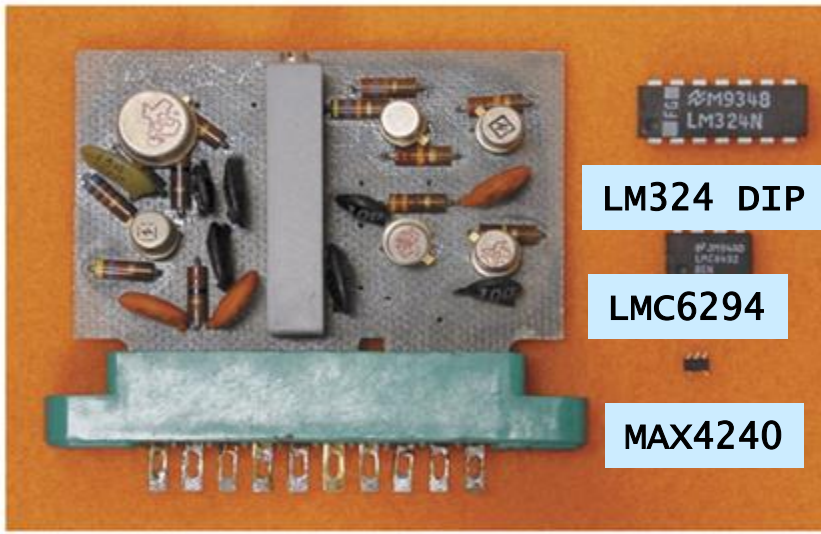


# İŞLEMSEL YÜKSELTEÇLER (OP-AMP)

Niçin işlemsel yükselteçleri burada inceliyoruz???

1. İşlemsel yükselteçler çok kullanışlı elektronik devre elemanlarıdır
2. İşlemsel yükselteçlerin doğrusal modelleri bağımlı kaynaklar içerirler
3. İşlemsel yükselteçleri kullanarak pratik devreleri analiz etmeye yönelik araçları zaten öğrendik.

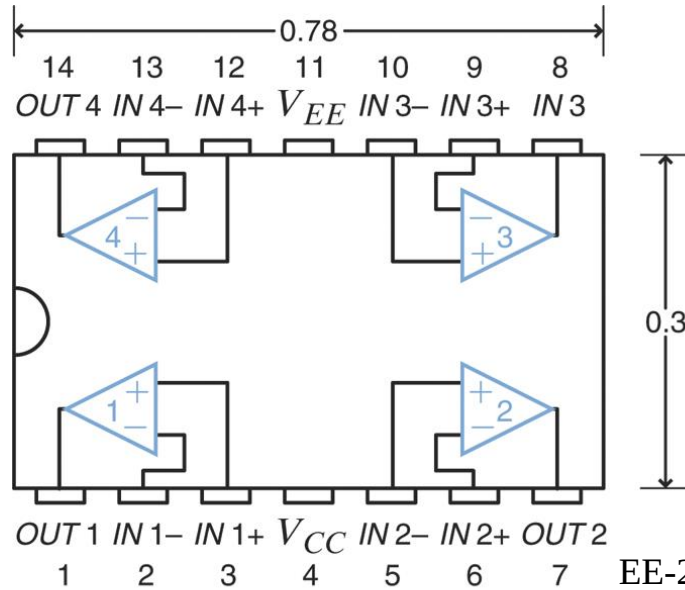


(a)

Baskı devre üzerine montajı yapılmış işlemsel yükselteçler

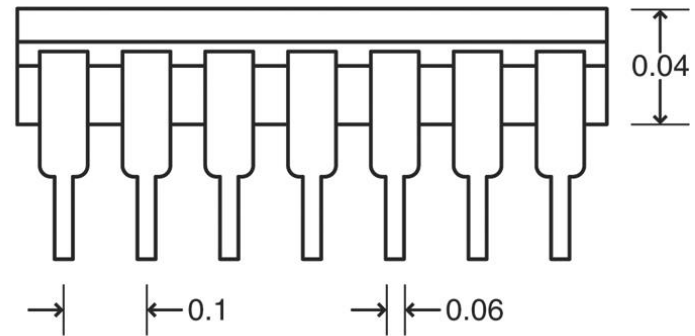


(b)



LM324'ün bacakları

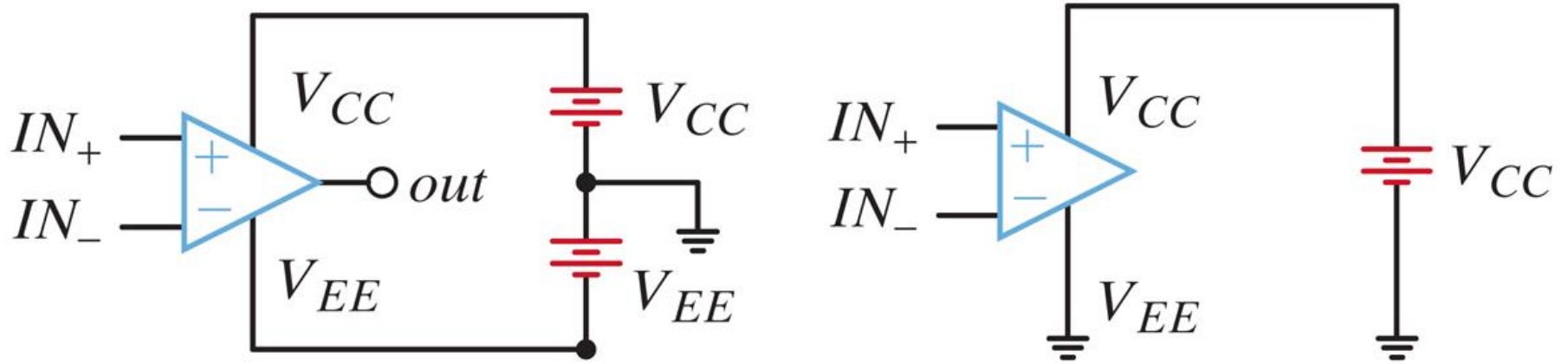
(a)



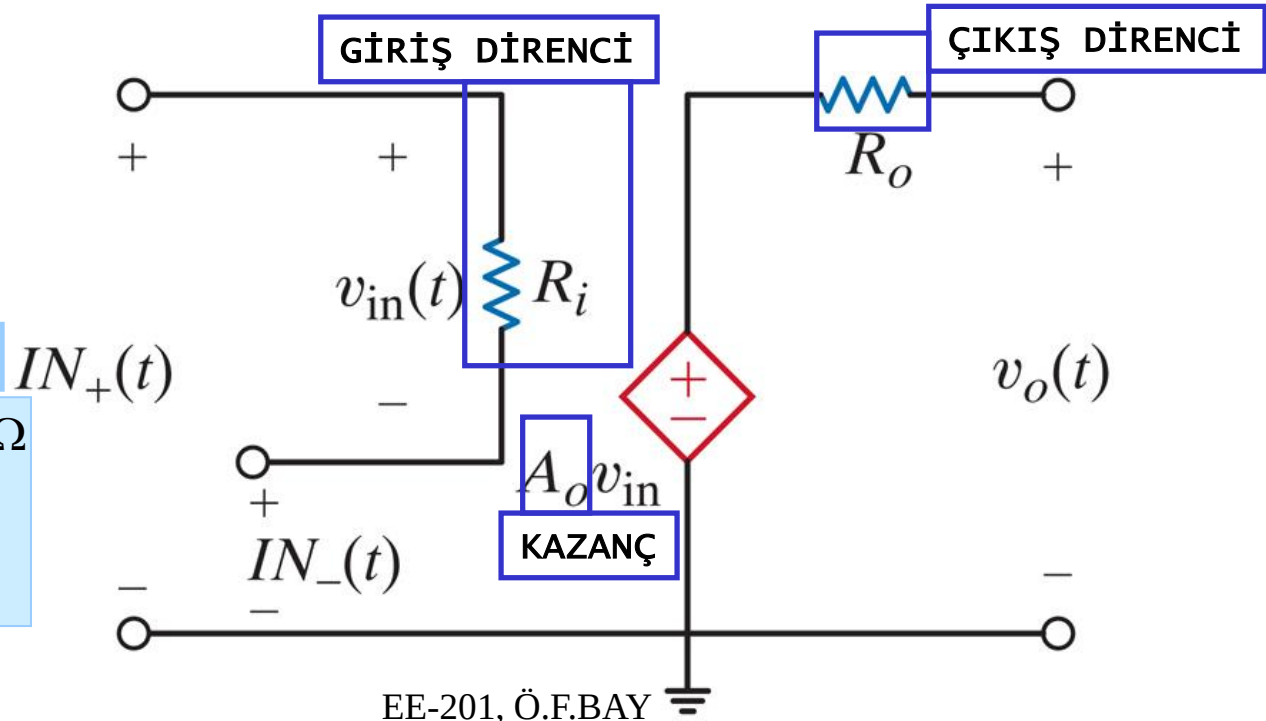
LM 324'ün boyutsal gösterimi

(b)

