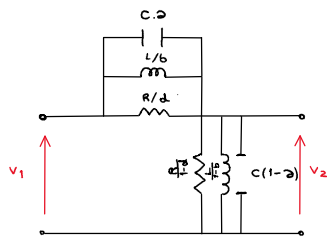


TS6-Ejercicios 1,2 y 3

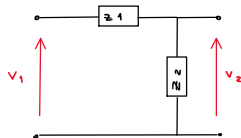
sábado, 25 de octubre de 2025 15:26

• Considerando el circuito:



1º Demostrar que la función de transferencia $T(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)}$ se corresponde con una sección biquadrática (sos) $T(s) = K \cdot \frac{s^2 + s \left(\frac{\omega_{02}}{Q_2} \right) + \omega_{02}^2}{s^2 + s \left(\frac{\omega_{0P}}{Q_P} \right) + \omega_{0P}^2}$

• Yo puedo escribir la función de transferencia como $T(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)}$, en general puedo representar el sistema como



• De acá puedo despear que $T(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$, Para este TP me conviene representar $T(s)$ en impedancias, ya que en paralelo

las impedancias se suman y vale que $T(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{Y_1}{Y_1 + Y_2}$ donde $Y_1 = \frac{1}{Z_1}$ y $Y_2 = \frac{1}{Z_2}$

• Para este ejercicio $Y_1 = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{sL} + sC = \frac{d}{R \cdot sL} + \frac{b}{R \cdot sL} + \frac{s^2 C d R L}{R \cdot sL} = \frac{d s L + B R + s^2 C d R L}{R \cdot sL}$

$$Y_2 = \frac{1-d}{R} + \frac{1-b}{sL} + s \cdot C(1-d) = \frac{(1-d) s L}{R s L} + \frac{(1-b) R}{R s L} + \frac{s^2 R L C (1-d)}{s R L} = \frac{(1-d) s L + (1-b) R + s^2 R L C (1-d)}{R s L}$$

• Reemplazo en $T(s) = \frac{Y_1}{Y_1 + Y_2}$

$$T(s) = \left(\frac{d s L + B R + s^2 C d R L}{R s L} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{d s L + B R + s^2 C d R L}{R s L} + \frac{(1-d) s L + (1-b) R + s^2 R L C (1-d)}{R s L}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{d s L + B R + s^2 C d R L}{R s L} \cdot \frac{R s L}{d s L + B R + s^2 C d R L + (1-d) s L + (1-b) R + s^2 R L C (1-d)} = \frac{d s L + B R + s^2 C d R L}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{R L C} + \frac{1}{L C}} = \frac{d s^2 + s \frac{1}{R L C} + \frac{1}{L C}}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{R L C} + \frac{1}{L C}}$$

2º Yo quiero representar $T(s) = K \cdot \frac{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_{02}}{Q_2} + \omega_{02}^2}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_{0P}}{Q_P} + \omega_{0P}^2}$, al igualar los polinomios obtengo

$$K = d; \quad \omega_{02}^2 = \frac{1}{L C}; \quad \frac{\omega_{02}}{Q_2} = \frac{1}{R L C} \Rightarrow Q_2 = \omega_{02} \cdot \frac{R L C}{d} = \frac{1}{d} \cdot \frac{R L C}{d} = \frac{R^2 C L^2}{d^2} = \frac{R^2 C L^2}{d^2}$$

$$\omega_{0P}^2 = \frac{1}{L C}; \quad \frac{\omega_{0P}}{Q_P} = \frac{1}{R L C} \Rightarrow Q_P = \omega_{0P} \cdot R C = \frac{1}{L C} \cdot R C = \frac{R^2 C^2}{L C} = \frac{R^2 C}{L}$$

3º Para cada función utilice la red biquadrática para implementarla

• Voy a escribir las funciones de transferencia con la forma

$$T(s) = K \cdot \frac{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_{02}}{Q_2} + \omega_{02}^2}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_{0P}}{Q_P} + \omega_{0P}^2}$$

$$1) T_1(s) = \frac{s^2 + 9}{s^2 + s\sqrt{2} + 1} = \lim_{Q_2 \rightarrow \infty} 1 \cdot \frac{s^2 + s \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1^2}$$

C. A

$$\frac{\omega_{0P}}{Q_P} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_{0P}}{\sqrt{2}} = Q_P$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = Q_P$$

$$T_2(s) = \frac{s^2 + 1/9}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1} = \lim_{Q_2 \rightarrow \infty} 1 \cdot \frac{s^2 + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1^2}$$

$$T_3(s) = \frac{s^2 + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1}{s^2 + s\sqrt{2} + 1} = 1 \cdot \frac{s^2 + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1^2}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1^2}$$