GRUPO 26

2º PARCIAL CIRCUITOS ELECTRÓNICOS 20 Noviembre 2012

$$\frac{V_{X}-V_{-}}{RB} = \frac{V_{-}}{RA}$$

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$$\frac{V_{+}}{RA} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1}}$$

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$$\frac{V_{+}}{R_{1}} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}$$

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$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{jwc_1}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{jwc_2}$$

$$\frac{V_{x}-V_{0}}{R_{2}}=\frac{V_{0}}{Z_{2}},\quad V_{0}=\frac{Z_{2}}{R_{2}+Z_{2}}$$

A)
$$Av(jw) = \frac{Vo}{Vi} = \frac{RA + Re}{RA} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{jwc_1R_1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + jwc_2R_2}$$

2) =
$$\frac{RA + RB}{RA}$$
 = Forma cartesiana
 $\frac{1}{GRA} + j(wCzRz - \frac{1}{wC_1R_1})$

Forma

RA + RB

$$\frac{1}{1}$$
Ra

$$\frac{1}{1}$$
R

$$\frac{V_0 - V_-}{RB} = \frac{V_- - V_A}{RA}$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_+}{RA} = \frac{V_+}{RB}$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_+}{RA} = \frac{V_+}{RB}$$

$$\frac{V_+ = V_-}{RA} = \frac{V_0 + \frac{RB}{V_0}}{V_0 + \frac{RB}{V_0}}$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_+}{V_1 - V_-} = \frac{V_1 - V_1}{V_0 + \frac{RB}{V_0}}$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_1}{RB} = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{RB}$$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_2}{RB} = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{RB}$$

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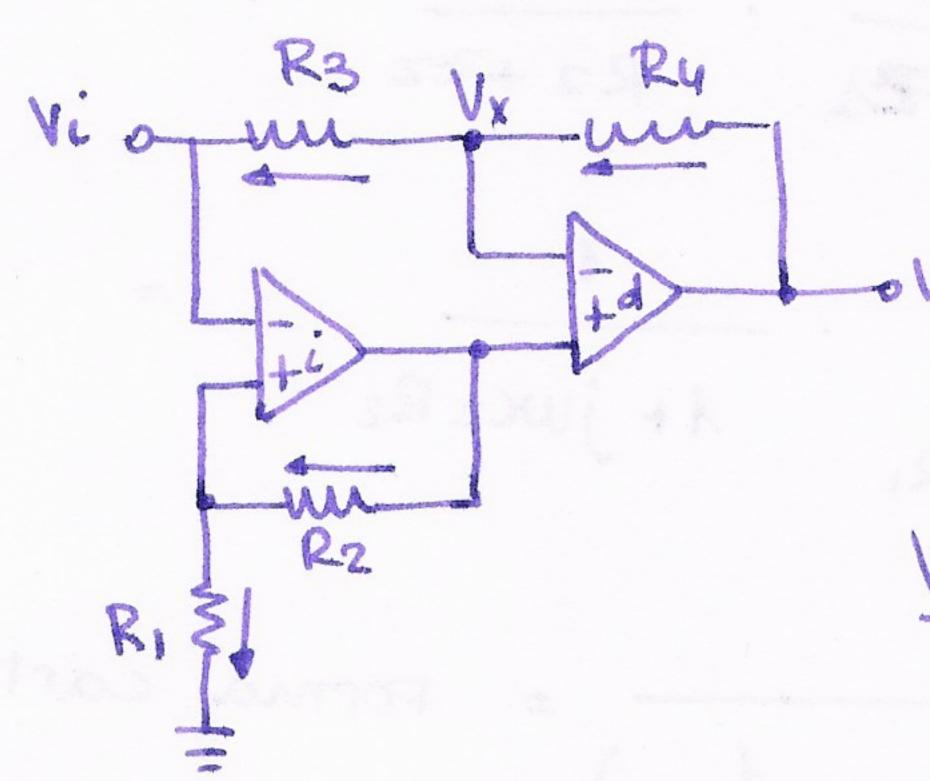
$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{RB} = \frac{V_2 - V_2}{RB}$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_2}{RB} = \frac{V_2 - V_2}{RB}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{RB}{RA} V_2 - \frac{RB}{RA} V_i$$

