

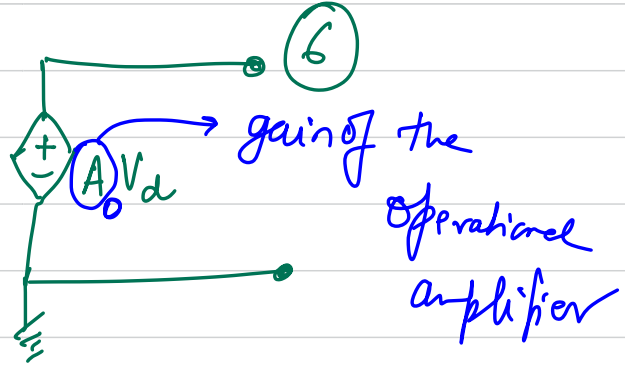
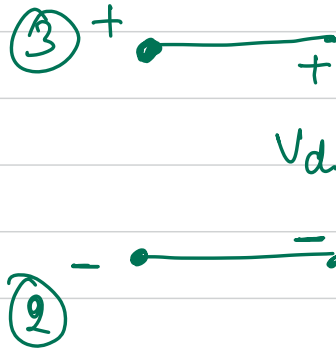
$$V_{1g} \quad V_{2g}$$

$$V_d = V_{1g} - V_{2g}$$

$$V_d = (V_{1,2})$$

$$(V_d) = V_1 - V_2$$

$A_o$   
 $A_{practical}$   
 $A_{ideal} = \infty$   
 $A_o$



$$V_{out} = A_0 (V_1 - V_2) = A_0 V_d$$

$= 10^6 \times (V_1 - V_2)$   
 $(V_1 > V_2)$

$V_d > 0$

$$V_1 > V_2$$

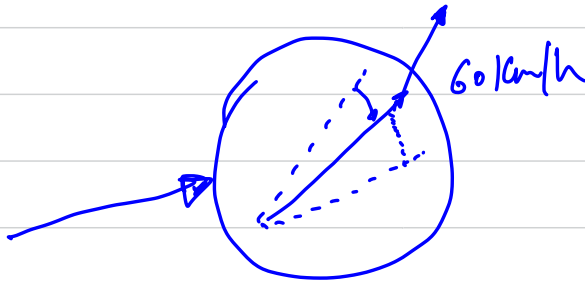
$V_{out} \uparrow$  very high       $A$  is large

