

You have a source which outputs a signal with a 10-mV amplitude. The source output resistance is $10\text{ k}\Omega$ ($R_S = 10\text{ k}\Omega$). You want to amplify this signal and deliver it to a $1\text{-k}\Omega$ load ($R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$). To do the amplification, you have a large number of identical amplifier components. The amplifiers each have gain of 10 ($A = 10$), input resistance of $10\text{ k}\Omega$ ($R_i = 10\text{ k}\Omega$), and output resistance of $1\text{ k}\Omega$ ($R_o = 1\text{ k}\Omega$).

- What would be the total gain if you use 1 amplifier stage?

$$A_{T1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- What would be the gain if you cascaded 2 amplifier stages between the source and the load?

$$A_{T2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- Three stages?

$$A_{T3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- n stages? (This answer should be an expression that involves n .)

$$A_{Tn} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- If you use a different type of amplifier which has $R_i = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $R_o = 0.1\text{ k}\Omega$, and $A = 5$, how many stages would be required to have the output signal amplitude be at least 2.0 V ($v_o > 2\text{ V}$)?

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$