

01. Obtenga la función transferencia $H(s) = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$ a partir de método sistemático de nodos e identifique k (ganancia de la red), ω_0 (pulsación angular de resonancia) y Q (factor de selectividad).

$$VA \textcircled{2} VA \cdot (G_2 + G_1 + S \cdot C) - VD (sC + G_2) - VO(G_3) - Vi(G_1) = 0$$

$$VB \textcircled{1} VB (G_3 + SC) - VD(G_3) - VE(SC) = 0$$

$$VC \textcircled{1} VC (G_4 + G_4) - VO(G_4) - VE (G_4) = 0$$

OPAMP IDEAL $VA = VB = VC = 0V$

$$\textcircled{2} VE \cdot G_4 = VC \cdot 2 \cdot G_4 - VO \cdot G_4$$

$$VE = VC \cdot 2 - VO$$

$$\textcircled{4} VD \cdot G_3 = VB \cdot (G_3 + SC) - (VC \cdot 2 - VO) \cdot SC$$

$$VD = VB \cdot \left(1 + S \cdot \frac{C}{G_3}\right) - VC \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{SC}{G_3} + VO \cdot \frac{SC}{G_3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} VA \cdot (G_2 + G_1 + SC) - \left(VB \cdot \frac{G_3 + SC}{G_3} - VC \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{SC}{G_3} + VO \cdot \frac{SC}{G_3}\right) (S \cdot C + G_2) \\ - VO \cdot G_3 - Vi \cdot G_1 = 0$$

$$V_A \cdot (G_2 + G_1 + S_C) - V_B \cdot \frac{(G_3 + S_C)(S_C + G_2)}{G_3} + V_C \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{S_C}{G_3} (S_C + G_2)$$

$$-V_O \left(\frac{S^2 C^2 + S \cdot C \cdot G_2}{G_3} \right) - V_O \cdot G_3 - V_i \cdot G_1 = 0$$

con $V_A = V_B = V_C = 0$

$$-V_O \left(\frac{S^2 C^2 + S \cdot C \cdot G_2}{G_3} \right) - V_O \cdot G_3 = V_i \cdot G_1$$

$$-V_O \cdot \left(\frac{S^2 C^2 + S \cdot C \cdot G_2 + G_3}{G_3} \right) = V_i \cdot G_1$$

$$V_O \cdot (-1) \quad \frac{S^2 C^2 + S \cdot C \cdot G_2 + G_3^2}{G_3} = V_i \cdot G_1$$

$$H(s) = - \frac{G_1 \cdot G_3}{S^2 C^2 + S \cdot C \cdot G_2 + G_3^2}$$

$$H(s) = - \frac{\frac{G_1 \cdot G_3}{C^2}}{S^2 + S \cdot \frac{G_2}{C} + \left(\frac{G_3}{C}\right)^2}$$

Para tener ω_0^2 Attribuyendo 0 a G2, Podrá decirse:

$$H(s) = - \frac{G_1}{G_3} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{G_3}{C}\right)^2}{S^2 + S \cdot \frac{G_2}{C} + \left(\frac{G_3}{C}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{G_2}{C}$$

$$\frac{G_3 C}{Q} = \frac{G^2}{C}$$

$$Q = \frac{G_3}{G_2}$$

$$K = -\frac{G_1}{G_3} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{G_3}{C} \quad Q = \frac{G_3}{G_2}$$

👉 02. Realice el estudio correspondiente a la respuesta en frecuencia (módulo y fase), en aquellos puntos que considere característicos (mínimamente en los extremos de banda y en ω_0), y al diagrama de polos y ceros.

$$H(\omega) = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega} = K \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2}{j\omega \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$|H(\omega)| = \frac{\omega_0^2}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}} \cdot |K|$$

$$\omega = 0$$

$$|H(0)| = \frac{K \cdot \omega_0^2}{\omega_0^2} = |K|$$

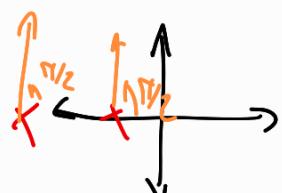
$$\omega = \omega_0$$

$$|H(\omega_0)| = |K| \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2}{\sqrt{\frac{\omega_0^4}{Q^2}}} = |K| \cdot Q$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} |H(\omega)| = 0$$

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} |H(\omega)| = 0$$

$$\Im H(\omega) = \pi - \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega \cdot \omega_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \right)$$



