

A. An amplifier has a non-linear transfer characteristic described by the the function

$$v_o(v_i) = (100 \text{ V}) \sin \left[\frac{v_i}{1.0 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

for $-1.0 \text{ V} \leq v_i \leq 1.0 \text{ V}$. (It never hurts to make a plot of the function so that you can see what is going on.) Calculate the differential open-loop gain as a function of input voltage: $A(v_i) = dv_o / dv_i$. Calculate the gain at the specific points $v_i = 0 \text{ V}$ and $v_i = 1 \text{ V}$. Compute the percentage change of the open-loop gain between those two points. Then calculate the differential closed-loop gain $G(v_i)$, if the amp is used in a feedback configuration with a feedback factor, $\beta = 0.1$. Calculate the closed-loop gain at $v_i = 0 \text{ V}$ and $v_i = 1 \text{ V}$. Compute the percentage change of the closed-loop gain between those two points.

B. An amplifier has the open-loop transfer function shown graphically at right.

If the amplifier is used in a feedback configuration with a feedback factor, $\beta = 0.05$, make a plot of the corresponding closed-loop transfer function.