$$i_0 = \frac{V_0}{RL} + \frac{V_0 - V_-}{RB}$$

$$i_B$$



$$V_{+i} = V_{i}$$

$$V_{+d} = V_{x}$$

$$V_{-i} = V_{i}$$

$$V_{-d} = V_{x}$$

$$\frac{V_{X}-V_{i}}{R_{2}} = \frac{V_{i}}{R_{1}}$$

$$\frac{V_{0}-V_{X}}{R_{2}} = \frac{V_{X}-V_{i}}{R_{2}}$$

$$\frac{V_{X}-V_{i}}{R_{2}}$$

$$\frac{V_{x}-V_{i}}{R_{2}} = \frac{V_{i}}{R_{1}}$$

$$V_{x} = \frac{R_{1}+R_{2}}{R_{1}}$$

$$V_{0}-V_{x} = \frac{V_{x}-V_{i}}{R_{3}}$$

$$V_{0}=R_{4}\left(\frac{R_{4}R_{3}}{R_{3}}V_{x}-\frac{1}{R_{3}}V_{i}\right)$$

$$R_{4}$$

$$R_{4}$$

$$R_{3}$$

$$V_0 = \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} - \frac{R_4 + R_3}{R_3} - \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right) V_i$$

$$\frac{Vx - Vi}{Rz} = \frac{Vi}{RI}$$

$$Vx = \frac{RI + R2}{RI}$$

$$V0 - Vi = \frac{Vi - Vx}{R3}$$

$$V0 = \frac{R3R4}{R3}$$

$$V0 = \frac{R3R4}{R3}$$

$$Vi = \frac{R4}{R3}$$

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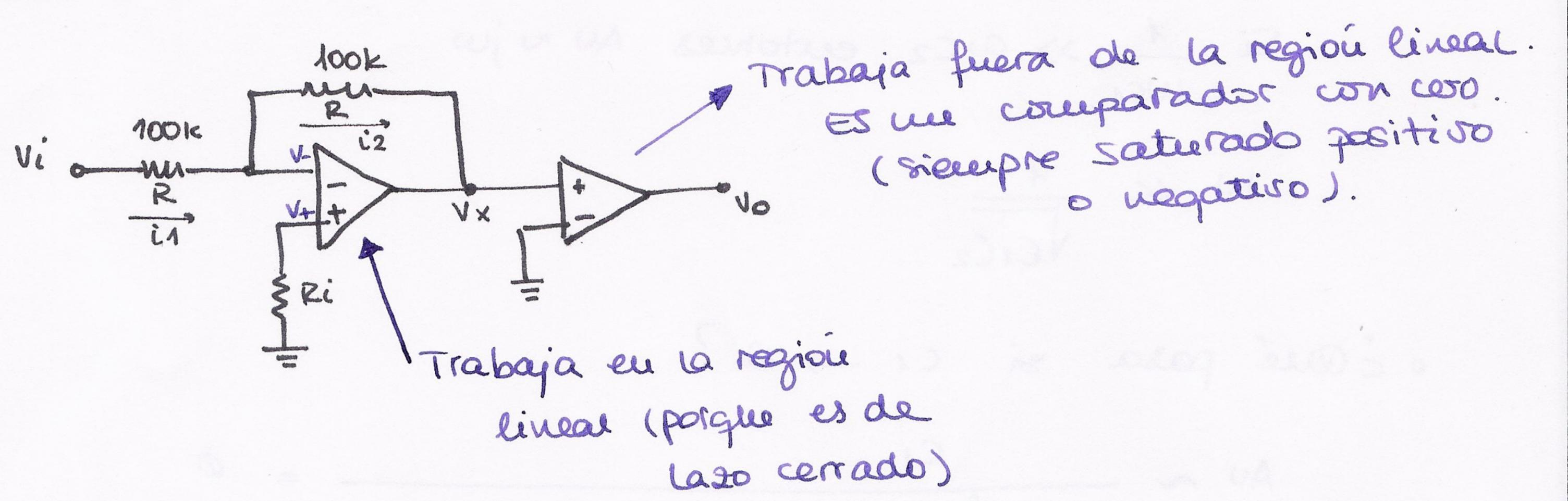
$$Vi = \frac{R4R2}{R3}$$

