

29/11/2021

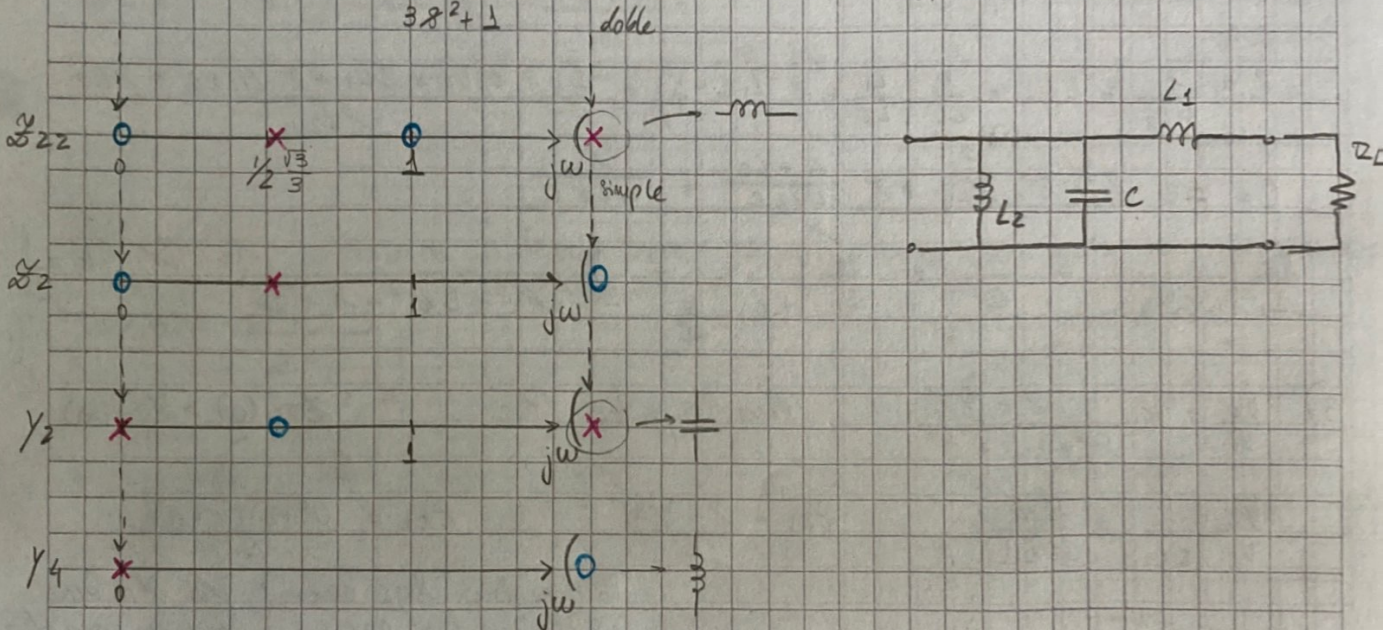
$$1) \quad Z(s) = \frac{V_2}{I_1} = \frac{s}{s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 1} \quad R_L = 50 \Omega$$

$$a) \quad V_2 = Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 \quad I_2 = -\frac{V_2}{R_L}$$

$$V_2 \left(1 + \frac{Z_{22}}{R_L}\right) = Z_{21} I_1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{V_2}{I_1} = \frac{Z_{21}}{1 + \frac{Z_{22}}{R_L}} \quad Z_L = R_L$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{V_2}{R_L}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{s}{s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 1} \quad Z_{21} = \frac{s}{3(s^2 + 1/3)} \quad Z_{22} = \frac{s(s^2 + 1)}{3(s^2 + 1/3)}$$



$$b) \quad \omega = 2\pi 628 \text{ kHz} \quad Z_L = 50 \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = Z_{22} - \infty s \quad \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s(s^2 + 1)}{3(s^2 + 1/3)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{3} = L_1 = \infty$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{s^3 + s - s^3 - 1/3 s}{3(s^2 + 1/3)} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{s}{s^2 + 1/3}$$

