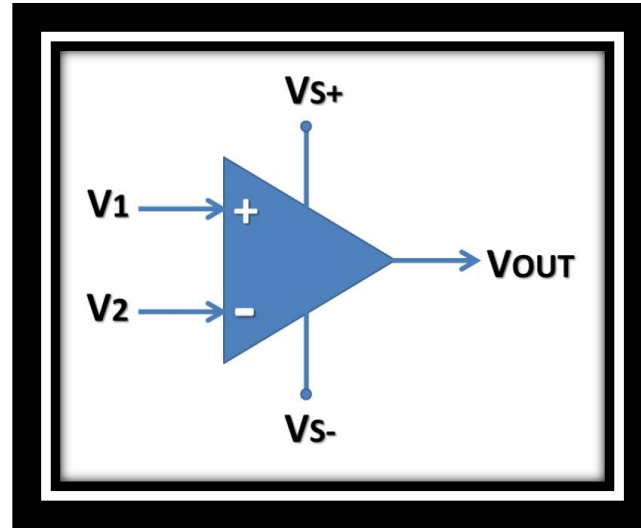


# **OTRAS CONFIGURACIONES DEL AMPLIFICADOR OPERACIONAL**

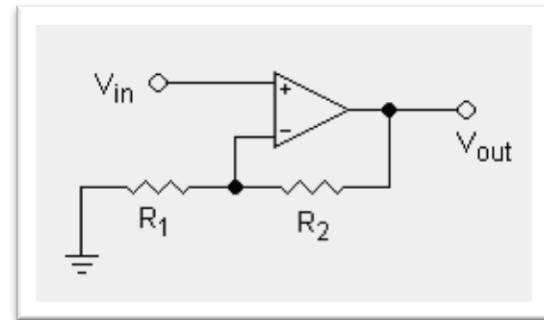
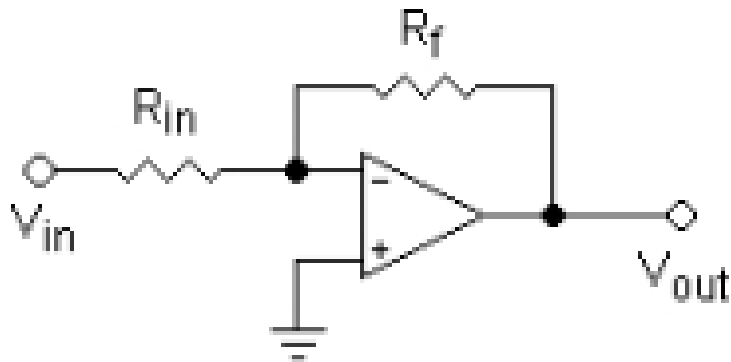
# RECAPITULACIÓN