**BİR İŞLEMSEL YÜKSELTECİN DEVRE SEMBOLÜ**  
(güç kaynakları bağlantısı ile birlikte)



**DOĞRUSAL MODEL**



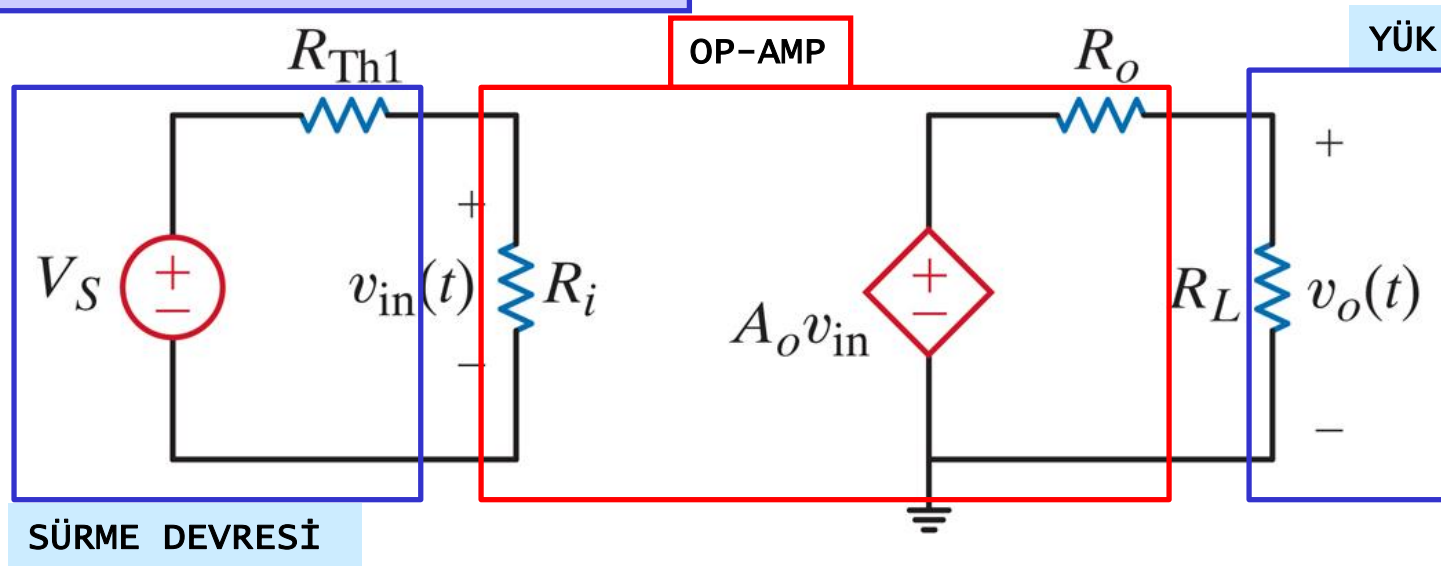
**TİPİK DEĞERLER**

$$R_i : 10^5 \Omega - 10^{12} \Omega$$

$$R_o : 1\Omega - 50\Omega$$

$$A : 10^5 - 10^7$$

# İŞLEMSEL YÜKSELTEÇLİ DEVRELER

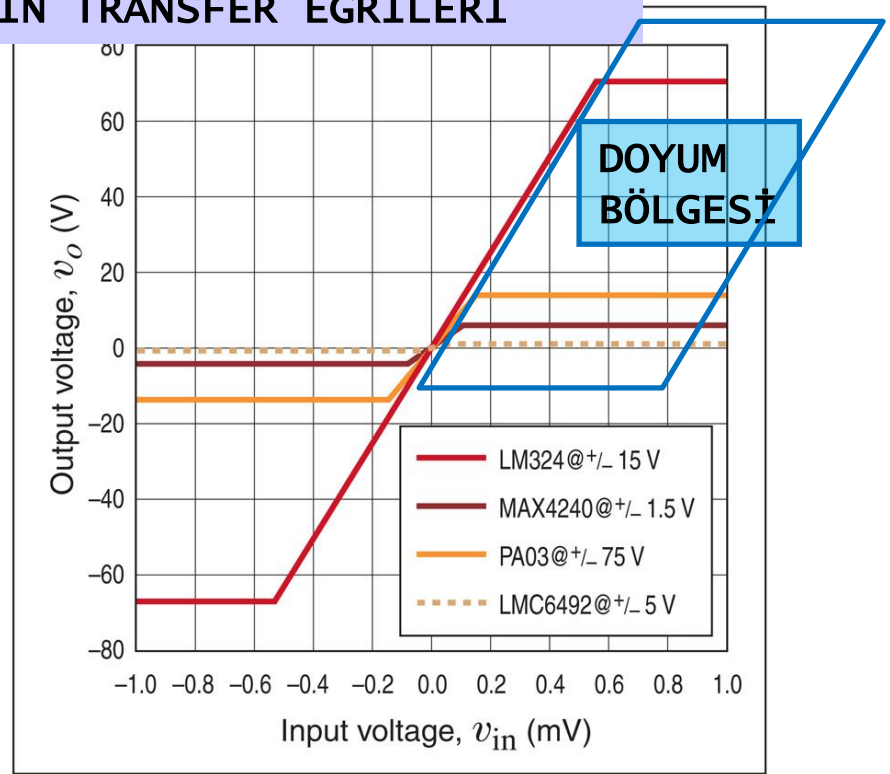
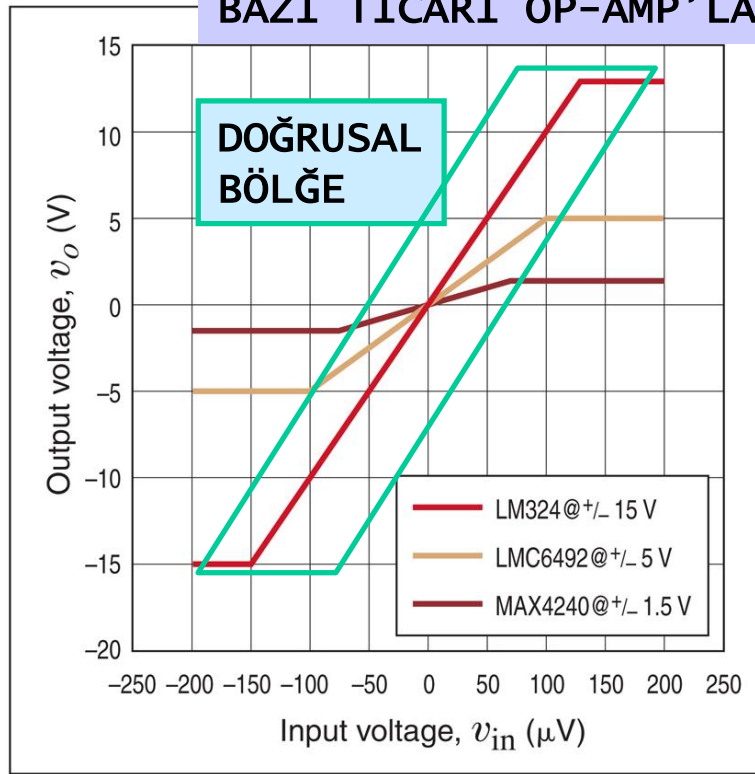


**TABLE 4.1** A list of commercial op-amps and their model values

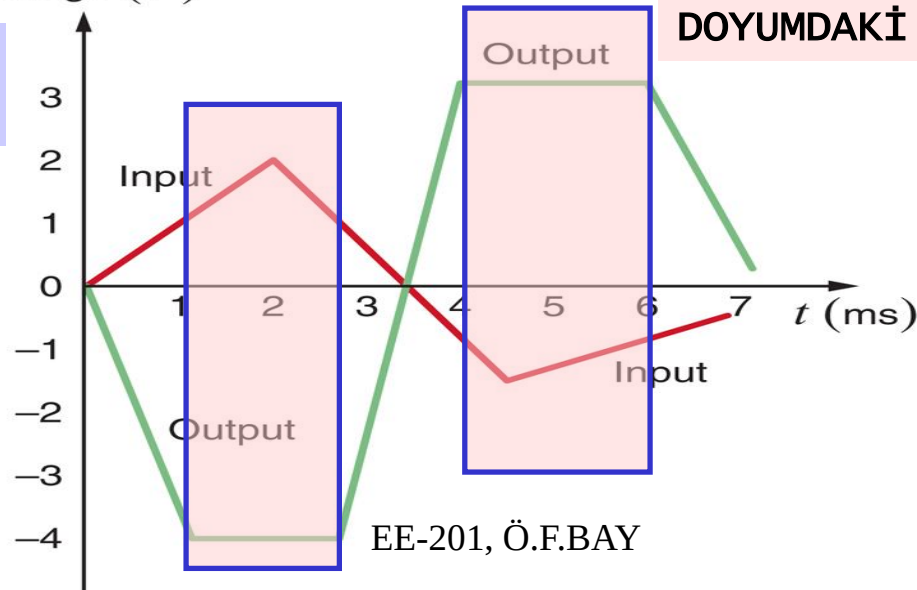
| MANUFACTURER | PART NO. | $A_O$ (V/V) | $R_i$ (M $\Omega$ ) | $R_o$ ( $\Omega$ ) | COMMENTS                                                                        |
|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National     | LM324    | 100,000     | 1.0                 | 20                 | General purpose, up to $\pm 16$ V supplies, very inexpensive                    |
| National     | LMC6492  | 50,000      | $10^7$              | 150                | Low voltage, rail-to-rail inputs and outputs <sup>†</sup>                       |
| Maxim        | MAX4240  | 20,000      | 45                  | 160                | Micro-power (1.8 V supply @ 10 $\mu$ A), rail-to-rail inputs and outputs        |
| Apex         | PA03     | 125,000     | $10^5$              | 2                  | High-voltage, $\pm 75$ V and high-output current capability, 30 A. That's 2 kW! |

<sup>†</sup>Rail-to-rail is a trademark of Motorola Corporation. This feature is discussed further in the following paragraphs.

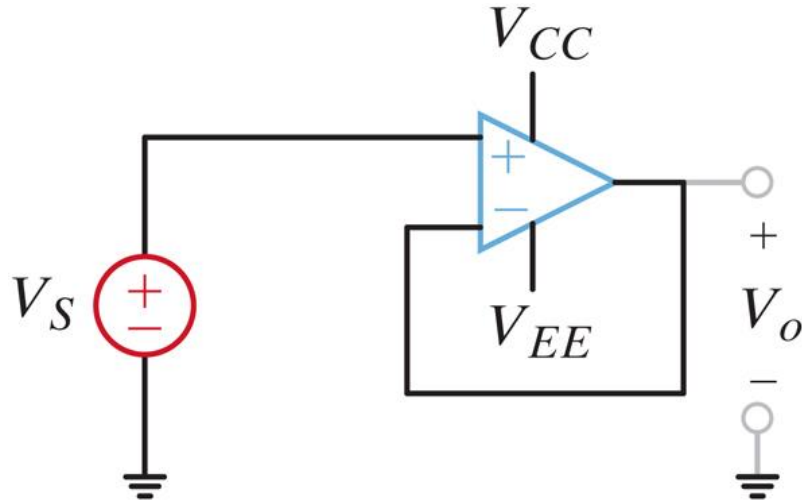
# BAZI TİCARİ OP-AMP'LARIN TRANSFER EĞRİLERİ



**DOYUM BÖLGESİNİ BELİRLEYİN**



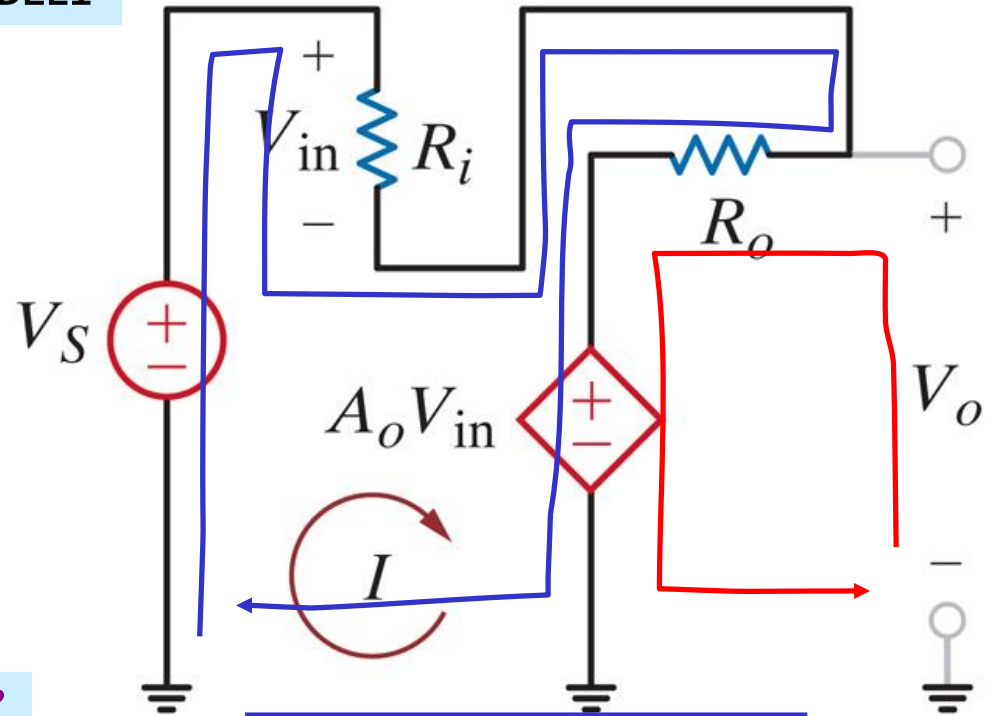
# BİRİM KAZANÇLI TAMPON DEVRESİ VE MODELİ



## NEDEN BİRİM KAZANÇLI TAMPON?

**TABLE 4.2** Unity gain buffer performance for the op-amps listed in Table 4.1

| OP-AMP  | BUFFER GAIN | $V_{in}$ (mV) | $I$ (pA)                |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| LM324   | 0.999990    | 9.9999        | 9.9998                  |
| LMC6492 | 0.999980    | 19.999        | $1.9999 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| MAX4240 | 0.999950    | 49.998        | 1.1111                  |
| PA03    | 0.999992    | 7.9999        | $7.9999 \times 10^{-5}$ |



$$\text{KGK : } -V_s + R_i I + R_o I + A_O V_{in} = 0$$

$$\text{KGK : } -V_{out} + R_o I + A_O V_{in} = 0$$

$$\text{KONTROL DEĞİSKENİ : } V_{in} = R_i I$$

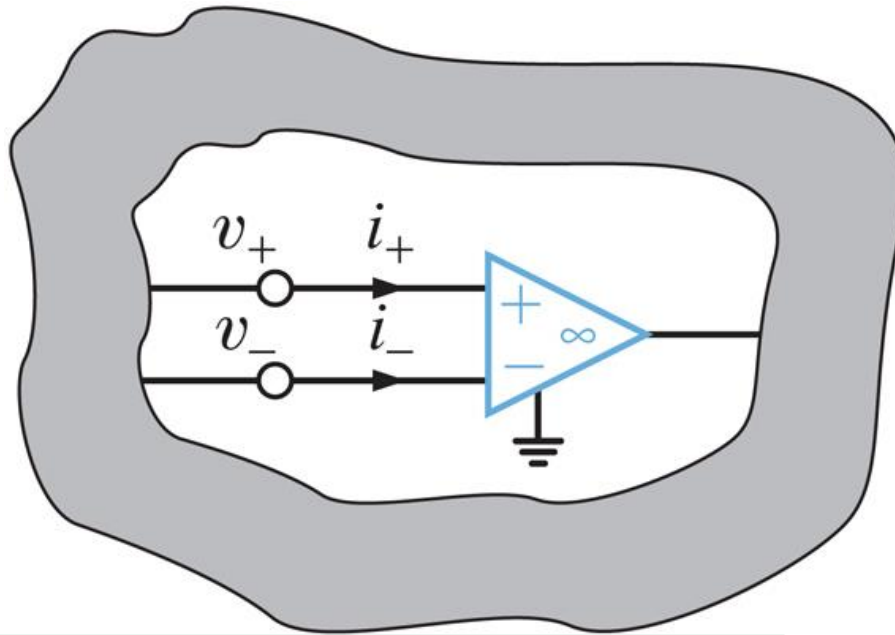
**TAMPON  
KAZANCI**

**CÖZÜM**

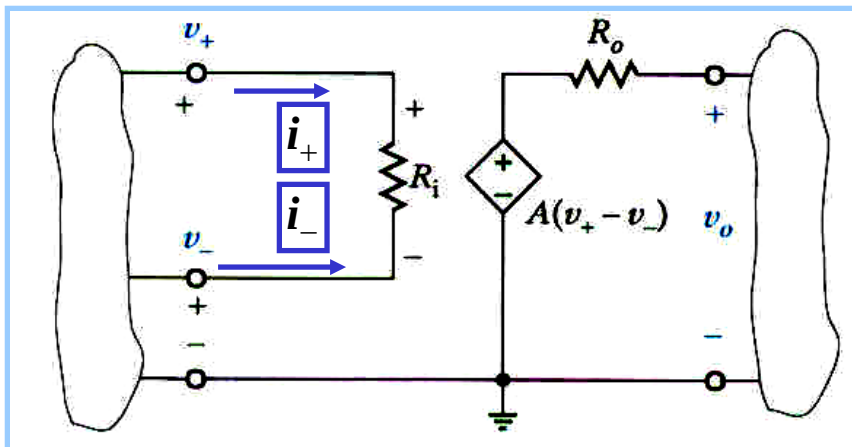
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_s} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_i}{R_o + A_O R_i}}$$

$$A_O \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{V_{out}}{V_s} \rightarrow 1$$

