* 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 :
  + Coupling Capacitors & Bypass Capacitors
  + Decoupling Networks
  + Power Supply Filters
  + Resistance Values
* Factors that affect High Critical Frequency :
  + Device Capacitance
  + Stray Capacitance
  + Generator Capacitance
  + Gain
  + & Slew Rate
  + Resistance Values
  + Probe Capacitance