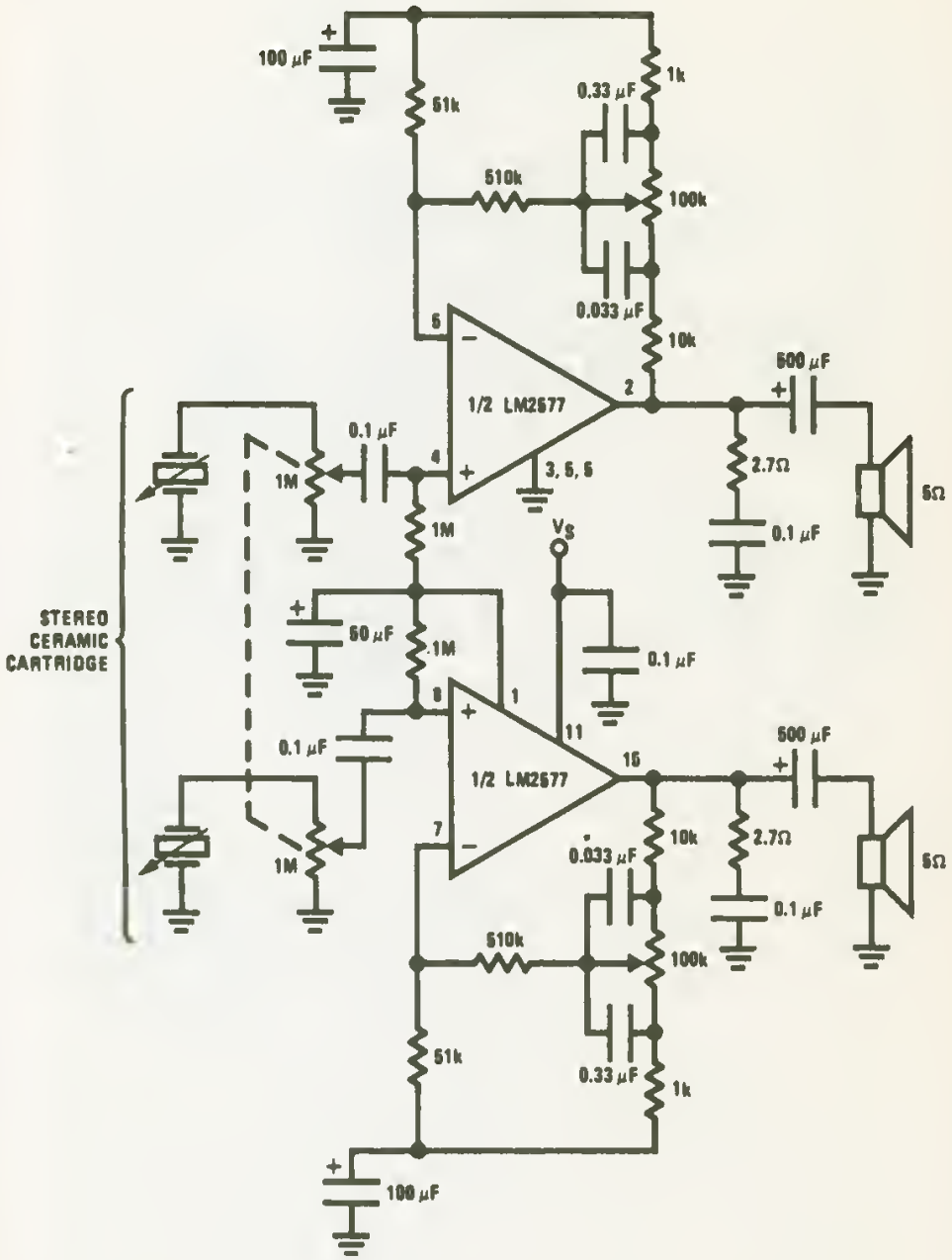


Fig. 7-1. Stereo phonograph amplifier with bass tone control (NS).

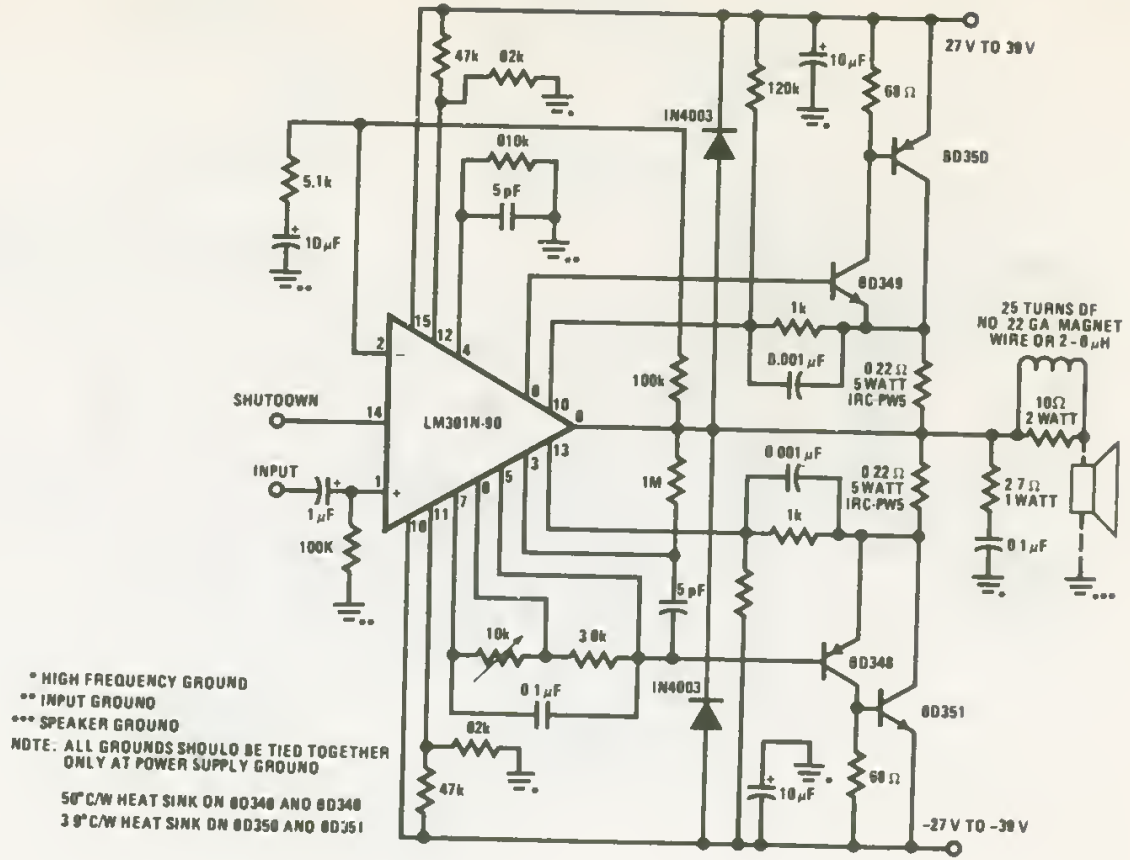


Fig. 7-2. A 40-watt-8-ohm, 60-watt-4-ohm amplifier (NS).

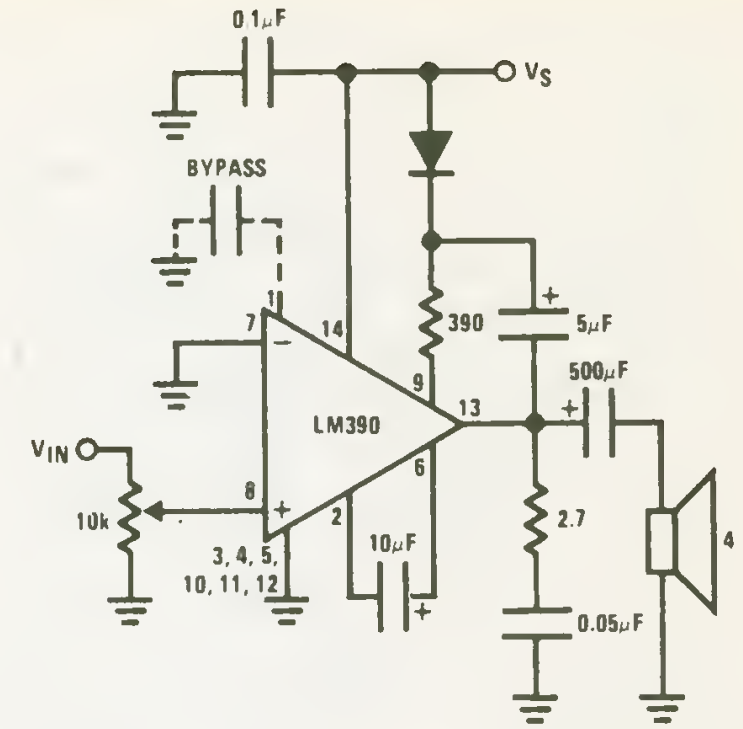


Fig. 7-3. Amplifier with gain of 200 and minimum C_B (NS).

