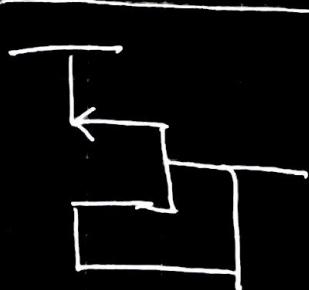
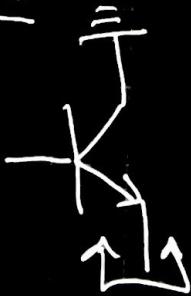


Open Amp

Resistor Rules

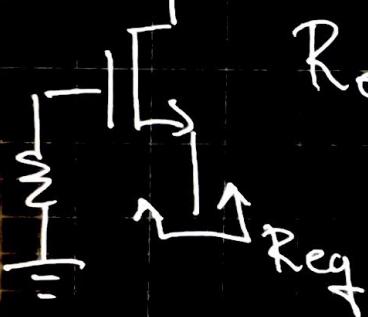


$$\frac{1}{g_m}$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$\sum R_y$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{r_o + R_y}{1 + (g_m)(r_o)} \approx \frac{r_o}{(g_m)(f_o)} \approx \frac{1}{g_m}$$

$$g_m = 2\sqrt{k I_D}$$

\hookrightarrow Same k value for
 two or more NPN
 \hookrightarrow same is true for
 PNP

- ↳ Same for two or more
- ↳ Same is true for PNP

Using the Gain Rule Learned in 315 and Review in 316.

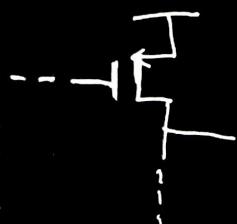
$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{-g_m R_y}{1 + g_m R_x}$$

To find the small signal gain of our op-amp

- ↳ We can replace the current source which is produced by the circuit below with an ideal current source.

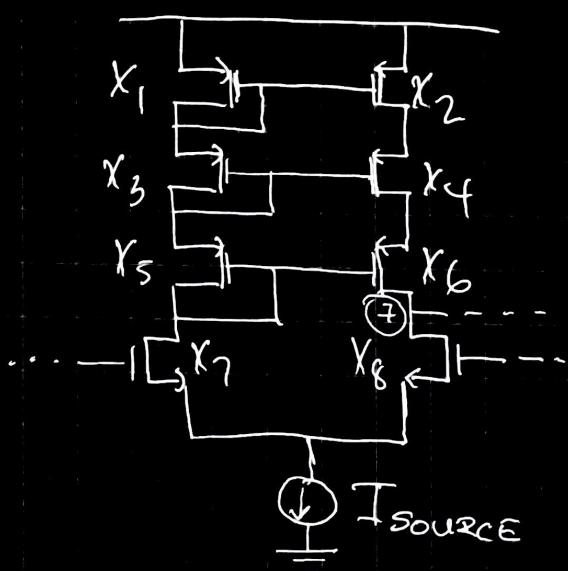
We will investigate the current source later.

↳ To simplify our computation by removing the piece at node 7 shown below.



