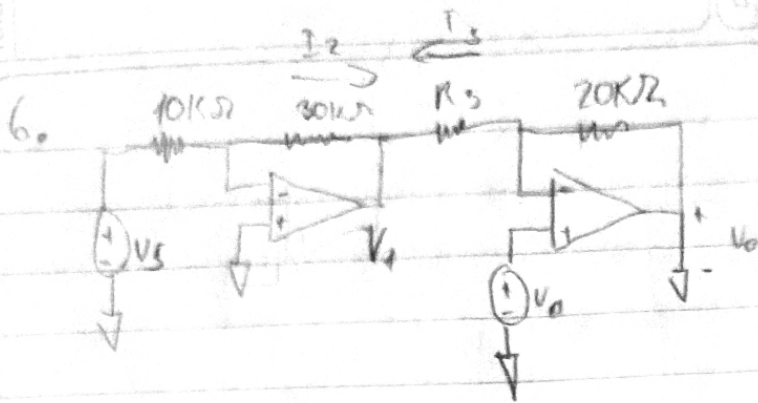


⑤



$$V_o = 4V_s + 7$$

$$I_2 = \frac{3V_s}{30K}$$

$$V_1 = -3V_s$$

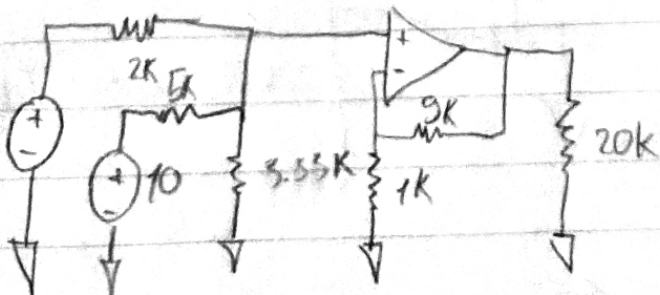
$$I_3 = \frac{V_o + 3V_s}{R_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_3 = \frac{V_o + 3V_s}{R_3} = \frac{V_o + 3V_s}{R_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_o = \frac{V_s(4R_3 + 60K) + 7R_3}{30K}$$

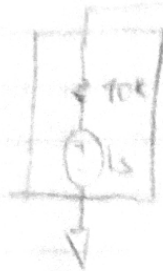
$R_3$	$V_o$
10K	$\frac{7 - 2V_s}{3}$

7.





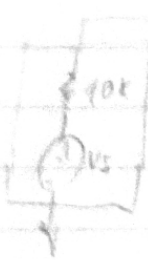
10.



$$V_{out} = -V_s \cdot \frac{R}{10k}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 200k$$

El circuito sería 10k + 200k de resistencia.



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

$$R_1 = 10 R_2$$

El circuito sería 10k de resistencia.  
Sería ser más estable para voltajes  
pequeños.