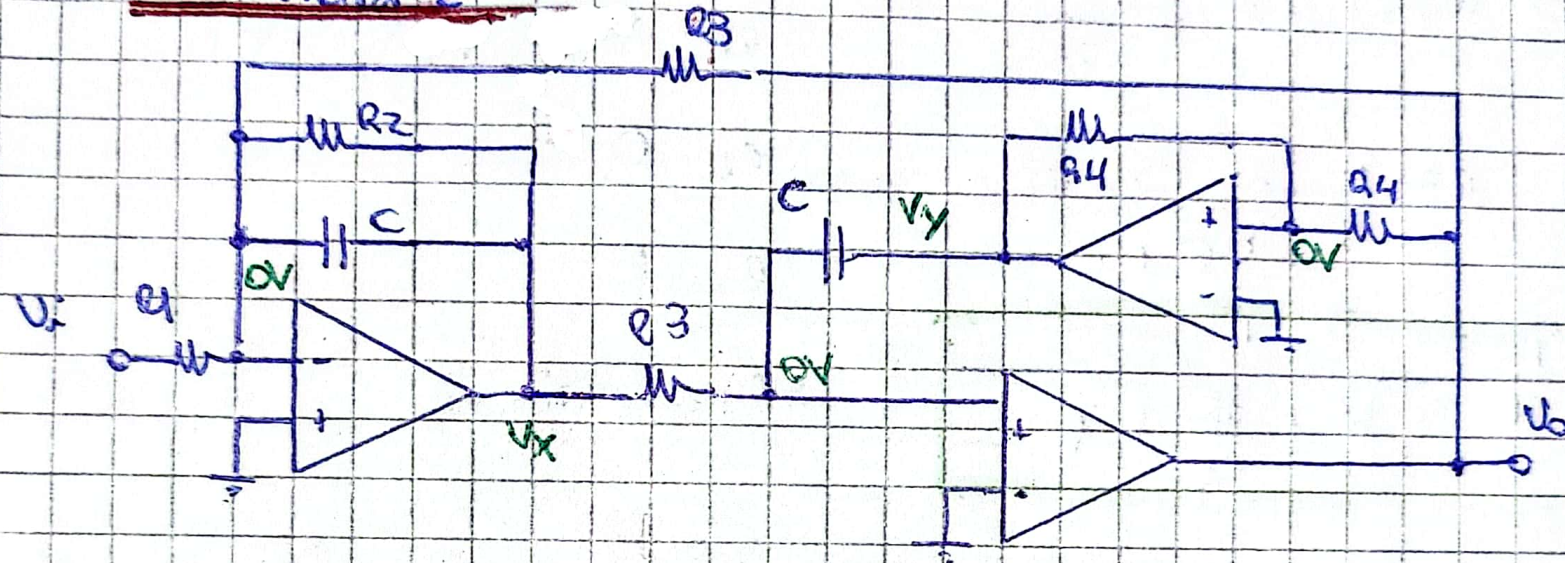


TP Demand 2



$$V_y = -V_o \cdot \frac{R_4}{R_3}$$

$$\frac{V_x}{R_3} = V_o \cdot \frac{1}{C} \rightarrow V_x = V_o \cdot \frac{1}{C} R_3$$

$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = -\frac{V_o}{R_3} - \frac{V_x}{R_2} - V_x \cdot \frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = -\frac{V_o R_2}{R_3 R_2} - V_o \frac{1}{C} \frac{R_3^2}{R_2 R_3} - \frac{(1/C)^2 R_3^2 V_o R_2}{R_2 R_3}$$

$$\frac{V_x}{R_3} = -V_y \cdot \frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C^2} R_3^2 R_2 + \frac{1}{C} R_3^2 + R_2}$$

NOTA

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-\frac{1}{C^2 R_3^2} \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_1}}{s^2 + s \frac{R_3}{C R_1 R_3} + \frac{1}{C^2 R_3^2}}$$

$$K = (R_3/R_1)$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{C R_3}$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{1}{C R_3} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{R_2}{R_3}\right)} \rightarrow Q = \frac{R_2}{R_3}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \omega_0^2} \cdot K$$

b)

$$\omega_0 = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$Q = 3 \rightarrow 3 R_3 = R_2$$

$$R_3 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$C = 1000 \text{ nF}$$

El puede tomar cualquier valor

c) $|T(0)| = 20 \text{ dB} = 10$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 10$$

$$20 \log(K) = 20 \rightarrow K = 10$$

$$\left| T(s=j\omega=0) \right| = \frac{\omega_0^2}{(j\omega)^2 + j\omega + \omega_0^2} \cdot K = K = \frac{1}{R_1} \rightarrow R_1 = 100 \Omega$$

Bonus:

d) Normalización: $\omega_0^2 = 1 \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{R_3}$

$$R_3 = 1 \rightarrow Q = R_2 \rightarrow C = 1$$

$$T(s) = K \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{s}{Q} + 1}$$

Red Normalizada:

$R_1 =$ Arbitrario (ajusta K)

$R_2 = Q$

$R_3 = 1$

$R_4 =$ Arbitrario

$C = 1$

e) Sensibilidad

$$S_{\omega_0}^{\omega_0} = \frac{\omega_0}{C} \cdot \frac{d\omega_0}{dC} = K \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2R_3}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_3} \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$\boxed{\omega_0 = \frac{1}{CR_3} \quad Q = \frac{R_2}{R_3}}$$

$$S_{R_2}^Q = \frac{R_2}{Q} \cdot \frac{dQ}{dR_2} = \frac{R_2}{Q} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{Q}{Q} = 1$$

$$S_{R_3}^Q = \frac{R_3}{Q} \cdot \frac{dQ}{dR_3} = \frac{R_3}{Q} \cdot \left(\frac{R_2}{R_3} \right) \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{R_3} = -1$$

f) Red Butter-worth $\rightarrow Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow R_2 = 1K$
 $R_3 = 1,41K$

g) Si tomamos la salida de V_1 , tomaremos una salida pasiva. Los parámetros ω_0 , Q siguen siendo iguales dado que el sistema sigue siendo el mismo, no dependen de la salida que tomemos sino que dependen de los componentes.

$$T_{P_{out}} = \frac{V_x}{V_i} = \frac{V_o \cdot \frac{1}{CR_3}}{V_i} = T_{PB} \cdot \frac{1}{CR_3} = \frac{-\frac{1}{CR_3} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{CR_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{CR_2} + \frac{1}{CR_3}}$$

$$T_{PB} = \frac{-\frac{1}{CR_2} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{\frac{1}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{CR_2} + \frac{1}{CR_3}} = \frac{-\omega_0/R_1}{\frac{1}{R_1^2} + \frac{\omega_0}{R_2} + \frac{1}{\omega_0^2}} \cdot K$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{CR_3} \quad Q = \frac{R_2}{R_3} \quad K = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$