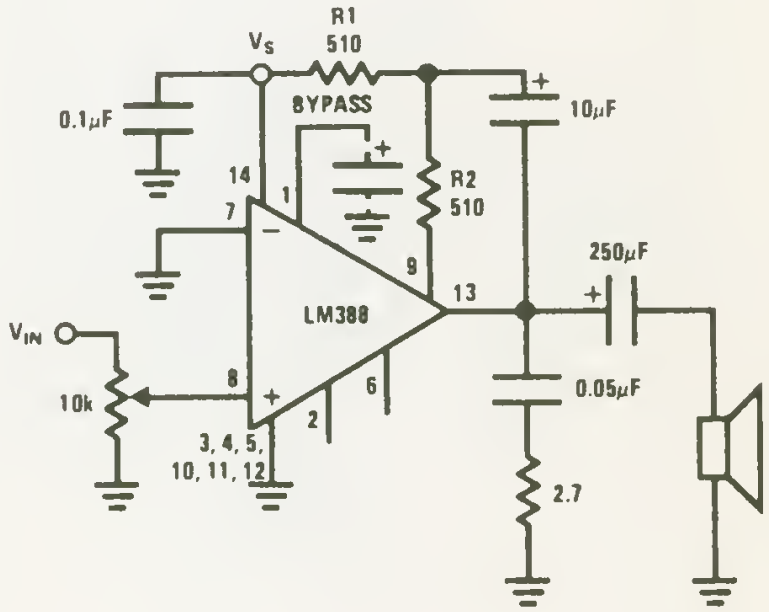


Fig. 7-4. Load returned to ground. This amplifier has a gain of 20 (NS).

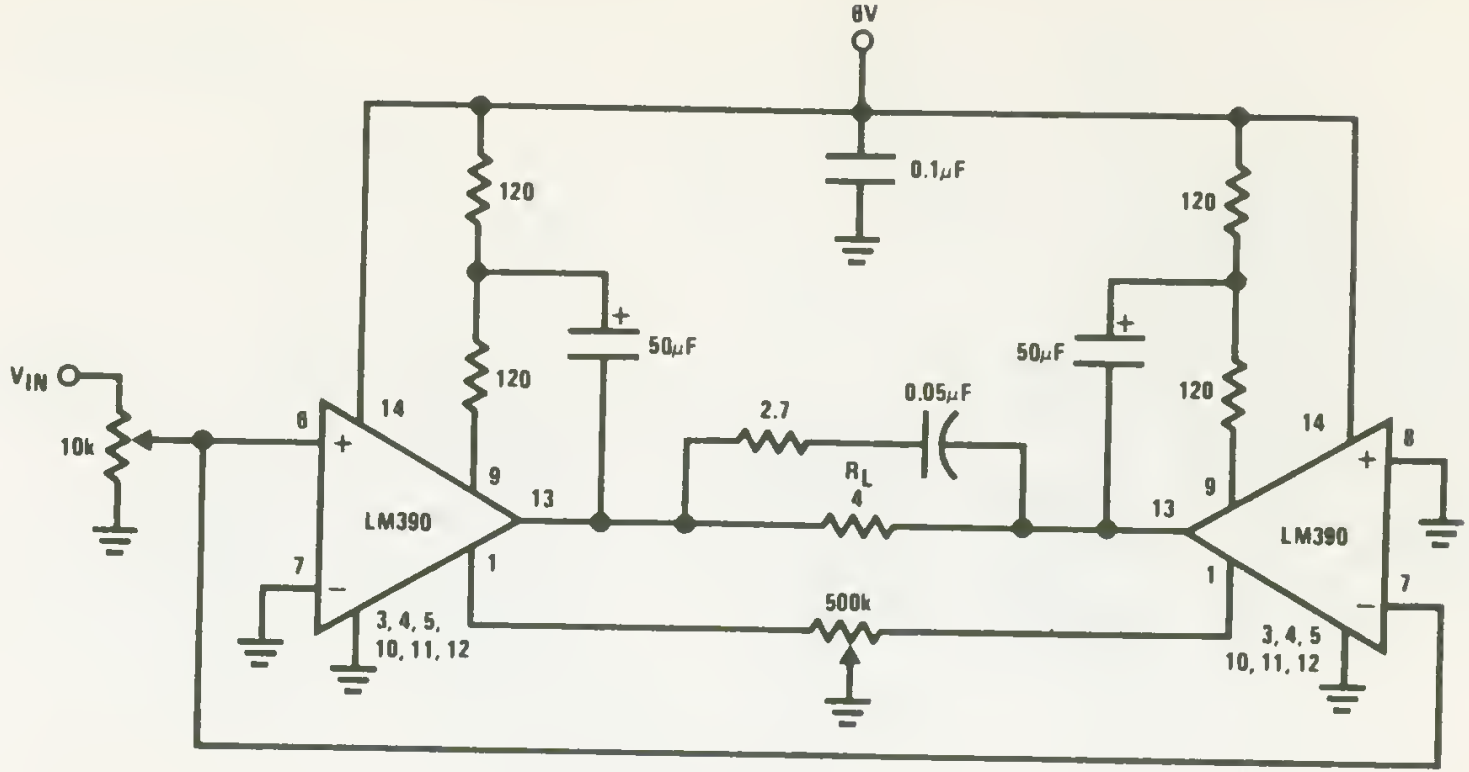


Fig. 7-5. A 2.5 -watt bridge amplifier (NS).

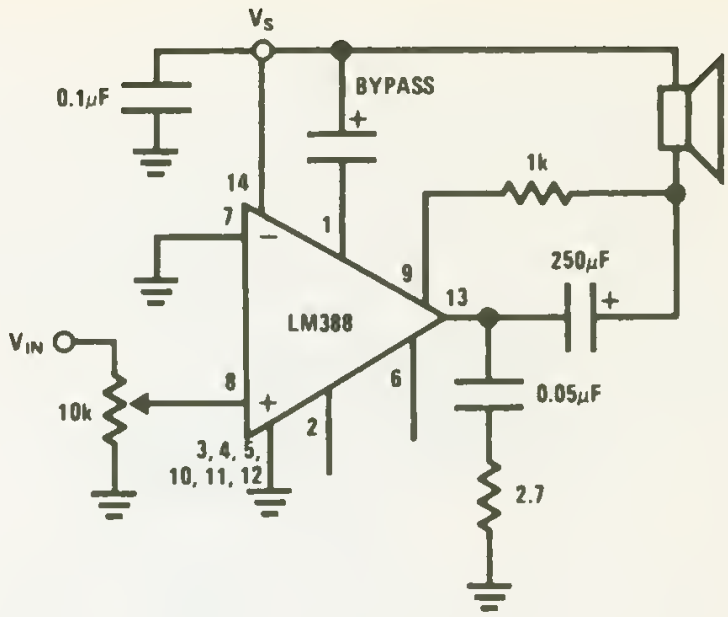


Fig. 7-6. Load returned to Vs. This amplifier has a gain of 20 (NS).

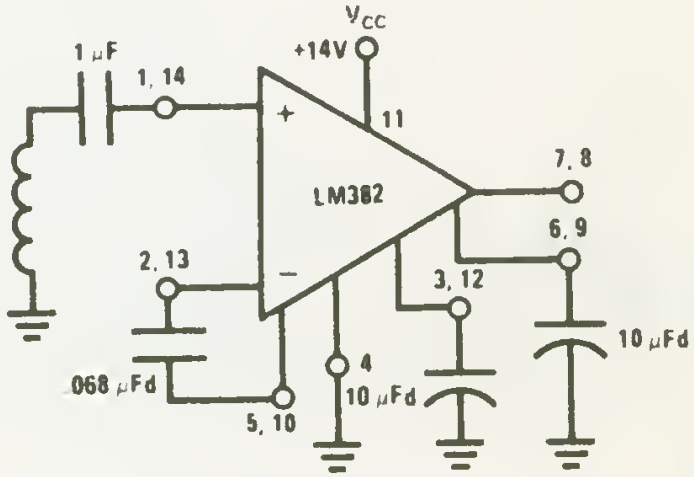


Fig. 7-7. Tape preamp with NAB equalization (NS).

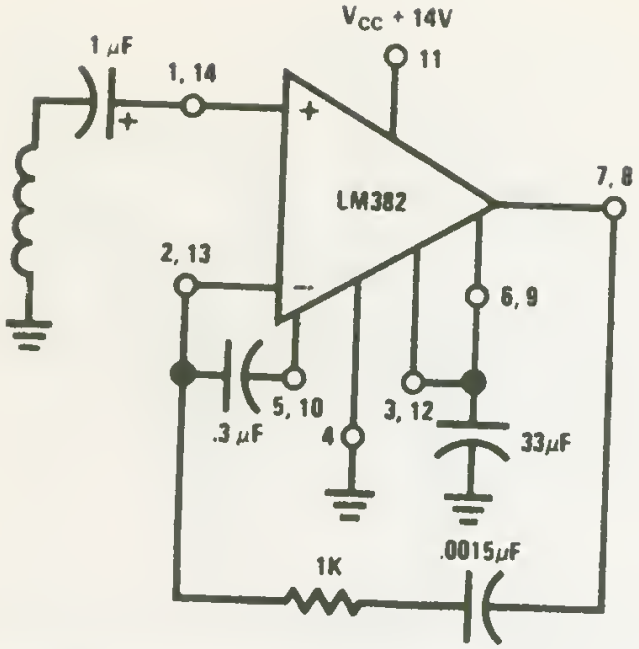


Fig. 7-8. Phono preamp with NAB equalization (NS).

