

$$f_p = 4,6 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\omega_p = 1$$

$$\alpha_{\max} = 1 \text{ dB}$$

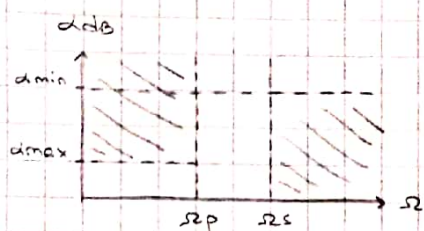
$$f_c = 1,2 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\omega_c = 0,261$$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 20 \text{ dB}$$

Chebyshev

pasa alto



$$k(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega} = \Omega$$

$$\Omega_p = 1$$

$$\Omega_c = \frac{1}{\omega_c} = 3,83$$

pasa bajo

$$\epsilon_1^2 = 10^{\alpha_{\max}/10} - 1$$

$$\epsilon_1^2 = 10^{1/10} - 1 = 0,2589$$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 10 \log \{ 1 + \epsilon_1^2 \cosh^2 [n \cdot \cosh^{-1}(\Omega_c)] \}$$

$$n=2: \alpha_{\min} = 23,2 \text{ dB} \rightarrow \text{cumple}$$

Prototipo pasabaja

$$|T_c(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon_1^2 C_2^2(\omega)} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon_1^2 (2\omega^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon_1^2 (4\omega^4 - 4\omega^2 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1/4\epsilon_1^2}{\omega^4 - \omega^2 + 1/4 + 1/4\epsilon_1^2} = \frac{1/4\epsilon_1^2}{\omega^4 - \omega^2 + 1,215}$$

$$|T(s)|^2 = |T(j\omega)|^2 \Big|_{\omega = s/j} = \frac{1/4\epsilon_1^2}{s^4 + s^2 + 1,215} = T(s) \cdot T(-s)$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1/2\epsilon_1}{(s + 0,549 + j0,895)(s + 0,549 - j0,895)}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1/2\epsilon_1}{s^2 + s \cdot 1,098 + 1,102}$$

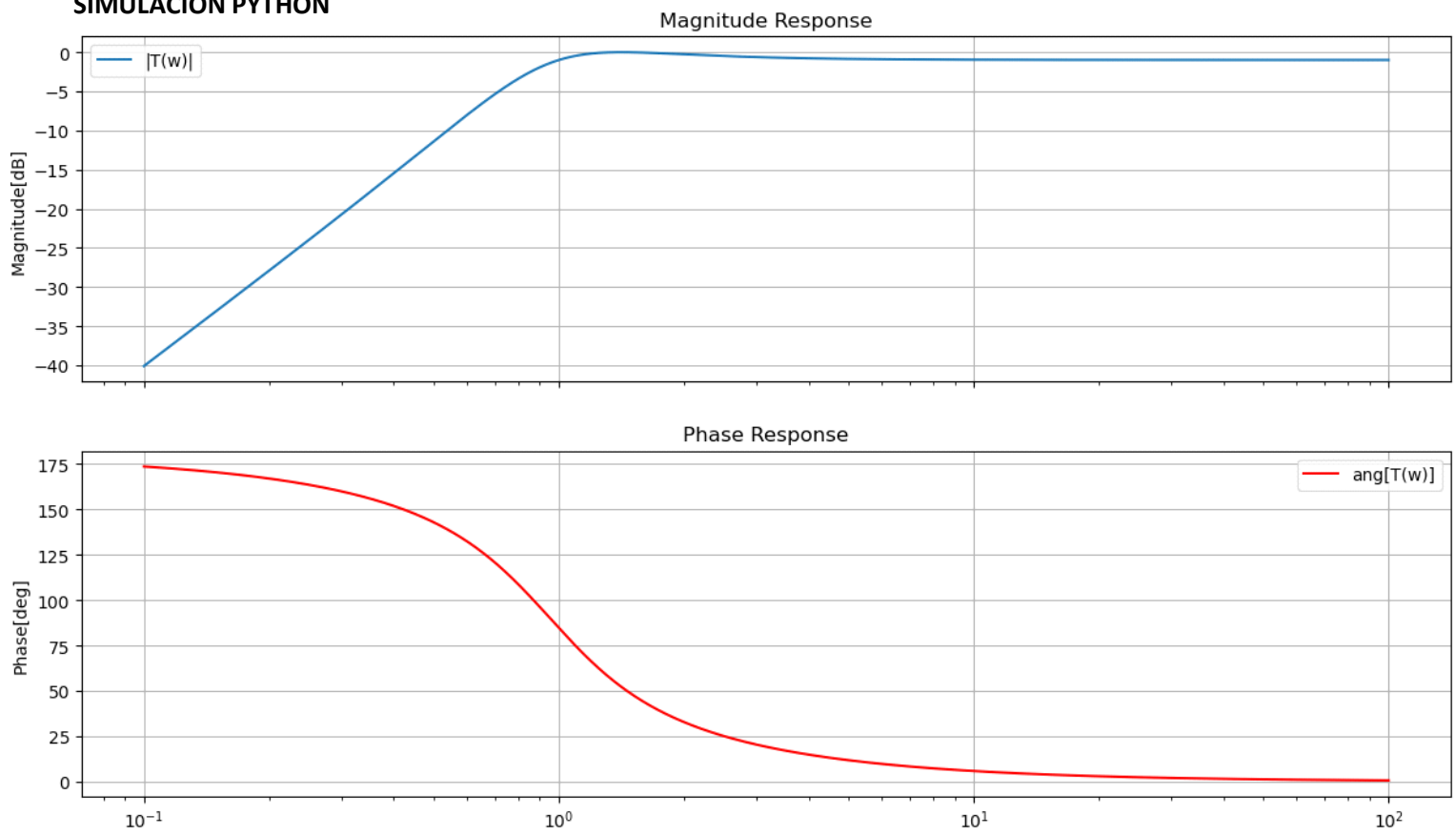
función de transformación $\rightarrow s = \frac{1}{\omega}$