$$V_{out} = \begin{cases} V_{S+} & V_1 > V_2 \\ V_{S-} & V_1 < V_2 \end{cases}$$

- $V_1 = V_2$
- Corrientes de entrada igual a cero

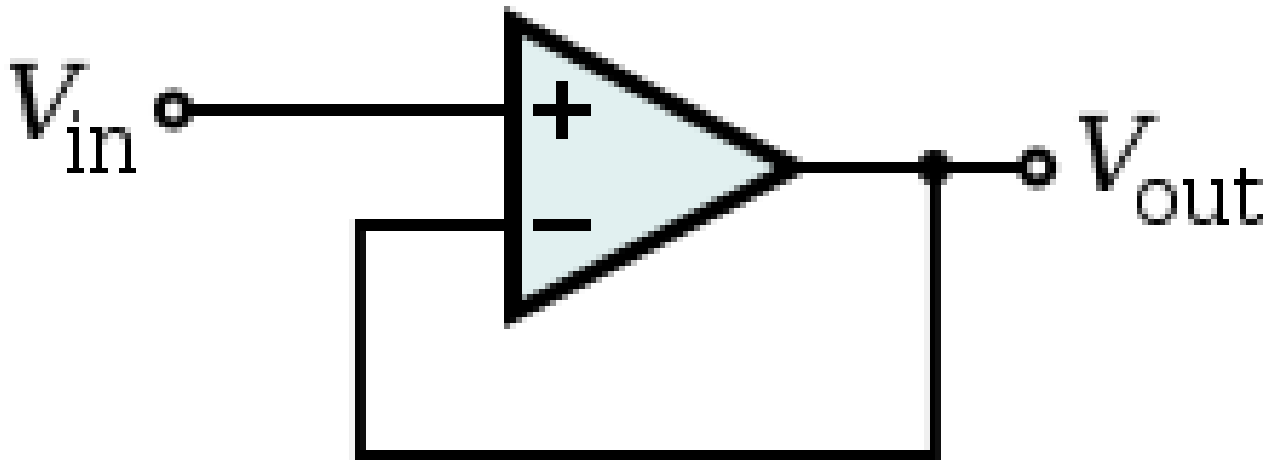
# RECAPITULACIÓN



$$V_{out} = V_{in} \left( \frac{R_f}{R_{in}} \right)$$

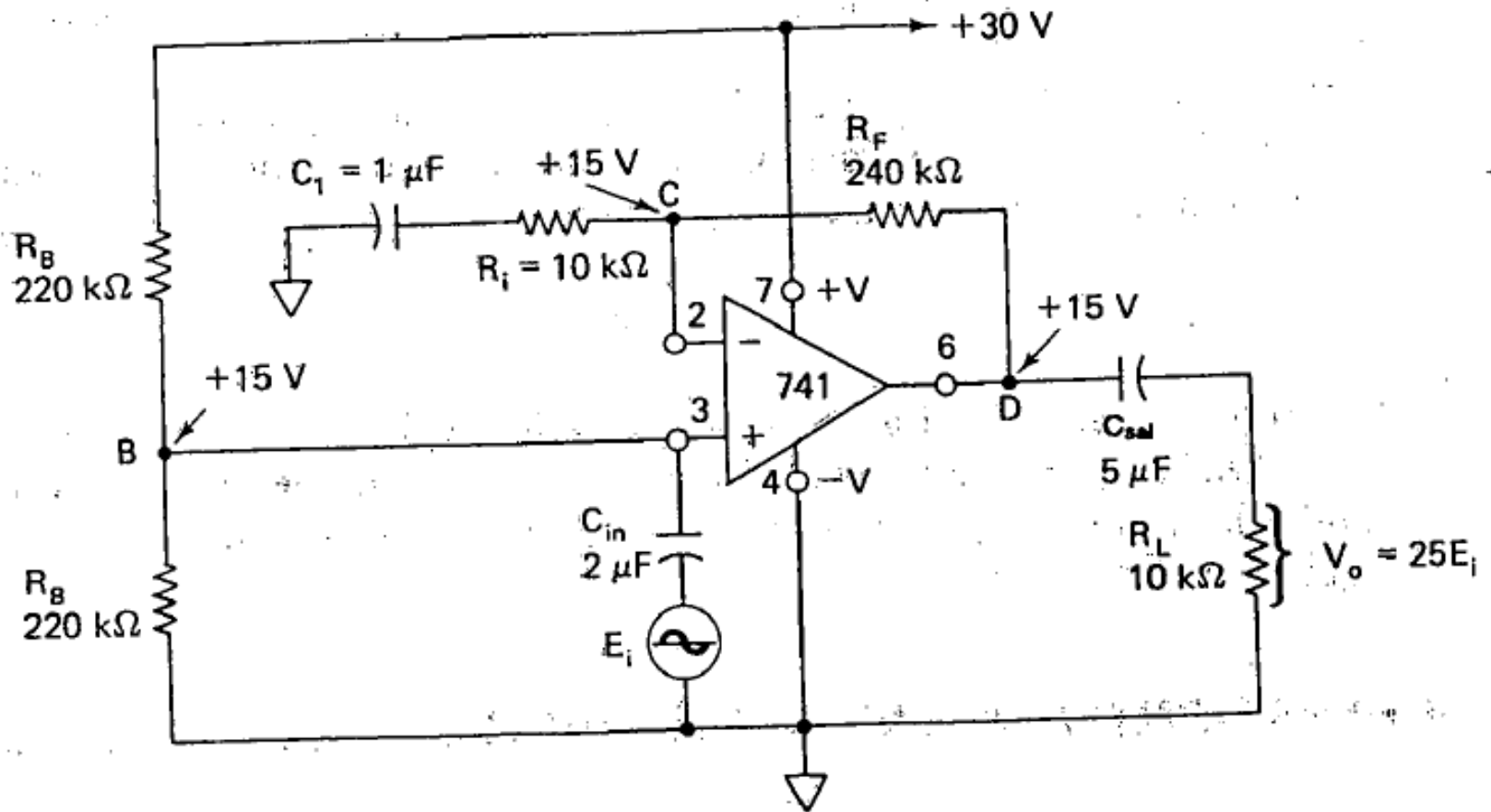
$$V_{out} = V_{in} \left( 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

