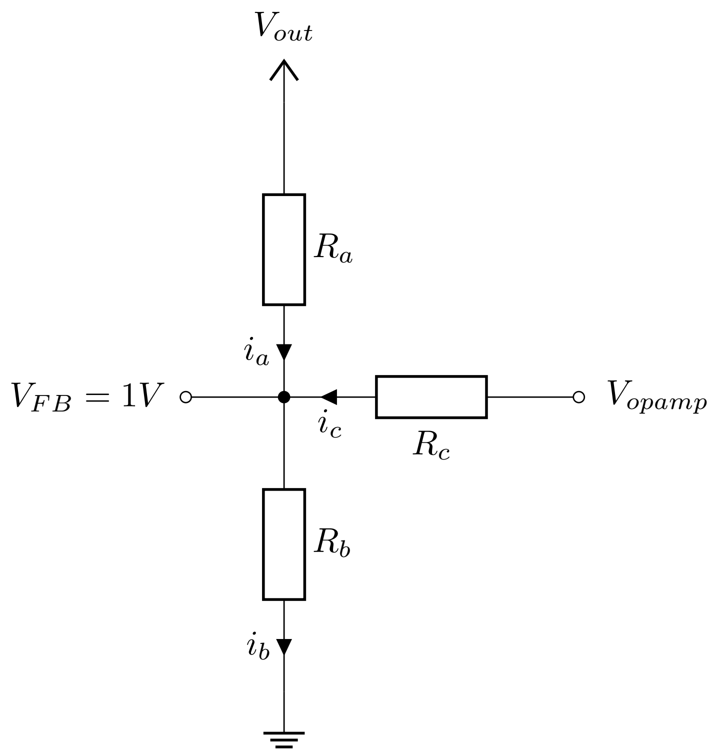

Where R_a is known (e.g. $750\,\mathrm{k\Omega}$), and:

$$V_{out} \propto V_{opamp}^{-1}$$
$$V_{opamp,min} \leq V_{opamp} \leq V_{opamp,max}$$
$$V_{out,min} \leq V_{out} \leq V_{out,max}$$

Currents through resistors:

$$i_a = \frac{V_{out} - 1}{R_a} \qquad i_b = \frac{1}{R_b} \qquad i_c = \frac{V_{opamp} - 1}{R_c}$$

Using Kirchhoff's Current Law:

$$i_a + i_c = i_b$$
$$\frac{V_{out} - 1}{R_a} + \frac{V_{opamp} - 1}{R_c} = \frac{1}{R_b}$$

Substituting:

$$\frac{V_{out,max} - 1}{R_a} + \frac{V_{opamp,min} - 1}{R_c} = \frac{1}{R_b}$$
$$\frac{V_{out,min} - 1}{R_a} + \frac{V_{opamp,max} - 1}{R_c} = \frac{1}{R_b}$$
$$\frac{V_{out,max} - 1}{R_a} + \frac{V_{opamp,min} - 1}{R_c} = \frac{V_{out,min} - 1}{R_a} + \frac{V_{opamp,max} - 1}{R_c}$$

Finally:

$$R_c = R_a \frac{V_{opamp,max} - V_{opamp,min}}{V_{out,max} - V_{out,min}}$$