

Chapter 11 (extra)

11.8 a. $A_v = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 10 \quad R_{in} = R_1 = 12k \quad R_o = 0$

b. $A_v = 2 \quad R_{in} = 150k \quad R_o = 0$

c. $A_v = 51.16 \quad R_{in} = 4.3k \quad R_o = 0$

11.17 $A_v = -\frac{R_4}{R_3} \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) = -\frac{10k}{10k} \left(1 + \frac{100k}{2k}\right) = -51$

$$\begin{aligned} v_o &= A_v (V_1 - V_2) = -51 (2 + 0.1 \sin 2000\pi t - 2.1) \\ &= 51 (0.1) (-\sin 2000\pi t) = 51 (0.1) \cos 2000\pi t \\ \Rightarrow v_o &= 5.1 \cos 2000\pi t \end{aligned}$$

11.21 a. $A_v = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = 5 \quad f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C} = 15.9 \text{ kHz}$

b. $A_v = 20.44 \Rightarrow f_H = 28.42 \text{ kHz}$

11.24 $v_o = -RC \frac{dv_i}{dt} = -(100k)(0.02 \times 10^{-6}) \frac{d}{dt}(2 \cos 3000\pi t)$

$$= +(100k)(0.02 \times 10^{-6})(2 \times 3000\pi) \sin 3000\pi t$$

$$\Rightarrow v_o(t) = 37.7 \sin 3000\pi t$$

11.34 a. $I_o = \frac{V_5 - V_4}{R}$, but $V_5 = V_1 - \frac{V_1 - V_1}{R_3} R_3 = 2V_1 - V_1 \quad (R_1 = R_3)$

$$V_1 = V_2 = \frac{V_2 + V_3}{2} = \frac{V_2 + V_4}{2} \quad (V_4 = V_3)$$

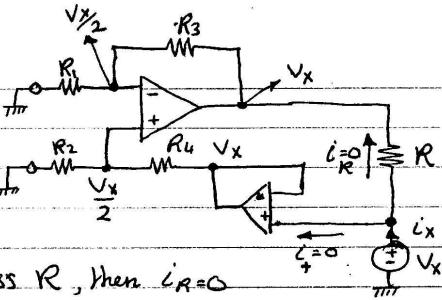
$$\therefore V_5 = V_2 + V_4 - V_1 \Rightarrow I_o = \frac{1}{R} (V_2 + V_4 - V_1 - V_4)$$

$$\therefore I_o = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{R}$$

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b. Knowing that $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4$,

we can know that the voltages are as shown in fig.



\therefore There's no voltage drop across R , then $i_R = 0$

$$\therefore i_x = i_R + i_+ = 0 \Rightarrow R_{out} = \frac{V_x}{i_x} = \infty$$

11.64 a. $V = \frac{20k}{10k+20k+10k} 15V = 7.5V$

$$V_1 = 11.25V, V_2 = 3.75V \Rightarrow V_{CM} = 7.5V$$

$$CMRR = 0.01\% = 10^{-4} = +80 dB$$

b. $V = \frac{200.52}{10k+0.2k+10k} 15V = 0.1485V$

$$V_{CM} = \frac{1}{2}(V_1 + V_2) = \frac{15}{2} \left(\frac{10.2}{20.2} + \frac{10}{20.2} \right) = 7.5V$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_s} = \frac{A_{CM} \cdot V_{CM}}{A_v \cdot V} = CMRR \cdot \frac{V_{CM}}{V} = CMRR \cdot 50.5 = 0.01\%$$

$$\Rightarrow CMRR = 1.98 \times 10^6 = +114 dB$$

11.79 This is a non-inverting amplifier with $V_o = (1 + \frac{39k}{1k}) V_s = 40V_s$
as long as $|V_o| \leq 15V$

a. $V_s = 250mV \Rightarrow V_o = 10V < 15V$

\therefore feedback loop is working & $V_{ID} = 0$

b. $V_s = 500mV \Rightarrow V_o = 20V > 15V$ (not possible)

So V_o saturates at $15V$ & the feedback loop is broken

$$V_{ID} = V_+ - V_- = 0.5V - 15 \frac{1k}{1k+39k} = 0.125V$$