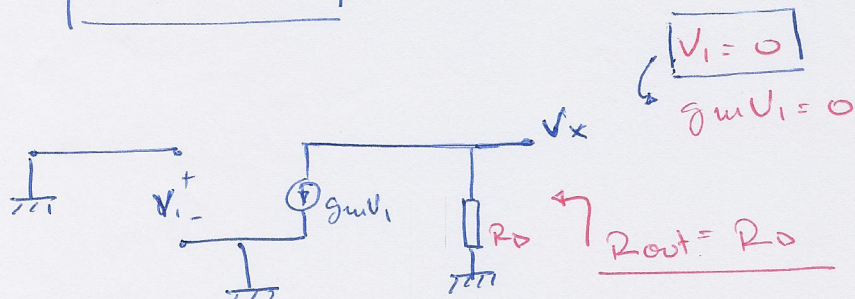
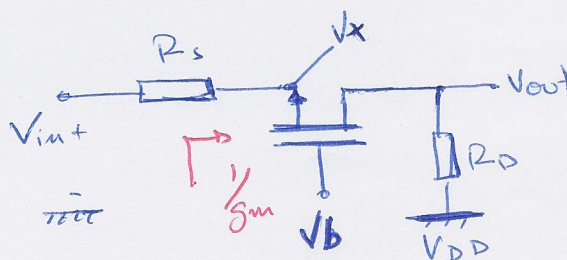
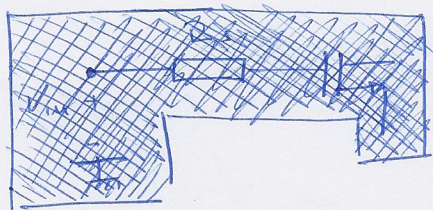


② Com a entrada atenuada: ($\lambda = 0$)

$$R_{out} = R_D$$



Por outro lado, se a fonte de sinal tiver impedância R_s , então (em pequenos sinais)



$$V_x = V_{in} \frac{\frac{1}{g_m}}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s}$$

$$V_{out} = g_m R_D V_x$$

$$V_{out} = g_m R_D V_{in} \frac{\frac{1}{g_m}}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s}$$

$$V_x = V_{in} \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_s}$$

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = A_v = \frac{g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_s}$$