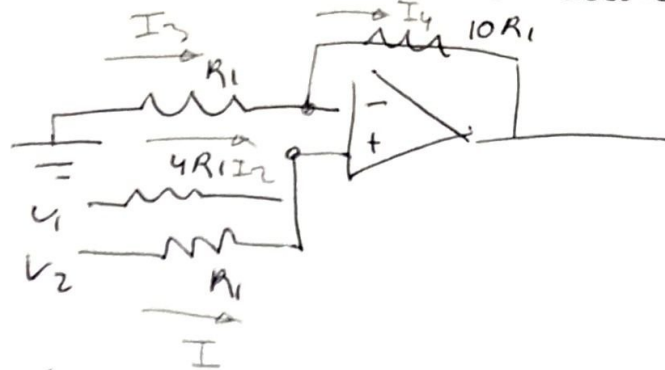


Ex Amplificadores operacionales

Ex 1 Hallar V_0 en el circuito de la figura



Suponemos que es un AO ideal y por tanto $R_{int} = \infty$

$$I^+ = I^- = 0$$

Polarizado negativamente región lineal $V_+ \approx V_-$

CKN

$$I_1 + I_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_+}{R_1} + \frac{V_1 - V_+}{4R_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{4(V_2 - V_+) + V_1 - V_+}{4R_1} = 0$$

$$4V_2 - 4V_+ + V_1 - V_+ = 0$$

$$-5V_+ + 4V_2 + V_1 = 0 \quad -5V_+ = -4V_2 - V_1 \quad V_+ = \frac{4V_2 + V_1}{5}$$

CKN

$$I_3 = I_4$$

$$\frac{0 - V_-}{R_1} = \frac{V_- - V_0}{10R_1}$$

$$\frac{-V_-}{R_1} - \frac{V_- + V_0}{10R_1} = 0$$

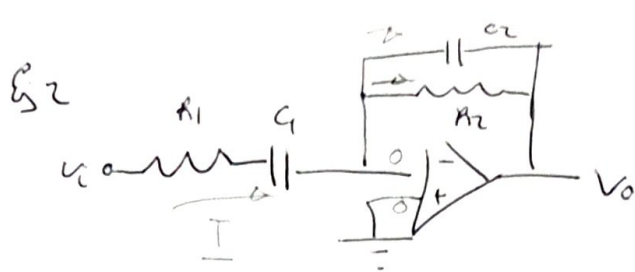
$$\frac{-10V_- - V_- + V_0}{10R_1} = 0$$

$$-11V_- + V_0 = 0$$

$$V_0 = 11V_-$$

Como tiene retroalimentación negativa $V_- = V_+$

$$V_0 = 11V_- = 11V_+ = 11 \left(\frac{4V_2 + V_1}{5} \right)$$



reboalimentación negativa
 $V_+ = V_-$ y AO Ideal luego $i_- = i_+ = 0$

$$I = I_2 + I_3 \quad \frac{V_i}{R_1 + Z_{C2}} = \frac{-V_o}{R_2} - \frac{V_o}{Z_{C2}}$$

$$R_1 + Z_{C2} = R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} = \frac{R_1 j\omega C_2 + 1}{j\omega C_2} \quad \frac{V_i}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{-V_o}{R_2} - \frac{V_o}{Z_{C2}}$$

$$\frac{V_i}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{-V_o}{R_2} - \frac{V_o j\omega C_2 R_2}{R_2} \quad \frac{V_i}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{-V_o}{R_2} - \frac{V_o j\omega C_2 R_2}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{V_i}{Z_{eq}} = V_o \left(\frac{-1 - j\omega C_2 R_2}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{Z_{eq}} \right)^{-1} = \frac{R_2}{-1 - j\omega C_2 R_2} = A_v$$

$$\frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{R_1 j\omega C_1 + 1} = \frac{-1 - j\omega C_2 R_2}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{(R_1 j\omega C_1 + 1)(-1 - j\omega C_2 R_2)} = \frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{-R_1 j\omega C_1 + R_1 \omega^2 C_1 C_2 R_2 - 1 - j\omega C_2 R_2}$$

$$A_v = \frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{-R_1 j\omega C_1 + R_1 \omega^2 C_1 C_2 R_2 - 1 - j\omega C_2 R_2} = \frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{j\omega(-R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2) + R_1 \omega^2 C_1 C_2 R_2 - 1}$$

