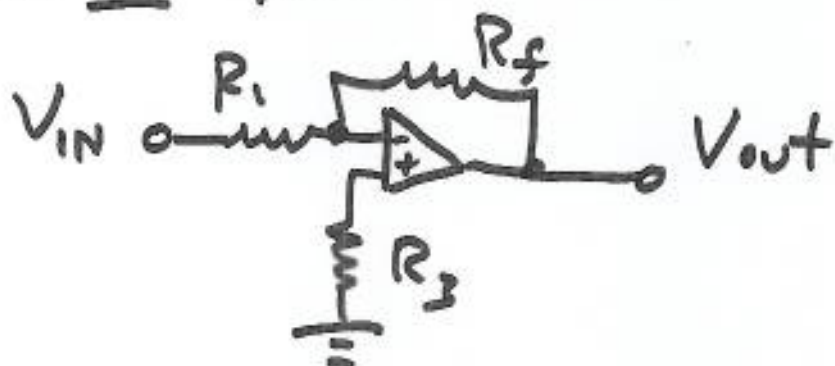


Ex. 4.6 p. 210



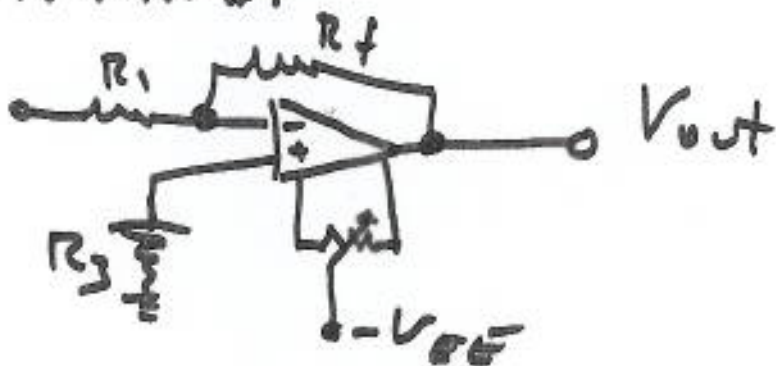
①  $G = -100 = -R_f/R_1$ . CHOOSE  $R_1 = 10\text{ k}\Omega$   
 $R_f = 1\text{ M}\Omega$

OTHER CHOICES OK.

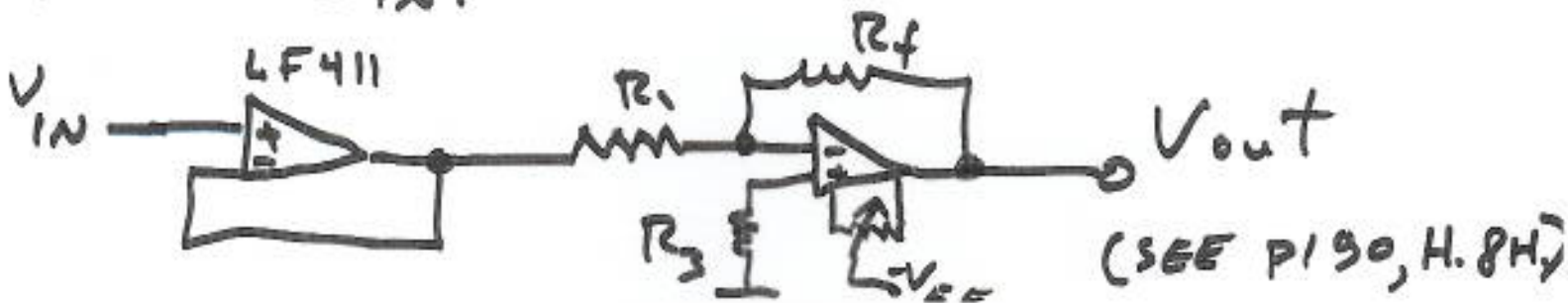
② INPUT BIAS CURRENT COMPENSATION:

SET  $R_3 = R_1 \parallel R_f$  (SEE LAB MANUAL  
 $\approx 10\text{ k}\Omega$  P. 141 ff.)

③ OFFSET TRIMMING:



④ HIGH  $Z_{in}$ :



(SEE P190, H. 8H)

FIG 4.43.

FIRSTLY,  $V_+ = 10V$ , BY DIVIDER.

FOR  $V_- < V_+$ , OP-AMP OUT =  $A(V_+ - V_-)$

SO OP-AMP SATURATES AT  $\sim +V_{CC}$ .

THIS BACK BIASES DIODE (I.O., TURNS DIODE OFF). HENCE  $V_{OUT} = V_{IN}$ .

WE IGNORE SMALL VOLTAGE DROP ACROSS  $2k$  RESISTOR.

FOR  $V_- > V_+ (=10V)$ , OP-AMP OUT =  $A(V_+ - V_-)$

SO OP-AMP TENDS TO GO NEGATIVE.

BUT THIS FORWARD BIASES DIODE, TURNING ON NEGATIVE FEEDBACK.

FROM ONE OF THE GOLDEN RULES,

$$V_- (=V_{OUT}) = V_+ (=10V)$$

$$\therefore V_{OUT} = +10V$$

TO CHANGE OUTPUT TO  $+8V$ ,  
CHANGE  $V_{CC} \rightarrow +12V$ .