$$Vi = \frac{R3R4}{R3}$$

$$Vi = \frac{R4R2}{R3}$$

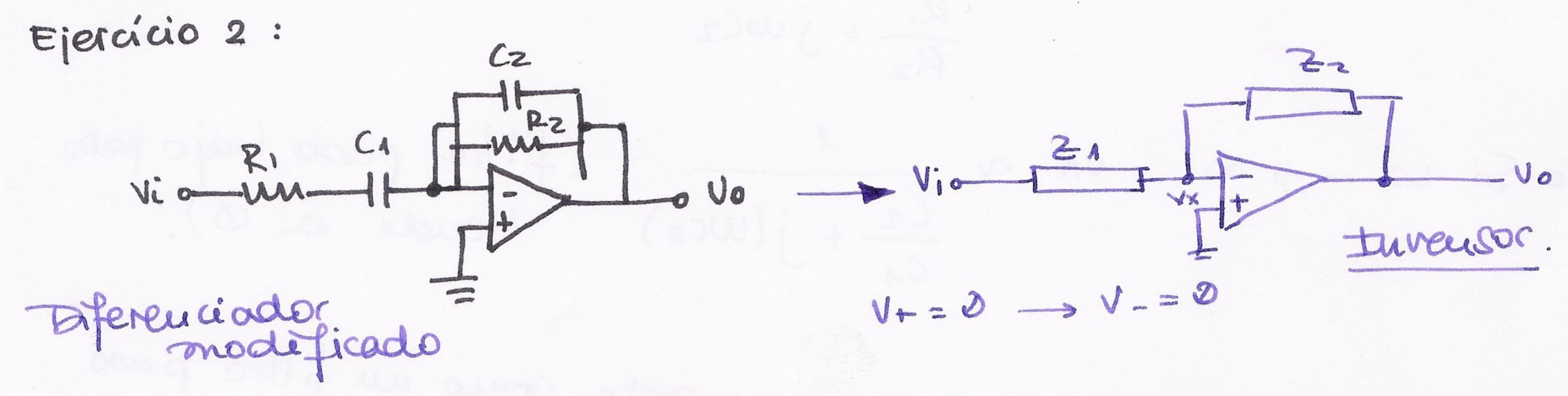
2º PARCIAL _ CIRCUITOS ELECTRÓNICOS

ejercicio 6:



CONDICIONES DE IDEALIDAD

$$i_{-} = \emptyset$$
 — $0 i_{A} = i_{2}$ — $0 i_{A} = i_{A}$ — $0 i_$



$$Z_{1} = R_{1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{1}}$$

$$V_{x} + \frac{V_{i} - 0}{Z_{1}} = \frac{0 - V_{0}}{Z_{2}} + Av = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z_{2} = \left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - j\omega C_{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$Av = \frac{1}{(R_1 + \frac{1}{jwc_1})(\frac{1}{R_2}jwc_2)}$$

dejamos Au como porte real e Ting. Separadas:

$$AU = \frac{1}{\frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{Cz}{C1} + j(\omega C_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1})}$$

occuándo Av ~ jw? - cuando prevalezca el término R,+ 1 jwc1 Si 1 >> acz entonces Au vijus o É allé pasa si fitho paso Acto. (fitter passo bajo) 0 Si C1 -> 00 $\frac{R_1}{R_2} + jwC_2$ $= \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{2} wC_2$ VAN _ _____ (filtro paso bajo pero $\frac{(2+j(wc_2))}{c_1}$ tiende a \emptyset). o Si C2 -> 00 o Trecueucia para que se coneporte como nu fitto parso (sin hacer).