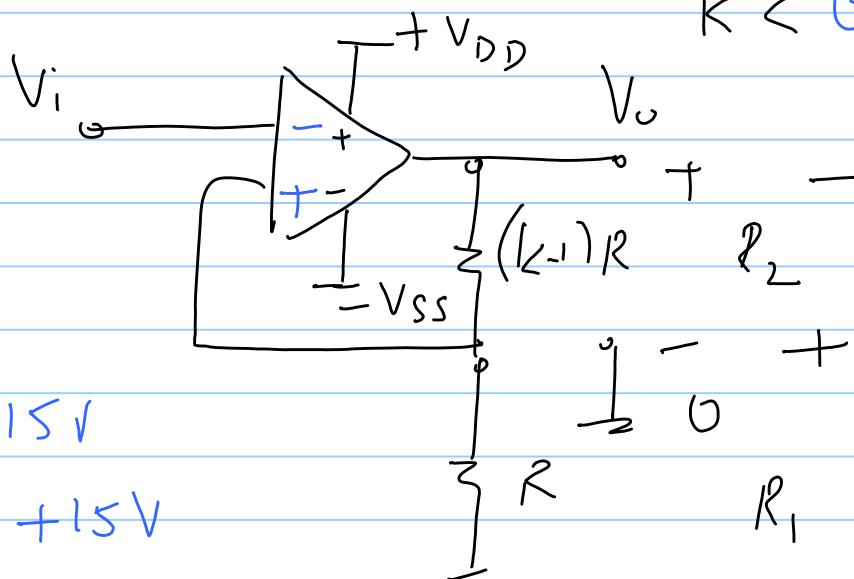


25/1/19

Lec 6

$k < 6$?

