

SÍNTESIS de Funciones de Excitación

1) Sea la función: $z(s) = \frac{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)}{s(s^2+2)}$

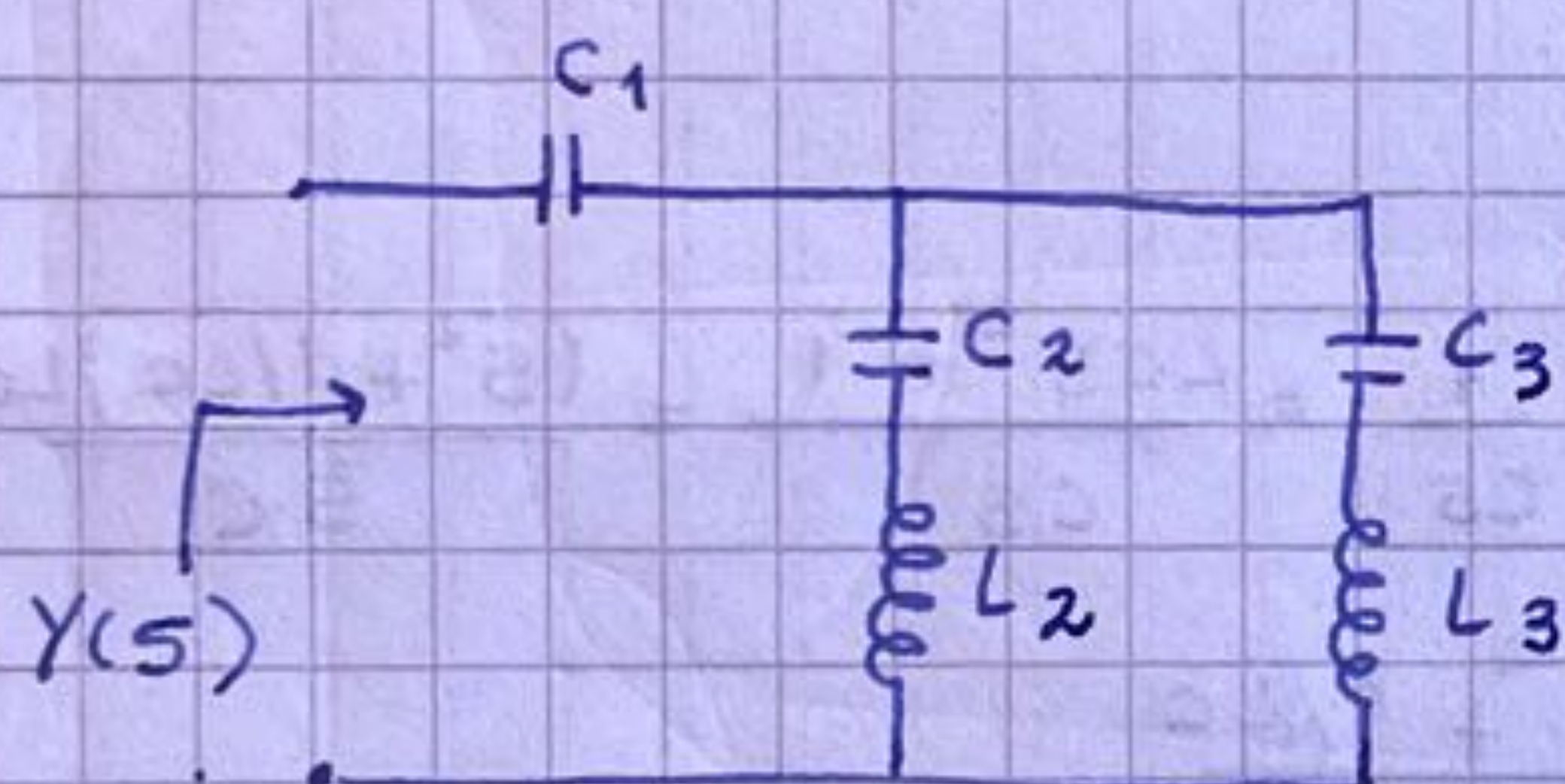
Se pide hallar la topología circuital y los valores de los componentes para:

a) Síntesis de $z(s)$ mediante el método de Foster en su versión "paralelo" o "derivación".

b) Ídem a) mediante laus 1 y 2.

