

① $T(s)$

Tareas semana 3

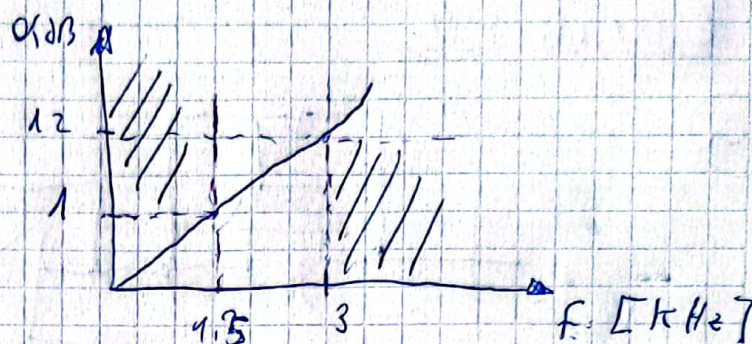
$$\alpha_{\max} = 1 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{\min} = 12 \text{ dB}$$

$$f_p = 1500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_s = 3000 \text{ Hz}$$

Máxima planicidad *

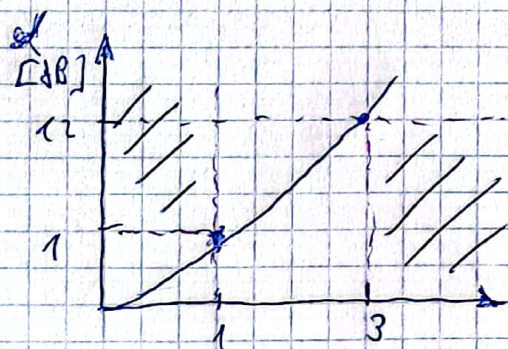


Normalización:

$$\Omega_w = 2\pi \cdot 1500 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\bar{W}_p = \frac{W_p}{\Omega_w} = 1 \frac{\text{rad}}{s}$$

$$\bar{W}_s = \frac{W_s}{\Omega_w} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 3000}{2\pi \cdot 1500} = 2 \frac{\text{rad}}{s}$$



Obtención parámetro ϵ

$\alpha_{\max} \neq 3 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow$ No es Butterworth * $\Rightarrow \epsilon \neq 1$

$$\alpha_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2 W^{2n})$$

$$\alpha_{\max} = 1 = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2)$$

$$\epsilon^2 = 10^{1/10} - 1 = 0,25$$

$$\epsilon = 0,5$$

Obtención del orden del filtro:

Por iteración: $\alpha_{dB}|_n = 10 \log(1 + \epsilon^2 W_s^{2n}) > \alpha_{min}$

$$\alpha_{dB}|_{n=1} = 10 \log(1 + 0,5^2 \cdot 2^2) = 3,01 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{dB}|_{n=3} = 10 \log(1 + 0,5^2 \cdot 2^3) = 4,77 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{dB}|_{n=4} = 10 \log(1 + 0,5^2 \cdot 2^4) = 6,98 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha_{dB}|_{n=6} = 10 \log(1 + 0,5^2 \cdot 2^6) = 12,3 \text{ dB} > 12 \text{ dB}$$

$$\boxed{n=6}$$

Normalización por Butterworth

$$|T_{BW}|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon^2 W^2} \Rightarrow |T_{BW}|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + W_n^{2n}}$$

Normal: $W_B = W_p \cdot \epsilon^{-\frac{1}{n}} = 2\pi \cdot 1500 \text{ Hz} \cdot (0,5)^{-\frac{1}{6}}$

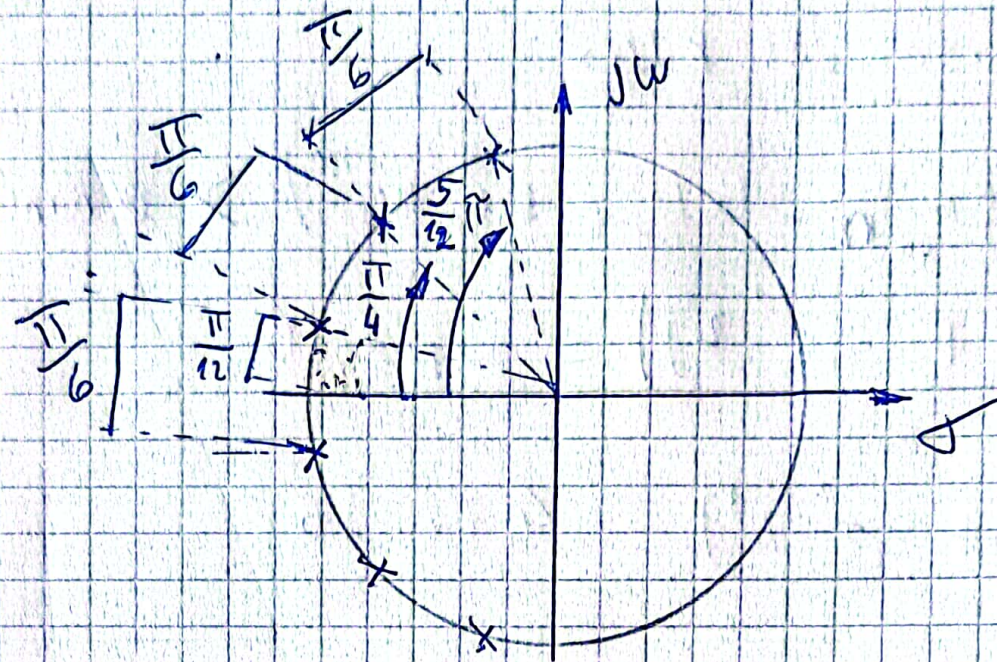
$$W_B = 10,57 \cdot 9 \frac{\text{Krad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + a s + b)(s^2 + c s + d)(s^2 + e s + f)}$$

TABLA BUTTER:

$$a = \frac{1}{0,52} = 1,923 \quad b = 1,408 \quad c = 0,518$$

② Diagrama de polos y ceros:



$$b = d = f = 1$$

$$a = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = 1,9318$$

$$b = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 1,4142$$

$$c = 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = 0,5176$$