DATA TABLES

[To be cut out & **pasted** into the Report booklet]

DC CIRCUITS

INVERTER DATA

Inverter #1: R_1=………kΩ, R_2 = 100 kΩ, Gain = – …………..			Inverter #2: R_1=……………..kΩ, R_2=……………..kΩ, Gain = – …………..		
V_i volts	V_o volts	Gain	V_i volts	V_o volts	Gain

SUMMING-INVERTER DATA

#1: R_a= ………. kΩ, R_b= ………. kΩ			#2: R_a= ………. kΩ, R_b= ………. kΩ		
V_a volts	V_b volts	V_o volts	V_a volts	V_b volts	V_o volts

NON-INVERTER DATA

Non-Inverter #1: R_1= 100 kΩ, R_2= 100 kΩ, Gain = + 2			Non-Inverter #2: R_1=……………..Ω, R_2=……………..Ω, Gain = + …………..		
V_i volts	V_o volts	Gain	V_i volts	V_o volts	Gain

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER DATA

Input V_i volts			
Output V_o volts			

DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER DATA

All 100kΩ Resistors, Gain = **1**

V_a volts	V_b volts	V_o volts

TA Signature :…………………………….

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AC CIRCUITS [Note: For the LPF, 'cutoff frequency' f_c is the frequency at which $A_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$, ie when $\omega CR = 1$. With $R_1 = R_2 = 2\ k\Omega$ and $C = 0.1\ \mu F$, the 'cutoff frequency' $f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi CR} \approx 796$ Hz.. [Note that at 100 Hz, $A_v = 0.992 \approx 1$]

LOWPASS FILTER

Input $V_i = 2$ volt RMS

f Hz	ω Radians/sec	Output V_o Volts RMS	$A_v = V_o/V_i$
100	628		
200	1257		
500	3142		
1000	6283		
2000	12566		
5000	31415		
10,000	62830		

TA Signature : ………………………..

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