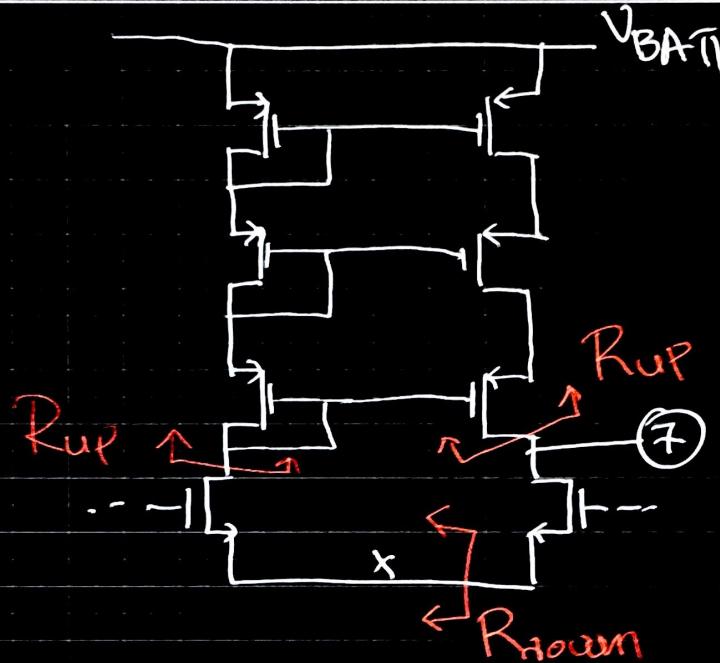
We will add this piece later

Therefore our Op-Amp
is reduced to



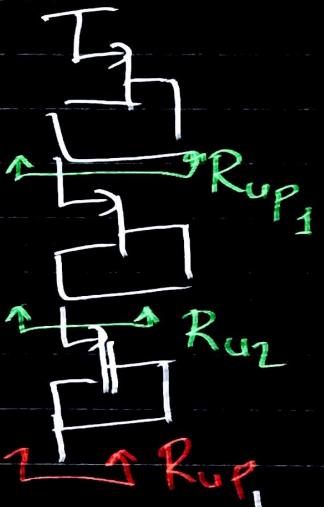
We can open I_{SOURCE} to find the gain at Node 7.

↳ Redrawing the opamp



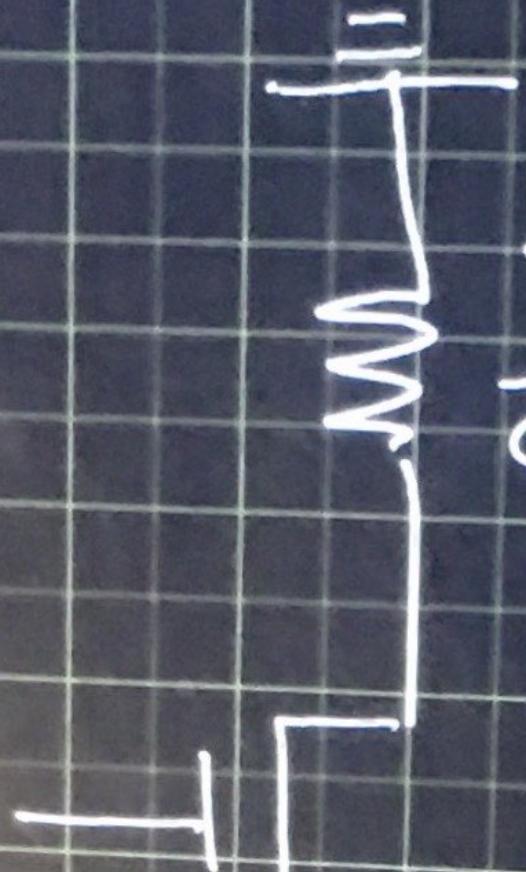
We can solve for R_{up} , R_{down} , and R_{up}