# SEGUIDOR DE VOLTAJE O BUFFER



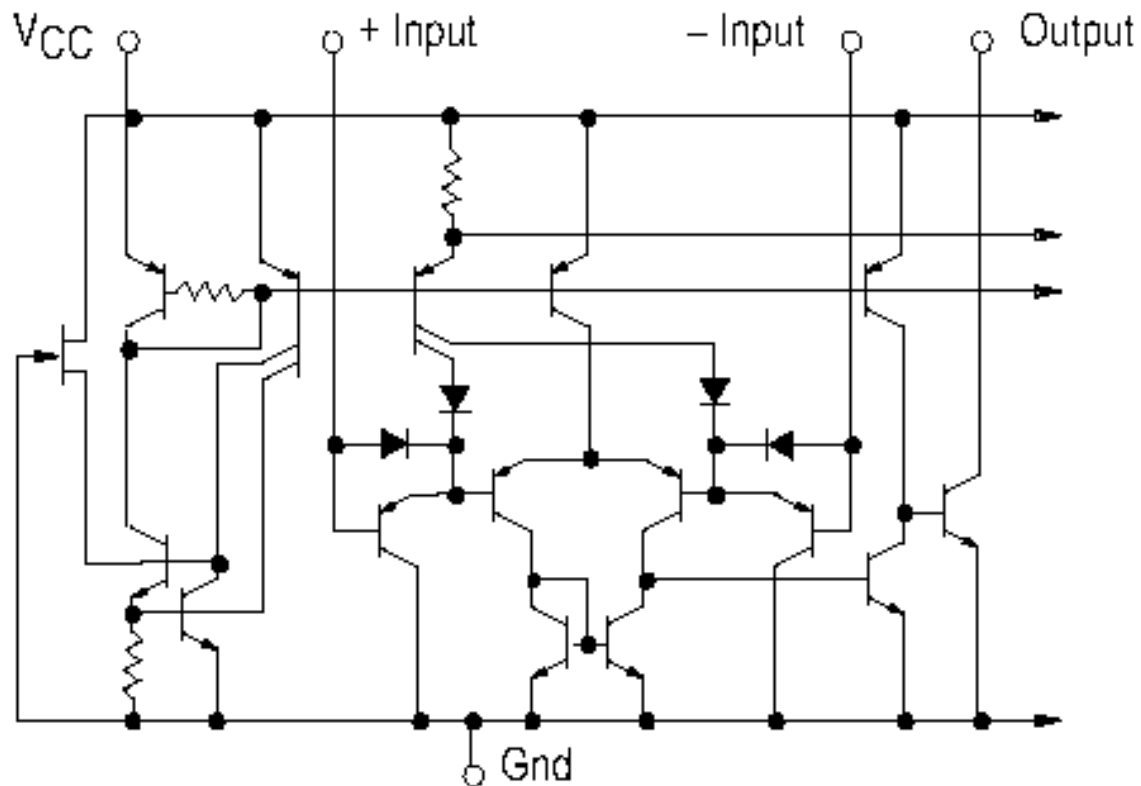
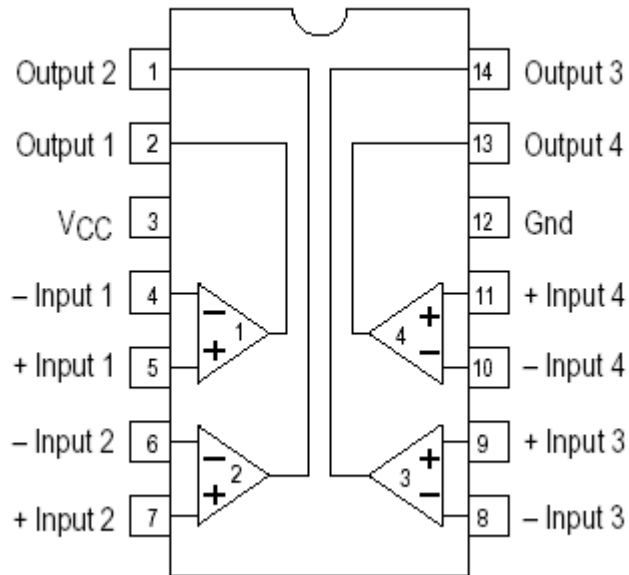
- ALTA IMPEDANCIA DE ENTRADA
- AISLAMIENTO DE LA SALIDA CON RESPECTO A LA ENTRADA
- ELIMINACIÓN DEL EFECTO DE «CARGA»

