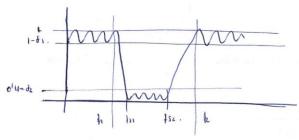
Examen

Richara banda direitado a partir de Butterworth LP

- Guancia máxima unidad
- Bandaderecharo entre soa 70 the
- la junicipai entre si Hz y 61 Hz deleser menor que 04.





$$S_1 = 1 - 10^{-3/20} = 0.29254$$
.

 $\eta \geq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\delta_1(2-\delta_1)\delta_2^2}{(1-\delta_1)^2(1-\delta^2)} \right] = 4.94.$

Wo = VW1Wz = 3+1+18ad/s

Tallas LP normalizado

 $HB(7) = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{100}}{1} = \frac{1 + 1}{100} = \frac{1 + 1}{100}$

- Ostega Fucción de Transfermica BP(BT) con 2 polos.

to= 500 Hz y una banda de BW= 100Hz (ganancia máxima unidad).

$$Z_1 = \frac{Bm}{m^0 \left(\frac{m^0}{2} + \frac{n}{m^0}\right)} \qquad H(n) = \frac{2_5 + 452^2 + 1}{1}$$

$$H(2) = \frac{c_3 + \sqrt{52}c_3 + 1}{1}$$

Wo = 21/0 = 1000 n excl/s. BW = 200 17 rad/s.

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\omega_0|^2 + |\omega_0|^2}\right)^2 + \sqrt{2}} \frac{(\omega_0 \left(\frac{1}{|\omega_0|^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{2}}\right)}{8\omega} + 1 \qquad \frac{|\omega_0|^2}{8\omega^2} \left[\frac{s}{\omega_0} + \frac{\omega_0}{s}\right]^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}(s + \frac{\omega_0^2}{2})}{8\omega} + 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{8}} \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{s}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{15}\left(s + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right)}{8M} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{800^{1}}\left(3^{2} + \frac{1}{100^{1}}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}5^{2} + 100^{2}}{5800} + 1} = \frac{5^{2}800^{2}}{5^{4} + 100^{1} + \sqrt{2}5^{3}800 + 100^{3}\sqrt{2}5^{3} + 1^{2}800^{2}}$$

revardo en cora

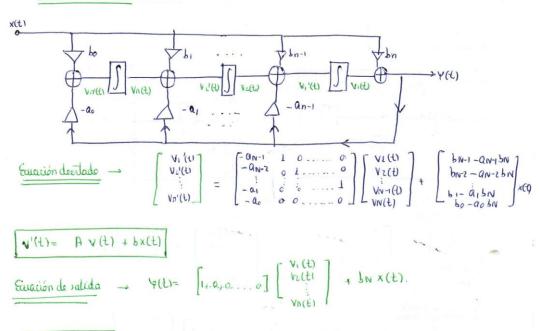
Wo- V WIWZ BW=Wz-W, O

```
Relation - Filtro LP [n=3] pararedución dornido & <3 dB
                                                                                                       (0,10th)
  Fusioner de transpressea Bestleworth y Chebyshev.
                                            -3= 20log (1-81) - Si= 0.2902
W1= 2n. JoHz = 20 Flace/1
  y nara hallar We, sale \left(\frac{\omega d}{\omega c}\right)^6 = \left(\frac{1}{1-\delta i}\right)^2 \longrightarrow \left(\omega c = 20 \Pi \text{ rad/s}\right)
   8(j) = > H(j) = \frac{1}{(2+1)(j^2 + j + 1)} = \frac{1}{(1+3/wc)(\frac{j^2}{Wc^2} + \frac{j}{1/c} + 1)}
               ______ = 1. y omo ha de Teuer orden 3, y además teine sanania
              H(s) = \frac{2}{(1+s)(we)(\frac{s^2}{airt} + \frac{j}{we} + 1)}
                          Calculo \varepsilon; \varepsilon = \sqrt{10^{3110}-1} = 0^{9}936 \longrightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{3} \sinh^{-1} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 0^{1}2445\Gamma
  chesysher
    atención de la pola
             3k = e^{j(2k+n-1)\pi} on k=0,..., 2n-1 3k = e^{j(2k+2)\pi}
So= e 1 121 = on (20) + 1 ren (21)
1 = 6, 40 = 00 (AU) + ) xm (AU) - 400
S_2 = e^{j\pi} = con(n) + j ker (n) \longrightarrow
2^3 = 6_{j\frac{Q}{2U}} = \omega\left(\frac{Q}{2U}\right) + j \operatorname{xer}\left(\frac{Q}{2U}\right) \longrightarrow \log 2
                                                                              S2 = - with Bluc = -10/+63
Sy = Cilon = co ( ton) + jren ( 10 m)
                                                                        Si3= - 1 sin h B + 53 con hBj= "
Sr = e^{\frac{1}{2}\frac{r_0}{r_0}} = con\left(\frac{r_0}{r_0}\right) + \int km\left(\frac{r_0}{r_0}\right)
                                                            y ama terreno que s'= suc.
          Fortanto s= Wes' - s= Wes'z= -9'383 + 16'+9j.
                           (5+ 18+63) (1++9+383)2+ 56+42]
      1-1(s) LP
                             H(s) = \frac{18^{3} + 63 \left[ (9^{3} + 3)^{2} + 18^{6} + 9^{2} \right]}{\left[ (9^{3} + 3)^{2} + 18^{6} + 9^{2} \right]} = 17
H(s) = \frac{18^{3} + 63 \left[ (9^{3} + 3)^{2} + 18^{6} + 9^{2} \right]}{\left[ (5 + 9^{3} + 3)^{2} + 18^{6} + 9^{2} \right]}
  Compensaucure unidad
    HW)-Janania 1
                                                                                                                               3
```

