

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 17 Marks

Time : 17 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

- (a) high input impedance
 very large voltage gain
 low output impedance
 any two **(1) (1)**
- (b) (i) circuit diagram to show: correct feedback and output **(1)**
 correct inputs **(1)**
- (ii) $R_a \geq 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ **(1)**
 gives $R_f = 150 \text{ k}\Omega$ **(1)**
- (c) (i) fraction of output fed back through R_f **(1)**
 is 180° out of phase with input **(1)**
- (ii) increased stability or less distortion or controlled gain **(1)**
- (iii) range of frequencies within which voltage gain
 does not fall by $1/\sqrt{2}$ or power by $1/2$ **(1)**
- (iv) bandwidth given by gain of $\frac{22}{\sqrt{2}} = 16$ **(1)** (15.6)
 horizontal line at gain = 16 and inside curve

2

4

max 5

[11]**Q2.**

- (a) (i) (use of $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$ gives)
- $$f = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi X_C C} \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi 1000 \times (0.01 \times 10^{-6})} = 16 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz} \text{ (1)}$$
- (ii) $\left(X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} \right)$ low f gives high X_C **(1)**
- $X_C \gg$ resistance $1.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ **(1)**
- $V_{\text{out}} (= IR)$ or $\frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}}$ is low **(1)**

(or correct usage of potentiometer equation)

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(b) (shown in (i) that at low f , $\frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}}$ is low)

as f increases, X_C decreases and V_{out} (across R) increases **(1)**
until ≈ 0 V across X_C and $V_{\text{out}} = V_{\text{in}}$ **(1)**

2

[6]