+ve feedback

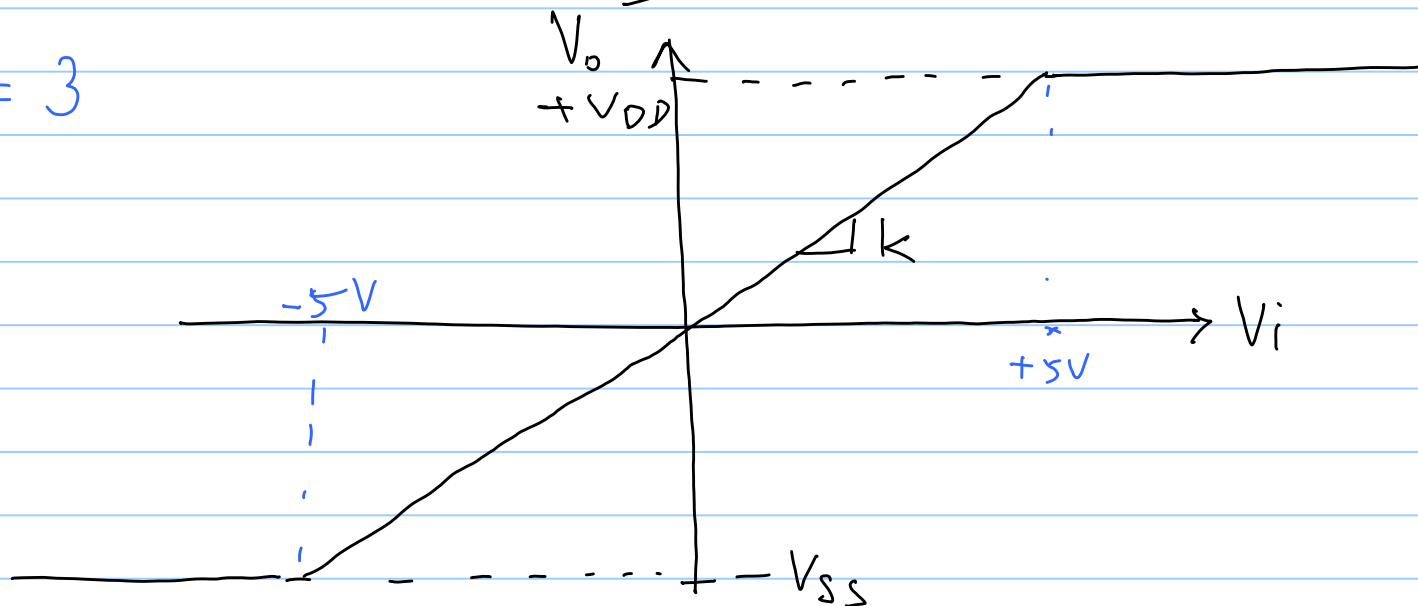


$$k = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

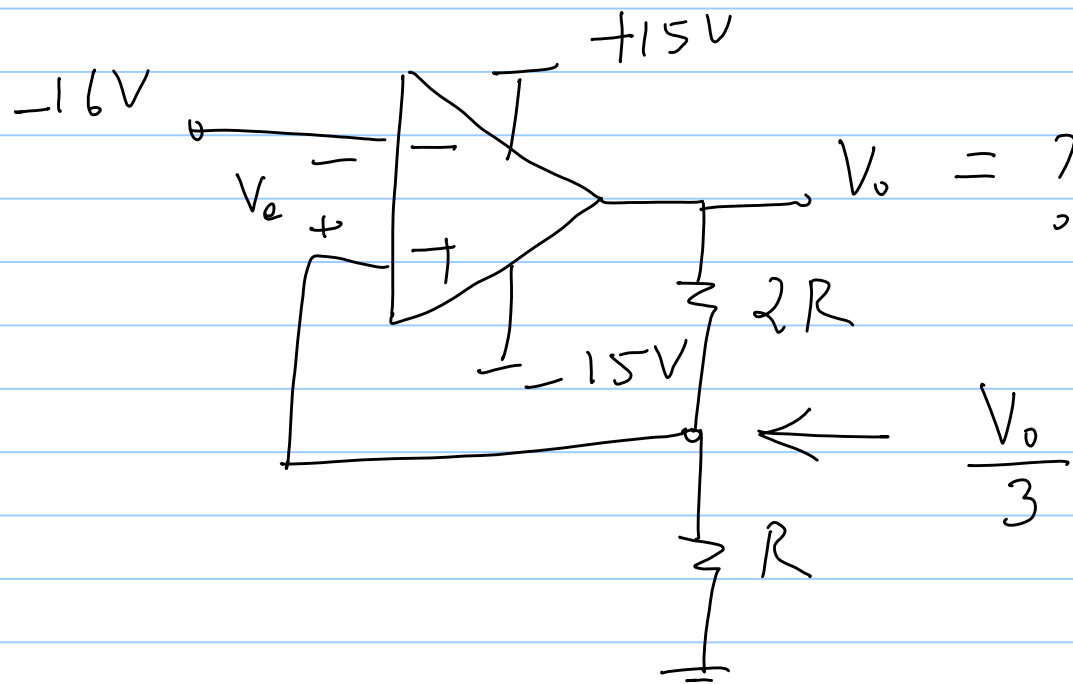
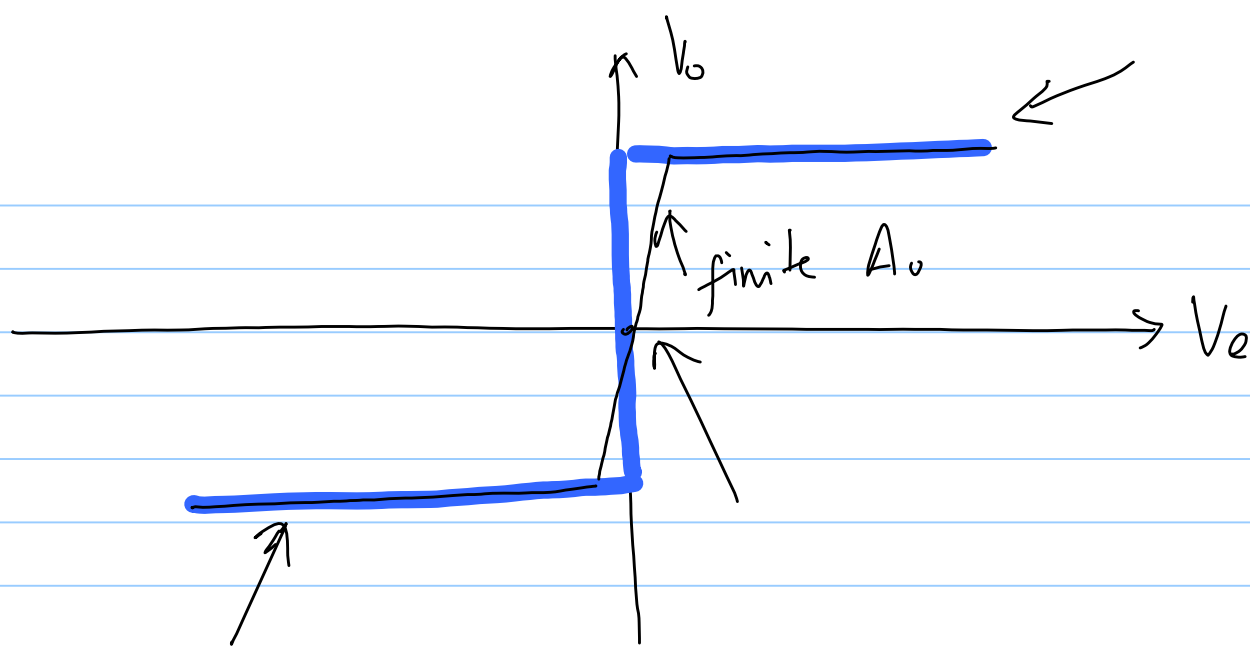
$$-V_{SS} = -15V$$