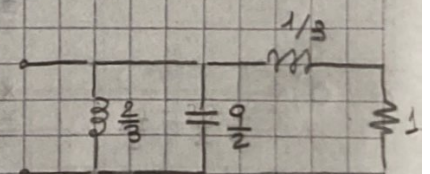
$$Y_4 = \frac{1}{Z_2} - \infty s \quad \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s} \frac{s^2 + 1/3}{s} \cdot \frac{9}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = C$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{9}{2} \frac{s^2 + 1/3 - s^2}{s} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s} \quad \longrightarrow \quad L_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$L_1^0 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{Z_L}{\omega} = 4,22 \mu\text{H}$$

$$L_2^0 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{Z_L}{\omega} = 8,45 \mu\text{H}$$

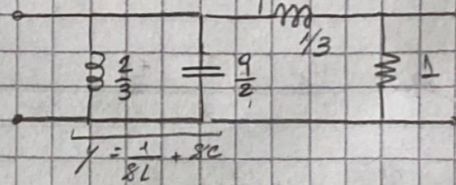
$$C^0 = \frac{9}{2} \frac{1}{Z_L \omega} = 22,8 \mu\text{F}$$



NOTA

c) Para verificar la intensidad utilizo parámetros T.
Para poder usar C, $I_2 = 0$ y R_L fuera en II

$$T \begin{cases} V_1 = A V_2 + B (-I_2) \\ I_1 = C V_2 + D (-I_2) \end{cases}$$



$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8L_2} + 8C & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8L_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_L} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8L_2} + 8C & \frac{L_1 + 8^2 L_1 C + 1}{L_2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_L} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{8L_2} + 8C + \frac{1}{R_L} \left(\frac{L_1}{L_2} + 8^2 L_1 C + 1 \right) = \frac{1 + 8^2 C L_2 + 8L_1 + 8^3 L_1 L_2 C + 8L_2}{8L_2}$$

$$C = L_1 C \cdot 8^3 + 8^2 \cdot \frac{1}{L_1} + 8 \cdot \frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1 L_2 C} + \frac{1}{L_1 L_2 C}$$

$$\left. \frac{V_2}{I_1} \right|_{(-I_2)=0} = \frac{1}{C} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} \bigg|_{(-I_2)=\frac{V_2}{R_L}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{8^3 + 3 \cdot 8^2 + 8 + 1} \quad \checkmark \quad k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3) \frac{V_2}{V_1} = k \frac{8 + 7/3}{8^2 + 6 \cdot 8 + 8}$$

Cuadrupolo RC

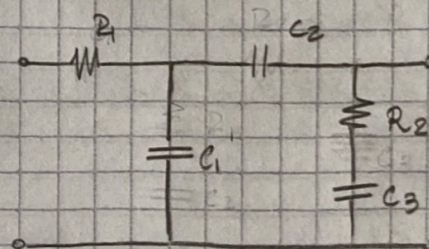
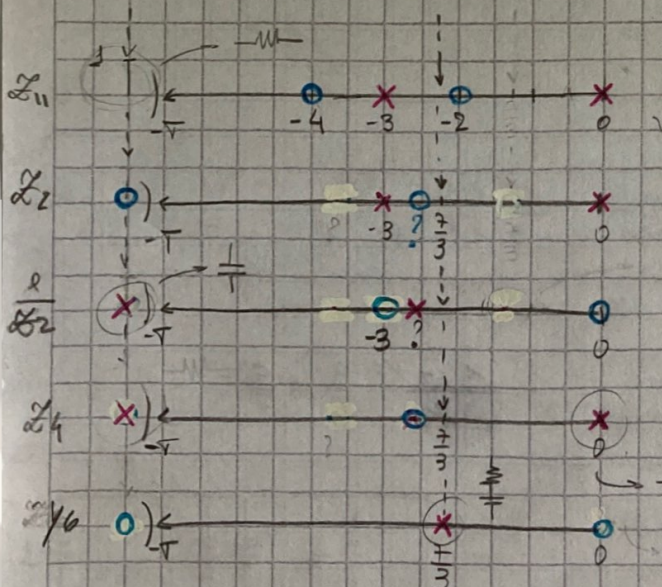
$$\Re(s) > \Re(s_0)$$

