

EEEB2014/EEEB273 - Quiz 5  
 SEMESTER 1, ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020  
 Date: 28 August 2019 Time: 15 minutes

**Question:**

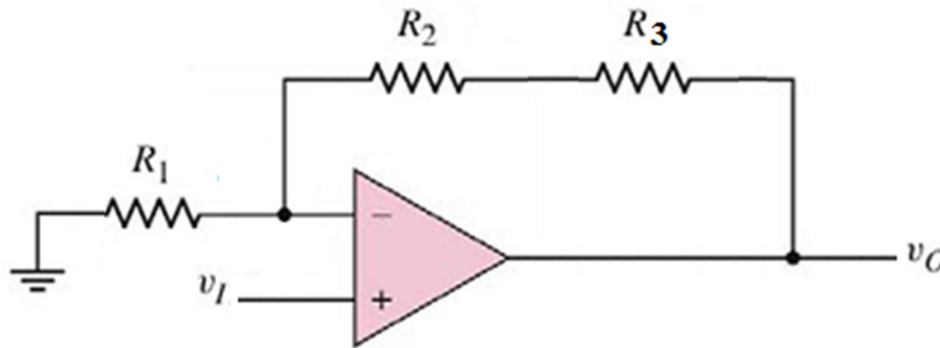


Figure 1

For an **ideal non-inverting amplifier** shown in **Figure 1**, given that  $R_1 = 11 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_2 = 24 \text{ k}\Omega$ .  
**Find** the value of  $R_3$  so that  $v_O = 3.6 \text{ V}$  when  $v_I = 200 \text{ mV}$ . **[10 marks]**  
**Show clearly all formula and calculations** in order to get full marks.

**Answer:**

$$A_v = v_O / v_I \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = 3.6 / 200\text{m} = 18 \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = 1 + (R_2 + R_3) / R_1 = 1 + R_2 / R_1 + R_3 / R_1 \quad [3]$$

$$18 = 1 + 24\text{k} / 11\text{k} + R_3 / 11\text{k} \quad [1]$$

$$R_3 = 163 \text{ k} \quad [2]$$

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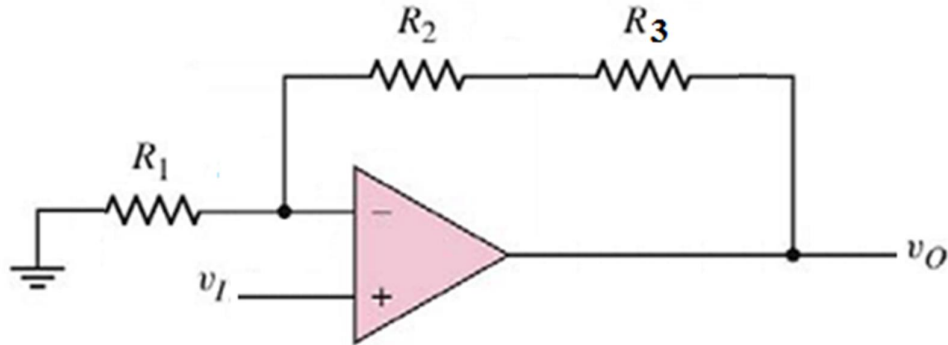


Figure 1

For an **ideal non-inverting amplifier** shown in **Figure 1**, given that  $R_1 = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_2 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ .  
**Find** the value of  $R_3$  so that  $v_O = -4.2 \text{ V}$  when  $v_I = -300 \text{ mV}$ . **[10 marks]**  
**Show clearly all formula and calculations** in order to get full marks.

