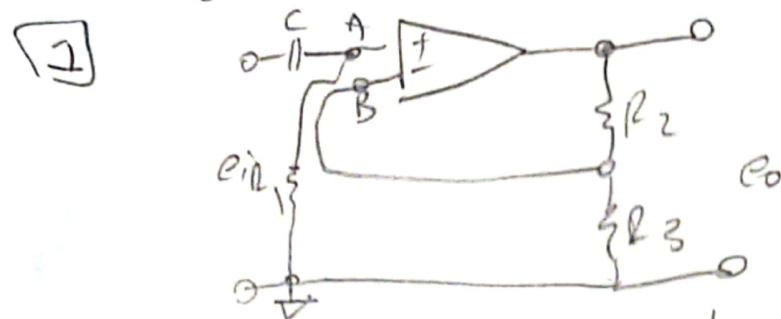


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Assuming ideal op-amp
∴ infinite input impedance



Assuming voltage at point A is E_A

$$\therefore V = IR \quad \therefore E_A(s) = R_1 \cdot E_i(s) = \frac{1}{Cs + R_1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{E_A(s)}{E_i(s)} = \frac{R_1 \cdot Cs}{1 + R_1 Cs}$$

Assume voltage at B is E_B

$$\therefore E_B(s) = \text{potential divider} = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} E_0(s) \quad \therefore [E_A(s) - E_B(s)]K = E_0(s)$$

assuming $K \gg 1$ (for ideal op-amp)

$$\therefore E_A(s) = E_B(s)$$

$$\therefore E_A(s) = \frac{R_1 Cs}{1 + R_1 Cs} E_i(s) = E_B(s) = \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} E_0(s)$$

$$\therefore \frac{E_0(s)}{E_i(s)} = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_3} \frac{R_1 Cs}{1 + R_1 Cs}$$

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Equation of Motion:-

$$m \ddot{x}_0 + b(\dot{x}_0 - \dot{x}_i) + k(x_0 - x_i) = 0$$

$$\therefore L\{m \ddot{x}_0 + b \dot{x}_0 + k x_0 = b \dot{x}_i + k x_i\}$$

Taking Laplace transform, assuming zero initial conditions

$$\therefore L(s) = (ms^2 + bs + k)x_0(s) = (bs + k)x_i(s)$$

$$\therefore x_0(s)/x_i(s) = \frac{bs + k}{ms^2 + bs + k}$$

Free body:-