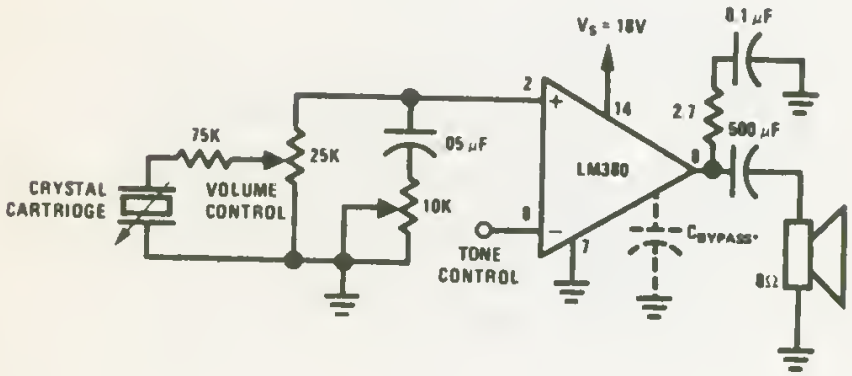


Fig. 7-9. Phono amplifier (NS).

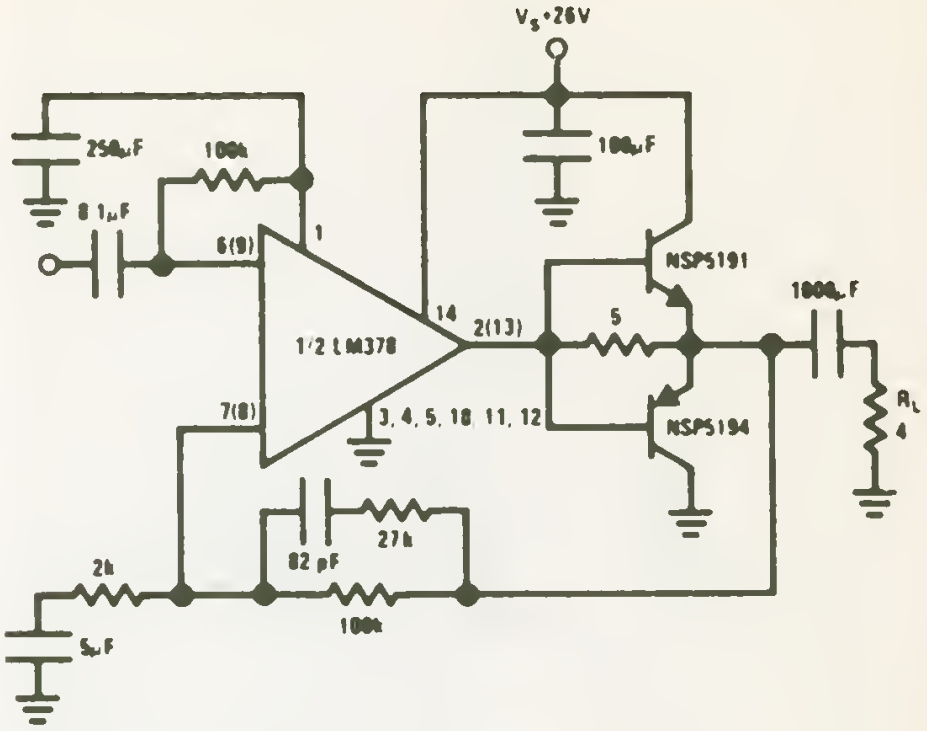


Fig. 7-10. A 15-watt per channel audio amplifier (NS).

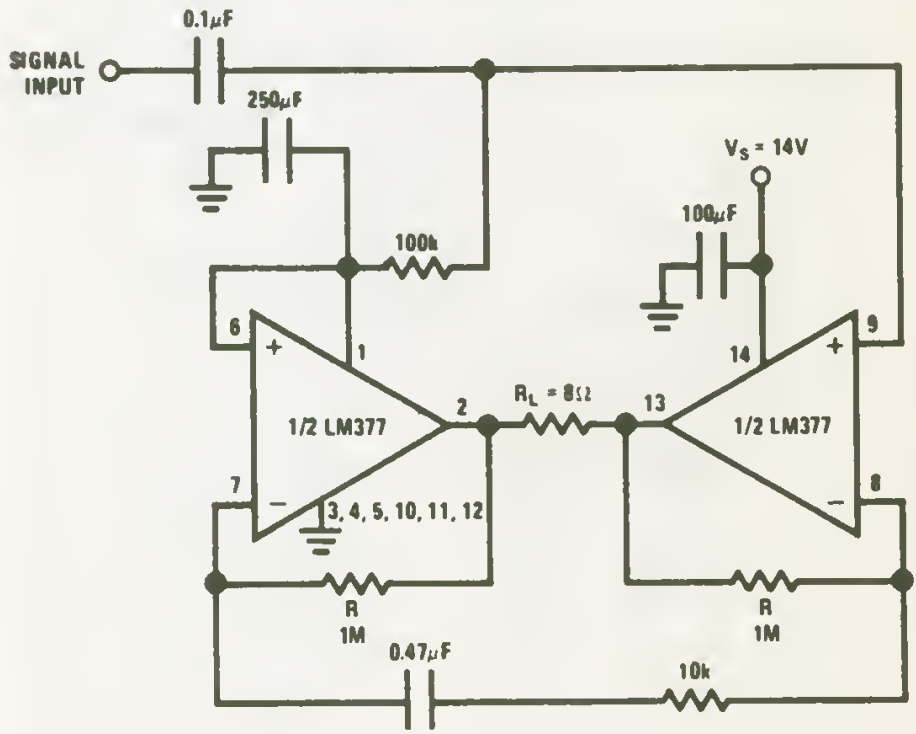


Fig. 7-11. A 4-watt bridge amplifier (NS).

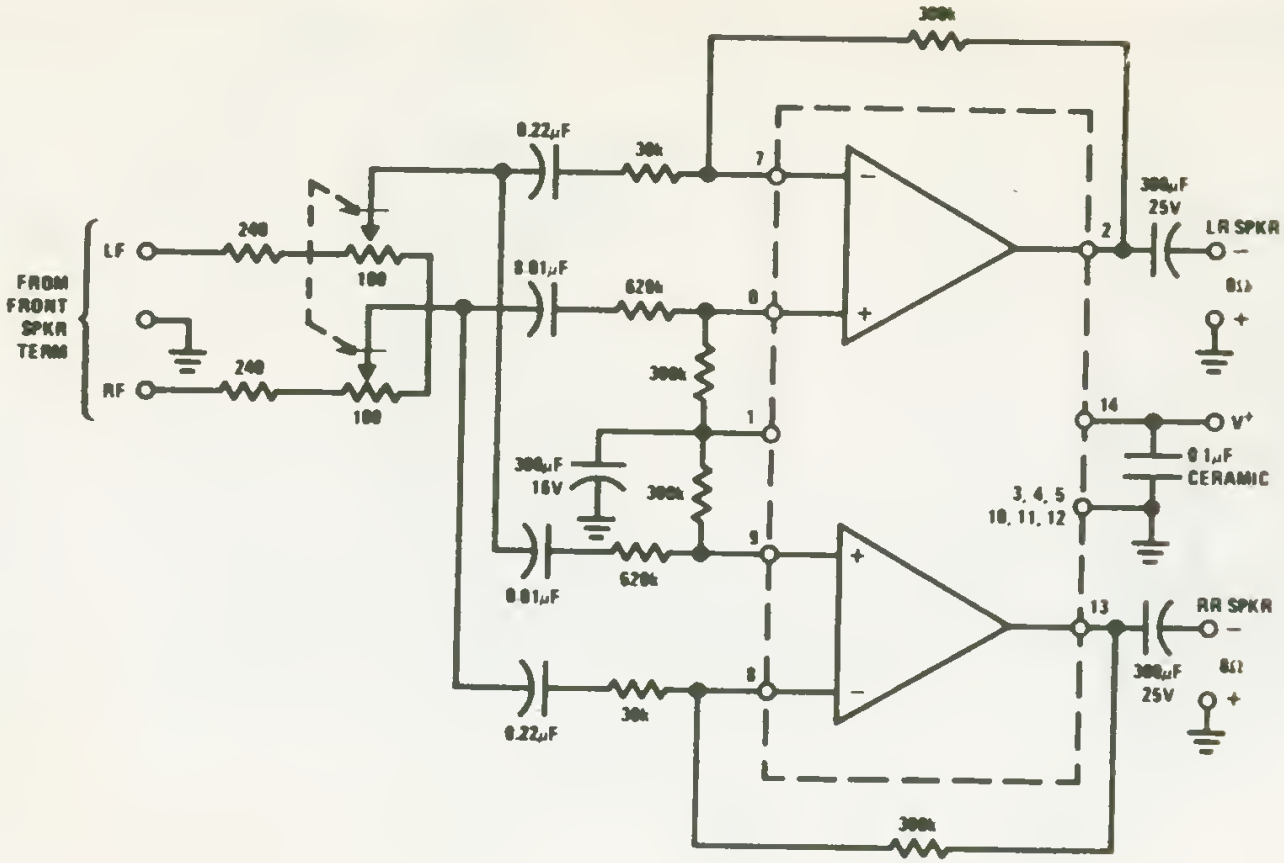


Fig. 7-12. Rear speaker ambience (4-channel) amplifier — using two LM 378 op amps (NS).