$$j\omega(-2x) + x^2 \omega^2 - 1 = -j\omega(2x) + x^2 \omega^2 - 1$$

⑥ Si $R_1 C_1 = R_2 C_2$ calcular hasta que frecuencia debe ser restringida para que el circuito funcione como diferenciador

$$R_1 C_1 = x$$

$$V_o(j\omega) = G_e \cdot j\omega V_i(j\omega)$$

$$A_v = \frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{(1 + j\omega x)^2} \quad x = C_1 R_1 = C_2 R_2$$

$$\frac{C_1 R_2}{(1 + j\omega x)^2} \cdot \frac{j\omega V_i}{(1 + j\omega x)^2} = \frac{j\omega V_i}{(1 + j\omega x)^2}$$

el denominador... 1... 1... 1

Ej 2

$$A_v = \frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{(1 - \omega^2 C_1 C_2 R_1 R_2) + j\omega(C_1 R_1 + C_2 R_2)}$$

$$\text{Si } C_1 = 0 \rightarrow A_v = 0$$

$$\text{Si } C_2 = 0 \rightarrow A_v = -\frac{j\omega C_1 R_2}{1 + j\omega C_1 R_1} \quad \text{paseo alto}$$

$$\text{Si } C_1 = \infty \quad \frac{j\omega R_2}{-\omega^2 C_2 R_1 R_2 + j\omega R_1} = \text{filtro paso bajo}$$

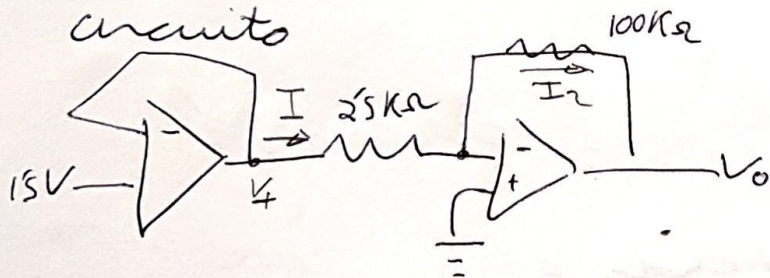
$$\frac{j R_2}{\omega R_1 (\omega R_2 + j C_2)}$$

$$\text{Si } C_2 = \infty \quad A_v = 0$$

$$\omega R_1 (\omega R_2 + j C_2)$$

- 3 Determinar amplitud y onda de salida cuando a la entrada le suministramos una señal triangular de $\pm 3V$ y frecuencia igual a 25Hz *

- 4) Calcular la tensión de salida V_o en el siguiente circuito



Realimentación
negativa luego $V_+ = V_-$
y AO ideal luego $I_- = I_+ = 0$

$$V_- = V_+ = 15V$$

$$I_1 = I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_+ - 0}{25 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_- - V_o}{100 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\frac{V_- - 0}{25 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{-V_o}{100 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$\frac{15}{25 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{-V_o}{100 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$V_o = -100 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{15}{25 \cdot 10^3} = -60V$$

$$A_v = \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right)^2 \frac{2\omega C_1 R_3}{(1 + j\omega C_1 R_3)(1 + j\omega C_2 R_3)}$$

$$C_1 / C_2 / f = 20\text{Hz}, 20\text{kHz}$$

$$\omega_c \rightarrow |A_v|_{\omega_c} = |A_v|_{\max} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{for } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \frac{\omega C_1 R_3}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_1^2 R_3^2}} \quad f_1 \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_1 R_3}$$

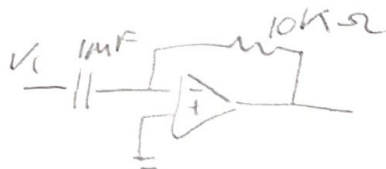
$$= 796 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ F} \dots$$



