**AMPLIFIERS**

All an amplifier is, is a circuit that multiplies a signal. If you had an amplifier that multiplied a signal by 10, then any signal you input would be multiplied by 10. This can be done for voltage, current, power, etc.

**VOLTAGE AMPLIFIERS**

Let’s say you had a voltage amplifier that multiplied the voltage of circuit A by 100. If the voltage of circuit A was 1 V, what would the voltage in circuit B be? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What if the voltage in circuit A was 5.5 mV? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What if the amplifier was 15 and the input voltage was 5 V? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CURRENT AMPLIFIERS**

Let’s say you had a current amplifier that multiplied the current of circuit A by 20. If the current of circuit A was 5 amps, what would the current in circuit B be? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What if the current in circuit A was 1.5 amps? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What if the amplifier was 15 and the current was 10 mA? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TRANSFER FUNCTIONS**

What is a *transfer. function.*? Let’s break it down into each word. What is a function? Write your understanding below:

A function is a relation between an input and output, wherein, given an input, the function will provide a particular output. It can be thought of as a box, where you put in a number, and it operates on the number and results in a new number, given as the output.

The word *transfer* is in reference to a signal moving from one part of a circuit into another. If the components of a circuit are written as a box, the signal *transfers*, or moves from one side to the other of the circuit.

Thus, a *transfer function* is an operation done on a signal as a result of a circuit. If you know a transfer function, you can take any input into the circuit and know the output, because of the transfer function.

The notation for a transfer function is written as H(s). Therefore, where X can be voltage, current, power, or any other electrical measure.