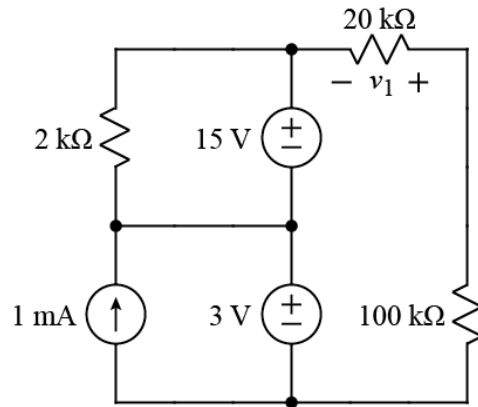


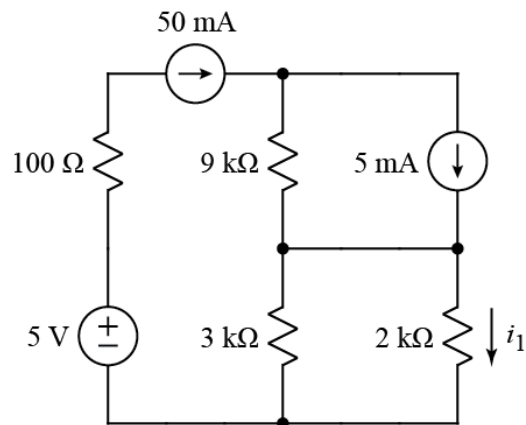


1.



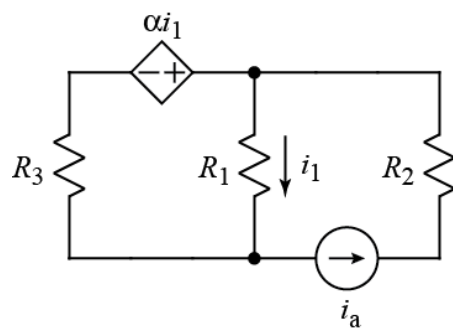
Calculate  $v_1$ .

2.



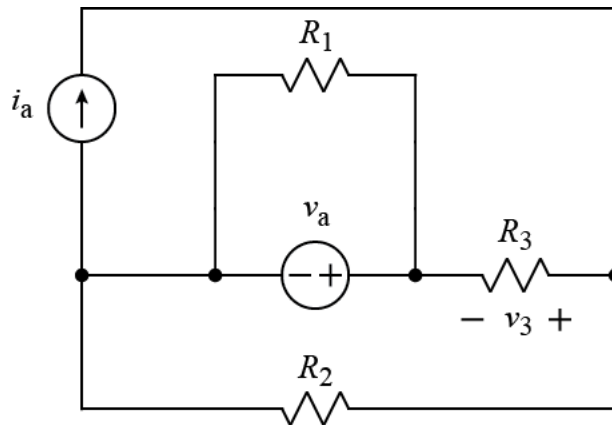
Calculate  $i_1$ .

3.



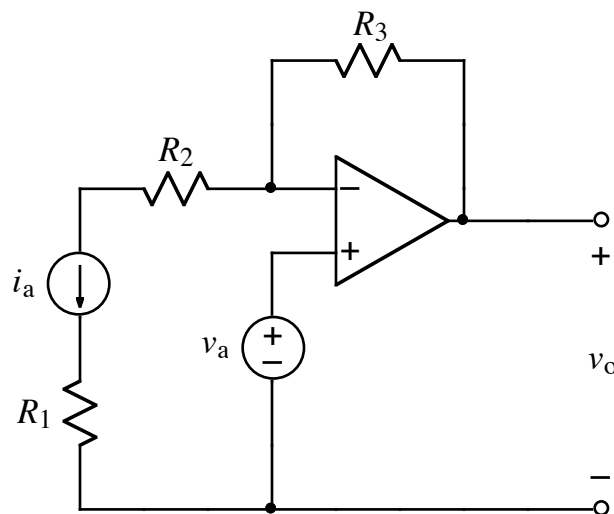
Derive an expression for  $i_1$ . The expression must contain no other parameters than  $i_a$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , and  $\alpha$ . **Note:**  $\alpha < 0$ . (Hint: It is not just a voltage or current divider.)

4.



- a) Derive an expression for  $v_3$  containing not more than circuit parameters  $v_a$ ,  $i_a$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ .
- b) Make at least one consistency check (other than a units check) on your expression. Explain the consistency check clearly.

5.



The op-amp operates in the linear mode. Using an appropriate model of the op-amp, derive an expression for  $v_o$  in terms of not more than  $i_a$ ,  $v_a$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ .

Answers:

1. -3 V
2. 30 mA (what tool can you use?)
3. Hint: you need a voltage loop and a current summation
4. You can ignore R1. Why?  $v_3 = -v_a \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} + i_a \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$
5. Hint:  $R$ 's in series with a current source may be ignored (usually). Also, the voltage drop from the - input to the + input is 0 V. Use a v-loop on the right side.