2) Sea: $Y(s) = \frac{3s(s^2+7/3)}{(s^2+2)(s^2+5)}$

Obtenga los valores de los componentes de la red sabiendo que L_2 y C_2 resuenan a 1 r/s .



Resolución:

① a) Foster II: $Y(s) = \frac{K_0}{s} + \sum_i \left(\frac{K_i s}{(s^2 + \omega_i^2)} \right) + K_\infty s$

Entonces, tomamos $Y(s) = \frac{s(s^2+2)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)}$

y luego: $Y(s) = \frac{K_0}{s} + \frac{K_1 s}{s^2+3} + \frac{K_2 s}{s^2+1} + K_\infty$

Por lo tanto, calculamos los coeficientes K_i .

$$\bullet K_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} Y(s) s = \frac{s^2(s^2+2)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} = \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\bullet K_\infty = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} Y(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{s(s^2+2)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{s^2}{s^4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\infty^2}$$

$$\bullet K_1 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -3} Y(s) \frac{(s^2+3)}{s} = \frac{s(s^2+2)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} \cdot \frac{(s^2+3)}{s} = \frac{1}{2}$$

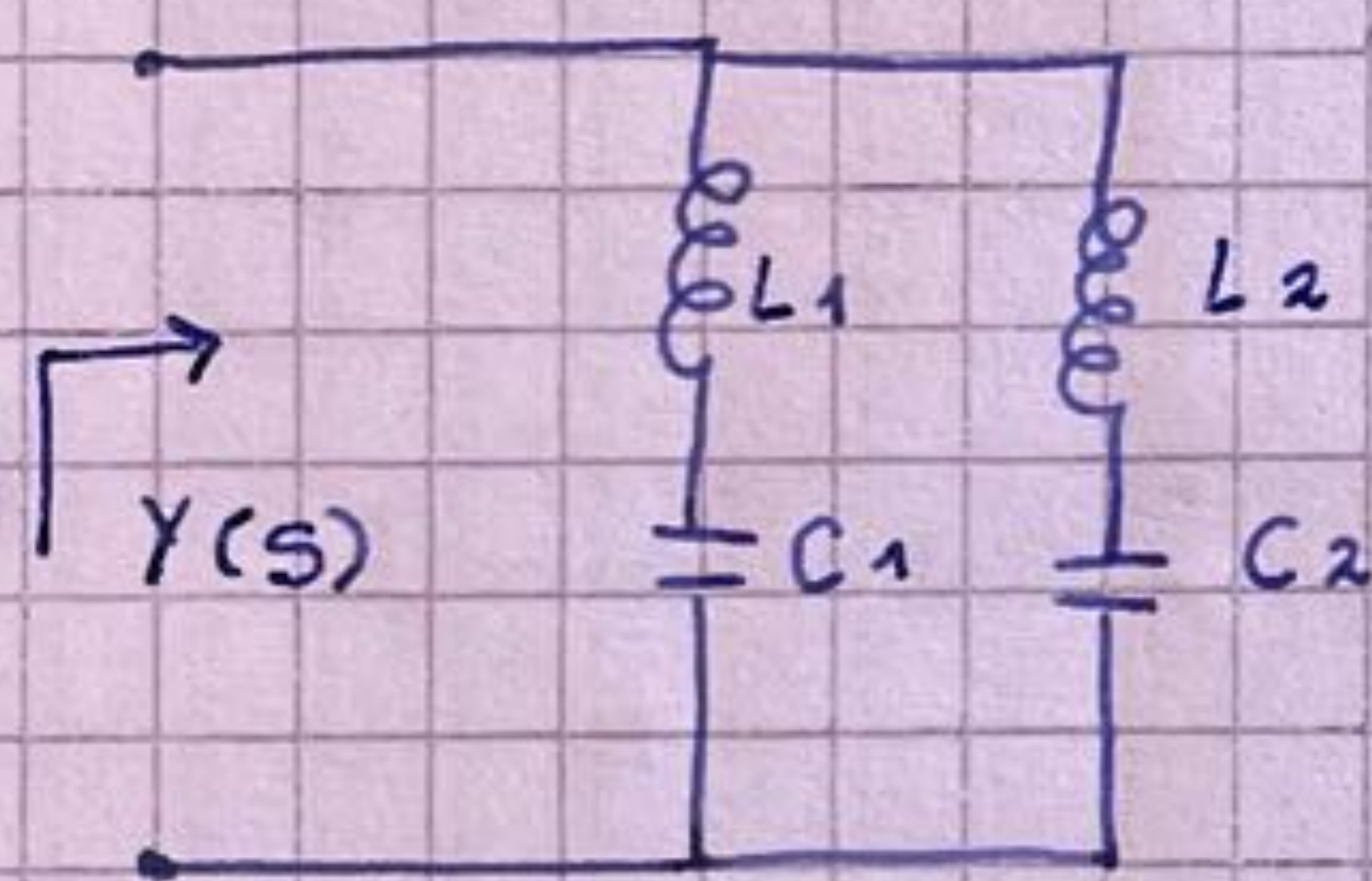
$$\bullet K_2 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -1} Y(s) \frac{(s^2+1)}{s} = \frac{s(s^2+2)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} \cdot \frac{(s^2+1)}{s} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Finalmente: $Y(s) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{s}{(s^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{s}{(s^2+3)}$