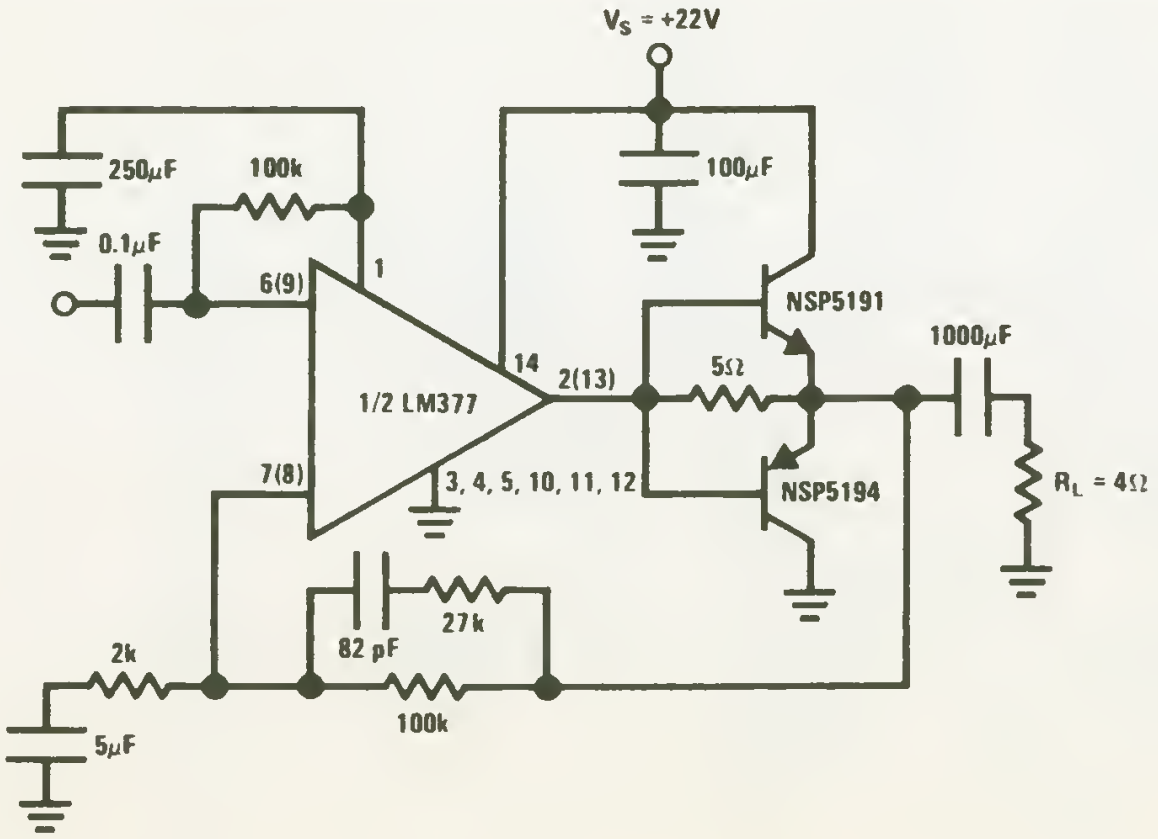


Fig. 7-13. A 10-watt per channel audio amplifier (NS).

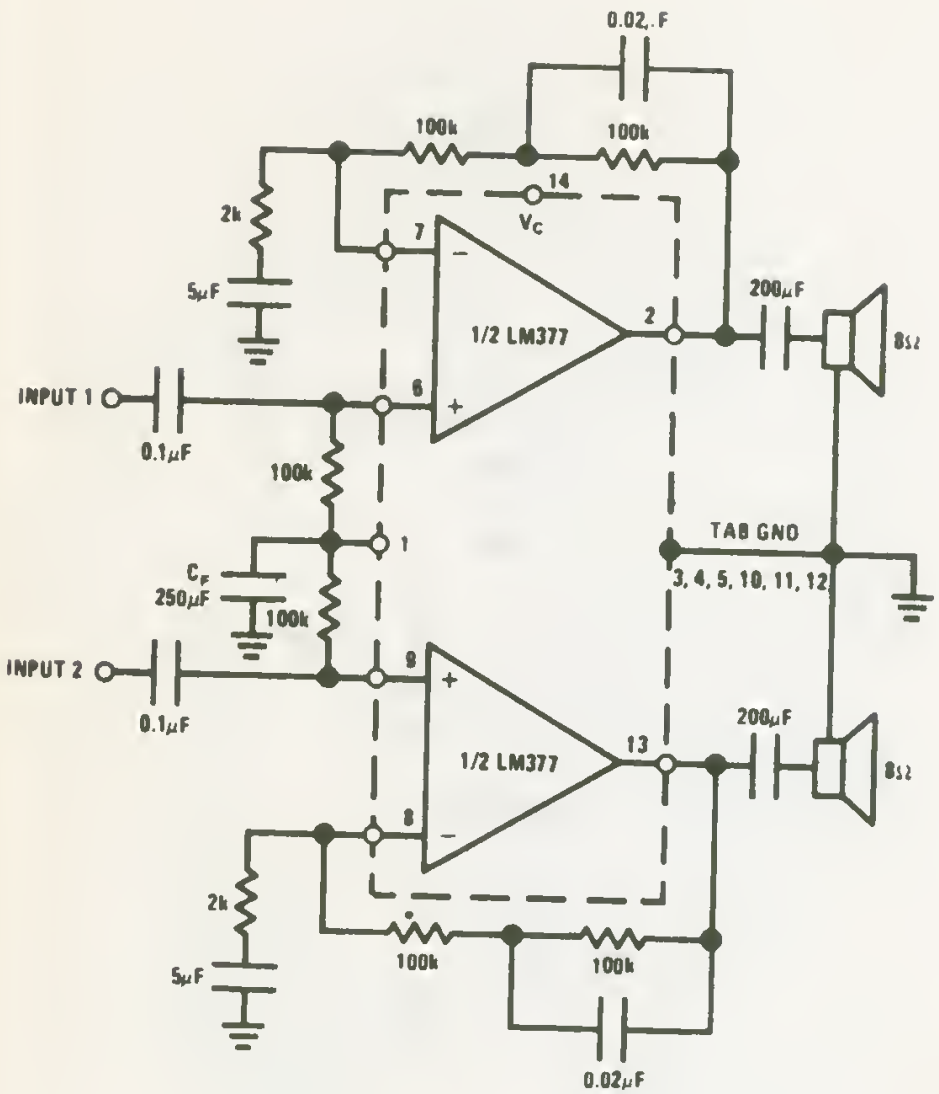


Fig. 7-14. Simple stereo amplifier with bass boost (NS).

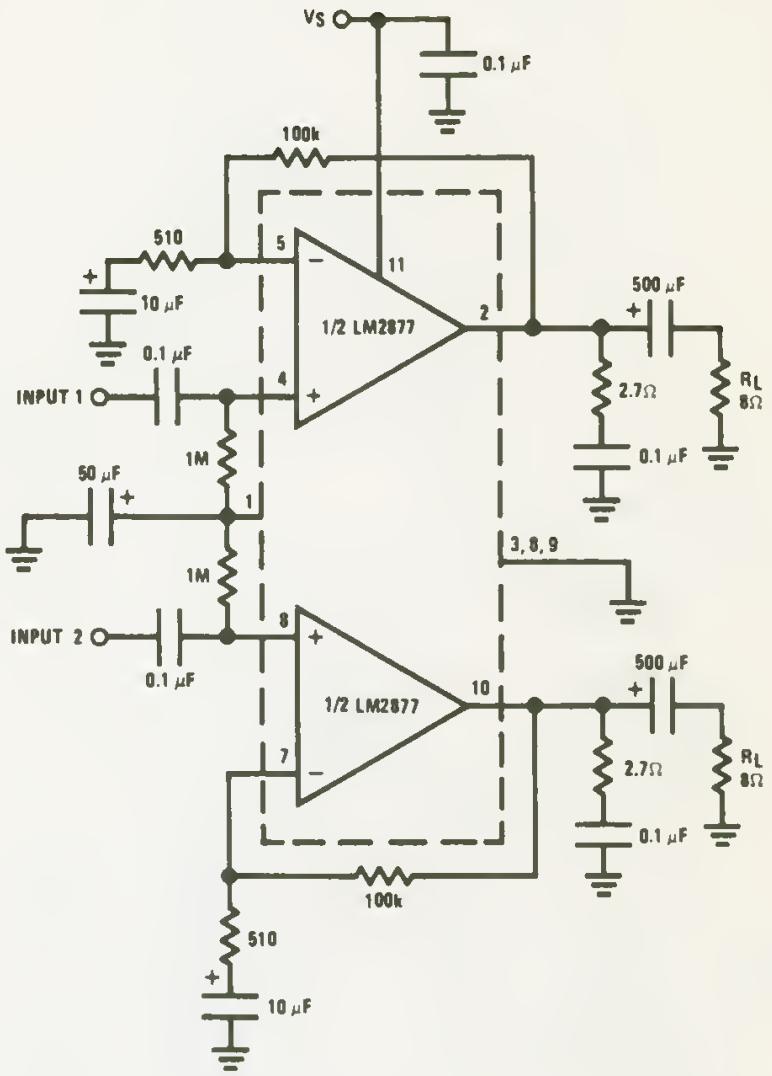


Fig. 7-15. Stereo amplifier with Av of 200 (NS).