R_{up} is equal to

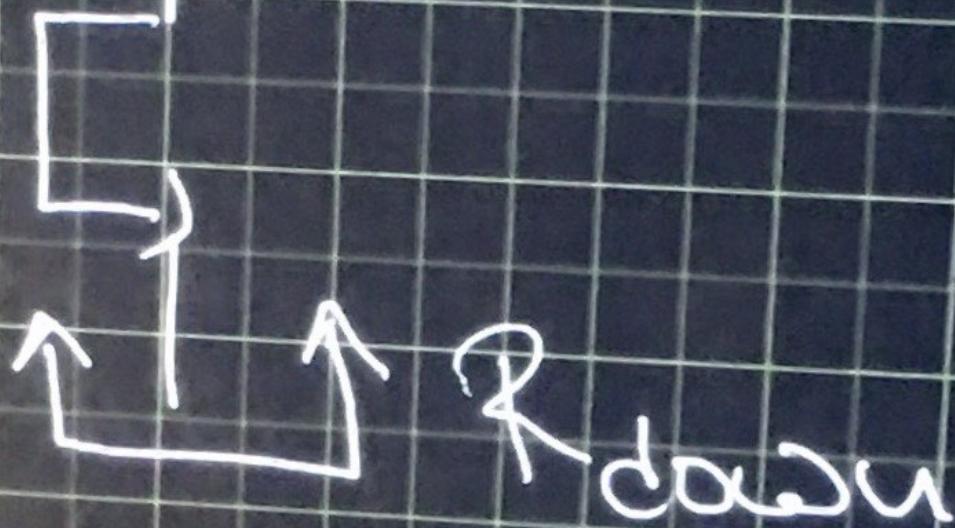


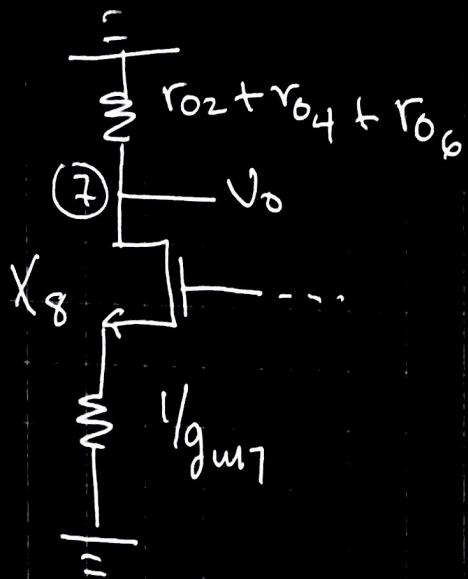
$$R_{up} = R_{up1} + R_{up2} + R_{up3}$$

$$R_{up} = \frac{1}{g_m1} + \frac{1}{g_m2} + \frac{1}{g_m3}$$



$$\frac{3}{g\mu_3} = R_{up}$$





Using the gain equation 7.

