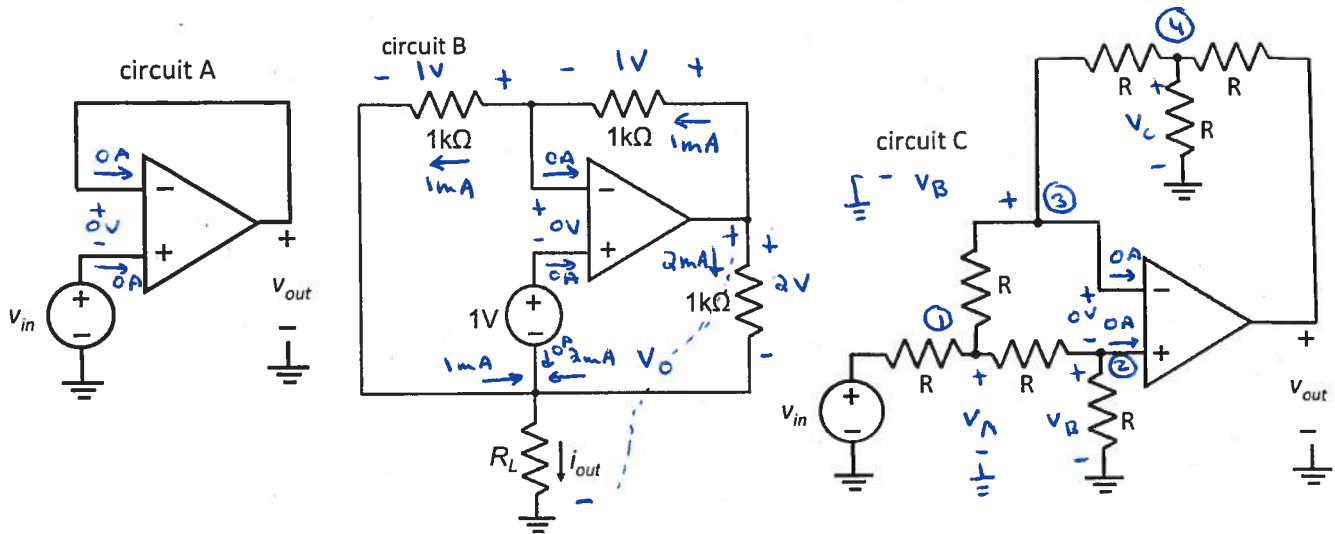


NAME \_\_\_\_\_ McGill ID# \_\_\_\_\_

READ each question carefully. Do your work independently. SHOW ALL YOUR WORK. Give units on your answers (where appropriate).



- 1) Consider circuit A. Assuming ideal op-amp behaviour, what is  $v_{out} / v_{in}$  ? [ 2pts ]
- 2) Consider circuit B. Assuming ideal op-amp behaviour, what is the value of the current  $i_{out}$  ? [1pt]
- 3) Consider circuit B. If the op-amp circuit power supplies are at +15V and -15V, at what positive value of  $R_L$  will the op-amp circuit be on the threshold between linear and saturated operation? [1pt]
- 4) Consider circuit C. Assuming ideal op-amp behaviour, what is  $v_{out} / v_{in}$  ? [ 1pt ]

1)  $v_{out} / v_{in} = 1$  [ +2 ]

2)  $i_{out} = 1\text{mA} + 2\text{mA} = 3\text{mA}$  [ +1 ]

3)  $v_o = 3\text{mA} \cdot R_L + 2\text{V}$  if  $v_o = +15\text{V}$  then  $R_L = \frac{13\text{V}}{3\text{mA}} = 4.333\text{k}\Omega$  [ +1 ]

4) ①  $0 = \frac{v_A - v_{in}}{R} + \frac{v_A - v_B}{R} + \frac{v_A - v_B}{R}$   $v_A = \frac{1}{3} v_{in} + \frac{2}{3} v_B$

②  $0 = \frac{v_B - v_A}{R} + \frac{v_B}{R}$   $v_B = \frac{1}{2} v_A$   $\rightarrow v_A = \frac{1}{2} v_{in}$   $v_B = \frac{1}{4} v_{in}$

③  $0 = \frac{v_B - v_A}{R} + \frac{v_B - v_C}{R}$   $v_C = 2v_B - v_A = 0\text{V}$

④  $0 = \frac{v_C - v_B}{R} + \frac{v_C}{R} + \frac{v_C - v_{out}}{R}$   $v_{out} = 3v_C - v_B = -\frac{1}{4} v_{in}$   $\frac{v_{out}}{v_{in}} = -\frac{1}{4}$  [ +1 ]