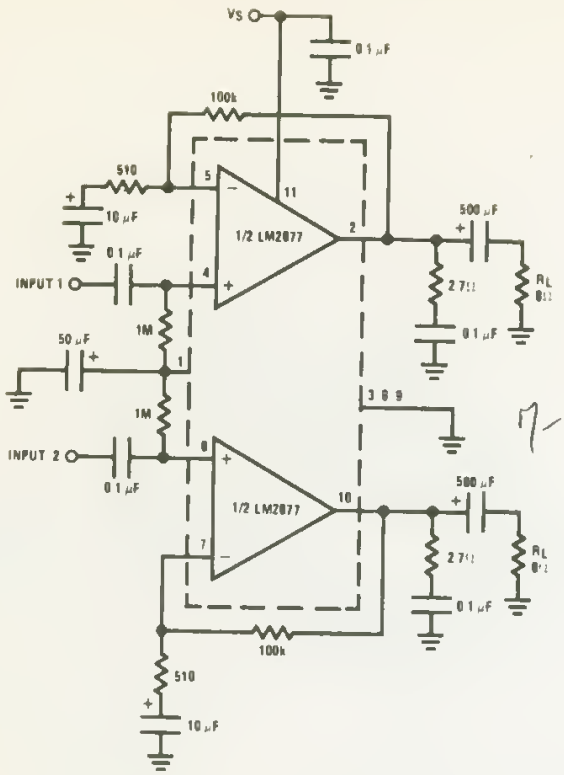


Fig. 7-15. Stereo amplifier with A_V of 200 (NS).

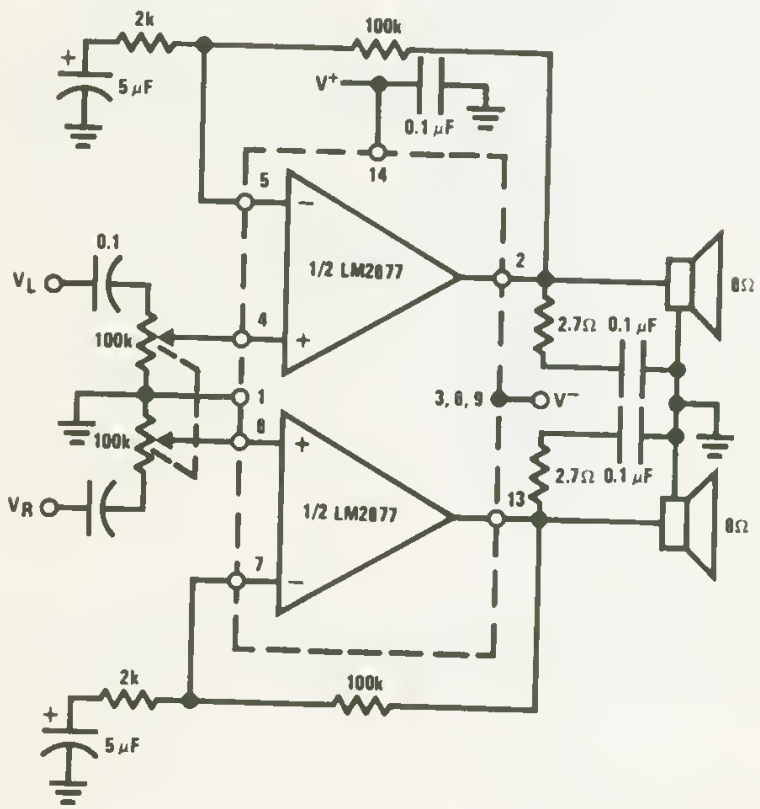
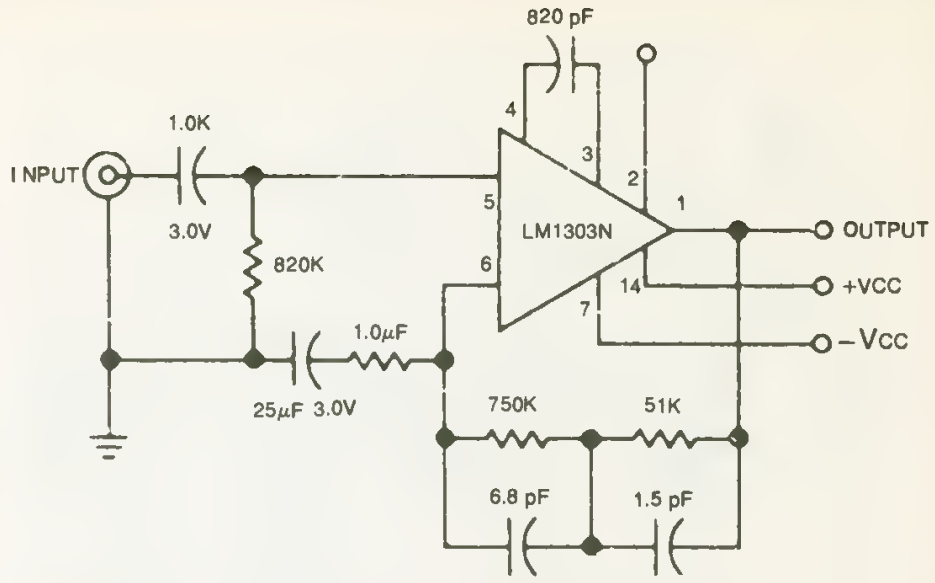


Fig. 7-16. A noninverting amplifier using a split supply. The split supply is also shown (NS).



Voltage gain	34 dB at 1 KHz
Input overload point	100 mVrms at 1 KHz
Output voltage swing	5.0 Vrms at 1 KHz and 0.1% THD
Output noise level	Better than 70 dB below 10 mV phono input (input shorted)

Fig. 7-17. Magnetic phono playback preamplifier/RIAA equalized (NS).

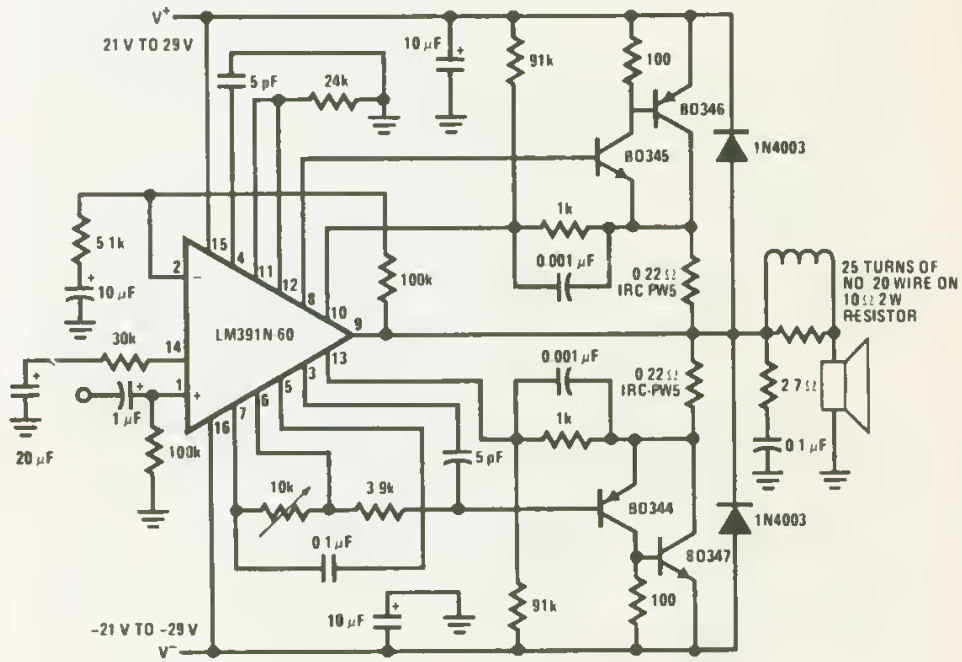


Fig. 7-18. A 20-watt-8-ohm, 30-watt-4-ohm amplifier with a 1-second turn-on delay (NS).