$$V_1 < V_2$$

$V_{out} \downarrow$  very small       $V_d < 0$

$V_{DD}$

Negative feedback



# Amplifier with negative feedback

$$V_o = K V_i$$

$$V_i = (V_o / K)$$

$$V_i > (V_o / K)$$

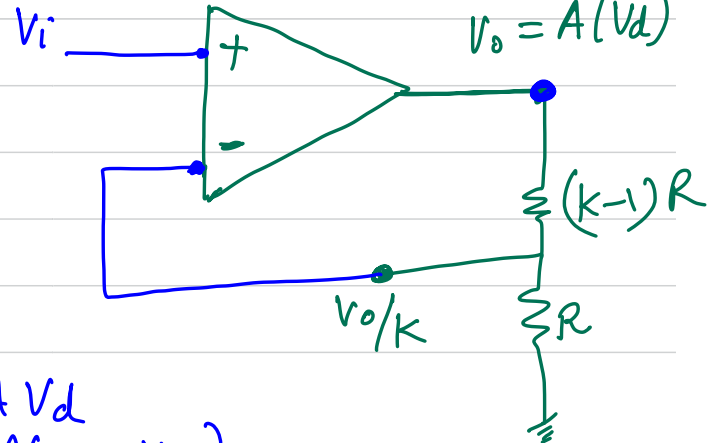
$$V_i < V_o / K$$

$$V_o \rightarrow (V_o / K) \quad (V_o / K)$$

„Sensitiv“  $\rightarrow (V_o / K)$

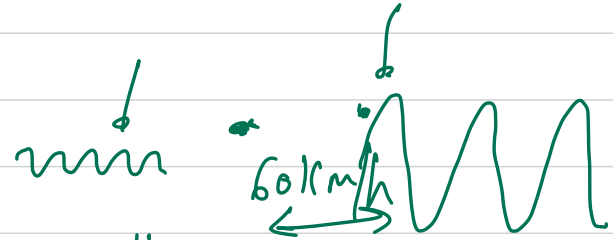
$$V_o \uparrow$$

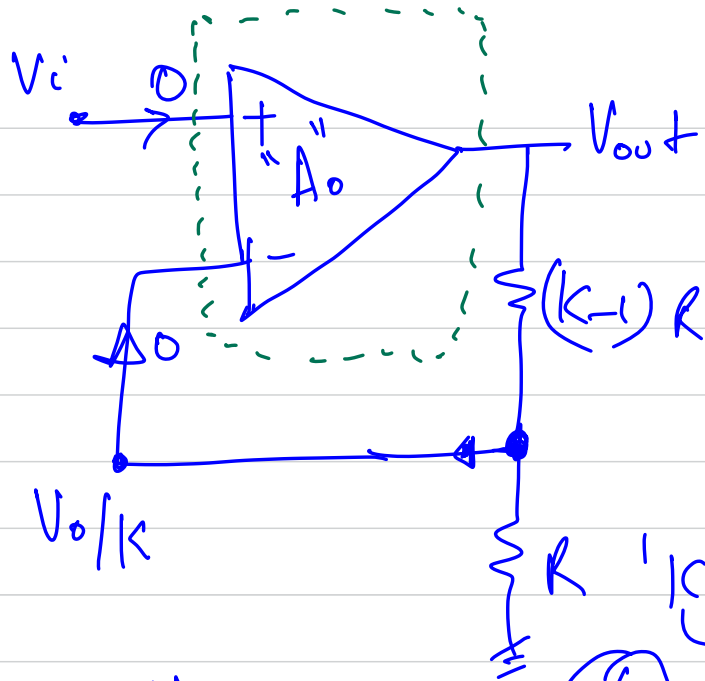
$$V_o \downarrow$$



$$V_o = A V_d$$

$$V_o = A(V_+ - V_-)$$





$$V_o = A_o (V_i - V_o/k)$$

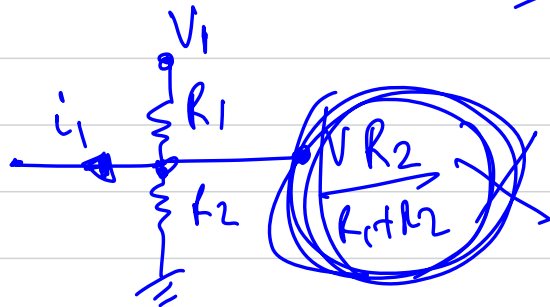
$$V_o \left( 1 + \frac{A_o}{k} \right) = A_o V_i$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{A_o}{\left( 1 + \frac{A_o}{k} \right)} \equiv \frac{k}{\left( 1 + \frac{k}{A_o} \right)}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{k}{\left( 1 + \frac{k}{A_o} \right)} \approx k \quad \text{if } \frac{k}{A_o} \ll 1$$

