Plot V(out_a), V(out:b) and V(out_c)

.tran 0 1u 0 1n

.ac dec 500 0.1k 200MEG

.AC analysis can be used also to see the "flat" frequency response.

Some links:
http://www.tek.com/site/ps/0,,60-15265-INTRO_EN,00.html
http://www.probemaster.com/helpful.htm

10:1 HIGH IMPEDANCE OSCILLOSCOPE PROBE NEEDS LOSSY CABLE

We learn how useless a standard coaxial cable is for this purpose.
Probe cables need adapted high ohmic resistance of inner conductor.
Typical values are 100 Ohm/m to 200 Ohm/m depending on the cable's Z-impedance.
Z from dimensions: Z = 60/sqrt(Er)*log(D/d) [Ohm] , D/d = outer/inner diameter

Characteristic Impedance Z: Z=sqrt(L/C)
Delay: Tpd/m = sqrt(L*C) = 5ns/m or v=1/sqrt(L*C) = 2/3*c0 choosen

Probe-a(selfmade): probe with 50 Ohm cable, l=2m, R'=0 (lossless, standard coax)
Probe-b(selfmade): probe with 50 Ohm cable, l=2m, R'=100 Ohm/m, special cable
Probe-c(HP/Ag, Tek): their probes have typ. 100 Ohm cable, l=2m, R'=190 Ohm/m, special cable

R' is the ohmic resistance per 1m length of the inner conductor.

Helmut Sennewald, 4/25/2004