- Amplitude Distortion: The inability of an amplifier to reproduce an output that is a linear function of the input. i.e. clipping or crossover distortion

- Frequency Distortion: The inability of an amplifier to amplify all of the desired frequencies with the same gain.

- Phase Distortion: The inability of an amplifier to amplify all of the desired frequencies with the same time delay.

- Crossover Distortion: occurs in a Push-Pull, Class AB Amplifier when both transistors are off and the input signal voltage must exceed VBE or VB before a transistor conducts.

- Factors that affect Low Critical Frequency (fcl):

    - Coupling Capacitors & Bypass Capacitors
    - Decoupling Networks
    - Power Supply Filters
    - Resistance Values

- Factors that affect High Critical Frequency (fch):

    - Device Capacitance
    - Stray Capacitance
    - Generator Capacitance
    - Gain
    - $f\tau$ & Slew Rate
    - Resistance Values
    - Probe Capacitance