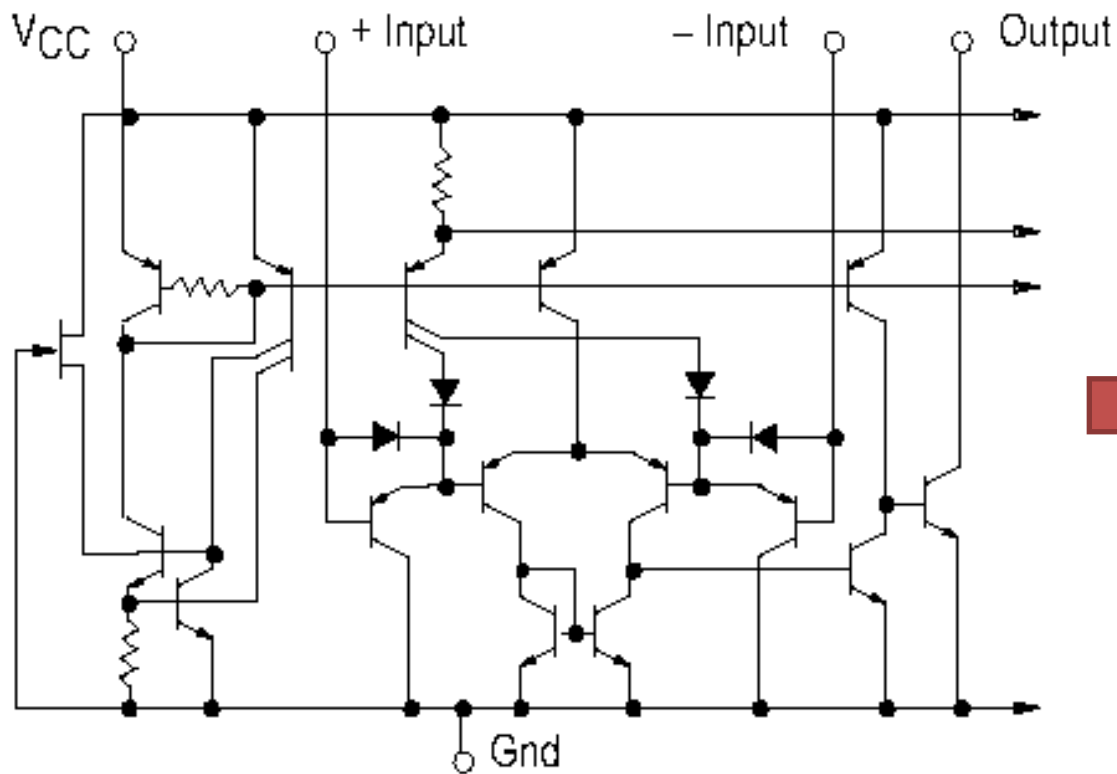
# OPERACIÓN CON ALIMENTACIÓN ÚNICA



PARA SEÑALES AC (NO AMPLIFICA EL NIVEL DC)

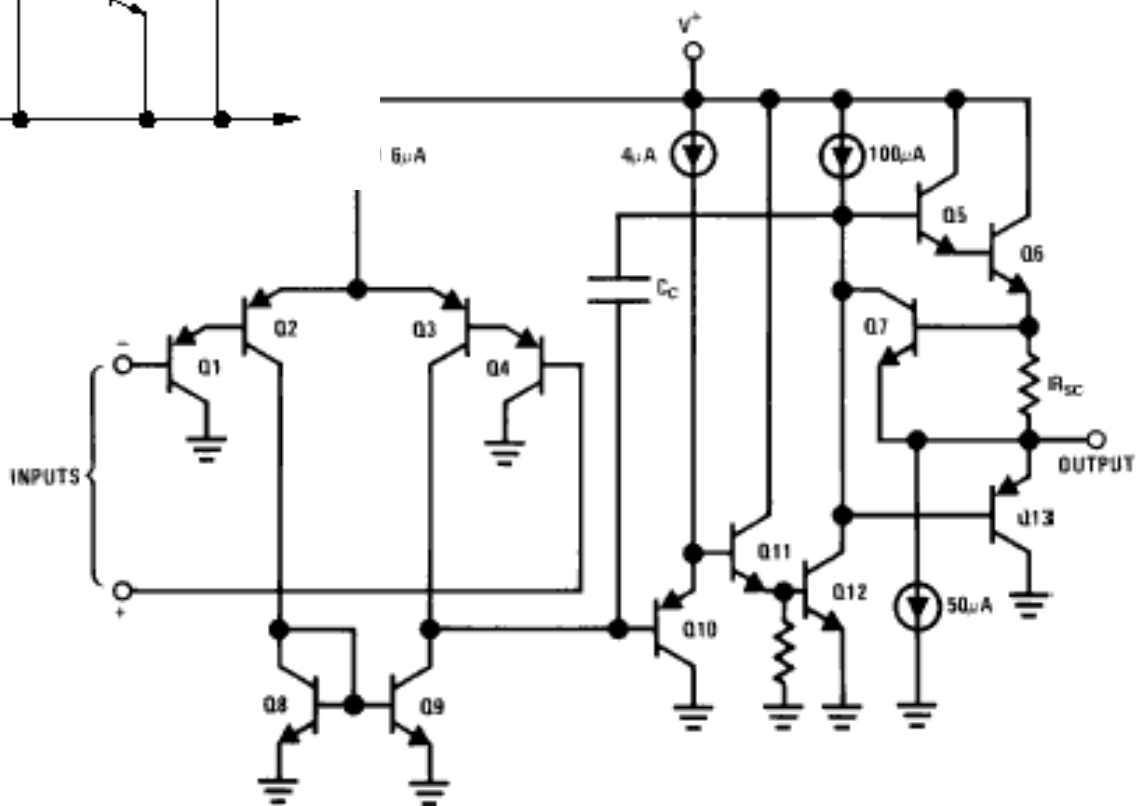
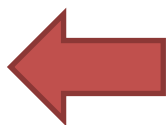
# LM339 (OPEN COLLECTOR)



