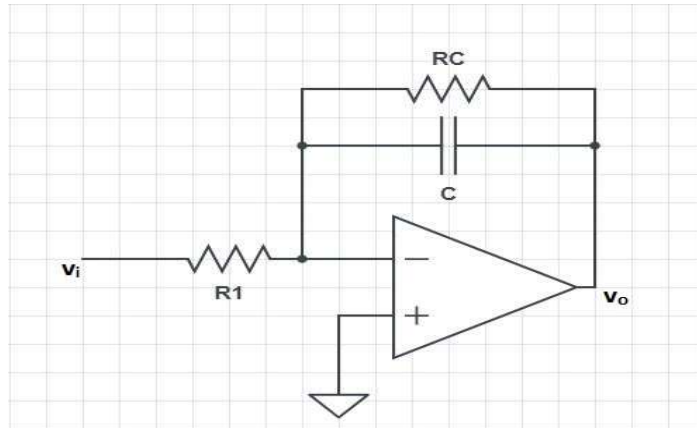
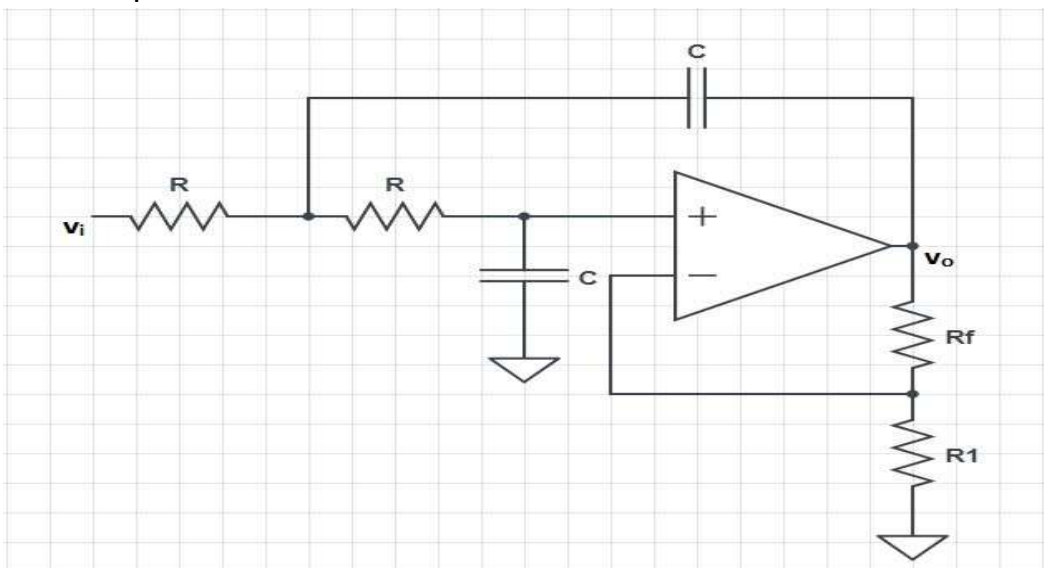


1. In the circuit, specify suitable component values to achieve -3 dB frequency of 1 kHz with a DC gain of 20 dB and an input resistance of 10 kΩ. Find out the unity gain frequency. What is the phase at unity gain frequency?