# İDEAL İŞLEMSEL YÜKSELTEÇ



IDEAL DURUMDA  $\Rightarrow R_o = 0, R_i = \infty, A = \infty$



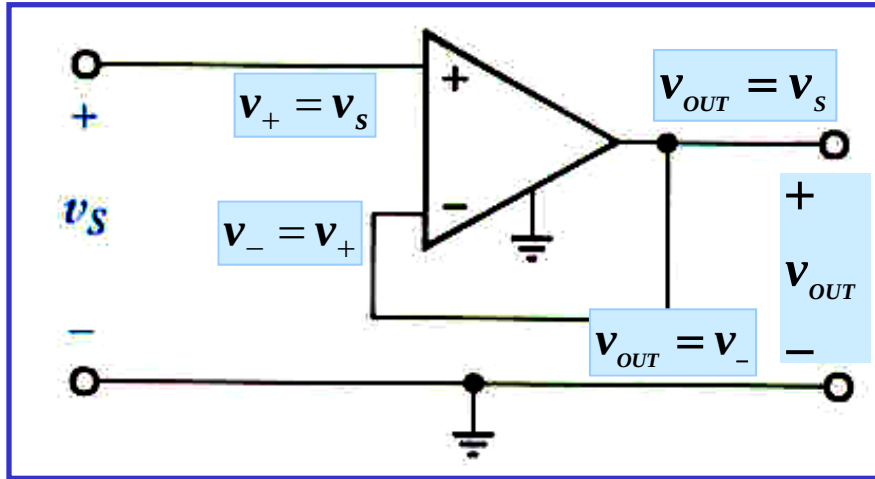
$$R_o = 0 \Rightarrow v_o = A(v_+ - v_-)$$

$$R_i = \infty \Rightarrow i_+ = i_- = 0$$

$$A = \infty \Rightarrow v_+ = v_-$$



## BİRİM KAZANÇLI TAMPON – IDEAL OP-AMP VARSAYIMI



$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_{OUT}}{v_s} = 1$$

DOĞRUSAL ANCAK İDEAL OLMAYAN OP-AMP MODELİ KULLANILDIĞINDA

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_s} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_i}{R_o + A_o R_i}}$$

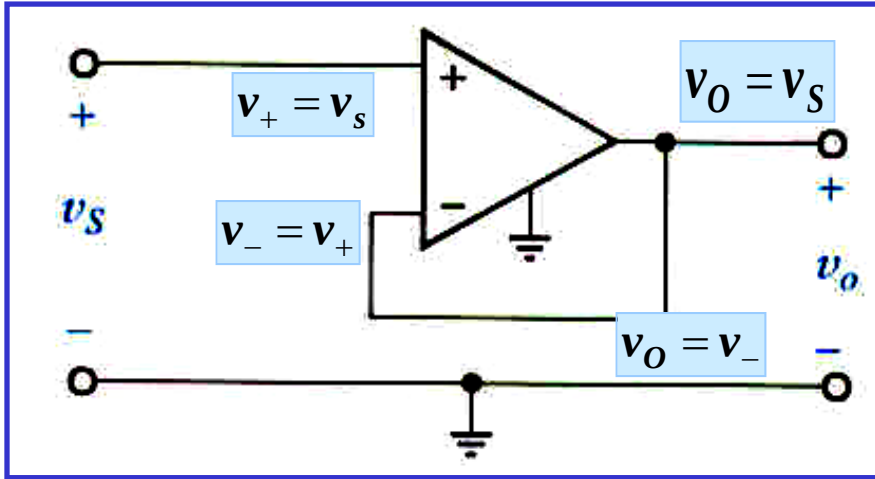
GERÇEK OP-AMP'IN PERFORMANSI

| Op-Amp  | TAMPON KAZANCI |
|---------|----------------|
| LM324   | 0,99999        |
| LMC6492 | 0,99998        |
| MAX4240 | 0,99995        |

İDEAL OP-AMP VARSAYIMI MÜKEMMEL BİR YAKLAŞIM SAĞLAR!



# GERİLİM İZLEYİCİ VEYA BİRİM KAZANÇLI TAMPON NİÇİN KULLANILIR?

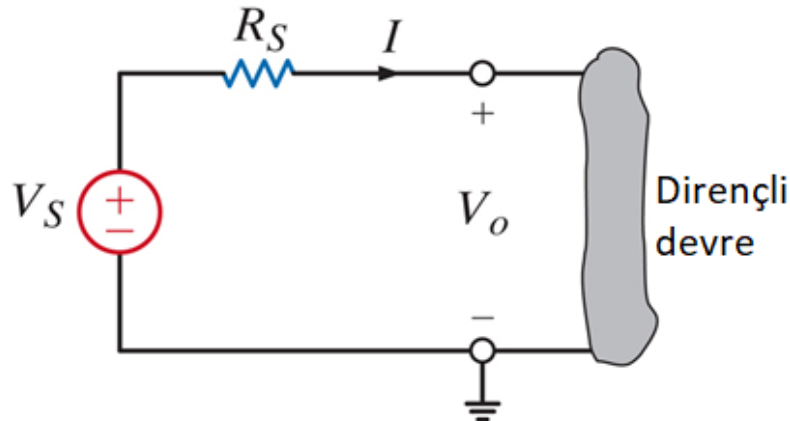


GERİLİM İZLEYİCİ TAMPON YÜKSELTECİ GÖREVİ GÖRÜR.

GERİLİM İZLEYİCİ BİR DEVREYİ DİĞERİNDEN İZOLE EDER.

DÜŞÜK GÜÇLÜ KAYNAKLAR İÇİN ÖZELLİKLE YARARLIDIR.

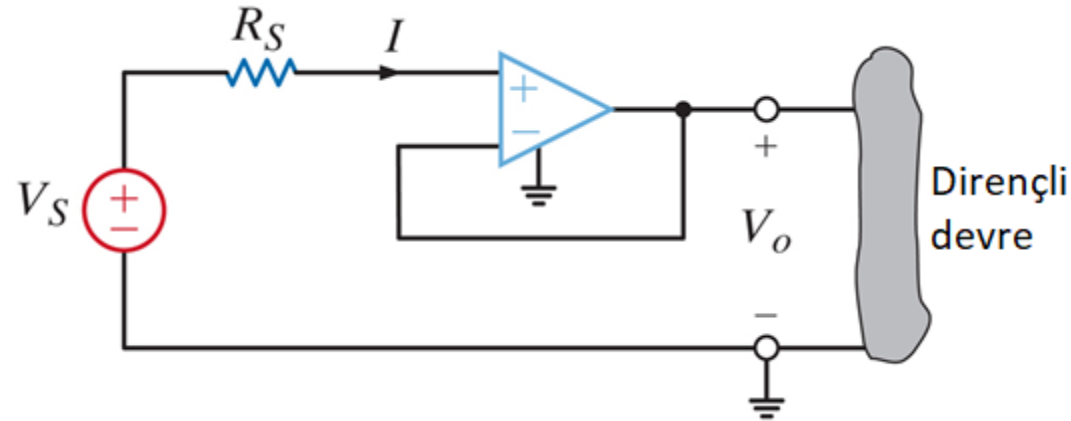
## TAMPONSUZ BAĞLANTI



$$v_o = v_s - iR_s$$

KAYNAK GÜÇ SAĞLAMAKTADIR

## TAMPONLU BAĞLANTI



$$v_o = v_s$$

KAYNAK GÜÇ SAĞLAMAMAKTADIR

## ALİŞTIRMA

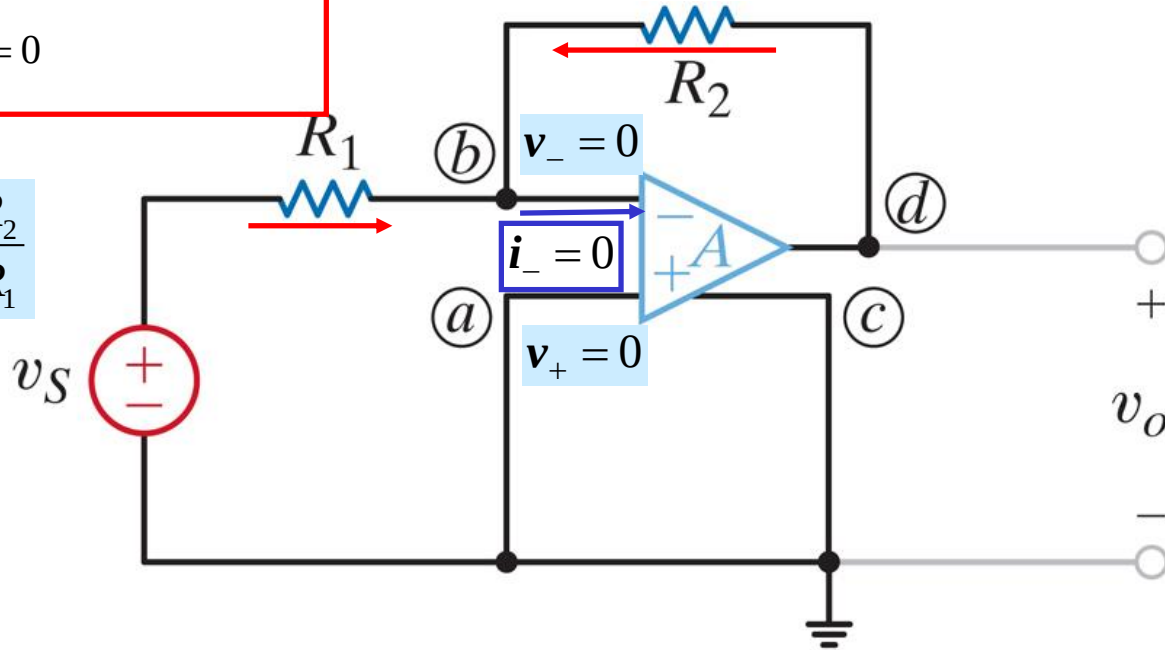
İDEAL OP-AMP KABUL EDEREK KAZANCI BELİRLEYİN

$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_s}$$

$v_-$  DÜĞÜMÜNE KAK UYGULA

$$\frac{V_s - 0}{R_1} + \frac{V_o - 0}{R_2} = 0$$

$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_s} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