3 haza 3



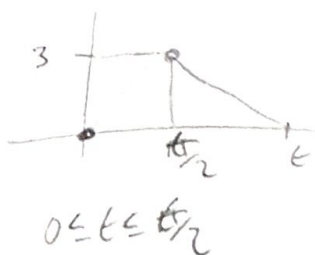
$$f = 25\text{Hz} \quad T = \frac{1}{f} = 0.04\text{s}$$



$$V_i = V^- \sim V^-$$

$$\frac{V_i}{Z_c} = \frac{-V_o}{10\text{k}\Omega} \quad -R(j\omega C V_i) = V_o$$

$$C \frac{d(V_i - V^-)}{dt} = C \cdot \frac{dV_i}{dt} = -\frac{V_o}{R} \quad V_o = -CR \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$



$$V_i = \frac{3}{t/2} \cdot t =$$

$$V_i = 3 - \frac{6}{t} (t - t/2)$$

$$V_i - 3 = \frac{-3}{t - t/2} (t - t/2)$$

$$t/2 \leq t \leq t$$

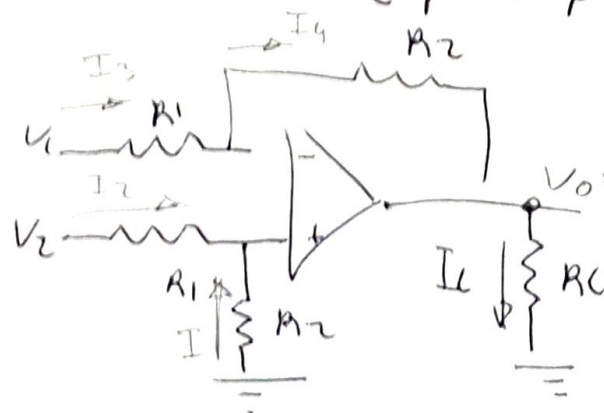
$$V_o = -CR \frac{dV_i}{dt}$$

$$-CR \cdot \frac{6}{t} \quad 0 \leq t \leq t/2$$

$$-CR \left(-\frac{6}{t} \right) = CR \frac{6}{t}$$



55 Valor de V_2 para producir 500mV a la salida



AO ideal luego $V_- = V_+ = 0A$
Polarización negativa

$$R_1 = 50K\Omega \quad R_2 = 150K\Omega \quad V_1 = 40mV$$

$$I_2 + I_1 = 0 \quad I_2 = \frac{V_2 - V_+}{R_1} \quad I_1 = \frac{-V_+}{R_2}$$

$$I_3 = I_4 \quad I_3 = \frac{V_1 - V_-}{R_1} \quad I_4 = \frac{V_- - V_0}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{40 \cdot 10^{-3} - x}{50 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{x - 500 \cdot 10^{-3}}{150 \cdot 10^3} \quad 6 \cdot 10^3 - 150 \cdot 10^3 x = 50 \cdot 10^3 x - 25 \cdot 10^4$$

$$3'1 \cdot 10^4 = 200 \cdot 10^3 x \quad x = 1'55 \cdot 10^{-1} V$$

$$\frac{V_2 - 1'55 \cdot 10^{-1}}{50 \cdot 10^3} = \frac{-1'55 \cdot 10^{-1}}{150 \cdot 10^3} \quad 150 \cdot 10^3 V_2 - 2'325 \cdot 10^4 = 7'75 \cdot 10^3$$

$$V_2 = \frac{7'775 \cdot 10^3 + 2'325 \cdot 10^4}{150 \cdot 10^3} = 0'20683 V$$

6 Calcular I_L suponiendo $R_L = 4K\Omega$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{V_0}{R_L} = \frac{0'500 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4 \cdot 10^3} = 1'25 \cdot 10^{-4} A$$

7 Calcular la corriente suministrada por el AO

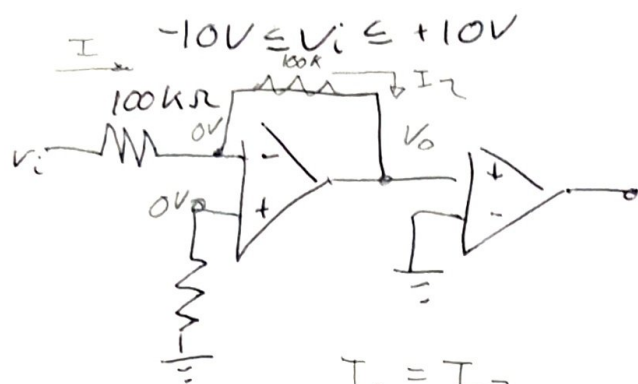
$$I_{salida} + I_4 = I_L \quad I_{salida} = I_L - I_4$$

$$I_{salida} = 1'25 \cdot 10^{-4} - \frac{1'55 \cdot 10^{-1} - 500 \cdot 10^{-3}}{150 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$I_{salida} = 1'273 \cdot 10^{-4} A$$