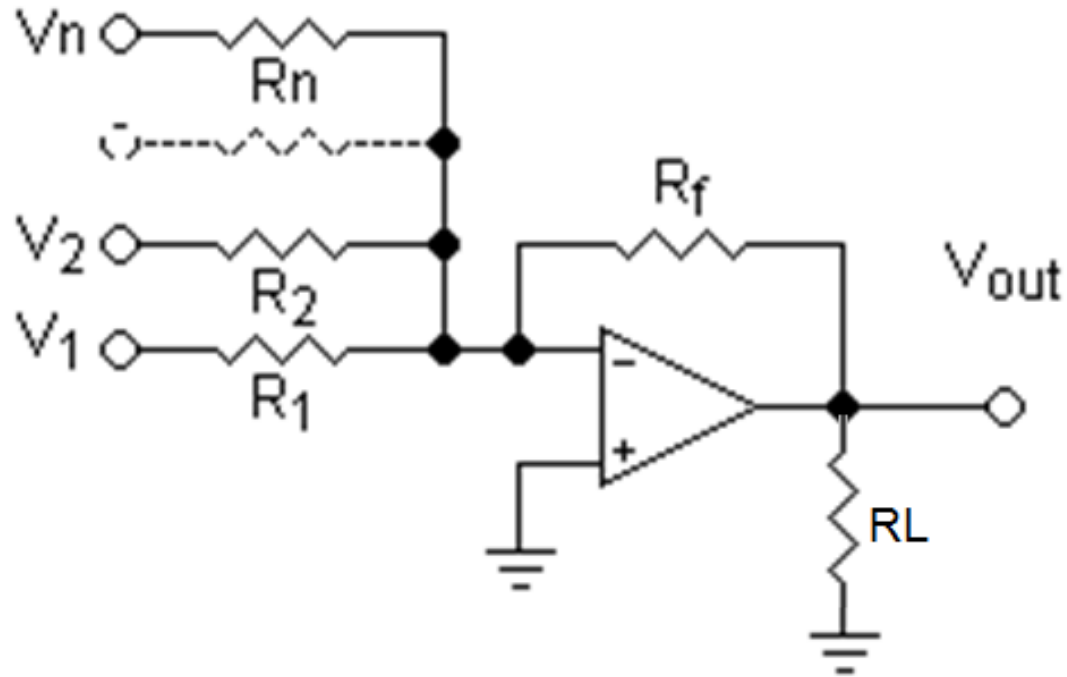


➔ **741**

**324**



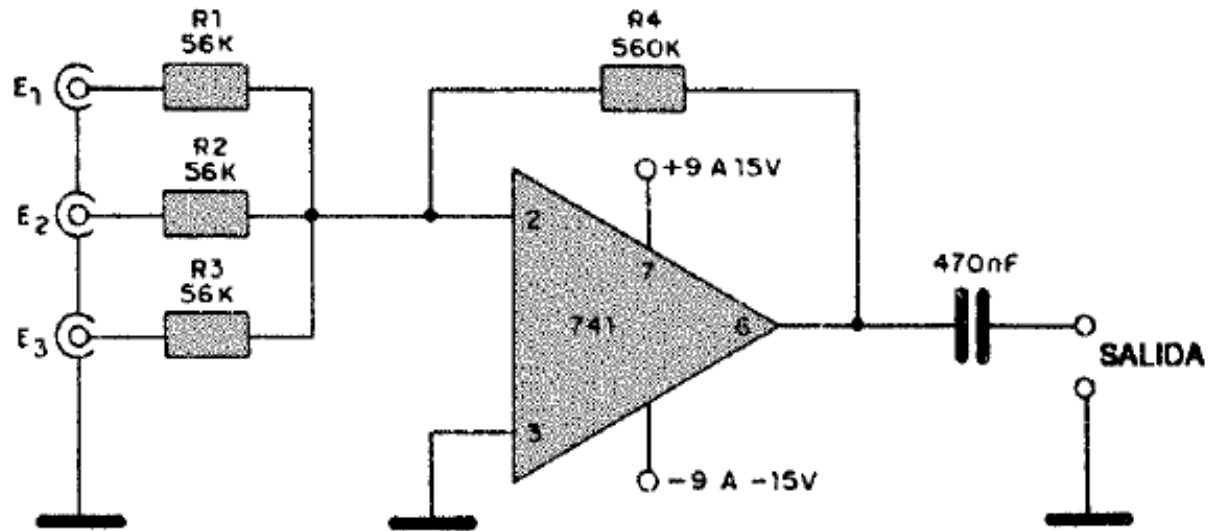
# SUMADOR INVERSOR



- SUMADOR
- AMPLIFICADOR INVERSOR MULTICANAL
- AMPLIFICADOR INVERSOR DE PROMEDIO

