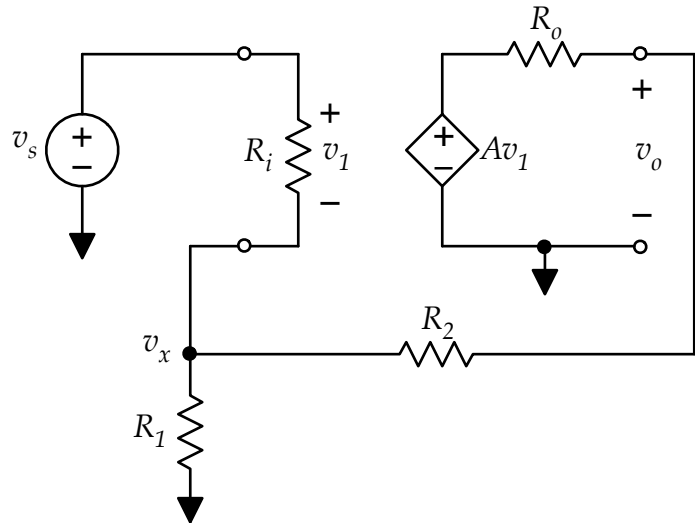


In the amplifier circuit below, the feedback network consists of the two resistors  $R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , and  $R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ .



- a. Start by letting the model be ideal:  $R_i \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $R_o \rightarrow 0$ , and  $A \rightarrow \infty$ . Calculate the closed-loop gain in that case.

$G = v_o/v_s =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Then repeat with a model whose parameters are:  $R_i = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $R_o = 500 \Omega$ , and  $A = 100$ . Note: Do not try to analyze this as a feedback problem. Just use circuit analysis to find the closed-loop gain. A couple of node equations might be one way to start. Recall that the notes had similar examples with either  $R_i < \infty$ , or  $R_o > 0$ , but not both at the same time.

$G = v_o/v_s =$  \_\_\_\_\_