

TSS con aproximación de Chebyshev.

ξ^2 y n son iguales a máxima planicidad

No usé la $|T(j\omega)|^2$ que ahora es $\frac{1}{1 + \xi^2 C_n^2(\omega)}$

$$\cosh^2(n \cdot \cosh^{-1}(\omega))$$

NOTA

$$C_0(\omega) = 1$$

$$C_1(\omega) = \omega$$

$$C_n(\omega) = 2\omega \cdot C_{n-1}(\omega) - C_{n-2}(\omega).$$

Schwarz
Pág 279

$$C_2(\omega) = 2 \cdot \omega \cdot \omega - 1 = 2\omega^2 - 1$$

$$C_3(\omega) = 2\omega(2\omega^2 - 1) - \omega = 4\omega^3 - 2\omega - \omega = 4\omega^3 - 3\omega$$

$$|T(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2 (4\omega^3 - 3\omega)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2 (16\omega^6 - 24\omega^4 + 9\omega^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\xi^2\omega^6 - 24\xi^2\omega^4 + 9\xi^2\omega^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{\omega^6 - b\omega^4 + c\omega^2 + a} \quad ; \text{ totalmente arbitrario.}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{16\xi^2}$$

$$b = \frac{24\xi^2}{16\xi^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$c = \frac{9\xi^2}{16\xi^2} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$|T(j\omega)|^2_{\omega=\frac{s}{j}} = \frac{\omega}{-s^6 - bs^4 - cs^2 + a}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{s^3 + \beta s^2 + \gamma s + \alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{-s^3 + \beta s^2 - \gamma s + \alpha}$$

Resolver...

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{-s^6 + \beta s^5 - \gamma s^4 + \alpha s^3 - \beta s^5 + \beta^2 s^4 - \beta \gamma s^3 + \alpha \beta s^2} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\alpha^2}{- \gamma s^4 + \beta \gamma s^3 - \gamma^2 s^2 + \alpha \gamma s - \alpha s^3 + \alpha \beta s^2 - \alpha \gamma s + \alpha^2}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{-s^6 + (\beta - \beta)s^5 + (-\gamma + \beta^2 - \gamma)s^4 + (\alpha - \beta\gamma + \beta\gamma - \alpha)s^3 +$$

$$\rightarrow (\alpha\beta - \gamma^2 + \alpha\beta)s^2 + (\alpha\gamma - \alpha\gamma)s + \alpha^2}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{-s^6 + (\underbrace{\beta^2 - 2\gamma}_{-b})s^4 + (\underbrace{2\alpha\beta - \gamma^2}_{-c})s^2 + \underbrace{\alpha^2}_a}$$

$$a = \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{16\epsilon^2} ; \alpha = \frac{1}{4\epsilon} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 0,5088} = 0,4913$$

$$-b = \beta^2 - 2\gamma = -\frac{3}{2} ; \beta = \sqrt{2\gamma - \frac{3}{2}} ; \gamma = \frac{\beta^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \quad (1)$$

$$-c = 2\alpha\beta - \gamma^2 = -\frac{9}{16} ; \gamma = \sqrt{2\alpha\beta + \frac{9}{16}} ; \beta = \frac{\gamma^2}{2\alpha} - \frac{9}{32\alpha}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{2 \cdot 0,4913 \cdot \beta + \frac{9}{16}} ; \beta = \frac{\gamma^2}{2 \cdot 0,4913} - \frac{9}{32 \cdot 0,4913}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{0,9826\beta + \frac{9}{16}} \quad (3) ; \beta = \frac{\gamma^2}{0,9826} - 0,5725 \quad (2)$$

Reemplazo (1) en (2):

$$\beta = \frac{\left(\frac{\beta^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2}{0,9826} - 0,5725 = \frac{\frac{\beta^4}{4} + 2\frac{\beta^2}{2}\frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{16}}{0,9826} - 0,5725$$

$$\beta = 1,0177 \left(\frac{\beta^4}{4} + \frac{3\beta^2}{4} + \frac{9}{16} \right) - 0,5725$$

$$1,0177 \frac{\beta^4}{4} + 1,0177 \frac{3\beta^2}{4} - \beta + 1,0177 \frac{9}{16} - 0,5725 = 0$$

$$0,2544 \beta^4 + 0,7633 \beta^2 - \beta = 0$$

$$\beta^4 + 3,0004 \beta^2 - 3,9808 \beta = 0$$

$$\beta (\beta^3 + 3,0004 \beta - 3,9808) = 0$$

$$\beta_1 = 0 \quad \beta_3 = -0,4984 + j1,9353$$

$$\beta_2 = 0,9967 \quad \beta_4 = -0,4984 - j1,9353$$

Reemplazando β_2 en (1):

$$\gamma = \frac{0,9967^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = 1,2467$$

Verificación: $\beta^2 - 2\gamma = -b$; $0,9967^2 - 2 \cdot 1,2467 = -1 = -\frac{3}{2} \checkmark$

$$2\gamma\beta - \gamma^2 = -c$$
; $2 \cdot 0,4913 \cdot 0,9967 - 1,2467^2 = -c$

$$-0,5749 \approx -c = -\frac{9}{16} = -0,5625$$

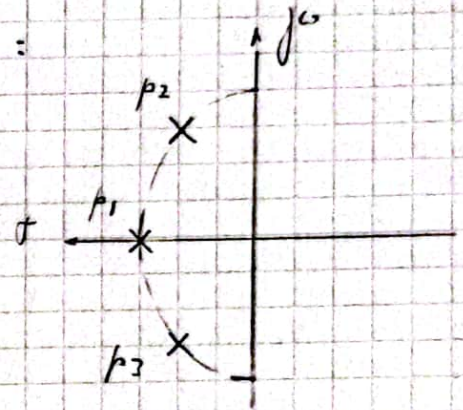
$$T(s) = \frac{\alpha}{s^3 + \beta s^2 + \gamma s + \alpha} = \frac{0,4913}{s^3 + 0,9967 s^2 + 1,2467 s + 0,4913}$$

Singularidades del denominador:

$$p_1 = -0,4921$$

$$p_2 = -0,2523 + j0,9668$$

$$p_3 = -0,2523 - j0,9668$$



$$T(s) = \frac{0,4913}{(s + 0,4921) [s - (-0,2523 + j0,9668)] [s - (-0,2523 - j0,9668)]}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{0,4913}{(s + 0,4921) (s^2 + 0,2523 s + j0,9668 s + 0,2523 s + 0,2523^2 + j0,2438 - j0,9668 s - j0,2438 + 0,9668^2)}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{0,4913}{(s + 0,4921) (s^2 + 0,5046 s + 0,9984)}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{0,4921}{(s + 0,4921)} \frac{0,9984}{(s^2 + 0,5046 s + 0,9984)}$$