6 En el circuito de la figura, los amplificadores operacionales alimentados con $\pm V_{CC} = \pm 12V$

la tensión de entrada toma valores en el rango



El primero está en retroalimentación negativa y el segundo en lazo abierto

Si idealen luego $I_+ = I_- = 0A$

$$0A = 0V$$

$$I_1 = I_2$$

$$\frac{V_i}{100k\Omega} = \frac{-V_o}{100k\Omega}$$

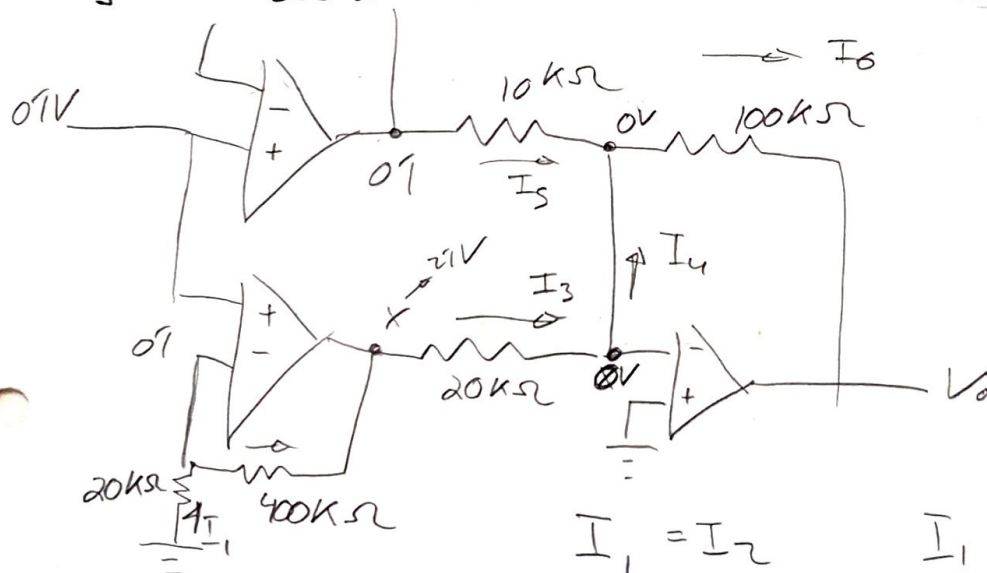
$$V_i = -V_o$$

El segundo superamos que está en saturación

$$12V \quad V_{CC} + V_- \quad \text{Si } V_+ > V_- \rightarrow V_i < 0$$

$$-12V \quad V_{CC} - \quad \text{Si } V_+ < V_- \rightarrow V_i > 0$$

Ej 7 calcular la tensión de salida V_o



$$I_1 = I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{-0.1}{20 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{0.1 - x}{400 \cdot 10^3} - \left(\frac{-0.1}{20 \cdot 10^3} + 400 \cdot 10^3 - 0.1 \right) = x$$

$$x = 2.1V$$

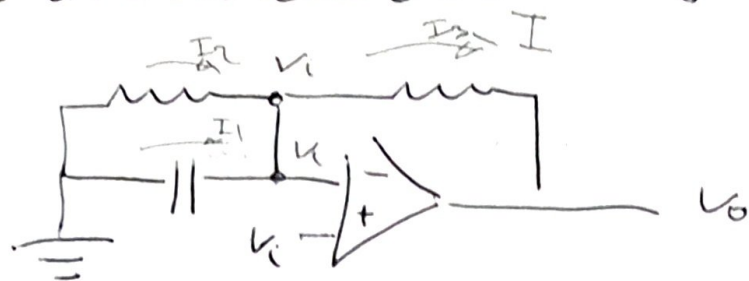
$$I_3 = I_4 = \frac{2.1 - 0}{20 \cdot 10^3} = 1.05 \cdot 10^{-4} A$$

$$I_5 = \frac{0.1}{10k\Omega} = 10^{-5} A$$

$$I_4 + I_5 = I_6 = 1.15 \cdot 10^{-4} A$$

$$\frac{0 - V_o}{100 \cdot 10^3} = 1.15 \cdot 10^{-4} \quad V_o = -11.5V$$

8 En el circuito de la figura, el amplificador es ideal



Reboalimentación negativa
 $V^- = V^+$

$$I_2 + I_1 = I_3$$

$$I_2 = 0 - \frac{V_i}{R}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{-V_i}{Z_C}$$

$$\frac{-V_i}{R} - \frac{V_i}{Z_C} = \frac{V_i - V_o}{R}$$

$\downarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

$$\frac{-V_i}{R} - j\omega C V_i = \frac{V_i - V_o}{R}$$

$$\frac{-V_i - R j\omega C V_i}{R} = \frac{V_i - V_o}{R}$$

$$-V_i - R j\omega C V_i - V_i = -V_o \quad V_i + R j\omega C V_i + V_i = V_o$$

$$V_i (1 + R j\omega C + 1) = V_o$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = 2 + R j\omega C = 2 \left(1 + \frac{R j\omega C}{2} \right)$$