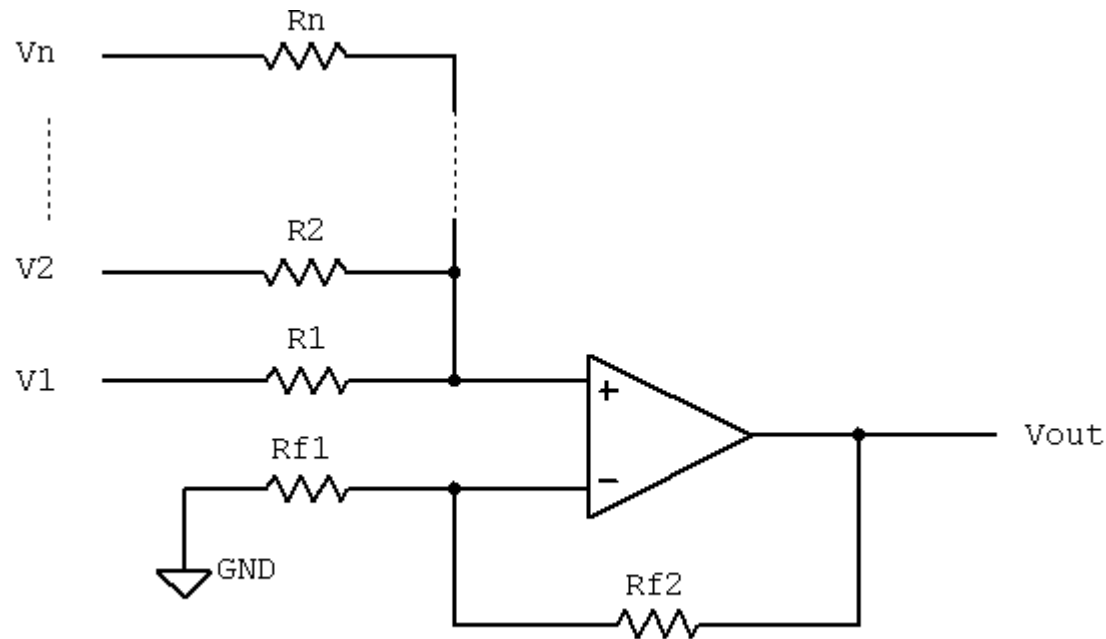


# MEZCLADOR DE AUDIO



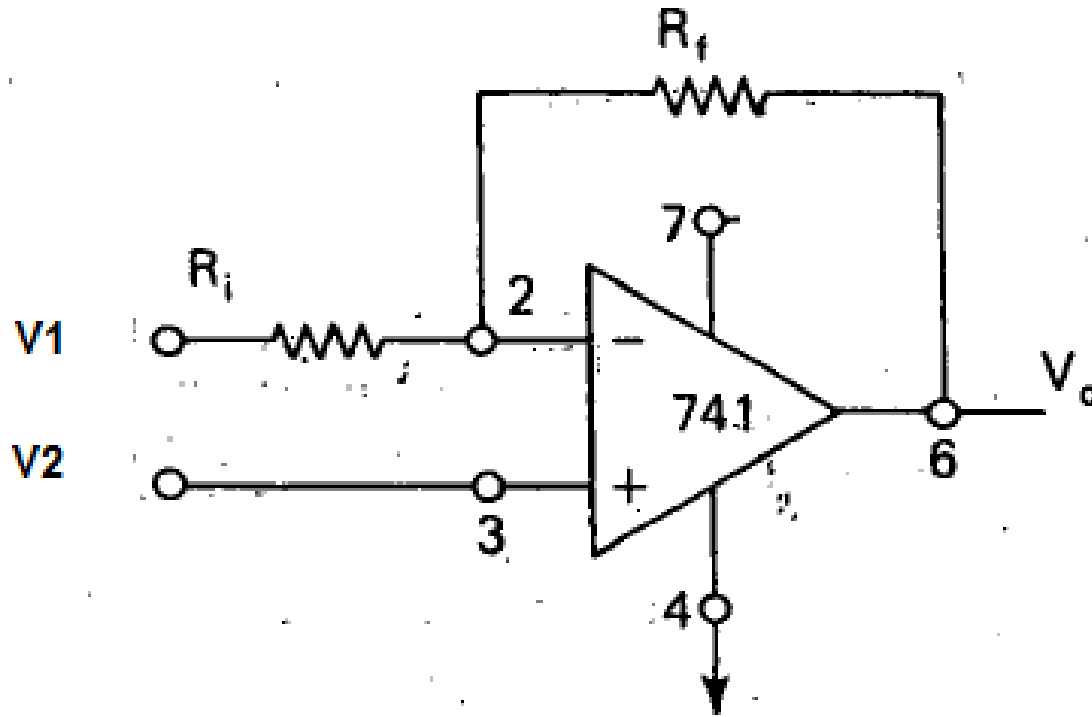
Fuente: <http://electronica-circuitos-diagramas.blogspot.com/2013/08/circuito-mesclador-de-audio-con.html>

