

155

Paseobanda

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi 22 \text{ kHz}$$

$$Q = 5$$

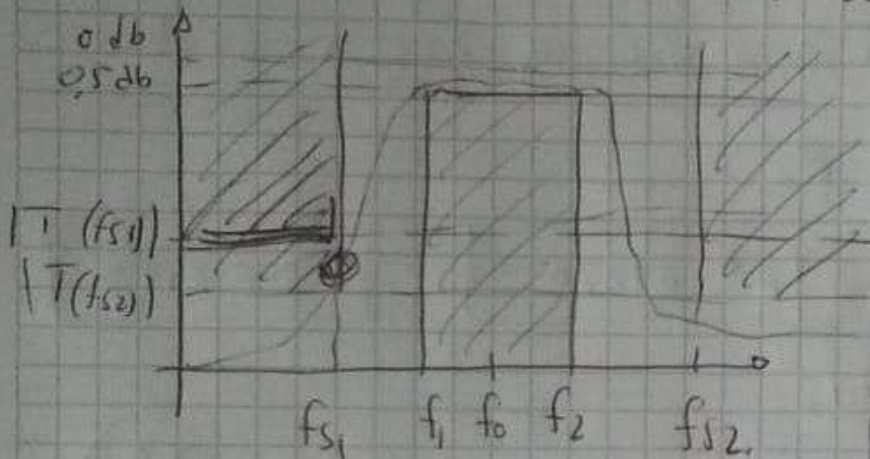
Cheby ripple 0,5 db

$$|T(f_{s1})| = -16 \text{ db}$$

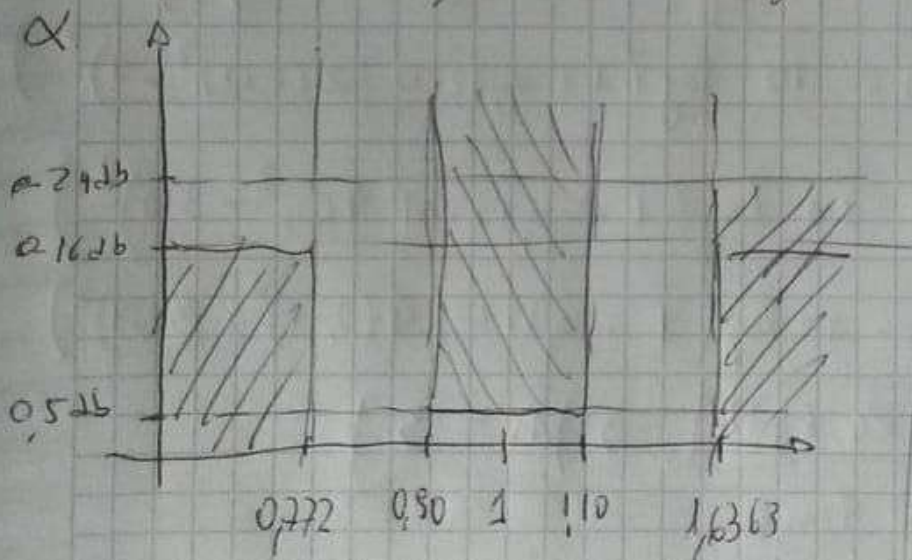
$$f_{s1} = 17 \text{ kHz}$$

$$|T(f_{s2})| = -24 \text{ db}$$

$$f_{s2} = 36 \text{ kHz}$$



Transformar a la plantilla normalizada



Calculo auxiliar

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{B} = 5$$

↓
normaliza

$$5 = \frac{1}{B} \Rightarrow B = 0,2$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \omega_2 \omega_1$$

