

TS9

1) $Z(s) = \frac{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)}{s(s^2+2)}$

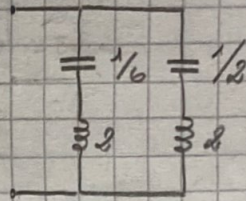
Hallar la topología circuital y valores de los componentes para:

a) Realización de $Z(s)$ método de Foster paralelo / derivación

$$Y(s) = \frac{s(s^2+2)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} = \frac{2k_1 s}{s^2+(1/3)^2} + \frac{2k_2 s}{s^2+1^2}$$

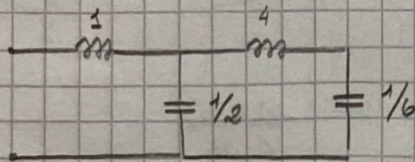
$$2k_1 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -3} \frac{s^2+3}{s} \cdot Y(s) = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2k_2 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -1} \frac{s^2+1}{s} \cdot Y(s) = \frac{1}{2}$$



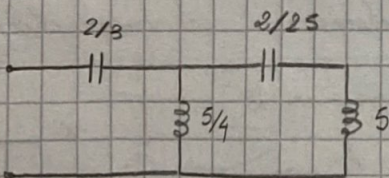
b) Cover 1 y 2

$Z(s) = \frac{s^4+4s^2+3}{s^3+2s}$ para k_{00}



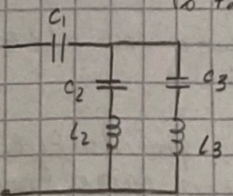
$$\begin{array}{r} s^4+4s^2+3 \mid s^3+2s \\ \underline{-(s^3+2s)} \\ s^4+2s^2 \\ \underline{-(s^4+2s^2)} \\ 3 \\ \underline{-(3s^2)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Para k_{00}



$$\begin{array}{r} 3+4s^2+s^4 \mid 2s+s^3 \\ \underline{-(2s+s^3)} \\ 3+2s^2 \\ \underline{-(3s^2)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

2) $Y(s) = \frac{3s(s^2+7/3)}{(s^2+2)(s^2+5)}$ $8k_2 + \frac{1}{8c_2} \Rightarrow j\omega L_2 - j\frac{1}{\omega C_2} \Rightarrow L_2 - \frac{1}{C_2} = 0 \Rightarrow L_2 = \frac{1}{C_2}$



$\frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ $2k_1 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -2} \frac{s^2+1}{s} \cdot \frac{3s(s^2+7/3)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$2k_2 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -3} \frac{s^2+3}{s} \cdot \frac{3s(s^2+7/3)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$2k_2 = \lim_{s^2 \rightarrow -3} \frac{s^2+3}{s} \cdot \frac{3s(s^2+7/3)}{(s^2+3)(s^2+1)} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$

NOTA

$(j\omega)^2 = -\omega^2$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} + \frac{x}{x^2+3}$$

\swarrow $L_2 \times C_2$ xq resenan en 1-1/3

$$\frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+3} \right) = \left(\frac{x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1}{x C_2} \right) = \frac{x/L_2}{x^2 + 1/C_2 L_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_2 = 1/2 C_1 = 1/8 \\ C_2 = \frac{2x}{\omega^2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_3 = 1 \\ C_3 = 1/3 \end{cases}$$

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1}{x C_2}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{x C_2}{x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1} + \frac{x C_3}{x^2 L_3 C_3 + 1} = \frac{x C_2 (x^2 L_3 C_3 + 1) + x C_3 (x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1)}{(x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1)(x^2 L_3 C_3 + 1)}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{x C_1} + \frac{(x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1)(x^2 L_3 C_3 + 1)}{x C_1 (x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1) + x C_3 (x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1)} = \frac{x C_2 (x^2 L_3 C_3 + 1) + x C_3 (x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1) + x C_1 (x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1)(x^2 L_3 C_3 + 1)}{x C_1 [(x^2 L_3 C_3 + 1) + x C_3 (x^2 L_2 C_2 + 1)]}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{2x(x^2/3+1) + \frac{1}{3}x(x^2+1) + x(x^2+1)(x^2/3+1)}{x[2(x^2/3+1) + \frac{1}{3}(x^2+1)]} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^3+2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{3} + x^4/3+x^2 \cdot 4/3+1}{x(\frac{2}{3}x^2+2 + \frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{1}{3})}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^4/3 + x^2 \cdot 7/3 + 10/3}{x(x^2 + 7/3)} = \frac{x^4 + x^2 \cdot 7 + 10}{3x(x^2 + 7/3)} = \frac{(x^2+5)(x^2+2)}{3x(x^2+7/3)} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{"}$$