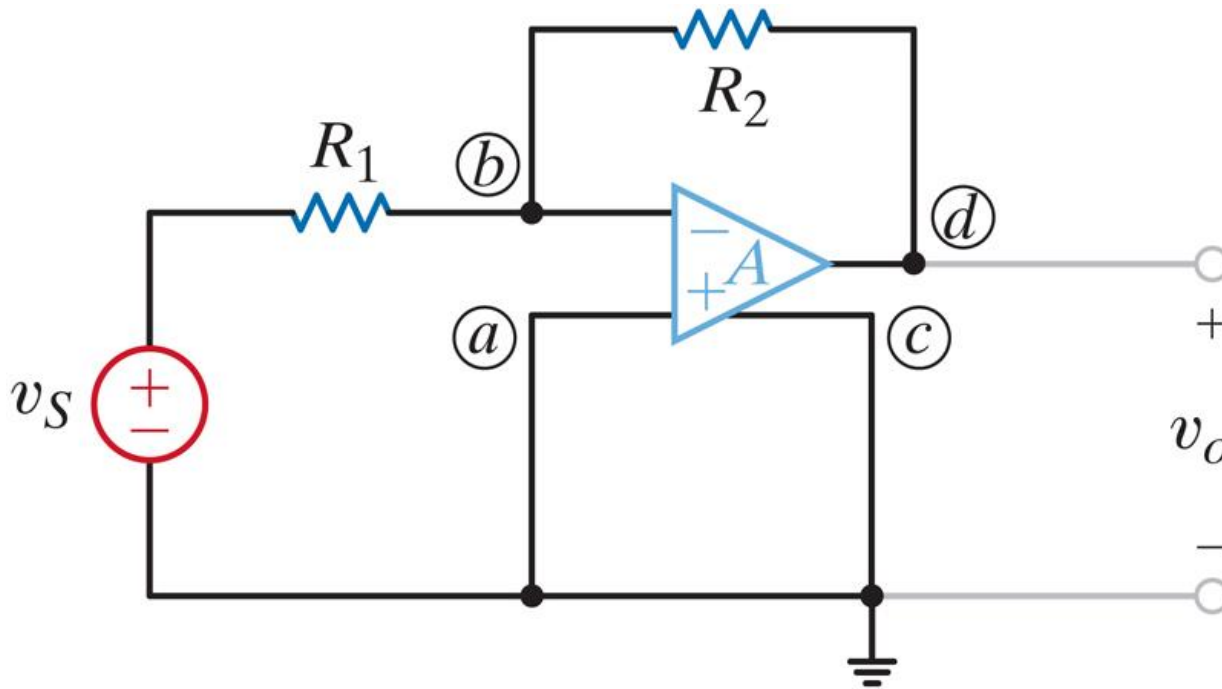


$$A_o = \infty \Rightarrow v_+ = v_- \therefore v_- = 0$$

$$R_i = \infty \Rightarrow i_- = i_+ = 0$$

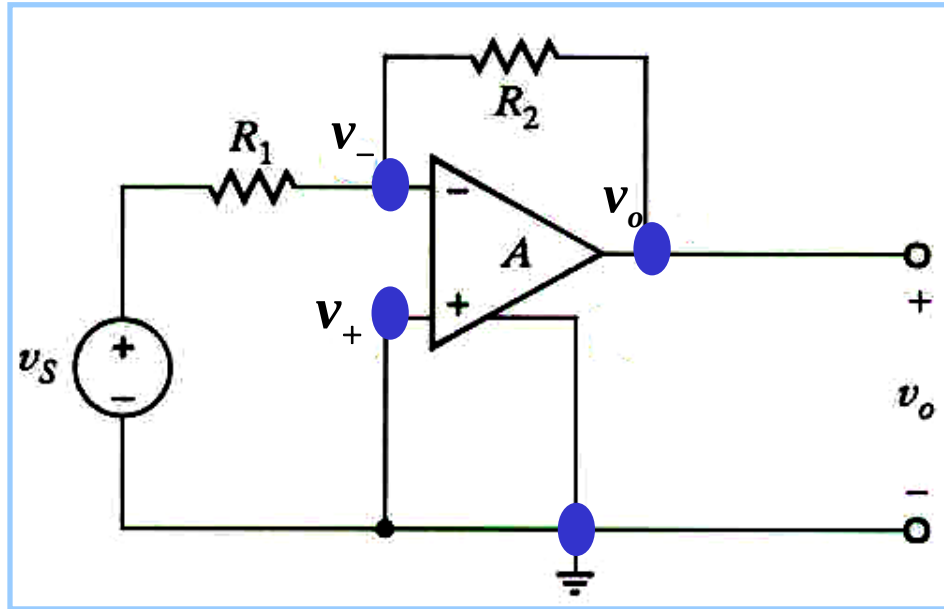
KARŞILAŞTIRMA İÇİN, AYNI DEVREYİ, İDEAL OP-AMP KABUL ETMEDEN İNCELEYELİM.

## OP-AMP'I DOĞRUSAL MODELİ İLE YER DEĞİŞTİRELİM

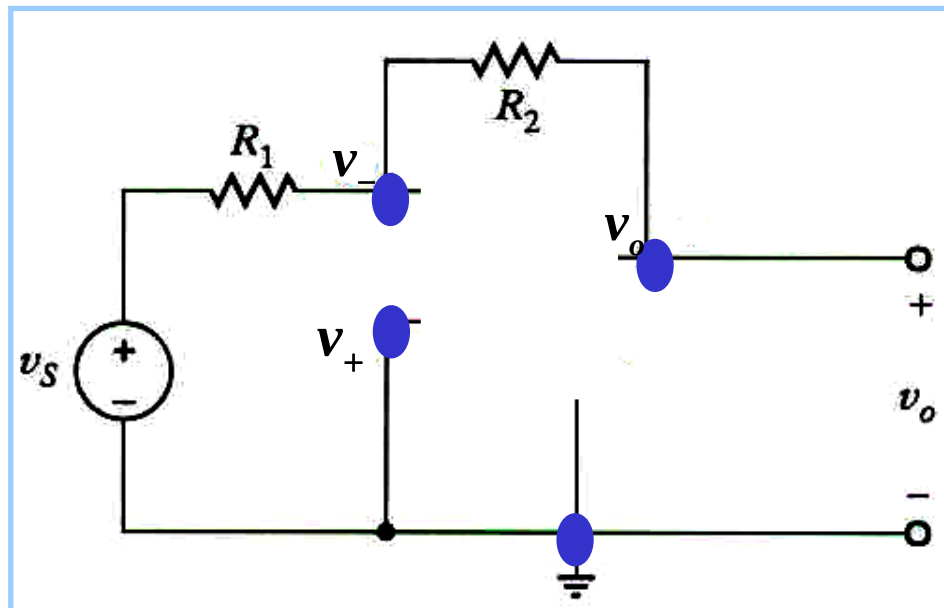


BU ÖRNEĞİ DOĞRUSAL MODELLERİ KULLANARAK OP-AMP DEVRELERİNİ OLUŞTURMADA BİR PROSEDÜR GELİŞTİRMEK İÇİN VERİYORUZ

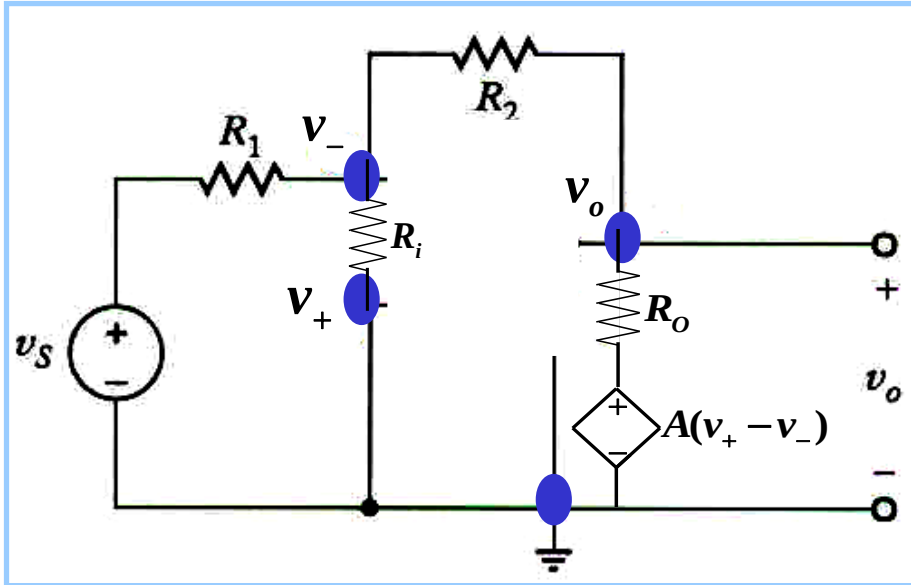
1. Op Amp düğümlerini belirleyin



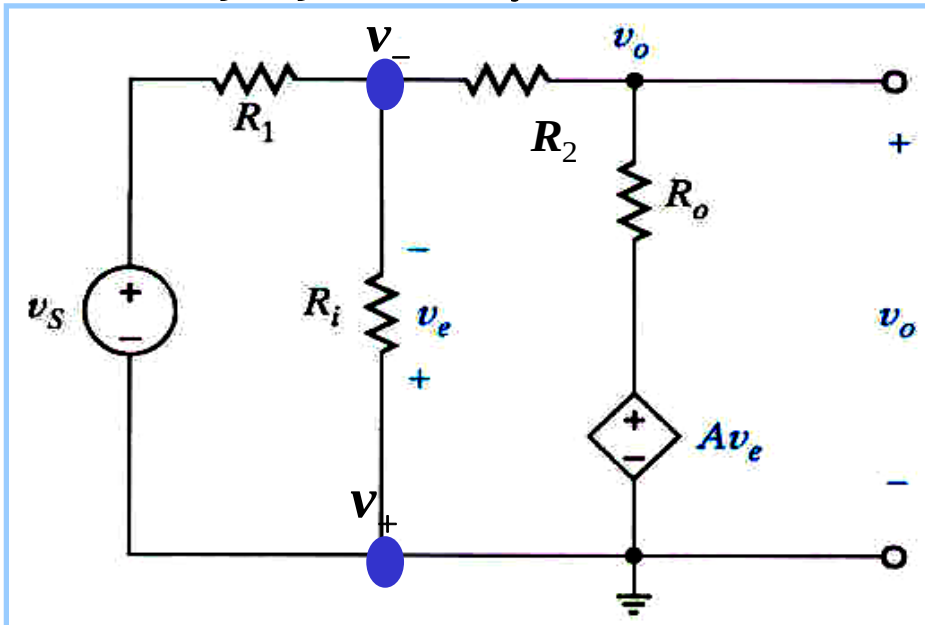
2. Op Amp'ı çıkararak devreyi yeniden çizin



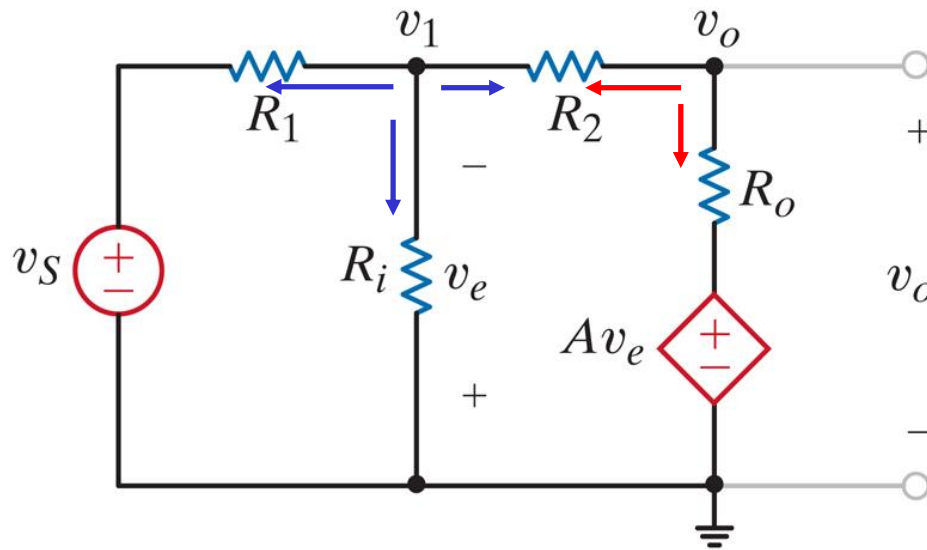
3. Doğrusal OpAmp'ın elemanlarını çizin  
(2. adımdaki devre üzerine)



4. Devreyi yeniden çizebilirsiniz



## EVİREN YÜKSELTEÇ: İDEAL OLMAYAN DURUMDA ANALİZ



### DÜĞÜM ANALİZİ

$$\frac{v_1 - v_S}{R_1} + \frac{v_1}{R_i} + \frac{v_1 - v_o}{R_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{v_o - v_1}{R_2} + \frac{v_o - Av_e}{R_o} = 0$$

### DÜĞÜM GERİLİMLERİ CİNSİNDEN KONTROL DEĞİŞKENİ

$$v_e = -v_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{R_2} & -\left(\frac{1}{R_2}\right) \\ -\left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o}\right) & \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_s}{R_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{AdjA}{|A|}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o} & \frac{1}{R_2} \\ \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{R_o} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{v_s}{R_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{R_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o}\right)$$

$$v_o = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o}\right)\left(\frac{v_s}{R_1}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{R_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o}\right)}$$

$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{-(R_2/R_1)}{1 - \left[ \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o}\right) / \left(\frac{1}{R_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o}\right) \right]}$$

TIPIK BİR OP - AMP İÇİN:

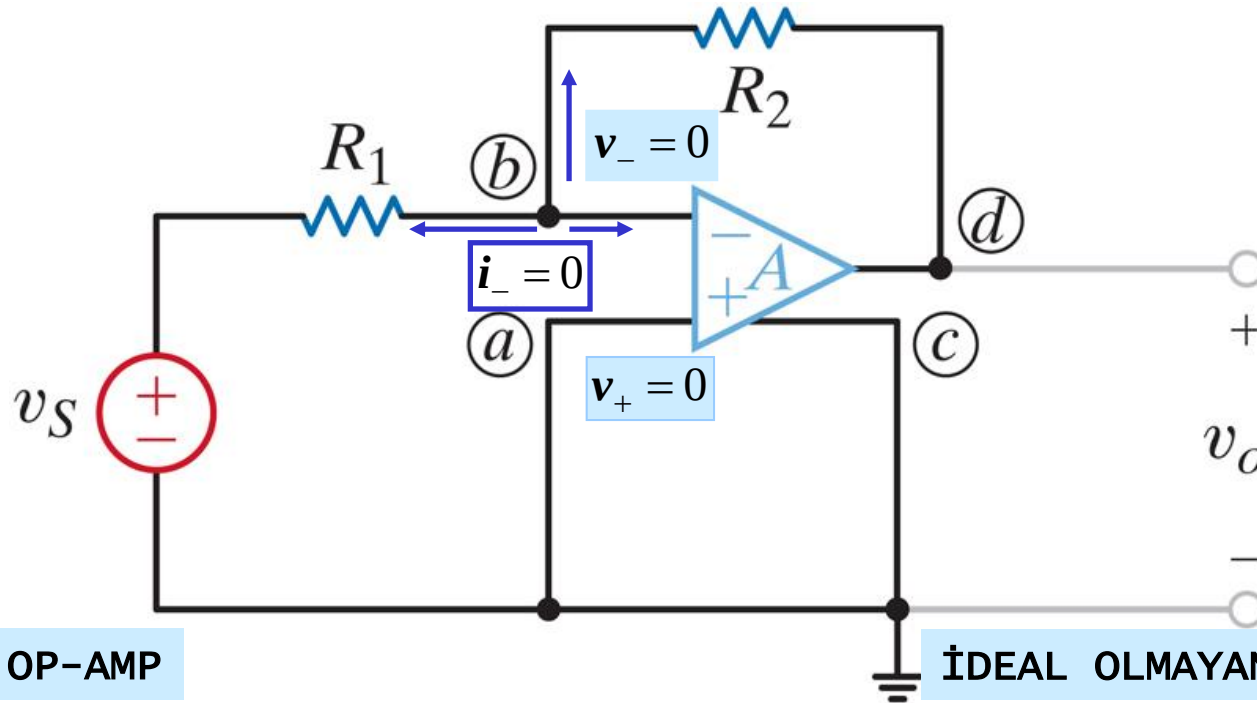
$$A = 10^5, R_i = 10^8 \Omega, R_o = 10 \Omega$$

$$R_1 = 1k\Omega, R_2 = 5k\Omega \Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_s} = -4.9996994$$

$$A = \infty \Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_s} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} = -5.000$$