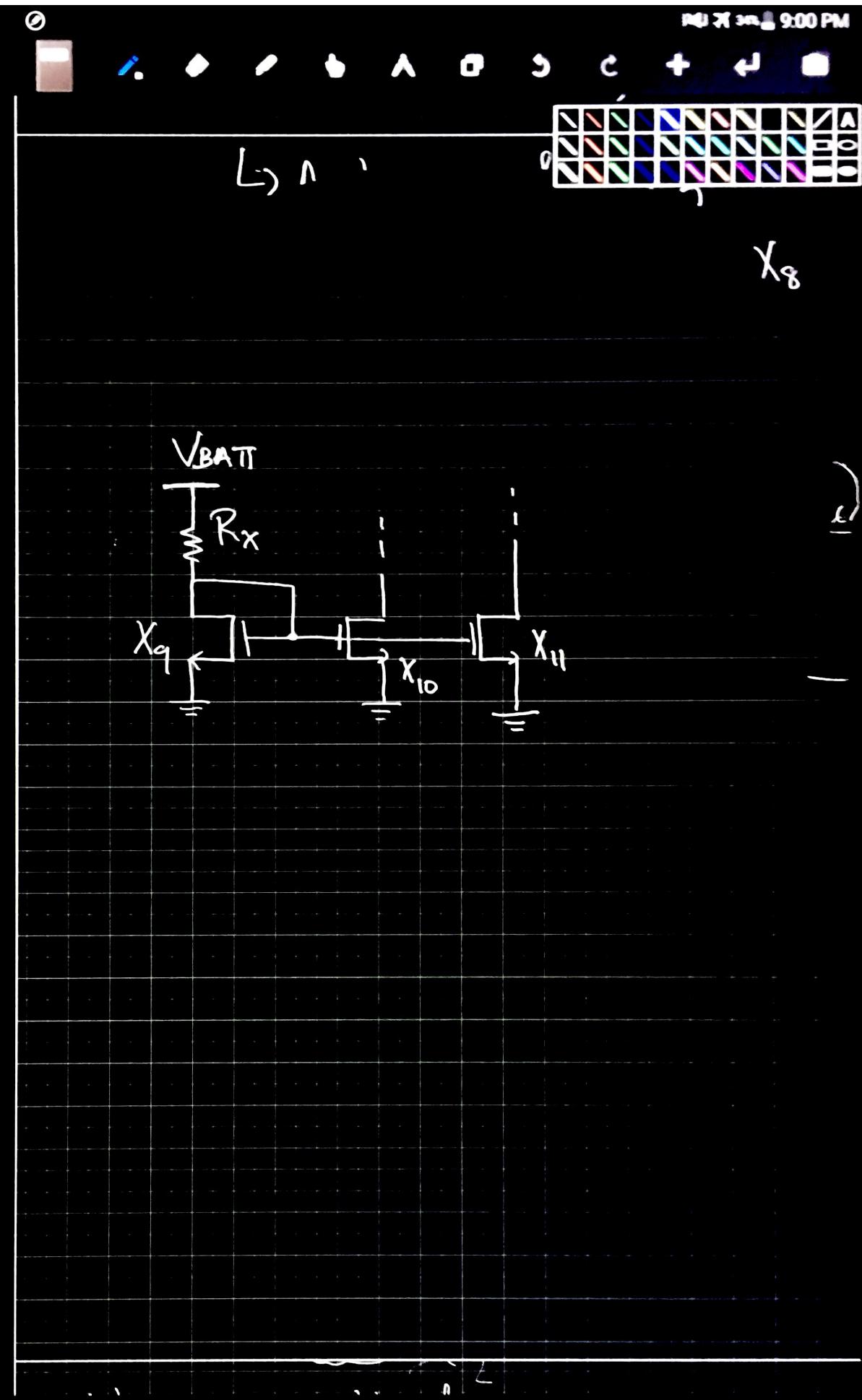
$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{-g_{m8} (r_{o2} + r_{o4} + r_{o6})}{1 + g_{m8} \left(\frac{1}{g_{m7}}\right)}$$

Equation VI

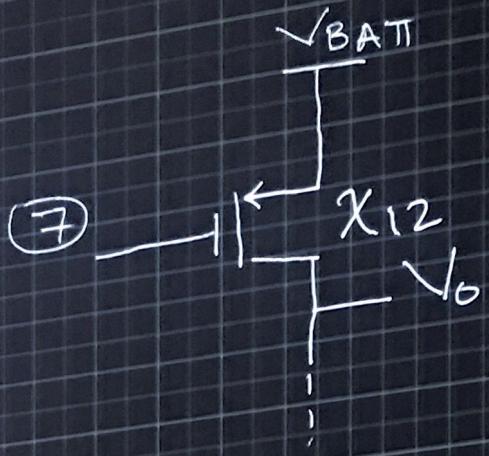
↳ And using figure 3 we know that $x_7 \gg x_8$ have the same g_m

↳ So we can rewrite Equation VI as:

