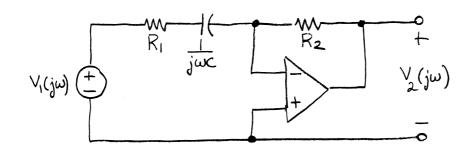
Design Example 12-6

Show that the transfer function $T(j\omega) = \frac{V_2(j\omega)}{V_1(j\omega)}$ of the circuit shown below has a high-pass gain characteristic,



We solve by worning KCLat the inverting mode.

$$V_{1}(j\omega)$$
 \longrightarrow $V_{2}(j\omega)$ $V_{2}(j\omega)$ $V_{3}(j\omega)$ $V_{4}(j\omega)$ $V_{5}(j\omega)$

From Kel i, = iz

$$\frac{V_{1}(j\omega)-0}{R_{1}+\frac{1}{j\omega c}} = \frac{O-V_{2}(j\omega)}{R_{2}}$$

$$R_{2}V_{1}(j\omega) = -V_{2}(j\omega)\left[R_{1}+\frac{1}{j\omega c}\right] = -V_{2}(j\omega)\left[\frac{j\omega R_{1}C+1}{j\omega c}\right]$$

Cross-multiplying and re-arranging

$$T(j\omega) = \frac{\sqrt{2(j\omega)}}{\sqrt{(j\omega)}} = -\frac{j\omega R_2C}{1+j\omega R_1C}$$

20 log10/T(jw) = 20 log10 WR, C | - 20 log10 | 1+jwR, C |