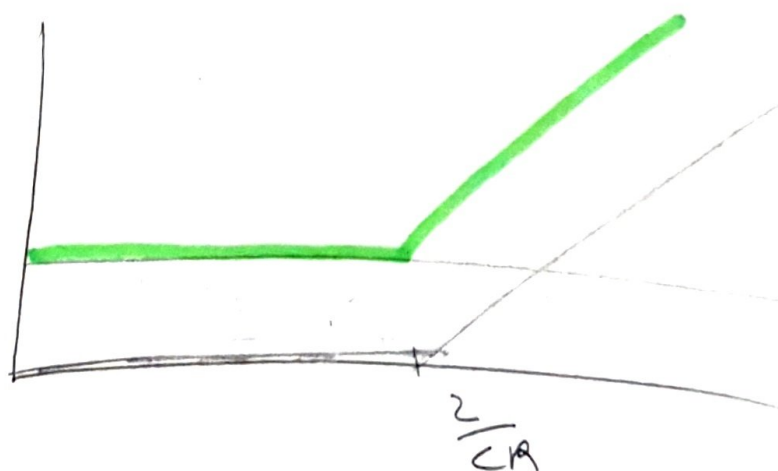
$$|A_V| = \sqrt{2^2 + \left(\frac{R\omega C}{2} \right)^2}$$

$$20 \log_{10}(2) + 20 \log_{10} \left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{2/CR} \right)^2} \right)$$

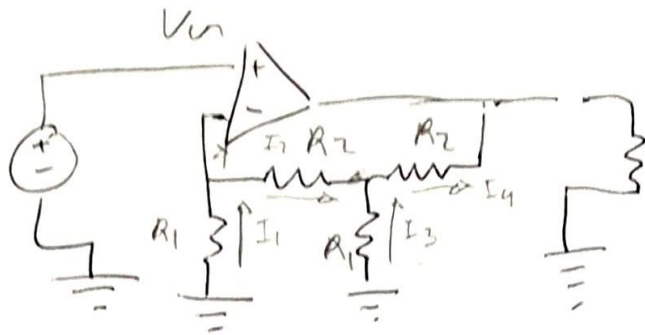
$$\lim_{f \rightarrow 0} |A_V| = 2$$

$$\lim_{f \rightarrow \infty} |A_V| = \infty$$

$$20 \log_{10}(2)$$



Es 2 obtener la expresión de la ganancia de tensión
 Retroalimentación negativa
 $V^+ = V^-$



$$I_1 = I_3 + I_4 \quad I_1 = \frac{-V_{in}}{R_1} \quad I_2 = \frac{V_{in} - V_x}{R_2} \quad I_2 = I_1$$

$$I_3 = \frac{0 - V_x}{R_1} \quad I_4 = \frac{V_x - V_o}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{-V_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{V_{in} - V_x}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{-V_{in}}{R_1} - \frac{V_{in}}{R_2} = \frac{-V_x}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{-V_{in} R_2 - V_{in} R_1}{R_1 R_2} = \frac{-V_x}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{-V_{in} (R_2 + R_1)}{R_1 R_2} = \frac{-V_x}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{V_{in} (R_2 + R_1)}{R_1} = V_x$$