# ÖZET KARŞILAŞTIRMA: İDEAL OP-AMP VE İDEAL OLMAYAN DURUM



İDEAL OP-AMP

$$R_i = \infty \Rightarrow i_- = i_+ = 0$$

$$A = \infty \Rightarrow v_+ = v_-$$

EVİREN GİRİŞE KAK UYGULAYIN

$$\frac{0 - v_s}{R_1} + \frac{0 - v_o}{R_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{v_o}{v_s} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

OP-AMP'I LINEER MODEL İLE DEĞİŞTİRİN  
BAĞIMLI KAYNAKLI OLARAK OLUŞAN DEVREYİ  
ÇÖZÜN

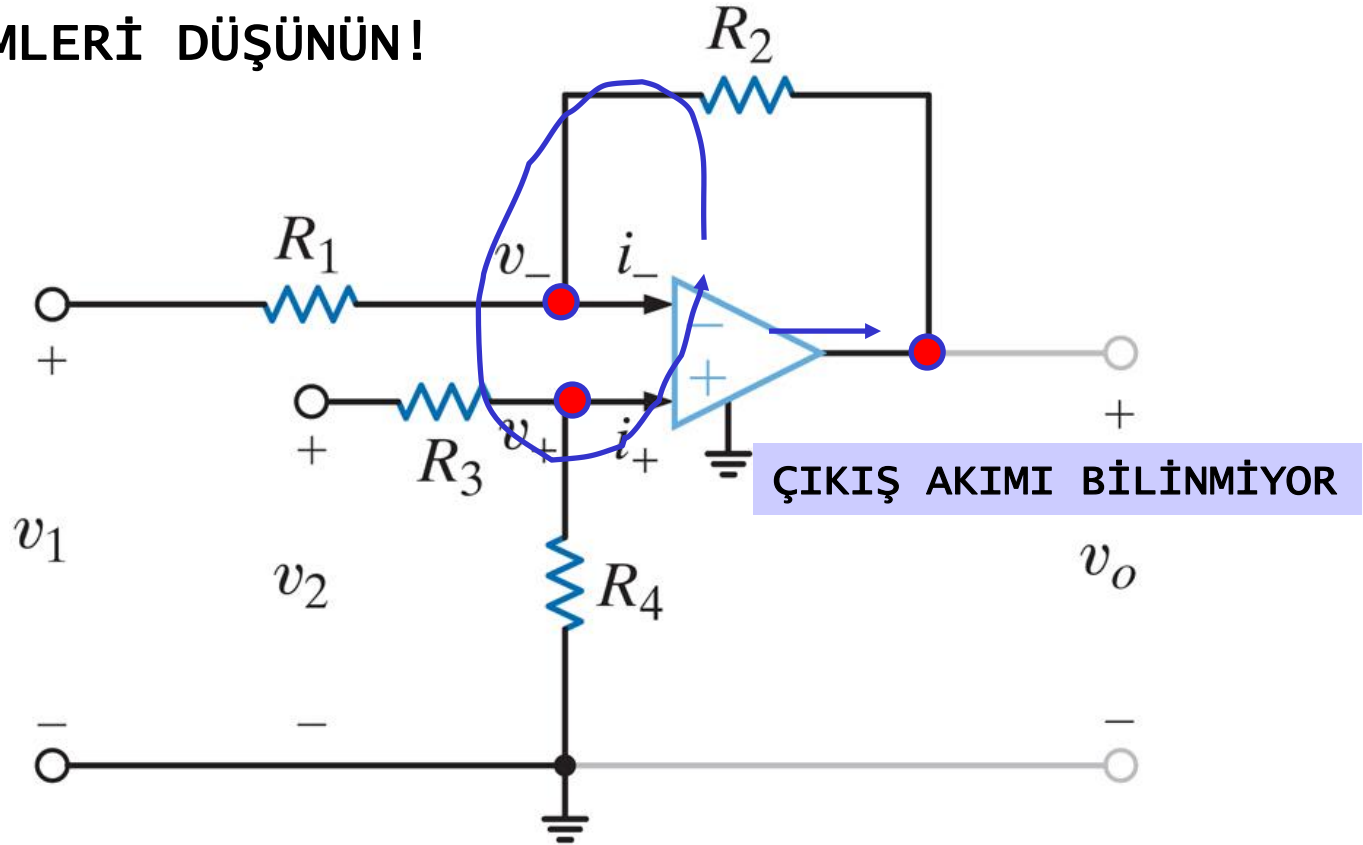
İDEAL OLMAYAN DURUM İÇİN KAZANÇ

$$\frac{v_o}{v_s} = \frac{-(R_2/R_1)}{1 - \left[ \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o} \right) / \left( \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o} \right) \right]}$$

İDEAL OP-AMP VARSAYIMI MÜKEMMEL BİR YAKLAŞIM SAĞLAMAKTADIR.  
(AKSİ BELİRTİLMEDİKÇE BUNU KULLANACAĞIZ!)

## ALIŞTIRMA: FARK YÜKSELTECİ

DÜĞÜMLERİ DÜŞÜNÜN!



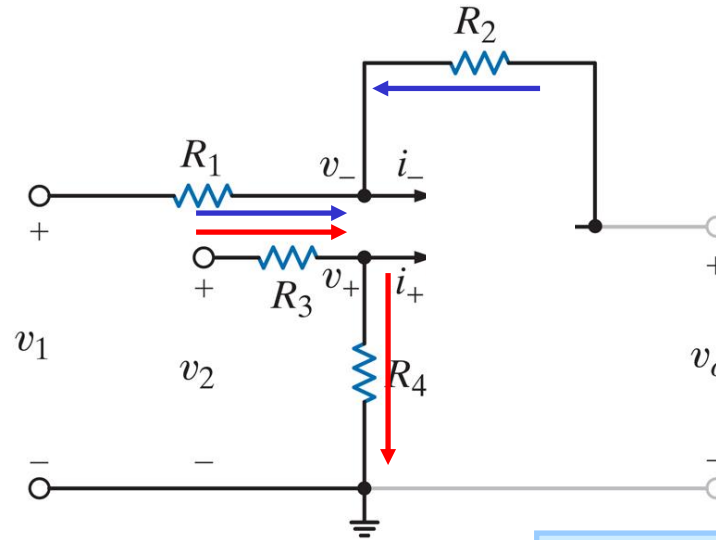
OP-AMP 3 DÜĞÜM İLE TANIMLANMAKTA. ÖYLEYSE 3 DENKLEME İHTİYAÇ VARDIR.

$v_-$  VE  $v_+$  DÜĞÜMLERİNE KAK UYGULANIRSA İKİ DENKLEM ELDE EDİLİR  
(SONSUZ GİRİŞ DİRENCİ  $i_-, i_+$  'NIN BİLİNDİĞİNİ İFADE EDER)

ÇIKIŞ DÜĞÜMÜNE KAK UYGULAMAYIN.

ÜÇÜNCÜ DENKLEMİ SONSUZ KAZANÇ VARSAYIMINDAN ELDE EDİN ( $v_+ = v_-$ ).

# ALIŞTIRMA: FARK YÜKSELTECİ



EVİREN UÇ DÜĞÜMÜ

$$\frac{v_1 - v_-}{R_1} + \frac{v_o - v_-}{R_2} = i_-$$

EVİRMEYEN UÇ DÜĞÜMÜ

$$\frac{v_2 - v_+}{R_3} = \frac{v_+}{R_4} + i_+$$

IDEAL OP-AMP DURUMU

$$i_+ = i_- = 0, \quad v_+ = v_-$$

$$i_+ = 0 \Rightarrow v_+ = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} v_2 \Rightarrow v_- = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} v_2$$

$$v_o = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) v_- - \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_1$$

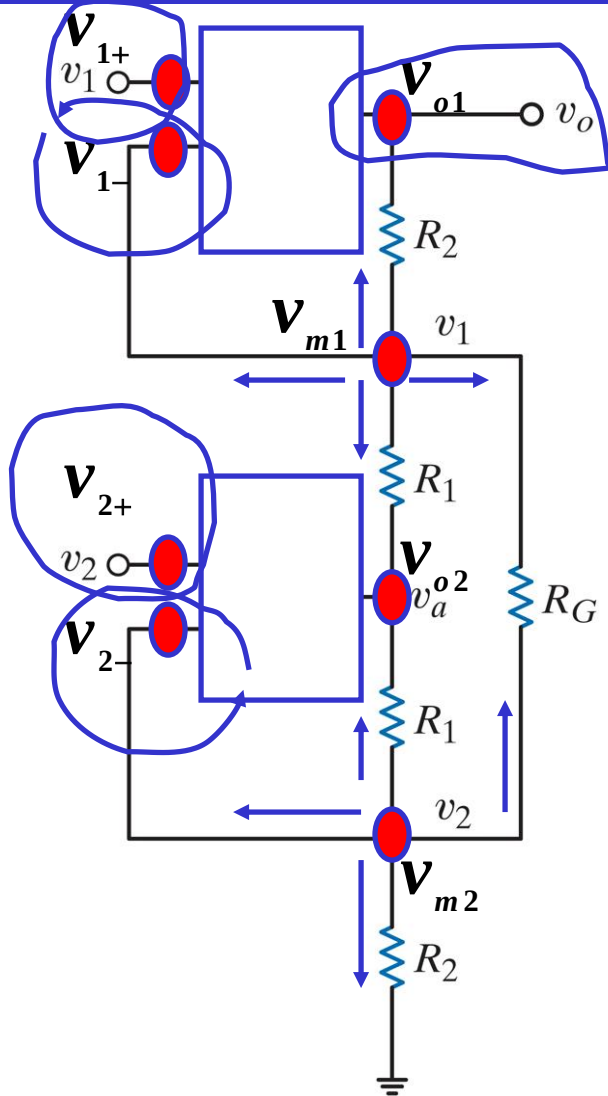
$$v_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} v_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} v_1$$

EE-201, Ö.F.BAY

$$R_4 = R_2, \quad R_3 = R_1 \Rightarrow v_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (v_2 - v_1) \quad 18$$

# ALIŞTIRMA: IDEAL OP-AMP KULLANIN

$v_o$ 'i BULUN



$$\begin{aligned} v_{1+} &= v_1 \\ v_{2+} &= v_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{1-} = v_{m1}$$

$$v_{2-} = v_{m2}$$

GİRİŞ DÜĞÜMLERİ İÇİN DENKLEMLERİ YAZ.  
SONSUZ KAZANÇ VARSAYIMINI KULLAN.

$$v_{1+} = v_{1-}$$

$$v_{2+} = v_{2-}$$

$$\therefore v_{m1} = v_1$$

$$v_{m2} = v_2$$

KALAN DÜĞÜM DENKLEMLERİNİ KULLAN

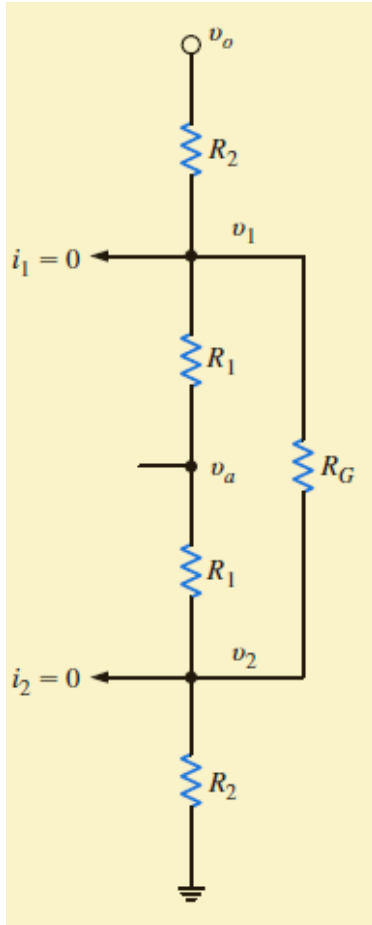
$$@ v_{m1} : \frac{v_1 - v_{o1}}{R_2} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_G} + \frac{v_1 - v_{o2}}{R_1} + 0 = 0$$

$$@ v_{m2} : \frac{v_2 - v_{o2}}{R_1} + \frac{v_2 - v_1}{R_G} + \frac{v_2}{R_2} + 0 = 0$$