$$T(s) = \frac{1/2\epsilon_1}{\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{s}\right)1,098 + 1,102} = \frac{s^2 \cdot 1/2\epsilon_1}{1 + s \cdot 1,098 + s^2 \cdot 1,102}$$

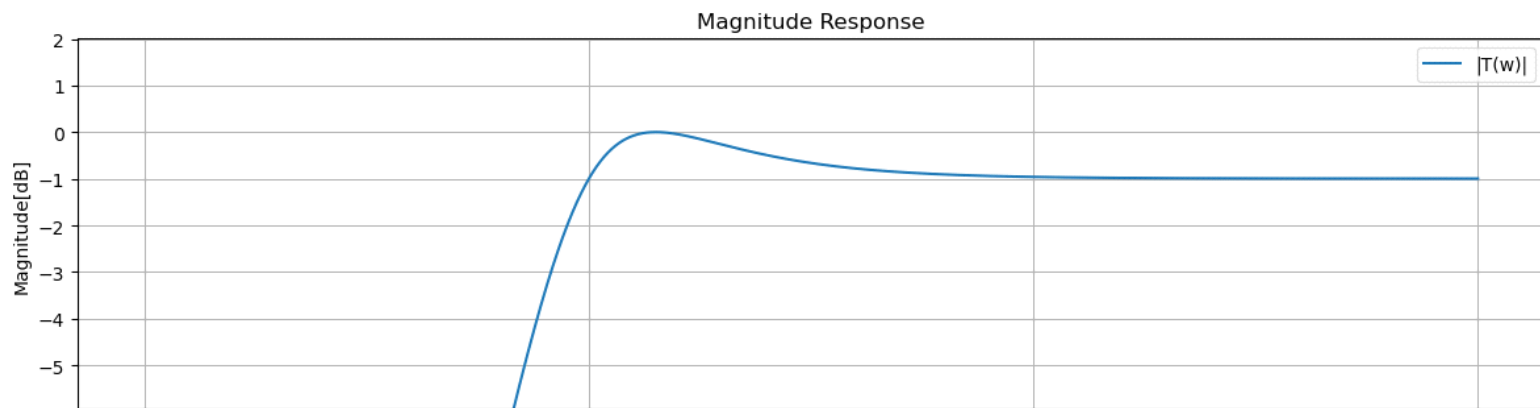
$$T(s) = \frac{0,983}{1,102} \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s \cdot 0,996 + 0,997} \rightarrow \boxed{T(s) = 0,89 \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s \cdot 0,996 + 0,997}}$$

