

B.) Non-Inverting: $V_i = 5 \text{ Volts}$

$$G = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 3$$

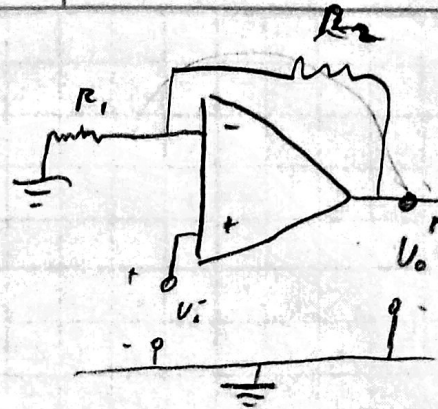
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \end{array} \right\} \text{ideal}$$

$$V_{o \text{ measured}} = 13.24 \text{ Volts}$$

$$V_{o \text{ theory}} = 15 \text{ Volts}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_2 = 2.175 \text{ k}\Omega \\ R_1 = 0.967 \text{ k}\Omega \end{array} \right\} \text{measured}$$

$$G = 1 + \frac{2.175}{0.967} = 3.249$$



C.) Follower:

$$G = 1$$

$$R_2 = 0$$

$$V_i = 5 \text{ Volts}$$

$$V_{o \text{ measured}} = 5.05 \text{ Volts}$$

$$V_{o \text{ theory}} = 5 \text{ Volts}$$

Short R_2 in above figure

D.) Inverting:

$$G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -2$$

$$R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

ideal

$$V_i = 5 \text{ Volts}$$

$$V_{o \text{ measured}} = -11.98 \text{ Volts}$$

$$V_{o \text{ theory}} = -10 \text{ Volts}$$

$$G = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{-2.175}{0.967} = -2.249$$

$$R_2 = 2.175 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_1 = 0.967 \text{ k}\Omega$$

measured