BİLİNMEYEN SADECE ÇIKIŞ GERİLİMLERİDİR

İHTİYAC DUYULAN DEĞİSKEN  $v_o = v_{o1}$  İÇİN COZUN

$$v_o = (v_1 - v_2) \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{2R_2}{R_G} \right)$$



GİRİŞ DÜĞÜMLERİ İÇİN DENKLEMLERİ YAZ. SONSUZ KAZANÇ VARSAYIMINI KULLAN.

$$@v_1 : \frac{v_1 - v_o}{R_2} + \frac{v_1 - v_2}{R_G} + \frac{v_1 - v_a}{R_1} + 0 = 0$$

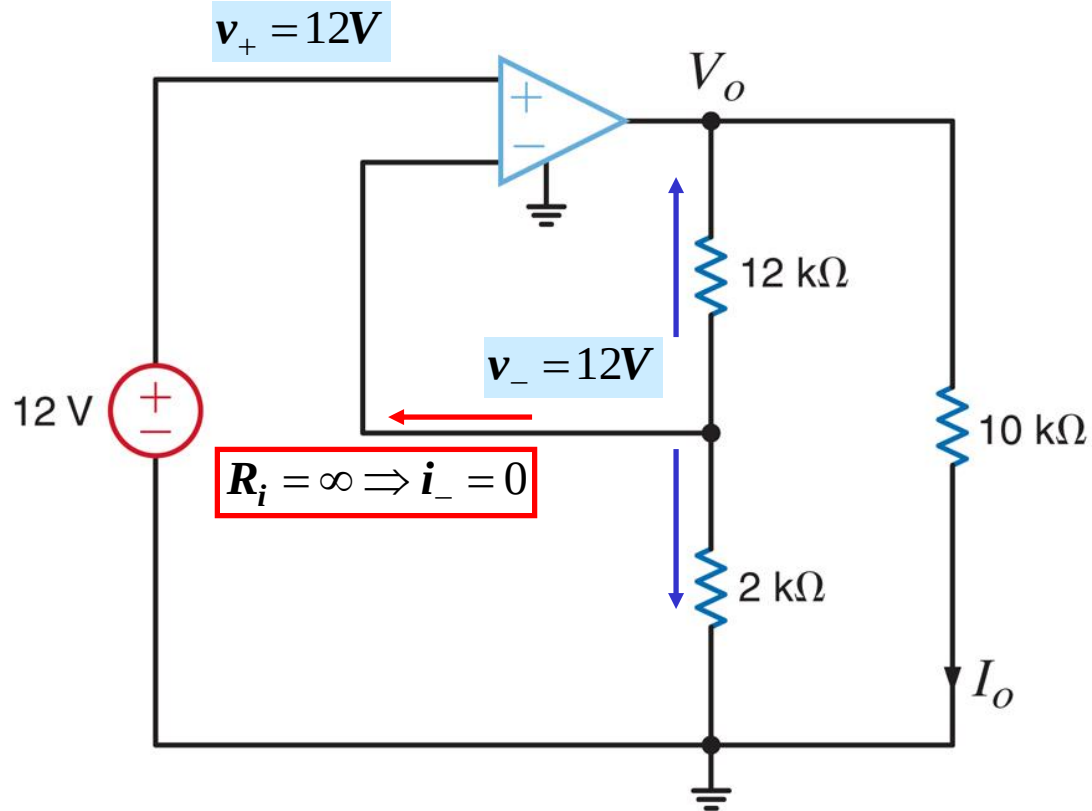
$$@v_2 : \frac{v_2 - v_a}{R_1} + \frac{v_2 - v_1}{R_G} + \frac{v_2}{R_2} + 0 = 0$$

BİLİNMEYEN SADECE ÇIKIŞ GERİLİMİDİR

İHTİYAC DUYULAN DEĞİSKEN  $v_o$  İÇİN COZUN

$$v_o = (v_1 - v_2) \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{2R_2}{R_G} \right)$$

$$A_o = \infty \Rightarrow v_- = 12V$$



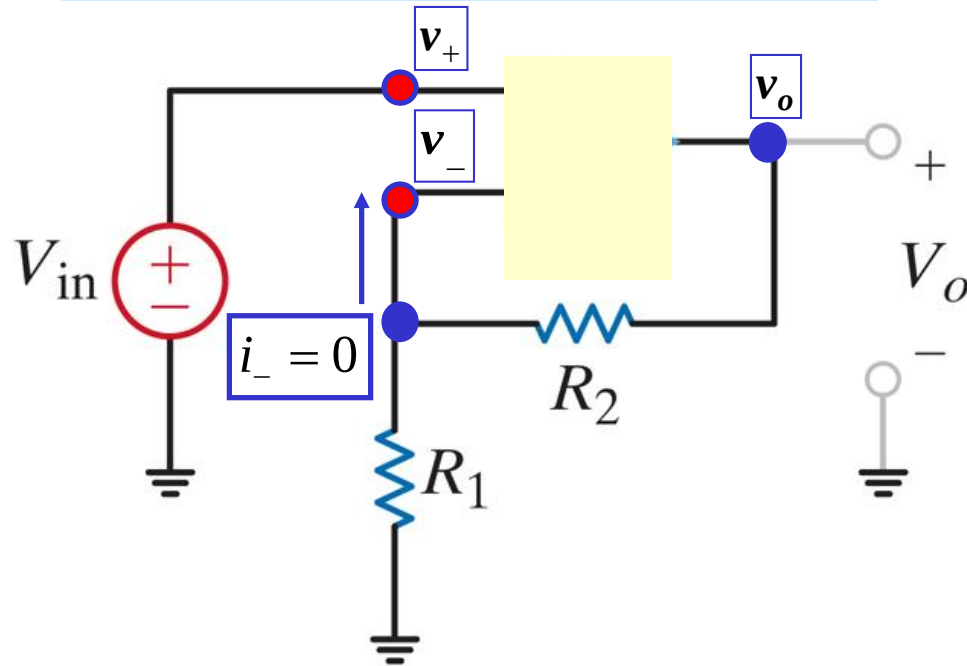
$$v_- \text{ Dügümüne KAK : } \frac{12 - V_o}{12k} + \frac{12}{2k} = 0 \Rightarrow V_o = 84V$$

$$\therefore I_o = \frac{V_o}{10k} = 8.4\text{mA}$$

# ALİŞTIRMA

Vo'yu Bulun

## EVİRMEYEN YÜKSELTEÇ - IDEAL OP-AMP

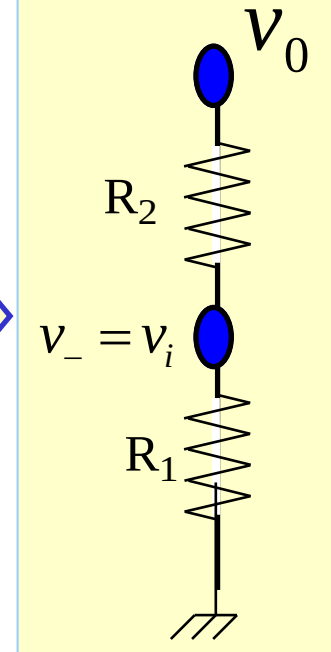
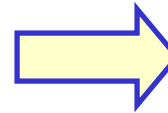


$$v_+ = v_i$$

$$v_+ = v_i \Rightarrow v_- = v_i$$

SONSUZ KAZANÇ VARSAYIMI

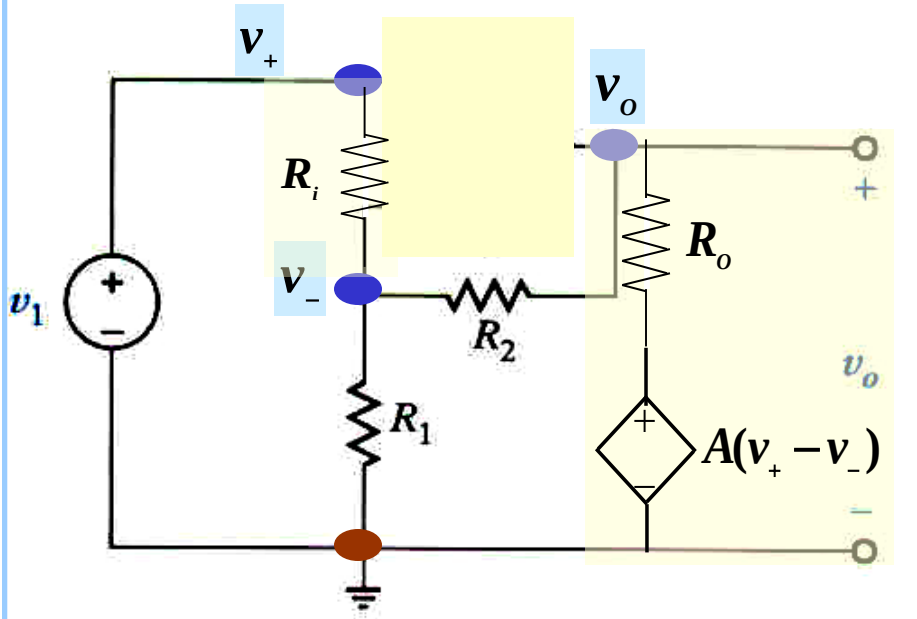
SONSUZ GİRİŞ DİRENCİ



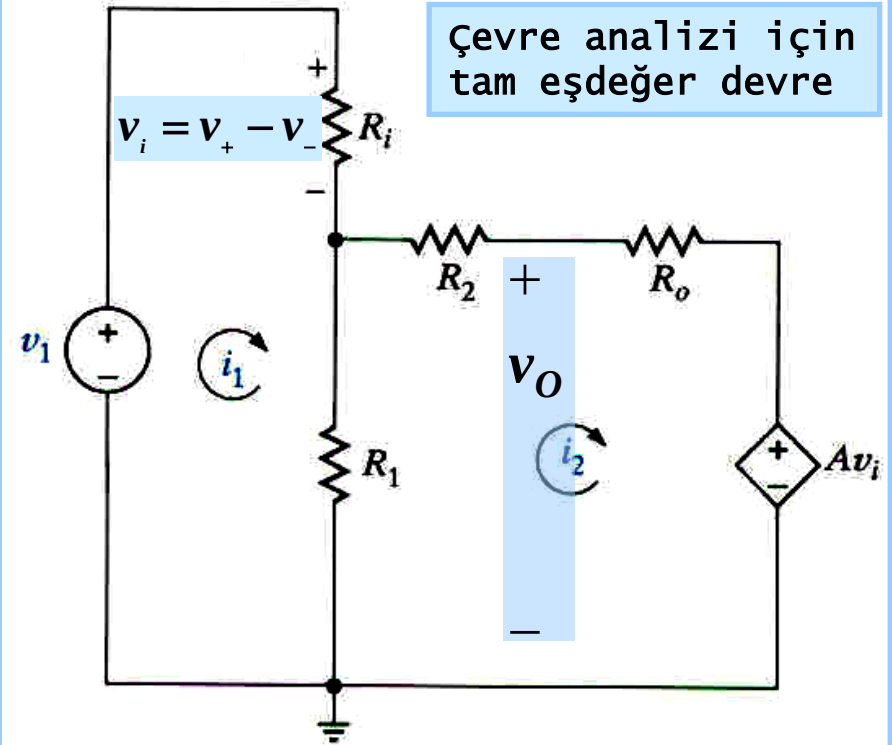
"ters gerilim bölücü"

$$v_i = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} v_o \Rightarrow v_o = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} v_i$$

# KAZANÇ VE GİRİŞ DİRENCİNİ BULUN - IDEAL OLMAYAN OP-AMP



Çevre analizi için tam eşdeğer devre



OP-AMP'İN DOĞRUSAL MODELİNİ KULLANARAK EŞDEĞER DEVREYİ OLUŞTURUN

DAHA AÇIK GÖRÜLMESİ İÇİN DEVREYİ YENİDEN ÇİZİN.  
SADECE İKİ GÖZ VARDIR.