$$\omega_s^2 = \omega_2 \omega_1$$

$$\omega_2 - \omega_1 = 0,2$$

$$\omega_2 \omega_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_1}$$

✓
all $\omega_1 \omega_2$

$$\frac{1}{\omega_1} - \omega_1 = 0,2$$

$$\frac{1 - \omega_1^2}{\omega_1} = 0,2$$

normaliza

$$0 = \omega_1^2 + 0,2\omega_1 - 1$$

Ahora Transformar en Prototipo PB
para lo cual

$$\Omega_s = Q \frac{(\omega_s^2 - 1)}{\omega_s}$$

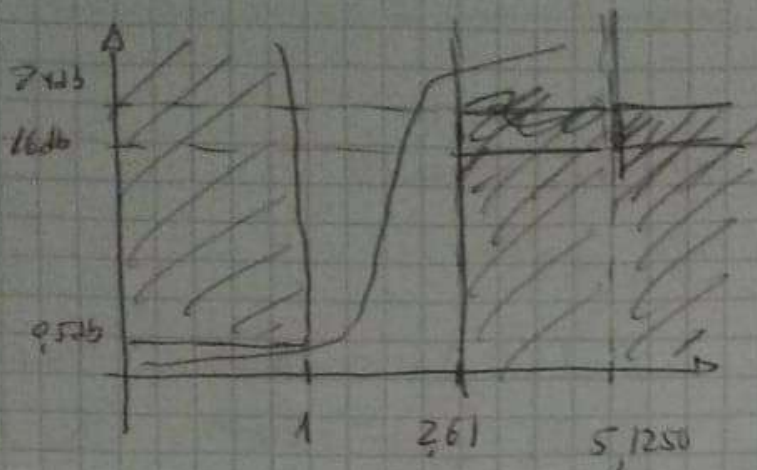
$$\Omega_{s1} = \left| \frac{5 \cdot (0,772^2 - 1)}{0,772} \right| \Rightarrow \Omega_{s1} = 02,6166$$

$$\Omega_{s2} = \left| \frac{5 \cdot (1,6363^2 - 1)}{1,6363} \right| \Rightarrow \Omega_{s2} = 5,1258$$

$$\omega_1 = 0,904$$

$$\omega_2 = 1,1049$$

Con lo cual:



Con lo cual elegimos banda de stop: $\omega_s = 2.61$, $\alpha = 24\text{db}$

Ahora calculamos ϵ .

$$\epsilon^2 = 10^{\frac{24}{10}} - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon^2 = 0.1220} \quad \boxed{\epsilon = 0.3493}$$

Determinamos n para checar:

$$n=2 \quad \begin{aligned} 16\text{db} &= 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2 (2\omega_s^2 - 1)^2) \\ \times 16\text{db} &= 10 \log(1 + 0.1220 (2(2.61)^2 - 1)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$n=3 \quad \begin{aligned} 16\text{db} &= 10 \log(1 + 0.1220 (4\omega_s^3 - 3\omega)^2) \\ / 16\text{db} &= 10 \log(1 + 0.1220 (4(2.61)^3 - 3(2.61))^2) \\ \boxed{26.89\text{db}} &\Rightarrow \boxed{n=3} \end{aligned}$$

luego construimos la función transfer

$$\left| T(j\omega) \right|_{\omega=\frac{s}{j}}^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 (4\omega_s^3 - 3\omega)^2}$$

$$\left| T(s) \right|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 (16\omega^6 - 24\omega^4 + 9\omega^2)} \Big|_{\omega=\frac{s}{j}}$$

$$|T(s)|^2 = \frac{1}{-s^2/16 + s^2/24 - s^2/9 + 1}$$

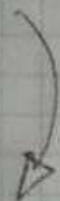
$$|T(s)|^2 = \frac{1/s^2/16}{-s^6 - \cancel{24} s^4 \frac{3}{2} - 0,5625 s^2 + \frac{1}{s^2/16}}$$

$$|T(s)|^2$$

Resolver los polos en software:

$$B_1 = -0,62645$$

$$B_2 = -0,31325 \pm 1,0219j$$



$$T(s) = \frac{\cancel{0,5122}}{(s + 0,62645) \cdot (s^2 + 0,6269s + 1,14219)}$$

ahora:

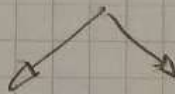
$$s = 5 \left(\frac{s^4 + 1}{s} \right)$$

$$T(s) = \frac{0,5122}{\left(5 \left(\frac{s^4 + 1}{s} \right) + 0,62695 \right) \left(\left(5^0 \left(\frac{s^2 + 1}{s} \right)^2 + 0,62695 \left(\frac{5s^2 + 1}{s} \right) + 1,14219 \right) \right)}$$

$$\bar{T}(s) = \frac{0,5122}{\frac{5s^4 + 5 + 0,62695}{s} \cdot \frac{25(s^4 + 2s^2 + 1) + 5(3,1325^2 + 3,1325) + 1,14219}{s^2}}$$

$$0,5122 s^3$$

$$(5s^2 + 5 + 0,6269s) [(25s^4 + 2s^2 + 1) + s(3,1305s^2 + 3,1305) + 1,4244]$$



$$s^3 \left(\frac{0,5122}{1,25} \right) = \cancel{0,0000} 0,005$$

$$\cancel{4,08} s^6 + 0,26 s^5 + 3,12 s^4 + 0,48 s^3 + 3,12 s^2 + 0,26 s + 1$$