

# Analogue Electronics 1 (EE204FZ)

## Tutorial 4

Q1. Circle the correct answer.

1. An Ideal operational amplifier has \_\_\_\_\_.

A. infinite output impedance

B. zero input impedance

C. infinite bandwidth 无线带宽

D. all of the above

2. Another name for a unity gain amplifier is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. differential amplifier

B. comparator

C. instrumentation amplifier

D. voltage follower 单位增益放大器 = 电压跟随器

3. The closed-loop voltage gain of an inverting amplifier equals \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the ratio of the input resistance to the feedback resistance

B. the open-loop voltage gain

C. the feedback resistance divided by the input resistance

D. the input resistance

4. A noninverting closed-loop op-amp circuit generally has a gain factor \_\_\_\_\_.

A. less than one

B. greater than one 同相闭环运算放大器电路

C. of zero

D. less than zero

5. Op-amps used as high- and low-pass filter circuits employ the \_\_\_\_\_ configuration.

A. noninverting

B. comparator

C. open-loop

D. inverting

Q2. Answer the following questions.

1. List the characteristics of ideal and practical op-amps.

2. With the help of a diagram, define what the slew rate of an operational amplifier is. Explain why it is an important parameter in op-amp circuit design.

3. Explain the difference between the open-loop gain and the closed-loop gain of an op-amp.

Q3. The input to the circuit shown in Figure Q3 is  $v_i = -0.20$  V.

(i) What is  $v_o$ ?

(ii) Determine  $i_2$ ,  $i_o$ , and  $i_L$ .

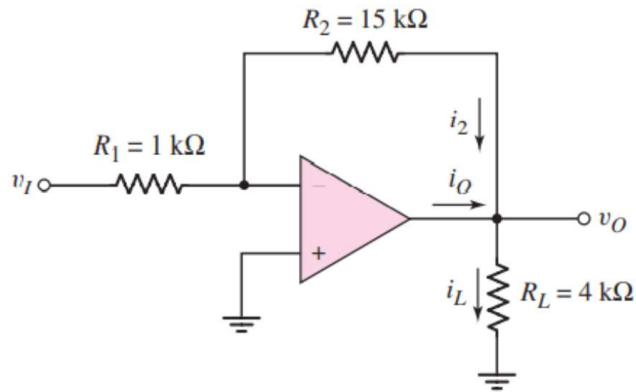


Fig. Q3

Q4. Consider the ideal noninverting op-amp circuit in Figure Q4.

- (i) Derive the expression for  $v_O$  as a function of  $v_{I1}$  and  $v_{I2}$ .
- (ii) Find  $v_O$  for  $v_{I1} = 0.2$  V and  $v_{I2} = 0.3$  V.

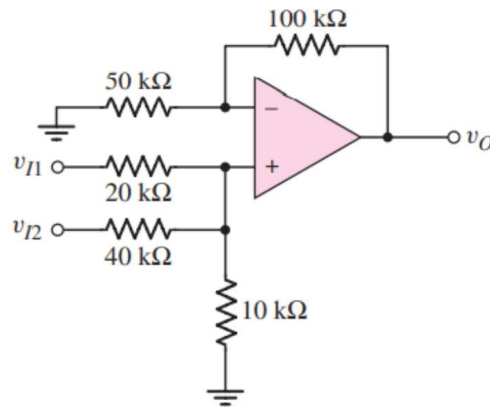


Fig. Q4

Q5. The circuit in Figure Q5 is a first-order low-pass active filter.

- (i) Show that the voltage transfer function is given by  $A_v = -\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{1}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_2}$ .
- (ii) What is the voltage gain at DC ( $\omega = 0$ )?
- (iii) At what frequency is the magnitude of the voltage gain a factor of  $\sqrt{2}$  less than the DC value (This is the -3 dB frequency)?

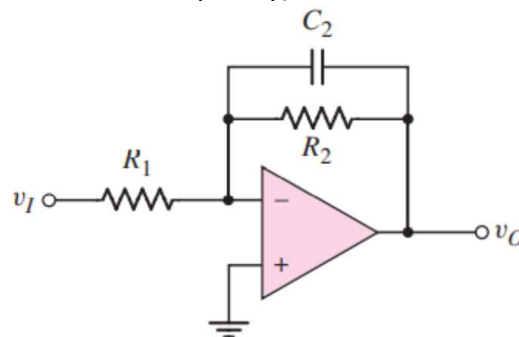


Fig Q5