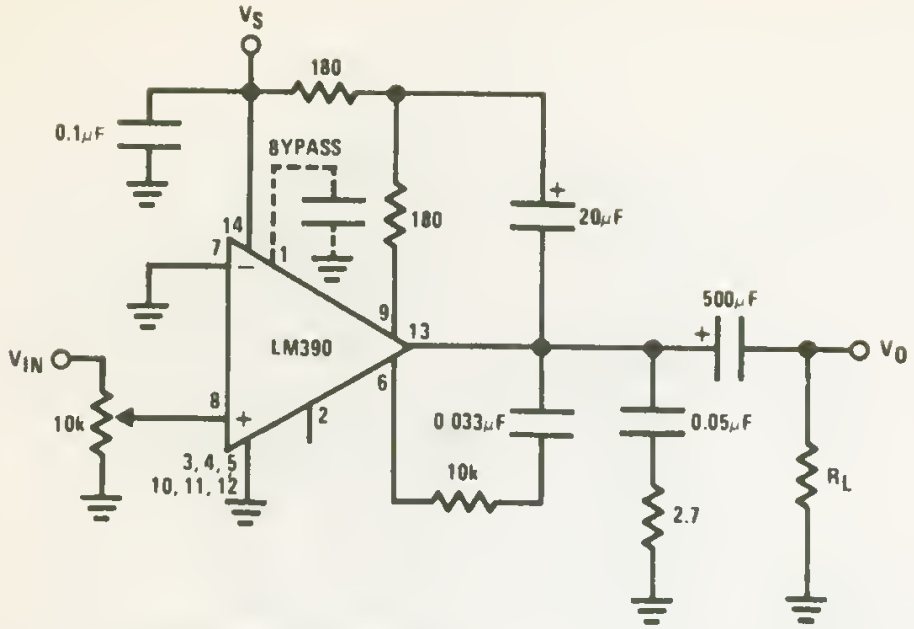


Fig. 7-19. Amplfiier with bass boost (NS).

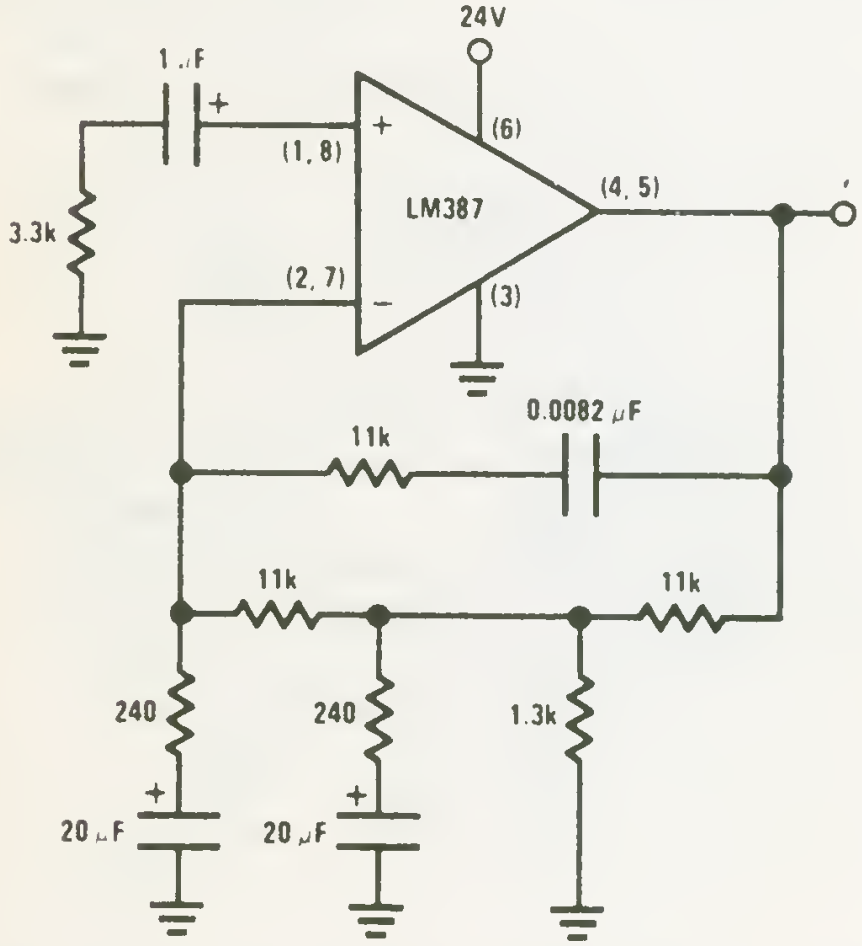


Fig. 7-20. A 2-pole fast turn-on NAB tape preamplifier (NS).

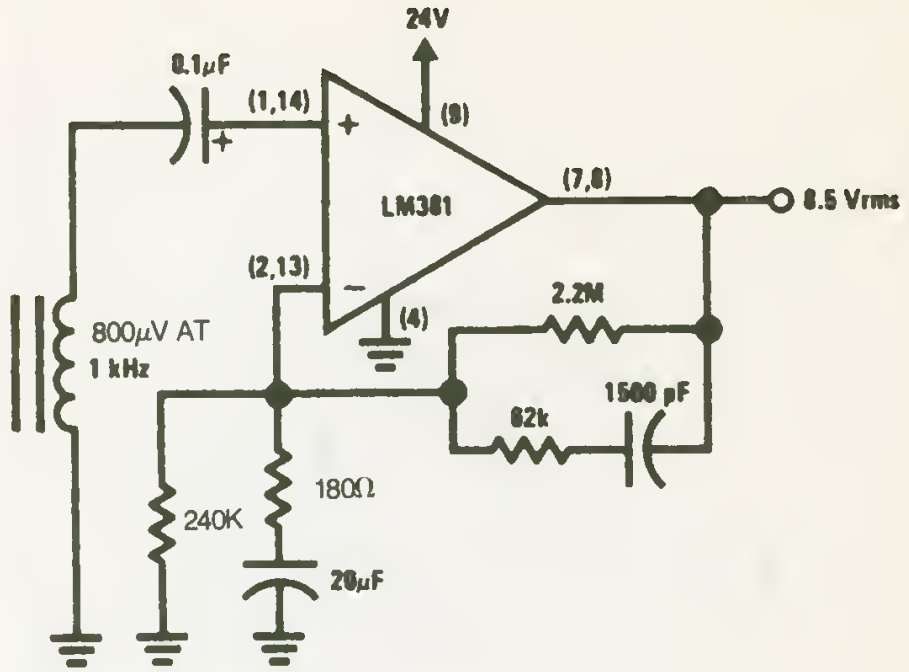


Fig. 7-21. A typical tape playback amplifier (NS).

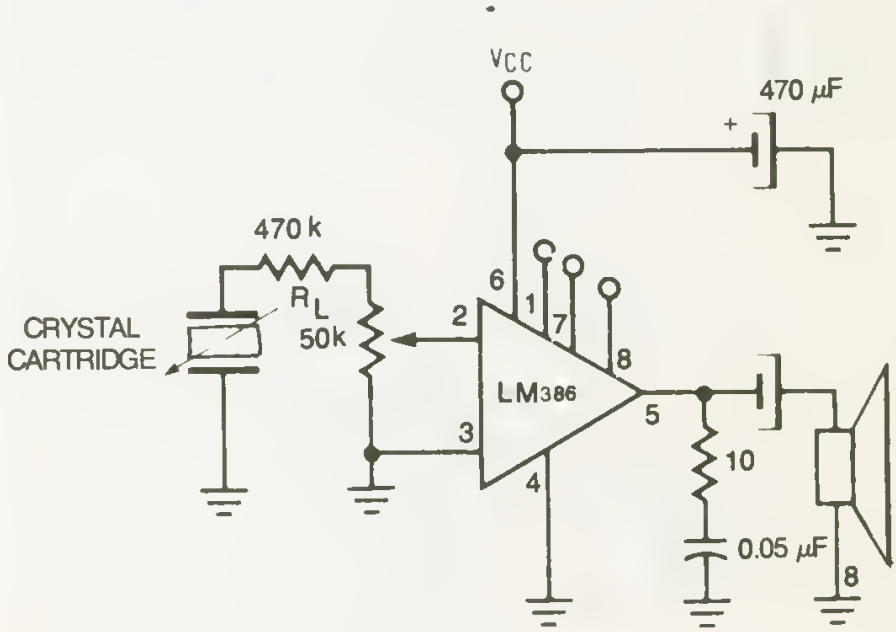


Fig. 7-22. Low-cost phono amplifier (NS).

