The error amplifier is a servo amplifier, the amplifier A; the serial component is a transistor. Suppose a stream

The load, I, has increased for some reason. This will result in an increase in V, i.e. an increase in the voltage in the emitter of

the transistor. This voltage rise, amplified by the error amplifier, translates into a voltage drop

At the base of the transistor, because of the inverting action of the amplifier. The voltage drop at the base is transferred to the emitter,

and reduces the rising trend of the voltage in the emitter, which resulted from the increase in the load current. the more the man

The amplifier, A, will be larger, the correction action of the emitter voltage will be faster, and the voltage

The output will be more stable. The ideal situation is, of course, the one where A is infinite, as explained

below.