

Filtros digitais

2) LP Butter de orden 2: com $F = 1 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow \omega = 1$: $H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \sqrt{2}s + 1}$

a) $F_s = 100 \text{ kHz}$ Aproximação por amostragem: $K = 2F_s \rightarrow s = K \frac{z-1}{z+1}$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{K^2 \left(\frac{z-1}{z+1} \right)^2 + \sqrt{2} K \frac{z-1}{z+1} + 1} = \frac{1}{K^2 \frac{(z-1)^2}{(z+1)^2} + \sqrt{2} K \frac{z-1}{z+1} + 1}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{K^2 (z-1)^2 + \sqrt{2} K (z-1)(z+1) + (z+1)^2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 2z + 1}{K^2 z^2 - K^2 2z + K^2 + \sqrt{2} K z^2 - \sqrt{2} K + z^2 + 2z + 1}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 2z + 1}{z^2 (K^2 + \sqrt{2} K + 1) + z (2 - 2K^2) + (K^2 - \sqrt{2} K + 1)}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\omega}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi F_0}{F_s} = \frac{2\pi}{100 \text{ kHz}} = \frac{2\pi}{100} = \Omega_c$$

$$\omega_c = 1 \text{ Normalizado} \rightarrow \omega_c = K \tan\left(\frac{\Omega_c}{2}\right) \rightarrow K = \frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{\Omega_c}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{100}\right)} = 31,82$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 2z + 1}{z^2 1060 + z 2023,02 + 968,57} = \frac{1}{1060} \frac{z^2 + 2z + 1}{z^2 - 1,92 + 0,9}$$