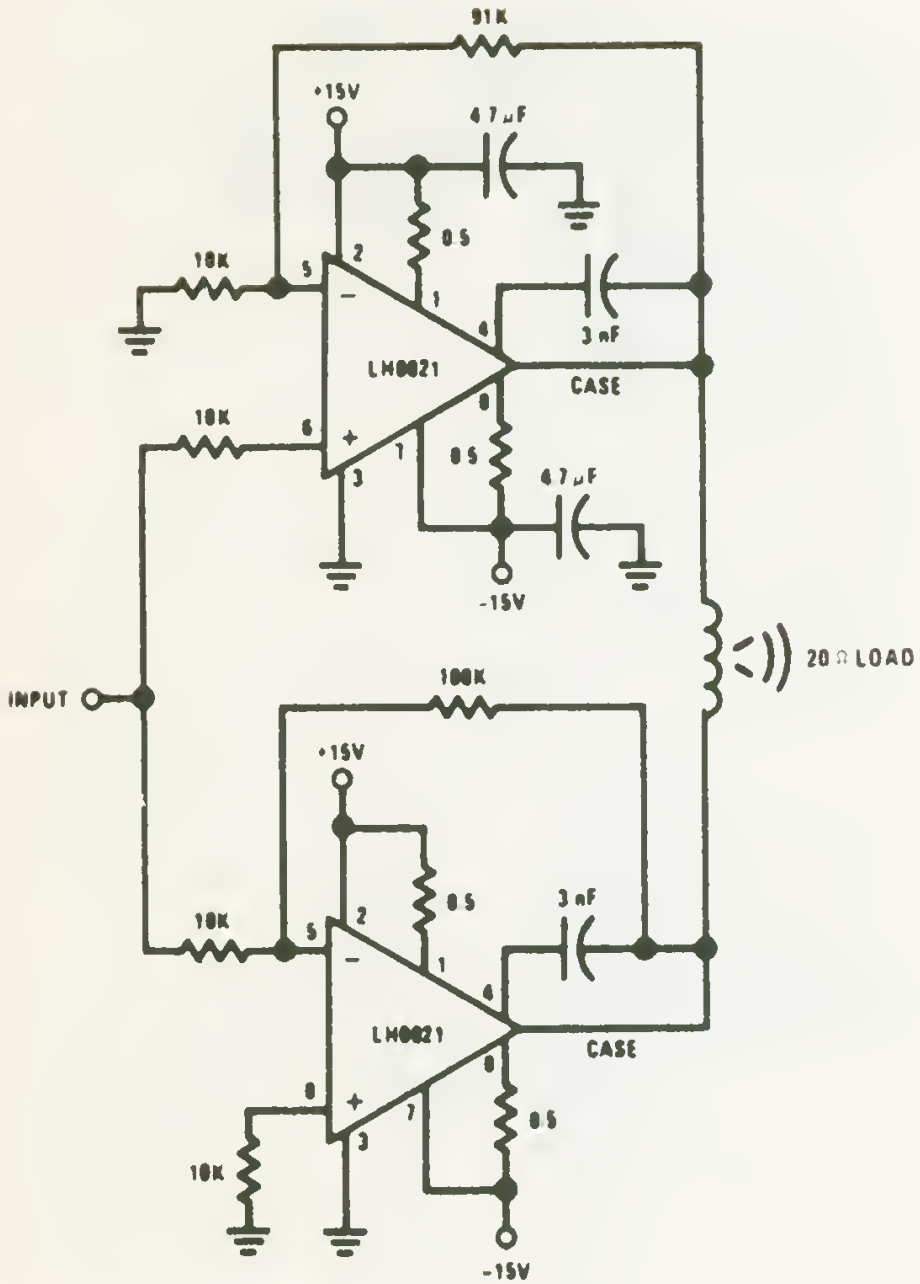
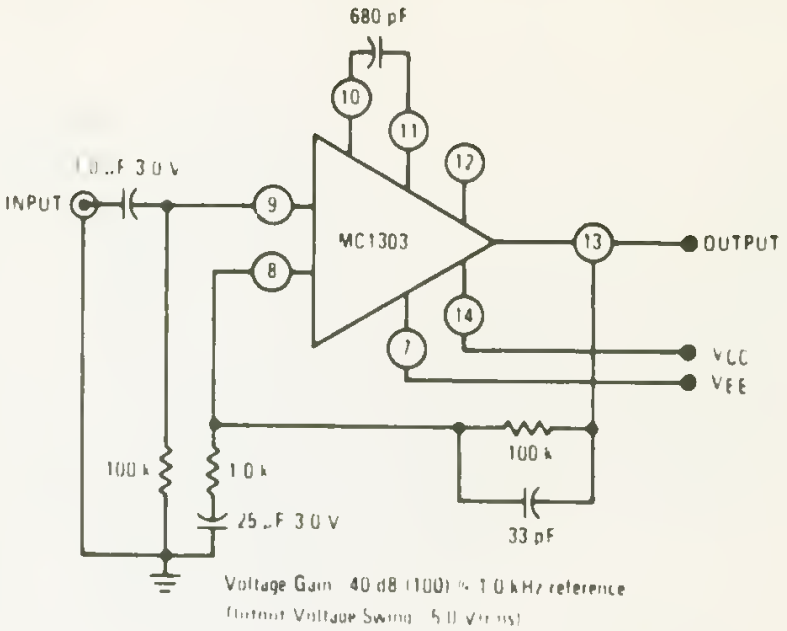
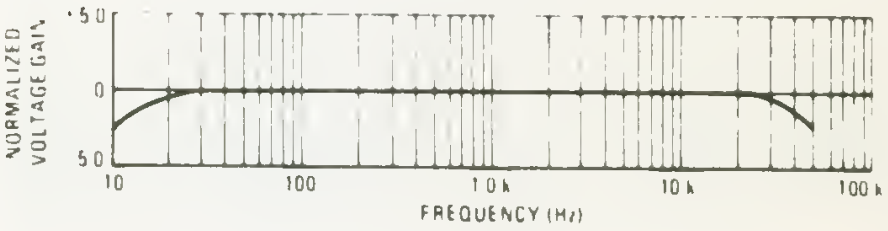


Fig. 7-23. A 1-watt (rms) audio amplifier (NS).





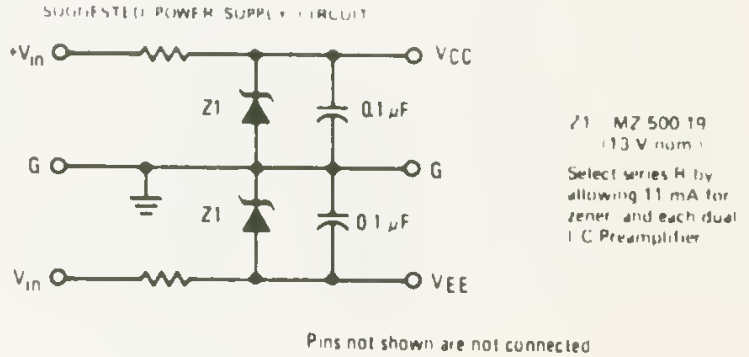


Fig. 7-24. Broadband audio amplifier (M).

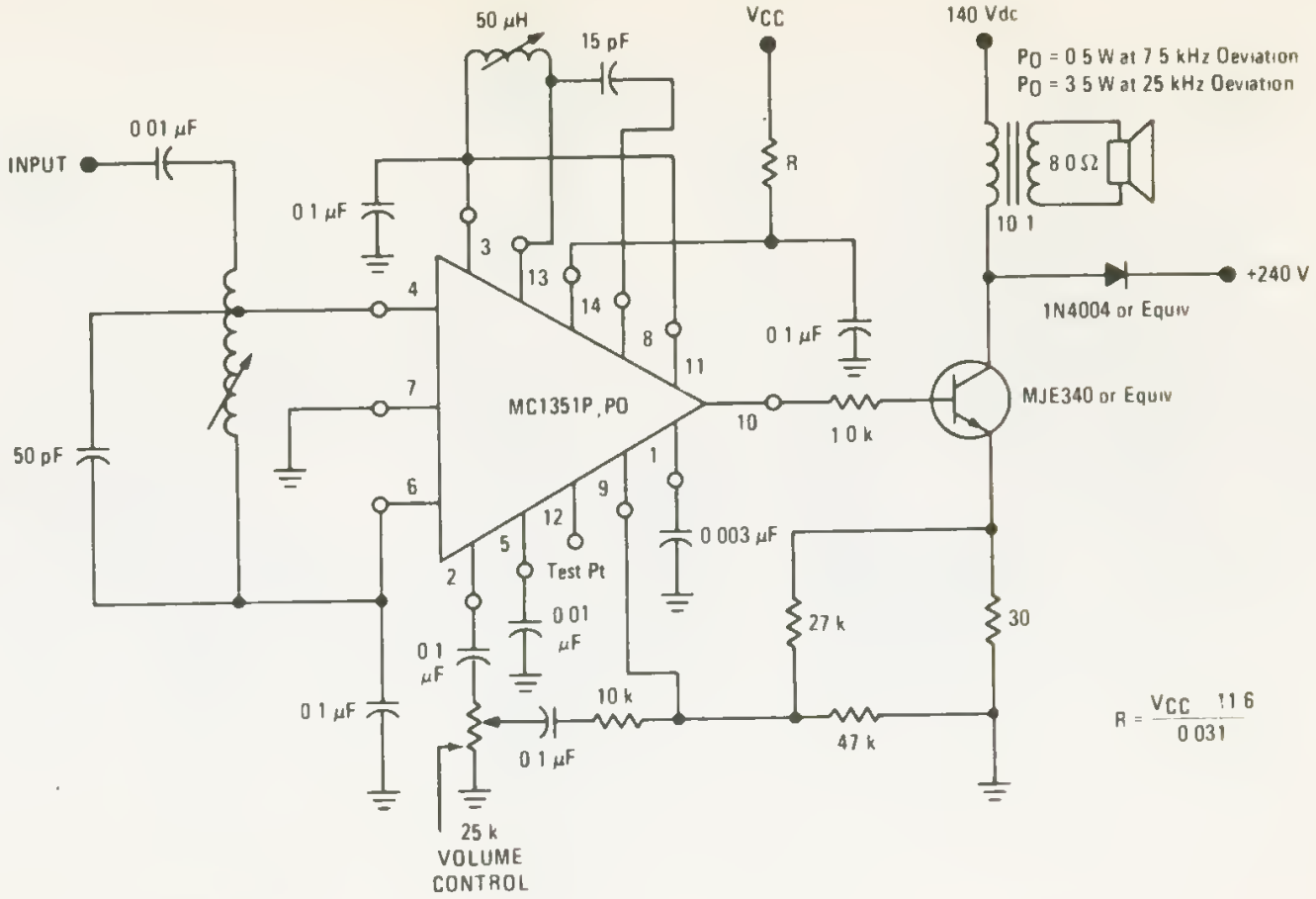


Fig. 7-25. Typical 4.5-MHz i-f amplifier (M).

