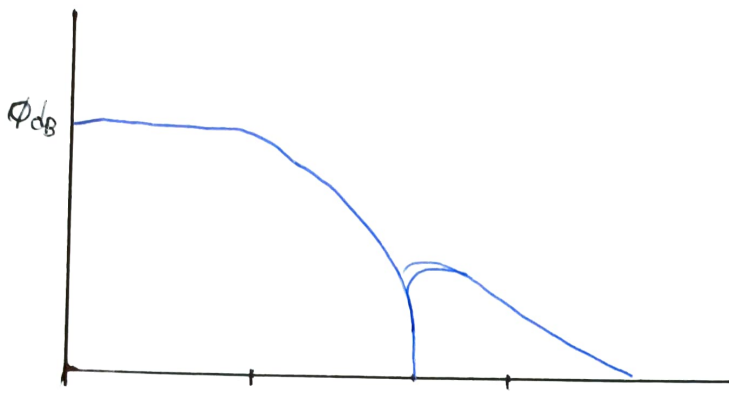
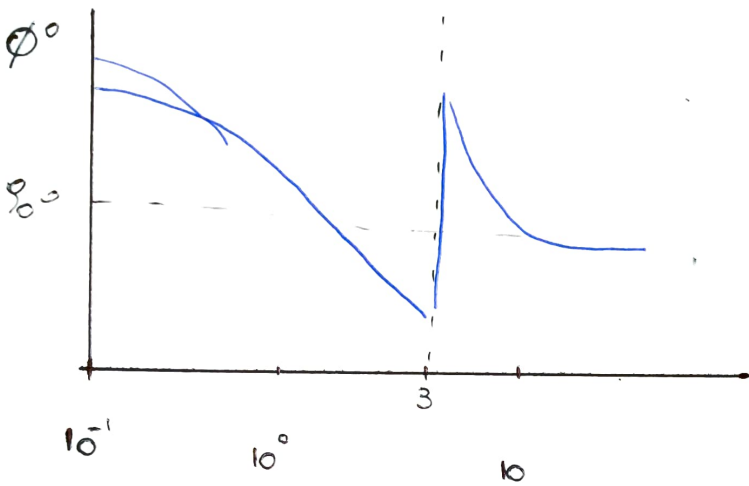


TAREA SEMANA 5



$$F_c = 100 \text{ Hz}$$

$$F_{zr} = 300 \text{ Hz}$$



¿Qué obtengo de los gráficos??

- LA fase está cayendo $\approx 180^\circ/\text{dec} \Rightarrow$ Tengo 3 polos
Máx $\text{plm} + F_c$

- LA Fase Salta $180^\circ \Rightarrow$ Tengo dos "Z" @ 300 Hz $\frac{1}{q} = 2 \cos(\pi/3)$

$\Omega F = 100 \rightarrow$ Planteo la $T_L p(s) = \frac{s^2 + 3^2}{s^2 + s + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)}$

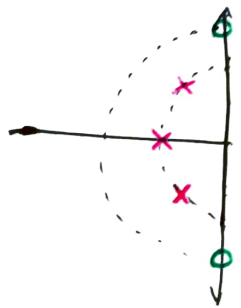
$$\Rightarrow T_{LP}(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 3^2}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

Verifico

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ s \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} T_{LP}(s) = \frac{9}{1} = 9 \Rightarrow \text{No es de } 0 \text{ dB}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ s \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix} T_{LP}(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^3} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Se Anula todo}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{LP}(s) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 3^2}{s^2 + s + 1}$$



Verifico en Python.... \rightarrow parece bien

0 dB en Bando de paso

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ s \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix} T_{LP} = 0$$

Fase Aumenta en 0 hasta $\approx -225^\circ$, Sube hasta -50°

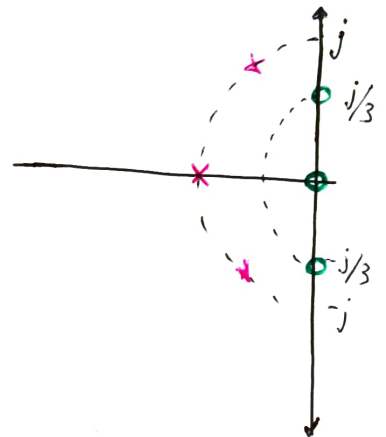
$$|f(\omega)|_{\omega=\infty} \approx -90^\circ$$