# SUMADOR NO INVERSOR



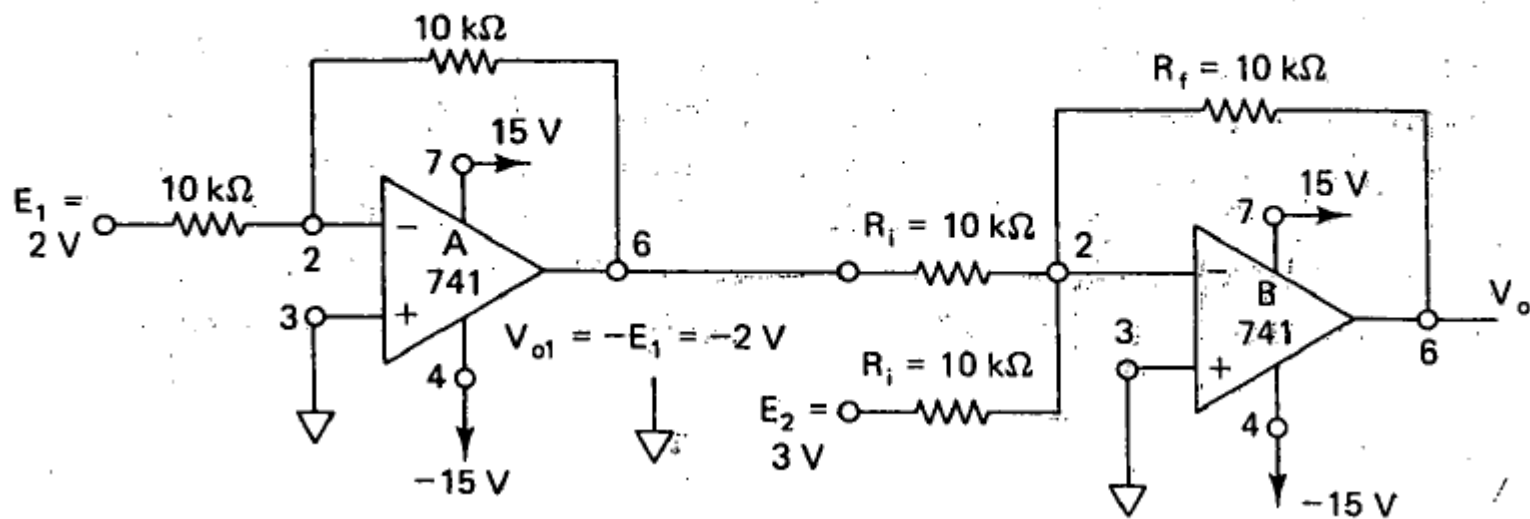
$$V_{out} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_{f2}}{R_{f1}} \right) \cdot \left( V_1 \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + V_2 \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