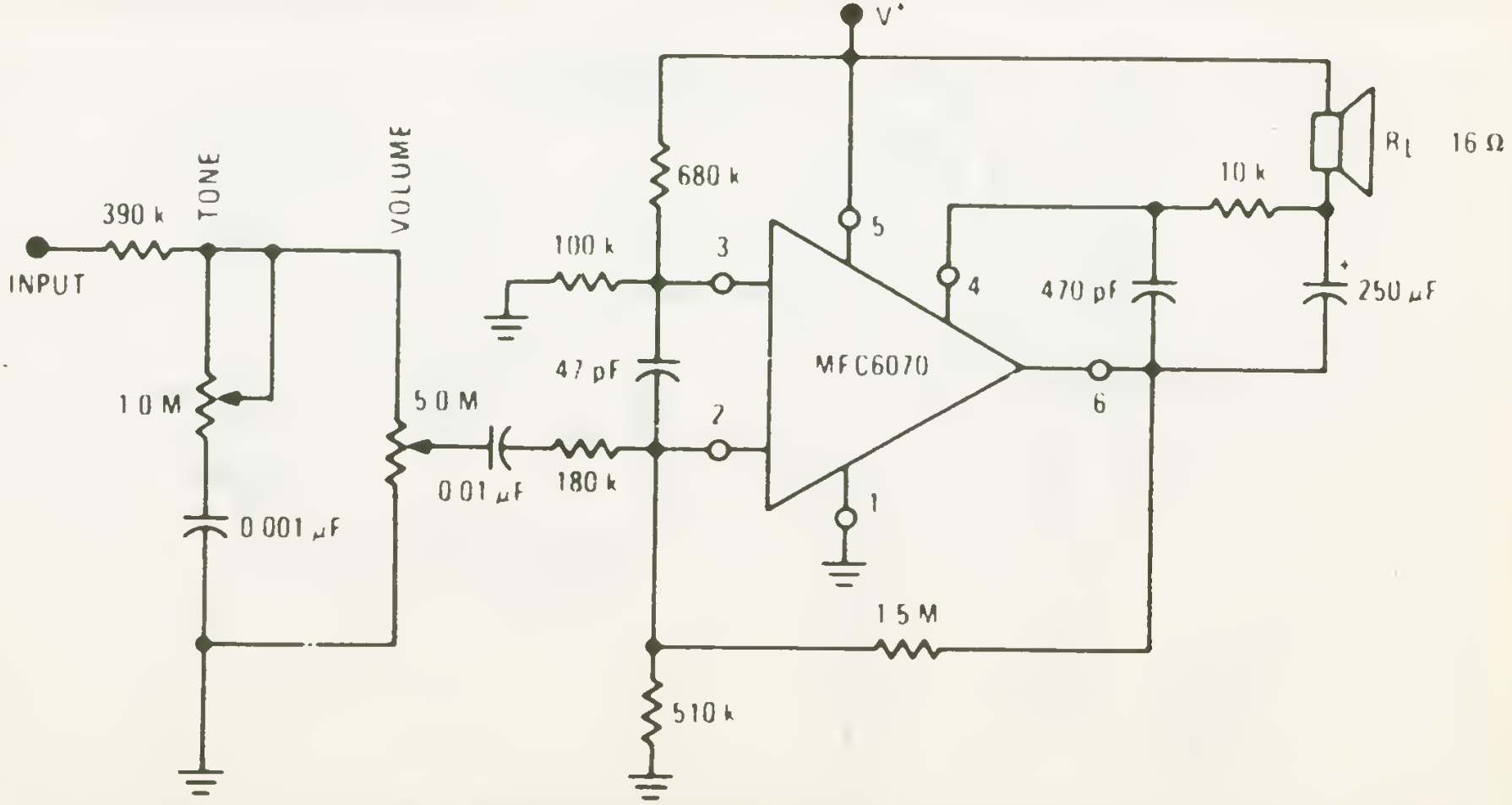


Fig. 7-26. Typical 1-watt phonograph amplifier with ceramic cartridge input (M).

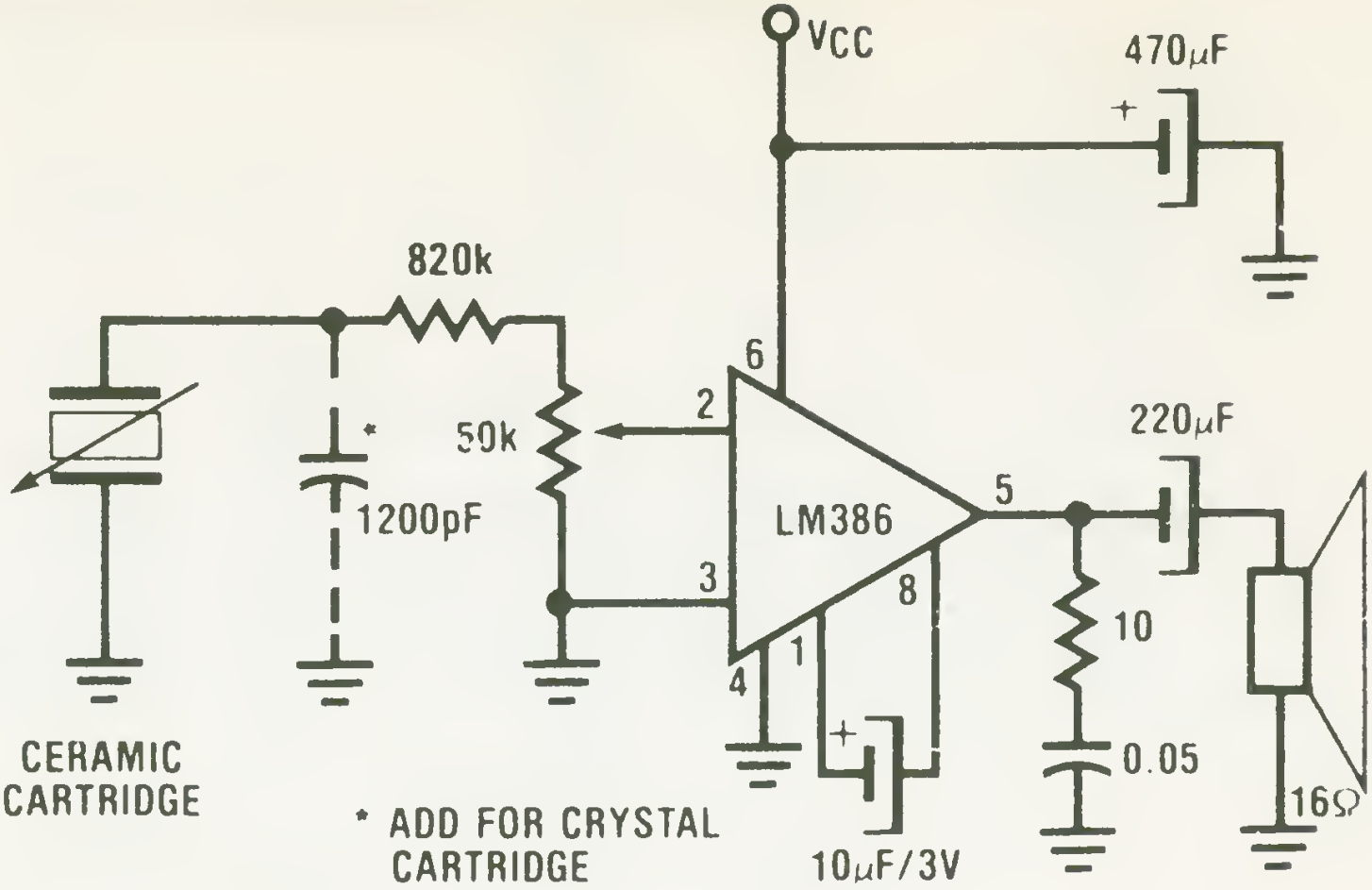


Fig. 7-27. Ceramic cartridge amplifier (NS).