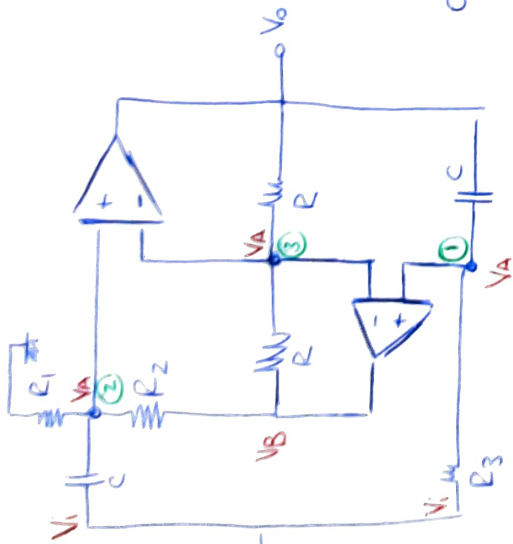
$$T_{Hp}(s) = T_{Lp}(s) \Big|_{s = 1/s}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 3^2}{s^2 + s + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{s} + 1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{s^2} + 3^2}{\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{s}{s+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1 + s^2 \cdot 3^2}{\cancel{2s^2}}}{\frac{1 + s + s^2}{\cancel{s^2}}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{s}{s+1} \cdot \frac{9s^2 + 1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

$$T_{Hp}(s) = \frac{s}{s+1} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 1/9}{s^2 + s + 1}$$





$$\textcircled{1} V_A \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right) = V_0 \cdot \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{V_i}{R_2} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{2} V_A \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) = V_i \cdot \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{V_0}{R_3} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{3} V_A \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = \frac{V_0}{R_3} + \frac{V_i}{R_2} \Rightarrow 2V_A = V_0 + V_i$$

$$\text{opends } \textcircled{A} \quad \frac{V_0}{R_3} \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} \right) = V_0 \left(\frac{1}{R_3} - \frac{1}{2R_3} \right) + \frac{V_i}{R_3}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{R_3} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{R_4}}{R_3} = V_0 \left(\frac{1}{R_3} - \frac{1 + \frac{1}{R_4}}{2R_3} \right) + \frac{V_i}{R_3}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{2R_3}{1 + \frac{1}{R_4}} \left[V_0 \frac{\cancel{1 + \frac{1}{R_4}}}{2R_3} + \frac{V_i}{R_3} \right]$$

$$V_0 = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{R_4} + 1} \left[V_0 \frac{\cancel{1 + \frac{1}{R_4}}}{2} + V_i \right]$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad V_B \left(\frac{1}{2} (1/2 + 1/2 + \$C) - \frac{1}{2} \right) = V_i \cdot \$C - \frac{V_0}{2} (1/2 + 1/2 + \$C)$$

$$\frac{2}{\$C \cdot R_{3+1}} \left[V_0 \cdot \frac{\$C R_{3-1}}{2} + V_i \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} (1/2 + 1/2 + \$C) - 1/2 \right] = V_i \cdot \$C - \frac{V_0}{2} (1/2 + 1/2 + \$C)$$

$$\frac{2}{\$C \cdot R_{3+1}} \cdot \frac{V_0 (\$C R_{3-1}) + 2 V_i}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{R_2 + R_1 + \$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 \cdot R_2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = V_i \cdot \$C - \frac{V_0}{2} \frac{R_2 + R_1 + \$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 \cdot R_2}$$

$$\frac{V_0 (\$C R_{3-1}) + 2 V_i}{\$C R_{3+1}} \left[\frac{R_2 + R_1 + \$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 - 2 R_1}{2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2} \right] = V_i \cdot \$C - \frac{V_0}{2} \frac{R_2 + R_1 + \$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 \cdot R_2}$$

$$V_0 \left(\frac{\$C R_{3-1}}{\$C R_{3+1}} \cdot \frac{\$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 + R_2 - R_1}{2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2} \right) = V_i \left(\$C - \frac{2}{\$C R_{3+1}} \cdot \frac{\$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 + R_2 - R_1}{2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2} \right)$$

$$V_0 \frac{(\$C R_{3-1}) (\$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 + R_2 - R_1) + (\$C R_{3+1}) (\$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 + R_1 + R_2)}{(\$C R_{3+1}) 2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2} = V_i \frac{\$C (\$C R_{3+1}) \cdot 2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 - 2 (\$C \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 + R_2 - R_1)}{(\$C R_{3+1}) \cdot 2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2}$$

Possible error
↓
double Area
↓
LO
ALGASTRO

$$H(\$) = \frac{V_0}{V_1} =$$

$$\frac{\$c (\$c R_3 + 1) \cdot 2 R_1 R_2 - 2 (\$c R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_1)}{(\$c R_3 + 1) (\$c R_1 R_2 + R_2 - R_1) + (\$c R_3 + 1) (\$c R_1 R_2 + R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$2 \$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 + 2 \$c \cdot R_1 R_2 - 2 \$c \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 R_2 + 2 R_1$$