$$+V_{DD} = +15V$$

$$k = 3$$



DC transfer char.



$$V_e = \frac{V_o}{3} - V_i \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I_f V_e > 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ V_o = +15V \end{array} \right\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I_f V_e < 0 \\ V_o = -15V \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V_o = +15V$$

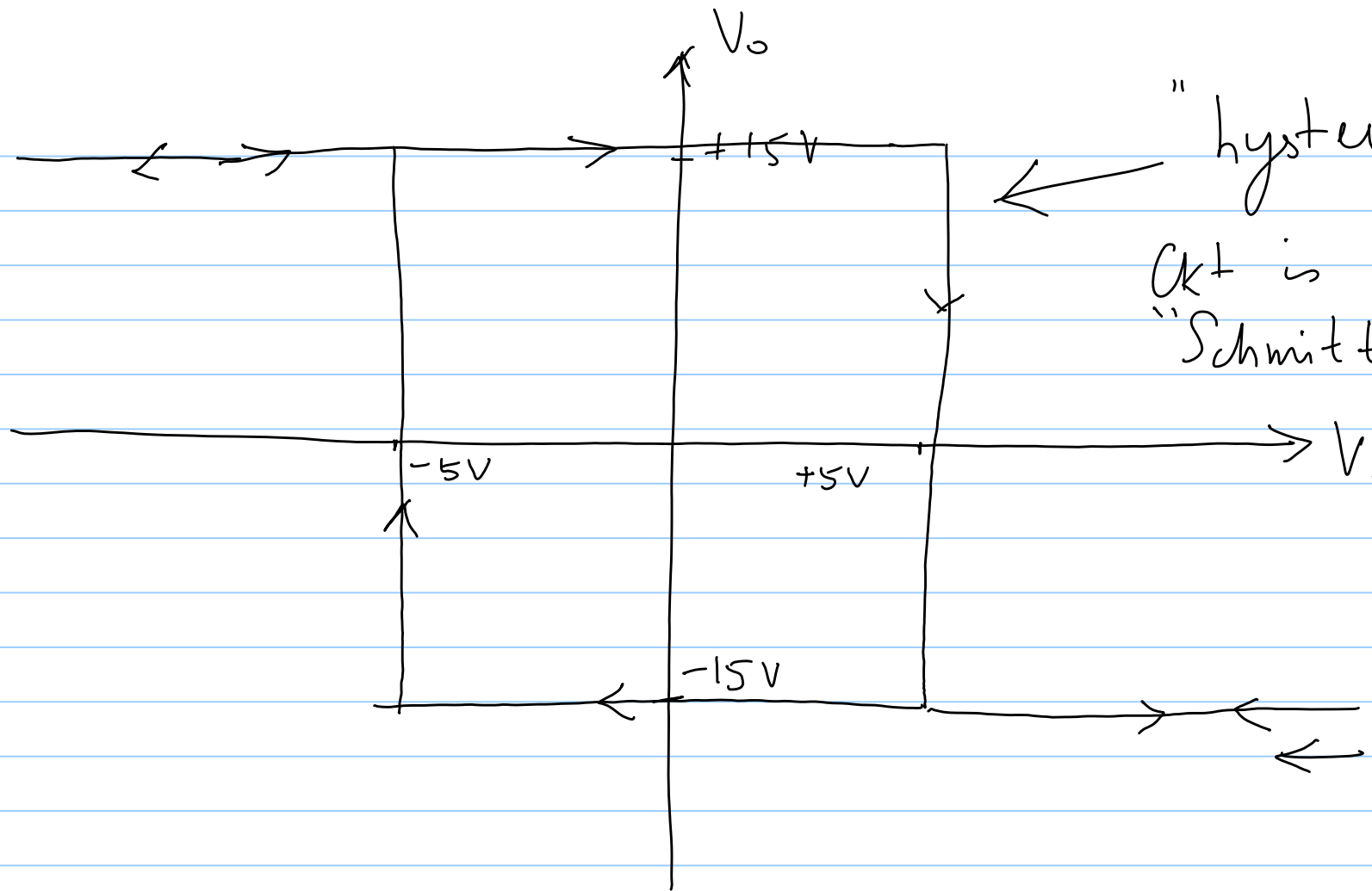
$$V_o = +15V \Rightarrow \frac{V_o}{3} = +5V$$