# RESTADOR

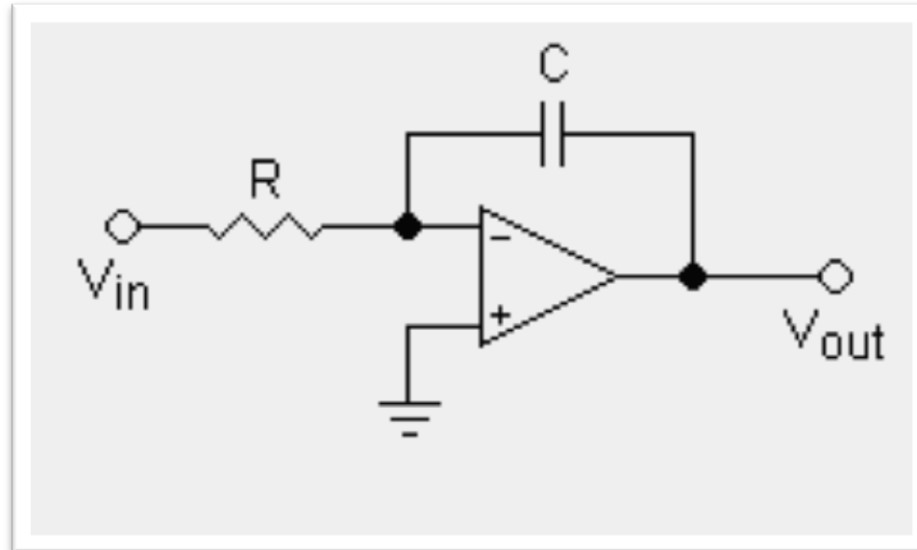


Amplificador inversor

Inversor sumador de dos entradas

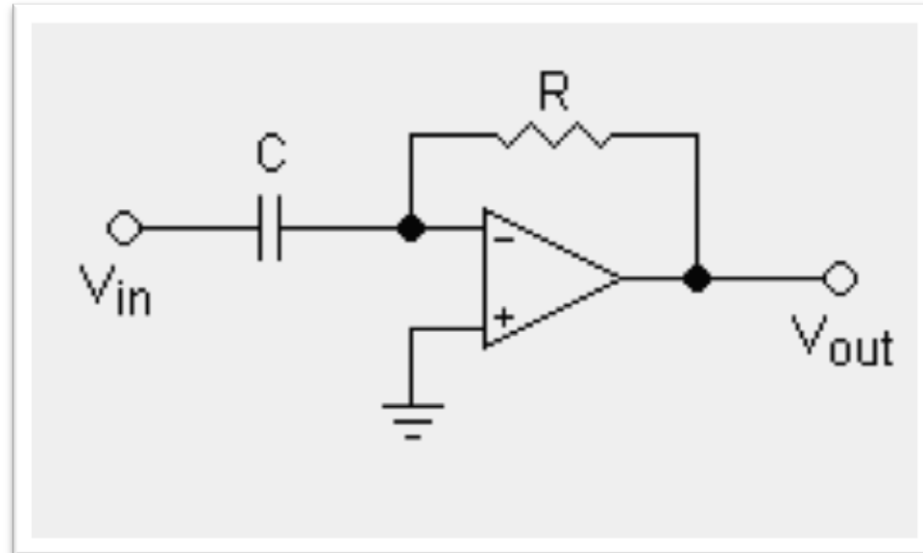


# INTEGRADOR

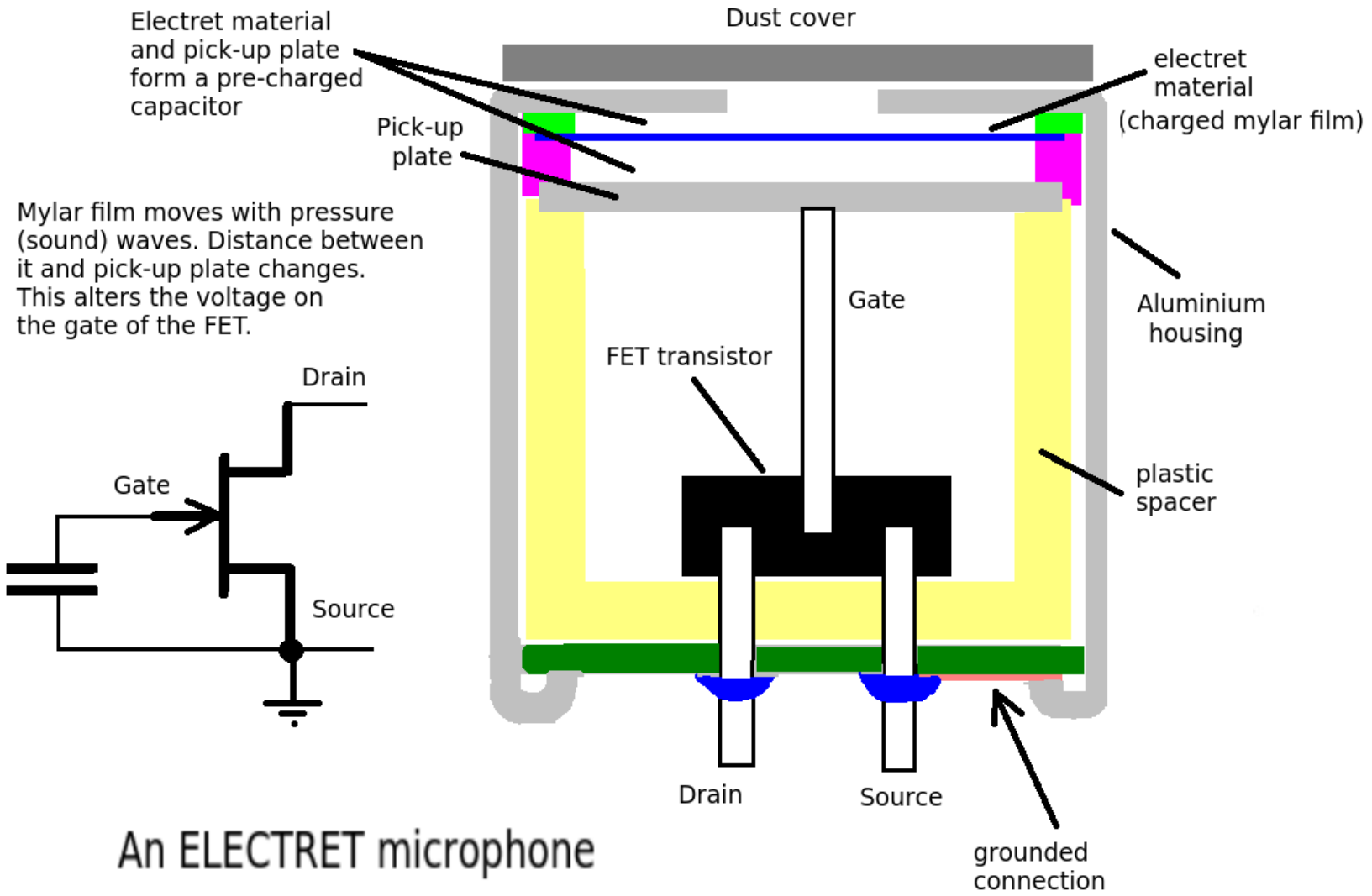


$$V_{out} = \int_0^t -\frac{V_{in}}{RC} dt + V_{inicial}$$

# DERIVADOR



$$V_{out} = -RC \frac{dV_{in}}{dt}$$



An ELECTRET microphone