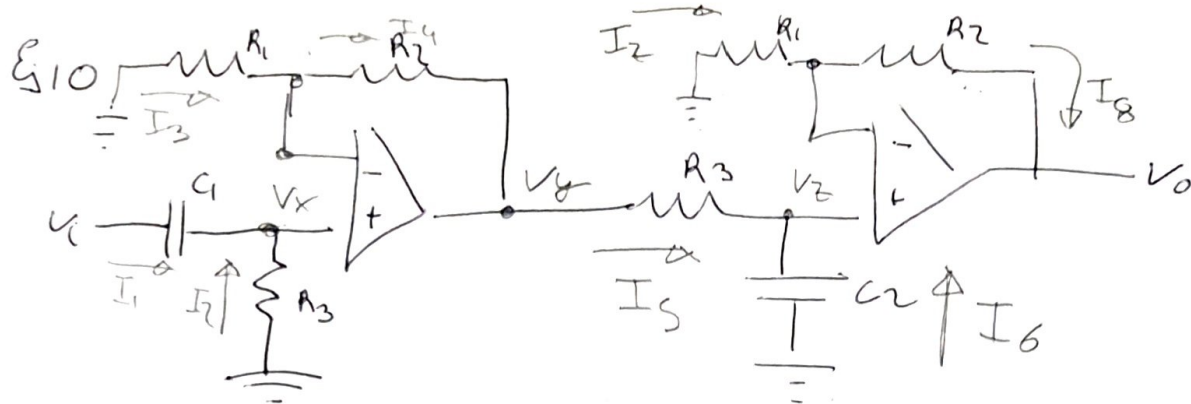
$$I_1 = I_3 + I_4 \quad \frac{-V_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{-V_x}{R_1} + \frac{V_x - V_o}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{-V_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{-V_{in} (R_2 + R_1)}{R_1} + \frac{-V_{in} (R_2 + R_1) - V_o}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{-V_{in}}{R_1} = \frac{-V_{in} (R_2 + R_1)}{R_1^2} + \frac{-V_{in} (R_2 + R_1)}{R_1 R_2} - \frac{V_o}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{-V_{in} R_1 + V_{in} (R_2 + R_1)}{R_1^2} = \frac{-V_{in} (R_2 + R_1)}{R_1 R_2} - \frac{V_o}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = - \frac{(R_2^2 + R_2 R_1 + R_1^2)}{R_1^2} = -111 \text{ V}$$



$$I_1 + I_2 = 0 \quad \frac{V_i - V_x}{Z_C} + \frac{V_x}{R_3} = 0 \quad j\omega C (V_i - V_x) - \frac{V_x}{R_3} = 0$$

$$j\omega C V_i - j\omega C V_x - \frac{V_x}{R_3} = 0$$

$$j\omega C V_i = j\omega C V_x + \frac{V_x}{R_3}$$

$$j\omega C V_i = \frac{R_3 j\omega C V_x + V_x}{R_3}$$

$$R_3 j\omega C V_i = V_x (R_3 j\omega C + 1)$$

$$\frac{R_3 j\omega C V_i}{R_3 j\omega C + 1} = V_x = \frac{R_3 V_i}{R_3 + Z_{C1}}$$

$$I_3 = I_4 \quad \frac{0 - V_x}{R_1} = \frac{V_x - V_y}{R_2}$$

$$-V_x R_2 = R_1 V_x - R_1 V_y$$

$$\frac{V_x (R_1 + R_2)}{R_1} = V_y$$

$$I_5 + I_6 = I_7, \text{ A.O. ideal, } I_7 = 0$$

$$I_5 = -I_6 \Rightarrow \frac{V_y - V_z}{R_3} = -\frac{0 - V_z}{Z_{C2}} \Rightarrow \frac{V_y - V_z}{R_3} = \frac{V_z}{Z_{C2}}$$

$$\frac{V_y}{R_3} = \frac{V_z}{Z_{C2}} + \frac{V_z}{R_3} \Rightarrow \frac{V_y}{R_3} = V_z \left(\frac{1}{Z_{C2}} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)$$

$$\frac{V_y}{R_3} = V_z \frac{R_3 + Z_{C2}}{R_3 Z_{C2}} \Rightarrow V_z = \frac{V_y \cdot Z_{C2} R_3}{R_3 (R_3 + Z_{C2})}$$

$$V_z = \frac{V_x (R_1 + R_2)}{R_1} \cdot \frac{Z_{C2}}{R_3 + Z_{C2}} = \frac{R_3 V_i}{R_3 + Z_{C1}} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{Z_{C2}}{R_3 + Z_{C2}}$$

