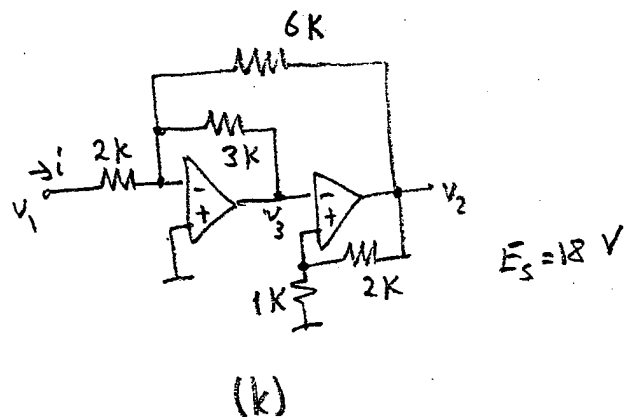
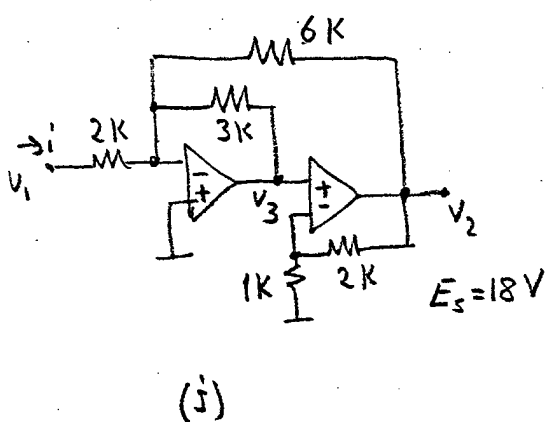
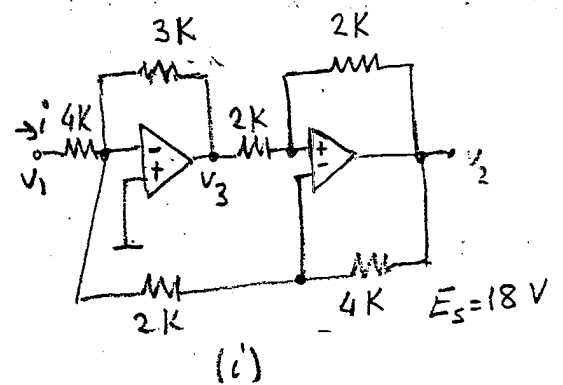
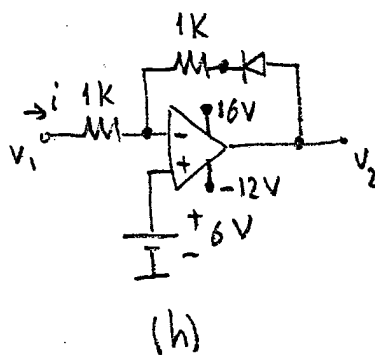
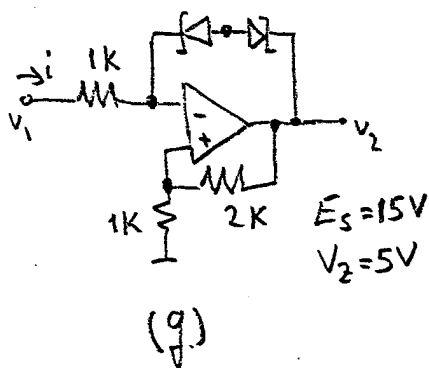
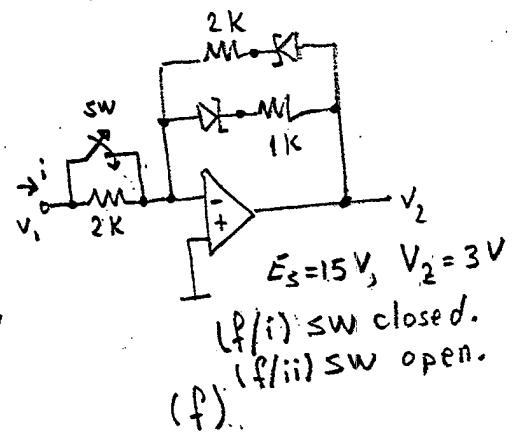
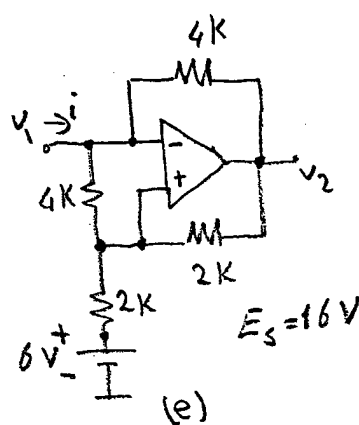
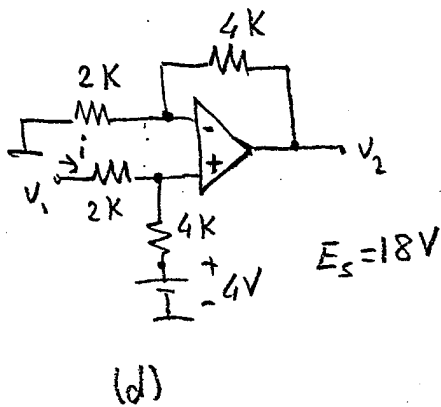
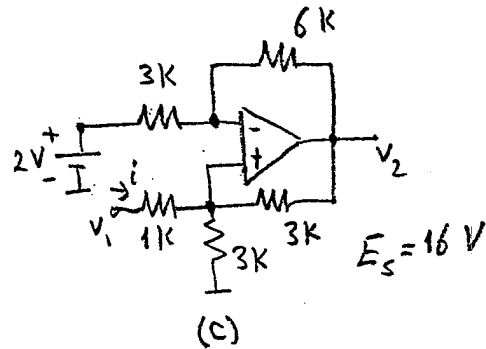
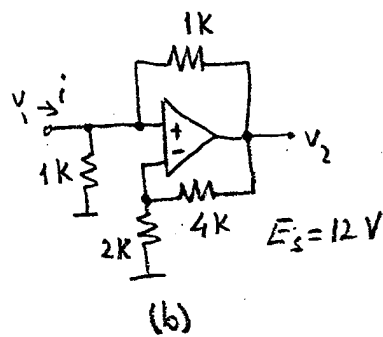
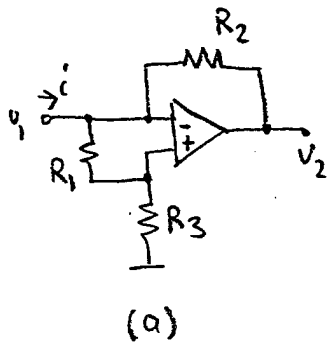
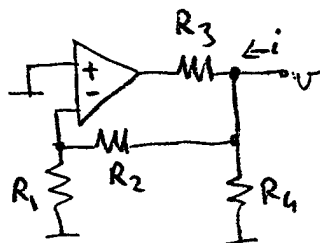