ÇEVRE 1 
$$v_1 = i_1(R_i + R_1) - i_2 R_1$$

ÇEVRE 2 
$$-Av_i = -i_1 R_1 + i_2(R_1 + R_2 + R_o)$$

ÇEVRE AKIMLARI CİNSİNDEN KONTROL DEĞİŞKENİ

$$v_i = R_i i_1$$

$$v_o = -R_2 i_2 + R_1(i_1 - i_2)$$



## MATEMATİKSEL MODEL

GÖZ 1

$$v_1 = i_1(R_i + R_1) - i_2 R_1$$

GÖZ 2

$$-Av_i = -i_1 R_1 + i_2(R_1 + R_2 + R_o)$$

ÇEVRE AKIMLARI CİNSİNDEN KONTROL DEĞİŞKENİ

$$v_i = R_i i_1$$

$$v_o = -R_2 i_2 + R_1(i_1 - i_2)$$

GİRİŞ DİRENCİ

$$R_{in} = \frac{v_1}{i_1}$$

KAZANÇ

$$G = \frac{v_o}{v_i}$$

YERİNE YAZIN ve MATRİS FORMUNA GETİRİN

$$\begin{bmatrix} (R_1 + R_2) & -R_1 \\ AR_i - R_1 & (R_1 + R_2 + R_o) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

FORMAL ÇÖZÜM

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (R_1 + R_2) & -R_1 \\ AR_i - R_1 & (R_1 + R_2 + R_o) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (R_1 + R_2 + R_o)(R_1 + R_2) + R_1(AR_i - R_1)$$

$$Adj = \begin{bmatrix} (R_1 + R_2 + R_o) & R_1 \\ -(AR_i - R_1) & (R_1 + R_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

## ÇÖZÜMLER

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} (R_1 + R_2 + R_o) & R_1 \\ -(AR_i - R_1) & (R_1 + R_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_o}{\Delta} v_1$$

$$i_2 = \frac{-(AR_i - R_1)}{\Delta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{in} &= \frac{v_1}{i_1} = \frac{(R_i + R_1)(R_1 + R_2 + R_o) + R_1(AR_i - R_1)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_o} \\ &= R_i + \frac{R_1(R_2 + R_o + AR_i)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_o} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_o = R_1 i_1 - (R_1 + R_2) i_2$$

$$v_o = \frac{R_1(R_1 + R_2 + R_o)}{\Delta} v_1 + \frac{(R_1 + R_2)(AR_i - R_1)}{\Delta} v_1$$

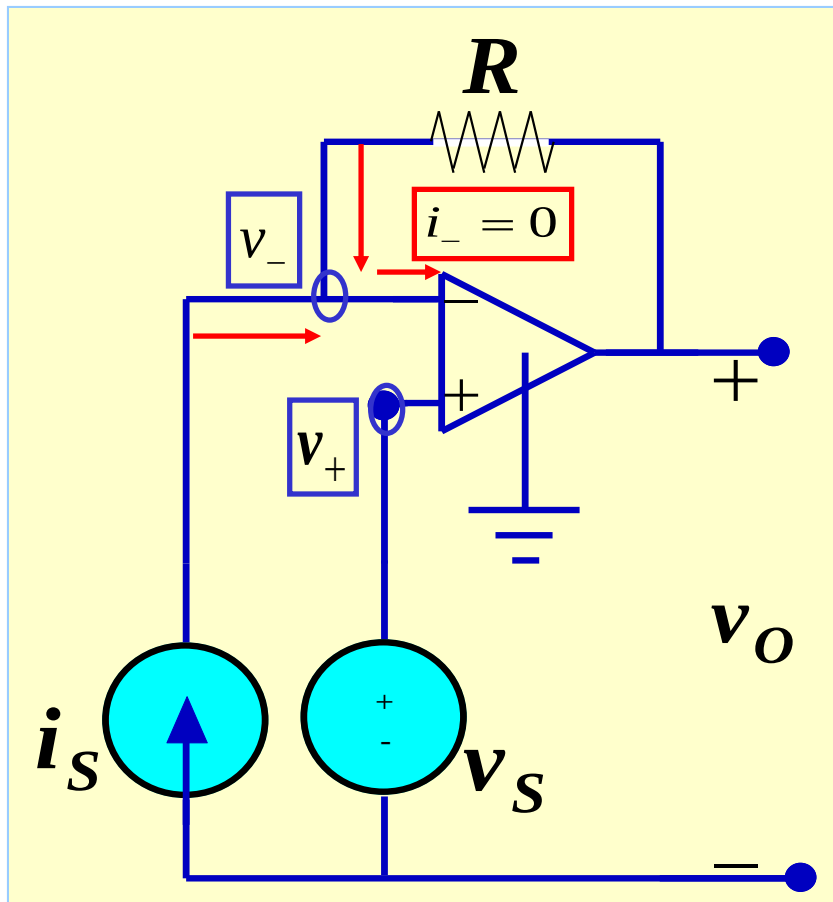
$A \rightarrow \infty ???$

$$A \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow AR_1 R_i$$

$$R_{in} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$G = \frac{v_o}{v_1} \rightarrow \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}$$

## Örnek Problem



Gerilimleri belirle?  $v_+ = v_S$

Sonsuz kazanç varsayımını kullanın

$$v_- = v_S$$

Sonsuz giriş direnci varsayımını kullanın ve KAK'ı eviren girişte uygulayın.

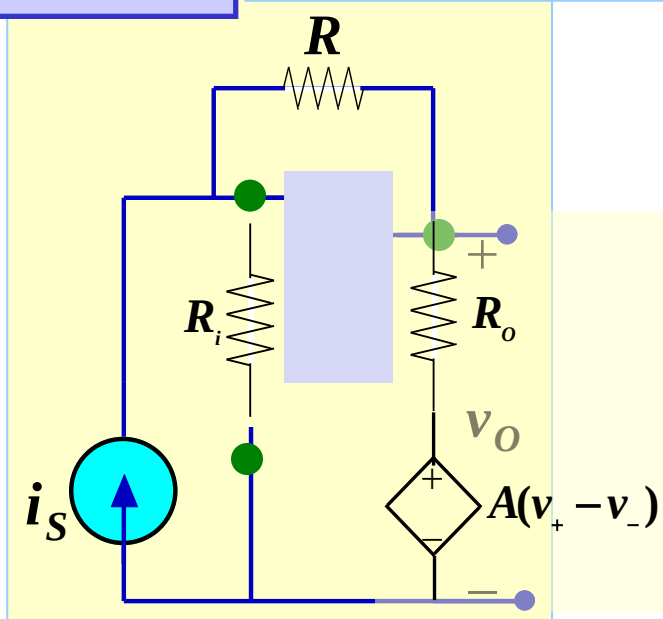
$$i_S + \frac{v_O - v_-}{R} = 0$$

$$v_O = v_S - Ri_S$$

$v_O$  ifadesini bulun. İdeal OpAmp varsayımlarını nerede ve nasıl kullandığınızı belirtin.

## Örnek Problem

DOĞRUSAL EŞDEĞER DEVREYİ ÇİZİN VE ÇEVRE DENKLEMLERİNİ YAZIN

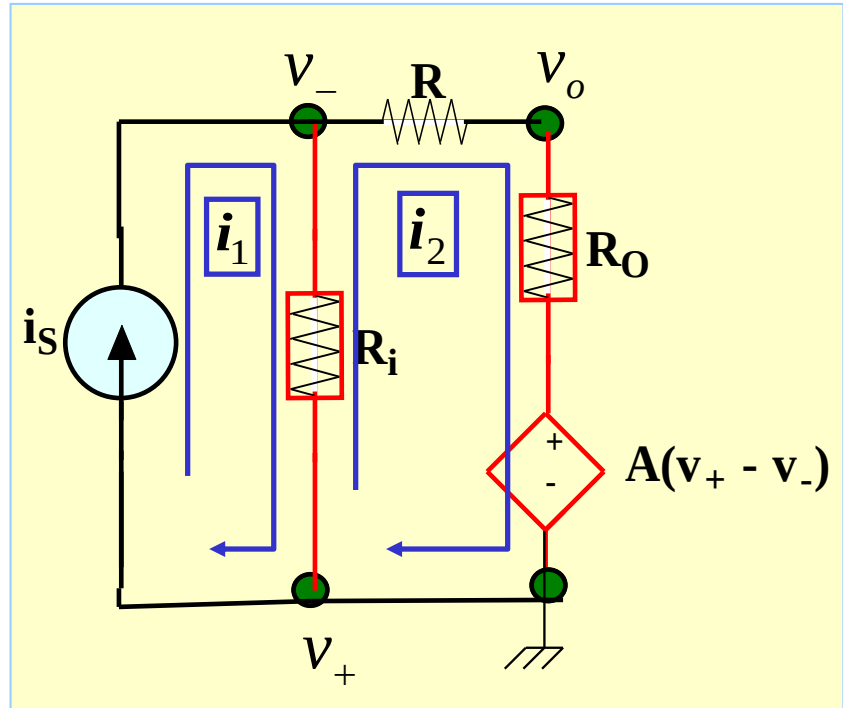


1. Düğümleri belirleyin

2. Op-Amp'ı silin

3. Doğrusal modeli yerleştirin

4. Gerekliyse yeniden çizin



İKİ ÇEVRE. BİR AKIM KAYNAĞI.  
GÖZLERİ KULLANIN.

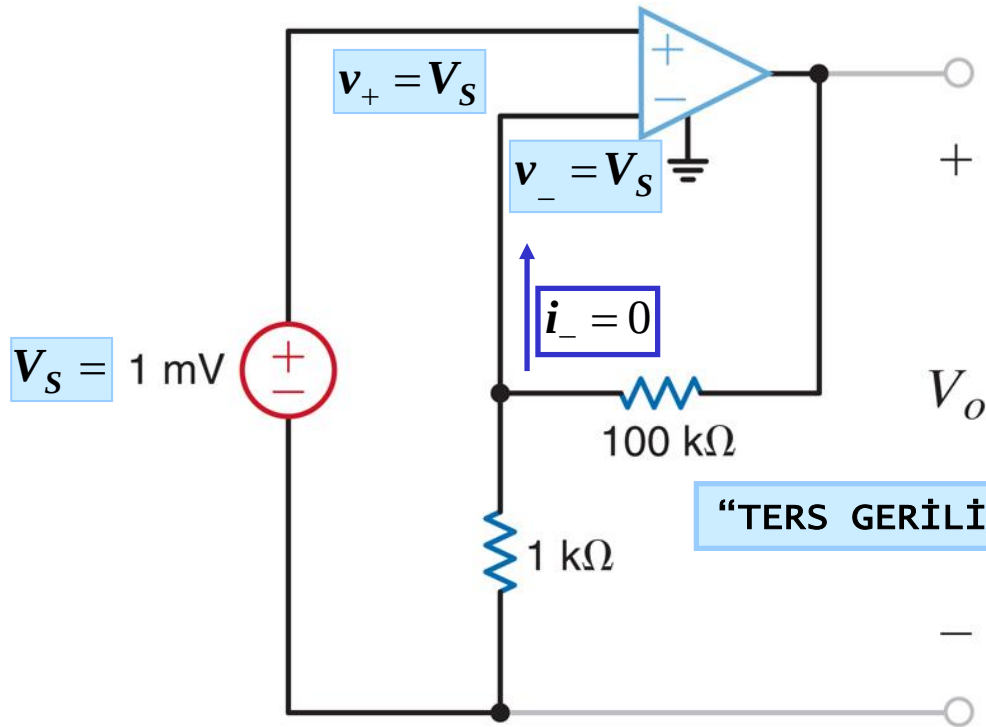
GÖZ 1  $i_1 = i_s$

GÖZ 2  $R_i(i_2 - i_s) + (R + R_o)i_2 + A(v_+ - v_-)$

KONTROL DEĞİŞKENİ  $v_+ - v_- = R_i(i_2 - i_1)$

# ALİŞTIRMA

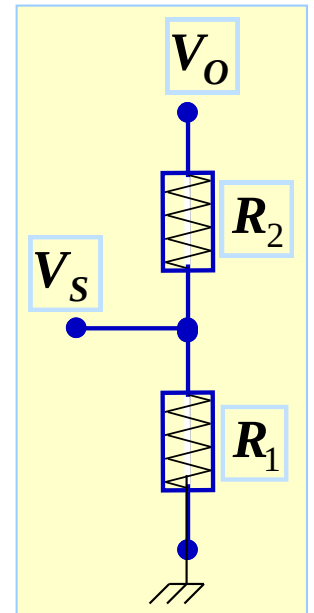
KAZANCI VE  $V_o$ 'I BULUN



$$V_o = \frac{100k + 1k}{1k} V_S$$

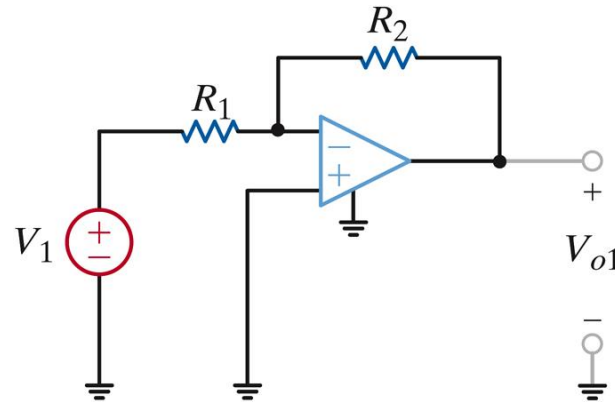
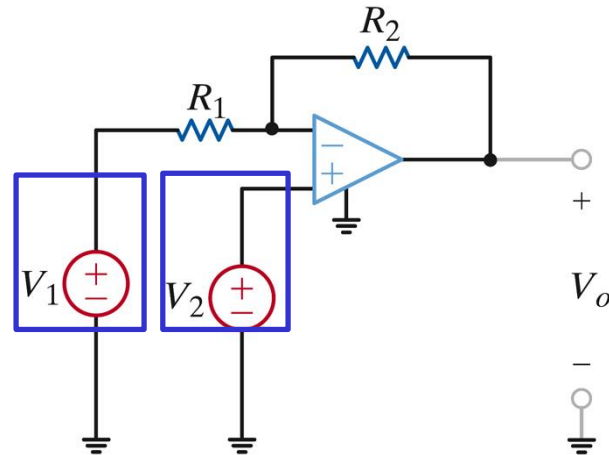
$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_S} = 101$$

