Homework 1

Michael Brodskiy

Professor: M. Onabajo

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1. We can set up and calculate:

$$v_i = v_s \frac{R_i}{R_s + R_i} = 5 \frac{10^6}{10^6 + 10^5} = 4.545[\mathrm{V}_{rms}]$$

Given that the open-circuit voltage gain is unity, we may write:

$$v_o = 4.545[\mathrm{V}_{pp}] \frac{50}{100 + 50}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore v_o = 1.515[\mathrm{V}_{rms}]}$$

Power can then be determined using the $50[\Omega]$ load:

$$P_L = \frac{v_o^2}{R} = \frac{1.515^2}{50}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore P_L = 45.9[\mathrm{mW}]}$$

With a direct signal source connection, we can use voltage division to find:

$$v_L = v_s \frac{R_L}{R_L + R_s} = 5 \frac{50}{50 + 10^5}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore v_L = 2.5[\mathrm{mV}]}$$

The power can then be found using:

$$P_L = \frac{(2.5 \cdot 10^{-3})^2}{50}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore P_L = .125[\mu\mathrm{W}]}$$

With the implementation of an amplifier, we see that the power is significantly increased. Similarly, the voltage delivered is also significantly increased. Thus, the use of an amplifier can greatly help with power delivery.

2. • For $A-B$ cascade:

The input impedance can be found to be:

$$\boxed{R_i = R_{i1} = 3[\text{k}\Omega]}$$

The output impedance can be found to be:

$$\boxed{R_o = R_{o2} = 20[\Omega]}$$

We may then proceed to find the gain using individual gains as steps:

$$A_{v1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_i} = \frac{100V_i\left[\frac{10^6}{10^6+400}\right]}{V_i}$$

$$A_{v1} = 99.96 = 20\log(99.96) = 39.97[\text{dB}]$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_{o1}} = \frac{500V_{o1}}{V_{o1}}$$

$$A_{v2} = 500 = 20\log(500) = 53.979[\text{dB}]$$

We then multiply to find the overall gain:

$$A_{voc} = A_{v1}A_{v2} = (500)(99.96)$$

$$\boxed{A_{voc} = 49.98 \cdot 10^3 = 93.976[\text{dB}]}$$

• For $B-A$ cascade:

The input impedance can be found to be:

$$\boxed{R_i = R_{i2} = 1[\text{M}\Omega]}$$

The output impedance can be found to be:

$$\boxed{R_o = R_{o1} = 400[\Omega]}$$

We may then proceed to find the gain using individual gains as steps:

$$A_{v2} = \frac{V_{o2}}{V_i} = \frac{500V_i\left[\frac{3000}{3000+20}\right]}{V_i}$$

$$A_{v2} = 496.69 = 20\log(496.69) = 53.92[\text{dB}]$$

$$A_{v1} = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_{o2}} = \frac{100V_{o2}}{V_{o2}}$$

$$A_{v1} = 100 = 20\log(100) = 40[\text{dB}]$$

We then multiply to find the overall gain:

$$A_{voc} = A_{v1}A_{v2} = (100)(496.69)$$

$$\boxed{A_{voc} = 49.669 \cdot 10^3 = 93.922[\text{dB}]}$$

3.

4. For the operational amplifier:

   (a) We can find that the voltage gain is:

$$\boxed{A_v = \frac{7.5}{.02} = 375 = 51.48[\text{VdB}]}$$

We can find that the current gain is:

$$\boxed{A_i = \frac{(7.5/.5) \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 15000 = 83.522[\text{dB}]}$$

Combining the two together, the power gain is:

$$\boxed{A_p = (375)(15000) = 5.625 \cdot 10^6 = 67.501[\text{dB}]}$$

Finally, the input resistance is defined as:

$$\boxed{R_i = \frac{.02}{10^6} = 20[\text{k}\Omega]}$$

   (b) The power delivered to the amplifier may be found as:

$$\boxed{P_s = 2(12)(.01) = .24[\text{W}]}$$

To find the efficiency, we must first find the output power:

$$P_o = \frac{1}{1000}(7.5)^2 = 56.25[\text{mW}]$$

Thus, we find the efficiency to be:

$$\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_s} \cdot 100 = \frac{56.25}{2.40}$$

$$\boxed{\eta = 23.44\%}$$

   (c) The max voltage may be calculated as follows:

$$V_{max} = \frac{V_{dc}}{A_v} = \frac{12}{375}$$

$$\boxed{V_{max} = 32[\text{mV}]}$$

5. (a)
   (b)
   (c)

6.