1) Find and sketch the transfer and input characteristics.

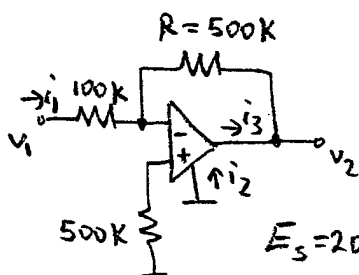


2)



Using the more realistic op-amp model express i in terms of v .

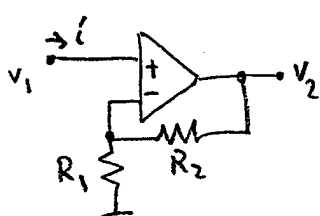
3)



(a) Using the more realistic op-amp model with $A=10^3$, $R_i=500\text{ K}$, $R_o=0$, express v_2 , i_1 , i_2 , i_3 in terms of v_1 .

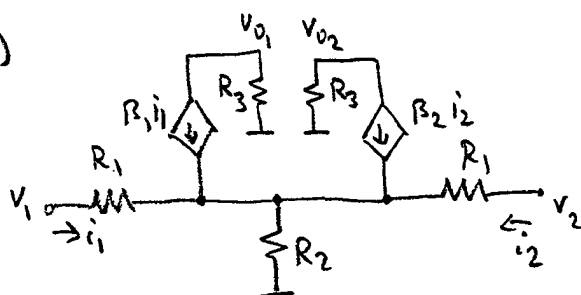
$E_s=20\text{ V}$ (b) Suppose R is variable. Determine the maximum value of R so that the op-amp remains in the linear region when $|v_1| \leq 2\text{ V}$.

4)



Let A_c and A_d denote the common-mode and the differential mode gains of the op-amp, respectively. Using the more realistic op-amp model with $R_o=0$, express v_2 and i in terms of v_1 .

5)



$$R_1=R_2=1\ \Omega, \quad R_3=2\ \Omega$$

$$\beta_1=5, \quad \beta_2=\beta$$

$$v_o \triangleq v_{01} - v_{02}, \text{ the output voltage}$$

$$v_c \triangleq \frac{1}{2}(v_1 + v_2), \text{ the common-mode input voltage}$$

$$v_d \triangleq v_1 - v_2, \text{ the differential-mode input voltage}$$

(a) Express v_o in the form $v_o = A_c v_c + A_d v_d$; i.e., find the common-mode gain A_c and the differential mode gain A_d as functions of β .

(b) For which value of β is $A_c=0$? Explain.

(c) Compute the CMRR in dB ($20 \log_{10} |A_d/A_c|$) for $\beta=4$.

(d) Does the CMRR increase or decrease when R_2 is increased? Explain.

Hint: Consider the case $R_2=\infty$.