cero en el origen y polos en $-0,498 \pm j0,812$

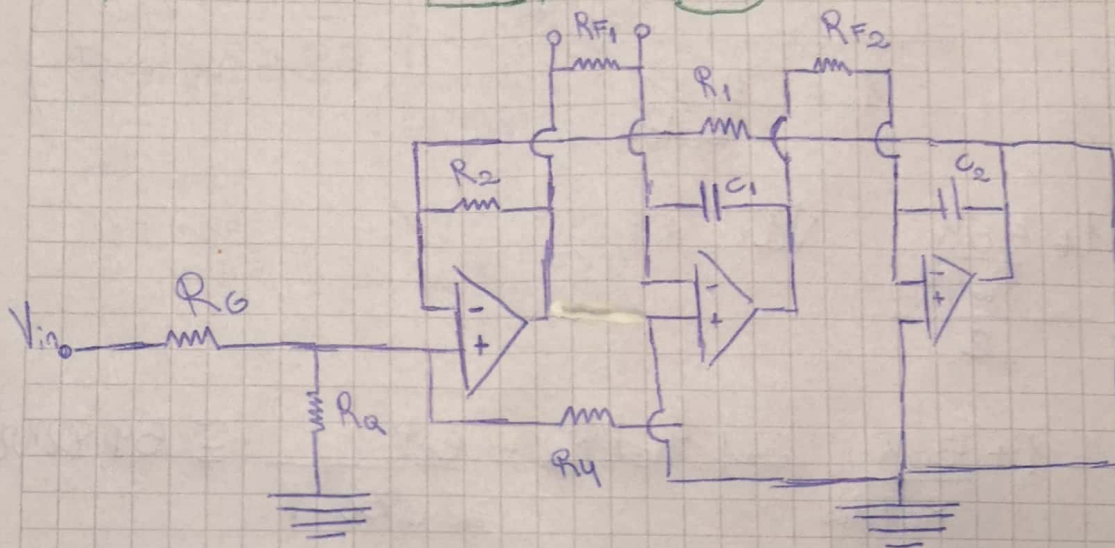
SIMULACION PYTHON



RIPPLE 1dB



T P LAB



$$R_1 = R_2 = R_4 = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = 1000 \text{ pF}$$

$$A_{HP} = k = 0,89$$

$$Q = 0,956$$

$$\omega_n = 2\pi \cdot 4,6 \text{ kHz} \cdot 0,952$$

De la hoja de datos

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_{F1} R_{F2} C_1 C_2}$$

$$A_{HP} = \frac{1 + R_2/R_1}{R_G \left[\frac{1}{R_G} + \frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right]}$$

$$Q = \frac{1 + \frac{R_4(R_G + R_a)}{R_G R_a}}{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \left[\frac{R_2 R_{F1} C_1}{R_1 R_{F2} C_2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Adoptamos $R_{F1} = R_{F2}$

$$Q = 0,956 = \frac{1 + 50k\Omega \left(\frac{R_G + R_a}{R_G \cdot R_a} \right)}{1 + \frac{50k\Omega}{50k\Omega}} \cdot \left[\frac{50k\Omega R_{F1} 1000pF}{50k\Omega R_{F2} 1000pF} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$0,956 = 1 + \frac{50k}{\frac{R_G \parallel R_a}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1}$$

$$2 \cdot 0,956 = 1 + \frac{50k}{R_G \parallel R_a} \Rightarrow R_G \parallel R_a = \frac{50k}{2 \cdot 0,956 - 1} \approx 54,82k\Omega$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \frac{50k\Omega}{50k\Omega}}{R_G \left[\frac{1}{R_G} + \frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{50k\Omega} \right]}$$

$$k = \frac{2}{R_G \left[\frac{1}{R_G \parallel R_a} + \frac{1}{50k\Omega} \right]} \Rightarrow R_G = \frac{2}{0,956 \left[\frac{1}{R_G \parallel R_a} + \frac{1}{50k\Omega} \right]} = \frac{2}{\left[\frac{1}{54,82k\Omega} + \frac{1}{50k\Omega} \right] \cdot 0,956}$$

$$R_G = 58,76k\Omega$$

$$R_G \parallel R_a = 54,82k\Omega \Rightarrow$$

$$R_a = \frac{R_G \cdot 54,82k\Omega}{R_G - 54,82k\Omega} = \frac{58,76k\Omega \cdot 54,82k\Omega}{58,76k\Omega - 54,82k\Omega}$$

$$R_a = 817,57k\Omega$$

NOTA

$$\omega_n^2 = (2\pi \cdot 4,6 \text{ kHz} \cdot 0,952)^2 = \frac{50 \text{ k}\Omega}{50 \text{ k}\Omega} \cdot \frac{1}{R_{F1}^2 (1000 \text{ pF})^2}$$

$$2\pi \cdot 4,6 \text{ kHz} \cdot 0,952 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_{F1}^2 (1000 \text{ pF})^2}}$$

$$R_{F1} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 4,6 \text{ kHz} \cdot 0,952 \cdot 1000 \text{ pF}} = \boxed{36,34 \text{ k}\Omega = R_{F1} = R_{F2}}$$