Verificación: $\frac{s(s^2+3) + s(s^2+1)}{2(s^2+1)(s^2+3)} = \frac{s^3+3s+s^3+s}{2(s^2+1)(s^2+3)} = \frac{2s^3+4s}{2(s^2+1)(s^2+3)}$

$\hookrightarrow Y(s) = \frac{s^3+2s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+3)} \rightarrow$ Se verifica.

• Topología unital:



$$\rightarrow Z_I = Ls + \frac{1}{Cs} = \frac{Lcs^2 + 1}{Cs} = \frac{(s^2 + 1/Lc)Lc}{s}$$

$$Z_I = L \frac{s^2 + 1/Lc}{s}$$

$$Y_I = \frac{1}{L} \frac{s}{(s^2 + 1/Lc)}$$

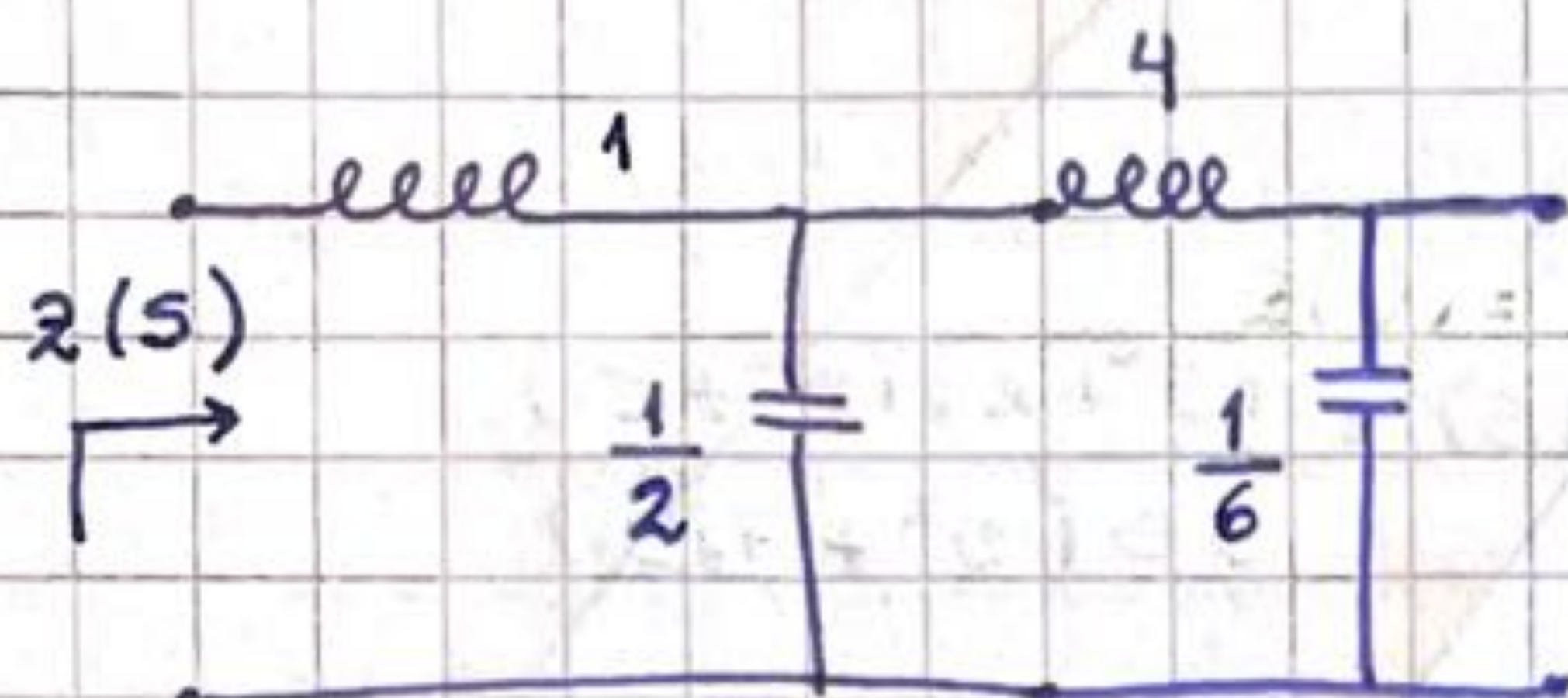
Por lo tanto:

$$Y_I = \begin{cases} L_1 = 2 \\ 1/L_1 C_1 = 1 \rightarrow C_1 = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{II} = \begin{cases} L_2 = 2 \\ 1/L_2 C_2 = 3 \rightarrow C_2 = 1/6 \end{cases}$$

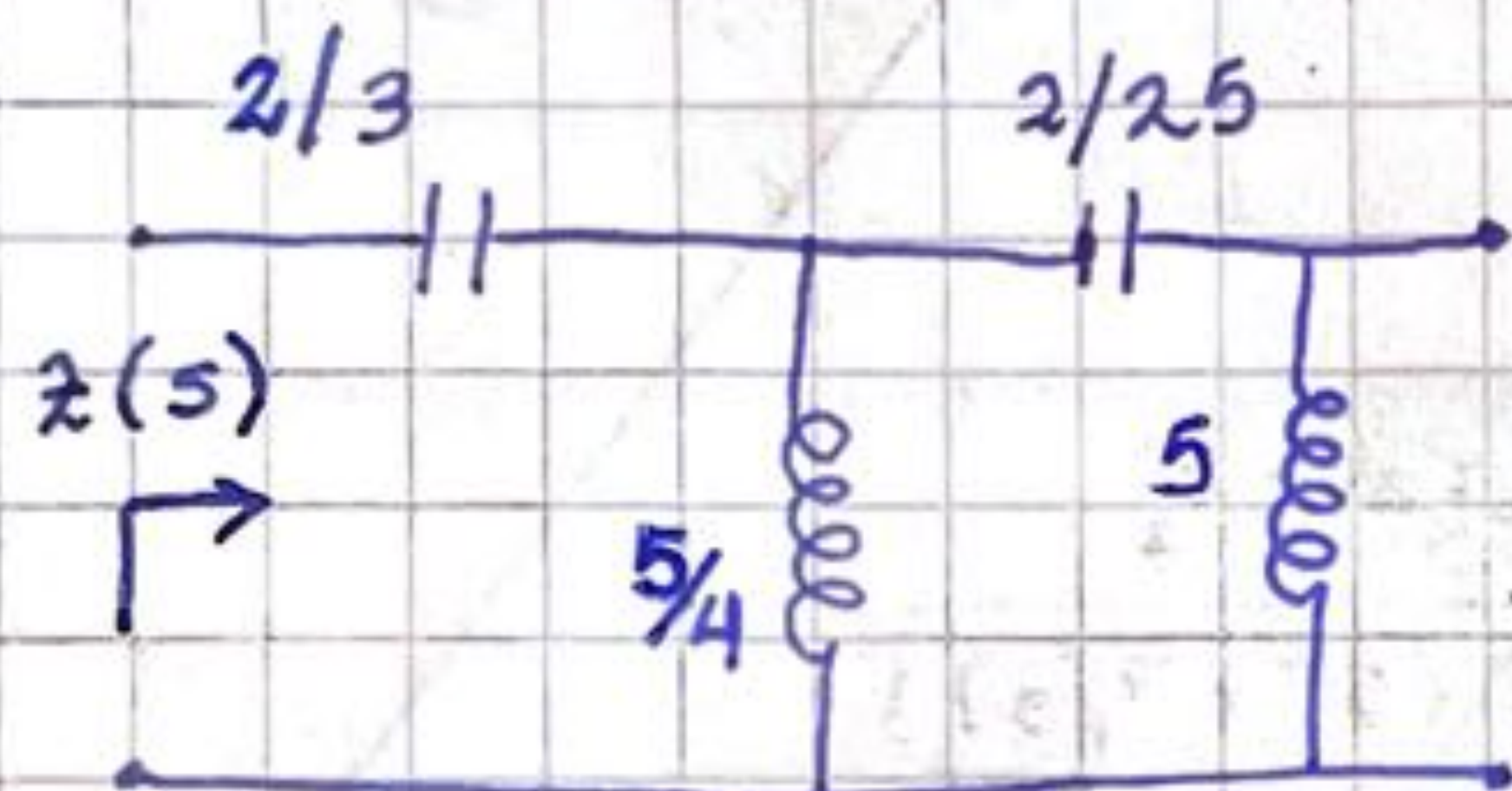
$$b) \quad z(s) = \frac{(s^2 + 3)(s^2 + 1)}{s(s^2 + 2)} = \frac{s^4 + s^2 + 3s^2 + 3}{s^3 + s \cdot 2} = \frac{s^4 + 4s^2 + 3}{s^3 + s \cdot 2}$$

