

SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY	ELEN 115 – Spring 2023	S. Krishnan
<b>Homework #3 – Operational Amplifier circuits</b>		

1.

The amplifier circuit below employs an ideal opamp

(a) Derive the expressions for

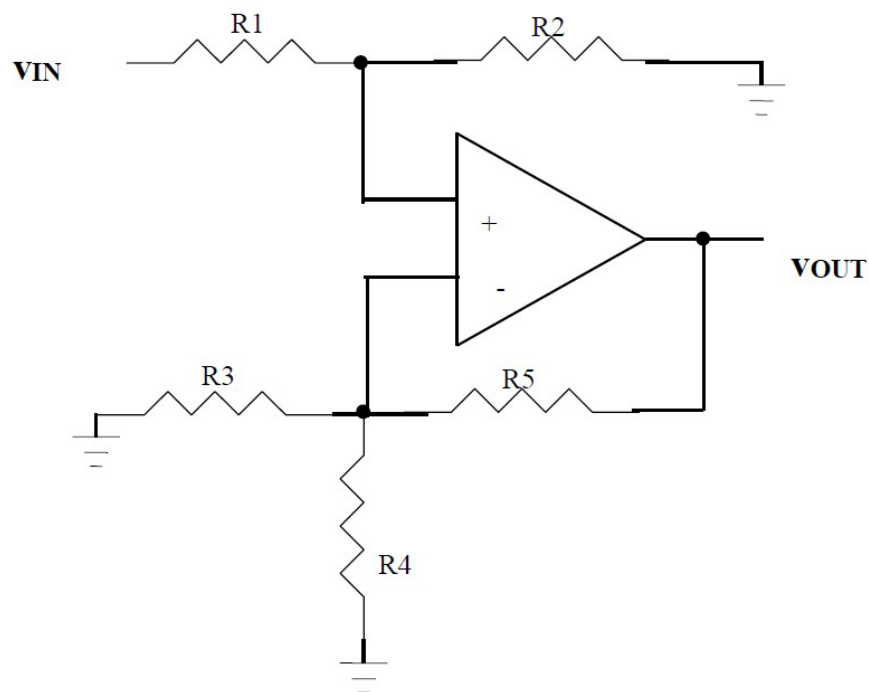
(i)  $v_{OUT}/v_{IN}$

(ii) the input resistance,  $R_{in}$ , seen by  $v_{IN}$

(b) Given that  $R1 = 5K\Omega$   $R2 = 10K\Omega$   $R3 = 6K\Omega$   $R4 = 3K\Omega$   $R5 = 4K\Omega$

For input  $v_{IN}(t) = 2\sin 2\pi t$ , draw  $v_{IN}(t)$  and the corresponding  $v_{OUT}(t)$ .

**Clearly indicate all values and label all axes and graphs**



2. 2.72 (2.71 in 7th edition)

3. The circuit in Figure 2 employs an ideal operational amplifier.

- (a) Find the input resistance,  $R_{in}$ 
  - (i) at DC and (ii) at very high frequencies
- (b) Find the gain  $v_{OUT}/v_{IN}$ 
  - (i) at DC and (ii) at very high frequencies
- (c) Considering that this circuit has a capacitor and therefore changes its behavior with frequency
  - (i) What is the equivalent resistance seen by the capacitor?
  - (ii) What is the frequency at which this circuit sees a change in gain?
- (d) Given that  $R_1 = 1\text{K}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 500\Omega$  and  $C = 1\mu\text{F}$ .

Also given the opamp has **saturation voltages** of  $\pm 5\text{V}$  draw both the input voltage  $v_{IN}(t)$  and the corresponding  $v_{OUT}(t)$  for

- (i)  $v_{IN}(t) = 2 + 5\sin 2\pi t$
- (ii)  $v_{IN}(t) = 2 + 6\sin(2\pi 10^9)t$

**Clearly indicate all values and label all axes of the plot.**

