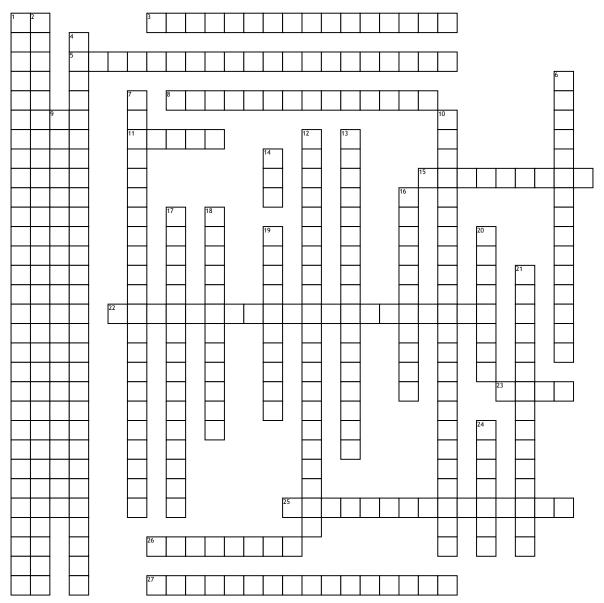
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## Transistor & OPAMP



## Across

- 3. The major difference between ground and virtual ground is that virtual ground is only a
- 5. Negative feedback
- **8.** Current cannot flow to ground through
- **11.** Open loop gain of an amplifier can be represented by
- **15.** A common-mode signal is applied to
- **22.** The ratio between differential gain and common-mode gain is called
- 23. If Vin is 0, Vo is
- 25. emitter-follower has

- 26. The differential gain is
- **27.** A differential amplifier

## **Down**

- 1. Ideal OPAMP is an
- 2. In the common mode
- **4.** The input offset current equals
- **6.** If ground is applied to the (+) terminal of an inverting op-amp, the (-) terminal will:
- **7.** two i/p terminals of OPAMP is labelled as
- **9.** The input stage of an Op-amp is usually a
- **10.** The tail current in a differential amplifier equals

- 12. The use of negative feedback
- 13. A voltage follower
- **14.** In op-amp signal applied at inverting terminal appears at output terminal with a phase
- **16.** Op-amp can amplify
- 17. In a nonlinear op-amp circuit
- **18.** A digital-to-analog converter is an application of
- 19. An ideal amplifier should have
- 20. An ideal OPAMP has B.W
- **21.** Another name for a unity gain amplifier is:
- 24. The common-mode gain is