$$= \$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 \cdot 2 + \$c \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{R_1 R_2} - \$c \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{R_1 R_2} - 2 \cdot 2 R_1 R_1 \quad +2 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 + \$c R_3 (R_2 - R_1) - \$c R_1 R_2 - \cancel{R_2 + R_1} + \$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 + \$c R_3 (R_1 + R_2) + \$c R_1 R_2 + R_1 + R_2}{\$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 - (R_2 \cdot R_1) (R_2 - R_1)}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{\$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 - (R_2 \cdot R_1) (R_2 - R_1)}{2 \$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 + \$c [R_3 (R_2 - R_1) - \cancel{R_1 R_2} + R_3 (R_1 + R_2) + \cancel{R_1 R_2}] + 2 R_1}$$

$$\frac{R_3 R_2 - \cancel{R_3 R_1} + \cancel{R_3 R_1} + R_3 R_2}{\$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 - R_2 \cdot R_1}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{R_3 R_2 - R_3 R_1} + \cancel{R_3 R_1} + R_3 R_2}{\$c^2 R_1 R_2 R_3 + \$c \cdot R_3 \cdot R_2 + R_1}$$

Real
Implies in Z

Revisar!!

Yo busco \$ cog

$$\frac{\sqrt{S^2 \cdot S^2 \cdot R^2 - R^2}}{S^2 \cdot S^2 \cdot R^2 - S^2 \cdot S \cdot R^2 + R^2}$$

→ Evidentemente hay un error en el numerador
 porque no dan las unidades.

$$\frac{\$^2 C^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3 - (R_2 - R_1)}{\$^2 C^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3 + \$ C \cdot R_3 \cdot R_2 + R_1}$$

Esto tiene lógica, esta expresión me permite
 poner los 2 \$ con si $R_1 > R_2$

$$\frac{\$^2 C^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3 + (R_1 - R_2)}{\$^2 C^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3 + \$ C \cdot R_3 \cdot R_2 + R_1} \quad \left[\quad \right] \rightarrow \text{Adimensional}$$

$$\frac{\$^2 + \frac{R_1 - R_2}{C^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3}}{\$^2 + \$ \cdot 1/C \cdot R_1 + 1/C^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3} ; R_1 > R_2$$

¿é dds implemento con esto?

~~$$\frac{\$^2 + 3^2}{\$^2 + \$ + 1}$$~~

$$\frac{\$^2 + \frac{1}{9}}{\$^2 + \$ + 1} = \frac{\$^2 + \frac{R_1 - R_2}{C^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3}}{\$^2 + \$ \cdot \frac{1}{C \cdot R_1} + \frac{1}{C^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{C \cdot R_1} = \frac{1}{C^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3} = 1$$

$$\frac{R_1 - R_2}{C^2 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3}$$

$$C = R_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C^2 \cdot R_2 \cdot R_3} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} C=1 \\ R_1=1 \\ R_2=8/9 \\ R_3=9/8 \\ R=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{\$^2 + \frac{1}{9}}{\$^2 + \$ + 1} \right| \checkmark$$

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

Cómo implemento

$$\frac{s}{s+1}$$

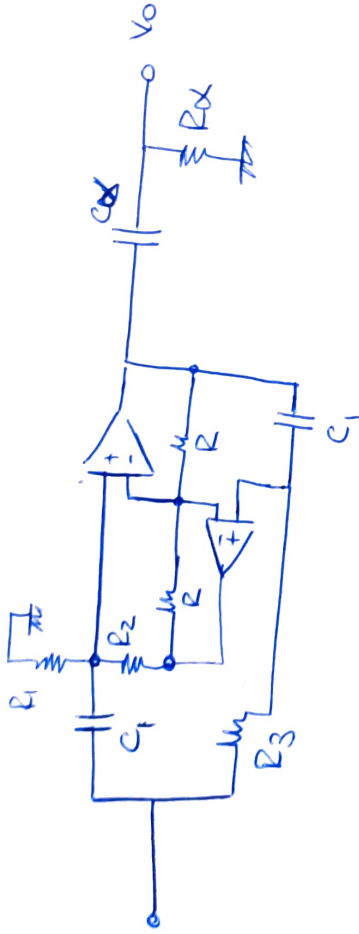


$$\frac{R}{R + 1/sC} = \frac{R}{sCR + 1} = \frac{s}{s + 1/CR}$$

$$\frac{s}{s + 1/CR}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$R = 1$$



$$C1 = 1 \rightarrow 159 \mu F$$

$$R1 = 1 \rightarrow 1k$$

$$R2 = 8/9 \rightarrow 888 \Omega$$

$$R3 = 9/8 \rightarrow 1k125$$

$$R = 1 \rightarrow 1k$$

$$R\alpha = 1 \rightarrow 1k$$

$$C\alpha = 1 \rightarrow 1k$$

$$\omega F = 100$$

$$\omega Z = 1k$$

$$\rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\omega F \cdot \omega Z}$$

$$R = R\alpha \cdot C\alpha$$

Simulo en spice veo que la FC es 100Hz
y el ZT está en 33Hz lo cual sería en

Es importante recordar que la constante de tiempo es 1/3

$$1/3 \cdot F_n = 33Hz$$