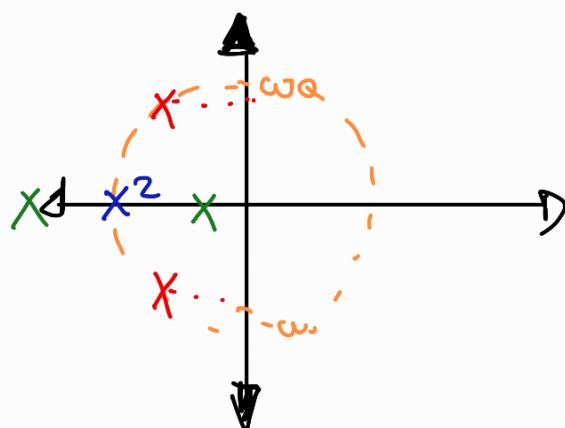
$$\omega = 0 \quad \boxed{\Im H(\omega) = \pi - \operatorname{tg}^{-1}(0) = \pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \Im H(\omega) &= \pi - \pi \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \quad \boxed{\Im H(\omega) = \pi - \pi/2 = \pi/2}$$

El diagrama de polos y ceros sería

CASO 1



CASO 2

CASO 3

- 👉 03. Identifique el tipo de filtro y describa su comportamiento en función de los resultados obtenidos en el punto anterior: ganancia en banda de paso, roll-off y su relación con las singularidades, tipo de función y desenvolvimiento de fase total, retardo de grupo y su relación con la fase y cualquier otro aspecto que le parezca relevante mencionar.

Es un PASA BAJOS

La ganancia en la banda de paso va desde $|k| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ hasta $|k| \cdot Q$

$$\text{Busco } \omega \mid H(\omega) \mid = \frac{|k|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left| H(\omega_{hp}) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |k| = |k| \frac{\omega_0^2}{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}}$$

$$\sqrt{\omega^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0^2}{Q} \right)^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2} = \omega_0^2 \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\omega^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0}{Q} \right)^2 + \omega_0^4 - 2\omega^2 \omega_0^2 + \omega^4 = \omega_0^4 \cdot 2$$

$$\omega^4 + \omega^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0}{Q} \right)^2 - \omega^2 \cdot 2\omega_0^2 + \omega_0^4 = \omega_0^4 \cdot 2$$

$$\omega^4 + \omega^2 \cdot \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 2 \right) - \omega_0^4 = 0$$

$$\omega_s = \omega^2$$

$$\omega_s^2 + \omega_s \cdot \omega_0 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 2 \right) - \omega_0^4 = 0$$

$$\omega_{s_{1-2}} = \frac{\omega_0 \left(2 - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 2 \right)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-\omega_0^4)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{s_{1-2}} &= \omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \right) \pm \frac{\sqrt{\omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 2 \right)^2 + 4\omega_0^4}}{2} \\ &= \underbrace{\omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \right)}_{+} \pm \omega_0 \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} - 2 \right)^2 + 4\omega_0^2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

OBS si tomo caso $\pm = -$, llegaría a $\omega_{s_{1-2}} = \underline{\textcircled{L}}$, imposible para ω^2

$$\omega_s = \omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \right) + \omega_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} - 1 \right)^2 + \omega_0^2} \quad \textcircled{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 = \omega_s &\rightarrow \omega = \pm \sqrt{\omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \right) + \omega_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} - 1 \right)^2 + \omega_0^2}} \\ \omega &= \pm \sqrt{\omega_0} \cdot \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \right) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2\alpha^2} - 1 \right)^2 + \omega_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

NO SÉ COMO CONTINUAR

Respecto al desenvolvimento de fase, será de π a 0

El retraso de Grupo.

$$D(\omega) = \frac{\partial \varphi \text{r}(\omega)}{\partial \omega} = \frac{\partial \left(\pi - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega \cdot \omega_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \right) \right)}{\partial \omega}$$

$$D(\omega) = \frac{-1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega \cdot \omega_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \cdot (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) - (-1) \cdot 2\omega^2 \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}$$

$$D(\omega) = \frac{-1}{1 + \omega^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \cdot (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + 2\omega^2 \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\omega}}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2 + \omega^2}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + \omega^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \right)^2}$$

$$D(\omega) = -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} \frac{\omega_0^2 + \omega^2}{\omega^4 + \omega^2 \cdot \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\omega^2} - 2 \right) + \omega_0^4}$$