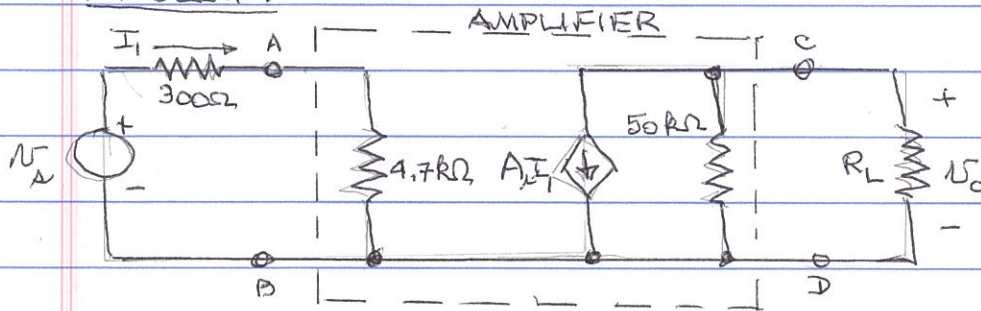


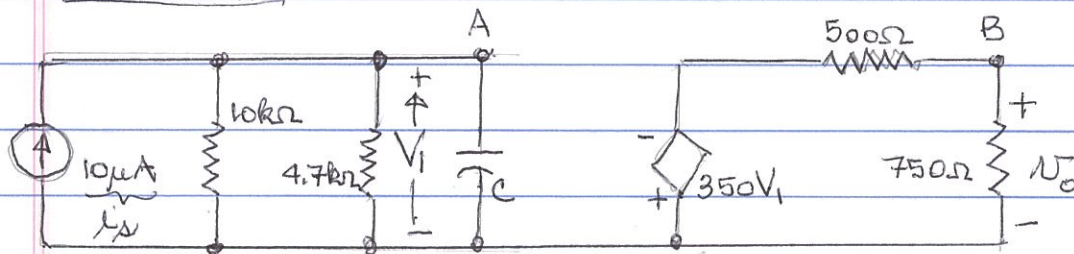
## Text Problem 2.12

## PROBLEM 1

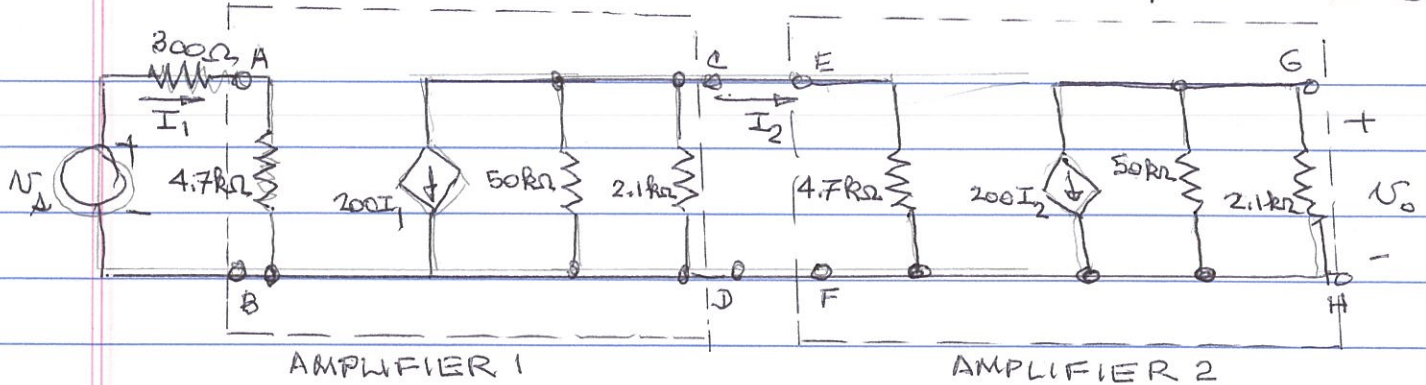


- For  $A_v = 200$ , find  $R_L$  so that  $|A_v| = (V_o/V_A) = 80$
- Repeat (A) for  $A_v = 100$ .
- The circuit is modified to include a resistance of  $20k\Omega$  connected between terminals A and C. Using the value of  $R_L$  obtained in part (A), evaluate  $A_v$  for  $A_v = 200$  and  $A_v = 100$ .

## PROBLEM 2



- Evaluate  $A_R = V_o/I_s$  at low frequency ( $C$  is open)
- Determine  $C$  to obtain a 3-dB bandwidth of  $10kHz$
- If  $C$  is moved and connected between A and B, repeat part B
- Write the transfer function  $A_R(j\omega)$  for the circuit in (B).
- Evaluate  $A_R(j10^6)$
- At what frequency is the function in (C),  $|A_R(j\omega)| = 1$  or 0 dB



A) Find  $A_V = \frac{V_O}{V_A}$

- B) This is just the stage in Problem 1 (Amplifier 1) cascaded with another "identical" stage. Is the value in (A) above equal to the square of the gain in Problem 1 or 6,400? If not, why not?

HINT: Obtain the Thévenin equivalent of Amplifier 1, and use this to drive Amplifier 2.