For the circuit above, $V_i = 10 \text{ mV}$:

- What is $V_o$ if the amplifier is ideal?
- What is $V_o$ if the offset voltage, $V_{OS} = 10 \mu \text{V}$?
- What is $V_o$ if the bias current, $I_B = 10 \text{nA}$?

- What is $V_o$ if the amplifier is ideal?
  
  Represent ideal as $\bar{V}_o$

  $$V_+ = \frac{29 \text{ k}\Omega}{29 + 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega} \times V_i = (9.510 \text{ mV})$$

  $$\bar{V}_o = \left(1 + \frac{29 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.5 \text{ k}\Omega}\right) V_+ = 20.333 \times V_+ = 193.367 \text{ mV}$$

- What is $V_o$ if the offset voltage, $V_{OS} = 10 \mu \text{V}$?
  
  Use superposition to get $(V_o')$ then add to ideal $V_{OS}$:

  $$V_o' = \left(1 + \frac{29 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.5 \text{ k}\Omega}\right) V_{OS} = 20.333 \times V_{OS} = 0.203 \text{ mV}$$

  $$V_o = \bar{V}_o + V_o' = 193.570 \text{ mV}$$

- What is $V_o$ if the bias current, $I_B = 10 \text{nA}$?
  
  First, use superposition to get $(V_o')$ for $I_B$ into $V_+$. Current travels through parallel resistors.

  $$V_o' = -\left(1 + \frac{29 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.5 \text{ k}\Omega}\right) \left(R_1 || R_2\right) I_B = -20.333 \times 1.426 \text{ k}\Omega \times I_B = -0.290 \text{ mV}$$

  Next, use superposition to get $(V_o'')$ for $I_B$ into $V_-$. Current through $R_1$, since FB keeps $V_-$ at ground. Note that this resistor configuration cancels $I_B$.

  $$V_o'' = (29 \text{ k}\Omega) I_B = 0.290 \text{ mV}$$

  $$V_o = \bar{V}_o + V_o' + V_o'' = 193.367 \text{ mV}$$
The op amp is ideal, except $f_T (= \text{Gain-Bandwidth})$ is 120 kHz.

For the circuit above, $V_i = (20 \text{ mV}) \cos(2\pi ft)$:

- What is the peak-to-peak amplitude of $V_o$ if $f = 3 \text{ kHz}$?
- What is the peak-to-peak amplitude of $V_o$ if $f = 30 \text{ kHz}$?

First, analyse ideal gain, $V_o$

\[
V_+ = \frac{22 \text{ k}\Omega}{22 + 2.9 \text{ k}\Omega} V_i = 0.884 V_i \quad V_o = \left(1 + \frac{22 \text{ k}\Omega}{2.9 \text{ k}\Omega}\right) V_+ = 8.586 V_+ = 7.590 V_i
\]

- What is the peak-to-peak amplitude of $V_o$ if $f = 3 \text{ kHz}$?
  Given Gain-Bandwidth, maximum possible gain is $G = (G \cdot BW)/f = 120/3 = 40$.
  We specify a gain of 7.590 which is less than 40, so we get the specified gain.
  \[V_o = 7.590 \times (20 \text{ mV}) \cos(2\pi ft), \text{ and peak-peak voltage is } 2 \times \max(V_o).\]
  Answer: 303.6 mV.

- What is the peak-to-peak amplitude of $V_o$ if $f = 30 \text{ kHz}$?
  Given Gain-Bandwidth, maximum possible gain is $G = (G \cdot BW)/f = 120/30 = 4$.
  We specify a gain of 7.590 which is greater than 4, so we only get a gain of 4.
  \[V_o = 4 \times (20 \text{ mV}) \cos(2\pi ft), \text{ and peak-peak voltage is } 2 \times \max(V_o).\]
  Answer: 160.0 mV.
For the circuit above:

- **What type of filter is this?** (high pass, low pass, band pass, band stop)
- Sketch the amplitude of $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ as a function of frequency. Label the passband, stopband and roll-off rate.
- What is the cut-off frequency ($f_c$) and damping constant ($\zeta$)?

**What type of filter is this?** (high pass, low pass, band pass, band stop)

This is a low pass filter

**What is the cut-off frequency ($f_c$) and damping constant ($\zeta$)?**

\[
\omega_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8.7 \text{ mH} \cdot 14.5 \mu \text{F}}} = 2815.505 \text{ rad/s}, \quad f_c = 2\pi\omega_c = 17689.969 \text{ Hz}
\]

and,

\[
\zeta = \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{218 \text{ k}\Omega}{2} \sqrt{\frac{14.5 \mu \text{F}}{8.7 \text{ mH}}} = 4.450
\]

- Sketch the amplitude of $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ as a function of frequency. Label the passband, stopband and roll-off rate.

$\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ starts near 1.0. After $f_c$, graph decreases at 40 dB/decade.