• lauer I:



$$\begin{array}{r} s^4 + 4s^2 + 3 \quad | \quad s^3 + s \cdot 2 \\ \underline{s^4 + s^2 \cdot 2} \quad \quad \quad s \rightarrow 2 \\ 2s^2 + 3 \\ \underline{s^3 + 3/2s} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{2}s \rightarrow Y \\ 2s^2 + 3 \\ \underline{1/2s} \quad \quad \quad 4s \rightarrow 2 \\ 1/2s \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{6}s \\ \underline{0} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{6} \end{array}$$

• lauer II:



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 + 4s^2 + s^4 \quad | \quad 2s + s^3 \\ \underline{3 + 3/2s^2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow 2 \\ 2s + s^3 \quad \quad \quad \frac{5s^2 + s^4}{2} \\ \underline{2s + \frac{4}{5}s^3} \quad \quad \quad \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow Y \\ \frac{5}{2}s^2 + s^4 \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{5}s^3 \\ \underline{\frac{5}{2}s^2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{25}{2} \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow 2 \\ \frac{1}{5}s^3 \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{5}s^3 \\ \underline{1/5s^3} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow Y \\ \underline{0} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{s} \end{array}$$

Finalmente:

• lauer I:

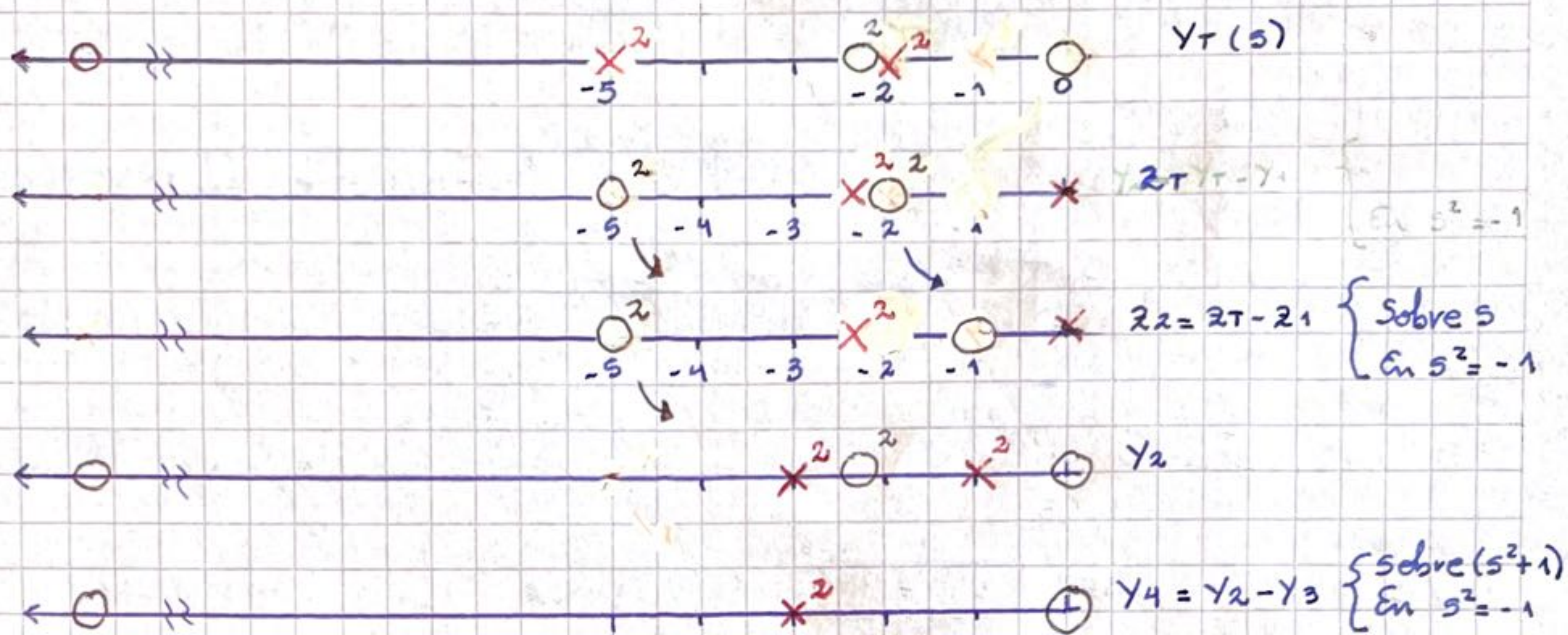
$$z(s) = s + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{4s + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}s}}}$$

• lauer II:

$$z(s) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{\frac{25}{2} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{s}}}$$

② Resolvemos por Remociones Parciales.

• Método Gráfico:



• Método analítico:

$$Y(s) = \frac{3s(s^2 + 7/3)}{(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + 5)} \rightarrow Z(s) = \frac{(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + 5)}{3s(s^2 + 7/3)}$$

$$* Z_2 = Z_T - Z_1 = Z_T - K_1/s$$

$$K_1 = Z_T \cdot s \Big|_{s^2 = -1} = \frac{(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + 5)}{3s(s^2 + 7/3)} \cdot s = 1$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{(s^2 + 2)(s^2 + 5)}{3s(s^2 + 7/3)} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{s^4 + 7s^2 + 10 - 3s^2 - 7}{3s(s^2 + 7/3)} = \frac{s^4 + 4s^2 + 3}{3s(s^2 + 7/3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_2 = \frac{3s(s^2 + 7/3)}{s^4 + 4s^2 + 3} = \frac{3s(s^2 + 7/3)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 3)}$$