**Answer:**

$$A_v = v_O / v_I \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = (-4.2) / (-300\text{m}) = 14 \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = 1 + (R_2 + R_3) / R_1 = 1 + R_2 / R_1 + R_3 / R_1 \quad [3]$$

$$14 = 1 + 20\text{k} / 12\text{k} + R_3 / 12\text{k} \quad [1]$$

$$R_3 = 136 \text{ k} \quad [2]$$

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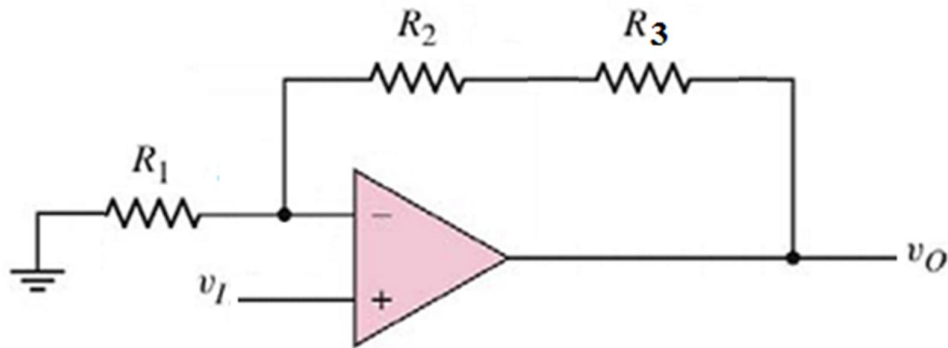


Figure 1

For an **ideal non-inverting amplifier** shown in **Figure 1**, given that  $R_1 = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_2 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ .  
**Find** the value of  $R_3$  so that  $v_O = 4.5 \text{ V}$  when  $v_I = 250 \text{ mV}$ . **[10 marks]**  
**Show clearly all formula and calculations** in order to get full marks.

**Answer:**

$$A_v = v_O / v_I \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = 4.5 / 250\text{m} = 18 \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = 1 + (R_2 + R_3) / R_1 = 1 + R_2 / R_1 + R_3 / R_1 \quad [3]$$

$$18 = 1 + 20\text{k} / 15\text{k} + R_3 / 15\text{k} \quad [1]$$

$$R_3 = 235 \text{ k} \quad [2]$$

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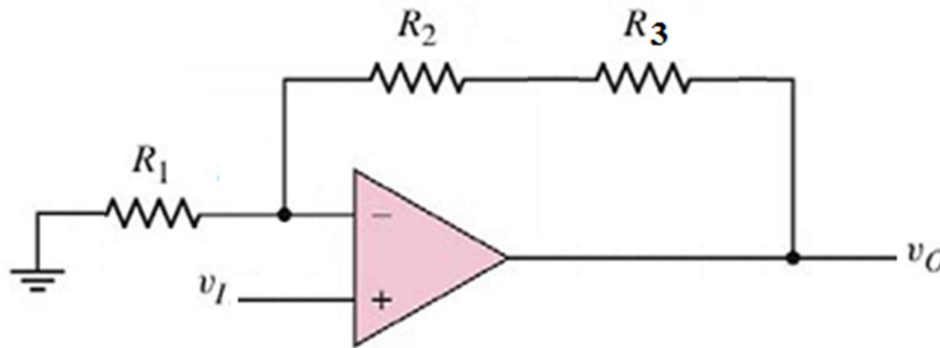


Figure 1

For an **ideal non-inverting amplifier** shown in **Figure 1**, given that  $R_1 = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$  and  $R_2 = 28 \text{ k}\Omega$ .  
**Find** the value of  $R_3$  so that  $v_O = -3.6 \text{ V}$  when  $v_I = -240 \text{ mV}$ . **[10 marks]**  
**Show clearly all formula and calculations** in order to get full marks.

**Answer:**

$$A_v = v_O / v_I \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = (-3.6) / (-240\text{m}) = 15 \quad [2]$$

$$A_v = 1 + (R_2 + R_3) / R_1 = 1 + R_2 / R_1 + R_3 / R_1 \quad [3]$$

$$15 = 1 + 28\text{k} / 12\text{k} + R_3 / 12\text{k} \quad [1]$$

$$R_3 = 140 \text{ k} \quad [2]$$