$$V_e = \frac{V_o}{3} - V_i = 5 - (-16)$$

$$= 21 > 0 \Rightarrow V_o = +15V$$

$$V_o = -15V \Rightarrow V_e = -5 - (-16)$$

$$= +11 > 0 \Rightarrow V_o = +15V$$



"hysteresis"

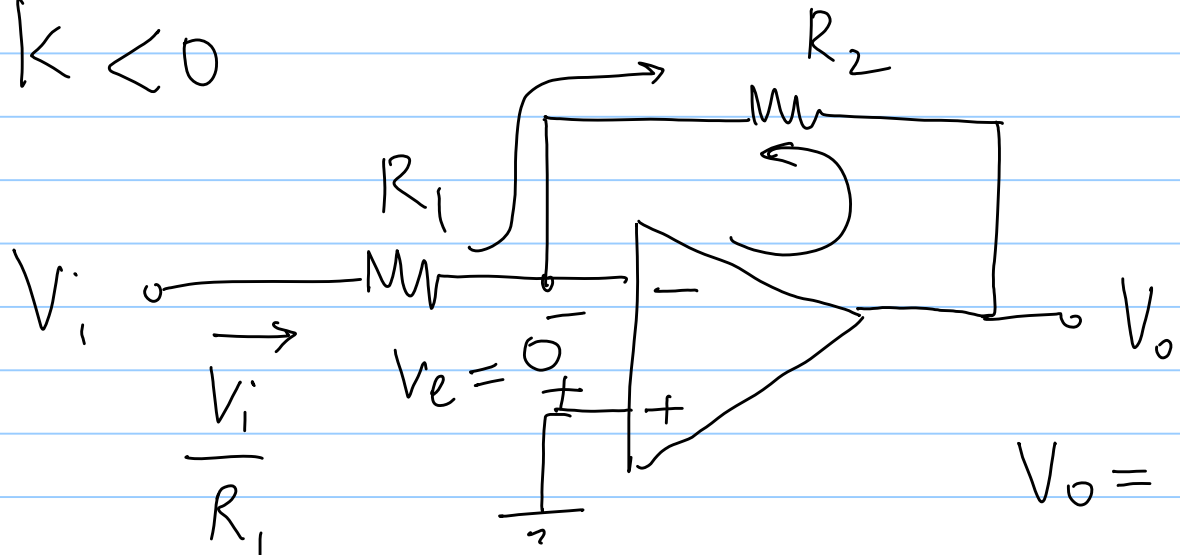
Ckt is called
"Schmitt Trigger"

$$V_i = +15V$$

$$V_e = \frac{V_o}{3} - V_i \quad \}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_e = -15V$$

$$k < 0$$



"Inverting Amplifier"

$$V_o = 0 - \frac{V_i}{R_1} \cdot R_2$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = k = - \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$