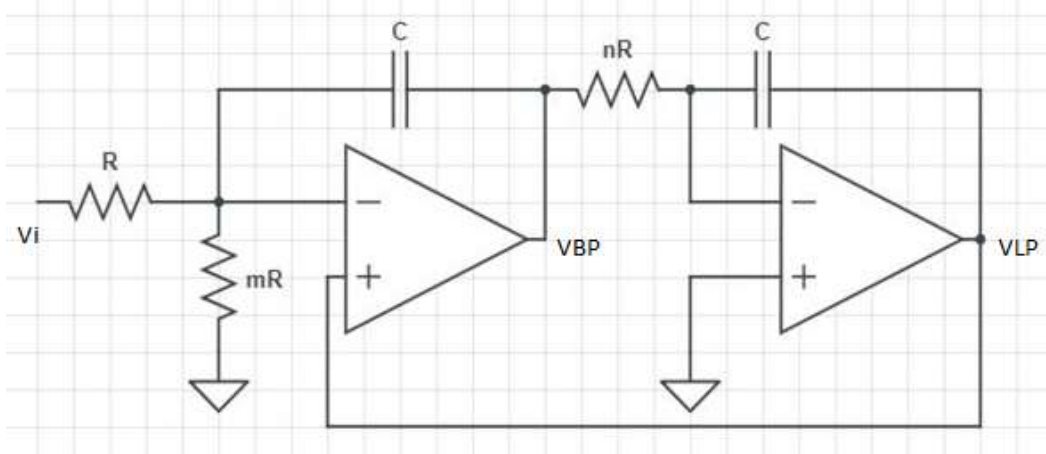


2. A second order KRC low pass filter with equal component design is shown in figure. Find out the component values to achieve $f_o = 10$ kHz and $Q=5$. Find out the DC gain.

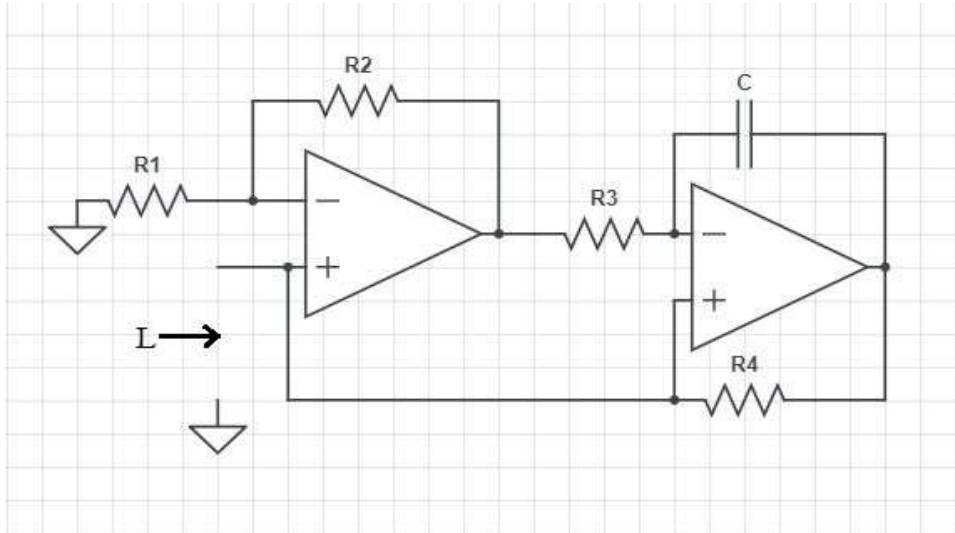


3. Draw a second order band pass filter using GIC block. Derive its transfer function. Find out the component values for a band pass response with $f_o = 100$ kHz and $Q=25$.
4. The simplified state variable filter shown in figure provides the low pass and band pass response using only two op-amps. Derive the overall transfer function V_{BP}/V_i and V_{LP}/V_i . Prove that $Q = \sqrt{n(1 + 1/m)}$ and $\omega_o = Q/nRC$. Specify the component values for a band

pass response with $f_0 = 2 \text{ kHz}$ and $Q = 10$. What is the resonance gain of the circuit? What is the most serious drawback of the circuit?



5. Show that the following circuit simulates a grounded inductor with $L = R_1 R_3 R_4 C / R_2$.



6. Find the Butterworth transfer function that meets the following low pass filter specifications: $f_0 = 10 \text{ kHz}$, $A_{\max} = 1 \text{ dB}$, $f_s = 15 \text{ kHz}$, $A_{\min} = 25 \text{ dB}$ and DC gain = 1.
7. Find the Chebyshev transfer function that meets the same low pass filter specifications: $f_0 = 10 \text{ kHz}$, $A_{\max} = 1 \text{ dB}$, $f_s = 15 \text{ kHz}$, $A_{\min} = 25 \text{ dB}$ and DC gain = 1.
8. A low pass filter must provide a pass band flatness of 0.45 dB for $f_1 < f_2 = 1 \text{ MHz}$ and a stop band attenuation of 9 dB at $f_2 = 2 \text{ MHz}$. Determine the order of the Butterworth filter satisfying the requirements.
9. Using Sallen and Key topology as a core, design a Butterworth filter for the following response: pass band flatness of 0.45 dB for $f_1 = 1 \text{ MHz}$ and stop band attenuation of 9 dB for $f_2 = 2 \text{ MHz}$.