

(ECE3455, Q1, Sum03) a) the transfer function of an amplifier is given by:

$$V_o = 6 \text{ [V]} \quad \text{for } V_i < 1 \text{ [V]}$$

$$V_o = 7 - V_i^2 \quad \text{for } 1 < V_i < 2$$

$$V_o = 3 \text{ [V]} \quad \text{for } V_i > 2$$

Find the input biasing voltage at which the voltage gain is a maximum.

b) If we approximate the above TC by the following linear TC:

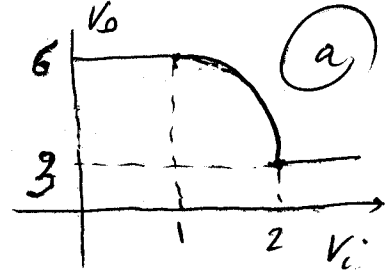
$$V_o = 6 \text{ [V]} \quad \text{for } V_i < 1 \text{ [V]}$$

$$V_o = 8 - 2V_i \quad \text{for } 1 < V_i < 2.5 \text{ [V]}$$

$$V_o = 3 \text{ [V]} \quad \text{otherwise}$$

Find the following values for this TC,

- 1) The appropriate input biasing voltage
- 2) The maximum amplitude of input
- 3) The maximum amplitude of the output
- 4) The DC value of the output voltage

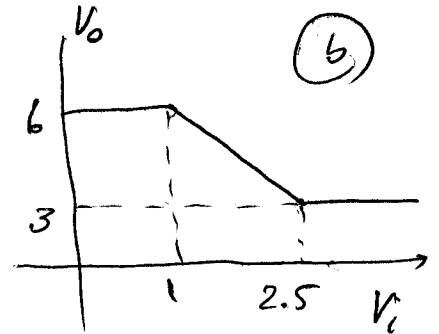


solution.

a) To find the gain, we should take derivative of TC. In saturation regions derivatives are zero but in non-linear region i.e.  $V_o = 7 - V_i^2$

$$\frac{dV_o}{dV_i} = -2V_i$$

and for  $V_i = 2$   $\frac{dV_o}{dV_i} = -4$



- (b)
- ① input biasing  $V_I = \frac{1 + 2.5}{2} = 1.75 \text{ [V]}$
  - ② maximum input amplitude  $V_i(\text{max}) = \frac{2.5 - 1}{2} = 0.75 \text{ [V]}$
  - ③ " output "  $V_o(\text{max}) = \frac{6 - 3}{2} = 1.5 \text{ [V]}$
  - ④ DC " value  $V_o(\text{DC}) = \frac{6 + 3}{2} = 4.5 \text{ [V]}$