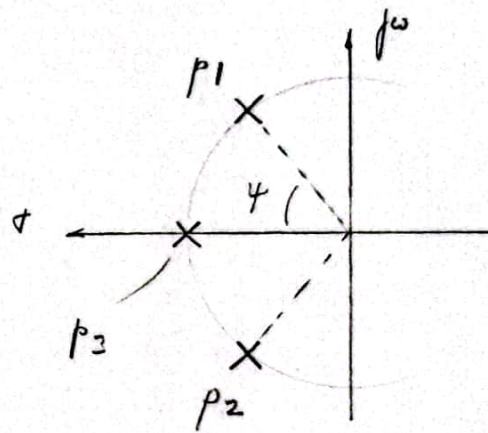


$$|T(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\Omega\omega}\right)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\xi^{-2}} \left(\frac{\omega}{\Omega\omega}\right)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\xi^{-1/n} \Omega\omega}\right)^{2n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\xi^{-1/n} \omega_p}\right)^{2n}}$$

$$\omega_c = \xi^{-1/n} \omega_p = \xi^{-1/6} \cdot 2\pi \cdot f_p = 0,5088^{-1/3} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 1500 \text{ Hz} = 11,8056 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{d}{(s+a)(s^2+b \cdot s+c)}$$



Como en continuo $|T(s)| = 1$,
adoptamos $a=c=d=1$

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

$$2 \cos \varphi = 2 \cos \pi/3 = 1$$

Con calculadora o en Python, `numpy.roots(den)` con den los coef's
del denominador:

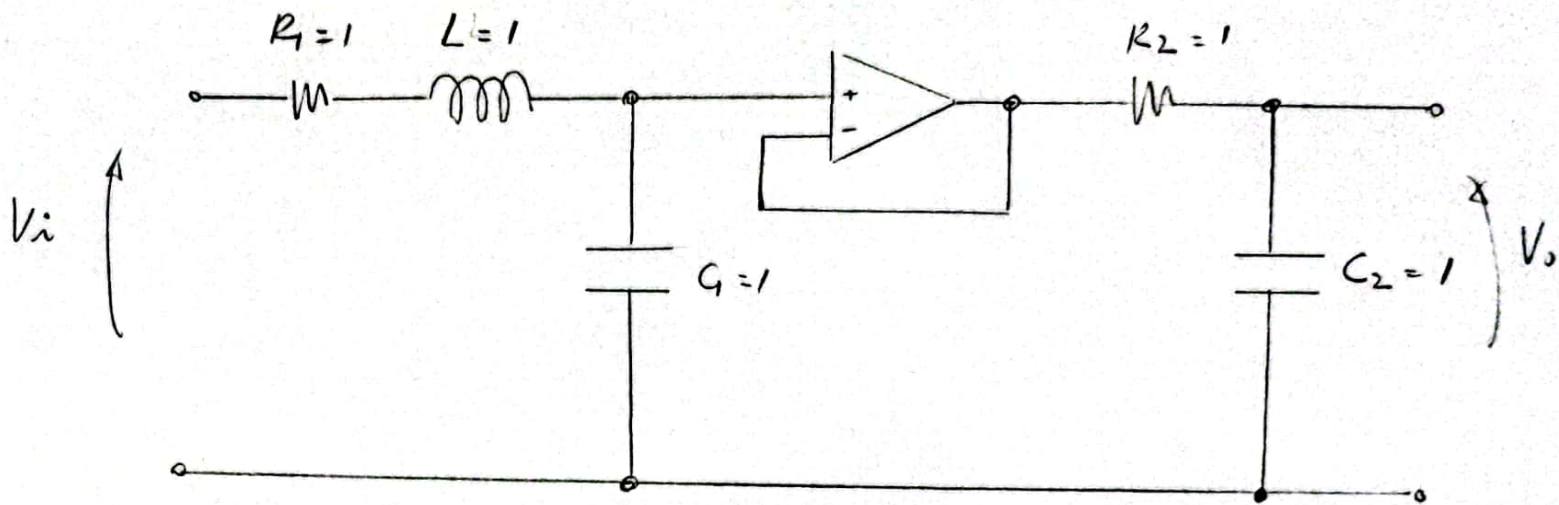
$$p_1 = -0,5 + j\sqrt{3}/2$$

$$p_2 = -0,5 - j\sqrt{3}/2$$

$$p_3 = -1$$

Los resultados coinciden con la tabla 6.1 de la página 260

del Schermann: Pole location for Butterworth responses.



$$\omega_0^2 = 1; \quad \omega_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{q} = \frac{R_1}{L}; \quad L = \frac{R_1}{\omega_0} q; \quad \text{Tomando } \Omega_Z = R_1, \quad L = \frac{q}{\omega_0} = q = 1$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{LC_1}; \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L}; \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_0 \frac{q}{\omega_0}} = \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{R_2 C_2}; \quad \omega_0 = 1; \quad \Omega_Z = R_2; \quad C_2 = 1$$

Tomando $C_1 = C_2 = 100 \text{ nF}$:

$$\underline{\underline{C_{in}}} = \underline{\underline{C_1}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Omega_Z}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Omega_B}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \Omega_Z = \frac{C_{in}}{C_1 \Omega_B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{100 \text{ nF} \cdot 11,8056 \text{ k} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}$$

$$\Omega_z = 847,0556 \Omega ; R_1 = \Omega_z = 847,0556 \Omega$$

$$L_n = \frac{L \cdot \Omega_\omega}{\Omega_z} ; L = \frac{L_n \cdot \Omega_z}{\Omega_\omega} = \frac{847,0556 \Omega}{11,8056 \text{ k} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}} = 71,7603 \text{ mH}$$

Ω_B

$$C_{2_n} = C_2 \Omega_z \Omega_\omega \rightarrow \Omega_z = \frac{C_{2_n}}{C_2 \Omega_\omega} = \frac{1}{100 \text{ nF} \cdot 11,8056 \text{ k} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}}$$

$$= 847,0556 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \Omega_z = 847,0556 \Omega$$