$$V_S = 1 \text{ mV} \Rightarrow V_o = 0.101 \text{ V}$$



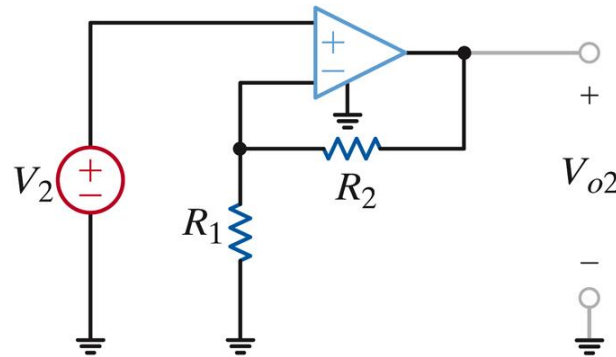
# OP-AMP'LI DEVRELERE SÜPERPOZİSYONUN UYGULANMASI

İKİ TANE KAYNAK. İKİ ADIMDA ANALİZ EDECEĞİZ



**V1'İN KATKISI.**  
Temel evirici devre

$$V_{o1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1$$



**V2'NİN KATKISI.**  
Temel evirmeyen devre

Daha açık bir görüntü için devre yeniden çizilmiştir

$$V_{o2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V_2$$

**Süperpozisyon prensibi**

$$V_o = V_{o1} + V_{o2} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) V_2$$

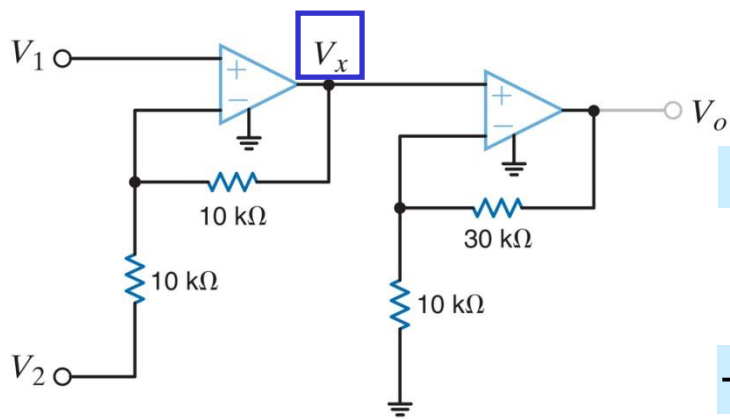
# ÖRNEK

$$1V \leq V_1 \leq 2V, 2V \leq V_2 \leq 3V$$

Besleme Kaynağı:  $\pm 10V$

İdeal koşullar altında her iki devre de  $V_o = 8V_1 - 4V_2$  'yi sağlamaktadır

Her iki uygulamanın çıkış için tam aralığı üretip üretmediğini belirleyin

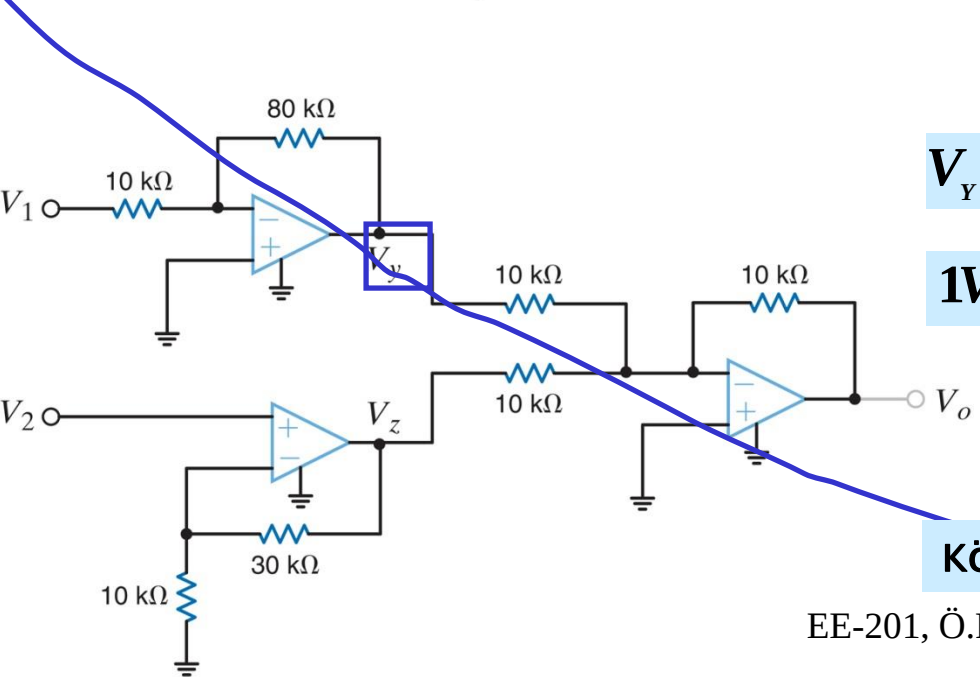


$$V_x = 2V_1 - V_2$$

$$1V \leq V_1 \leq 2V, 2V \leq V_2 \leq 3V \Rightarrow -1V \leq V_x \leq 2V \quad V_x \text{ OK!}$$

$$V_o = 4V_x$$

$$-1V \leq V_x \leq 2V \Rightarrow -4V \leq V_o \leq 8V \quad V_o \text{ OK!}$$



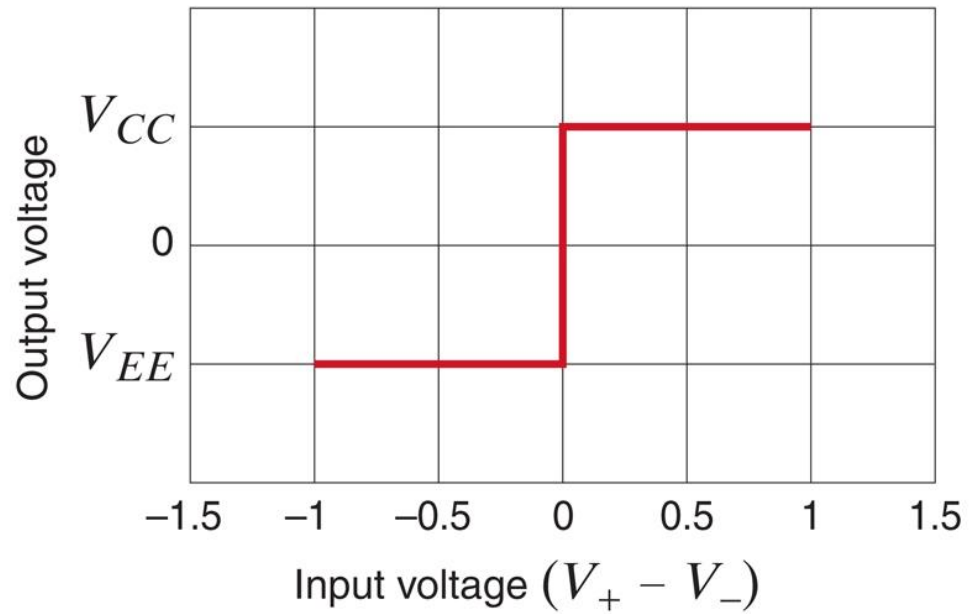
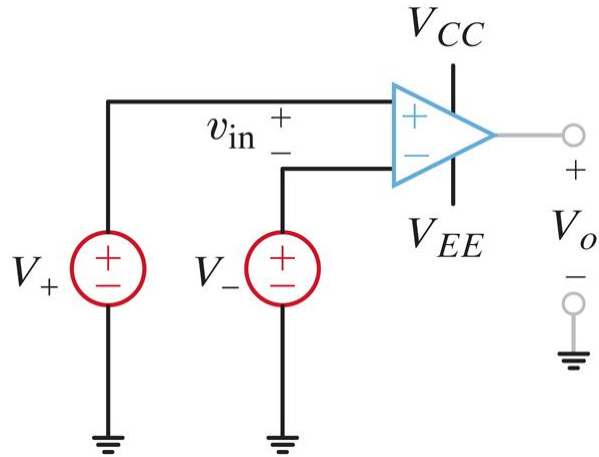
$$V_y = -8V_1$$

$$1V \leq V_1 \leq 2V \Rightarrow -16V \leq V_y \leq -8V$$

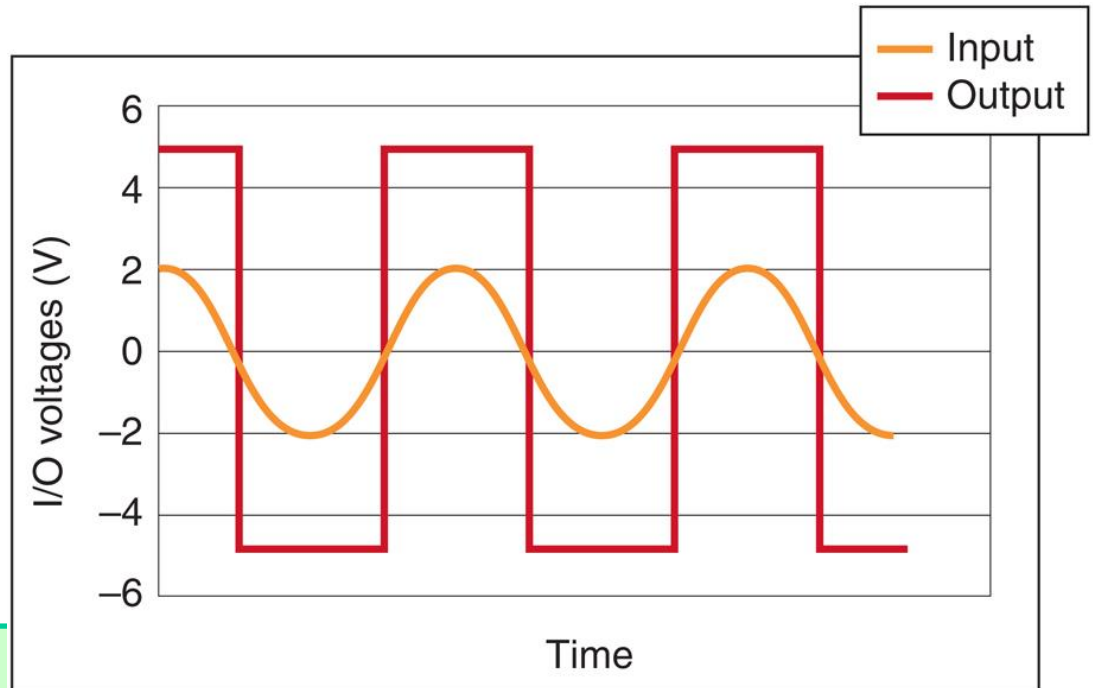
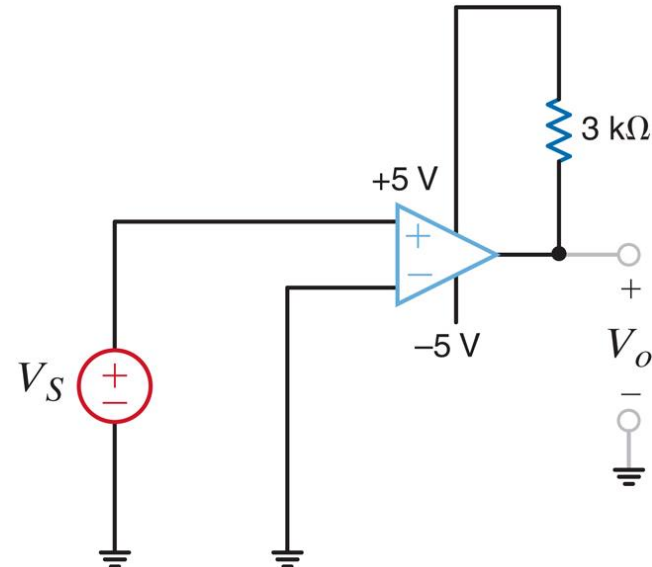
Kaynak değerini aşmaktadır. Bu OP-AMP doyumdadır!

Kötü bir uygulama

## KIYASLAMA DEVRELERİ



## SIFIR-GEÇİŞ DETEKTÖRÜ



Bazı gerçek OpAmp'lar bir "pull up direnci" gerektirir