$$\left. \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{11}}$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{8 + 7/3}{A}$$

$$Z_{11} = \frac{(8+2)(8+4)}{A}$$

Posicionado los ceros de Z_{11} en el método gráfico y marcando dónde tengo que remover polos $A = (8+3) \cdot 8$



lo tengo que poner en derivación por la condición de medición

NOTA

$$X_2 = X_1 - R_1$$

$$X_2|_{s \rightarrow \infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8}{s(s+3)} = 1 = R_1$$

$$X_2 = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8 - s^2 - 3s}{s(s+3)} = \frac{3(s + 8/3)}{s(s+3)}$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{1}{X_2} - \infty s$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{s(s+3)}{s + 8/3} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{3} = C_1$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{s^2 + 3s - s^2 - 8/3 s}{s + 8/3} = \frac{1}{9} \frac{s}{s + 8/3}$$

$$X_6 = \frac{1}{Y_4} - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$X_6|_{s = -7/3} = 0$$

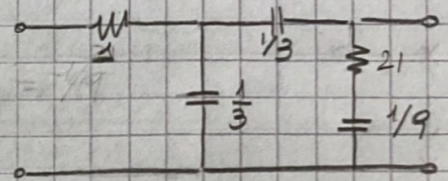
$$\lim_{s \rightarrow -7/3} \frac{9(s + 8/3)}{s} \cdot s = 3 = \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$X_6 = \frac{9(s + 8/3) - 1}{s} = \frac{9(s + 7/3)}{s}$$

$$Y_6 = \frac{1}{9} \frac{s}{s + 7/3}$$

$$R_2 = 2 = 9 \cdot 7/3$$

$$C_3 = 1/9$$

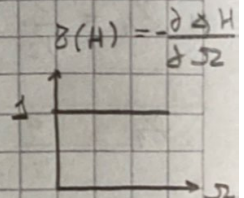
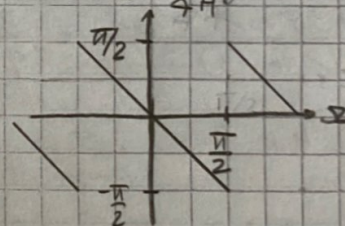
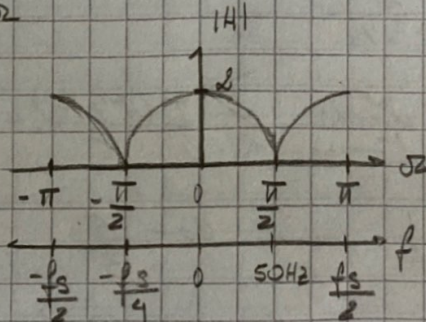
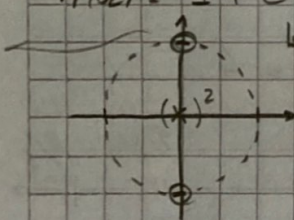


4) Notch 50 Hz

Como no tengo ningún tipo de restricción además de los polos, propongo FIR 2do orden (x 2 polos)

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^2}$$

$$H(\omega) = 1 + e^{-2j\omega}$$



$$b) f_s = 4f_0 = 4 \cdot 50 \text{ Hz} = 200 \text{ Hz}$$

c) la manera mas sencilla de eliminar los 60 Hz sería cambiar la frecuencia de muestreo ya que no alteraría la transferencia del filtro.

$$f_s' = 4 \cdot 60 \text{ Hz} = 240 \text{ Hz}$$