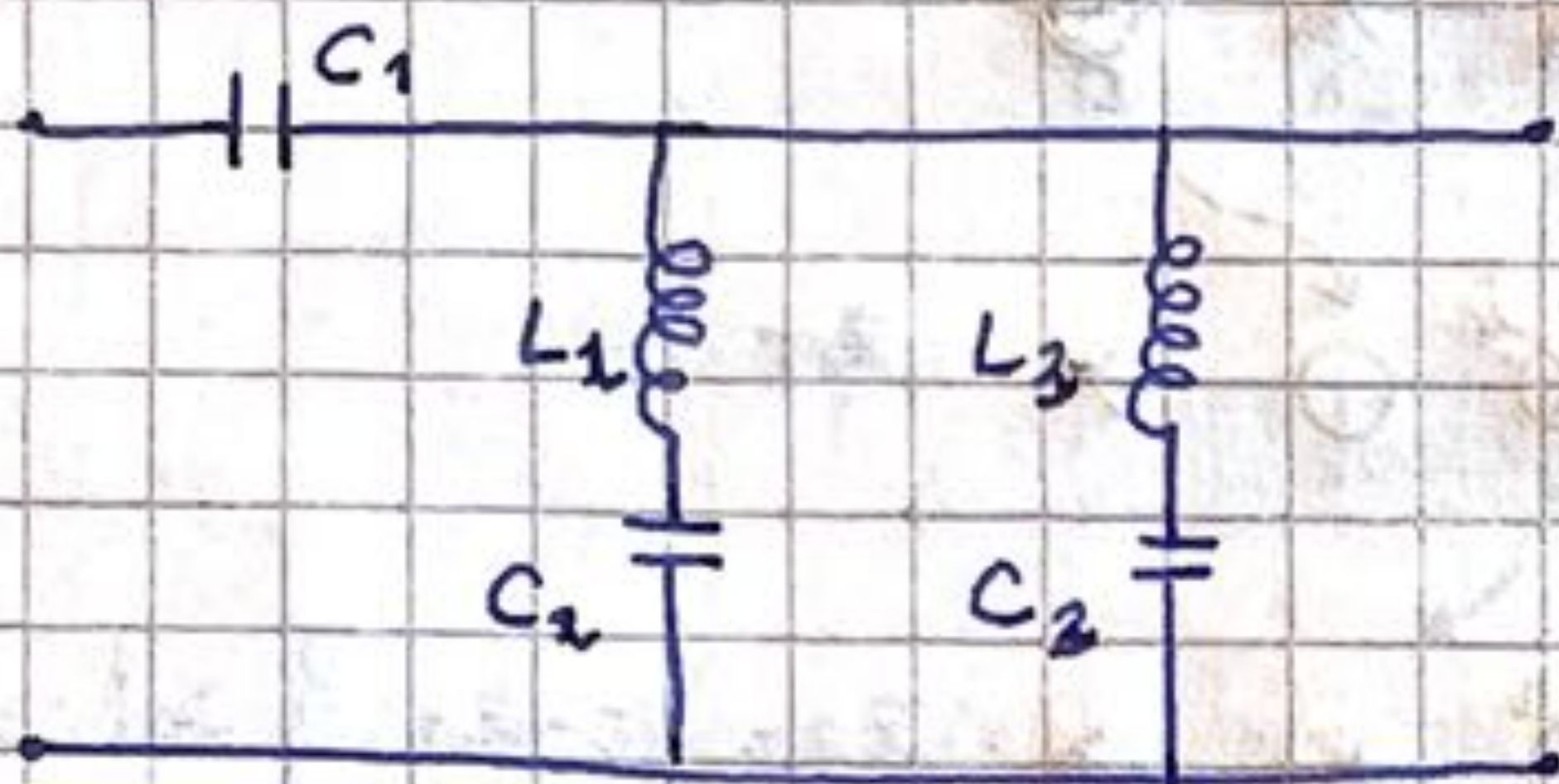
$$* Y_4 = Y_2 - Y_3 = Y_2 - K_2 \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$K_2 = Y_2 \frac{(s^2 + 1)}{s} \Big|_{s^2 = -1} = \frac{3s(s^2 + 7/3)(s^2 + 1)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 3)s} \Big|_{s^2 = -1} = 2$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{3s(s^2 + 1/3)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 3)} - \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{3s^3 + 7s - 2s(s^2 + 3)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 3)} = \frac{s^3 + s}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 3)}$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{s(s^2 + 1)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 3)} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3} \quad Y_2$$

• Topología biunital.



$$Y_{1,2} = \frac{1}{L} \frac{s}{(s^2 + 1/LC)}$$

$$Y_C = \frac{1}{C \cdot s}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$Y_C = \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = 1}$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{L_2 = 1/2} \\ \boxed{C_2 = 2} \end{cases}$$

$$Y_3 = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{L_3 = 1} \\ \boxed{C_3 = 1/3} \end{cases}$$