

BONUS

Sensibilidades

$S_c^{w_0} \Rightarrow$ sensibilidad de w_0 al variar C ; $w_0 = \frac{1}{CA_3}$

$$S_c^{w_0} = \frac{C}{w_0} \cdot \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial C} = \frac{C}{1/CA_3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{A_3} \cdot \frac{1}{C^2}\right)$$

$$S_c^{w_0} = C^2 A_3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{A_3} \cdot \frac{1}{C^2}\right) = -1$$

\hookrightarrow esto quiere decir que w_0 es inversamente proporcional a C

$S_{A_2}^Q \rightarrow$ sensibilidad de Q frente a variaciones de A_2
 $Q = CA_2$

$$S_{A_2}^Q = \frac{A_2}{Q} \cdot \frac{\partial Q}{\partial A_2} = \frac{A_2}{CA_2} \cdot C = 1$$

$\hookrightarrow Q$ es directamente proporcional a A_2

$S_{A_3}^Q$; $\frac{w_0}{Q} = \frac{1}{CA_2}$ y $w_0 = \frac{1}{CA_3}$; $Q = CA_2$

$$\Rightarrow Q = w_0 CA_2 = \frac{1}{CA_3} \cdot CA_2 = \frac{A_2}{A_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{A_3}^Q = \frac{A_3}{A_2/A_3} \cdot \frac{\partial Q}{\partial A_3} = \frac{A_3^2}{A_2} \cdot \left(-\frac{A_2}{A_3^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{A_3}^Q = -1 \rightarrow Q \text{ es inversamente proporcional a } A_3 \text{ (cuando } w_0 \neq 1)$$

Butterworth

Butter de 2do orden $\Rightarrow T_2(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5.2\cos(\pi/4)s + 1}$

$$T_2(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5\sqrt{2}s + 1}$$

\hookrightarrow para que sea un butter $\frac{w_0}{Q} = \sqrt{2}$, como $w_0 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

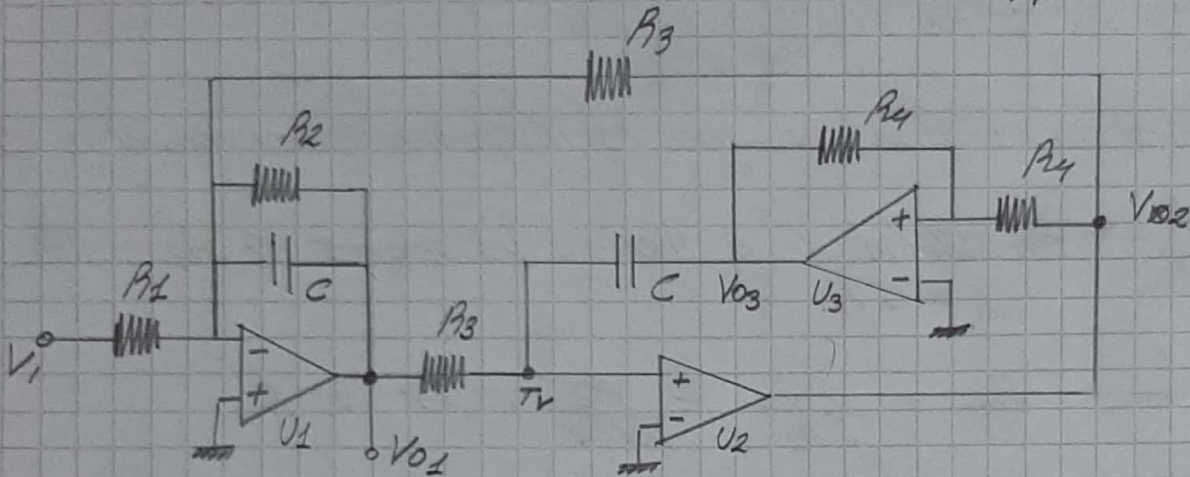
$$\Rightarrow Q = CR_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad y \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{CR_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1/R_3 \quad \Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} R_3 \quad \text{siendo } R_3 = R_2$$

$$\bullet C' = 1 \quad \bullet R_2' = 1/\sqrt{2} \quad \bullet R_1 = 1/10$$

6 Filtro pasa banda

$$T_{FPB}(s) = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_i}$$



$$\bullet \frac{V_i}{R_1} = -\frac{V_{o1}}{R_2(s)} - \frac{V_{o2}}{R_3} \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet \frac{V_{o1}}{R_3} = -V_{o3} sC \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet V_{o2} = -V_{o3} \quad (3) \quad (3) \text{ en } (2) \quad \frac{V_{o1}}{R_3} = V_{o2} sC$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{o2} = \frac{1}{sCR_3} V_{o1} \quad (4)$$

(4) en (1)

$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = -V_{o1} \left(\frac{1}{R_2(s)} + \frac{1}{sCR_3^2} \right) = -V_{o1} \left(\frac{1 + sCR_2}{R_2} + \frac{1}{sCR_3^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{V_i}{R_1} = -V_{o1} \left[\frac{sCR_3^2 + s^2C^2R_2R_3^2 + R_2}{sCR_3^2R_2} \right]$$

$$T_{FPB}(s) = \frac{V_{o1}}{V_i} = -\frac{1}{R_1} \frac{sCR_3^2R_2}{s^2C^2R_2R_3^2 + sCR_3^2 + R_2}$$

$$T_{FPB}(s) = (-1) \frac{s \frac{1}{C} \frac{1}{R_1}}{s^2 + s \frac{1}{CR_2} + \frac{1}{C^2R_3^2}}$$

ω_0 y Q serían los mismos

$$\omega_0 = 1 \quad \text{y} \quad Q = 3$$

Lo que cambiará será la amplitud de la transferencia en la banda de paso

$$|T(\omega_0)| = \frac{\frac{1}{CA_1}}{\frac{1}{CA_2}} = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{3}{1/10} = 30$$