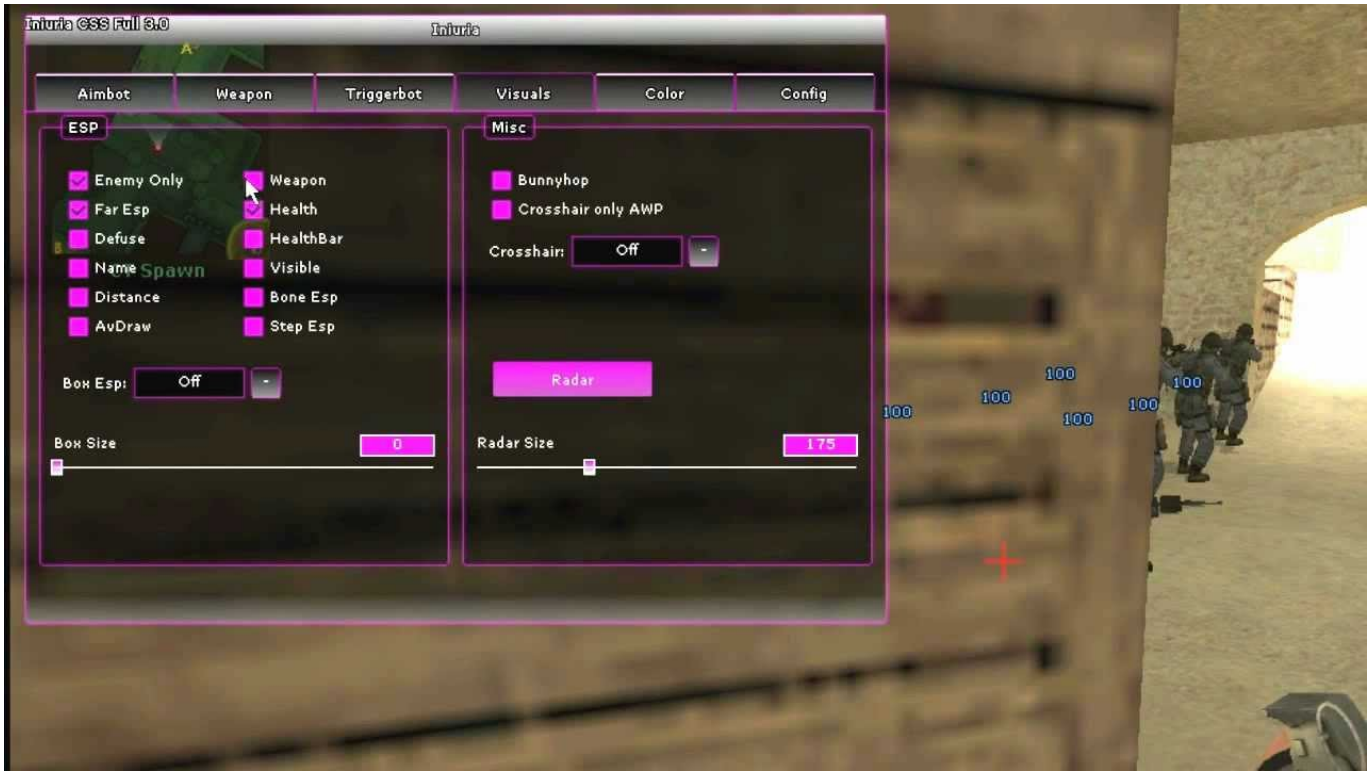

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eGxKDOy59heDMOvw8+HZnNbw4W5j/rPYOq1MZcHd9Hbv nBb8= -----END CERTIFICATE----- The invention relates to power control. In particular, the invention relates to controllers and methods for driving a multiple output power converter system. In an isolated DC to DC converter, isolation is provided using one or more capacitors in series with the secondary winding of the transformer. This allows DC power to be isolated from the input side of the converter. Isolation of the secondary side is typically accomplished by connecting the input side of the converter to a source of DC power by a switch, and by connecting the output side of the converter to a load through the switch. The switch is opened when the converter is not powered and closed when the converter is powered. Since the switch is opened and closed many times per second, a magnetizing current is generated by the current flowing through the switch. The current induced in the secondary winding produces a magnetizing current in the transformer. The magnetizing current can be suppressed by, for example, placing a large capacitor across the transformer primary winding. Isolated power supplies have many applications. In some applications, the power converter is operated at very high frequencies. A typical power supply operates at a frequency of about 100 kilohertz. The size of the power capacitor is a function of the voltage level, the number of switching cycles, and the switching frequency. In operation, the power converter, like other power supply components, dissipates power. Because power converter components are typically rated for operation at constant temperature, operation of the power converter causes the components to operate at a higher temperature, resulting in increased power losses. Consequently, an isolated power supply may require a larger power capacitor to meet the supply specifications and still operate at a reasonable power efficiency. Controllers have been used in power converters in an attempt to overcome or reduce power capacitor size. A typical controller includes a pulse width modulator, an output stage circuit, and a power stage circuit. The pulse width modulator receives the phase error signal and converts it to a pulse width modulated waveform. The output stage circuit converts the pulse width modulated waveform to a suitable waveform for driving the transformer in a power converter. The power stage circuit operates in two modes, for example, discontinuous current mode and continuous current mode. In one controller, the pulse width mod 82157476af