$$\frac{1}{R_{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{2}} = \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{R_{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{1}} = \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{1}} = -\frac{1}{2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$-\frac{U_{K}}{R_{2}} - \frac{U_{K}}{R_{3}} + \frac{U_{\alpha} - U_{K}}{R_{4}} = 0$$

$$-U_{K} \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} \right) = -\frac{U_{\alpha}}{R_{4}}$$

$$U_{\alpha} = U_{K}R_{4} \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{4}} - \frac{1}{R_{4}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{4}} - \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{4}} - \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}}$$

$$R_e = \frac{u_e}{ie} / \frac{u_e}{R_a}$$

$$i_e = i_1 = \frac{u_a}{R_a}$$

$$Re = \frac{u_e}{u_e} = |R_1 = 1 M IZ|$$

Verstärkung:

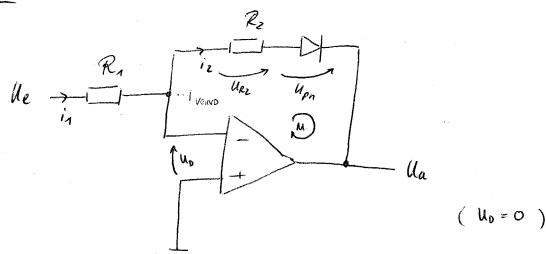
$$V = -100 = -\frac{R_2 R_4}{R_1} \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right)$$

$$N \neq . \neq 100 = \frac{R_g^2}{R_1} \left(\frac{2}{R_g} + \frac{1}{R_s} \right)$$

$$\frac{100R_{1}}{R_{g}^{2}} = \frac{2}{R_{g}^{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}} = \frac{100R_{1}}{R_{g}^{2}} - \frac{2}{R_{g}} = \frac{1}{R_{3}}$$

$$R_{3} = \frac{R_{g}^{2}}{100 \cdot R_{1} - 2R_{g}} = \frac{R_{g}}{100 \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}}} + 2$$

10.6



$$\begin{aligned}
i_1 &= \frac{u_e}{R_1} = i_2 = \frac{u_{R2} - u_{Pn}}{R_2} \\
u_{R2} &= i_2 \cdot R_2 = \frac{u_e}{R_1} \cdot R_2 \\
u_{Pn} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{R2} &= i_2 \cdot R_2 = \frac{u_e}{R_1} \cdot R_2 \\
u_{Pn} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{Pn} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{I_0}_{12} &= \underbrace{I_S \cdot \left(e^{u_{Pn}} - 1\right)}_{13} = \underbrace{i_1 \cdot x}_{13} \\
\underbrace{I_1}_{15} &+ 1 = e^{u_{Pn}}_{11} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} \\
u_{Pn} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} \\
u_{Pn} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} \\
u_{Pn} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} \\
u_{Pn} &= \underbrace{u_{Pn}}_{11} &$$

$$U_T \cdot ln\left(\frac{Ue}{R_1 \cdot \overline{I}_S} + 1\right) = U_{pn} = -U_{\alpha} \cdot U_{R_2}$$

$$N_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

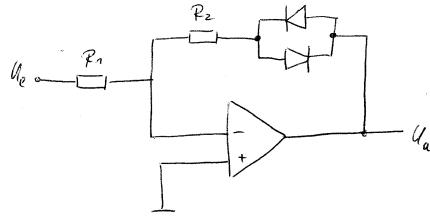
Dadurch ergibt sich eine einfacher invertierender Vertarher mit

$$V = -\frac{R_R}{R_1} = -\frac{R_2 + r_0}{R_1} \longrightarrow \infty$$

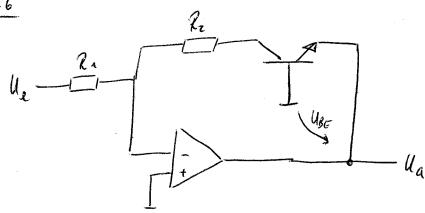
Wodurch die Ausgangsspannung

Wird.

Um dies zu verhindern, kann zur Diode eine weitere Parallel geschaltet werden, welche dafür sorgt für eine komplementares Verhalten bei negativer Eingangespannung sorgt.







$$U_{BE} = -U_{a}$$

Anskelle des Dioelenstroms skht der Kollek forstrom des Transistors

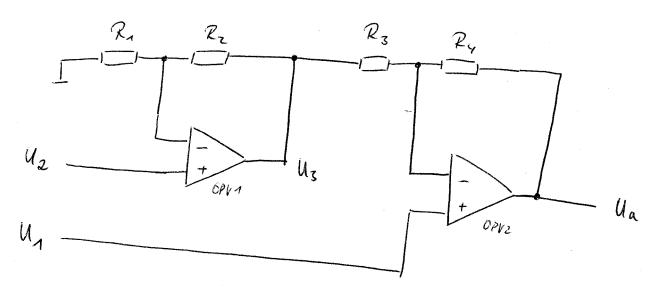
$$I_{c} = I_{s} \cdot \left(e^{\frac{u_{sc}}{u_{T}}} - 1\right) \approx I_{s} \cdot e^{\frac{u_{sc}}{u_{T}}} \frac{u_{sc}}{u_{T}} \left| l_{u} \right|$$

$$u_{sc} = u_{T} \ln \left(\frac{I_{c}}{I_{s}}\right) = -u_{a}$$

$$I_{c} = \frac{u_{e}}{R_{n}}$$

$$u_{sc} = -u_{sc} \cdot e^{\frac{u_{sc}}{u_{T}}} \cdot \frac{u_{sc}}{u_{T}} \left| u_{e} \right|$$

$$u_a = -u_T \cdot ln \left(\frac{u_e}{R_a \cdot I_s} \right) \left(\neq f(R_z) \right)$$



1. OPV1 in midtinvertierends Schaltung:

$$U_3 = V \cdot U_2 = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) \cdot U_2$$

OPVZ in nichting Schaltung bezgl. Uz - Ua Ry Un'= (Un - 43 P 3 u,' $\frac{\mathcal{R}_{4}}{\mathcal{R}_{3}}$). $\left(1+\frac{R_4}{R_3}\right)\left(u_3-u_3\right)$ Tila= (1+ 24) (U1 - /42/1+ RX

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{u_3 - u_1}{R_3} = \frac{u_a - u_1}{R_4}$$

$$U_1 - \frac{R_4}{R_2} \left(U_3 - U_1 \right) = U_a$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{U}_1 - \frac{\mathcal{R}_4}{\mathcal{R}_3} \left(\left(1 + \frac{\mathcal{R}_2}{\mathcal{R}_1} \right) \cdot \mathcal{U}_2 - \mathcal{U}_1 \right)$$

$$U_{a} = U_{1} + \frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}} \left(U_{1} - U_{2} \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \right) \right)$$

mit Uberlaguring

$$u_{\alpha}u_{2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{3}}\right) \cdot u_{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{R_{2}4}{R_{3}}\right)$$

inv. Verst.

$$U_{\alpha} = \left(1 + \frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}}\right)U_{1} + \left(1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{4}}\right)U_{2}\left(-\frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}}\right) \cdot U_{2}$$

$$U_a = \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) \left(U_1 - U_2\right)$$

$$\frac{P_4}{R_3} = 4$$