Varialles decitado

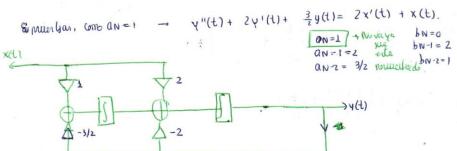
dan variables decitado presentan un plante amiento attenuativo para la representación de internas, que tanta ventajos para de internas.

Prince prince caprica



Ejemph 1

an=2 bn= a.

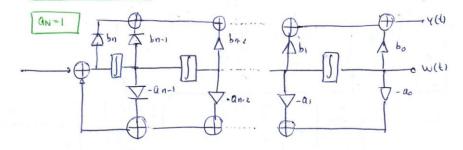


$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{1}'(t) \\ v_{2}'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}(t) \\ v_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + b \times (t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{1}'(t) \\ v_{2}'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}(t) \\ v_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}(t) \\ v_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + bn \left[x(t) \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}(t) \\ v_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} + 0$$

2= Forma canónica



Ecuación de estado

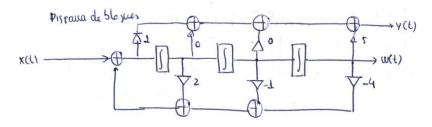
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1'(t) \\ v_2'(t) \\ v_{N-1}(t) \\ v_{N}'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_0 - a_1 - a_2 & \dots - a_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1(t) \\ v_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ v_n(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \chi(t)$$

Ecución de salida

$$b_n = a_n = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1'(t) \\ v_2^{\dagger}(t) \\ v_3^{\dagger}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} o & 1 & o \\ o & o & 1 \\ -V & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1(t) \\ v_2(t) \\ v_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} o \\ 0 \\ L \end{bmatrix} X(t) .$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1(t) \\ v_2(t) \\ v_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + x(t) = 0$$



Ejercicio 5.11

Extradas
$$x_1(t)$$
, $x_2(t)$ rations $y_1(t)$, $y_2(t)$ $y_1(t)$, $y_2(t)$ $y_1(t)$, $y_2(t)$ $y_1(t)$, $y_2(t)$ $y_2(t)$

 $v_1(t) = y_1(t)$ $v_2(t) = y_1(t)$ $v_3(t) = y_1(t)$ $v_3(t) = y_1(t)$ $v_4(t) = y_2(t)$ $v_5(t) = y_2(t)$

Vamorala squido prinacánica y esculinos beceración de estado y de valida

 $V_1'(t) = V_2(t).$ $V_2'(t) = V_3(t).$ $V_{4'}(t) = V_5(t).$

y alma suplitumos enlardorculaciones sur me da puesto su recisto 5, y too 3. Respejemente a junión de variable

 $V_3'(t) + 2V_3(t) + V_5'(t) - 3 \left[V_2(t) + V_5(t)\right] + t \left[V_1(t) - V_4(t)\right] = X_1(t)$ $V_5'(t) + 5 V_5(t) + 3V_2(t) + 2 \left[V_4(t) - V_1(t)\right] = X_2(t).$ de variables, $V_5'(t) + 5 V_5(t) + 3V_2(t) + 2 \left[V_4(t) - V_1(t)\right] = X_2(t).$

$$V_{5}'(t) = X_{1}(t) - 5V_{5}(t) - 3V_{2}(t) - 2V_{4}(t) + 1V_{1}(t)$$

$$V_{5}'(t) = X_{1}(t) - 5V_{5}(t) + 3[V_{2}(t) + V_{5}(t)] - t(V_{1}(t) - V_{4}(t)] - V_{5}'(t) =$$

- x1(+1-283 (+) +3 [N2(+)+V5(+)]-+ (V1(+)-V4(+)) - [X2(+)-5V5(+)-3V6(+)-2V4(+)+24.6

$$\begin{split} &V_{3}'(\xi) = & \chi_{2}(\xi) + 2V_{1}(\xi) - 3V_{2}(\xi) - 2V_{4}(\xi) - 5V_{5}(\xi) \\ &V_{3}'(\xi) = -(2+\xi)V_{1}(\xi) + 6V_{2}(\xi) - 2V_{3}(\xi) + (\xi+2)V_{4}(\xi) + 3V_{5}(\xi) + Y_{1}(\xi) - X_{2}(\xi) \,. \end{split}$$