$$0 = V_i$$

$$R_2$$

$$V_y = V_z$$

$$R_1 V_i = V_z$$

$$V_i$$

$$I_7 + I_- = I_8$$

$$I_7 = \frac{0 - V_-}{R_1} = \frac{0 - V^+}{R_1}$$

$$I_8 = \frac{V_- - V_0}{R_2}$$

$V_+ = V_- = V_z$ al estar en retroalimentación negativa

$$\frac{-V_z}{R_1} = \frac{V_z - V_0}{R_2} \rightarrow -R_2 V_z = R_1 V_z - R_1 V_0 \rightarrow R_1 V_0 = V_z (R_1 + R_2)$$

$$V_0 = V_z \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1} \rightarrow V_0 = \frac{R_3 V_i}{R_3 + Z_{C1}} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \cdot \frac{Z_{C2}}{R_3 + Z_{C2}} \cdot \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_i} = \frac{R_3}{R_3 + Z_{C1}} \cdot \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{Z_{C2}}{R_3 + Z_{C2}} = \frac{R_3 / R_3}{\frac{R_3 + Z_{C1}}{R_3} \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_3}} \cdot \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{Z_{C2} / Z_{C2}}{\frac{R_3 + Z_{C2}}{Z_{C2}} \cdot \frac{Z_{C2}}{Z_{C2}}} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{Z_{C1}}{R_3}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_3}{Z_{C2}}} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1 R_3}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + R_3 j\omega C_2} \right)$$

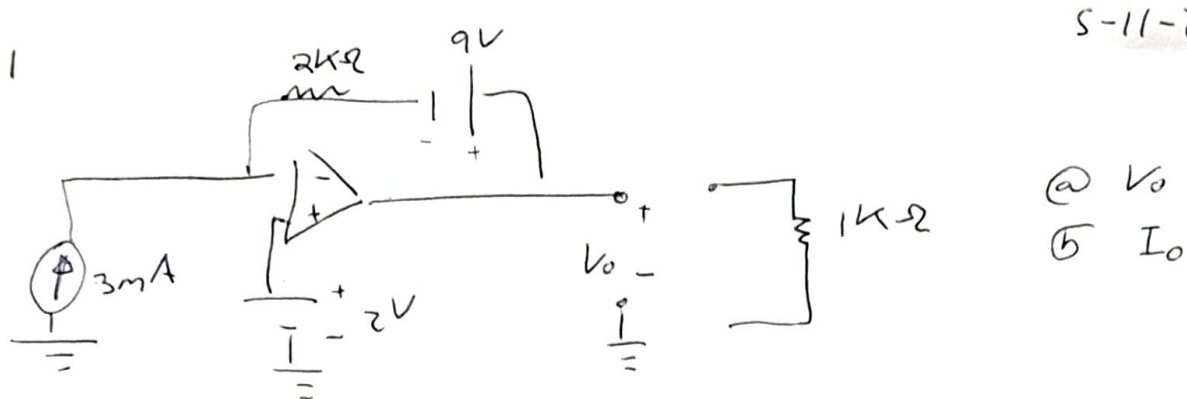
$$= \left(\frac{1}{\frac{j\omega C_1 R_3 + 1}{j\omega C_1 R_3}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + R_3 j\omega C_2} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{j\omega C_1 R_3}{j\omega C_1 R_3 + 1} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + R_3 j\omega C_2} \right)$$

No da lo mismo que la haya, no se $\sim (- -) / -$

Ej 11

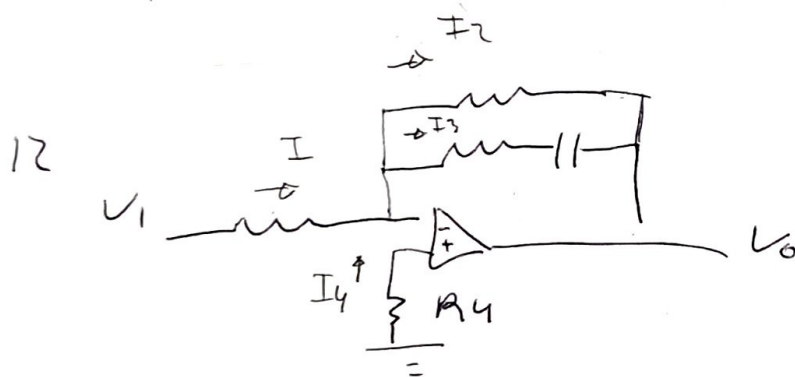
5-11-20

Amplificador ideal $v^+ = v^- = 0$ realimentación negativa $v^+ = v^-$

$$v_1^+ = 2V = v_1^-$$

a) $2k\Omega$ $I_1 = 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $I_1 = \frac{v^- + 9 - v_o}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}$ $v_o = 5V$