$$A_V = -\frac{(g_{m8})(r_{o2} + r_{o4} + r_{o6})}{2}$$



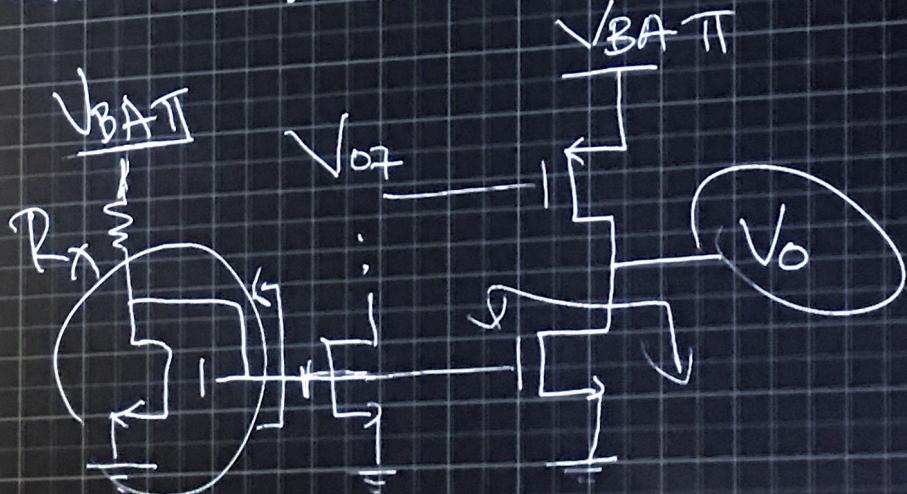
Now we add figure 6

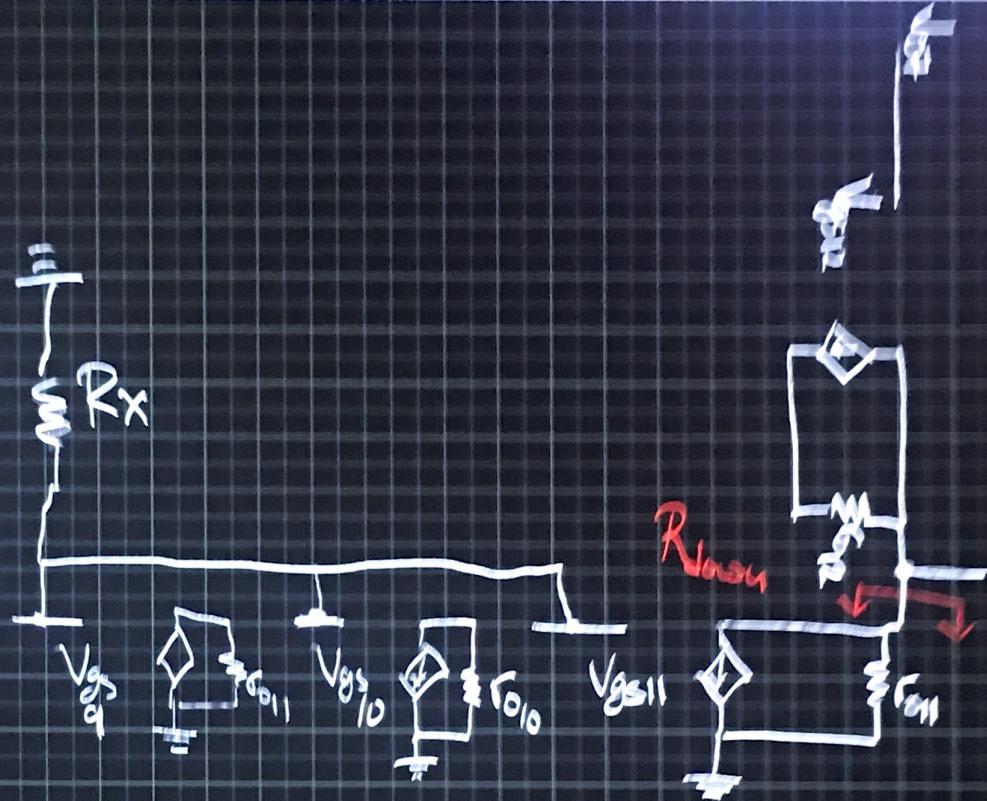


This will give us the complete Open Amp shown in figure 1

$$V_{o7} = \frac{(-g_m8)(r_{o2} + r_{o4} + r_{o6})}{2} V_{in}$$

We can find add figure 6





$$R_{down} = r_{o11}$$

Redrawing The Op-Amp and using the Gain Equation we get