$V_o = k V_i$

$A_o = 10, 11, 5, 6$



6  
10

$A_o \gg k$

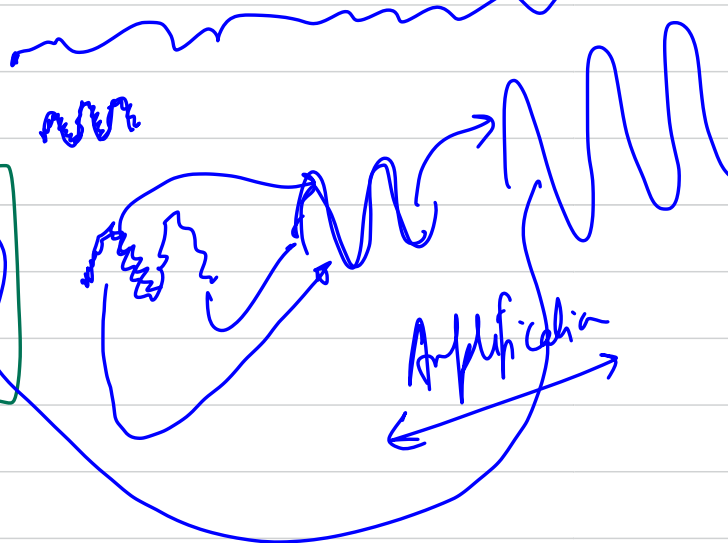
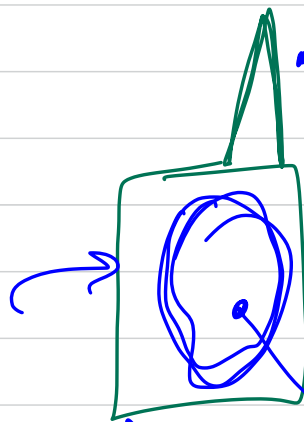
$$A_0 = 10^6$$

$$A_0 = \infty$$

$$A_0 = 1000$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} \approx K \rightarrow \text{ideal}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} \approx K$$



$$V_o = k V_i$$

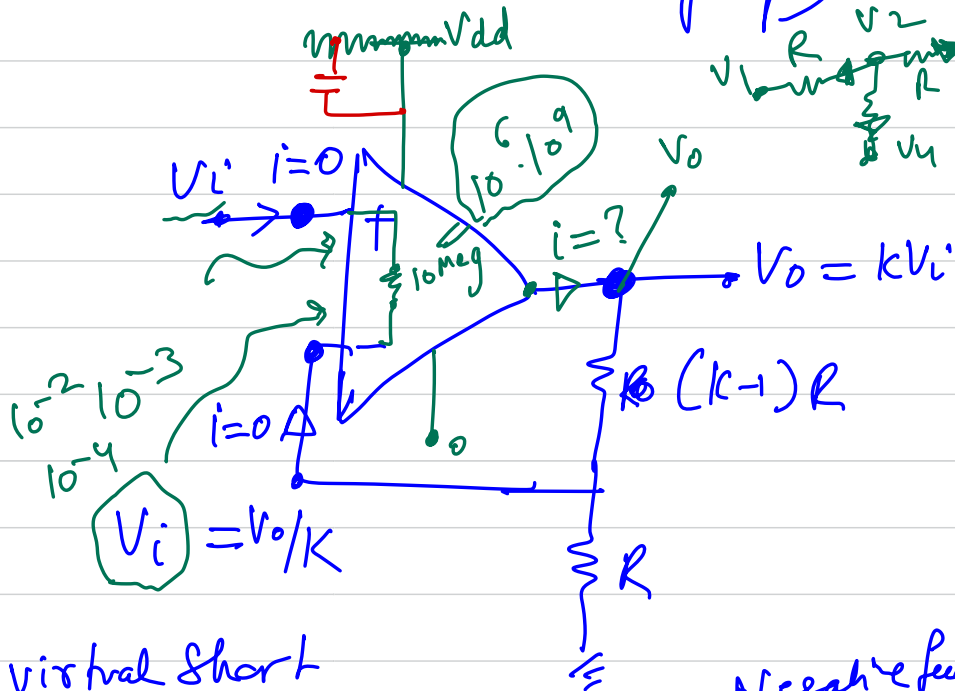
$$V_i = V_o / K$$

$V_i = V_o / K$

Negative feedback  $\rightarrow$  feeling of a short circuit

virtual short

②  $\dot{i}_+ = 0$  ,  $\dot{i}_- = 0$

$$A \rightarrow "0" \text{ (ideal of } \mathfrak{p})$$


①  $(V_+ = V_-)$  { Virtual short" } Negative feedback