b) $I_1 + I_o = I_L$ $3 \cdot 10^{-3} + I_o = \frac{v_o}{10^{-3}} = \frac{5}{10^{-3}}$ $I_o = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} A$



realimentación negativa

$$v^+ \approx v^-$$

$$I_1 = \frac{v_i}{R_1} \quad I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$I_2 = \frac{-v_o}{R_2} \quad I_3 = \frac{v_o}{Z_C + R_3}$$

$$\theta = \pi + \underbrace{\arctan(\omega C R_3)}_{\text{signo negativo del } A_v} - \underbrace{\arctan(\omega C (R_2 + R_3))}_{\text{denominador}}$$

$$\frac{v_i}{R_1} = \frac{-v_o}{R_2} - \frac{v_o}{R_3 + Z_C}$$

$$\frac{v_i}{R_1} = \frac{-v_o}{R_2} - \frac{v_o j\omega C}{1 + j\omega C R_3}$$

$$\frac{-v_o(1 + j\omega C R_3 + j\omega C R_2)}{R_2(1 + j\omega C R_3)}$$

$$A_v = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-R_2}{R_1} \frac{(1 + j\omega C R_3)}{(1 + j\omega C (R_2 + R_3))}$$

$$|A_v| = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\omega C R_3)^2}}{(\sqrt{1 + (\omega C (R_2 + R_3))^2})^2}$$

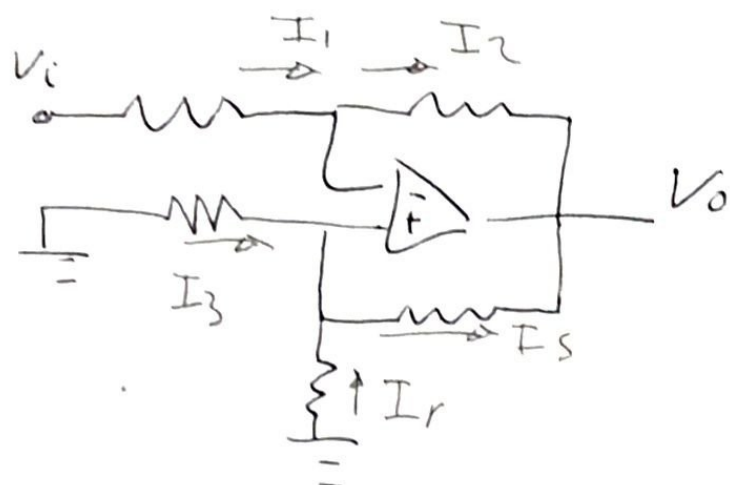
$$|A_v|_{dB} = 20 \log \frac{R_2}{R_1} + 20 \log \text{num} - 20 \log \text{denominador}$$

$$\omega_{z1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C R_3}$$

$$\omega_{p1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C (R_2 + R_3)}$$

$$|A_v| = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\omega/\omega_{z1})^2}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega/\omega_{p1})^2}}$$

16)



$$AOI \rightarrow I^+ = I^-$$

$I^- = 0$ por ser ampl. operacional

$$I_1 = I_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_i - V^-}{R_2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V^- - V_o}{R_3}$$

$$V^- = \frac{R_3 V_i + R_2 V_o}{R_3 + R_2}$$

$$I^+ = 0 \text{ por ser ideal} \Rightarrow I_3 + I_r = I_s \quad \frac{0 - V^+}{R_2} + I_r = I_s$$

$$\frac{0 - V^+}{R_2} + I_r = \frac{V^+ - V_o}{R_3}$$

$$\frac{-V^+}{R_2} - \frac{V^+}{R} = \frac{V^+ - V_o}{R_3} =$$

$$\Rightarrow V^+ = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \left(-\frac{V^+}{R} + \frac{V_o}{R_3} \right)$$

No sabes que realimentación tener

si - es más importante $\rightarrow V^+ \approx V^- \rightarrow I_R = -\frac{V^+}{R} = -\frac{V_i}{R}$

Si la aproximación es correcta $\rightarrow V_o = A_o (V^+ - V^-)$

$$V_o = A_o (V^+ - V^-)$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = - \dots$$

$$\lim_{A_o \rightarrow \infty} AV = - \frac{(R_2 R + R_3 R + R_3 R_2)}{R_3 R}$$