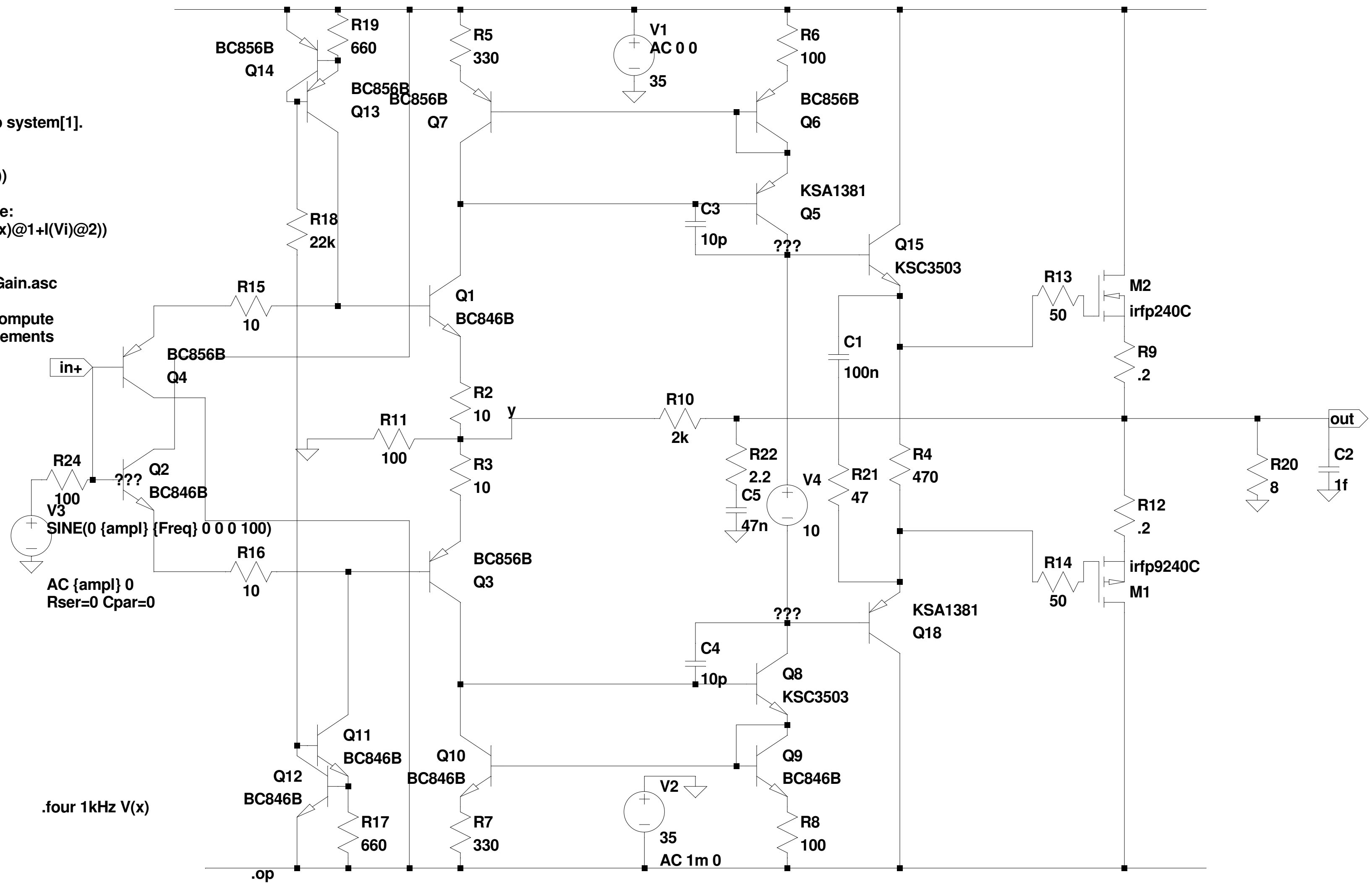
Here the open loop gain is determined from the closed loop system[1].
The open loop gain can be plotted by plotting the quantity:

-1/(1-1/(2*(I(Vi)@1*V(x)@2-V(x)@1*I(Vi)@2)+V(x)@1+I(Vi)@2))

Alternatively, you add the following line to your plot.defs file:
.func T.et.al() -1/(1-1/(2*(I(Vi)@1*V(x)@2-V(x)@1*I(Vi)@2)+V(x)@1+I(Vi)@2))
And then plot simply T.et.al()

This is an improvement over the technique shown in LoopGain.asc because it (i) accounts for reverse feedback(it doesn't even matter if you reverse the direction of the probe -- you still compute the same open loop response) and (ii) the inserted probe elements result in a smaller, sparser circuit matrix.

```
.options plotwinsize=0
.options method=gear
.options numdgt=7
.param ampl=1
.param Freq=20k
.param numcyc=10
.param dlycyc=5
.param FFT=2**16
.param simtime=numcyc/Freq+dlytime
.param dlytime=dlycyc/Freq
.param timestep=(simtime-dlytime)/FFT
.four {Freq} V(out)
.four {Freq} 4 V(out)
.tran 0 {simtime} {dlytime} {timestep}
.step param ampl .1 1.4 .1
;step param V1 3.85 4.2 .01
;ac dec 1k 1m 1G
;op
```



--- C:\Program Files (x86)\LTC\LTspiceIV\simpleamp v11 noninverted take 3 290312.asc ---