

2

quinta-feira, 18 de novembro de 2021

22:46

$$f_{min} = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_{max} = 1 \text{ KHz}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2 \cdot R_f \cdot C \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{2 \cdot R_1}{R_2}\right)}$$

$$R_{f(max)} \rightarrow f_{min}$$

$$R_{f(max)} = R_{f(min)} + R_p$$

$$R_{f(min)} \rightarrow f_{max}$$

$$R_{f(min)} = R_{min}$$

$$1 \times 10^3 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot R_{min} \cdot 0,22 \times 10^{-6} \times \ln\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{4,7 \times 10^3}{5,6 \times 10^3}\right)}$$

$$R_{min} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 \times 10^3 \cdot 0,22 \times 10^{-6} \times \ln\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{4,7 \times 10^3}{5,6 \times 10^3}\right)}$$

$$R_{min} = 2,306 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_{max} = \frac{1}{2 \times 100 \times 0,22 \times 10^{-6} \times \ln\left(1 + 2 \times \frac{4,7 \times 10^3}{5,6 \times 10^3}\right)} = 23,067 \text{ K}\Omega$$

$$R_p = R_{max} - R_{min} = 20,761 \text{ K } \Omega$$