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| **Title** | 10th Homework in the Electric Circuit Theory class by 201923250 |

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**Summarization chapters from 5.5 to 5.8**

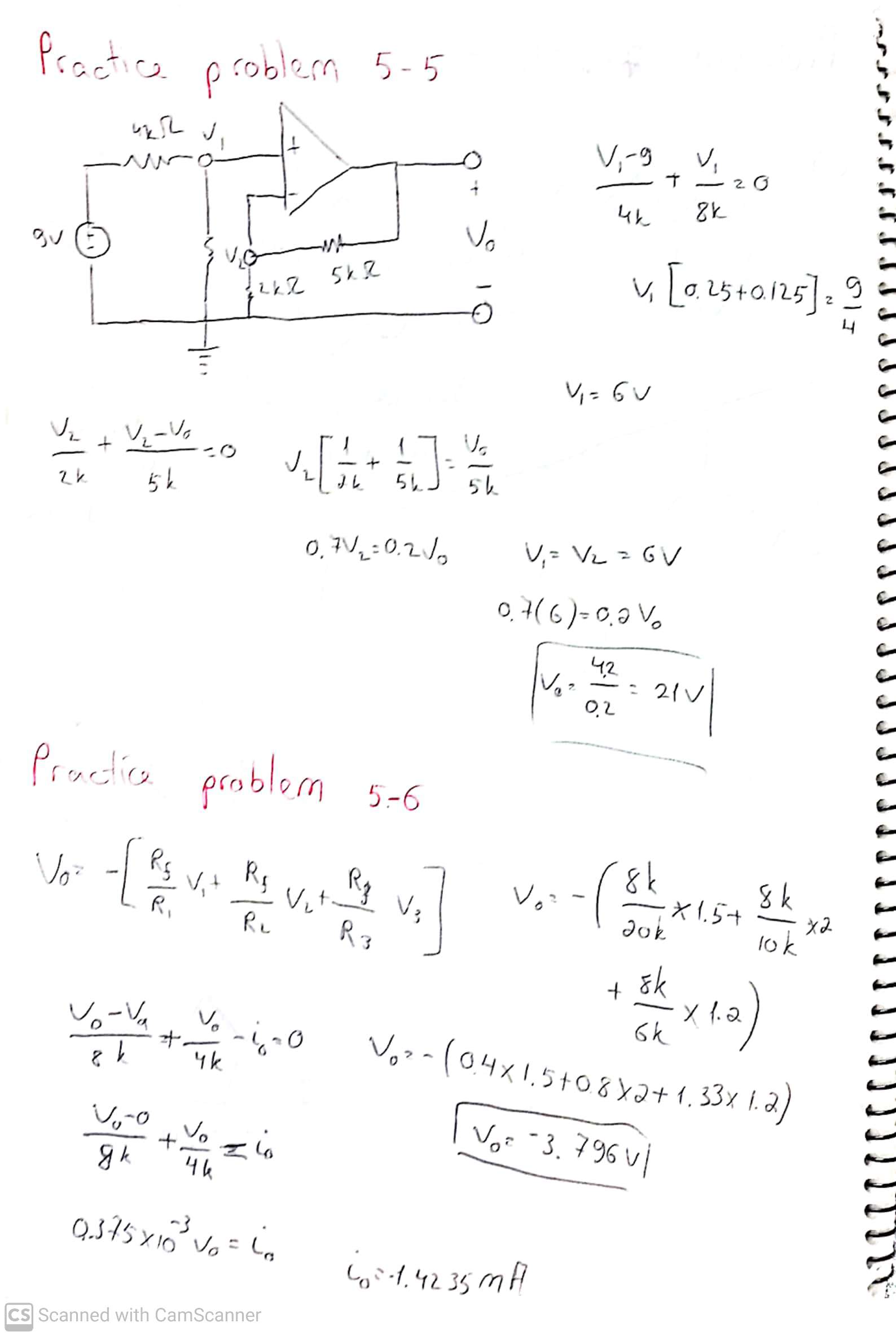
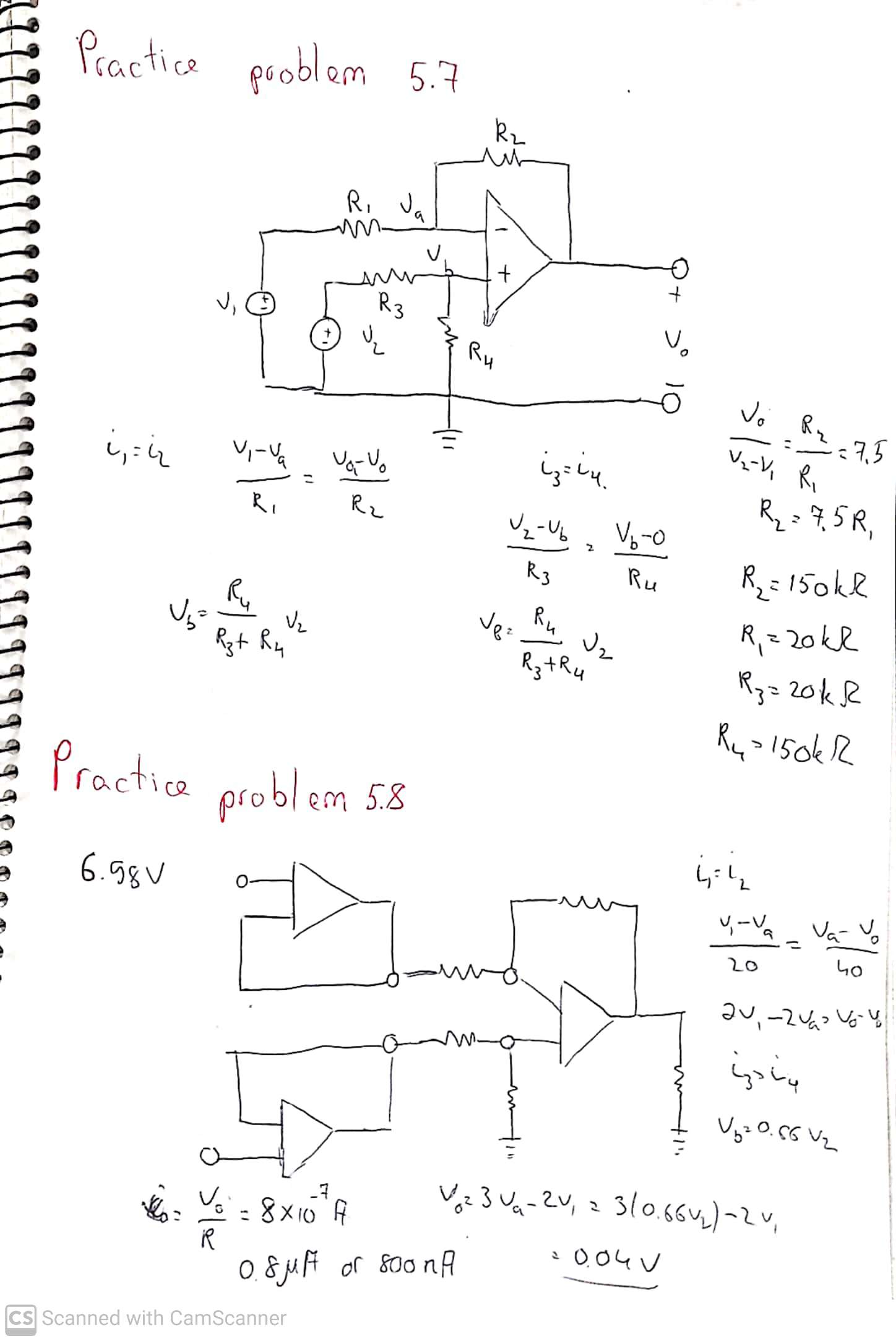
The inverting amplifier is characterized by the input and feedback signal being applied to the op amp's inverting terminal. The polarity of the input signal is reverted using an inverting amplifier.

An optical amplifier is a non-inverting amplifier that offers a positive voltage gain. An optical amp circuit is a summary amplifier that combines many inputs and creates a weighted inputs output. An amplifier of difference is a device that magnifies the difference between two inputs, but rejects the two different signals.

A cascade connection is an organization of two or more op-amp circuits head-to-tail, so that one output is the next input. Op amp circuits are, as we know, modules or blocks for compound circuit construction.

In practice, op amp circuits (i.e. head to tail) are typically essential in cascade to obtain a big overall benefit. Two circuits are usually cascaded when linked to each other in a single line, one behind the other.

**Practice Problem Solutions from chapters 5.5 to 5.8**

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